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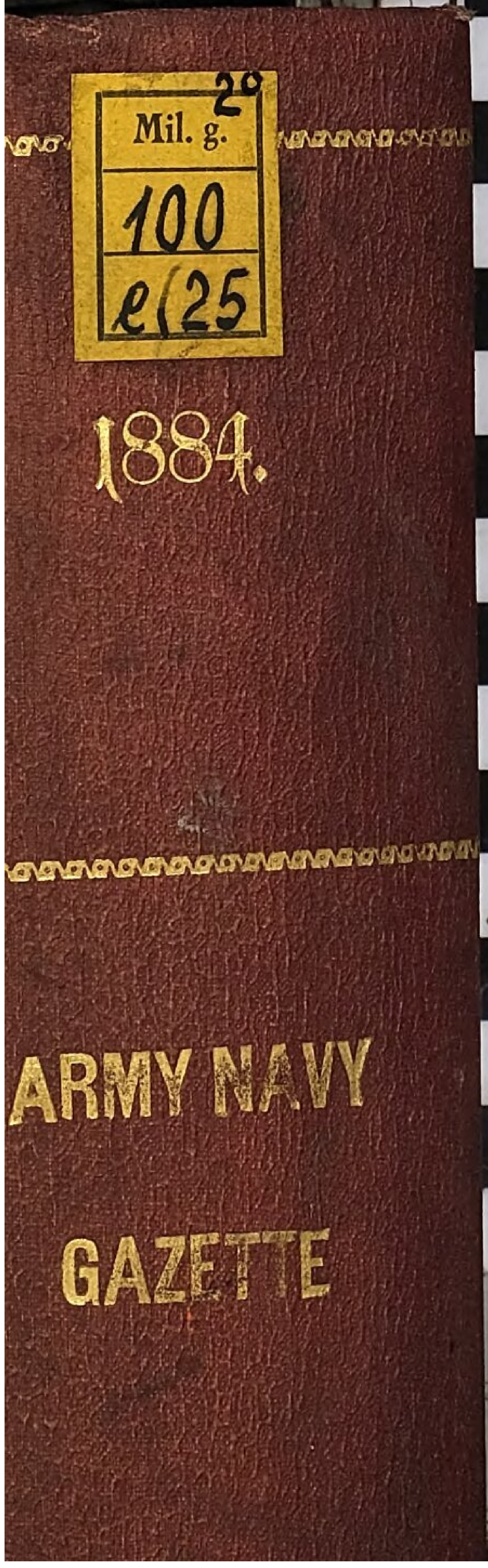

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THE year which has just drawn to a close will be remembered in Naval history as one in which Naval Reform has been persistently advocated with unusual vigour. In Parliament and in the Press, the battle has been fought. In the Legislature, the Earl of Belmore, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., Commander Price, M.P., and Mr. J. H. Puleston, M.P., bore the brunt of the affray. The late Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, more than once sided with the powers that be, and for a time rendered our efforts abortive. Nevertheless, the attempt made during the past twelve months to impress upon the Admiralty, upon the Government, and upon the public, the necessity of improving the state and condition of the Navy, both as regards its *personnel* and its *matériel*, has not been fruitless. The agitation set on foot in these columns for the internal reform of the Admiralty, so as to liberate the service from that thraldom in which it has so long been held by the permanent Civil Staff, has resulted in a scheme of compulsory age retirement being introduced, whereby "decrepit" clerks will be compulsorily retired at the age of sixty, provided they shall then have served for forty years. This, no doubt, is a step in the right direction, which we hope will be followed by the introduction of the Naval Executive and Accountant branches into their several departments at the Admiralty. The state and condition of the Navy, after having been exhaustively discussed in these columns, and proved to have been found wanting, was energetically taken up in the House of Commons by Lord Henry Lennox and Commander Price, and discussed with marked ability. The pressure thus brought to bear upon the Admiralty led Lord Northbrook somewhat tardily to promise that the Admiralty, fully recognising the importance of maintaining England's Naval supremacy unimpaired, would commenced "to move quickly." This accelerated motion of the Circumlocution departments which compose the Admiralty has, however, been, as yet, but scarcely apparent, even when observed through very powerful glasses. True, additional sums of money have been granted to the dockyards, to enable the *Warspite* and *Imperieuse* to be completed, and the latter fast cruiser has been floated out of her dock at Portsmouth. There is a rumour afloat that the *Agamemnon, Ajax, Edinburgh, Collingwood, Colossus, Conqueror,* and *Dreadnought* are to be completed "as soon as possible," and brought forward for commission, to form a powerful Channel Squadron; but we fear the day is yet far distant when these armour-clads will hoist the pendant. Early in the year, we published the report of the Committee on Naval Pensions, then some months old, and should we [illegible] taken by the Admiralty to mature and [illegible]me for granting pensions to the widows of seamen and marines, promulgated only last week, as the standard whereby to measure the rate of Admiralty progression, we fear the "moving quickly" promise of Lord Northbrook cannot be greatly depended upon. "L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose." Lord Northbrook proposes to move quickly; but so long as Lord Northbrook and the Naval element at the Admiralty remain embedded in the slough of civilian procrastination, which surrounds them, like clam-shells embedded in a coral reef, with only a blow-hole left wherefrom to spout, we fear that for the Admiralty as a whole to move quickly is an impossibility. As it is, the scheme formulated is so niggardly, that it will assuredly have to be revised, when, no doubt, many months will be expended in endeavouring to find some means of robbing Peter to pay Paul; for, whenever the Admiralty give with one hand, they invariably take back with the other, and the seaman is left no better, if not worse off, than before. And this is called endeavouring to make the Navy popular! In this view of the case we are not singular. Our contemporary, the *Morning Post*, in a most able article on the subject, remarks that:—

> "The regulations for Greenwich Hospital Pensions and admission into Naval Schools have, doubtless, been carefully considered, and are probably as liberal as the traditions of the Admiralty and the temper of the Treasury under the present Administration will permit. Into the sufficiency of widows' pensions and children's allowances, we shall not inquire. They certainly are not excessive; 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. for the widow, 1s. 9d. to 2s. for each child under fourteen or sixteen, according to sex, are not extravagant pittances for those whose husbands and fathers, being non-commissioned officers and men in the Naval or Auxiliary Forces, have been killed, or have died from suffering or disease due to their service within twelve months after the first attack. What seems decidedly mean and petty is the limitation of the total expenditure. In a year of war, thousands of seamen and marines may die, of whom hundreds may leave parents or other relatives dependent upon them. But the total relief granted to such parents or relatives may not exceed the sum of £500. The sons of such men may be educated and maintained in orphanages; but though thousands of infant sons may be orphaned in twelve months, and hundreds in a single battle, the expenditure is not to exceed £4,000 in any one year. It must be remembered, moreover, that even in time of peace our Navy annually expends a great number of valuable lives in warlike expeditions and operations against savage tribes, and in pestilential regions,—a fact which makes such limits doubly objectionable. The rule savours of that kind of economy which is neither cheap nor dignified. While constantly creating new offices, while lavishing money upon purposes of an obviously popular character, Radical and even Liberal statesmen have for two or three generations shown a meanness, a preference of paltry public savings to personal justice, a want of respect for military and naval, even more than for civil, services; a want of faith in public generosity and regard for the national dignity which moves the bitter contempt and disgust of the sufferers, and which sounds to the public at large much more like ingratitude and indifference than real economy. Without arguing the question whether we can afford to pay our soldiers and sailors like our policemen—and thereby secure men and not immature boys for the ranks, capable and decently educated men of the type of skilled labourers and artisans as non-commissioned officers—we may at least affirm, without fear of challenge, that England can afford to deal liberally with those who are killed, wounded, or invalided in the maintenance of her Empire and in defence of her flag. Parsimony in such cases incurs the reproach of ingratitude and baseness, and saves nothing that can be practically felt."

The case of the Lieutenants of the Navy was also taken up in these columns, and was further most eloquently advocated in the House of Lords by the Earl of Belmore. To these exertions on behalf of a long-suffering and most worthy and efficient grade of officers, is due the fact that the Admiralty have now in hand a scheme for improving the lot of these officers. It is under consideration, we understand, to create a new grade, that of Lieutenant-Commanders, for officers ranking with Majors in the Army, that is to say, for Lieutenants of more than eight years' seniority in their rank, and to grant to these an extra 2s. a day pay. So far, so good. But this is not enough. The pay of Lieutenant-Commanders should increase from 12s. to 16s. a day, according to seniority, and we shall not rest satisfied until it does. Our endeavours on behalf of the Assistant-Paymasters of the Navy have, so far, been only successful in securing from the Admiralty a return to the old system of allowing officers of this rank to act as Secretaries to Flag officers, and we understand that an Order in Council altering the regulations to this effect will shortly appear. No doubt, had it not been for the action taken by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in selecting Mr. Rickard to act as his Secretary while in command of the Channel Squadron, even this concession would not as yet have been granted. The position of Engineer officers in the Navy is being slowly ameliorated. In the future, everything depends on the manner in which these officers comport themselves. They have had much leeway to make good, and have already weathered many a shoal in their endeavour to establish for themselves a social standing in the Navy equal to their increased scientific attainments, and altered social position as a body since the days when locomotive drivers were entered as Engineers for the Navy. During the year, the question of discontinuing to send Naval Cadets and Midshipmen to sea as active officers has been freely discussed. The general opinion in the Navy is that these young gentlemen should be educated in seagoing training ships, and at the Royal Naval College, until they are fit to pass into the service as commissioned officers. This would enable the gun-room mess to be abolished, and a general mess to be formed on board each seagoing man-of-war. Officers would then hold in regard to each other the same social position on board ship, when off duty, as military officers do on shore, and this would be a means of checking those numerous abuses of authority which so often make a ship uncomfortable under the existing *régime*. Early in the year, Lord Alcester exchanged places with Lord John Hay at the Admiralty. When we announced the impending change in the latter part of 1882, our statement was officially contradicted, just as numerous other announcements made in these columns have been, and, as a result, an official contradiction is now held to confirm the truth of the report attempted to be discredited. Anyhow, Lord Alcester is now at the Admiralty, and we would remind his lordship that he has only two short years more of active service wherein to be of use to the Navy and to the country. In 1886 Lord Alcester will have to retire under the age-clause. The time at his disposal, therefore, wherein to introduce the many reforms so urgently needed for the future welfare of the service, is short. At present, Lord Alcester has the confidence of the British public. He need only speak, and speak up to his convictions, and every word he utters will be believed. He knows—no man knows better—what is the real state and condition of the Navy at this moment. He knows that the additions to its strength during the past year have been next to nothing, a few small cruisers, in fact, good in themselves, but not sufficiently numerous. He knows exactly where the shoe pinches the *personnel* over whose destiny he presides. He knows that money is wanted to make the Navy what it should be,—strong enough to leave no question as to England's Naval supremacy, and the *personnel* so well paid and well administered as to ensure the happiness and comfort of all ranks and ratings serving afloat. Let Lord Alcester, therefore, speak, and speak to the point, and whatever he says the Navy requires, he may rest assured that the taxpayers of England, who are so justly proud of him and of his career, will readily and ungrudgingly grant. That seamen are wanted has been proved by the order issued on December 21, 1883, by the Admiralty, directing that men infected by a

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certain contagious disease should no longer be exempt from liability to draft abroad. That ships are wanted is seen from the fact that the Admiralty have none to relieve those whose term of foreign service has expired, and which should now be brought home to be repaired and refitted. All this means money. Let Lord Alcester only say that money is wanted, and we feel assured that not one word will be said throughout the country should the Admiralty present largely-increased estimates on Parliament reassembling. We advocate no startling, demonstrative policy being suddenly entered upon. All we desire is to be convinced that the Admiralty are making up for lost time, and no longer allowing France to outstrip us in the building of sea-going armour-clads. Owing to the supineness of the Admiralty, France has at the present moment ten armour-clads more than England. She possesses in all 77 armour-clads, while we only have 67. The tonnage of the French ships amounts to 415,930 tons, and that of the English to 450,509 tons. France has 56 unarmoured ships, and England 106. But the 10 additional armour-clads of France are more than a match for the extra 50 English unarmoured vessels, as one ironclad is at all times superior in fighting power to five wooden or unarmoured ships. In ships exceeding 7,500 tons, France owns 23, and England 31. Of ships exceeding 5,000 tons, France has 22, and England only 15. Of ships exceeding 3,000 tons, France has 15, and England 12; and of armoured swift cruisers, of which Sir Thomas Brassey speaks so highly in his work on the Navy, France possesses 17, while England can only boast of 9. Surely these facts are sufficient to make every Englishman tremble for the future naval supremacy of his country. But we can go farther. In 1879, we had in commission at home and abroad, 248 ships, manned by 33,913 officers and men; while this year we have only 235 ships, manned by 33,066 men. This clearly shows that we have retrograded, and that our Navy has been falling-off in point of numbers. Truly, it is time for the Admiralty to commence "to move quickly," or their lordships may awake some fine morning to find war declared, and neither personnel nor matériel prepared for the struggle. Then it would be found, when too late, that the oft-repeated statement, of both Lord Northbrook and Sir T. Brassey, that "The Mercantile Marine is the backbone of the Navy," is a delusion and a snare, only put forward in times of peace to excuse that cheeseparing policy which is fast ruining the Navy. As well might it be said that England requires no Army, having now the Volunteers to depend upon. We are glad, however, to hear that the Admiralty expects to be in possession of 240 breech-loading guns by the end of March. We only hope the statement is true, but we very much doubt its being fulfilled. We now pass to the principal naval events of the past twelve months. The year 1883 opened with the death of Léon Gambetta. The interest in the Egyptian War had well nigh died out, before the electric wires flashed the news round the world that there was "one peace-breaker the less in Europe." Rumours of war at once subsided, and Naval life proceeded on its monotonous course, as is generally the case in days of peace and inactivity. Rumours of the reorganisation of the Constructors' Department were early abroad in January, and these have since been verified by the formation of the Royal Corps of Constructors, and other changes at our Dockyards. The Admiralty also issued their Circular regarding the improved pay and position conceded to the Engineers of the Navy. The new Order in Council, and subsequent Admiralty Circular, however, by no means satisfied the aspirations and demands of Sir E. J. Reed, and the other leaders of the agitation set on foot on behalf of the officers of this branch of the Naval service, and complaints are, therefore, still rife among them. In February, Mr. Barnaby delivered his now celebrated lecture on "Battle-ships" at the Royal United Service Institution. Mr. Barnaby took advantage of this occasion to recant his belief in large ironclads, and to adopt the faith of those who for so long have advocated the construction of small, handy vessels, able to carry heavy guns, ram, and launch torpedoes. Thus, February 9, 1883, becomes a red-letter day in the annals of British Naval Construction. Unfortunately, there are no signs of the Admiralty commencing to "move quickly," so far as building vessels of this description is concerned. Lord Alcester landed in England on March 11, having been relieved in the command of the Mediterranean Station by Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, up to then Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Alcester proceeded direct from Portsmouth to Windsor, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen. On his Lordship arriving in London, he was at once driven to the Admiralty, where he was sworn in as Second Naval Lord, and immediately took his seat at the Board. The Earl of Belmore that day, March 12, brought to the notice of the House of Lords the state of the pay of Naval Lieutenants, but Lord Northbrook declined to hold out any hope that either their pay or position would be improved. Lord Belmore, nevertheless, persevered, and again brought the case of these most deserving, but hardly used officers before the House on April 16, when his Lordship moved a resolution to assimilate the pay of Naval Lieutenants to that of officers holding relative rank in the Army. The motion, however, was not pressed, as it was thought more prudent to give the Admiralty time. The wisdom of this course is now apparent, as their Lordships have under their consideration at this moment a scheme for improving the position of the officers in question. Nevertheless, the fact remains that no reform is ever entered upon by the Admiralty, not even to keep pace with the times, until agitation has brought such pressure to bear on our Naval Administrators as most reluctantly wrings from them the desired concession. Their Lordships appear to forget that nothing can stand still in this progressive world, and that just in the same proportion as changes and improvements are introduced into the matériel, so must reforms be introduced among the personnel of the Navy. The two must keep pace with each other, and both must be assimilated to the altered social conditions of living on shore. But of this more anon. It was in March that Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan hauled down his flag as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, to succeed Admiral Sir William Mends as Director of Transports. Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson succeeded to the vacancy thus created in the Channel Squadron, then at Gibraltar, whither he proceeded to hoist his flag. The *Lepanto*, fourth colossal armour-clad of the Italian Navy, was launched successfully at the D'Orlando Yard, Leghorn, on March 17, as if to refute the statements made in the House of Commons that day by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, when introducing the Navy Estimates, regarding the superiority of the British Navy at that moment, and its unprecedentedly good condition. Then followed a melancholy episode, in the sudden death of the Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Admiral J. D. M'Crea, an officer who was most justly popular throughout the Navy, and whose funeral, on March 22, was one of the most largely attended ever known in Portsmouth. Rear-Admiral Herbert succeeded to the vacancy thus created, and was relieved of the duties of Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty by Captain John O. Hopkins, who was succeeded at Sheerness by Captain William Codrington, C.B., who was succeeded in the *Excellent* by Captain John Fisher, C.B., commonly called "Jack," thus ending the shuffling of the Admiralty cards in a manner most acceptable to the service. Rear-Admiral Lethbridge at the same time succeeded Vice-Admiral Hamilton in the command at Cork. Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, having been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Royal Marine Corps, was entertained by the officers of the various divisions at a sumptuous banquet in April. Notwithstanding the brilliant conduct of the Marines in Egypt, nothing further has been done for the corps, and no outlet has been discovered whereby Marine officers can be allowed to participate in military appointments. Something, however, will have to be done soon for as gallant a body of soldiers as ever served their Queen. In June, the death of Captain Rivière, of the French Navy, who was killed in a sortie made from Hanoi, in Tonquin, against the Black Flags, gave rise to what is now known as the French energetic colonising policy. This was immediately followed by the French Admiral Pierre bombarding the Hovas stations on the north-east coast of Madagascar, and reinforcements being sent to M. de Brazza on the West Coast of Africa. The encroachments of the French in Newfoundland was a fruitful source of complaint at this time, which complaints have not abated since the close of the fishing season. The French armour-clad *Admiral Baudin* was launched on June 5, and the following day the *Calypso* was launched at Chatham. The *Lively* ran on the Hen and Chickens Rocks the same day, while in charge of a pilot specially selected by the Admiralty, and appointed against the wishes of Commander Parr and the navigating officer of the despatch-boat. These two, however, were made the scapegoats to save the Admiralty, and Lord Northbrook subsequently gave the special pilot, who lost the ship, such a splendid character in the House of Lords as must fully have compensated him for any strictures passed upon him by the Press, and no doubt secured for him immediate employment. Commander Parr, who was below with the Skye Crofter Commissioners at the time the pilot ran the *Lively* on the rocks, has not as yet been employed again. It was his duty to entertain the Commissioners; and we deem the treatment he has received at the hands of the Admiralty most undeserved and unjustifiable. Midshipman H.R.H. Prince George of Wales embarked on board the *Canada*, Captain Durrant, at Spithead, on June 13, when the ship at once proceeded to the North-American station. Lord Northbrook, having introduced a "Naval Discipline Act Amendment Bill," in the House of Lords, to abolish Corporal Punishment, prolong service for pension to twenty-two years, and empower the sentence of death to be awarded in cases of gross insubordination, also to add to the power of courts-martial and of Lieutenants sitting thereon, it was read a third time on June 14, and sent down to the House of Commons. Here, Sir John Hay vehemently opposed the Bill, and it was subsequently withdrawn by the Admiralty, who had not even the courage to go to a division on a first reading. During the Session, the case of the seaman Endersby, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for striking a superior officer, was repeatedly brought before the House. It was urged by the Member for Portsmouth that the seaman was drunk at the time of his committing the crime. This, we have repeatedly pointed out, only aggravates the offence, in the eyes of the law of England. We shall, however, have more to say on this case, and the agitation since got up at Portsmouth to curtail the powers of Naval courts-martial, so for the present content ourselves with remarking that, while in our belief legislation should tend to prevent men from committing themselves, instead of, as at present, too often driving them to do so, yet we cannot support the efforts of the Portsmouth agitators who, by making light of the crime of striking a superior in the profession of arms, are directly inciting all disaffected men in the Navy to commit that crime, as an easy means of gaining their discharge from the service, many bad characters being only too willing to undergo a year or eighteen months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, "to get quit of the service." That such a feeling exists is to be deplored, but curtailing the powers vested in courts-martial will not mend matters. On the contrary, it will make the lower decks of all ships in the Navy "hells afloat," from the moment the men know that the power of the officer to support the non-commissioned officer has been curtailed. That "court-martial vagaries" should be put an end to we willingly admit is necessary for the welfare of the service; but this should not be done on the ground that the punishment for striking a superior officer, as at present meted out, is out of all proportion to the offence, as there is no greater offence than that in the profession of arms. It is subversive of all discipline, and must be put down with a hand of iron. In fact, the punishment for that crime should be summary, and should be flogging in peace and death in war, for men; for an officer, it should be instant dismissal from the service, with or without imprisonment, in time of peace, and death in time of war. This is only in accordance with the laws of the profession of arms. We regret to see an ex-Military officer pandering to an agitation which is calculated to do incalculable harm to the Navy. And we are all the more sorry for this, in that the said officer appears to be acting solely with the view of gaining a few votes, in his attempt to secure a seat in the House of Commons. During the past twelve months, death has removed the names of the following Flag-Officers from the *Navy List*, viz.:—Sir Richard Collinson, Sir James Caffin, E. E. Vernon-Harcourt, William Horton, C.B., John Hallowes, Mottley, G. Sumner-Hand, C.B., J. D. McCrea, and Henry W. Hire, C.B. Little else of interest occurred in 1883. Captain Johnstone of the *Dryad*, earned his promotion by his manly English conduct in Madagascar, and Captain Brooke, of the *Opal*, brought to a successful issue a well-planned Expedition up the Niger, but not without loss, amongst the wounded being Midshipman Hay, of the *Opal*. In December, Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh hoisted his flag on board the *Minotaur*, as senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, Sir William Dowell relieving Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes in command of the China Squadron,—a change hailed with delight by all concerned. We now wish our readers a happy and prosperous New Year, and hope that, during the ensuing year, we shall be able to find much worthy of praise in the administration of the Navy.

THE working of the new Warrant for the better subjugation of the Army to the Secretary of State for War cannot be made matter of discussion just now, with profit. The Warrant has not yet "taken charge." When the screw of a steamer has commenced its revolutions, there is a good deal of splutter and a great foam-making astern, but the vessel does not gather way till the screw has been for a while turning steadily and almost noiselessly. One thing the Army may be quite sure of when the system is at work,—no dunce will be ousted by a better man, so long as the dunce is very well connected, and is backed with any leading statesmen by relations of the families of the party in power, or has "friends at Court." That latter is an elastic expression. It means friends who can focus the rays of their intelligent interest in Major Muddle or Lieutenant-Colonel Clubhem on the sensitive mediums at Horse Guards, War Office, Downing Street, or at still more exalted places, through which the appreciation of Muddle and Clubhem's merits and claims are to be transmitted to the *Gazette.* We are rather glad of this than otherwise. In fact, we are inclined to hope that some monstrous cases of favouritism and jobbery may speedily be disclosed, when the system has got into full swing. Now, we by no means include in the category of cases of the sort such selections—galling as they were to many sailors and soldiers of repute—as those of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught; because, under a Constitutional Monarchy, and with a Lady upon the Throne of such strong will and such unbounded popularity as the Queen, the promotion in the Navy and Army of Royal Dukes, her sons, over the heads of officers senior to them in years and service, is a natural and all but unavoidable result of our Monarchical system, and it is in every way a much better result of influence than that arising out of a system of selection founded on party or political considerations and causes. It may be—nay, it is—very hard on the Admiral or General who thought he could get the squadron or the division that he should be passed over by the Duke of Edinburgh or the Duke of Connaught; but there are sweets with the bitters, and when the Royalties are provided for, Trunnion and Platoon think they have nothing to fear, unless they are again knocked out of time by the Monarchical influences which stepped in their way. But if in time to come the word and the nod of the Government Whip in Lords or Commons, the becks and wreathed smiles of the Duchess of Marrowfat, or the fascinations of the Marchioness of Pokerly, be allowed to save or to destroy officers' fortunes, under the guise of securing the best men for the best places, the situation of the services will become intolerable, and a mischief created which not indirectly will menace the safety of a State that depends for existence on the efficiency of the Fleet and of the Army. Efficiency is bound up with the contentment of the officers, and their contentment rests on their confidence in pure and just administration. These are general observations. They are not intended to reach any particular quarter, or to refer to any special instance, but are *not* meaningless. There is some danger, in the good time coming, without any consciousness of injustice on the part of the authorities, that officers of moderate capacity will be set aside for some showy partisan, whose friends consider the country will be ruined if he be not at once put in a good place. The Marquis of Hartington, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, and Sir E. Whitmore are men of the highest honour and integrity, and therefore, as public administrators, must command the confidence of the Army. If Lord Hartington were to be in office at Pall Mall always, there would be no fear of any more serious mistake in administration than that which might arise from a righteous error in judgment. But with the recollection of what occurred when the Egyptian Staff was formed, we feel there is no security in our system against the overbearing will of a Secretary of State who can force his nominees upon reluctant Generals, or secure a most amiable acceptance of the claims to be put on the Head-quarters Staff of the members of his family,—unless the officer who holds the office of Commander-in-Chief has a very resolute will, and temper up to resignation-point, if needs be. Field-Marshals and Military Secretaries and Heads of Departments seem to go down like ninepins, when they are bowled at by a strong-handed, hard-headed Secretary of State for War; and we are not certain that a Mrs. Clarke could cause more evil than a raging Minister, with strong party passions, paternal or avuncular pride, or the necessities of securing Members for a majority in crises in Parliament, driving him in the exercise of his vast and almost irresponsible power, could perpetrate in his towering pride of place at Pall Mall.

THE bone of contention between France and China appears now to be reduced to the possession of Bacninh, which is claimed by the former Power as one of the strong places of the quadrilateral formed by it, Haidzuong, Sontay, and Hanoi, and by the latter Power as being one of the gates of the Celestial Empire, which is not to be thrown open with impunity. The French say that without Bacninh the other places would be useless, that Haidzuong and Haiphong would be constantly threatened, and that the Delta of the Red River would remain open to attacks coming from Langson and Laobang. Although Bacninh is at some distance from the Red River, it is considered of such strategical importance as to be worth fighting about, and the French appear determined to have it, in spite of all the remonstrances addressed to them on the danger of coming into direct conflict with the Middle Empire. M. Jules Ferry has always expressed the opinion that the Celestials do not mean war, and we find the following remarks in a Paris contemporary:—"A circumstance which proves that China is not over-serious in threatening to declare war, even of a local character, and confined to the delta of the Red River, is to be found in her inaction. The Chinese troops made no strategical movements between December 11 and 17, and made no effort to take advantage of their situation, although, by making a simple demonstration against Hanoi, they might have prevented Admiral Courbet from marching upon Sontay, against which place the Admiral was able to move all his troops, leaving very feeble garrisons behind him. If the commander of the Chinese forces had 20,000 men at his disposal, as is reported, he might have made a forward movement." The fact that no such movement was made leads the French to conclude that the Chinese commander has received strict orders to avoid all collision with the French troops, and to leave the fighting to be done by the Black Flags and the Annamites, who seem to be heaping coals of fire on their heads, and to be having an extremely rough time of it. For the moment Bacninh will not be attacked, because the French are not ready to proceed to the *ultima ratio;* troops have to be concentrated and other indispensable measures taken. Admiral Courbet is said to experience great difficulty in procuring any information with regard to the strength of the defences of Bacninh and the garrison which it contains. The whole country appears to be a prey to anarchy of the most lawless description, the pirates having it all their own way wherever the French are not in force. These gentry roam through the country in bands of such force that the mere feeble French garrisons at some of the military posts are obliged to seek shelter in their blockhouses while the pirates carry on their depredations. The French garrisons, in fact, are quite inadequate to keep order and to protect life and property in the coveted country, and under these circumstances it does not surprise us to learn that the attack upon Bacninh has been adjourned, for any check before that place would evidently compromise the entire expeditionary force.

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., has returned to the Admiralty from his cruise in the West Indies.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Dowell hoisted his flag on board H.M.S. *Cambridge* on the 3rd inst., on appointment as Commander-in-Chief on the China station, and will leave England by one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers starting early this month for the East.

There is no doubt that a great "transformation has taken place within the last two decades in the world of naval architecture and gunnery," as stated by our old friend, Mr. W. E. Atkins, in an article he has contributed to the *Hampshire Telegraph* under the title of "Types of the Modern British Navy." No one should know better than Mr. Atkins, the marine painter, how great that change has been. But for Mr. Atkins to exchange the crayon and camel's hair-brush for the pen, and paint for ink, in an attempt to prove that the modern British Navy is equal to all the requirements of the Empire, is, we fear, an undertaking somewhat above his calibre, if we may judge from the following argument, brought forward in support of his theory, for theory, after all, it is, and what is more, the theory does not square with the facts of the case any more than does Mr. Atkins's assertion with what obtained in the Navy at the time he writes of, when he says:—"Now we have small, fragile, iron steamers, carrying one or two heavy guns at the stem or stern, protected merely by thin iron shields, in contradistinction to the gunboat of old. In those days the hands were 'piped,' the pinnace lowered from the davits, with a 12-pounder in the bow, the chase and cutting-out of the enemy depending on the twelve or fourteen stout hearts who rowed the boat." When did Mr. Atkins see "a pinnace lowered from the davits?" It is really "time to tremble about our first line of defence" when gentlemen professing so much knowledge of the Navy assure us there is no need to do so.

Admiral Sir Astley C. Key, if not previously promoted—and at present that contingency seems remote, as both Admirals Ryder and Chads stand before him on the list—will, with Lord Alcester, have to retire in 1886.

The Admiralty have, as yet, provided no reliefs, nor have they the men at their disposal, to even recommission on their stations the following ships, whose crews completed their three years' foreign service last year, namely:—the *Condor, Flamingo, Foam, Kingfisher,* and *Tourmaline.* In addition to these, the crews of the following ships will complete their three years' foreign service during the ensuing 12 months, namely: — The *Algerine, Arab, Bittern, Briton, Cockatrice, Decoy, Diamond, Espiegle, Falcon, Fly, Foxhound, Griffon, Helicon, Inflexible, Magpie, Mallard, Mutine, Nelson, Ranger, Rifleman, Swift, Temeraire, Vigilant,* and *Wrangler.* Eleven of these ships should be relieved by March.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, accompanied by Rear-Admiral W. Graham, Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, inspected, on December 19, the Royal Naval Hospital at that yard, and, we hear, was much pleased both with the general cleanliness of the wards and the care and attention devoted to ensuring the comfort of the patients.

A good story is told regarding the treaty entered into by Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes with the Government of the Korea. When the treaty had to be signed, it was discovered that no ink, except Korean ink which is laid on with a brush, was at hand; so the signature of the treaty had to be delayed until the Admiral's Secretary could return to the flagship many miles distant, and procure some of "the right sort of fluid." The treaty thus signed is in most of its clauses similar to the one previously entered into with the American Government, but the latter have the best of the bargain, and mean to have it at all times, if we may judge from the manner in which the Americans are flattering the Koreans. The President of the United States has placed the frigate *Trenton* at the disposal of the Korean authorities, and she is now acting as a yacht for the Korean Ambassadors during their visit to the capitals of Europe.

Captain Knowles, commanding the *Valiant,* has addressed a memo. to the inspecting officer of the Pullendiva division of the Coastguard, under his command, commending the conduct of the officers and men of the Enniscrane Coastguard station on the occasion of the wreck of the steamship *Rathlee.* The vessel was wrecked close to the town, and though laden with a general cargo, consisting of eggs, butter, pork, fowls, &c., not a single article was stolen, owing to the vigilance of the Coastguard.

A Naval pension for Lieutenants of £50 per annum is placed at the disposal of the Admiralty by the death of Commander Edward Griffiths (Reserved List).

The order recently issued by the Admiralty, directing that men suffering from a certain disease should no longer be exempt from foreign service, naturally leads to the assumption that, on joining the ships to which they are drafted abroad, these men are to be considered fit for duty. Should that be the intention of the Admiralty, it is evident that the constitutions of a very large per-centage of these men will be injured for life, as the disease will, in many cases, become chronic. Then, indeed, the sins of the fathers will be visited upon the children with a vengeance. Can no remedy be found for such a state of things?

The following Flag-Officers and Captains will be retired during the ensuing year, under the "Age Retirement" Clause of the Order in Council of February 22, 1870:—Admirals: Henry Chads and Sir R. Macdonald. Vice-Admirals: Sir F. L. McClintock, H. S. Hillyar, and E. B. Rice. Captains: Frank Tourle Thompson, Richard Carter, and James Wylie East.

The following commands fall vacant during the ensuing year:—Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, relinquishes his command on December 1; Rear-Admiral Watson, Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, relinquishes that appointment on December 1; Rear-Admiral Algernon McL. Lyons, relinquishes the command of the Pacific station on December 10; Captain Cummings, Commodore at Hong Kong, completes his time in May; Commodore Erskine, A.D.C., completes his time in command of the Australian station; and the *Nelson,* flying the Commodore's broad pendant, her three years' commission, in June. Captain Henry F. Nicholson, C.B., completes his three years' command of the *Temeraire* on January 1, and will, it is said, relieve Captain Barnardiston, whose time is up in March, as Senior Naval Officer at Bermuda; Captain Sulivan completes his time in command of the *Repulse* in April. Captain Percy Luxmore, C.B., completes his time in command of the *London,* at Zanzibar, in December next, when it is expected the hulk will be done away with, and a sea-going ship substituted in her place. Captain A. K. Wilson completes his time in command of the *Hecla* in March; Commander Hawkins, of the *Humber*, in September; Commander McKechnie, of the *Lion*, in October; and Staff-Commander Adlam, of the *Liffey*, in November.

We are glad to learn "Mr. Lagden has obtained same valuable information" from his recent journey to Coomassie, for he certainly obtained nothing else, except the fever and ague. Of course he was sent there for some object. "Quacko Duo" was not told so,—indeed, he was told the contrary, and, perhaps, truly, though diplomacy is now and then obliged to take strange disguises. Mr. Lagden was Secretary to Sir O. Lanyon, at Pretoria, and did good service; but he, like many others, formed an opinion that the Boers would not fight. He was, the year before last, special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* with the British Expedition in Egypt, so, probably, we shall have some record of his present venture in type. There does not seem to have been any element of danger in it, from man or beast, for the niggers were amiable, and there was no big game, but there was fever. Mr. Lagden, though muscular, is subject to neuralgia, which makes his enterprise the more commendable. He is still young and full of "go," and the makings of an eminent traveller of the De Chaillu-Baker type, if he does not succumb to his extreme venturesomeness.

Captain F. J. Day, R.E., has been appointed Secretary of the Royal Engineer Institute at Chatham, in succession to Major R. H. Vetch.

If recruits for the Army Militia do not come in as rapidly as those in authority would desire, it certainly is not from want of energy on the part of those who superintend the arrangements for the "catching" of them. The latest idea is to employ the police in this service. Should this fail, perhaps recourse may be had to the masters of workhouses, and governors of gaols. Perhaps, too, the licensed victuallers might be able to give a helping-hand.

The Aldershot Committee on an "Active-Service Dress for the British Army" sent two men of the 39th Dorsetshire Regiment to the Horse Guards on Wednesday last, dressed in kakhi garments, as designed by them, for inspection by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Should this sample suit be approved by his Royal Highness, a large number will be at once made, sufficient to clothe one or more battalions, when further experiments will be carried out on an extensive scale. Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., A.Q.M.G., and Colonel Dixon, 39th Regiment, from Aldershot, were present at the inspection.

The craze for unmixed short service evidently has not extended to America, for we learn from the *Army and Navy Register*, of Washington, that a petition has been generally signed by the rank and file of the United States Army that they may be discharged with pension after completing 30 or, under certain circumstances, after 25 years' service.

A committee consisting of General Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General; Mr. A. L. Halliburton, Director of Supplies and Transports; Brigadier-General W. E. M. Reilly, Director of Artillery and Stores; Sir E. Morris, K.C.B., Commissary-General; and Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison, Commanding at Aldershot, under the presidency of Lord Morley, assembled at the War Office this week, to consider the regulations for lines of communication in the field, and amendments involved in the organisation of the staff and depôts of the Army, in order to insure uniformity in peace and war, and give officers instruction in duties in the field.

We are inclined to place far more value on the opinions and researches of Mr. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana, as an Egyptologist than on his views as a politician, or as an authority on what may be termed the Egyptian question, for though he knows a good deal about the banks of the Nile and the temples at each side of the famous stream, he has no acquaintance with the living people outside of the Dragoman reis and dahabeah world, and is not able to converse with the natives in their own tongue. A Feringhee, in a well-appointed Nile boat under the British flag on the Nile of the Delta at the time of Arabi's overthrow by British troops, would be regarded by the timid and terror-stricken inhabitants, and especially by the village Sheiks, who had almost to a man stood in with the defeated rebel, as one to be propitiated by professions of attachment to England, and by vigorous vituperation of the exiled Minister; and Mr. Stuart was destined to hear many honeyed words from the lips of his dragoman, as the literal renderings of the guttural Arabic of the Fellaheen who flocked to pay him court; but we do not think he learned much of their real sentiments. Nevertheless, he has written a very interesting book, which comes before the public with the allurements of fine binding, type, and paper; and when he has at times left the path of dry investigation, and wandered into the more congenial fields of antiquarian research, where he is completely at home, he is delightful and instructive.

More changes are contemplated in the unfortunate Royal Artillery. The four-gun service batteries of Field Artillery not having realised the anticipations of the authorities, it is proposed, it is said, once more to give them six guns. When will the Demon of Muddle complete his work?

Considering that a General officer commanding a division or district can give an officer as much as six months' leave in India, or three months' accumulative to England, it has always appeared incongruous that a soldier's furlough over muster should require the sanction of the Chief of the Army. Such, however, has been the case until lately. Now General officers commanding divisions and districts can grant it between April 15 and October 15. Furlough to England, from a colonial station, can only be obtained through the Commander-in-Chief, and only then on the condition that the State is put to no expense.

The total number of recruits enlisted at Woolwich during the past year was 552. The total in 1882 was 606. Thus there has been a falling-off of 54. How is this to be accounted for? The Army is, we are told, more popular, and certainly much has been done to render it so; and yet men are not forthcoming to fill vacancies, even in so distinguished an arm of the service as the Royal Artillery.

It has been recently announced in the *Canada Gazette*, published at Ottawa, that with a view of maintaining the active Militia in a state of efficiency, Lieutenant-Colonels who have attained the age of 63 years, Majors the age of 58 years, Captains the age of 50 years, and Lieutenants 45 years, may be placed upon the Retired List. This regulation will apply also to Regimental Staff officers, according to their relative rank. It is also announced that officers commanding batteries of Canadian Artillery are to be granted the substantive rank of major (but without increase to their pay of captain) from the date of their promotion to the command.

Assistant-Commissary-General S. H. E. Reeves, C.B., has succeeded Assistant-Commissary-General R. H. Powell at Head-quarters.

The present organisation of the Royal Artillery is so complicated and so cumbersome, that almost any change in it must be an improvement. The enormous regiment is divided into unwieldy brigades, which cannot be kept together in peace or got together for war; and there is no larger unit, for any useful purpose whatever, than the battery. Some of the many disadvantages of this system, as regards the officers, were plainly shown in a letter signed "Golundauze," which appeared in our last week's issue. The suggestions of our correspondent, who has served in the various branches of the Artillery, are so very reasonable and so clearly stated, that it is highly improbable that they will be favourably received or acted on by the present military administration.

Major-General J. Davis, lately commanding the troops at Shorncliffe Camp, has been appointed to the command of a brigade in Egypt.

A little more than fourteen years ago the Hon. R. D. Ross, the present Speaker of the South Australian Lower House of Parliament, drew public attention to the feasibility of opening the channel of a lucrative and laudable trade between India and South Australia by supplying the Remount Service of the Indian Army with South Australian horses. Supported by other gentlemen having vast interests in the colony, he adduced forcible reasons why the South Australian Government should facilitate by legislative acts the breeding of horses in South Australia for the purpose of meeting the need of India. The project was carried so far towards a reality that he went, by direction of the Government of South Australia, to India in order to submit what he had originated to the reflection and judgment of the Governor-General. His reception at Simla by the Earl of Mayo, then the Governor-General, was replete with the auspices of eventual if not of immediate success; and the termination of his visit to India was signalised by the thanks of the Governor-General in Council to himself, and by an official expression of the practical benefits which would accrue to the Army of India by the adoption of his scheme. It is true that in 1869 the telegraphic communication of India with South Australia was not what it is to-day, and that defect was then regarded as a drawback to the unchecked development of Mr. Ross's views. The defect has now, however, disappeared; for the Overland Telegraph Company, hastened to maturity by the prospect of throwing open the door of a wide, new, and remunerative commercial venture, is finished and in daily use. The proposal of Mr. Ross is that a company shall be formed for the breeding and preparing of horses for India; that at some distance to the northward of Hawker a station shall be erected; that when the animals were eighteen months old, they shall be removed to Alice Springs; that, after awhile, they shall be driven to a third station within the tropics; and that when they were three or four years old, they shall again, for the fourth time, be driven to a depôt at Port Darwin where they shall be thoroughly trained and broken-in, and from that spot shipped to India. Already, within the last few weeks, has Mr. Ross received letters from India intimating that, if the project were put anew in shape, and the details were laid before the Indian Government, no impediment would be raised by the Anglo-Indian military officers or by the Government itself to frustrate the establishment of a company of the natnre indicated to Lord Mayo. There is no concealment of the fact that the demand for horses for the Indian Army is constant and large; but that the means of satisfying the demand are confined to a narrow, dangerous, and humiliating limit. The Government of India has nowhere to turn for horses to meet the necessities of the Remount Service, but to the sales of the Zemindars, and to the fitful markets of Afghanistan, Arabia, Persia, and of countries where the prejudices of Mahommedanism are for ever seething in hatred against us. The result, therefore, is obvious, that in case of a war of any formidable dimensions, the Indian Government would be confronted by difficulties which cannot be contemplated without an impulse being given to the desire to modify them at once, or to sweep them away altogether. The remarkable circumstance is yet untold that horses can be bred, trained, and transported to India from South Australia, as well as from other parts of the Australasian Continent, at less expense than they can be bought from the native breeders and trainers in India and the neighbouring States. They are, moreover, hardier, and are fitter for the Remount Service. A trade in horses of no inconsiderable proportions has been and is being carried on between India and South Australia; but the supply thus received by India is too intermittent to insure reliance in regularity and numbers. Besides, this occasional shipment of horses is more costly than would be a settled and continuous trade, and the observation must be added that horses cannot be transferred from South Australia to India in 30 or 40 days with impunity, because the transference entails a sudden removal from a temperate to a tropical climate, and exposes to the horses to injuries of which plenty of experience can be cited in evidence.

Captain C. L. Young, R.E., has been appointed Assistant-Instructor in Construction and Estimating, at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, in succession to Captain A. G. Clayton, R.E.

The Indian Government have sanctioned a proposal made by the Commander-in-Chief in that country, that non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery employed on extra regimental duty shall be borne as supernumeraries on the rolls of their batteries after three months' absence, and that when no longer required for such duty, they should revert to regimental duty, and be absorbed into the first vacancy in their own brigade. The principle followed is the same as that on which officers are seconded after three months in staff employ. The order will give much satisfaction, as great inconvenience has been experienced, owing to non-commissioned officers of batteries of Royal Artillery being temporarily employed in the Ordnance Department, without any provision being made to fill their places in their batteries.

We understand that the War-Office authorities, have quite decided to discontinue the feather bonnet as the head-dress of Highland regiments, but that no decision has been arrived at as to what shall replace it. We have not had an opportunity of ascertaining what are the objections to this handsome and soldier-like head-dress which have induced the powers that be to condemn it; but doubtless they consider them overwhelming, for it is to be presumed that they would not wantonly and from sheer lust of reform have deprived Highland regiments of a head-dress in which they have marched and fought for more than a century in every quarter of the globe, and which, as we have frequently been assured by old and experienced Highland officers, is very serviceable in the field, comfortable to wear, and in the long-run not more expensive than the bearskin or busby. Associating as we do the Highland bonnet with many a stricken field, and many a gallant deed of "derring-do," we confess to being among those who deeply regret to see it disappear; but if it must go, we trust those with whom the matter rests may not rashly adopt in its place some head-dress which is utterly unsuited to the Highland garb. We hear, for instance, of a helmet being proposed,—a most fantastic one, embellished with rampant lions, and we know not what besides, which the author, apparently with an eye to being handed down to posterity as an original genius and an inventor—if only of a military hat or shako—is strongly recommending to the notice of the Horse Guards. Shades of the Highlanders who fought under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and who, with unbroken front, climbed the slopes of the Alma under Sir Colin Campbell, who then and there asked to be allowed to wear the Highland bonnet, in memory of that day, has it come to this, that to replace that bonnet of a hundred years, and of an infinitude of stirring memories, nothing less incongruous can be found than a theatrical-looking helmet, which has not the remotest claims to any connection with the dress which our Highland regiments wear, and which is perhaps the most inappropriate finish to that dress which could possibly be devised? But we hope it is not too late to protest against such vandalism. We would call the attention of those who are really interested in our Highland regiments to this subject, and express a hope that the bonnet to be adopted will be a real Highland bonnet, or if a more lofty head-dress is considered desirable—and the kilt certainly has the effect of dwarfing the appearance of a body of men—that something of the shape of the busby, without the bag, may be introduced, which, made of black fur, and ornamented with a red or white hackle, would be a handsome, soldier-like, and serviceable head-dress. Of course, it will be argued that a head-dress of busby shape would be as incongruous as a helmet; but there is this to be said in favour of it,—it would, in outline, somewhat resemble the feather-bonnet to which we are accustomed, and which has been associated with the Highland Regiments for a hundred years; and it would give an appearance of height, which would certainly not be obtained by adopting a helmet, with or without a Scottish lion rampant as its crest.

Among the most notable Military events of last year in France, one may place the death of M. Gambetta, who was regarded in that country as the soul of that policy which is one day to recover Alsace and Lorraine. He devoted much of his time and talents to military affairs, which he had learned to comprehend during the days of his Dictatorship, and when carrying on war against M. de Moltke. He was patriot enough, and sufficiently free from political prejudice, to prefer capable officers to Republicans who were not capable, and his fall was, in a great measure, due to that fact. The Radicals and Ultra-Liberals could not pardon him the crime of having placed General Miribel, the most able administrator in the French Army, at the head of the Military Administration; and they basely deserted their leader. The Republic suffered another great loss in the death of General Chanzy, who expired quite suddenly at Châlons, where he was in command of the 6th Army Corps. General Chanzy won no victories, but he gained great credit during the Franco-German War by the skilful and obstinate way in which he disputed the advance of the German Army on the banks of the Loire. He managed to gain and to keep the entire confidence of his countrymen, who fondly hoped that he would one day lead them across the Rhine. Strange to say, General Chanzy began life as a middy, but he soon had enough of the sea. He was wrecked on his first cruise, and was thrown ashore on the Algerian coast. He lived to be Governor-General of Algiers. *L'Armée Française* complains in these terms that not much was done for the Army during the year 1883:—"The Committee of the Army to which had been confided the heavy task of preparing the reform of our principal military laws has worked with praiseworthy zeal, but it has encountered obstacles which have brought its labours to a standstill. It is, in fact, most prejudicial to the interests of the country that three Ministers should succeed each other in the course of one year at the head of such important departments as those of War and Marine." General Billot was succeeded by General Thibaudin, who was succeeded by General Campenon. Admiral Jauréguiberry was succeeded by M. Charles Brun, and M. Charles Brun was succeded by Admiral Peynon.

During the late inquiry into the working of the Army Medical Department in Egypt, Sir John Adye stated that when necessary articles are not forthcoming from the Supply Branches, it is the duty of the Medical officer to purchase the things himself if possible; and that in so doing, he would certainly be supported by the authorities at home. From this it is clear that the Supply officer would also be supported in taking similar action. But Sir John Adye was clearly in error, and failed completely to fathom the hair-splitting profundity of the War-Office clerk. During the war, many soldiers suffering from dysentery were landed at Cyprus, and the Medical authorities at once applied for certain materials for them. There were none in store, and the Supply officer purchased to the large amount of 10s. The result is strange; the accounts were in due course sent in, and returned with certain queries, &c., and it was found that the 10s. had been disallowed, because, forsooth, the material might have been bought cheaper in England! What is an officer to do on any future occasion of like nature? Is he to decline to purchase until he puts himself on the safe side by discovering the London quotation, or to decline absolutely, and thereby draw down reproof on his head, as the Medical officer has done in Egypt? or is he to purchase, and put himself voluntarily in a position of pecuniary danger? These are questions which are exercising the minds of many of our Medical readers at the present moment.

The *Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India* reflects great credit on the Army Veterinary Surgeons, by whom it is conducted. Unlike an obtrusive section of the Army Medical Department, the contributors of the *Veterinary Journal* do not seek to usurp the titles of the executive officers, or to participate in duties for which they have not been trained. They deprecate the assumption by amateurs of that knowledge which they have spent years in acquiring; they desire to be allowed to perform, without any unnecessary interference, the work for which they are duly qualified; and they ask for an enlarged field of usefulness, by having all the animals used for military purposes, elephants, camels, and bullocks, as well as horses, entrusted to their care. The subjects and composition of the articles, and the tone and style of the periodical, afford clear evidence of the zeal and attainments of the officers of a department which is rising rapidly in the estimation of the service generally.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS IN 1884.

The following appointments on the Staff of the Army fall vacant during the present year:—

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Brigade Command, Malta—Major-Gen. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B. (Jan. 1).

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Recruiting, Ireland—Col. S. Darling, half-pay (March 8).

Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs, Horse Guards—Major-Gen. Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B. (March 12).

Garrison Instructor, Colchester—Major F. H. Dyke, half-pay (March 12).

Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Department, Horse Guards—Lieut.-Col. R. J. Maxwell, half-pay (March 13).

Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Horse Guards—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Furse, half-pay (March 19).

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Horse Guards—Major L. A. Gregson, 70th Foot (March 25).

Command Portsmouth District—Gen. H. S. H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B. (April 1).

Command Manchester District—Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (April 1).

Command Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram (April 1).

Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Sheerness—Major T. H. Lloyd, R.A. (April 1).

Command Home District—Lieut.-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B. (April 1).

Brigade-Major, Belfast—Major A. E. W. Goldsmid, 104th Foot (April 27).

Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Northern District—Major A. G. Dugdale, R.A. (May 12).

Fort-Major, Guernsey—Col. H. E. Jerome, V.C., half-pay (May 15).

Garrison Instructor, Cork—Major S. Flower, 86th Foot (May 17).

Commanding Royal Engineer, Malta — Col. T. A. L. Murray, R.E. (May 26).

Governorship and Commander-in-Chief, Malta—Gen. Sir A. Borton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (June 8).

Assistant Military Secretaryship, Malta—Col. D. M. M. Crichton, Grenadier Guards (June 8).

Garrison Instructor, Shorncliffe—Major F. W. Graham, 103rd Foot (August 1).

Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Department, Horse Guards—Major H. C. Reynolds, 106th Foot (August 13).

Garrison Instructor, Curragh—Major J. H. G. Browne, R.A. (August 27).

Brigade-Major, Cyprus — Major F. Luttman-Johnson, 65th Foot (Sept. 21).

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Headquarters—Lieut.-Col. E. Micklem, R.E. (Oct. 1).

Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Dublin—Major W. S. Langley, R.A. (Oct. 7).

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Instructor in Construction, &c., S.M.E., Chatham—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Seddon, R.E. (March 1).

Instructor in Tactics, &c., Royal Military College—Brevet Major B. G. Hall, R.M.A. (June 21).

Assistant-Instructor in Construction, &c., S.M.E., Chatham—Capt. A. G. Clayton, R.E. (July 6).

Instructor in Tactics, Royal Military College—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, R.A. (Sept. 1).

Secretary and Treasurer, Royal Military Academy—Col. W. D. Marsh, R.E. (Sept. 20).

Professor of Topography, Royal Military Academy—Major F. Roberts, R.A. (Sept. 20).

Instructor in Military Surveying, Department of Artillery Studies—Major F. Roberts, R.A. (Oct. 1).

Director of Artillery Studies—Col. O'B. B. Woolsey, R.A. (Nov. 1).

EAST INDIES.

A Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Madras—Major A. Austin, Madras S.C. (Jan. 1).

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay—Col. T. N. Holberton, R.A. (Jan. 18).

Command of Division, Bengal—Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., Bengal S.C. (Jan. 23).

Brigade Command, Bombay—Brigdr.-Gen. G. T. Brice, half-pay (Jan. 23).

Brigade Command, Bengal—Brigdr.-Gen. W. D. Massy, half-pay (April 10).

Divisional Command, Madras—Lieut.-Gen. W. Payn, C.B. (April 21).

A Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bengal—Major A. I. Shepherd, Bengal S.C. (May 14).

A Brigade-Major, Bengal—Major H. R. Young, 39th Foot (May 30).

A Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Bengal—Major A. Gaselee, Bengal S.C. (May 31).

An Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay—Lieut.-Col. E. Cunningham, Bengal S.C. (Aug. 26).

A Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bengal—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Way, Bengal S.C. (Sept. 6).

Command of Division, Bengal—Lieut.-Gen. C. Cureton, C.B., Bengal S.C. (Oct. 22).

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Madras—Col. W. H. Caine, R.A. (Oct. 22).

Adjutant-General, Bengal—Major-Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Oct. 30).

Command of Division, Bengal—Lieut.-Gen. R. Hume, C.B. (Nov. 30).

A Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Madras—Major A. G. Hutchins, H.M.I.M.F. (Dec. 31).

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

The following Regimental Commands fall vacant in the course of the present year, viz.:—

93rd Foot—Col E. H. D. Macpherson (Jan. 1).
27th Foot—Col. A. D. Geddes (Jan. 29).
1st West India Regiment—Col. J. A. Smith (Jan. 29).
5th Lancers—Col. W. L. Browne (March 15).
2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade—Col. J. P. C. Glyn (April 12).
15th Hussars—Col. G. Luck, C.B. (April 29).
16th Foot—Col. A. W. Adcock (July 2).
39th Foot—Col. T. F. Dixon (July 2).
80th Foot—Col. C. Tucker, C.B. (July 9).
1st Battalion, 17th Foot—Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B. (July 15).
1st Battalion, 21st Foot—Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C. (Aug. 25).
58th Foot—Col. W. D. Bond (Sept. 9).
97th Foot—Col. H. Browne (Sept. 9).
83rd Foot—Col. E. Meurant (Oct. 5).
1st Battalion, 16th Foot—Col. C. J. Horne (Oct. 10).
33rd Foot—Col. F. J. Castle (Oct. 11).
68th Foot—Col. A. H. Tucker (Oct. 29).
3rd Hussars—Col. A. H. Vincent (Nov. 4).
90th Foot—Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C. (Dec. 15).

NAVAL PROMOTIONS, 1884.

The promotions taking place this year in consequence of the age retirement of Flag Officers will be as follows:—Rear-Admiral Hamilton to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain William Samuel Brown to be Rear-Admiral, on April 1; Rear-Admiral Waddilove to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain George Tryon, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral, on July 8; Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. the Lord John Hay to be Admiral, Rear-Admiral Somerset to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain Heneage to be Rear-Admiral, on October 19; Vice-Admiral Edward Bridges Rice to be Admiral, Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe to be Rear-Admiral, on October 27. Admiral Rice will retire on October 30, thus giving rise to the following promotions:—Vice-Admiral Augustus Phillimore to be Admiral, Rear-Admiral Lyons to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain Rowley to be Rear-Admiral. Should a death vacancy occur on the Flag Lists during the year, Captain Richard Wells would advance to Flag rank. The promotion of Commanders and Lieutenants to fill the vacancies thus created, being made by selection, cannot be foretold. This must be apparent to all, when we come to analyse the last batch of promotions made by the Admiralty. Commander John Coke Burnell, of the Agincourt, was 69th on the Commanders' List; Lieutenant James Henry Corfe 39th on the Lieutenants' List. Nine officers are then skipped to promote Lieutenant Atkinson, commanding the Britomart; four more officers are skipped to promote Lieutenant Poë, senior of the Temeraire. The Hon. Richard Bingham is skipped to promote Lieutenant Orlebar, when nine more officers are skipped to promote Lieutenant Alfred Carpenter, commanding the Myrmidon. Their Lordships then pass over seven officers, and promote Lieutenant Martin, senior Staff officer of the Excellent; and jump from him over sixteen officers to reach Lieutenant Arbuthnot, commanding the Wrangler, a gunboat whose term of foreign service expired this year, and whose Commander might naturally look forward to promotion on paying off. Even so far, it is difficult in the extreme to explain why these officers have been selected for promotion, and others, in command of gun-vessels, Executive officers, or seniors of large ironclads, left out in the cold. But when we come to consider the next four promotions, we can only say that, had the Admiralty determined on sowing the seeds of discontent among the Lieutenants of the Navy, they could not have adopted a better course than they have. At one bound they pass over 31 officers, to promote Lieutenant Arthur Calvert Clarke, senior of the Neptune. Another leap over the heads of 43 officers enables them to promote Lieutenant Russell, Executive officer of the Tourmaline. Then they take breath, and only skip over 16 officers to reach Lieutenant Gallwey, Staff officer of the Vernon (a most able officer), apparently to enable them to make their final leap over no fewer than 88 officers, to promote the Hon. Maurice Archibald Bourke, Third and Gunnery Lieutenant of the Alexandra, appointed to that ship on January 9 last, and whose seniority dates from September 1, 1874, while that of the Senior Lieutenant of the batch, Lieutenant Corfe, who recently paid off the Moorhen, after a long and successful commission on the China station, is of April 3, 1868. The Senior Lieutenant on the List dates from 1861. Their Lordships, after passing over the officers promoted in the years intervening, have made their selection from among the Lieutenants promoted between the years 1868-74 inclusive, allotting eleven promotions to the seven years. Instead of observing the rule of senecority, and of adhering thereto as near as possible, their Lordships have not promoted men the whole service expected to see promoted, but have selected some officers whom no one serving in the Navy would ever have dreamt it were possible the Admiralty could have thus favoured. We congratulate these officers on their good-luck, but cannot compliment the Admiralty on the justice of their mode of selection. The batch of Sub-Lieutenants appear to have been entirely promoted by seniority, except Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Garden Fellowes, who had won his promotion by taking three first and a second-class certificate at college.

The Government of India has sanctioned the formation of yearly standing camps, for the purpose of carrying on the combined instruction of Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners in siege operations and practice.

Reviews.

To Leeward. By Marion Crawford. (Chapman and Hall.)

If compared with "Mr. Isaacs" or "Dr. Claudius," this last novel by Mr. Crawford would, in our judgment, be considered inferior in interest and originality; but if *To Leeward* were a first effort, to be judged on its own merits, we would have no hesitation in giving the writer a warm welcome, and hailing him with pleasure as a great accession to the strength of the first line of the champions who do battle for the world with ennui, and raise us above the hard realities of life into the region of ideal joys and sorrows. *To Leeward* is a painful story, and it does not diminish the feeling of regret that Mr. Crawford should have bestowed such power of description on the tale, and that he has painted the scenes of the guilty passion of Leonora and her worthless lover that it is very likely such people lived, and that the story is "ower true." For such is the vigour of the handling and force of colouring, that the reader accepts the novel as an account of a domestic tragedy, which must have happened within the writer's knowledge. There is no plot. The tale of *To Leeward* is of the simplest. A young Englishwoman living in Rome, and much addicted to Hegel, is wooed and won by an Italian noble whom she marries, she cannot say why, but certainly not for love. She has red hair in profusion, and a fine figure, and a passionate nature, on which Hegel had produced no substantial impression. Her husband, a perfect gentleman, rich, and not ill-favoured, loves his wife to distraction. They have only been married a few weeks ere a certain Julius Battiscombe, a muscular heathen of the Crawford type, with blue-black hair, and inscrutable eyes and biceps, who has known Leonora slightly in Rome, comes on their honeymoon retreat at Sorrento. Leonora very soon begins to find that she does not love her husband, and that she does love the fierce, strenuous journalist-novelist adventurer. He, after the manner of his kind, proceeds incontinently to make the most of the predilection of the young lady for a lover who can strangle a couple of bull-dogs as readily as he can span a lady's waist, and who stands no nonsense when he is in earnest, and means to ruin his friend's wife. To do him justice, he makes one attempt to get out of the way of temptation, and is sailing away from Sorrento, when he is overhauled by Leonora's yacht. Then he succumbs to secret meetings and occult rendezvous in caves, till the couple are suddenly discovered by the husband's sister, Diana, who comes on a visit to Sorrento, and who has been once loved by the wicked but irresistible Julius. The character of Diana is beautifully drawn,—a noble Roman indeed. We regret that Mr. Crawford could not have lent her to England or America, and assigned Leonora to the warm soil of Italy; but we admit he has a right to do as he likes with his own, and he may be proud of Diana. She keeps her sister-in-law's secret, but she orders Julius to depart. He pretends to obey, but presently a bearded fisherman is seen, day after day, rowing in the coves of the coast beyond Castellamare, and anon two figures are to be seen by curious eyes in the boat. A prying Italian, who wants a little money, informs the unsuspecting husband that his wife—a few weeks married, say two months—Oh, Leonora! Oh, Mr. Crawford!—takes nocturnal excursions all about the coves, "shell-strewn and consecrate of old to some Undine's loves," with Julius B., in a fisherman's disguise, and there is very naturally some unpleasantness in consequence, as the Roman noble does not like the idea, and has not yet allowed his wife a *cavaliere*. To end the imbroglio, Leonora flits away from Sorrento, and repairs to Mr. Julius B., who flies off with her to a retreat in the north of Italy, sending, with a fine sense of honour, however, his address to the husband, in order that he may have satisfaction. Diana—feminine, tender, sisterly, and Roman—comes on the scene once more, and starts with her outraged brother in search of the destroyer of his honour and his peace. And here we must ask the readers of this brief notice who may be anxious to know the result, to get the book and find out for themselves. Suffice it to say that at the end of all they will read of a white-haired man, bowed with grief though not with years, who spends his life in silent charity; and of a good Princess, grave and pure, the ornament and pride of Roman society. These are the two persons who survive out of the ruin wrought in the preceding chapters, and whom they will easily identify. If this outline of the novel should not prove at all attractive, we beg those who may not feel inclined to waste their sympathies on a pair of worthless lovers to get *To Leeward*, if it were only for the sake of the admirable pictures of Italian life and scenery, and the mastery of animal emotion and passion exhibited by the writer. There is not much moral in the novel, but there is much of real life and flesh and blood; and some fine day, when Mr. Crawford outlives the influences of a strong physical organisation, of his intense bicepolatry, and his worship of mere bathykolpic woman, and reins in the bounding Pegasus on which, with his rout of disorderly Helens and many Briseis-loving Achilles, he careers through the Elysian fields, he may produce something which the most virtuous may peruse with delight, and may win the approval of the severest moralists who wander among the meads of Asphodel.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The weather during the present week has been in marked contrast to that of the previous week, and in every way suitable for route-marching, which has been steadily practised by all arms. Beyond this, there have been no Military movements of any kind.

Instructions for the playing of War-games, which will commence forthwith, have been issued during the week. These games will be played twice a week, on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The Board of Officers ordered to report on sites, &c., for several shooting-galleries about to be erected in the camps and barracks were ordered to reassemble on Tuesday last, to report further on this important subject.

Captain and Ridingmaster J. Pawson, R.A., has been ordered from Woolwich to Aldershot, and Ridingmaster G. Williams, R.A., from Aldershot to Newcastle, each for a five years' tour of duty.

Surgeon-Major Gillespie, M.D., has assumed medical charge, temporarily, of the officers, women, and children, South Camp.

Veterinary-Surgeons Braddell and Mitchell, having arrived at the Camp for duty, have been posted to the 2nd Dragoon Guards and 7th Hussars, respectively. Veterinary-Surgeon Hazleton has been posted to the 15th Hussars for duty.

Surgeon J. A. Smith, A.M.D., has arrived at the station for duty.

Fifty recruits from the depôt at Kingston arrived at the Camp on Thursday, to join the 31st East Surrey Regiment.

The Divisional Drag Hounds had two good runs during the week. On Monday the meet was at Cut Mill Pond, Hampton, near Seale; and on Thursday at the Kennels, North Camp.

The Divisional Music Society will give a concert at the Officers' Club, at an early date, to be shortly followed by performances by the Officers' Divisional Dramatic Society.

ADMIRALTY PARTIALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to correct a slight error in your issue of last Saturday? It is there stated that Capt. Bedford has only had one appointment in his present rank, whereas he has already had two, one in the Shah and another as Captain of Greenwich College. His successor at the College has also done well, as he has lately received a second appointment as captain, in which rank he has already had over two years' service, while several of his seniors have not been employed at all. Such acts of partiality are of frequent occurrence, but generally pass unchallenged, through fear of the consequences should the identity of the complainer be discovered.—I am, &c., One of Them.

SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see by an issue of a recent date that Lieut.-Col. North, M.P., proposes, as soon as Parliament meets, to make inquiry as to what has become of a certain sum of unclaimed Army prize-money,—namely, £28,000, the produce of stores, &c., taken at Sebastopol. I fear the hon. Member will obtain but small satisfaction from the Government, judging by what took place in Parliament last Session with reference to the "Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances." The facts are hardly credible, but they may be summed up shortly thus:—By the Regimental Debts Act, 1863, provision is made for the publication in the *London Gazette* of information as to sums of money due to the next-of-kin of deceased soldiers. About 160 of such lists have been published, and the result of the scant publicity afforded is said to result in a "Crown windfall" of some £4,000 a year. Numerous complaints have from time to time been made in your columns and elsewhere, suggesting newspaper publicity instead of *Gazette* notification, but the Government made no sign. Accordingly, Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., last Session moved for a return showing the receipts and payments in respect of these "unclaimed balances" since 1863, with a list of amounts awaiting distribution. The Government consented to the return in a mutilated form, namely, for the last seven years only, and it was accordingly presented to Parliament in July last. The return, however, is likely to prove mere waste-paper, as the Government actually refuses to print it, owing to the length of the document! Why, Sir, the very length of the return—made up, as it mainly is, of unclaimed sums—conclusively proves the need of greater publicity; and this being so, I ask your valuable aid towards endeavouring to obtain the printing and extensive circulation of the return as to "Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances." I would only add that the interest on these balances would probably pay the cost of printing the return many times over.—I am, &c., Edward Preston

(Author of "Unclaimed Money").

1 Great College Street, Westminster, December 10.

The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned an exchange between Col. Montague Browne, Staff Officer of Pensioners in Dublin, with Major Macgregor, now holding a similar appointment in Glasgow. The exchange is to take effect from Feb.

The Superb, Capt. Ward, C.B., A.D.C., was paid off on Dec. 21, under the superintendence of Rear-Admiral Graham, C.B., and was recommissioned on Dec. 22 by Capt. Cleveland.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Guide to Promotion, by Major Flower (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—Baku, the Petroled of Europe, by Charles Marvin (R. Anderson and Co.)—Military Italy, by Charles Martel (Macmillan and Co.)—The Imperial Review, October, 1883 (Melbourne, M'Kinley and Co.)—Magazines for January:—The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The Science Monthly, Illustrated (D. Bogue); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); The Royal Navy List (Witherby and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Naval Cadetships.—Yes.

"Also a Naval Officer."—Next week.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

HELMET *v.* FORAGE-CAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Common-sense," whose letter you inserted in your number of Dec. 1, is somewhat under a misapprehension as to the head-dress used by the Germans. They do certainly show their common-sense, but it is by making their men used during peace-time to the conditions of active service, and not by dressing men like deer-stalkers. The forage-cap of the German rank and file has no peak or shade for the eyes beyond what is given by its wide top. But the German soldier has to do his musketry practice not in forage-cap (which is only used for some preliminary practice), but in marching order, including helmet and knapsack, with kit complete. The musketry regulations ordain that if the actual kit is not carried in it, an equivalent weight is to be put into the knapsack. At field-days and peace manœuvres the helmet is worn, and for a great part of even the recruits' drill the helmet is the regulation head-dress.—I am, &c.,

H. Helsham Jones.

Sir C. G. Zervudacchi, K.C.M.G., a Greek merchant at Alexandria, has sent the Duke of Cambridge, as President of the Patriotic Fund, a cheque for £1,300 to be expended for the benefit of the soldiers' widows and children in such manner as may be deemed most advisable. This gentleman has always shown the most friendly feeling towards the British Army. When he returned to Alexandria after its occupation by the English, he found his new and spacious stores in possession of our sick and wounded. Instead of demanding exorbitant rents, or the surrender of the stores, as was done in similar cases by nearly every other merchant, he expressed himself as highly gratified to find that his stores were appropriated to so good a purpose, and at once officially handed them over for the use of the sick free of charge, the estimated annual value being between £3,000 and £4,000. Sir C. Zervudacchi at the same time said that he did not presume to place the British Government under any obligation to him, and, therefore, if they desired to pay rent for his buildings, he begged that whatever they might think proper to give might be paid over for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the British Army.

The Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, with the Phaeton in tow, arrived at Portsmouth from Glasgow on Jan. 2. The Phaeton will undergo her steam trials, be masted, and then sent to Chatham to be brought forward for commission.

The names of 5,599 soldiers were published as deserters from the Army during the year 1883, but, as usual, the majority of these men were apprehended or returned voluntarily to the ranks. There were discharged from the Army for misconduct in the same period 245 men, who cannot re-enlist without fraudulent misrepresentations, and there were 249 men proclaimed as absentees from the Army Reserve. In the Militia there were recorded as absentees the large number of 11,248, most of whom were merely dilatory in reporting themselves at the annual training.

The *Sheffield Telegraph*, in a review of local trade for the year, states that during 1883 the armour for the Warspite, Collingwood, and Edinburgh has been completed and delivered, and the new vessels for our own Government for which the plates have been ordered are the Rodney, the Benbow, the Camperdown, and Howe. For Russia, Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited), the Atlas Steel and Iron Works, have made the armour for the Dmitri Domskoy; and Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co. (Limited), the Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, have entered into an arrangement with the Russian Government to put the works at Kolpino, near St. Petersburg, in a condition to manufacture compound armour as it is produced in Sheffield, one-half of the requirements of the Russian Admiralty for the next ten years to be made at Kolpino and the other half at Sheffield. Brazil has placed the second ship of her navy (clothed with compound armour) with Messrs. Samuda Brothers, Poplar. The new vessel is named the Aquidaban, and is a sister ship to the Riachuelo, also armoured with Sheffield plates. Italy has had delivered the armour for the new vessel, the Italia; and next year it is expected that the order will be received for the Lepanto, a sister-ship. Two other large vessels, also for the Italian Government, are to be put in hand, and the plates will come to Sheffield. During the year, trials of compound armour *versus* all-steel French plates have taken place in Italy, Denmark, and Russia, in addition to those in our own country. The results have been invariably in favour of the compound "Ellis" and "Wilson" plates, as produced in Sheffield. Even France, where the Creuzot all-steel plates are made, is using the Sheffield as well as the French plates in the clothing of her war-ships.

The Army.

1st Dragoon Guards marched from Meerut on Nov. 24 for Rawul Pindee.

7th Dragoon Guards. The head-quarters and service troops left Portsmouth on the 29th ult., on board the Jumna, for India. They will arrive at Bombay on the 26th inst., and will proceed at once to Mhow. The officers who embarked were Lieut.-Cols. Truman and Chapman; Majors Bibby, Thomas, and Creagh; Capts. Becher, Burke, and Du Boulay; Lieuts. Aspinwall, Ditmas, Barton, Calvert, Lowe, Thompson, Dering-Williams, Danby, and Horsbrugh; Paymaster Wheble, Capt. and Adjt. De Burgh, Vet.-Surg. Blenkinsop, 460 men, 32 women, and 38 children.

6th Dragoons. The *Natal Witness* of Dec. 2 says:—"Major Froom proceeded yesterday from Pinetown to join the troops at Etshowe. We learn that no definite orders have been received with regard to the departure of the troops from Etshowe. It is probable, however, that the column will remain in Zululand until the end of the year."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The depôt 1st Brig. Northern Division has moved this week from Newcastle to Sunderland.

Major-Gen. D. W. Paynter, C.B., on the Retired List, died on Sunday, at Bath, aged 67. The deceased entered the Army in 1833, obtained a lieutenancy in 1837, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1845. He served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, taking part in the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, and being also engaged in the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and in the siege of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, 5th class of the Medjidie, and C.B.). He became lieut.-col. in 1855, col. in 1858, and major-gen. in 1867.

A large number of the residents at Rothesay and citizens of St. John's attended the funeral of the late Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Domville, on the Retired List, from his son's residence, Kingshurst, Rothesay. The deceased was laid in a beautiful black oak casket, with antique brass trimmings, with a massive brass plate, which bore the inscription:—"James William Domville, lieut.-gen., Royal Artillery, born 1817, died 1883." The remains were taken to the Episcopal Church, Rothesay, where the rector, the Rev. Mr. Hancock, read the impressive Church of England service for the dead. The chief mourners were Lieut.-Col. Domville and his son, Thomas W. Lee, J. Morris Robinson, and W. G. Scovil. The remains were taken from the church to the rural cemetery, where they were laid to rest. The casket was lowered into the grave prepared for it, and then cemented, after which the earth was filled in.

The official report on the practice at the recent camps at Okehampton and Hay states that sufficient attention had not been given to gun-drill and to the preparation and service of ammunition. The practice of the batteries was generally too slow, and there was a great want of system in carrying it out. This was through the service of ammunition, fuze-boring, and setting and accurate laying having been improperly attended to while the batteries were in quarters. It was found that very few men could lay a gun with exactness, and the reports of the batteries which carried out their practice elsewhere than at Okehampton and Hay show this fault to be general. It was also observed that some of the most elementary rules in gunnery were either forgotten or unknown. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received this information with much concern, and directs officers commanding Royal Artillery districts to insist on such careful and continuous instruction and drill being carried out by all battery officers, whether in the field or in quarters, as will ensure the thorough acquaintance of the non-commissioned officers and gunners with all those points which are calculated to develop the effect of their guns to the fullest extent. Before a battery leaves its station for a practice camp, the commanding officer of the district is to satisfy himself that the foregoing orders have been carried out, and will report on the instruction of the battery generally, and on the proficiency and knowledge of the officers and non-commissioned officers in the actual service of their guns. It was also remarked at some of the recent inspections by the Field-Marshal Commanding, that officers commanding batteries and detached guns showed great want of judgment in the position taken by them in coming into action, and the particular attention of officers is called to the field artillery exercises, especially as to the duty of the battery commanding officer in selecting a suitable site for his battery on coming into action.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn., from Chakrata, has arrived at Meerut, and occupied the barracks vacated by the 68th Light Infantry.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. John Bonamy, on the Retired List. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. John Bonamy, 60th Regiment, was educated at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow, and was in Dec. 1811 gazetted to an ensigncy of the 6th Regiment. He was present in the battles of the Nivelle Nive, and Orthes, in which latter engagement he carried the King's colour; his brother standard-bearer was badly wounded, and two of his colour-serjeants shot dead at his side. He served throughout the three years of the Allied occupation of France, under command of the Duke of Wellington, till Oct. 1818, when that occupation terminated. In 1821 he accompanied the 6th to the Cape, where he was attached to the Royal Engineers, and was for three years employed on a survey of the Great Orange River. In 1826 the regiment was ordered to India, and was stationed in the Bombay Presidency. He served for 16 years, 10 of which he had the honour of serving on the personal staff of Sir T. Bradford, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Colin Halket. In 1839 Col. Bonamy returned to England on leave of absence, and in April, 1841, retired on the full pay of his rank.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Major Crawley has received orders to proceed to India to join the 2nd Batn. Major Stuart, 1st Batn., has sent in his papers to retire, and has joined head-quarters, Cork, from the depôt, pending retirement.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. and Adjt. Pierson sailed in the P. and O. steamer Deccan on Jan. 2 to rejoin the head-quarters at Cairo.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Elrington has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, and ordered to Woolwich for duty.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Capt. Bennet has been selected to perform, for six months, the duties of Instructor of Army Signalling at Aldershot, during the absence on leave of Capt. Davidson, 60th Rifles.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence, viz.:—Major W. G. T. Bickford, R.M.A., Military Instructor, until Feb. 1, 1884; Capt. C. J. Cheetham, R.M.A., three weeks; Lieut. C. E. E. Curtoys, R.M.L.I., two months; Lieut. and Adjt. F. E. Hast, R.M.L.I., six weeks; Lieut. R. J. Saumarez, R.M.L.I., one month.

An exchange of ships has been sanctioned between Lieut. F. A. Robertson, R.M.L.I., of the Lord Warden, and Lieut. F. H. N. Wilson, R.M.L.I., of the Penelope, conditionally on the exchange being effected without cost to the public.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. The *Natal Witness* of Dec. 1 says:—"We learn that although his regiment, the 58th, goes at once to the Cape, Col. Bond remains behind, to continue in command of our garrison. Such instructions have, we believe, been received from Capetown, and the arrangement, it is understood, will subsist until Col. Curtis returns from Zululand, which at present seems a most indefinite period. The likelihood is that the 58th will leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday, and, on account of Col. Bond remaining behind, Major Anderson will take charge of the regiment round to Capetown."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. (local Capt.) Davidson, Instructor of Army Signalling, who sustained severe injury to his spine, in July last, by a fall from his horse, has so far recovered as to be able to proceed on six months' sick leave to the south of Europe. His duties are, in the meantime, performed by Capt. Bennett, 48th Regt.

68th Durham Light Infantry. The depôt has moved this week from Sunderland to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

106th Durham Light Infantry. The depôt has moved this week from Sunderland to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

"One of the Many" writes:—"I observe in the papers flying rumours that the Militia may be called upon to fill the place of troops required in Egypt. You may depend on it such a measure would only be resorted to in the very last extremity, for it would make patent to all what is well known to such few as now interest themselves in the subject how utterly rotten is the condition of the Militia. Tens of thousands are required to complete the establishment of privates, many hundreds to complete the officers. Of these latter, many hundreds more are serving only in name,—in reality, are shirking their work, studying with Army "crammers" for the Line. Of what remains, the officers are listless and discouraged, the rank and file are less than half-drilled, wholly unable to use their arms with effect. They serve under two masters, with the natural results of caring for neither. Drilled on enlistment at the depôt, where they are regarded either as a simple nuisance, or as material to be utilised for fatigues and barrack duties; they are next handed over for training to officers to whom they are absolute strangers, and who have had nothing to do with, and therefore cannot be held responsible for, their elementary drill. The whole thing, beautiful perhaps in theory to the admirers of our new military dispensation, is a senseless and hopeless muddle to those whose misfortune it is to have to deal with it in practice."

VOLUNTEERS.

From this date, the *Volunteer Service Review* will be published every Friday, at 74-76 Great Queen Street, W.C., by Messrs. Wyman and Sons.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, January 1, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Col, R. Home, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Chief Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Works, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 4, 1884.

3rd Hussars—Capt. A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith, from the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Capt., vice H. C. Jackson, who exchanges; Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Bingham to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. A. Paterson, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

12th Lancers—Lieut. H. S. Richardson to be Capt., vice P. P. Mack, retired (Dec. 19, 1883).

Rifle Depôt—Qrmr. J. Markland, from the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Qrmr., vice W. Dixon, who exchanges.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. E. A. Hughes to be Major, vice G. H. Woodard, retired; Lieut. E. O. F. Hamilton to be Capt., vice E. A. Hughes (both dated Dec. 19, 1883); Lieut. F. M. Edwards has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 8, 1883).

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. G. H. Chippindall is antedated to Nov. 12, 1883, vice J. W. Hind, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. the Manchester Regt. Lieuts. H. C. Somerset, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Nov. 12, 1883); R. G. Kekewich to be Capt., vice A. C. Jackson, promoted (Nov. 30, 1883).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieuts. N. F. A. Maunsell to be Capt., vice R. Meredith, appointed a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Dec. 27, 1883); H. Smythe, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut., vice E. N. Eyre, promoted.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. H. C. Jackson, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Capt., vice A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith, who exchanges.

The Devonshire Regiment—Capt. R. S. I. O'Brien has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Jan. 2).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. J. W. H. West resigns his commission.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieuts. O. E. M. Davies, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment; D. W. Rogers, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (both dated Sept. 22, 1883).

The South Wales Borderers—Capt. E. W. Curteis retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The King's Own Borderers—Lieut. T. G. MacLaren, from the Durham Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice F. A. C. Claughton, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. A. H. Dumaresq to be Capt., vice W. Farwell, retired (Dec. 29, 1883).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. R. E. Powell is antedated to Nov. 24, 1883, in succession to Major H. C. Grove, appointed Adjt. 3rd and 4th Batns. (Nov. 24, 1883). Lieuts. G. Duberly to be Capt., vice A. C. H. Bathurst, resigned (Nov. 28, 1883); C. H. Burnett resigns his commission.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. N. S. Allen to be Capt., vice M. Thackeray, appointed Adjt., 6th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) (Nov. 20, 1883).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Supernumerary Major A. G. Wynen to be Major, vice E. H. Berkeley, retired (Dec. 19, 1883).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieuts. A. Wiley to be Capt., vice C. A. Bushman, appointed Adjt. (Nov. 28, 1883); G. S. A. Harvey resigns his commission.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. F. A. B. Talbot, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Nov. 15, 1883).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. H. E. Haldane retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt. H. J. Knight to be Major, vice E. M. Alexander, seconded for service on the Staff (March 27, 1883).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt. A. T. Ross retires on half-pay.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. C. H. B. Norcott to be Major, vice J. A. Fergusson, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. A. R. Pemberton to be Capt., vice C. H. B. Norcott (both dated Jan. 1); Qrmr. W. Dixon, from the Rifle Depôt, to be Qrmr., vice J. Markland, who exchanges.

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. R. J. Bingham to be Major, vice J. S. Des Barres, retired (Sept. 26, 1883).

Staff—Capt. G. Macdonald, Royal Engineers, to be a Brigade Major on the Staff, vice Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. J. N. Buchanan, retired pay, who has resigned that appointment (Nov. 16, 1883).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. J. Milne, Chaplain to the Forces of the 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 1st Class (Jan. 1); The Rev. John Howard Sweet Escott, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 4th Class (dated July 28, 1882, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to Dec. 1, 1882, and not to carry any back allowances.)

Ordnance Store Department—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance H. H. St. George to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, vice J. Elliott, retired (Dec. 12, 1883); Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. J. Donelly, Retired List, to have the hon. rank of Major; Conductor of Stores W. L. T. Foord to be Qrmr., vice J. J. Donnelly, placed on the Retired List (both dated Dec. 4, 1883).

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major J. H. Hunt to be Brig.-Surg., vice E. F. O'Leary, M.D., granted retired pay (Dec. 12, 1883); W. R. Kerans is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—H. M. Caine; C. M. Balders (Jan. 6).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. J. R. Beech, to be seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan. 12); John Finlayson, gent., to be Vet.-Surg. on probation (Jan. 12).

Memoranda.

Major W. H. James, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. A. T. Ross, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List.

Lieut. A. Anderson, half-pay, has been removed from the Army on account of ill-health (Dec. 20, 1883).

Assist.-Surg. T. A. C. Macarthur, late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Dec. 13, 1883).

Qrmr. W. Shea, 3rd Batn. the Durham Light Infantry, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Dec. 6, 1883).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. C. J. Osborne resigns his commission.

INDIA OFFICE, January 4, 1884.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—Lieut. C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp (Nov. 29, 1883).

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Madras Army:—Major D. J. S. McLeod, Madras Cavalry, to be Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. Ewing (Oct. 5, 1883).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 5, and the current year must be understood.)

A letter was received at the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, sent through the officer commanding the regimental district, desiring to know if the services of the county police could be utilised for the purpose of making generally known the advantages and conditions of entering the Regular Army and Militia. The fee for the Regular Army to be five shillings, and for the Militia half-a-crown. The Earl of Jersey moved: "That the Court resolves that members of the county police be authorised, subject to the directions of the chief constable, to distribute any instructions which may be furnished by the War Office with reference to the enlistment of recruits, and give information to persons desirous of entering the Army or Militia." Sir Henry Dashwood, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, seconded the resolution. Mr. J. J. Henly said so long as the police were confined to what was stated in the resolution, he did not object, but he could not conceive anything more objectionable than to employ the police as recruiting-serjeants. He would only agree to sanction their employment as distributors of information. Recruiting meant public-houses and the drinking of beer, and if the police were to try and get men and have the advantage of money for their services, they would use the same means that recruiting-serjeants did at the present time. The resolution was agreed to.

In transferring his command to Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman issued an order of the day, thanking all officers and men for their services during his period of official life. The retiring Commander-in-Chief has also issued his final annual report, in the course of which he expresses his conviction, after having personally examined many of the most celebrated military schools in the world, that the American schools are the best. As regards the Indians, he considers them as substantially eliminated from the problem of the Army. "There may be spasmodic and temporary alarms," the general observes, "but such Indian wars as have hitherto disturbed the public peace and prosperity are not probable. The Army has been a large factor in producing this result, but it is not the only one. Immigration and the occupation by industrious farmers and miners of lands vacated by the aborigines have been largely instrumental to this end, but the railroad has been the greatest cause." Gen. Sherman advises Congress to adopt the system of posts, to conform to the recent railroad developments in the Far West. He also urges extra compensation to soldiers for extra work outside of strict military duty; advises provision for the transfer of regiments from remote stations to home stations, after a reasonable period of service; and renews former recommendations for a reorganisation of the Army.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 6.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1884.

A GENERAL Order regulating the administration of Regimental Depôts has just been "specially issued." Like most documents that emanate from the War Office in these days of endless changes, it is verbose and complicated. The first clause ordains that "the depôt companies of line battalions will, from January 1, 1884, be lettered A, B, C, D, and all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, then with, or who may join the depôt, will be posted to companies, *irrespective of the battalions from which they come*, so as to form only one depôt." But each "line battalion" has only two depôt companies. The clause should have run "the depôt companies of the line battalions of each regiment," &c. The second clause enjoins the careful selection, for duty at depôts, of the men of all ranks who can least be spared from their respective battalions. The third clause fixes the residence of officers commanding regimental districts at their head-quarters. The fourth unifies the roll of non-commissioned officers of home battalions and depôts, for purposes of promotion, and requires the concurrence of two or three commanders to the promotion of a corporal.

By the fifth clause, the complication is increased, by including the battalion on foreign service, in cases of all promotions above the rank of serjeant. If this order be carried out, a serjeant may be sent from Peshawur to Devonport, and another from Manchester to Quettah, when the numerous commanding officers concerned have agreed, after wasting months in the requisite correspondence, that the two are the best qualified in their respective regiments for promotion to the rank of colour-serjeant! Can anything be more ridiculously unpractical? The sixth clause provides for keeping non-commissioned officers who are at home for an indefinite time, on the strength of battalions on foreign service. The seventh, eighth, and ninth clauses relate to the training of recruits. The tenth clause, reverting to the subject of the second, enjoins the selection of serjeants of long service for duty at depôts. From the eleventh, we learn that "Invalids for discharge, and soldiers sent home on completion of their period of service with the colours, will be disposed of as may be directed by the Adjutant-General." This reads like the assumption of arbitrary power by that functionary. We leave the task of understanding the twelfth clause to those concerned; we give it up in despair. If no promotion is made among the non-commissioned officers till a vacancy occurs, how can the establishment be exceeded? The thirteenth and last clause gives the particulars of some alterations in the "Queen's Regulations," a book which has lost its old character for stability, and now alters so often and so much that a new edition is needed almost every month.

The main object of the General Order we have been reviewing appears to be the extinction, as far as orders can extinguish it, of any sparks of the old regimental feeling that may be discovered among men returning from foreign service. The only results, we venture to predict, will be increased friction between commanding officers of districts, battalions, and depôts, and a vast amount of correspondence, explaining some parts, and explaining away others.

General R. Wardlaw, C.B., having attained the prescribed age, is about to be placed on the Retired List, from the 13th inst.

The following promotions may be looked forward to among General Officers during the present year, viz.:—General J. A. Street, C.B. (67 years of age), on February 6; Lieutenant-General Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., R.A. (67 years of age), on March 31; Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., and Major-Generals H. H. Crealock, C.B., C.M.G., F. Marshall, C.M.G. (five years unemployed), in July; and W. C. Trevor, C.B. (five years unemployed), in August; Lieutenant-General Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B. (67 years of age), on October 7; General Sir C. Dickson, V.C., K.C.B., R.A. (67 years of age), on November 20; Lieutenant-General J. A. Ewart (67 years of age), on November 30; Major-General G. B. Milman, C.B. (62 years of age), on December 20; and Lieutenant-General W. H. Seymour, C.B., on December 31.

The Colonels to be retired under the Age Clause of the Royal Warrant of 1881 during the present year are:—Colonels W. R. Farmar, Assistant-Commandant at Netley, and R. C. Stewart, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, Brigadier-General in India, on March 15; S. Darling, Assistant-Adjutant-General for Recruiting in Ireland, on April 24; R. B. Chichester, C.B., commanding a Regimental District, on May 3; and F. D. Middleton, C.B., Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on October 24.

Only four Regimental District Commands become vacant during the present year, viz., the 13th (Taunton), Colonel R. B. Montgomery, on March 15; 14th (York), Colonel R. B. Chichester, C.B., on May 3 (under Compulsory Retirement Clause); the 4th (Lancaster), Colonel A. C. K. Lock, on June 21; and 102nd (Naas), Colonel G. F. Herbert, on December 19.

The Commissariat and Transport Staff and Ordnance Store Department will obtain no steps of promotion in the higher ranks during the present year by the operation of the Compulsory Retirement Clauses, as none of their senior officers come under the terms of the Warrant during 1884.

There will be three retirements under the Age Clause during the present year from among the Administrative ranks of the Army Medical Department, viz., Surgeons-General A. Smith, C.B., and J. Lamprey, on October 14; and R. Gilborne, on November 20.

During the forthcoming year the following officers will be retired from the Army Pay Department on the score of age:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. George, Chief Paymaster at Colchester, in September, and the following Staff Paymasters: Major J. E. Large, 31st Regimental District, Kingston-on-Thames, in January; Major J. Mahony, C.M.G., Paymaster, R.A., Portsmouth, in March; Major J. Campbell, 4th Regimental District, Lancaster, also in March; and Major A. Baird, 65th Regiment, in May. We have reason to believe that two Chief Paymasters and three Staff Paymasters will retire voluntarily during 1884, making a total of ten steps altogether.

In the Veterinary Department, the only compulsory retirement will be that of First-class Veterinary-Surgeon H. Sewell, who will be 55 years of age on May 9.

The unsuccessful, but "qualified," Militia candidates who went up for examination in September last have come in for another unexpected piece of good-fortune. During the past week 20 more Infantry commissions have been offered amongst these gentlemen, owing to the batch of Sandhurst cadets about to be gazetted being insufficient to fill up all the existing vacancies.

The state of the national defences is such that in order to provide carriages for the heavy guns lately shipped for the defences of Hong Kong, guns have had to be dismounted on the fortifications at Plymouth and the Isle of Wight. The large expenditure on the Arsenal at Woolwich seems productive of small results.

We believe the new Estimates will show an increase in the daily pay of the Artillery soldier,—at least, in the case of the garrison gunners.

Under the coming reduction of the Royal Horse Artillery, one battery instead of two will in future be stationed at Newbridge, Ireland, and the battery at Coventry will be withdrawn altogether.

The Circular which has been issued to the Artillery, that a soldier on being posted to a particular battery is to remain in it and only moved under special circumstances, is a step in the right direction, and will, we trust, be efficacious towards arresting that gradual disappearance of the Royal Regiment which has been now for some time in progress.

We would suggest that as all Artillery recruits are in future to be trained at depôts, and not with service batteries, so Infantry recruits, at any rate for the battalion abroad, might be trained at the Brigade Depôt, and despatched from thence. This would obviate the perpetual shifting that now takes place in the home battalion, and the consequent want of cohesion between officers and men.

We hear of a Battery of Garrison Artillery at a well-known southern fortress 39 men deficient out of a strength of 130 men, and this by no means an isolated case; evidence, no doubt, of the satisfactory condition of recruiting, as announced by Cabinet Ministers.

From the official list, it seems that 20 service and two Depôt Batteries of Horse Artillery are armed with the 9-pounder gun, and six batteries with the 13-pounder. Of the 79 Batteries of Field Artillery at home and abroad, 52 are armed with the 9-pounder, four with the 13-pounder, and 23 with the 16-pounder, a truly varied system of equipment.

With reference to paragraph ix., General Order 51, of 1883, it has been decided by Horse Guards' minute that only those non-commissioned officers who are unpaid lance-serjeants, corporals, or paid lance-corporals at the time of the competition for the "corporal's" prize, are eligible to compete for that prize. It has been decided by the Horse Guards, the "best shot" and "marksman's" prize should not be given to one man. When the applications for "best shots" are rendered, Commanding Officers will invariably deduct the value of the "marksman's" prize, in the case of those "best shots" who have already received the "marksman's" prize.

Colonel T. Ingles, C.B., R.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Nairne, C.B., R.A., have been appointed associate members of the Ordnance Committee at the War Office, for iron armour.

When Mr. Childers was reorganising the Army, he made a fatal mistake in adding to the Highland regiments two more distinguished corps, the 73rd and 75th, which certainly were originally raised in the Highlands, but which had entirely ceased to have any connection with the northern portion of the kingdom. It was difficult enough before this addition was made to obtain recruits in Scotland for Scotch regiments; now it is quite impossible to get the necessary number of men, and we hear that men for a Highland regiment are now being recruited in a district in the South of England. So much for the much-vaunted system of localisation. Is it yet too late to reduce our Highland regiments to the number for which recruits can be found in North Britain?

Major H. Cautley, R.E., has been selected to assist Sir William Jervois in the fortification of the harbours of New Zealand. Colonel Scratchley had prepared a scheme in 1881, but Sir William Jervois did not approve of it when he saw the harbours, alleging that the Colonel had been rather too much hurried in his work. He offered to superintend the work himself if a suitable officer were furnished to do the details. Major Cautley's appointment is the result.

Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., late 23rd Fusiliers, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

The appointment of British Resident in Basutoland has been offered to Colonel M. J. Clarke, C.M.G., late Royal Artillery, who is already very favourably known in South Africa. Colonel Clarke is at present in Egypt.

Venereal, of the most virulent type, is still the prevailing disease among the troops at all the military stations. At Aldershot, considerably more than one-half the patients in hospital are suffering from this disease, which is steadily on the increase. On the other hand, the lock hospitals are almost empty. Attendance at these institutions being now optional, but few unfortunates present themselves for treatment; and these, as a rule, are only very bad cases. Fostered and encouraged as it is, this loathsome disease is spreading to such an extent as to cause grave anxiety.

Lieutenant R. L. Hippisley, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to do duty, in connection with the Postal Telegraphs, as Superintending Engineer (in the South-West Sub-District) of the new trunk lines in course of construction.

A correspondence has been going on for some time between a Purchase Colonel, compulsorily removed from the Army, and the War Office, as regards the great injustice which is committed towards such officers by the reduction of their pensions in the event of their obtaining civil employ under Government. The above rule was adopted formerly against all Army officers accepting civil employ, but since compulsory removal of Purchase officers has been adopted, the Government do not seem to have any right whatever to reduce pensions under such circumstances. As the colonel in question paid over £6,000 for his commissions, this is a test case which should rule future Military legislation on this point.

We believe that Sir Frederick Abel, K.C.B., will advise the Sir Collingwood Dickson's Ordnance Committee on subjects connected with the subject of explosives.

Captain N. L. Walford, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Brigade-Major at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, vice Major A. N. Pearse, R.A., whose period of Staff service has expired.

It is now just a year since Lord Dufferin announced that the Dual Control was dissolved as a preliminary to the assumption of independent action by the British Government in the affairs of Egypt; and almost at the moment the English Ambassador was making formal record of the resolve for the information of Chérif Pasha and his colleagues, one Mahdi or Medhi down in the Soudan was engaged in a serious action with the troops of the Khedive, on whom he inflicted a heavy loss as a preliminary to the capture of El Obeid, which has since then been the capital of his fast-extending dominion. Then the British Government informed the Khedive they did not know anything about the Soudan, and that he must deal with the Mahdi as he pleased. They would not help him in any way. Beyond Assouan there was no Egypt. True, the Nile flowed from Khartoum to Cairo—and there was a Nilometer at the former place, by which the whole irrigation of Egypt was regulated, and there was a British Consul there, and there were Europeans and missionaries, merchants, priests, nuns, but that was no interest of Downing Street. The Soudan had cost Egypt 30,000 men and £5,000,000 to conquer, in order chiefly that the European Powers, and chiefly England, might be able to control the slave-trade, and stamp it to death. To please England, Baker Pasha was sent there, and to please England Gordon Pasha was appointed to succeed him; but the Soudan, nevertheless, was ruled out of the map by the Foreign Office. And now we read most absurd suggestions for the evacuation of Khartoum and a retreat to Berber. Do the writers who pen such nonsense give a thought to the means by which the retreat could be effected, or the results which would ensue on the attempt being made to descend the Nile—Cataracts and all!—from Khartoum to Berber, or by a march through the Desert to Dongola! Our cry is, '*Ote toi, que je me y mets!*" And the Egyptian Ministers, sick of incessant reviling, and accusations of incompetence, and the miserable, hunted Khedive, are at last driven to the verge of despair, and are ready to say, 'Come, then, and try. See if you will do better than Hicks Pasha did when he had displaced the incompetent Egyptian who met his fate by his side!' The real rulers of Egypt are the correspondents of the London newspapers who telegraph from Alexandria and Cairo. One thing is quite sure,—that matters will not mend with indefinite occupation or definite annexation, and that British Pashas at Cairo and at Khartoum will not be able to do more with the material at hand in producing peace, prosperity, and contentment in the country, than Turk, or Circassian, or Egyptian, till the people are freed from the load of grinding taxation and intolerable indebtedness to the stranger. Ismail Pasha certainly will never consent to sit at Abdin as the servant of Mr. C. Lloyd or Sir E. Baring!

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, December 28, 1883.

Staff Surgeon John Thomson Comerford, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet (December 19, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, December 31, 1883.

The following promotions have taken place, dated December 31, 1883:—

Commander John Coke Burnell to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenants James Henry Corfe, William Edward Breeks Atkinson, George Leslie Poë, Vere Bernard Orlebar, Alfred Carpenter, John Harington Martin, Charles Ramsay Arbuthnot, Arthur Calvert Clarke, Gerald Walter Russell, Edwin John Payne Gallwey, and Hon. Maurice Archibald Bourke to be Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet.

Sub-Lieutenants Percy James Elliott, Robert Perceval Adams, Bertram Charles Pipe Wolferstan, Beauchamp St. John Moubray, Lionel George Spiridione Hancock, Macleod Albert Cockcraft, Gerald Charles Adolphe Marescaux, Harry Hampson Stileman, Gerald Seymour Hawker, Archibald Peile Stoddart, Cecil Fiennes Thursby, Edward Harrington Martin, George Stewkley Shuckburgh, Charles Wilson Fowler, Lawrence Percy Philips, Walter Edward Elliot, Henry Dacres Kirwan, and Thomas Garden Fellowes to be Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, January 1, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1861, Naval Instructor Robert Henry Alexander Evans Nelson has been placed on the Retired List (January 1).

ADMIRALTY, January 3, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Inspector of Machinery Joseph Harrison Ellis has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (January 1).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster George Wright Anderson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Hugo Lewis Pearson, to the Audacious, vice Richard Edward Tracey; Richard William Hope, to the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, to study (to join on Jan. 4).

Staff Commander—John E. Scudamore, to the Indus, for the Iron Duke.

Lieutenants—J. W. Combe, to the Penelope, vice Davis; B. C. P. Wolferstan, to the Mallard, reappointed; B. St. J. Moubray, and H. H. Stileman, to the Temeraire, additional, on promotion; Lionel G. S. Hancock, to the Foxhound, reappointed; Macleod A. Cockcraft, to the Wrangler, reappointed; Gerald C. A. Marescaux, to the Sparrowhawk, reappointed; A. P. Stoddart, to the Bullfrog, reappointed; G. S. Shuckburgh, to the Vigilant, reappointed; W. E. Elliot, to the Harrier, reappointed; Charles H. Adair, to the Alexandria, vice Bourke; Lewis F. Blackburn, and Charles E. F. C. Graham, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; E. R. Lindley, to the Curaçoa, for gunnery duties; G. Glennie, to the Belleisle, vice Lindley; W. C. B. Johnson, to the Myrmidon, commissioned; C. H. G. Spring, to the Neptune, vice Clarke, promoted.

Sub-Lieutenants—Hugh Evan Thomas, to the Sultan, additional; Charles H. Umfreville, to the Northumberland, vice Elliott; Montague Browning, to the Temeraire, vice Moubray; H. G. Dalton, to the Assistance, vice Phillips; E. E. Hardy, to the Northampton, vice Kirwan; Hon. G. A. Hardinge (a.), to the Excellent, additional, to study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich (to join on Jan. 22).

Naval Cadets—V. H. G. Bernard, R. A. Hopwood, C. F. Thorp, William Driffield, B. S. Guinness, and R. O. H. Beamish, to the Minotaur; B. St. J. Bellairs and W. E. Oliver, to the Agincourt; W. L. B. Molyneux, C. R. Curtis, and Sampson Sladden, to the Sultan; A. H. Wilkinson, Lord Percy S. Douglas, and St. J. H. Wagstaff, to the Alexandra; A. F. Everett, to the Invincible; H. R. Tilley and Arthur Watson, to the Euryalus; F. G. Bird, O. A. Coates, and E. H. F. Heaton Ellis, to the Opal; Clement Greatorex and F. G. Egerton, to the Tenedos; Noel Grant, to the Northumberland; A. H. Tremayne, H. F. J. Rowley, and R. N. Dean, to the Superb; G. L. Sclater, R. W. Glennie, and H. W. Armstrong, to the Temeraire.

Chief Inspector of Machinery—Francis C. Alton, to the Asia, additional, vice Ellis.

Chief Engineer—Richard Irwin, to the Myrmidon, commissioned.

Surgeons—P. B. Bury, M.B., to the Myrmidon; H. J. Madders, M.D., to the Hector, vice Bury.

Paymasters — Charles Topping, to the Jumna, vice Lishman, temporarily; Charles Walker, to the Myrmidon, commissioned; John P. McP. King, to the Penelope, additional, vice Walker.

Assistant-Paymasters—Colville D. W. Kiddle, to the Royal Adelaide, as secretary's clerk, vice King, temporarily; Frederick B. J. Mathias, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, vice Kiddle, temporarily.

Engineers—H. J. J. G. Moon, to the Duncan, for the Wildfire, vice Davis; Robert W. Edwards, to the Indus, for the Albacore, vice Robins; Thomas Williams, to the Indus, additional, vice Burner; G. S. Cornish, to the Indus, additional, vice Williams.

Assistant-Engineer—Edward L. H. Denison, to the Myrmidon, commissioned.

Boatswains—Henry White, to the Indus, for the Iron Duke; Albert Saunders, to the Indus, additional, vice White.

Carpenter—William Weeks, additional, to the Asia, for service in the Bacchante, vice Gibson.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. George Gray, M.D., to Newcastle, Dundrum, and William's Harbour, vice Clarendon.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, left Woolwich on New Year's Day for North Shields, with X Baty. 1st Brig. R.A.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., was at Nagasaki on Nov. 20, and would proceed to Hong Kong early in December, calling at Chusan. The Sapphire was at Jin Chuen, Corea, on Nov. 9, and on return to Chefoo with Sir Harry Parkes, would proceed to Japan as senior officer's ship of that division. The Kestrel was at Chefoo on Nov. 12, and will winter at Tientsin. The Cockchafer left Shanghai on Nov. 19 for Chefoo. The Albatross left Shanghai on Nov. 19 for Hankow. The Curaçoa is at Shanghai, and remains as senior officer's ship, North China division. The Foxhound was at Pagoda Anchorage (Foochow) on Nov. 15, and remains. The Champion was at Singapore on Oct. 23; was to leave early in November for Hong Kong, to prepare to pay off and recommission. The Fly left Singapore on Oct. 12 for Borneo, and was to proceed to Hong Kong about middle of Nov. The Midge was at Hong Kong, preparing for commission. The Flying Fish was at Hong Kong on Nov. 3, preparing to pay off and recommission. Vice-Admiral Willes was at Shanghai on Nov. 21, with his flag flying in the Vigilant. He would proceed to Chusan early in December, rehoist his flag on board the Audacious, and then proceed to Hong Kong to meet Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, and hand over the command of the station. The Audacious was expected to arrive at Hong Kong on Jan. 11.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Town on Dec. 28; would leave for a cruise up the West Coast on Jan. 5. The Stork was at Simon's Bay on Dec. 12. The Algerine was at Ascension on Nov. 1, and would leave about a fortnight later for Monte Video.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, having on board Prince George of Wales, gave an entertainment on board, at Bermuda, on Nov. 21, prior to the departure of the ship for the Windward Islands. The programme included the serio-comic drama, "The Deal Boatman," concluding with the laughable farce, "Taming a Tiger," with a one-string violin solo between the pieces. The entertainment, which was held in the Theatre in the Spar Yard, Ireland Island, was a decided success, the audience during the entire evening heartily appreciating the efforts of the amateurs. It is difficult to say who acquitted themselves the best, for each and all, as far as their parts allowed, made a "hit." J. Haines (boatswain's mate), as Jacob Vance, invested the character with a naturalness which made itself felt through the entire piece; J. Williams, as Mrs. Bridgett, kept the audience in a continuous laugh; and the part of Mary was admirably sustained by A. Loft. The fun in the farce was kept up from beginning to end—the timidity of Jacob Muttar, the *sangfroid* of Beeswing, and the irascibility of Chili Chutnee were admirably portrayed by Messrs. Wheatley, Scott, and Pain respectively. Great credit is due to the musician, J. W. Wheatley, for his exertions in getting together a very creditable string band, and also for his excellent violin solo. The characters in "The Deal Boatman" were distributed as follows:—Sir John Haughton, W. H. Pain; Edward Leslie, J. W. Wheatley; George Prescott, A. Adams; Jacob Vance, J. Haines; Matt. Bramber, W. Minter; Mary, A. Loft; Mrs. Bridgett, J. Williams. In "Taming the Tiger" the following was the cast:—Chili Chutnee, W. H. Pain; Charles Beeswing, H. L. Scott; Jacob Muttar, J. W. Wheatley. Lieut. the Hon. S. Colville undertook the management of the whole affair, and thanks are due to him for his unceasing exertions to make the first attempt of the Canada Dramatic Club a success. The Canada left Bermuda on Dec. 14 for the Island of St. Kitt's.

Condor, Com. Jeffreys, arrived at Malta on Dec. 15 from Galibia Bay; she was paid off on Dec. 27, and recommissioned the following day, with a new crew brought out in the hired transport Italy. Com. Gunn relieves Com. Jeffreys.

Dart, Lieut.-Com. Moore, has recently returned to Sydney, after an extended cruise among the South Sea Islands. Among other places, she visited the Solomon Islands, to inquire into the reported murder of the Government agent and several other persons by natives. She landed a party of seamen, and sent a message to the chiefs of the village, about three miles north of the foreland Api, demanding that the murderers should be given up. The demand was refused, and the landing party, who were considerably augmented by the officers and crew of the Diamond, which arrived on the same day, attacked the village of Marachi, about five miles inland. The natives, however, escaped to the bush, and, it being useless to follow them, the sailors proceeded to burn down the villages, five in number, and the surrounding plantation. This was done without any interference on the part of the natives, and the attacking party returned to their vessels on the following morning without a single casualty.

Decoy, Lieut. and Com. H. C. Bigge, left Malta on Dec. 28 for Suakim, to relieve the Coquette.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, arrived at Port Said on New Year's Day and entered the Canal. She left Suez on Thursday.

Forward, Lieut. and Com. Furlonger, has joined the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar, and took H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh over to Tangier on Monday.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Malta on Dec. 17 from Corfu.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, was at Esquimault on Dec. 10. A correspondent, writing to the *Western Morning News*, says:—"The Heroine has just arrived here, after a cruise along the British Columbian coast in search of some little excitement. She left Victoria on the 13th of last month for Metlahkahtla, with Dr. Powell, Indian Commissioner, and Mr. McKay, the newly-appointed agent, on board, and reached her destination on the 22nd. Here the visitors met with a cold reception, being entertained by a heavy snowstorm, with the thermometer 21° below freezing point. So far as could be learnt, the dispute between the Indians of Bishop Ridley and Mr. Duncan still remained in the same unsettled state. The Indians of Mr. Duncan's party turned out armed on the arrival of the Heroine, and remained in the bush until 2 a.m., under the impression that she had come to 'razee' the village; but finding that her errand was one of peace, they soon came off in numbers to do a brisk business in venison, wild fowl, skins, &c. As it was evident matters could not be brought to a successful solution, it was determined the Heroine should sail on the 1st inst., but on account of a south-east gale setting in she was compelled to remain until the following day, Mr. McKay going to Fort Simpson and Dr. Powell returning with the vessel. The voyage, however, proved a very disagreeable one, from fogs, squalls, and general boisterous weather, until Cape Flattery Light was sighted, when the speed was increased to 11 knots, and the vessel finally anchored in Royal Roads. If the mission was not successful, it was at least respectably conducted, and we were not put to the humiliation of borrowing a gunboat from our obliging neighbours, and puzzling the Indians with the Stars and Stripes in British waters, as the late Government were. If a war-vessel is an essential precaution in connection with the spread of Evangelical faith among the Indians, it is to be hoped the missionary ship will always be a British one. The inhabitants here are strongly convinced of the necessity and great importance of keeping a ship stationed at Esquimalt, ready for any emergency that might arise with reference to the neighbouring and numerous tribes of Indians who live along the coast of British Columbia, and whose action may at any time call for immediate interference on our part."

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, is bringing home the old crews of the Superb and Iris from Malta. The discipline on board this ship is remarkably good, we hear. The *Malta Times* of Dec. 22 says on this subject:—"The British Navy, as usual, is second to none. Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, about 500 officers and men belonging to the Superb and Iris, who had been taking passage in the Himalaya, and who were at that time quietly sleeping on board that ship, were roused by the sound of the bugle and by orderlies, and told to fall in at once to go to the Hibernia, the Himalaya having been suddenly by telegram told off for service. In an hour's time they were all ready. Does not this reflect credit on the dear old service and those belonging to it?"

Iris, Capt. Rice, was inspected on Dec. 20 by the Commander-in-Chief, preparatory to paying off. Was paid off on Dec. 22, and recommissioned.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, left Portsmouth on Saturday last with drafts for Bombay.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, left Malta on December 29 for Bombay.

Myrmidon, Com. Carpenter, is to be commissioned on Jan. 14 at Sheerness, for surveying service in the Red Sea.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Hobart Town, Tasmania, on Christmas Day.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admira Sir John Commerell, V.C., was unable to pick up her moorings on arriving at Bermuda from Halifax, owing to the gale then blowing, and had to anchor for the night in Grassy Bay, and subsequently was driven ashore. A correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph*, writing from Bermuda on Dec. 4, gives the following account of the mishap:—"About 6 o'clock the next morning she was found to be dragging her anchors, and before assistance could reach her she was securely wedged on a coral reef, broadside-on to the wind and sea, and remained there all day. Owing to the weather, nothing could be done that day, but on Saturday, the weather having abated, the Canada, which was lying within the breakwater, was ordered to go outside and endeavour to tow her off. The attempt was made in the evening to lay out anchors, making a wire hawser fast to her, and steaming full speed ahead, but the Northampton was immovable. On Sunday morning it was repeated again without success. During the day, however, some of the Northampton's heavy weights were got out of her, and on Monday morning the Canada having again got into position—an excessively difficult matter, owing to the numerous rocks and shoals that existed all round—the attempt was again made. After the Canada had steamed full speed ahead for about half-an-hour, the Northampton glided into deep water." The amount of her damage was not known at the time the mails left, but the ship had been docked for examination, and a court-martial is to be held on the officers. The same letters state that H.M.S. Griffon grounded while entering the narrows, but she came off safely next tide, having sustained no damage beyond the stripping of a few sheets of copper. A court of inquiry was held, and the officers acquitted of blame, but the pilot was deprived of his certificate.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, has been detained at Ascension, owing to the ship's company having been prostrated by fever contracted during the late Niger Expedition. Capt. Brooke expects to be at the Cape by Jan. 24.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Trincomalee on Jan. 3.

Royal Adelaide, Capt. Richard Carter, flag-ship of Admiral Sir Wm. Houston Stewart. A court-martial assembled on board this ship on Dec. 27, in Hamoaze, Devonport, for the trial of Walter William Dunn, 2nd-class signalman, for striking George Clark, corporal R.M.L.I., his superior officer. The court was composed as follows:—Capt. R. Carter, Royal Adelaide (president); Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, Cambridge; Com. McKechnie, Lion; Com. Castle, Cambridge; Com. Rainier, Impregnable, and Mr. H. H. Shanks, the deputy-judge-advocate. The circumstantial letter read showed that on a warrant for his committal to Cork Gaol for 42 days being read to him by Corporal Clark, the prisoner deliberately struck the corporal in the face with the back of his hand, saying, "Take that, you ——." At the time of the offence he was serving on board H.M.S. Orwell in Cork Harbour, but has since been transferred to the Royal Adelaide, and has also been in the hospital. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and handed in a written statement in migitation of the offence, in which he stated that on hearing the warrant of his committal to Cork Gaol read, he became excited, and struck the corporal, but had no ill-will or malice against him, previously or at the time. Up to within a short time of the offence prisoner had generally borne a fair character. The court, taking into consideration the fact of the prisoner pleading guilty, sentenced him to 18 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

Serapis, Capt. A. E. Dupuis, arrived at Portsmouth last week from Bombay. During the voyage a first-class passenger, a Mrs. Hibgame, committed suicide by jumping overboard in the Arabian Sea. In crossing the Bay of Biscay a soldier also jumped overboard.

MARRIAGE.

Shortland—Fox.—On December 27, 1883, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, by the Rev. Preby Wilkinson, D.D., Lieutenant Fred. W. Shortland, R.N., son of Vice-Admiral Shortland, to Florence, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Were Fox, of Hoe House, Plymouth.

DEATHS.

Paynter.—On December 30, 1883, at 8 Burlington Street, Bath, Major-General David William Paynter, C.B., late Royal Artillery, aged 67.

Wilkinson.—On December 26, at Plasnewydd, Llanfair, D.C., Ruthin, N.W., Henry Chandler Wilkinson, late Major, 82nd Regiment, aged 48.

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Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

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PORT.

From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

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CLARET.

Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

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WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly	... 24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray		...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

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Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel	...	48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,250.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

CORRECTED UP TO JANUARY 5.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regt. District.	Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut-Col. F. G. Burnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Gds.		Lieut - Col. W. R. Truman	*En route* to India	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars)		—	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		—	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut-Col. E. A. Wood	Lucknow—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B.,	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut-Col. J. H. Knox [A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of C'mb'dge's Own) Lancers		Lieut-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury			...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Chelsea	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	—	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar—Brbados.	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal—Afghanistn	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Chakrata—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Malta	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn	Lieut-Col. H. P. Pearson	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds.	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Infantry).	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nva. Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Kuldunnah—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunsw'k	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col, H. C. Patton	Cherat—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. A. D. Geddes	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Sing'p're	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanist'n	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibralt'r	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Col. F. J. Castle ... [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie,	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade—

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Exeter
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin
L —	Sealkote
M —	Dublin
N —	Coventry

B Brigade—

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Woolwich
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee
E —	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Aldershot
K —	Umballa
L —	Fermoy
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

Depot—A and B Brigades—Woolwich.
Riding Establishment—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—

A Battery	Dinapore
B —	Ferozepore
C —	Natal
D —	Secunderabad
E —	Kirkee
F —	Kirkee
G —	Benares
H —	Aldershot
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Secunderabad
M —	Nusserabad
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	Secunderabad
Q —	St Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Shorncliffe
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Woolwich
X —	Newcastle

2nd Brigade—

A Battery	Kirkee
B —	Neemuch
C —	Ahmednuggur
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Deesa
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	St. Thomas Mt.
N —	Woolwich
O —	Hilsea
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield

2nd Brigade (*con.*)

R Battery	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich

3rd Brigade—

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
H —	Hilsea
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge
K —	Nowgong
L —	Dinapore
M —	Meerut
N —	Mean Meer
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad

4th Brigade—

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Meean Meer
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Christchurch
K —	Athlone
L —	Mooltan
M —	Clonmel
N —	Colchester
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Khyra Gully
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Kalabagh
Depot	Sunderland

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Fort Grange
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Ferozepore
5th —	Lahore
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Shoeburyness
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Baragully
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Dover
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta
8th —	Bombay
9th —	Khandalla
Depot	Dover

No. 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Aden
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad
7th —	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Devonport
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Morar
7th —	St. Helena
8th —	Cape
9th —	Mauritius
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Murree Hills
3rd —	Calcutta
4th —	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Dover
8th —	Sheerness
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

[*See next page.*

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY (Continued).

Regt. District.	Number.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
38	38th...	South Staffordshire ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. P. H. Eyre ...	Malta—Lichfield ...	1880	Malta... ...	...
—	80th...		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B. ...	Lichfield—Lichfield ...	1872	Singapore—Transv'l	1880
39	39th...	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon... ...	Aldershot—Dorchester ...	1869	Bengal—Bengal ...	1882
—	54th...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes ...	Roorkee—Dorchester ...	1871	Bengal ...	...
40	40th...	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. C. Brook...	Peshawur—Warrington ...	1872	Bengal ...	...
—	82nd..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. S. Lock ...	Devonport—Warrington ...	1857	India—Aden ...	...
41	41st...	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock ...	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. S. W. Rawlins ...	Londonderry—Cardiff ...	1867	Canada—Gibraltar..	1879
42	42nd..	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Green ...	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, *p.s.c.*	Aldershot—Perth ...	1866	China—Bengal ...	1881
43	43rd...	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, *p.s.c.* ...	Bangalore—Oxford ...	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd...		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie... ...	Limerick—Oxford ...	1868	Malta—Gibraltar ...	1874
44	44th...	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Rennie ...	Ft. St. George—Warley ...	1871	Madras	...
—	56th...		2nd Bn.		Gibraltar—Warley ...	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th...	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. B. Hayward ...	Athlone—Leicester ...	1864	Bombay—India ...	1878
—	95th...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. N. Crealock, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Derby ...	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th...	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. Straton ...	*En route* to India—Preston ...	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. B. Bevan ...	Portsmouth—Preston ...	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal...	1883
48	48th...	Northamptonshire ...	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent... ...	Curragh—Northampton ...	1868	Malta—Madras ...	1880
—	58th...		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond... ...	Natal—Northampton ...	1879	Natal...	...
49	49th...	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe ..	Gibraltar—Reading ...	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready... ...	Chatham—Reading ...	1870	Bengal—Bombay ...	1881
50	50th...	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.		Cyprus—Maidstone ...	1882	Egypt...	...
—	97th...		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone ...	1873	Jamaica—Natal ...	1882
51	51st...	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire).	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., *p.s.c.*...	Bareilly—Pontefract ...	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson ...	York—Pontefract ...	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd...	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell ...	Malta—Shrewsbury ...	1882	Egypt...	...
—	85th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon ...	Aldershot—Shrewsbury ...	1868	Bombay—Natal ...	1881
57	57th...	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow ...	1873	Ceylon—Natal ...	1879
—	77th...		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun ...	Burmah—Hounslow ...	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th...	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, *p.s.c.*...	Dublin—Winchester ...	1866	Malta—Halifax ...	1878
—	60th...		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A D.C.	Winchester—Winchester ...	1867	Bengal—Natal ...	1882
—	60th ..		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester ...	1879	Natal...	...
—	60th...		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar ...	Ferozepore—Winchester ...	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd..	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream ...	Woolwich—Devizes ...	1868	Bengal—Aden ...	1882
—	99th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, *p.s.c.*	Rawul Pindee—Devizes ...	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd...	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck...	Warley—Ashton-under-Lyne...	1870	Bengal—Egypt ...	1882
—	96th ..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard ..	Mooltan — Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta...	...
64	64th...	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield... ..	1867	Malta—Malta ...	1872
—	98th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson ...	Quetta—Lichfield ...	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th...	York and Lancaster ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract ...	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson ...	Aldershot—Pontefract ...	1882	Egypt—Egypt ...	1882
68	68th...	Durham Light Infantry..	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker ...	Meerut—Sunderland ...	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot ...	Gibraltar—Sunderland ...	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st...	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton ...	1868	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	74th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B. ...	Plymouth—Hamilton ...	1882	Egypt...	...
72	72nd..	S'forth Highl'd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Alb'nys)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George ...	1871	Bengal—Egypt ...	1883
—	78th ..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George ...	1879	Poona	...
75	75th ..	Gordon Highlanders ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B. ...	Egypt—Aberdeen ...	1881	Malta...	...
—	92nd..		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen...	1868	Bombay—Natal ...	1882
79	79th...	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George ...	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd...	Royal Irish Rifles ...	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant...	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal ...	1882
—	86th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. R. C. Crofton ...	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast... ..	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th...	Princ'ss Vict'ria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) ...	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B. ...	Rawul Pindee—Armagh ...	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. B. S. Robinson ...	Belgaum—Armagh ...	1870	Madras	...
88	88th...	Connaught Rangers ...	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway ...	1877	Cape	...
—	94th...		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway ...	1879	Natal—Natal ...	1882
91	91st...	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Suth'rl'd Highl'd'rs)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. G. Robley ...	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal...	...
—	93rd...		2nd Bn.	Col. E. H. D. Macpherson ...	Glasgow—Stirling ...	1879	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1881
100	100th.	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. M. Williams ...	Solon—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. P. Forbes ...	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st..	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. H. Abbott ...	Pembroke Dock—Tralee ...	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia.	1883
—	104th.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. G. Campbell ...	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta...	...
102	102nd.	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd.		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Frankland, *p.s.c.* ...	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal ...	1871
94A	R.B...	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) ...	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour..	Ahmednuggur--Winchester ...	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B...		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester ...	1874	Gibraltar--Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B...		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester ...	1857	India--Bombay ...	1872
—	R.B...		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester ...	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Col. J. A. Smith...	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut-Col. P. Sheppard ...	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery ...		Lt-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

GARRISON ARTILLERY (Continued).

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery ...	Pembroke Dock
2nd — ...	Ft. Hubberstone
3rd — ...	South Hook
4th — ...	Secunderabad
5th — ...	St. Thomas Mnt.
6th — ...	Halifax
7th — ...	Halifax
8th — ...	Halifax
Depot...........	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery ...	Sandown, I. of W.
2nd — ...	Woolwich
3rd — ...	Portsmouth
4th — ...	Rangoon
5th — ...	Mhow
6th — ...	Gibraltar

No. 10.—North Irish Division. (*con.*)

7th Battery ...	Gibraltar
8th — ...	Gibraltar
9th — ...	Gibraltar
Depot...........	Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery ...	Mount Wise
2nd — ...	Plymouth
3rd — ...	Devonport
4th — ...	Portsmouth
5th — ...	Jutogh
6th — ...	Theyetmyo
7th — ...	Malta
8th — ...	Malta
9th — ...	Malta
Depot...........	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Hd.-Qrs. R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Ald'shot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—Chatham
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th Company—Southampton
20th—Bermuda [(Survey)
21st—Aldershot
22nd—London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

THE HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The Report of Sir John Watt Reid, K.C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, for 1882, was issued on New Year's Day. From this report we find that the returns show a slight increase of sickness over those of 1881, the ratio of cases entered in the sick-list being 6·45 per 1,000 more than in that year. There is an increase in the invaliding ratio, which is 45·03 per 1,000, against 31·26 per 1,000 in the preceding year. The total death-rate is 9·49 per 1,000, compared with 10·94 per 1,000 in 1881, but the death-rate for disease alone exceeds that of the previous year by 1·60 per 1,000, being 6·87 per 1,000, as compared with 5·27. This compares very favourably with the death-rate of our large towns, which averages from 18 to 20 per 1,000. The invaliding and death-rates have, as a matter of course, been augmented by the results of the sickness and casualties consequent on the Egyptian war. On the home station there was more enteric fever than usual; this increase is mainly due to an outbreak of the disease in a virulent form in the Seaflower, training-brig. On the Mediterranean station the operations in Egypt influenced the returns to a considerable extent, the ratios of sickness, invaliding, and death being much larger than those of late years. It must, however, be pointed out that a part of the excess of sickness on this station was due to a serious epidemic of remittent fever among several ships of the squadron, that occurred early in the year, and was caused by local conditions at Malta. An epidemic of yellow-fever was encountered on the North America and West Indies station; it was entirely confined to Port Royal, Jamaica, and 36 cases of the disease, with seven deaths, were reported. On the East Indies station the sickness and invaliding from febrile diseases, and chiefly from remittent fever, were more than usual; most of the disease was contracted on the East Coast of Africa. Cholera was prevalent in several ports in China and Japan, but chiefly owing to the precautions observed, the Chinese squadron suffered from it only to the extent of four cases, with two deaths. In the returns of the irregular force are included the cases of sickness and wounds of the Marine battalion employed in Egypt during the war, and these have had an appreciable effect in increasing the invaliding and death-rates of the force. The total force in the service afloat in the year 1882 was 43,475 officers and men, of whom 23,220, or 53·41 per cent., were between the ages of 15 and 25; 14,740, or 33·9 per cent., were between the ages of 25 and 35; 4,675, or 10·75 per cent., were between the ages of 35 and 45; and 840, or 1·93 per cent., were above 45 years of age. The total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick-list was 49,929. The total number of deaths was 413, of which number 299 were due to disease, and 144 to injury.

Obituary.

Com. Edward Griffiths, R.N., died last week at Portsmouth, aged 91. Entering the service as a Naval cadet as far back as April 2, 1803, he served on board the Gladiator, flagship of Rear-Admiral Holloway, and was wrecked in the Magnificent off Brest, in 1804. In 1806, he took part in the capture of four Spanish armed brigs off Havannah, being wounded by a musket-ball passing through his right thigh. He was present in the Franchise at the taking of Copenhagen in the following year, and at the capture of Samana, St. Domingo, in 1808. He was mate of the Tonnant in all the operations in the Chesapeake and on the coast of America in 1813-14, including the attack on New Orleans, where he served on shore with the rocket brigade; he was also present at the capture of the fort on the left bank of the Mississippi. Subsequently, he gained the Crimean medal for his services in the Crimean War, and was awarded a Naval pension of £50 per annum, in 1866.

In consequence of the breakage of slight fittings and glass which occurred during the recent trials of the guns of the Agamemnon, the Admiralty have directed that to avoid such results in the future, on the firing trials of all turret-ships, care is to be taken that glass sashes are unshipped and stowed below, and for openings to be left in the deck and deck-houses.

The trials of the Dolphin, recently supplied to the Government by Messrs. Dixon and Co., of Middlesbrough, terminated on Jan. 1. It is stated that the engines fell short of the 750 horse-power fixed by the contract, and the Steam Reserve officials at Sheerness have therefore declined to accept the responsibility of passing them. The final decision rests with the Admiralty.

Throat Irritation and Cough.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, Gordon Holmes, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

London Amusements.

Free from any unfavourable influences of fog, frost, and snow, the London theatres are doing generally an excellent business. At Drury Lane, twelve performances of the pantomime of "Cinderella" are being given during the week, a circumstance hitherto without precedent, and this example is to be followed at Her Majesty's Theatre. It will be thus seen that there is no sign yet apparent of the boys and girls home for the holidays caring less than formerly for the splendid spectacular illustrations presented on the stage of those familiar fairy tales which they have known by heart since the earliest days of childhood.

The last nights of "The Glass of Fashion" have been announced at the Globe Theatre, and Mr. Pinero's new comedy, entitled "In Low Water," will be produced next week.

Next Thursday will be brought out at Toole's Theatre Mr. Arthur Law's new and original three-act farcical comedy, called "A Mint of Money." Mr. J. L. Toole represents a proprietor of oil wells and is styled, Kerosine Tredgold. Mr. Burnand's travesty of the Princess's drama of "Claudian" will be produced soon afterwards. On Tuesday next, Mr. Toole and his company will appear, by special request, before the Prince and the Princess of Wales, at Sandringham, and the pleasant little theatre in King William Street will be consequently closed on that evening.

The Savoy Theatre was closed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, to allow night rehearsals to take place of the new opera in a prologue and two acts, written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The opera will be produced this (Saturday) evening, under the title of "Princess Ida, or Castle Adamant."

On the same night will be reopened the Novelty Theatre, Great Queen Street, Long Acre, when Miss Ada Cavendish will reappear in London, as Mercy Merrick, in the drama of "The New Magdalen."

The English Opera Company, under the management of Mr. T. H. Friend, will commence a short season at Covent Garden Theatre on Monday next, with Victor Nessler's romantic opera of "The Piper of Hamelin." The company includes Madame Blanche Cole, Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Lucy Franklein, Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. Charles Lyall, Mr. F. C. Packhard, and Mr. Albert McGuckin. During the season will be represented Gounod's opera of "Irene," and an opera, called "Victorian," founded on Longfellow's "Spanish Student."

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Gibraltar, December 28, 1883.

THE Squadron has at length reassembled, the six ships being together for the first time since we left Portland on Oct. 26. On Thursday, the 20th, while at Vigo, the news reached us by telegram of the grounding of H.M.S. Euphrates, near Tarifa, and the Sultan was at once ordered off to her assistance; the order to get up steam was given at 6 p.m., and at 10 she steamed out of harbour. She had rather a busy time preparing for sea, as the ship was moored with the swivel on, all boats were out, and, it being Thursday, a large number of men were on shore, on leave for the night. The next day the Minotaur, flying the Duke of Edinburgh's flag, and the Achilles, arrived about noon, and exchanged the customary salutes. The Admiral only stayed about two hours, and then, acting on further telegrams, proceeded on to Gibraltar. Fortunately, the Euphrates was got off with little damage, and before either the Minotaur or Sultan arrived on the scene had proceeded on her way to the eastward. The Sultan arrived off Tarifa at daylight on Sunday, and seeing nothing of the trooper came on here, secured alongside the Mole, and commenced coaling at once. The Minotaur arrived in the afternoon, and anchored off the end of the Mole; she could not go alongside, as an Austrian frigate, the Donau, was in her berth. The Donau had lost three anchors in the gale which raged here the week before, and had come alongside the Mole for security. She was supplied with another anchor from the dockyard, and the next morning she hauled off, and the Minotaur took her place, so that both she and the Sultan were comfortably alongside for Christmas. The rest of the Squadron arrived on Wednesday, the 26th, having had a fine passage down, and spent their Christmas quietly at sea. The Sultan hauled off to make room for them, and the Agincourt went alongside. The Northumberland, Achilles, and Neptune anchored off the end of the Mole. Yesterday and to-day the second division, Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles, were coaling, going alongside in succession, and mooring off the neutral ground at the finish. To-morrow the Sultan and Neptune are to go alongside, and remain there. During our stay at Vigo we had very bright and pleasant weather, with the exception of one or two days. During the first week the nights were particularly beautiful, as there was a full moon and a cloudless sky. The country about was looking very pretty, and the roads were in capital condition for walking. Very fair shooting was got in the neighbourhood; a good many snipe and a few woodcock and plover were picked up. We had the misfortune to lose two seamen by falls from aloft, one named John Jenkins, in the Agincourt, and the other George Ritty, in the Sultan. They were both buried in the Protestant cemetery on shore. Besides our usual routine drills and evolutions, we manned and armed boats, exercised out stream anchors and cables, and also exercised steam-pinnaces at tactics and, with torpedoes, at an attack on the Agincourt. Since our arrival at Gibraltar there has been a great deal of saluting and official visiting going on, as, in addition to our Admirals, Generals, and other officials, there are four foreign men-of-war here,—the Austrian frigate Donau, and Danish corvette Dagmar, which were here before we arrived, and two Germans, the Prinz Adalbert, which arrived yesterday, and the Stein, which came in this morning. From all accounts, it must have been exceedingly bad weather the week before we came in; the gale is described as the most severe that has been experienced here for years. The little fishing village in Catalan Bay was quite wrecked, and a large Norwegian barque, laden with timber, was stranded and broken up on the beach close by; several other smaller craft were driven on shore, and a great deal of damage was done to the shipping in the anchorage. Lady Adye held a reception at the Convent last night, to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, which was numerously attended; and several entertainments, dances, &c., are in prospect. The mails have been very irregular lately, owing to their being occasionally snowed up in the north; letters and papers are five, six, and sometimes seven days old. The Italy, transport, with Naval and Military drafts for the Mediterranean, including a new crew for the Condor and H.M.S. Humber, *en route* for the East Indies, with the new crew for the Dryad, passed through on the 24th, only staying for a few hours. The Hankow, transport, which is going to China, arrived on the 26th, and left next day. Since our change of Admirals, no alteration in the programme of our future movements, promulgated by Admiral Dowell, has been notified, so we presume it is to be adhered to. The Forward has just arrived. [Next week the Duke entertains the Governor, consuls, foreign officers, and captains of the Fleet at dinner on board his flagship. At the review of the troops held to-day, the Duke wore the uniform of honorary colonel of the Royal Marines, and was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel French, R.M.A.]

Last week an instructor serving on board the Vernon, torpedo school, was confined to the ship, in consequence of his having committed a series of petty thefts, and it was thought that his mind had become deranged from overwork, as he was a man who had always borne an exceptionally good character. On Thursday his mania appears to have increased, and he was heard to threaten to blow up the ship. It was then discovered that the firing key was missing, and search was made for the instructor, who was found locked in the water-closet. On the door being forced open he was observed to throw the missing key overboard, and he was then placed under arrest. It appears also that during the morning he went to the chemical-room, where he attempted to commit suicide. He has been conveyed to Haslar Hospital.

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STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. George D. Morant	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (Rear-Admiral John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Chas. Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (Vice-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	South-East Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsm'th	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson (Vice-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsm'th	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. Nathaniel Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartm'th	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. E. B. Atkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service on C. of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	N. America and West Indies
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Dec. 7, 1880—Sheerness	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct 23, 1879—Sheerness	On passage home
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Gunn	Re. Dec. 27, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curacoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—H'ng Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Spt. 21, 1882—Portsmt'h	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Henry C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Fred. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
Duke of W'llingt'n	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sunderl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	Paying off
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. E. H. Hills	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. T. B. H. Cochrane	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut-Com. R. F. Hoskyn	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and West Indies
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. W. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Arthur Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. M'ch 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and West Indies
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of Good Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and West Indies
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lieut-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy (Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsm'th	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rear-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop and storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Navigating-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. C. W. Spring	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. W. A. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. O. R. C. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. the Duke of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sep. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret ship	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Myrmidon	...	111	S. gunvessel	Com. Carpenter	To be com. Jan. 14—Sheerness	Red Sea (surveying service)
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. Richard N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	North America and W. Indies
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Hon. R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Capt. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord Walter T. Kerr (Rear-Admiral Geo. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	Ordered home
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Harry L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (Rear-Admiral T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	South-East Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. Arthur E. Dupuis	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. Edward S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America and W.I. (survey)
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. Henry D. Shortt	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Francis W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W. C. of Africa & C. of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America (survey)
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. Chas. G. Fane	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and West Indies
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Sept. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Surveying, Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lieut-Com. H. McArthur Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. Francis M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	April 1, 1880—River, Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. Richard Hare	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lieut-Com. E. J. P. Gallwey	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. C. R. Arbuthnot	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. Andrew W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

THE ROYAL CORPS OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

On Saturday last the following communication from Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, was received at Devonport Dockyard :—" The Director of Naval Construction, in addressing for the first time the members of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors desires to congratulate them upon their incorporation under such favourable auspices. The Committee recommending the incorporation included three men of great distinction in different ways, all capable of judging clearly and distinctly from their different points of view on the merits of the case submitted to them. Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby yields to no one in intimate knowledge of the capabilities of the existing Navy of England and of its real needs. Sir Thomas Brassey has a wider knowledge and has shown a more patriotic interest in the welfare of the British Navy, than any person not connected with it that we have ever heard of in our or in past times. Mr. George Rendel, from the time when he designed the Staunch class of gunboat, has had an intimate acquaintance with our works, and has connected himself with their greatest advancement and improvement by his mechanical genius, of which all our latest ships bear the impress. The Board of Admiralty, which has adopted the recommendations of the Committee, includes the names of sailors of the greatest distinction, and is presided over by a man who has known the Navy from his boyhood, and has twice assisted in its government, first as Mr. Baring, and now as Lord Northbrook. That incorporation should have taken place under the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and by her gracious permission, is an honour which will be remembered during the future history of the corps as that to be most highly prized. Those of us who are privileged to form its first members will never forget that we owe to Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart the practical recommendations which form the basis of the scheme of the committee; nor shall we forget Dr. T. A. Hirst, the late Director of Studies at the Royal Naval College, and Mr. W. H. White, who was its distinguished teacher in naval architecture, the immediate scientific advisers of Sir Houston Stewart in the initiation of his proposals. In future years, the Director of Naval Construction and his successors in his high office will have the opportunity of reviewing the works with which the Corps may have been occupied. This year, the present head of the Corps contents himself with calling attention to the words with which the committee have been pleased to close their report. They say, speaking of the shipbuilding and engineer officers, 'We cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the ability and energy displayed by the professional officers in the discharge of their difficult and onerous duties. We have been most favourably impressed with their high sense of public duty, and their constant efforts to promote the efficiency of the Navy.' Relying confidently upon all the members of the Corps to continue to merit this encomium, for the sake of the noble country we have the honour to serve, the Director of Naval Construction wishes them all a happy new year."

The Ariel, tender to the Repulse; the Elk, tender to the Lord Warden; and the Seamew, tender to the Penelope, have been undergoing their annual refit at Sheerness. The Ariel has been completed. The Elk was completed on Jan. 4, and the Seamew will be completed on Jan. 19.

Nearly one-half of the men employed in Sheerness Dockyard are now working overtime, seven hours per week, in order to complete the Turquoise, screw corvette, and the Ready, composite gun-vessel, by the end of the financial year. To meet the extra outlay, the Admiralty have granted an additional £3,000.

NAVAL NOTES.

Further experiments with steel deck-plates have taken place at Eastney. The targets in this instance consisted of five 2-in. armour-plates, strongly set in a wooden frame, and placed at a slight angle to the line of fire. They were attacked with the 9-in. muzzle-loader, with uniform battering charges, each plate receiving a couple of rounds. Considering the severe test to which they were subjected at a range of about 100 yards, the targets withstood the ordeal remarkably well. One plate only succumbed to the attack, the damage being inflicted apparently by the blow of the butt-end of the projectile as the point glanced off. Two of the plates were not perforated, the graze of the shot where it struck and glanced off to sea being only marked by a well-defined bulge. The result of the experiments demonstrates the advantage which is likely to attend the peculiar contour which has been given to the under-water deck of the Imperieuse.

Officials of the Ordnance Department of the dockyard were busy during the past week at Plymouth, placing on board the various ships being brought forward for commission and held in readiness for the pendant, the machine-guns which arrived a few days since in the War-Office steamer Stanley. On board the Agamemnon, at Keyham, four Gardners were placed, whilst the Hyacinth, composite corvette, was furnished with two Gardners and two Nordenfelts; the Express, composite gunboat, with two Gardners; and the Hecate, turret-ship, with two Gardners and two Nordenfelts. The Prince Albert, iron armour-plated turret-ship, in basin at Keyham, also received two Gardners and four Nordenfelts. Of the vessels at the dockyard and in the stream, the Rapid and Royalist, composite corvettes, and the Pelican, sloop, were each equipped with two Gardners and two Nordenfelts, whilst the Hotspur, turret-ram, was supplied with two Gardners and six Nordenfelts, and the Conquest, corvette, with two Gardners and four Nordenfelts. On board the turret-ships the guns were placed in suitable positions on the superstructure, whilst on board the vessels of the corvette and sloop classes the Gardners were fixed in the topmasts and the Nordenfelts on the poop and forecastle. The Agamemnon, in addition, will during the week be supplied with ten Nordenfelt guns, which are at present lying at the Gunwharf. The breech-loading guns forming the remainder of the armament of the Pelican are expected almost daily, and on their arrival the vessel will be speedily completed for commission.

The state of the Navy is at last beginning to excite attention among politicians of both the great parties. The question is being discussed in the political clubs. Many yarns are being spun. One is worth repeating. An ex-Conservative First Lord was asked by a personal friend for his real, candid opinion as to the condition of the Navy, and answered, "Bad as bad can be." His friend then asked him why, if such were his belief, he did not rise in the House and speak frankly and fearlessly. "Because," answered the politician, "our Party could not stand it, any more than our opponents dare face the increased taxation such a course would necessitate." Aghast at such an answer, my friend exclaimed, "But surely you are endangering the safety of the Empire by not speaking out!" To which the politician and ex-Cabinet Minister replied that both sides regarded the subject from the same point of view, namely, that to advocate increased expenditure meant shutting that party out of office which had the temerity to propose even a penny in the Income-tax for the purpose. Thus office, and not England, seems to be the objective of our statesmen. Ought the nation to tolerate such a state of things a moment longer?—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Warspite, sister ship to the Impérieuse, will, in a few days, be floated out of dock at Chatham in the same fashion as was her consort at Portsmouth. These vessels take the rank of armoured cruisers, and present the most advanced type of their class. Their capacity for coal will enable them to keep at sea for a prolonged period, in addition to the navigating power conferred by a liberal amount of canvas, carried with a brig rig. The armour will be 10 in. thick; the armament will include four 18-ton guns; and the speed of the ship is expected to reach 16 knots. The four large guns will be mounted in as many barbettes—that is to say, each gun will revolve on a turntable inside a circular space bounded by a low armoured wall, over which the gun will fire. Turrets—that is to say, complete towers with portholes—are no longer in favour at the Admiralty. These towers must necessarily revolve, carrying their guns with them, and are very cumbrous contrivances, involving a risk of derangement in the mechanism by which they are moved. They afford very complete protection; but this is apparently less cared for now than in the early days of shell guns. Compound armour, an under-water steel deck, and watertight compartments, enter into the defensive elements of the Impérieuse and Warspite, according to the principles which now govern the construction of most armourclads, whether for our own or foreign Governments. Compared with the Inflexible, these vessels are rather more than one-third smaller, and considerably less than half the price. The weight of their guns is, of course, far less than that of the monsters carried by the larger ship. But although 18 tons fall far behind 80 tons, yet the smaller guns are much more powerful in proportion to their weight, being of later production and improved style. We have now breech-loaders instead of muzzle-loaders, and the guns are vastly increased in length, the 18-ton breech-loaders being seven yards long, the ponderous weapons of the Inflexible only exceeding them by two yards.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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_ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
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SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN addressed a letter to the *Morning Post* on Tuesday, on the well-worn subject of the State of the Army. Sir Edward Sullivan is always a doughty champion, and in the present instance he may be said fairly to have out-Heroded Herod. There is an earnestness and sincerity in his language which cannot fail to have its effect in creating a feeling of misapprehension, even among those who are not sceptically inclined. As Sir Edward Sullivan says very truly, the condition of the Army would be ridiculous, were it not actually dangerous. Perhaps the strongest possible proof of the soundness of Sir Edward Sullivan's arguments is to be found in the letter of "An Old General," which appeared in the *Morning Post* of Wednesday. "An Old General" wrote with the view of refuting Sir Edward's assertion that the Army has been ruined by civil control. Almost in a panic at the continued Cassandra-like wails, "An Old General" has, he tells us, laid a synopsis of the arguments against the policy of the reformers before "the really best-informed authorities on the subject." And, in the interests alike of the reformers and the Army, he publishes their reply. We have read some weak defences; it would be difficult to find one weaker than this. It is intended as a justification of the War Office policy, but whoever "the best-informed authorities" may be who have drawn it up, our advice to them is,—do not try your hands at the same thing again. We can scarcely imagine that it will fulfil the purpose which "An Old General" supposes, for a more clumsily constructed and misleading effusion never was penned. To take the statements in this wonderful production seriatim; we are told, to begin with, that "it is very sad to think that many old officers should be dissatisfied with their position and prospects in the Army." It is, of course, very sad; but is it to be wondered at, considering the treatment to which the majority of "old officers" have been subjected during the last ten years? What chance has there been for the general body of officers since the campaign against a certain sable monarch closed with such a brilliant flourish of trumpets in 1874? Indignity after indignity has been heaped on those who have dissented from the views of a small clique. It is only natural that there should be dissatisfaction when the loaves and fishes of the service have been all but monopolised by a favoured few, who have revolved as satellites round one great luminary. Dissatisfaction is the inevitable result of favouritism in all spheres of life, and it must be looked for in the Army as elsewhere. "The loyalty and good-feeling of the regimental officers as a body is such that one need not take a gloomy view of affairs on that point." But some *do* take a very gloomy view. It is not long since an officer of high standing expressed himself in terms of anything but admiration with regard to the zeal and capacity of regimental officers generally. And has not the inspired organ of the reformers suggested a recourse to selection for all regimental commands, in order to overcome the evils attendant on a system which places "drones and dullards" in charge of battalions? "The Army of to-day is, in one respect, a far more efficient military machine for the use of England than it was before the Crimean War." On this point there is a diversity of opinion. In some respects, we have undoubtedly made progress. But what progress have we made during the last thirteen years? The Crimean War was fought thirty years ago. To tell us that the Army is more efficient now than it was thirty years back, is very much like telling people that "Queen Anne is dead." Of course, it is more efficient in the matter of arms and equipment. It would be a sad thing if it were not, considering the large sums of money it has cost, and the strenuous endeavours that have been made to render it so. In many ways the Army before the Crimean War was, however, greatly superior to the reformed Army of to-day. In size, strength, and endurance, the two will not bear comparison; but from the rust of a very long peace, the Army in 1854-55 was inexperienced and unready for the many exigencies of campaigning. In claiming for our young soldiers that they are as good as those who fought before Sebastopol, the claim is only a moderate one, and yet it cannot for a moment be admitted. "The officers come from the same class as formerly, and they are far better educated, both as gentlemen and soldiers, than they were then, and there is abroad amongst the young officers a longing desire to learn the art and science of their noble profession; they are most keen for war, and have a far higher military feeling and instinct than was felt by the great mass of our officers thirty years ago." We have not a word to utter against the present race of officers. They are Englishmen, and they will always do their duty when called upon; but it is ungenerous, to say the least of it, to condemn those who won our battles in the days of old. Whether they were better educated or not than those whose services we now secure, they were never found wanting when rough work had to be done, or hardships and privation to be borne. They led their men to victory on almost every occasion when they faced an enemy, and were as "keen for war" as any are now. We wish we could say of the present generation of "scientific soldiers" that they too have always led their men to victory; but, unfortunately, we cannot altogether obliterate the remembrance of Laing's Nek and Amajuba, though it would suit the reformers, perhaps, to do so. There may not have been amongst the purchase officers "a longing desire to learn the art and science of their noble profession," but it should not be forgotten that prior to 1870 nobody ever thought of making soldiers bookworms. It was the Germans who compelled us to regard warfare as a science; and it was a result of the experience gained in the campaign of 1870-71 that young officers were encouraged to display "a longing desire to learn the art and science of their noble profession." The reformers cannot take credit to themselves for this; the "higher education" has simply come in the ordinary course of things, and there are no grounds for supposing that, had Purchase never been interfered with, regimental officers would have been less ready to study the "art and science of their noble profession" than they are now. "As regards the men, they are exactly the same stuff as we have always enlisted." What! have the spread of education, the charms of short service, the fascination of Territorialism, the abolition of valued distinctions, the jumbling of Line and Militia into "one harmonious whole," the granting of deferred pay, and all the other innovations caused no improvement in the quality of our recruits? "Long service broke down because we could not obtain the numbers under it to keep our ranks full." And for the same reason short service surely broke down too, else why the return to long service? "Those are wrong who say we cannot get enough men." Are they? Then how comes it that there is not a battalion on home service recruited up to its full strength; that the establishment of the Royal Artillery is to be reduced by 2,000, in order to hide the difficulty of obtaining men; and that bounties are offered to induce time-expired men to re-engage in India? "Far from short service having broken down, and of our intending to hark back from it, our most recent steps have been to develop it still more, by enlisting men for the Guards for three years' service with the colours and nine years in Reserve, and this measure has refilled the Guards' ranks." Short service, that is, unmixed short service, has unquestionably broken down. There is, of course, no intention to "hark back" to long service, because that unavoidable and radical change has already been made. Taking men for the Guards for three years was an almost desperate resource, adopted when the Brigade was about 1,000 under its establishment. Had it failed, there would have been nothing for it but for the standard to have been reduced another inch or two!—

> "We have now done all those really interested in the inauguration of short service wished to do at the time, namely, to make the contract between the soldier and the State as pliable, and on the part of the man, as voluntary as possible, by allowing him to enlist for any period he wished, and to go on to serve towards pension, if he desired to do so. At first this was objected to on financial grounds, because some believed the idea that was propounded by the old school of officers, that the men would all go on to serve for a pension. Experience has now shown this to be imaginary. We have great difficulty in getting any men to serve towards pension, so the man can now make his own selection, and serve for a short or a long period, as it may best suit his 'book.'"

The above passage is about as nice a specimen of pliable and inaccurate writing as we have seen for some time. The Adjutant-General could have told "the best informed authorities" that already 6,700 men serving in India have extended their periods of service. But why were all these concessions made? Only, because men could not be got. It is all very well to induce an ignorant public to think that these benefits were conferred on the soldiers in the soldiers' interest. The Army knows only too well that softness of heart is not a characteristic of officials, and civilian War Ministers are far too intent upon saving money to sanction expenditure from feelings of pure generosity. Thomas Atkins of to-day may be—indeed, he is—much more pampered than were those who filled the ranks in ante-Crimean days. Suppose, however, that the Army was treated as it was treated then, would the same readiness be displayed on the part of the recruit-giving classes to enter the service? "The best informed authorities" then go into figures to show what an inestimable benefit short service has been:—"On January 1, 1883, there were 705 out of every 1,000 soldiers in our Army between 20 and 30 years of age, 206 men per 1,000 over 30 years, and only 89 per 1,000 under 20; 588 men per 1,000 were over 5 ft. 7 in. in height, and 838 men per 1,000 over 35 in. round the chest; 780 per 1,000 men over two years' service. No other Army in the world presents such a favourable condition of affairs." So much for official statistics. Now for some unpalatable facts. These are furnished by an "M.P." in the *Morning Post* of Thursday. "M.P." says:—

> "I have before me the actual numbers of men borne on the rolls of 10 battalions quartered at Dover, Portsmouth, and the Curragh on the 1st inst. The aggregate deficiency below their establishments in these 10 battalions is 1,221 rank and file, or an average of 122 men (more than one-fifth of their proper strength) short in each battalion. One battalion has a deficiency of 175 out of its fixed establishment of 520 rank and file. The average height of

another battalion at one of the same stations, with its establishment now complete, and not included in the above 10, is 5 ft. 4½ in., and on October 1 last this same battalion had only 12 privates effective for guards and general duties. It has since been recruited to its full establishment, but will shortly have to send to its foreign battalion a draft of 200 men, which will again reduce its effective strength to zero, without even the effect of raising its foreign battalion to its full strength, of which it is now 300 short. Another of the 10 battalions above-mentioned was, on October 1 last, 251 men short, or a fraction under half its establishment, and it is still 168, or almost one-third, short."

These figures are absolutely irreconcilable with those of "the best informed authorities," and unless they can be plainly disproved, they are clear evidence of the complete collapse of our Military Humpty-Dumpty. The letter of "An Old General" winds up as follows :—

> "Now, Sir, is it conceivable that authorities who have built up for themselves reputations with the public which render them independent of any party, would risk their reputations by deliberately misleading the nation? And may not a good many of the statements regarding boy soldiers and attenuated battalions, &c., be the nightmares of brilliant intellects, slightly disordered upon this one point, and that a point upon which their really reliable information must be very scanty?"

These, we presume, are the words of "An Old General" himself. We would point out that the argument will cut two ways. There are none more jealous of their reputations, as a rule, than those who know that their reputations are at stake. The reputations of the reformers are at stake now. The public, in their ignorance, suppose that the Army has greatly benefited by the changes of the last thirteen years. These changes have been introduced at enormous cost, in order to meet the wishes of War Ministers, and have been carried out by a clique who, it is to be feared, preferred self-aggrandisement to the interests of the service. Scarcely a change has proved to be a change for the better. What more likely, therefore, than that those who see the risk they are running will try and save themselves from the consequences of their folly? The statements regarding boy soldiers and attenuated battalions *may* be nightmares? But are they? Who are the best judges? Regimental officers, clearly. And what say regimental officers? Let "An Old General" go down to Aldershot and ascertain for himself. After reading this synopsis of "the best informed authorities," the reformers, we expect, will feel very much disposed to say, "Save us from our friends!" Anything more damaging to their interests it would be impossible to conceive, and whoever the authors of it may be, they must be playing the part of enemies in the camp, for a lamer and more thoroughly condemnatory manifesto never was penned. Though professedly a defence, it is actually one of the most scathing criticisms we have yet met with on the Military policy of the last thirteen years. Another such manifesto is about all that is wanted to blow the bubble, and bring the whole edifice to the ground.

THE year 1883 was, in as far as our Navy is concerned, scant of promise and barren of performance. The Niger Expedition, admirably planned and successfully carried out by Captain Brooke, of the *Opal*, and the intrepid, manly conduct of Captain Johnstone, of the *Dryad*, in supporting British interests in Madagascar in the teeth of the insults heaped upon our flag by the French Admiral Pierre, his subordinates, and successor, are the only redeeming points. In the early days of 1883, Lord Alcester took his seat at the Board of Admiralty. His lordship's well-known ability, the confidence reposed in him by the Government, by the country, and above all, by the Navy, and the signal and exceptional opportunity he had enjoyed for studying the true condition of our Fleet, both as regards its *matériel* and its *personnel*, had led to great expectations being formed of the policy he would initiate for the reorganisation of the service. Seldom, however, has a great opportunity been more woefully neglected. From whatever motive, Lord Alcester has contented himself with framing an elaborate apology for the Admiralty policy of inaction, and the reasons which led him to bombard Alexandria. The Navy has continued to be administered by preconceived theories, instead of facts. The theory that "Britannia Rules the Waves" has been preached by every Member of the Admiralty, even by Sir Thomas Brassey, whose admirable work on the Navy most conclusively proves the contrary to be the case. Nevertheless, facts have been squared to theories, not theories to facts. The French have continued strengthening their Navy by "leaps and bounds," while our Fleet has actually retrograded since 1879, and we have now thirteen ships less in commission than we had then. Indeed, the year 1883 is not one upon which the administrators of the Navy have any cause to look back with satisfaction. In Newfoundland, on the West Coast of Africa, in Madagascar, and in China, the inferiority of our ships to those of France has been brought out in prominent relief. As Lord Charles Beresford has pointed out, we have not a single machine shell gun. In numbers, size, speed, and gun power, we have been everywhere out-matched. These facts have been repeatedly brought before the public, but as often have they been contradicted by those whose business it seems to be to endeavour to retain their party in power rather than frankly acknowledge the truth, and, by so doing, risk losing the positions they hold, should a reversal of public opinion follow on the truth becoming known. To expect such self-denial in politicians of the nineteenth centruy is perhaps absurd. An ex-Cabinet Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty has not been ashamed to admit that, in his public utterances, he studied his party's interests before those of the country. But we speak as Englishmen, and not as politicians. In England "we live, and move, and have our being," and not in France, nor in any other foreign country. Yet it seems to be one of the articles of faith of the Government to prefer all foreign countries to their own; or, are they influenced by an exaggerated fear of offending French susceptibilities? Our interests as a maritime, a colonial, and a commercial Power necessitate our maintaining a Navy strong enough in itself to "keep the seas and sweep the seas," whatever hostile coalition our ships may have to face. Is our Navy in a proper state and condition at this moment to undertake such a task? Most assuredly not. Yet the whole of our Naval policy is based on a desire to reduce the estimates, so as to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pose before the taxpayers, at the end of each financial year, as the proud possessor of a glorious surplus. Some day the country may have to repent having allowed itself to be thus deceived. Far better would it be were the money, scraped together by starving the defensive forces of the country, spent on their proper armament. For two long years has the *Bellerophon* been fitting out as a sea-going gunnery ship. During the third year it has dawned upon the Admiralty that, at the present rate at which breech-loading ordnance is being supplied to the Navy, the *Bellerophon* would have to wait over two more years before she could possibly receive her new guns! So the sea-going gunnery-ship scheme is dropped forthwith, and the ship is to be got ready for sea with her old muzzle-loading guns on board. Is this the way in which the affairs of the Navy of England should be administered? We think not, and are supported in this opinion by many able and experienced officers and statesmen. In a most able letter to the *Morning Post*, Sir Edward Sullivan, this week, calls attention to the utter incapacity of the Navy to defend the country in case of need. On this subject Sir Edward most justly remarks that :—

> "No nation has ever existed in the whole world to which the efficiency of its Navy was of such vital importance as to Great Britain. During the last thirty years this dependence on our Navy has increased immensely—increased far more than most of us realise. It has increased exactly in proportion as our dependence on foreign nations for food has increased. Formerly the temporary loss of the command of the seas meant loss of wealth, loss of prestige, loss of honour, perhaps! Now it means loss of food! Following the teachings of the False Prophet, of Free-trade, we have blindly, madly, allowed our home supply of food to diminish till our dependence on foreign supplies for food has become absolute. . . . . . But, indeed, the very food we require might be in the hands of our enemies. We might be at war with France, or Russia, or America. Of what use, pray, would be our fortresses and defences, even of the 'silver thread,' if in case of war we were to be victualled by our enemies? There is no secret in this. All the world knows it, all the world talks of it, all nations take it into their calculations, every nation knows that if England goes to war with any maritime Power—with any first-class Power, in fact—food will at once reach famine prices. She will have to fight not for victory, but for food. France knows this and is openly acting on it. She makes no secret of her objects. All the world knows it. Why is she building an enormous fleet, adding to it every year? Not to fight the German. The dog and the fish don't fight. Not to fight Italy, or Spain, or America. No! In increasing her fleet she has but one object, and that is to be as strong, or stronger, on the seas than England. Once that is accomplished, England and her colonial empire are at her mercy. I know there are many persons in this country to whom such considerations go for nothing, who would welcome any cause that prevented England embarking in war; who see nothing noble, nothing to be proud of, in the empire of Great Britain; who, on the contrary, look upon it as an unclean thing, acquired by fraud and force, to be put aside at the earliest opportunity. These superfine cosmopolitans think that in these views they represent the feelings of the 'people;' but they do not, they never were more mistaken. . . . . . The British Navy must be strong, very strong; stronger than it has ever been before. It is the one condition of our national existence. If it is not at all times, and in all seasons, and in all places, able to keep the seas against all comers, we are not safe from disgrace and calamity. Well, what is its present condition? Amidst such contradictory statements as we have heard during the last twelve months, it is hard to say. It may be strong; but when we find that the French are stronger than we are in ships and guns at Madagascar, and again, stronger than we are in ships and guns in the China seas; when we look at the immense increase of their fleet at home; of the ships they have built, and the ships they are building, it would appear that, if we are not already outnumbered, we soon shall be; and then will come the tug of war."

What is our strength? The Admiralty have so far been unable even to make preparations to relieve five ships whose period of foreign service expired last year. Reliefs will also have to be provided for twenty-five ships this year, eleven completing their time by March next. The Admiralty, however, have neither the men nor the ships to respond to these requirements of the service. Money can be spent in paying high prices for private yachts, purchased into the service to accommodate private friends; and these yachts, like the *Harrier*, the *Undine*, and the Commander-in-Chief's yacht at Portsmouth, can be detailed to perform work for which they are utterly unsuited. Hideous, misshapen monsters like the *Polyphemus* can be constructed at a cost exceeding half a million of money. Nothing, however, is said about such expenditure, even though it has prevented many serviceable ships being built, and made the Admiralty curtail the number of ships now in commission by thirteen. Still, the Admiralty, secure in their supreme power, which no one but Parliament can call in question, laugh to scorn all idea of control, refuse sound advice when tendered, and continue in their despotic, autocratic career, well knowing that the Department need have no fear of being called to account, so long as the Ministry has a majority at its back in the House of Commons. Expediency is the only policy known at the Admiralty. Of foreign policy they have none. The Mobilisation Scheme, which we have for so many years advocated, has not yet been created. Our ships are built anyhow, there being no programme, as in France, aiming at the construction of a certain number of useful ships within a given time. All the Admiralty do is to adhere to the economical views enunciated by Mr. Childers, when First Lord, who laid down the "golden rule" that 20,000 tons of shipping constructed annually would more than compensate for the waste of the Navy in ships through loss and deterioration. The Constructor's Department has been allowed to do the rest, that is to say, to spend the money voted to build this tonnage as they liked, and much of it has been wasted, in consequence, on experimental shipbuilding. Indeed, Lord Henry Lennox has proved that a most serious deficiency exists between the actual tonnage built, and that for which money has been voted by Parliament. The Admiralty, it is true, have tried to explain this away by means of an argument which, however, does not hold water. The fact remains that Parliament has voted the money, that it has been spent, and that the tonnage has not been built. Lord Alcester, as we have before remarked, had a splendid opportunity afforded him, when he joined the Admiralty, of setting things right. The public have, ever since, been anxiously waiting to hear the truth from his lips. He could, indeed, even now, save the reputation and credit of his colleagues, and his country perhaps from disaster, did he choose to do so, by simply acknowledging in public that, until Parliament will grant larger supplies, the Admiralty can do nothing. They cannot make bricks without straw. No one expects them to do so. Hence, they should publicly declare the fact that they want the straw, and not assert that they have enough when they have not enough, simply to support the policy of the Treasury. That is all Lord Alcester has done since taking his seat at the Board. It is, therefore, high time for independent Members of the House to be moving, and "moving quickly," too. What is wanted is a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole administration of the Navy, both as to its *personnel* and its *matériel*, commencing at the Admiralty itself, continuing its inquiry through the Dockyards, and ending with the Fleet. No doubt, the question will again be pressed this Session, when we sincerely hope that Lord Henry Lennox will not shirk dividing the House upon his motion.

THE year 1883 opened brightly for the Royal Marines. They had been, as it were, discovered by the people of England, and everyone was proud of them. Their achievements in Egypt and their services in Ireland brought them prominently to the front, and their claims for recognition, as a body, were strongly urged, not only by ourselves, but by the Press generally. At last the corps thought that they would receive justice from their countrymen, although they knew this justice could or would only be conceded by Parliament. In the spring Mr. Hopwood, Member for Oldham, ably brought their case before the House of Commons, pointing out in what an anomalous position the corps were placed, and the grievances under which they laboured. He ended by moving for a Select Committee. The motion was seconded by Viscount Lewisham, and well supported on both sides of the House, but was strongly opposed by Mr. W. H. Smith, the late First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, on behalf of the Admiralty, acknowledged that the corps had not been fairly treated, and promised that their grievances should have the careful attention of the Government, who would do all they could to rectify them. He concluded by begging Mr. Hopwood to withdraw his motion; it was, however, pressed to a division, and lost by a majority of only 39. As the debate on this motion took place on the same evening as the explosion at the Home Office, it did not receive the attention which it otherwise would have done from the non-professional Press. As a result of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's promise, a Committee was ordered to assemble at the War Office, under the presidency of Sir Alfred Hayter, the Under-Secretary of State for War, Sir Francis Festing, R.M.A., representing the Royal Marines. This Committee was directed to report as to the feasibility of opening the Staff of the Army generally to Marine officers. This Committee had numerous sittings, and at last reported, the military element being against, and Sir Francis Festing for, the course suggested. No result has of course followed on such an abortive attempt, and as it was only a Departmental Committee, it is doubtful if we shall hear any more about it. At the latter end of 1882 the Royal Marines were honoured by the appointment of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as Honorary Colonel, not Colonel-in-Chief, as at first announced. On his appointment it was decided to invite him to a banquet in London. As his engagements would not allow him to fix a day until his return from the Continent, it was only in April, 1883, it took place, when 13 Generals and 250 officers were present at St. James's Hall. The only guests present were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Northbrook representing the Admiralty. Want of room prevented the committee from inviting other guests whom they would have liked to have seen present on the occasion. It was generally thought in the corps that the 700 men reduced the year before would have been again added to the establishment, but on the publication of the Estimates the numbers were again 12,400, at which strength the Marines now stand. The 300 men detached for special duty in Ireland after the murder of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish, when Dublin was in a state of panic, having concluded their onerous and responsible duties in assisting the police in arresting and bringing to justice those concerned in the murder, and seeing them safely hanged, were gradually withdrawn. Lord Spencer, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, paid these men a high compliment in a speech delivered at a dinner given to Lord Wolseley shortly after they had left. The compliment is the only reward the officers ever received for a service which must have been very distasteful to every-one employed in it. On the expiration of Major-General Sir Charles Adair's period of staff employment in September last, Major-General Williams was appointed to succeed him as Deputy-Adjutant-General. Sir Charles Adair was greatly regretted by the whole corps on his retirement into private life. He left the service in a high state of efficiency, and was always looked on as an able, just, and impartial officer. Sir Francis Festing, having completed his staff time, and two additional years' extension, was superseded by Colonel Walsh as Assistant-Adjutant-General; shortly afterwards, Sir Francis was promoted to be Second Commandant at Eastney. We hope the ensuing year will be a more satisfactory one for the corps, and that it may not always be with them a case of hope deferred. The new Deputy-Adjutant-General has had considerable experience of official work, and of the wants of the Royal Marines, as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and as Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery, and he will, no doubt, point out to the Admiralty the grievances under which the corps labour, and how they may easily be rectified. We trust also the friends of the Royal Marines in the House of Commons, will not leave affairs as they now stand, but will see that the pledges given last Session are redeemed.

Her Majesty the Queen was most graciously pleased to receive Mrs. Rawson, widow of Commander Rawson, R.N., who fell while leading the troops at Tel-el-Kebir, at Osborne, on January 10, and to condole with her on the great loss she then sustained.

Colonel Burton, R.M.L.I. (of notoriety in connection with the celebrated Burton Court-martial) has, we hear, at last sent in his papers. He will be succeeded by Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hore, of the Plymouth Division, Captain and Brevet Major Innes becoming Major. There will then only be left one supernumerary Captain, who will be absorbed by the retirement of Major Tom, of the Plymouth Division, which will take place on January 19; after which the subaltern officers will regain their right of promotion, the senior, Lieutenant Skipwith, having just been ten years and four months in that rank, so that he will thus be promoted considerably before the twelve years at which time subalterns are bound to be promoted, whether there are vacancies or not.

Fleet Surgeon Maxwell Rodgers, M.D., took up his appointment as Senior Medical Officer of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, on Tuesday last, having returned to England from the Mediterranean in her Majesty's troopship *Himalaya*.

The *Polyphemus*, that "hideous, misshapen monster," and monstrous failure, which has cost the country nearly half a million of money, is taking in new boilers under the sheers at Portsmouth. What a pity that four fast cruisers were not built with the money wasted on this long-foretold failure!

A court of inquiry having, on January 3, under the presidency of Captain Rowley, R.N., investigated the circumstances attending the grounding of the *Serapis*, off Portland, on her last homeward voyage, and reported to the Admiralty that at the time of the accident the weather was extremely foggy, and the ship proceeding at an unnecessarily high rate of speed, their Lordships have superseded both Captain Dupuis and Navigating Lieutenant Turner, appointing in their stead Captain A. L. Douglas to the command of the *Serapis*, and Staff Commander J. R. W. Quinn for navigating duties.

The Royal Marine Office is making provision for the better equipment and manning of a battalion of Royal Marines when ordered on foreign service, both as regards matériel as well as personnel, and especially as regards the clerical staff. The question of transport and Army signalling is also being considered, and likely to come into force before long. The Admiralty, we are informed, are not adverse to these improvements.

As the inquiry into the circumstances attending the grounding of the *Euphrates* off Tariffa, and the docking of that ship on her return from Bombay, will necessarily take some time, the Admiralty have directed the dockyard authorities at Portsmouth to have the *Crocodile* ready to take the place of the *Euphrates* by February 24. The electric fittings of the *Crocodile* have accordingly been at once placed in hand.

"Anent the present position of Egypt," writes a correspondent, "I wish the Government would send out a battalion or brigade of Royal Marines. I believe the last battalion did more good for the service generally than all the grumbling and agitation in Parliament. Marines do not care one iota when on active service whether they serve under the Navy or Army, as long as they have a share of the work to be done. Employ the officers of Marines, and you will soon see the discontent disappear. I have studied this point, and am thoroughly of opinion that therein lies the remedy. In the present case, send out a good brigade, sending them straight up to Assouan; give the Royal Marine Artillery machine-guns to handle,—the Navy will recognise the guns, if the Army will not. If the Navy will spare a small body of Blue-jackets, I would suggest their having the guns, the Royal Marine Artillery acting with the Infantry for the defence of the place, the whole force being supported by half-a-dozen gunboats. The Army might remain quietly at Cairo, and wait the result. In my opinion, this would save the country millions, perhaps a disaster."

The Admiralty are empowered by the Naval Votes to enlist 4,500 boys annually, half to serve in the Fleet and half in training-ships. There would, however, be no difficulty in yearly recruiting an additional 2,000 boys for the training-ships, all strong, healthy lads, in every way superior to the recruits now joining the Line. It stands to reason that such capital raw material could easily be moulded into excellent seamen; and at a time when the Admiralty find it so very difficult to procure men to man the Navy, we can only wonder that their Lordships do not avail themselves of the supply ready to their hand, which only requires training to be of the greatest value.

An officer, holding a high command in the Navy, writes to us as follows:—"I read with great pleasure your long and able leader on the state of the Navy, in last Saturday's issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette*; and though I think you are perhaps a little hard on the Admiralty, who are doing their best to make bricks without straw, still, your suggestion with regard to Lord Alcester speaking his mind should do good. That order with reference to the C.D. Act is scandalous. I only wish that some of the sentimental philanthropists could see the miserable wrecks of humanity I have lately had before me. They would then, probably, admit that their success is ruining the Navy." We have received numerous letters on the same subject.

The range for musketry practice on Staddon Heights for the troops stationed at Plymouth and Devonport has, with the exception of skirmishing and volley-firing, been hitherto used almost exclusively by the regiments of the Line, the Royal Marines having a separate range over broken ground on the lower level of Mount Batten. This has long been felt to be insufficient, and it has now been decided to extend the protecting wall on the heights so as to give two additional ranges for the use of the Royal Marines. The Royal Engineers are about to commence the work, so as to carry it on during the cessation of musketry practice in the winter months, and, if possible, complete it before the spring.

The proposed changes in the Generals' List of the Royal Marines, it is said, meets with approval, and is likely to come into effect.

After repeated failures, the engines of the *Wanderer* and *Dolphin*, two cruisers built by contract for the Navy, have been made to work so as to give "very successful results," and the representatives of the Admiralty have accepted delivery of these vessels from the contractors, Messrs. Dixon and Co., who do not apparently build many ships for the Government. Firms who do, seldom have any difficulty in making their machinery work smoothly, as they have learned by experience how to lubricate it to a nicety. A correspondent asks whether palm oil does not enter into the mixture? We should not like to say. Perhaps.

Captain C. E. Domville will relieve Captain Nicholson in the command of the *Temeraire*, when a new crew is sent out to that ship, probably in April. Captain Nicholson will not succeed Captain Barnardiston as senior Naval officer at Bermuda.

No alteration has, as yet, been made in the Army Act, or the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, in consequence of the representations made last Session respecting Marines when landed from ships for duty on shore. A promise was given by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty at the time, that in future the Marines, when so landed, should be under the Army Act; but the Admiralty have so far done nothing to redeem this promise. Truly, the Admiralty should "move more quickly," or the amount of accumulated arrears of administrative work in their hands will be so great, that the "decrepit" clerks will infallibly break down under its weight. No, we are wrong! from gazing at it, we should say.

Mr. John K. Mosse, Paymaster, R.N., is to be appointed to assist the Admiral Superintendent of Reserves in the place of Mr. Rickard, Assistant-Paymaster, at present Acting Secretary to Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Commander J. L. Hammet, who served during the Egyptian campaign as Commander of the *Minotaur*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, having been superseded by Commander C. Le Strange, personal equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on the recent change of flags in the Channel Squadron, the Admiralty have taken the first opportunity of re-employing him, by appointing Commander Hammet to fill the vacancy in the *Agincourt*, created by the promotion of Commander J. C. Burnell to Post rank. The Admiralty could not well refuse to allow the Duke of Edinburgh to select his own personal equerry as Commander of his flagship, but they have shown their sense of justice and fair-play in re-employing Commander Hammet on the first opportunity.

The important appointment of Hydrographer to the Admiralty has been offered by their Lordships to Captain W. L. Wharton, R.N., at present in command of the *Sylvia*, surveying-vessel, stationed in the Magellan Straits. The selection of Captain Wharton to succeed Captain Evans at the Admiralty is one which will meet with general approval in the Navy.

It is rumoured at Plymouth that Dr. Payne, Chaplain of the Royal Naval Hospital, will succeed to the Chaplaincy of the Dockyard at Devonport, rendered vacant by the death of the late incumbent, the Rev. Francis C. Autridge, M.A.

A Committee, consisting of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, chairman, and Captains Lord Walter Kerr and C. E. Domville, with Mr. W. H. F. Kay, Assistant-Paymaster, as secretary, is sitting at the Admiralty, Spring Gardens, to examine and report upon an exhaustive scheme of reform sent in to their Lordships by Captain Harry Rawson, C.B., of the *Alexandra*, on the "Character Question." Captain Rawson proposes to issue to seamen a new form of certificate, and suggests new rules for the award of character, medals, gratuities, punishments, &c. The

Committee commenced its labours last week. We understand that the proposed reform is one on which neither pains nor labour had been spared,—most exhaustive and elaborate in detail, though, perhaps, a little too complicated,—but we do not doubt, from what we have heard, that it will form the ground-work of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee. We have reason to believe, for example, that the character of "exemplary" will be abolished, and that a new form of parchment certificate will be adopted. It is also probable that steps will be taken to endeavour to find some means of checking leave-breaking, and we fear the Committee may decide to recommend the infliction of more severe punishments than are at present inflicted, instead of recommending the "free-gangway" antidote, so often advocated in these columns. To stop leave-breaking, give leave whenever possible. The certainty of the punishment will never deter men from risking incurring it, however severe it may be, so long as the privilege is *uncertain*. In the home ports, we see no reason why all, except defaulters, guard, and watch-keepers, should not be allowed on shore every evening as soon as the duty for the day is done. It is quite time that these questions should be discussed at the Admiralty, and a solution found, for it is time something were done in these matters, as the numerous Orders, Circulars, &c., in existence, almost contradict each other. The task can, however, be confidently left in the able hands of Sir Anthony Hoskins and the officers assisting him, who are all men well known never to advocate half-measures.

Her Majesty's Government having decided to make another attempt to settle the questions in dispute between this country and France in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries, Lord Granville has entered into negotiations with the Government of the French Republic on the subject, with a view, if possible, of settling this much-vexed question. It is to be hoped, however, that the interests of the Newfoundland Colonists will be carefully considered before any decisive step is taken in the matter. The negotiations are at present being conducted in Paris. The Admiralty have placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office all the information in the possession of their Lordships regarding the Newfoundland Fisheries, and it is expected that, on the arrival of Captain Fane, R.N., in England, further important information will be forthcoming, Captain Fane having for some time past been employed in command of the *Tenedos* on the Newfoundland coast.

Our respectable evening contemporary the *Globe* loses all its pleasant little philosophy, and becomes furibund as bull taunted by red-wreathed banderillero, when the Boer is presented to its gaze. Its next pet aversion is "Mossoo." Both Mynheer and Monsieur are tossed unmercifully on the syllogistic and dilemmatical horns of an infuriated little organ of the evening, when they venture to cross the path of the grinder; and if any one has a good word for either, or even ventures to cry "Fair-play!" the *Globe* rounds on him, and with all that it inherits crushes the breath out of him. We really were quite sorry for the poor *Times* last Saturday. Our large contemporary had a word to say—we admit, it came from a strange quarter—in favour of concession to the Boer demands (which we, for our own part, think very fairly put, so far as we can judge), and the *Globe* bursts into violent eruption, and covers all Blackfriars and Printing-House Square with the lava of its indignation and the ashes of its fiercest fires. The poor, dear natives will be all destroyed by their implacable foes, the Boers. The trade road "to the interior of Africa!" (dear *Globe*, do roll a little more on your axis!) will be closed by these domineering Dutchmen, and England will break her solemnly pledged word (such things have happened, *vide* Act of Settlement, *vide* Act of Union, Established Church, &c., *passim*), and the world will go to the deuce, if Kruger and Co. have their own way. But surely the black races may be left to "opt" as they please, and the last thing the Boers are likely to do is to obstruct the very road which is the channel for their trade and their supplies. Perpend, dear *Globe*, perpend!

Lieutenant O. Rowe, R.A., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Southern District, in succession to Captain Lord A. C. Seymour, Scots Guards.

The expeditionary force which landed in Egypt in August, 1882, had a very small march to make from the base at Ismailia to the lines at Tel-el-Kebir; and it had a canal and a railroad, thanks to a stupid or deceived enemy, parallel with the line of its advance. The heat was not abnormal, in fact the temperature was less than it is usually *eodem loco* in August and September, and yet the force suffered from it greatly, and the medical records tell how grievously the troops felt the effects of their short march and their sojourn in Cairo and Alexandria. Of course, men must sicken and die, before Bondholders weep; but it is really time to ask the solemn questions, What is the amount that England will pay in meal and malt, in life and gold, for what is called English supremacy in Egypt? and what does British supremacy mean? It seems to be the general opinion that British interests in Egypt must be protected against all comers, and that these interests are bounded by the Suez Canal in the east, by the Desert in the west, by Assouan—the First Cataract—in the south, and by Alexandria and the sea in the north. Ships can possibly secure the Canal,—that is, a Naval patrol of gunboats, &c.; the Desert is the very best defence on the west; there is no danger from the north; and so the sole direction whence attack can come is very precisely that whence it is coming, if ever it comes at all, from the south. But is the south Assouan? It would be very convenient, if it were. The fact is, however, against the conveniency, for, for many hundreds of years before the British Empire was dreamt of, while the predecessor of Queen Victoria was clad in the simple garb he had won by poetical licence from a defeated Pict, the Kingdom of Nubia, extending from Assouan nearly up to the Sixth Cataract, had either been a part of, dependency in, or temporary dominator of, portions of Egypt. There are various counsels given from Cairo, Alexandria, and London to the Egyptian Government and to our own, in relation to their duties. Some say, without the least care regarding the *modus operandi*, withdraw from Khartoum, and concentrate a force at Berber,—that is, at New or at Old Dongola, or at some suitable spot on the curve of the Nile south of the more direct course taken by the river through Nubia from Tanneh to Assouan. Others say, "Send a force to Assouan, and hold the Nile there against all comers;" but they do not concern themselves with the fact that such troops as the Mahdi could direct, swollen by all the Arabs of the Desert, and by the Nubians abandoned to their fate, could overlap the garrison of Assouan, and sweep down at either side of the First Cataract with the greatest ease to a point below the fortified position, thence ruling the river to Cairo, if not to the sea. An army at Assouan, with cavalry and artillery of a sort fit to work in the country, could, of course, make very short work of these rabblements. Where is that army to come from?

Lieutenant-Generals J. A. Street and J. A. Ewart will be retired this year under the five years' unemployed rule, not the age clause as stated.

The Colonial Office has now definitely appointed Colonel Clarke, C.M.G., R.A., to be Resident British Commissioner in Basutoland, although they had offered the position to another gentleman, and he will take up the position in about two months' time. Colonel Clarke has held several appointments in South Africa. In 1874 he was magistrate at Pietermaritzburg, and in 1876 and 1877 aide-de-camp to Sir Theophilus Shepstone. He was afterwards appointed Commissioner at Leydenberg, in the Transvaal, and in 1881 was made Resident Magistrate at Ontaing, Basutoland.

The Principal Medical Officer inspected during the week the whole of the recruits who joined the Aldershot Command during the past month. No improvement is observable in the quality of the lads now joining from regimental districts; on the contrary they seem to be a weedier lot than ever.

A Swiss paper says that the German Head-quarters Staff is fully aware that a war with France now-a-days would be more sanguinary than the last one, and that it has calculated how many thousand soldiers will have to be sacrificed in order to break through the formidable barrier of forts which stretches from Calais to the Swiss frontier. Also, in the event of getting through that barrier, how many army corps will be required to invest Paris. The opinion of the editor is, however, that Germany will not make war, unless for the purpose of self-defence; and we believe that France has no wish to act in any other way, but means to stand on the defensive.

The military gentlemen in France blame the Government very severely for the manner in which the Tonquin expedition has been muddled. The fault lies, however, with that Parliamentary system which necessitates so much pandering to ignorance, and such ill-advised parsimony, rather than with the Cabinet. The Government first of all despatched 500 men, then 1,000 with the unfortunate Commandant Rivière, then 2,000 men with Admiral Bouet, who was superseded because he considered his force too small; then 2,000 more men with Admiral Courbet, who distinguished himself by the capture of Sontay, beyond which he was not strong enough to advance; and now General Millot, with 3,000 men more. All along military men, who remembered what so recently happened to the French in Tunis, and to us at the Cape and in Egypt, were crying out that the force despatched to Tonquin was quite inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended, even supposing that the Celestial Army did not interfere. It was this system of sending out driblets which led to the state of affairs described by a French military paper:—"Our too feeble detachments were blockaded, as it were, in the posts which they occupied. Deprived of all means of transport, they could not move to any distance from the rivers. During this time, the enemy plucked up courage, and fortified themselves at Sontay and Bacninh, and as the latter place is four miles from a navigable river, it is no doubt for this reason that the attack has been postponed." The writer of the above remarks admits that cavalry could not act in a country of marshes and bamboos, but cavalry might have been employed to keep up communications between the main body and detachments. He recommends the employment of balloons, which would no doubt startle the Black Flags as much as they startled the Austrians at Fleurus; they would also enable the French to see what the enemy is doing. "On this subject," we quote again, "we should remember what happened during the war of Paraguay; the combined Argentine and Brazilian Army was held at bay for a whole year before the fortifications of Humaita, through the impossibility, owing to the nature of the country, of reconnoitring the works thrown up by Lopes; Humaita fell simply because a reconnaissance made in a captive balloon showed the existence of a road by which the place could be attacked." However, it is not at all certain that the French are in ignorance of the defences of Bacninh. We have heard of two French columns getting close to the place, and the *Temps*, which is a very well-informed paper, says that the enceinte has just been repaired, that it is defended by Krupp guns, and that the batteries are protected by plated casemates, against which it will be necessary to employ heavy naval guns. Although the intentions of China are yet a mystery, fresh transports are being continually despatched from Toulon, and if France was rather dilatory at first, she is now making up for lost time with great activity, and has evidently gone to work in good earnest.

The 23rd Battalion of the Line, which left Bourg the other day *en route* for Tonquin, was played out of the town, after having been inspected by the Colonel of the regiment. At the inspection, the Colonel read out the following order of the day, which is said to have excited great enthusiasm on the part of the battalion:—

"Soldiers of the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd of the Line.—You are going to be separated from us for a time, which I hope will not be long. The Republic sends you to Tonquin, to plant for ever the French flag, and to carry in its name, into those distant regions, liberty, security, progress, and respect for our arms. The country will keep its eye on you, and will spare you neither its solicitude nor its support. We, your comrades who remain at Bourg, will count your marches one by one; your victories and your mourning will be ours. You will have to fight against numerous and well-armed enemies, but they will not be able to stand against French discipline and valour. More redoubtable yonder will be bad conduct and intemperance. You must carefully abstain from such, if you wish to revisit your homes. . . . . . When you return to us, you will see your comrades of an evening in the barrack-rooms, listening with respectful envy to the tales of your voyages, your adventures, and your combats, and you will feel proud of having asked to go to Tonquin."

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The several Infantry Brigades have recently been exercised in brigade drill, under their brigadiers, the roads having been too heavy for route marching. These drills were visited by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., accompanied by Colonel Clarke, A.A.G.

The musketry instruction of recruits is being vigorously pushed forward, so that every man may be ready for the annual trained soldiers' course in the spring.

War games were played on Wednesday by eight officers, 2nd Dragoon Guards, assisted by two Artillery and two Infantry officers, Colonel Luck, 15th Hussars, chief umpire; and on Thursday by eight officers, 73rd Highlanders, assisted by two Cavalry and two Artillery officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Helsham Jones, R.E., chief umpire.

Lieutenant A. H. Bagnold, R.E., has arrived at the Camp from New Cross, and taken up duties in connection with the postal telegraphs.

An officers' veterinary class will assemble at the Army Veterinary School on Tuesday next.

Strong detachments of the Royal Engineer Troops (A and C), will shortly proceed to Chatham, there to be stationed.

Surgeon P. J. O'Sullivan, A.M.D., has arrived here for duty, and has taken over medical charge of the officers, women, and children, North Camp, from Surgeon-Major Cuffe, C.B.

Surgeon-Major Falwasser, A.M.D., has been ordered from Cyprus to Aldershot for duty.

Lieutenant C. C. Douglas, 26th Cameronians, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General J. Davies, ordered to Egypt to command a brigade.

Lieutenant Ferguson, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been posted to the 4th Battalion, in Bengal, and will embark for India during the ensuing month.

The Montreal correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on the 10th inst.:—"In the last session of the Dominion Parliament, an Act was passed authorising the formation of a standing army composed of three batteries of artillery, one troop of cavalry, and two regiments of infantry, about twelve hundred men altogether. The recruiting for this force was completed to-day. In the district of Montreal alone, though only one hundred men were required, nearly twelve hundred applications were received. The majority of those applying were fine, able-bodied young men from the surrounding country. Several newly arrived immigrants are among the enlisted. Each man is required to be a genuine British subject, and to serve three years. He will be provided with a free kit. The pay per diem is a dollar for staff serjeants, 80 c. for serjeants, 70 c. for corporals, 40 c. for privates. All officers commanding the force have undergone three months' training at Aldershot or Woolwich."

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

List of Gentlemen Cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in December, 1883, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Marks.	Order of Merit.	Names.	Marks.
	PASSED WITH HONOURS.			PASSED (*Continued*).	
1.	Clay, C. H.	2559	49.	Galbraith, G. H. L.	1978
2.	Thurburn, A. H.	2552	50.	Massey, G. W.	1974
3.	Wilson, C. E.	2540	51.	Ferguson, V. J.	1972
4.	Versturme, H. P.	2485	52.	Foster, L. M.	1962
5.	Willoughby, M. E.	2390	53.	Baker, A. W.	1958
6.	Elphinstone, A. P. A.	2332	54.	Beeton, O.	1955
7.	Maxwell, C. J.	2331	55.	Hussey Walsh, W.	1943
8.	Swinburne, A.	2296	56.	Dunne, E. M.	1935
9.	Delme-Radcliffe, C.	2283	57.	Pakenham, H. F.	1926
10.	Haig, T. W.	2270	58.	Swan, F.	1919
11.	Brocklehurst, R.	2269	59.	Ryde, F. E.	1916
12.	Tod, J. K.	2258	60.	Egerton, C. P.	1905
13.	Vertue, N. H.	2247	61.	Stewart, M. S.	1900
14.	Nicholson, J. S.	2233	62.	Beadon, G. C.	1890
15.	Henderson, T. H.	2232	63.	Hovell, H. de B.	1884
16.	Lambton, Hon. W.	2228	64.	Rose, H.	1882
17.	Bradshaw, F. E.	2223	65.	Medley, A. G.	1873
18.	Wake, E. St. A.	2202	66.	Cameron, W. G.	1872
19.	Robertson, G. A.	2200		Graham, S. B.	1872
20.	Lillingston-Johnson, W.	2182		Lister, G. C.	1872
	PASSED.		69.	Johnson, T. S.	1861
21.	Drummond-Hay, J.A.G.	2169	70.	Ryder, C. J.	1858
22.	Alison, R. F.	2123	71.	Watson, E. Y.	1856
23.	Marwood, H.	2119		Cox, F. W. H.	1856
24.	Roche, H. J.	2113	73.	Wilson, D. L.	1854
25.	Walton, W. C.	2112	74.	Mennie, J.	1852
26.	Barton Smith, G.	2103	75.	Murray, C. F. T.	1848
27.	Thruston, A. B.	2096	76.	Crompton Roberts, H.	1847
28.	Grimston, S B.	2094	77.	Warden, A. W.	1842
29.	Rawlinson, H. S.	2090	78.	Elliot, H.	1836
30.	Pollard, J. H.	2083	79.	Patrick, D.	1833
	Stuart, R. P.	2083	80.	Annesley, W. R. N.	1818
32.	Ayerst, W.	2082	81.	Godfrey, A. J. S.	1812
	Colomb, G. H.	2082	82.	Moon, A. W.	1798
	Porter, C. P. G.	2082	83.	Boothby, H. C.	1797
35.	Brooking, H. T.	2079	84.	Grenfell, R.	1795
36.	Chapman, T. H.	2077	85.	Montresor, E. H.	1776
37.	Ross, C. E.	2074	86.	Douglas, M. W.	1771
38.	Maude, F. S.	2063	87.	Erskine, K. D.	1767
39.	Darrah, O'B. Z.	2054	88.	Chrichton, H.	1757
40.	Kavanagh, C. J. McM.	2044	89.	Hume, A. C.	1745
41.	Pinney, R. J.	2031	90.	Warde, H. N.	1738
42.	Burne, K. O.	2016	91.	Coke, R. G.	1723
43.	Rutherfoord, P. A.	2012	92.	Soady, G. J. F. M.	1677
44.	Angelo, R. D.	2009	93.	Bomford, G. S.	1670
45.	Addison, A.	2001	94.	Henegan, J.	1610
46.	Brooks, L. A.	1989	95.	Greene, C. K.	1605
47.	Coles, M. C.	1986	96.	Bayley, S. F.	1603
48.	Cox, P. Z.	1978	97.	Dickson, G. J.	1581

QUALIFIED ON RE-EXAMINATION.

Fyers, H. A. N. Scott, W. T. W.

The under-mentioned gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be successful candidates at the Examination held on Nov. 27, 1883, and following days, for 110 Infantry Cadetships in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Stockdale, E. H.	6533	Everett, H. J.	4761
Goodenough, H. L.	6260	Hancocks, A. J.	4748
Dickinson, E. A.	6060	Murray, H. C. O.	4730
Keown, J. C.	5972	Vallentin, J. M.	4723
Holt, E. W. L.	5893	Du Maurier, G. L. B.	4700
Newbury, B. A.	5884	Molesworth, G. N.	4668
Davies, H. R.	5868	Walters, R. F.	4666
Onslow, D. H.	5846	Watson, W. M.	4664
Swabey, H. S.	5775	Greenfield, H.	4658
Sterling, J. T.	5754	Hodges, F.	4657
Granville, R.	5733	Goldie, J. P.	4626
Churchill, H. F.	5675	Dalrymple-White, E.	4599
Oxley, R. S.	5591	Waller, E.	4596
Cavendish, L.	5586	Muspratt, F. C.	4593
Malcolm, C. E.	5553	Fowler, C. A.	4588
Baring, E.	5526	Taylor, N. C.	4587
Stewart, C. G.	5514	Burder, E. S.	4579
Daniel, E. Y.	5496	Erskine, C. E. H.	4572
Sandbach, W.	5462	Kellie, H. F.	4571
Thompson, R. W.	5451	Martin, H. J.	4567
M'Farlane, N.	5418	Deare, H. F.	4565
Grant, G. H.	5361	Trevor, F. G.	4561
Prowse, G. W. T.	5332	Campbell, W. M.	4559
Browne, F. G. F.	5809	Osborne, E. W. T.	4557
Edwards, R. M.	5277	Barttelot, G. F.	4548
Lloyd, A. A.	5261	Foot, R. M.	4533
Smith, F. A.	5243	Fane, M. E.	4527
Heywood-Lonsdale, H. H.	5218	Moore, F. L.	4521
Spankie, A.	5216	Luard, R. C.	4510
Pochin, R. N.	5215	Poole, C. E.	4504
Moody, W. J.	5197	Spencer, A. H.	4502
Rosher, H. L.	5196	Heyworth, C. F.	4488
Lombe, A. F. E.	5189	Bailey, J. H. R.	4478
Graham, M. D.	5185	Metcalfe, H. C.	4463
Woodgate, H. F.	5177	Rice, G. B. H.	4460
Bingley, A. H.	5169	Coates, H. W. U.	4454
Manners, F. W. J.	5167	Nugent, G. C.	4454
Hale, T. W.	5160	Byass, H. N.	4138
Goldie-Scot, W. R. L.	5121	Were, H. H.	4436
Melliss, H. S.	5079	Fowler, E.	4435
Clegg, J. H.	5063	Lawford, S. T. B.	4434
Lye, R. C.	5061	Forbes, Hon. W. R. D.	4433
Ormsby, V. A.	5043	Charteris, Hon. E. E.	4421
Hickie, W. B.	5006	Trent, F. H.	4411
M'Neill, M.	5005	Anley, H. A.	4382
Chichester, A. G. V.	4999	Farquharson, E. B.	4378
Waymouth, H. N.	4911	Wallace, W. B.	4352
Williams, A. H.	4886	Chitty, W. W.	4351
Clifford, W. R.	4837	Drew, A. B. H.	4346
Watson, J. K.	4793	Eckford, A. G.	4344
Foley, R. E.	4783	Ewart, W. D.	4327
MacTier, H. C.	4771	Berkeley, R. B.	4315
Lee-Warner, R.-H.	4767	Protheroe, F. F. L. S.	43 8
Travers, H. A.	4764	Henning, C. M. T.	4303
Murray, F.	4762	Jones, W.	4302

The Secretary of State for War has approved of the number of Infantry Cadetships announced in the notices issued previous to the examination being increased to 110.

The under-mentioned gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Examination held on Nov. 27, 1883, and following days, for 15 Cavalry Cadetships in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Vaughan, W. C.	5391		
Dalrymple-White, G.	5345	Campbell, A. J.	4301
Rogers, J. M.	5256	Younghusband, L. N.	4291
Thomson, S. M.	4933	Basevi, W. H.	4225
Baird, E. W. D.	4807	Carlisle, R. H.	4200
Leetham, W.	4794	Martin, C. F.	4189
Cotton, C. L.	4645	Birch, G.	4188
Douglas-Pennant, E. S.	4434	Shaw, J. S.	4163

The under-mentioned gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Examination held on Nov. 27, 1883, and following days, for seven West India Cadetships in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
Nelson, A.	5540	Mansfield, Hon. H. W.	4515
Gibbon, H. H.	5296	England, T. P.	4301
Blackden, L. S.	5290	Carrick, E. W.	4293
Beaumont, G.	5205		

The following were the successful competitors at the Examination held at the same time of University candidates for twelve Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Clementson, F. W.	6233	Ward, Hon. E. W. H.	5261
Robeson, A. H.	6205	Wilkins, E. G. R.	4973
Trevor, E. G.	5872	Haig, D.	4889
Gaudet, G. H.	5639	Pilleau, A. L.	4830
Congreve, W. N.	5394	Hutt, G. W.	4709
Head, H. N.	5331	Gilmour, J. P. E.	4664

The following Queen's Cadets and Queen's India Cadets have passed a qualifying examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

Barnett, W. A.	2340	Griffin, C. P. G.	1786
Jephson, J. N.	1975		

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

Watson, H. D.	3888	Harrison, T. A.	2008
Stuart, D. F.	3296	Ditmas, A. R.	1992
Coles, C.-H. R.	3034	Richardson, H. L.	1896
Drummond, E. J.	2113	Walton, H.	1866
Oswald, J. H.	2094	Vincent, W. T.	1850
Walker, C. W.	2059		

MACHINE-GUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An article ("Notes on Machine-guns," by a "Commander, R.N.") recently published in your columns contains certain statements which tend rather to mislead than to instruct those who are in search of knowledge on this important subject, and is so evidently written by one who lacks intimate practical experience of the very numerous kinds of machine-guns now extant, that I venture to request you to allow me to make a few remarks anent the said article. I entirely concur with "Commander, R.N.," in his remarks on a quotation from a recent writer, but his statement that "it is to be regretted that it [Lord Charles Beresford's lecture] does not seem to have had any appreciable effect," is not just, either to the gallant lecturer or to the Admiralty; for, whether brought about by that lecturer or not, it is a fact that heavy and light shell machine or quick-firing guns are to be at once introduced into her Majesty's Navy. For instance, the armament of H.M.S. Imperieuse includes several quick-firing 6-pounder guns. Though, as "Commander, R.N.," asserts, we may not have a perfect machine-gun for use against torpedo-boats; yet, if the opinion of Naval officers, who have had actual practical experience with the Nordenfelt four-barrel 1-in. gun were taken, it would most certainly be found that they, one and all, consider that weapon to approach as near to such an ideal as is possible; and a study of the official reports by those who have not a practical knowledge of such weapons, of the many trials that have been instituted in this and other countries for the express purpose of deciding as to which is the best form of anti-torpedo-boat-gun, could but confirm that verdict. It is a pity that "Commander, R.N.," did not point out wherein the Nordenfelt gun failed to satisfy him. I also utterly fail to comprehend how "Commander, R.N.," or any other officer with practical experience, can pin his faith on a single-barrelled rifle-calibre machine-gun; and it would certainly be interesting to know his reasons for preferring a single-barrelled gun to one which has several barrels. "Commander, R.N.," says:—"It seems a pity that the inventor (Gardner) was persuaded to produce two and five-barrelled guns, which appear to me to be far less useful weapons, owing to their small penetrative power and want of effective range;" but surely the question of penetrative power has no connection whatever with rifle-calibre machine-guns, the power of such weapons being due to the degree of rapidity of fire, combined with mobility and a fair amount of accuracy, they possess; and as to range, a rifle-calibre machine-gun can have only the same range as that of a rifle with a similar barrel, and firing the same ammunition. Then, in discussing the practice made with the Nordenfelt four-barrelled 1-in. gun on board H.M.S. Excellent, "Commander, R N.," is not very clear, for in one place he says:—"During this year, on board the Excellent and her tenders, this gun was fired by one person whilst the aim was taken by another; thus used it has the same disadvantage as if fired by means of a crank, and it was impossible to make good practice, except by accident, with a moving platform and a moving object." But now-a-days the Nordenfelt 1-in. gun can be aimed and fired with accuracy and facility by one man, two sets of sights being provided, one on each side. While further on he states:—"Hence, a man to aim and one to fire are necessary. When the man works the lever independently, and relies on the man aiming to keep the object on, the hits are very numerous." In another part of his notes, "Commander, R.N.," makes the following remarks:—"I may here remark that all single-barrel machine-guns that have yet been invented are open to the disadvantage of getting heated after continuous firing; the lighter they are the more does this occur, and after many rounds these guns will frequently become useless, owing to the wearing of the barrel or leading." Perhaps he would kindly inform me how he proposes to prevent single-barrelled guns of any kind from getting heated after continuous firing for any length of time. Certainly this is an objection to the employment of a single-barrelled rifle-calibre machine-gun; but I have never known of any machine-gun having become useless by this cause, though from some of these weapons many thousands of rounds have been fired continuously. "Commander, R.N.," has made a mistake in regard to the Hotchkiss guns, as those supplied to the French Navy are of 37 milimètres calibre, not 27 milimètres or 33 milimètres, as he states; in fact, there are no Hotchkiss guns made of the latter two calibres. If, for the mere sake of protecting the gun's crews of a ship against the machine-gun fire, it is necessary, as "Commander, R.N.," asserts, to provide shields (machine-gun proof), and to introduce the muzzle pivotting system, then I think he is hardly justified in stating that "we may, I think, safely regard the present machine shell-firing guns as being not very formidable weapons." In conclusion, "Commander, R.N.," examines into the requirements of a perfect (?) machine-gun; but as he fails to distinguish between rifle calibre, 1-in. calibre, and light and heavy shell machine-guns, it is somewhat difficult to follow him. For instance, "Commander, R.N.," considers that a machine-gun should possess rapidity and accuracy of fire, range, lightness, no recoil, no vibration, and with all these properties the power of penetrating 1½ in. of steel at 1,800 yards range, and in addition, its barrel should not be heated by continuous firing. A machine shell-gun of this description would undoubtedly be a perfect weapon for certain purposes; but as a gun must have nearly 2-in. calibre to give this penetration, it would require to weigh over half a ton with its gearing to be fired without recoil, and this cannot therefore have reference to either rifle-calibre guns, which weigh from 13 to 300 lb., or to 1-in. or light shell machine-guns.—I am, &c.,

ALSO A NAVAL OFFICER.

Reviews.

◆

How we Defended Arabi. (Chapman and Hall, Limited.) THE book-making art which was shown by Mr. Broadley in his work on Tunis is not exhibited in the bulky volume of which the title appears at the beginning of these few lines,—not of criticism, but of commentary. But there is a great deal of what is technically called book-making in the structure and contents of the work, and there is a good deal of reticence and glossary, so to speak, displayed in the treatment of the most important matter in the *cause célèbre* which occupied the attention of the public very largely towards the close of last year. Mr. Broadley sets forth triumphantly the pieces of evidence which he could have adduced to show that Arabi, ex-Pasha, was not a traitor, and that he was a patriot General, acting under legally-constituted authority in defence of his country, and Mr. Broadley, the counsel who defended Arabi Pasha, nevertheless, instead of defending, persuaded him to plead guilty to a crime which involved the sentence of death, and which was commuted, by the constrained exercise of the Khedive's prerogative, into an exile for life, with the loss of all his honours and property,—a disgraced and self-acknowledged traitor. Surely whatever there may have been of diplomacy in the display of Mr. Broadley's management of Arabi's case, there is scarcely much ground for boastfulness as regards the success of the advocate in regard to the fate of his client!

The History of the Year. (Cassell and Co.)—The public have shown their interest in Cassell's *History of the Year* by causing a second edition to be called for. In compliance with this requirement, the present volume has been prepared mainly upon the same lines as its predecessor. Some alterations have also been carried out, but are of no great consequence. The matter has been arranged in a manner well calculated to facilitate the inquiries of the student. The principal events which occurred during the last year in Great Britain and Ireland receive the first attention. Then follow "The Colonies and India," foreign countries, including Egypt, Turkey, and the Levant, Western Europe, and the Mediterranean, "The Eastern Powers," "The Northern Nations," and America. When all this has been completed (and a troublesome task its preparation must have been), the reader will find some very important mems. connected with Trade and Finance, Religion and Morals, and Science. Turning from these very useful subjects, he may take recreation in the fields of Literature, the Drama, Music, the Fine Arts, Sports, and Athletics, not forgetting Ladies' Dress and Fashions. The volume concludes with a capital *résumé* of the principal events that occurred in connection with politics and the Houses of Parliament. It would be impossible to overrate the sterling value that belongs to this well-arranged compilation.

At the annual general court of the Royal Humane Society, held at 4 Trafalgar Square, W.C., on the 8th inst., His Grace the Duke of Argyll was re-elected as president. The secretary, Capt. Home, read a brief report of the proceedings for the past year, by which it appears that 327 persons were rewarded by the society for saving life from drowning. The boats of the society attended daily at the Serpentine during the hours appointed by the authorities for bathing; it is estimated that 198,000 persons bathed there during the past year, and only one fatality occurred. Thirty-six persons were rescued by the society's boatmen whilst bathing. The secretary reported that prizes had been awarded by the society for proficiency in "swimming exercises, with reference to saving life from drowning," at 12 of the leading schools in England and at four of her Majesty's training-ships. The competitions at the schools and ships were most satisfactorily carried out, and the practice of recovering dummies from the bottom by means of diving was considered highly conducive to the advancement of a knowledge of saving life from drowning. The general court awarded the Stanhope gold medal to W. Simpson, captain of the foretop, of her Majesty's schooner Harrier, this being considered the most meritorious case of the year, the man having jumped overboard on a dark night in Pomony Harbour, Johanna Island, and succeeded in saving the life of a shipmate. The danger incurred was very great, as the place is known to be infested with sharks. The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the chairman (Mr. J. M. Case).

CAIRO CIGARETTES.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

The Army.

8th Hussars. The regiment will stay at Meean Meer for the Camp of Exercise.

13th Hussars. The will of Gen. J. Lawrenson, col. of the regiment, who died on Oct. 30 last at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park, was proved on the 11th ult., by Major-Gen. E. Howard Vyse and Col. J. G. Kinloch, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £44,000. The testator gives an annuity of £620 to his sister, Mrs. Jane Simson Aynsworth; annuities of £300 each to his sister, Miss Emma Duncan Lawrenson, and to his niece, Miss Georgina Margaret Lawrenson, with certain benefits of survivorship; and legacies to his executors, to a friend, and to his groom.

14th Hussars. Major and Staff Pymr. O'Dowd is ordered to return to England from India.

17th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. Cooke has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months.

19th Hussars. Capt. Barclay sailed from Suez on Thursday in H.M.S. Serapis.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Kelly aud 13 men B Brig., R.H.A.; Capts. Hoggan, Holland, Kuper, and Simpson, and Lieuts. Rownsley, St. John, White, Baynes, Block, and Coghill, and 195 men of the Field and Garrison Artillery, sailed for India on Thursday, in H.M.S. Serapis.

A special General Order from the War Office notifies that the following alterations in the organisation of the regiment have been approved, and will take effect from April 1, 1884:—"1. In addition to the depôts for horse artillery and for each territorial division, as now existing, four field artillery depôts (one for each brigade) are to be formed for the purpose of receiving and training recruits for field artillery, and for providing drafts for the batteries of that branch serving abroad. 2. Pars. 10 and 11 of G.O. 72 of 1882 are hereby cancelled, and all drafts for batteries of horse, field, and garrison artillery serving abroad will for the future be trained at the depôts and despatched from thence, and not from the service batteries at home, as at present. 3. The new field depôts will be designated and stationed as follows, and each will consist of the establishment laid down in Army Circulars:—1st Brigade Depôt, at Newcastle; 2nd do., at Colchester; 3rd do., at Hilsea; 4th do., at Fermoy. 4. Consequent on the foregoing the following changes of stations of territorial depôts and of the affiliation of the new field artillery depôts will have effect:—Territorial Depôts—Northern Division, Newcastle to Sunderland; Eastern Division, Colchester to Yarmouth (ultimately, as already arranged). Field Artillery Depôts—1st Brigade, Newcastle, affiliated to Northern, Lancashire, and Scottish Divisions; 2nd Brigade, Colchester, affiliated to Eastern, Cinque Ports, and London Divisions; 3rd Brigade, Hilsea, affiliated to the Southern, Western, and Welsh Divisions; and 4th Brigade, Fermoy, affiliated to the North Irish and South Irish Divisions. 5. Recruits on enlistment in the several territorial districts (except where enlisted by a battery to complete its own establishment) are to be posted at once to the territorial (garrison) or affiliated field artillery depôt, according as they fulfil the prescribed physical conditions. 6. As depôt batteries are formed solely for the training and instruction of recruits, they are not to be called upon to take part in field days, except on special occasions. 7. Recruits are not to be posted to service batteries until they have passed their drills, and when posted are not, except on emergency, to be transferred to any other battery without their own consent and previous reference to head-quarters if at home, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency if in India, and to the General officer commanding at other stations abroad, the object being to make every recruit feel that so long as a soldier conducts himself properly nothing but the urgency of service or his own conduct will lead to his transfer from the service battery to which he was originally posted."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Times* says:—"The Military authorities having refused permission to General Gordon to proceed to the Congo, he has been compelled, at great pecuniary sacrifice, to resign his commission in the English Army, in order that he may be able to fulfil his engagement with the King of the Belgians. He will leave for the Congo in about a fortnight's time. One of the principal objects of his mission will be the suppression of the slave-trade in the Niam-Niam, the district in which the Soudanese slave-dealers mainly procure their supplies. He will endeavour to accomplish this by so organising and arming the tribes there as to enable them to make efficient resistance against the raids of the slave-dealers."

Coldstream Guards. Col. F. C. Manningham-Buller died suddenly on Thursday morning at Hopton Hall, Derbyshire, where he was on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Chandos Pole-Gell. The deceased was the fifth son of the late Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, and was born in the year 1837. He entered the Army in 1855 as an ensign and lieut., and was promoted to lieut. and capt. in 1860. He became capt. and lieut.-col. in 1870, major in 1881, and col. in 1882. He served with the 2nd Batn. in the late Egyptian war, and was present at Tel-el-Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star). Col. Manningham-Buller married, in 1881, Alice Jessie, daughter of the late Mr. W. Davenport, of Maer, Staffordshire.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Col. Parnell, C.B., who has just completed his five years' term of command of the 2nd Batn., has left Hong Kong in the P. and O. steamer Verona. Lieut.-Col. Hobson has taken over command until the arrival of Col. Parnell's successor from England.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). The 2nd Batn. left Bombay on Dec. 12 for Poona. The regiment, which is under the command of Col. Stokes, numbers 436 rank and file and 18 officers. They were to do the journey to Poona by road in nine marches, and were to arrive in Poona on Dec. 21.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. Bonamy, late of the regiment, took place at Brighton on Saturday.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Lieut. Seton sailed in charge of the draft for the 2nd Batn. on board the Euphrates on Dec. 10. The exchange between Capt. Bright-Smith, 2nd Batn., and Capt. Jackson, 3rd Hussars, has been sanctioned. Capt. Jackson will sail for India in an early trooper to join the 2nd Batn. at Ranikhet.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Gen. Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B., col. of the regiment, her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies, has arrived at Kensington Palace, after a long visit to Wiesbaden.

34th Border Regiment. Major Gray and Lieuts. Richards and Bellamy sailed for India on Thursday in H.M.S. Serapis, with a draft of 126 men.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Richardson, C.B., who was severely wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, has arrived at Ramleh from leave on medical certificate, and taken over the command.

47th North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Gibraltar for conveyance to India in H.M.S. Serapis, which sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday. Major Hall, Capts. Sawyer and Lindesay, and 67 men left in the Serapis.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. E. E. G. Bird, Chatham Division, retires from the corps at his own request.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted leave of absence, viz.:—Capt. W. T. Adair, R.M.L.I., from the 11th inst. until the 1st prox.; Capt. and Brevet Major W. La T. Cockcraft, R.M.A., two months; Lieut. F. C. Cotter, R.M.L.I., two months; Lieut. J. W. Grant, R.M.A., two months; Lieut.-Col. P. R. Holmes, R.M.L.I., two months; Capt. and Brevet Major G. A. Heseltine, R.M.L.I., one month; Lieut. H. C. Kelly, R.M.L.I., three weeks; Capt. S. Polkinghorne, R.M.L.I., 14 days; Capt. A. C. Pearson, R.M.L.I., two months; Capt. H. E. Robbins, R.M.L.I., two months; Capt. A. C. Smyth, R.M.L.I., three weeks; Lieut. W. F. Trotter, R.M.A., three months; and Lieut. H. L. Talbot, R.M.A., three months.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. The 5 *and* 9, *Lillywhites' Gazette*, has the following:—"We have much pleasure in reporting progress, though not as yet completion, in the erection of our Afghan memorial at Nottingham. We last week received a drawing of the same, together with a notification that the local authorities had sanctioned a site for its erection within the grounds of Nottingham Castle. The situation is on an elevated plateau, and if the obelisk is completed, as we hope it may be, as proposed, viz., by adding steps and asphalting round, it will be very effective. To carry this out creditably, it has been found necessary to ensure a good foundation, and to obtain this the services of the borough engineer were kindly offered and accepted; and on his suggestion, excavations were made 11 ft. deep and 8 ft. square, and as the ground was found to be made, shoring had to be resorted to. This unexpected and additional task will of necessity entail a further outlay, for which we anticipate no difficulty in raising the necessary funds, as already several officers now serving have signified their willingness to add to their original subscriptions, whilst old officers of the regiment will also, we feel sure, come forward; so that we have every hope of the long-expected memorial being erected in a position and in a manner creditable alike both to the old 59th, 2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment, and the successors to their honours and history, the 2nd Batn. the East Lancashire Regiment, and also the fine old town which once boasted a regiment (two battalions) raised and called after her, in which her sons could serve their Queen and country, and assist in adding brilliant pages to our English history in the name and under the title of the county and town of Nottingham: but alas! *Tempora mutantur*."

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. Templer and 102 men sailed for India on Thursday, in H.M.S. Serapis.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Major De Lancey has joined head-quarters at Dublin, on the completion of his term of duty with the depôt.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Major Jervis-White, who appeared in the *Gazette* of the 28th ult. as retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of lieut.-col., entered the Army as a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; appointed ensign by purchase, Nov. 18, 1863; promoted lieut. by purchase, March 30, 1866; appointed instructor of musketry, May 17, 1869; promoted capt. by purchase, March 22, 1871; promoted major, July 1, 1881.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. Capt. Carfrae succeeds Capt. Thorburn in the Adjutancy of the 1st Banffshire Rifle Volunteers. Major Chalmer is retiring from the service.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday in H.M.S. Serapis, for Gibraltar. The embarking strength consisted of the following, viz.;—Lieut.-Col. Glasse; Majors Corballis and Shaw; Capts. Hickley, Pentland, Hughes, and Povah; Lieuts. Vincent, Horrocks, Guyon, English, Rowe, Talbot, Marshall, Leicester, and Gray (adjutant); Capt. and Pymr. Kitson, and Qrmr. Hills; 620 men, 32 women, and 55 children. On disembarking, at Gibraltar, the Serapis will receive the 1st Batn. North Lancashire Regt., for passage to Bombay.

106th Durham Light Infantry. At the recent gale at Gibraltar, a Norwegian ship was stranded on the eastern beach. Two officers and twenty men, 106th, and one officer and serjeant, 49th Regt., joined hands through the surf, and succeeded in getting one of the crew ashore. A large wave came, and washed the saving party away. One unfortunate non-commissioned officer was drowned,—Corpl. Lederita, the son of a captain who was formerly in the 2nd Bombay L.I.

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex. H.R.H. Princess Christian on Tuesday distributed the prizes to the men of this regiment who during the past year have distinguished themselves by their superior skill in shooting and swordsmanship, and by their general efficiency. The ceremony took place at the head-quarters of the regiment, 43 Albemarle Street. Princess Christian, who was accompanied by Col. Eliot, was received on her arrival at about 3 o'clock by a guard of honour under the command of Lieut. Mathews. Lieut.-Col. Harfield, addressing the Princess, proceeded to make a statement as to the condition and prospects of the regiment. His efforts hitherto, he said, had been in the direction of securing efficiency, and those efforts, thanks to the exertions of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, had been attended with success. Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, at the close of the distribution, on behalf of the regiment, tendered its thanks to her Royal Highness for the honour she had done it by her presence. The members of the regiment were men of independent means. It might be supposed that they were content with performing their ordinary duties, enjoying the use of their club-room in good-fellowship, and waiting till they were called on to discharge duties beyond their annual training, but that was not so. When the troops were about to embark for the Egyptian Campaign, the colonel came forward to offer to perform the Saturday and Sunday duties in the Home District in each week in order to afford relief to the Regular forces. On the occasion of her Majesty reviewing the troops on their return from Egypt, the regiment turned out in a manner which not only elicited the admiration of the civilised world, but which was worthy of any of the troops of the Regular forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of Metropolitan Commanding Officers of Volunteers was held on Monday in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall, for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken in the promotion of a review on Easter Monday, and to discuss various general questions connected with the Volunteers, their position as a force, and their equipment. Lord Ranelagh presided. The following resolution was moved by Lord Ranelagh, and seconded by Lieut.-Col. Edis:—"That a review be held on Easter Monday, and that the following officers be appointed to act as a committee to make the necessary arrangements, to select such locality as they may find most suitable for the review, and to report to an adjourned meeting, viz., Lord Ranelagh, Cols. Ward, Brown, Laurie, Ray, Drew, Alt, and Edis, Major Bird, Col. Wilkinson, and Lieut.-Col. Routledge (hon. secs.)."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

OSBORNE, December 31, 1883.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Col. F. J. Bolton, C.E., of the Local Government Board.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 8, 1884.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. Percival has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Jan. 1); Majors W. H. Wright retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; E. Woollcombe retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; P. Harrison retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. B. Wickham to be Major, vice Col. the Hon. A. Stewart, retired; Lieut. E. Nash to be Capt., vice C. B. Wickham (both dated Dec. 29, 1883).

Royal Engineers—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. under the provisions of Article 7 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (dated Jan. 6):—J. C. Addison, J. J. Leverson, R. L. Hippisley, R. C. Hellard, J. C. L. Campbell, G. Davidson, W. J. Lister, C. K. Wood, G. H. W. O'Sullivan, E. Blunt, and G. T. Nicholls.

Staff—Major and Col. H. Stewart, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, Extra A.D.C. to the Queen, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. H. J. Buchanan, C.B., half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Jan. 18).

Half-Pay—Major H. L. Mitchell, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*d*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (May 1).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen. W. C. F. Gosling, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, with the hon. rank of Gen. (Dec. 31, 1883).

Major-Gen. J. Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Nov. 5, 1883).

The promotion of Major H. L. Mitchell, R.A., to the Brevet rank of Lieut.-Col., which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 27, 1883, is cancelled.

Capt. K. Howard-Bury, retired Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Dec. 18, 1883).

INDIA OFFICE, January 8, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—2nd Lieut. H. T. King, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Aug. 16, 1880); and Lieut. H. J. A. Rowe, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated July 10, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. R. L. B. Carter, from the West Yorkshire Regt. (dated Oct. 2, 1880, but to rank from Feb. 5, 1879); H. Parkin, from the York and Lancaster Regt. (dated March 11, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 16, 1880).

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the under-mentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Effective List:—

Bombay Medical Establishment.

Surg.-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D. (Nov. 21, 1883).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 8, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Lieut. F. D. Le M. Gostling resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. R. Cannon to be Capt.; Arthur Ormond Norman, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. H. A. Boyse to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Philip Charles Palin, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. H. R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. H. F. Thursby to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut.-Col. C. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Col.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Major G. F. Heyworth, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *Gazette* of 21st ult., is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—William Terry, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—George Anthony Weldon, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—George Winter, Esq., late Major, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Major C. J. Briggs is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 1, 1883).

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. A. A. S. Anderson resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 8, 1884.

Dorset—Capt. J. R. P. Goodden to be Major; Lieut. J. K. Wingfield-Digby to be Capt.

Gloucestershire—Capt. F. Gist is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Hampshire—Lieut. C. H. G. Carr to be Capt.

2nd West York—William Lorenzo Christie, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 8, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire—Robert Gregg, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Argyll and Bute—Adam Dick Macbeth, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Fifeshire—Hall Grigor, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Inverness-shire—Lieut. W. F. Boden resigns his commission.

1st Kent—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. A. Walker and T. W. Hutchings. Lieut. J. D. Winch resigns his commission.

1st London (City of London)—The promotion of Major G. D. Laycock to that rank, notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 19, 1883, is postdated to Nov. 2, 1883.

3rd Middlesex—Edwin Frank Trotman, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Norfolk—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. P. Walton and L. F. Orde.

1st Worcester—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. Railton and W. B. Williamson.

RIFLE.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—James Hunter, gent., M,B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Derbyshire—John Ellis Laird Clowes, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—The second Christian name of Capt. Bone is "John," and not as stated in the *Gazette* of April 30, 1878.

3rd Devonshire—Acting Surg. T. W. Shortridge resigns his appointment.

4th Devonshire—The promotions of Capts. J. E. Galliford, H. L. Mallet, and J. D. Prickman to that rank, notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 12, 1883, are postdated to Nov. 2, 1883. The Hon. Charles William Trollope to be Lieut.

2nd Durham—Lieut. R. R. Rule resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. J. Foster, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *Gazette* of 7th ult., is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. Foord-Kelcey and B. H. Flint.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Frederick Raymond Bryan and Godfrey Howard Sheppard.

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—F. D. S. B. Fraser and J. Murray.

3rd Lanarkshire—Lieut. S. Runcie to be Capt.

17th Lancashire—Lieut. A. G. Bartlett resigns his commission.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish)—Major E. J. Hore resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. R. J. Gillow to be Major.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—William Kinsey, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. J. J. Gibson is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd London—Capt. W. S. Prichard resigns his commission.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Capt. W. L. Palmer resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Surg. F. Egan resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Frank Graham Collinson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Capt. J. E. Squire resigns his commission.

5th (West) Middlesex—Lieut. S. Parker to be Capt.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service)—The Hon. A. A. C. Keppel, late Lieut. Scots Guards, to be Major.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Capt. L. H. Gramshaw resigns his commission.

3rd Renfrewshire—Robert Galt, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. J. Sampson to be Capt. (Nov. 29, 1883).

1st Sussex—George Lionel King, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Wiltshire—Guy Stephenson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Edward Arthur Lawson, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—David Fletcher, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Walter Hallam, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Thomas Whiteside Hime, gent., B.A., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. W. N. Blakeley resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 9, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 11, 1884.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—Lieut. J. Pugh retires into the Veteran Company, with the hon. rank of Capt., and has permission to wear his uniform on retirement; John William Scholes, gent., to be Lieut., vice Pugh, retired.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 11, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Division—John Robert Baillie, gent., B.A., to be Lieut.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—Alfred Allman, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—W. C. St. Ives-Partridge, Esq., late Lieut. 2nd Batn. the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. S. Phillips, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major W. H. Herbert, 2nd Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Jan. 1).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—William Henry Gordon, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. G. O. Meares to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. H. A. Hopwood resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Charles Cameron Leveson-Gower, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. E. T. Luck is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Major Sir F. G. T. Cunynghame, Bart., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. and Hon. Major D'O. C. Battley to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—L. FitzGerald and H. S. J. A. Sanford.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 11, 1883.

Cheshire—Lieut. C. Kay to be Capt.

Warwickshire—Lieut. S. R. G. Hobson resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Yorkshire Hussars—Lieut. E. W. Denison to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 11, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Banff—John Finlayson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

6th Lancashire—Lieut. S. Veevers resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

2nd Aberdeenshire—The name of the officer hitherto described as Alexander Hunter is Alexander "Chambers" Hunter.

1st Brecknockshire—Lieut.-Col. C. Lloyd is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. M. G. Howell is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Cheshire—Cecil William Holliday, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Herefordshire—Lieut. R. L. Bamford to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. C. E. Kingsford, Lieut. A. S. Kingsford, Surg. S. Woodman, and Hon. Assist.-Surg. H. G. Sutton, M.D.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major W. Bristow to be Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 15, 1883).

1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire (Deeside Highland)—Arthur Burnett Annandale, gent., to be Lieut.; James Allan, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Lanarkshire—Capt. A. Drennan resigns his commission.

1st Lancashire—The promotion of Major T. K. Holden to that rank, notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 19, 1883, is postdated to Nov. 2, 1883.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. C. J. Blomfield, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major F. Moore, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose term of service as Adjt. is about to expire (Jan. 18).

15th Lancashire—Capt. S. F. Pilkington to be Major; Lieut. S. J. Ireland to be Capt. The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—G. Latham, W. J. Robinson, and W. W. Spinks.

16th Lancashire (3rd Manchester)—Edward Harper, gent., to be Lieut.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Capt. A. P. Ledward resigns his commission.

2nd London—Lieut. J. R. Turner to be Capt.

17th (North) Middlesex—Capt. C. W. Scott resigns his commission.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury—Capt. H. M. Bompas resigns his commission.

1st Midlothian (Leith)—Capt. R. Darling resigns his commission.

2nd Midlothian and Peebleshire—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Paterson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Monmouthshire—Robert John Jones, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Perthshire (Perthshire Highland)—The name of the officer hitherto described as "John Simpson," is "John Gibson Simpson."

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Walter Clarence Barnes, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Surrey—William Joseph Bradley, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Surrey—Hon. Major and Adjt. C. J. Urquhart resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Jan. 15).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. R. T. Watson to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. R. L. Stone and Lieut. W. Earle.

ERRATUM.

The appointment of Acting Surg. M. Taylor should have been to the *2nd* Volunteer Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., not the 3rd Volunteer Batn., as stated in the *Gazette* of July 10, 1883.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 12, and the current year must be understood.)

NON-EXECUTIVE PAY IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent who writes on the subject of "Engineers *versus* Paymasters" deserves credit for his ingenuity. He evidently held a brief from the engineers. It is misleading and incorrect to take the old paymasters or old engineers as the basis for such a statement. For example, to proceed in the same order as the paragraph, &c., in question. What the average, &c., service and age of the engineers may be I do not know; but I do know that, barring death, vacancies, and some special promotions for gallantry, such as Winterbottom, Gibson, Perry, Beechy Rogers, and possibly, Hickson, the average promotion of assistant-paymasters since 1868 has run in an increasing ratio from 9 to 15½ years. The latest promotions in the respective branches are an engineer of 11¾ years standing to chief engineer, and assistant-paymaster of 15½ years to paymaster. As the promotion to chief engineer depends on the ability of the officer to pass for the rank (and you will observe that of the first 78 on the list of engineers only three have so passed), it is absurd to speak of and put down the pay of engineers of 17 years' standing at 11s. (*vide* article); for they are of 17 years' standing through their own inability or want of capacity to pass for the higher rank, through no fault of their own, be it said, but because new regulations have come into force which they were never educated up to. Your correspondent also carefully suppresses the fact that every chief engineer in a ship receives pay for being "in charge of engines," varying from 1s. to about 5s. a day, which is practically part of his pay. (I do not go into allowances, which are common to all branches, such as "Flagship allowance," &c., which paymasters, chief engineers, doctors, and navigators get more or less equally—merely into what can strictly be called "pay.") He also omits the fact that chief engineers are retired at 55, and paymasters at 60, which would deduct some £3,000 from the total of the paymasters' cash during service. Another most material point omitted is that he leaves the public to believe that engineers cannot get over 22s. a day. He is technically correct as regards chief engineers; but what about the inspectors and chief inspectors, whose pay ranges from 28s. to 32s. a day, plus 3s. when in Steam Reserves? Comparisons are odious, very odious; but when such incorrect and deliberately misleading statements—I cannot call them facts—are brought forward in a journal as influential as the *Army and Navy Gazette*, it leads people to believe that they are right. A proper statement should start from promotions as they are at present; but there is no comparison. Lieutenants are worst off, doctors best; and only that the engineers get their education at the expense of the State, I do not see why they should not get the same pay as the medicos. Still, recrimination will do no good. Let all ranks pull together. Then, perhaps, there may be a chance of securing the introduction of beneficent reforms.—I am, &c., R. N.

TORPEDO, GUNNERY, AND PILOTAGE COURSES 1884.

1.—Special Full-pay Torpedo Course, including Whitehead, commences third Wednesday in July, and lasts 66 working days—*i.e.*, 43 for Torpedo, 21 for Whitehead, and two for Examination, for Gunnery and Torpedo Lieutenants, R.M.A.

A few other officers will, at their Lordships' discretion, be allowed to follow this course. A list of applicants will be kept at the Admiralty, from which selections will be made.

Vernon. July 16 to Oct. 15.

2.—Special Half-pay Torpedo and Gunnery Course, for Senior Officers; Torpedo Course commences third Monday in April, and lasts 40 working days, and is followed by a Gunnery Course for Commanders and upwards, lasting 20 working days.

Similar Gunnery Courses will take place at other times, if five officers are ready to join.

Vernon. April 21 to June 13. *Excellent.* June 16 to July 11.

3.—Lieutenants' Short Courses—viz., eight weeks Torpedo and three months Gunnery.

To join on the Saturday before the—	*Vernon.* Commencing. 1884.	*Vernon.* Ending. 1884.	*Excellent* or *Cambridge.* Commencing. 1884.	*Excellent* or *Cambridge.* Ending. 1884.
2nd Monday in Jan.	Jan. 12	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	June 11
3rd Monday in April and	April 19	June 13	June 15	Sept. 12
1st Monday in Oct.*	Oct. 4	Nov. 28	Dec. 1	1885. Mar. 7

* Including seven days in addition for Christmas vacation.

4.—Acting Sub-Lieutenants.

Arriving Home from service abroad, or passing in seamanship at Home on or after	Join College by 9 a.m. ready for study.	TORPEDO COURSE. In "Vernon" for 1 month. To be on board by 8.45 a.m. ready for instruction.	GUNNERY COURSE. In "Excellent" for 3 months. To be on board by 8.30 a.m. ready for drill.	PILOTAGE COURSE.* 2 months. Commences	Ends.
1882. Nov. 14	1883. Jan. 19	1883. Sept. 17	1883. Oct. 15	1884. Jan. 24	1884. Mar. 24
1883. Jan. 19	Feb. 13	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	Feb. 21	April 21
Feb. 13	Mar. 13	Nov. 12	Dec. 10	Mar. 21	May 21
Mar. 13 April 10	April 10 May 8	1884. Jan. 7	1884. Feb. 4	May 9	July 9
May 8	June 12	Mar. 10	April 7	July 10	Sept. 10
June 12	Aug. 10	April 7	May 12	Aug. 11	Oct. 10
Aug. 10	Sept. 11	May 12	June 9	Sept. 8	Nov. 7
Sept. 11	Oct. 9	June 9	July 7	Oct. 6	Dec. 5
Oct. 9	Nov. 13	July 7	Aug. 4	Nov. 3	1885. Jan. 9
Nov. 13	1884. Jan. 22	Sept. 22	Oct. 20	1885. Jan. 30	Mar. 30
1884. Jan. 22	Feb. 12	Oct. 20	Nov. 17	Feb. 27	April 27
Feb. 12	Mar. 11	Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Mar. 27	May 27

* Acting Sub-Lieutenants who entered the Britannia prior to Dec. 31, 1875, are not required to go through a Pilotage Course. The officers who follow the course are not examined on its completion, but on the next examination day at the Hydrographic Department. The examination day is the fourth Wednesday in each month.

5.—Engineer Officers.—Four courses at dates to be arranged, and to last about nine weeks.

Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle will, we hear, succeed Capt. Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe in the command of the Sultan.

M. Eugene Albert, of Brussels, has manufactured, and Mr. Arthur Chappell will shortly introduce into this country, a new clarionet, called "The Indestructible," not without reason, for instead of wood the tube is made of metal—silver, German silver, or brass, drawn on a polished steel mandrel—covered with vulcanite, which is little affected by changes of temperature, and is said to be capable of standing 170 degrees of heat without injury to the instrument.

On the recommendation of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, 210 silver medals for long service and good conduct have just been awarded to as many non-commissioned officers and men of the Army. The recipients of this much coveted honour are as follows:—Household Cavalry, 2; Royal Horse Artillery, 3; Cavalry of the Line, 22; Royal Artillery, 22; Royal Engineers, 9; Infantry of the Line, 140; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 5; Army Hospital Corps, 4; and School of Musketry, Royal Military College, and General Staff, 1 each. One hundred and nineteen of the recipients are non-commissioned officers.

A Royal Warrant was promulgated yesterday announcing that in future the pay of the men comprising the Supplementary Army Reserve (Supplemental Reserve) will be 4d. per day, and will be issued in the same manner as the pay of the other sections of the 1st-Class Army Reserve. The men of Section D will not be granted deferred pay.

The following reductions are stated to have been made by the Council of the Empire in the Russian Budget for 1884:—6,500,000 roubles in the Commissariat Administration; 1,500,000 roubles in the Chief Artillery Department; and 5,800,000 roubles in the estimates of the Ministry of Marine. This looks like peace.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has issued an order regulating the dress of Naval officers serving in the Channel Squadron. Tail coats are never to be worn without epaulettes, and this dress is reserved for balls and full-dress dinner parties. For ordinary official dinners, regimental mess dinners, and other similar entertainments, jackets, blue waistcoats, and gold-laced trowsers are to be worn. This order has given general satisfaction throughout the Squadron.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The History of the Year, October 1, 1882, to September 30, 1883 (Cassell and Co., Limited).—Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—The Sporting Mirror, January (H. Etherington.)—Student's Manual of the Reign of George III. (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)—Gladys Fane: a Story of Two Lives, by T. Wemyss Reid, 2 vols. (T. Fisher Unwin).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIRFIELD.—No.
SOLDIER.—In 1879.
WELSHMAN.—Permission has to be obtained.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1884.

THE news from the Soudan is still anything but definite. The particulars of the disaster have become more circumstantial in their character, but they add little to our real information. Perhaps the most reliable evidence yet to hand is that of a man, a native of Khartoum, and well known there, who had started with General Hicks from Duem, and who returned to Cairo with a lance-thrust in his back which he alleges he obtained in an engagement with the enemy. About all particulars of that engagement he is singularly vague; he has been able to tell nothing either of the number of the attacked or of the attacking force, but this renders his story, so far as it goes, all the more trustworthy, perhaps. What he does relate is that he, with a "great many others," and all the Englishmen were in a place where, in consequence of the trees, they were unable to fight "all together," but they were attacked, and got into small groups, and so fought until they were killed, or fell down as if they were killed, "which was what I did." From this position of comparative safety, he appears to have observed that after a time there were no cartouches left, that Hicks Pasha then gave the order to fix bayonets, and with sword in his right hand and revolver in his left, surrounded by his Staff, he put himself at the head of his troops, charged his assailants, and in a few moments was overpowered. After the battle was over, he says, some 150 wounded men, like himself, were discovered, and the Mahdi gave orders not to hurt them, and when an Englishman came in (Vizetelly?); he told the men to treat him well, for the English had fought bravely. Nevertheless, he had the heads cut off Hicks and his officers, and placed them over the gates of Obeid. The above is his story, bearing, as we think, the stamp of truth. But from Dongola there comes another story, not conflicting with the above, nor holding out hope of the survival of Hicks Pasha, but implying that part of the Army may be saved. According to this account, Hicks Pasha and one-half of his Army, with all the European officers, were attacked and killed as stated, but the other half of the Army with Alaidin were not in the battle. At first sight it seems highly improbable that Hicks Pasha and all his Staff should be with one-half of the Army, and Alaidin alone with the other half; but a letter from Khartoum, dated December 1, gives this story an air of probability, for it states that there is a current rumour that quarrels took place between Hicks and Alaidin; "that the former was unwilling" to stay near the water,—perhaps the lake at Rahad,—and that he wished to push on, but Alaidin and half the army refused to obey his orders, and remained behind. It is possible that this story, rumoured in Khartoum on December 1, has now found its way to Dongola, and been telegraphed from there as news, or it may have come from Melbais to Dongola by an independent source, which would, of course, be a confirmation of it. In either case, one is hardly anxious to find it true. If the whole Army died with Hicks, one can indulge in a little satisfaction at their courage in the midst of a great disaster. If one-half deserted him, one's feelings of sympathy are not very warm towards them; they can hardly, moreover, have escaped death later, but the uncertainty as to their fate might render it incumbent upon Egypt to try another expedition to secure their safety. As regards the reconquest of the Soudan, people are prone to talk glibly, as if it were a suburb of Cairo that required the services of a few extra policemen. To reconquer it means, first, to defeat the Mahdi, an achievement which would require a disciplined force estimated by different Military authorities at from 15,000 to 30,000 men. Now, Egypt has certainly not got this force, and neither England nor Turkey seem willing to lend it, so that this would alone seem tolerably decisive. But suppose it is reconquered. What happens next? Who is going to hold it? Let us take the boundary of Suakim, Berber, and Khartoum only, and, according to good Military authorities, this requires 16,000 men. Where is this permanent garrison to be found? Even the boundary at Wady Halfa is estimated to require 7,000 men, and this is the maximum which Egypt can safely produce of fighting material.

Major J. A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Brigade-Major in Ceylon, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, 41st Regiment.

The painful circumstances connected with the death of Private J. Swift, 85th King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who committed suicide at Aldershot, on the 29th ult., in the guard-room, where he had been confined for drunkenness, has been the subject of inquiry at the Camp during the present week, and a full report received at the Horse Guards. The coroner's jury found a verdict of temporary insanity, and expressed themselves of opinion that the Acting Adjutant exercised undue harshness in ordering the deceased to be confined in the guard-room when he was not intoxicated. Unfortunately, this appears to be too true, though it is pretty clear that the deceased was suffering from the effects of previous hard-drinking, and was in a state of tremor on guard-mounting parade, when ordered into confinement by the Adjutant. Surely this was a case where the man should have been made a prisoner at large, as permitted by regulation, and sent to his barrack-room, pending further investigation. Another sad feature in the case is that the man's life must have been saved had medical aid been promptly at hand, when, as the medical evidence at the inquest shows, it would have been comparatively easy to pick up the vessels and stop the hæmorrhage; as it was, the unfortunate man was conveyed to the hospital on a stretcher, and bled to death on the way.

Major C. T. Barrow, 26th Cameronians, and Captain M. J. E. Fenwick, 39th Regiment, have been selected for employment in Egypt under Mr. Clifford Lloyd. These officers are under orders to proceed by overland route to assume their duties at the earliest possible date.

The Permanent Committee on Infantry Equipment, Colonel Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., president, assembled at Head-quarters, Aldershot, on Monday last, for further consideration of the Valise equipment question. An equipment, modified in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee, has been submitted for further trial and report, and will shortly be experimented with in conjunction with the new Infantry garment, the invention of the Active Service Dress Committee. The present service water-bottle having been condemned, the question of a substitute was also under consideration, and the merits and demerits of various inventions in leather, wood, glass, and tin fully gone into. It is quite possible that this committee may yet invent a mode of carrying the Wallace spade before that instrument becomes an obsolete weapon of war.

We believe that it has been decided to abolish the Staff appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry at Aldershot on April 1 next. It is vain to hope that the authorities will reconsider their decision in this matter. Their consistency and tenacity of purpose in wrong-doing is indubitable. With the abolition of regimental musketry-instructors, and the introduction of a complicated and experimental system of musketry instruction, it is more than ever necessary, at such a station as Aldershot, that there should be a Staff officer specially appointed to superintend the musketry instruction of the troops, and this will speedily be found out should this unwise step be taken.

Amongst the General Orders issued on the 1st inst. is one containing the regulations for Section D (or Supplemental Reserve) of the First-Class Army Reserve, which was constituted by Royal Warrant of March 21, 1883, having been provided for, in case it should be required, in the Reserve Forces Act of 1882. The peculiarity of this Supplemental Reserve is that the men enrolled therein cannot be called out for service until all the other sections of the First-Class Army Reserve have been first called out, consequently in cases similar to the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, when only 10,000 Reserve men were called for, the services of Section D will not be brought into requisition. According to the General Order, "Section D (or Supplemental Reserve) of the First-Class Army Reserve will be composed of men who have completed their first period of limited engagement, who obtain at least a 'good' character on leaving the colours, and who retain it during service, if any, in Section B. The term of service will be four years, and will commence the day after discharge from the colours, or from Section B of the First-Class Army Reserve." In the Army Circulars for this month, there also appears a Royal Warrant with regard to the pay of Section D, which will be 4d. per day, but the men will not be entitled to any deferred pay.

General Order 9, of 1884, issued on the 1st inst., contains a list of the officers who successfully passed the final examination of the Staff College in December. The list contains the names of 20 officers, thus coinciding exactly with the number who passed into the College at the examination held in June 1881. The coincidence, however, goes no farther, for of the 20 who passed in as above, only 15 are among the 20 who have now passed out, the total being completed by the addition of four officers who passed in at the Entrance Examination of 1880 and one officer of 1879. Of the remaining five who passed in in 1881, three failed to pass the probationary examination in 1882; one is on the sick-list, and one is absent on foreign service in Egypt. Of the batch who have just passed out, two officers, Captain Sawyer, Lancaster Regiment (4th Foot), and Captain Verner, Rifle Brigade, have passed with honours; and five officers besides have gained honourable mention, of whom Captain Barter, South Yorkshire Regiment (105th Foot), obtains his honourable mention for his knowledge of the French language, which means that his marks reached at least ·9 of the maximum possible in the subject. That French is considered most important by the authorities, is evidenced by its being now made compulsory upon all officers before they can be selected for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp; and after the present year, instead of being an optional subject, it will form a part of the obligatory portions of the final examination of the Staff College, while all other modern languages will still be treated as optional or extra subjects. We are glad to notice this growing recognition of the importance of foreign languages, and having regard to the very large number of candidates at every examination for entrance to the Royal Military College (the number of candidates being generally about four times as many as the vacancies), we would almost venture to suggest that French might with advantage be made obligatory in that examination, as well as in that for the Staff College.

Bearing in mind the fact that there is at present a great dearth of officers in the subaltern ranks of the Infantry, we are glad to welcome a step in the right direction which the authorities have taken towards rectifying the existing state of affairs,—we refer to the increase in the number of cadets to be admitted to the Royal Military College in February next from 112, as officially advertised in October last, to 132, as shown by the list of successful candidates just published. We hear, however, that to make room at the College for the extra 20 cadets, it is intended to give commissions to 20 of the cadets who entered the College in September last, and who have, consequently, only passed through the short term of three months. These cadets will thus escape their second term of five months, and will obtain their commissions six months sooner than they would have done in the ordinary course. A similar remedy was applied for a similar dearth of young officers in 1878, and frequently since then calls have been made upon the Militia candidates to supply the extra number required to fill vacancies in the Line. It will therefore be seen that the present large number of Line vacancies—we believe there will still remain several unfilled, even after the extra 20 alluded to have all been absorbed—is no new feature in the arrangements for supplying the Army with officers; and moreover, with the present limited accommodation at Sandhurst, we see little prospect of improvement, so long as the Indian Staff Corps is allowed to drain the British Army of its young officers to an unlimited extent. Under these circumstances, we find it very difficult to understand why the authorities take no steps whatever to remedy an evil which they know from experience is liable to appear at any moment. Is it absolutely impossible to arrange for the admission of a few extra cadets, without being obliged to turn out others who have not completed half their course of instruction? One would have thought it more in accordance with common-sense, and more conducive to the efficiency of regiments, to have a number of cadets who have completed their course of instruction waiting for vacancies to arise, rather than to have regiments often two, or three, or even more officers short of their establishment, waiting, sometimes for months, before fresh officers are gazetted to the vacancies. But increased accommodation would probably mean a slight increase in the Army Estimates, and so once again efficiency must be sacrificed to the prevailing rage for petty economies.

In this week's *Punch*, we have two amusing specimens of military after-dinner speeches. "The speech of the past" is of that old-fashioned harmless kind, which had the great merit of brevity, to compensate for its want of originality. "The speech of the future, by a scientific-looking person in blue spectacles," is hardly a travestie on the inspired utterances of our most advanced reformers. In the public press, including the daily and weekly papers, and the magazines, the opponents to the illusory schemes which have reduced the Army to a lamentable condition of inefficiency and discontent, are increasing in number and earnestness. This paper which, in steadfast advocacy of the true interests of the Army, may claim to be *nulli secundus*, gladly hails the assistance of *Punch*, because ridicule is more powerful than argument, in dealing with those who have proved themselves nearly impervious to the "inexorable logic of facts."

The annual field-firing recently carried out at Aldershot by the troops has not given very satisfactory results. It appears rather odd that the practice of the Cavalry should have been much better than that of the Infantry, though the former fired at longer ranges. It seems, however, that while the Infantry fired by brigades, the Cavalry fired by regiments; and may, therefore, have been more "in hand" than the Infantry, and thus made better practice. It would appear that the more men there are firing at a time, and the more rattle and noise made by the shooting, the less care and attention is paid by individuals to their own particular practice; and consequently, a greater expenditure of ammunition takes place, without adequate results. This points to the necessity for a closer and more unceasing supervision being exercised over the firing after the reinforcement of the fighting-line takes place, instead of what appears to be the general tendency, a relaxation of the efforts to control the fire, in proportion as the numbers in the fighting-line increase. Measures could easily be taken to make this annual field-firing a much more valuable means of instructing our young soldiers than it is at present.

An Infantry battalion, not long stationed at Aldershot, has lost many men by desertion during the past few weeks. It is believed that not a few of these absentees have served in other corps, where they are now wanted, and that dread of detection, had they remained at Aldershot, is the cause of their flight. From a recent issue of the *Police Gazette*, it appears that there were 126 desertions from regiments and corps on the Home Establishment during the month of December, 1883; of these, 29, nearly one-fourth of the whole number, were from the Royal Artillery. With desertions on the increase, and recruiting at a standstill, the Artillery arm of the service will soon be in a worse condition than it is at present.

Perhaps one of the nuisances most keenly felt by the soldier, and one that is the subject of very reasonable grumbling, is that, after having been detained on duty unavoidably until long after the dinner-hour, he is obliged to sit down to a half-cold and decidedly greasy repast, or else to one in which the heat has been retained at the cost of drying it to a cinder in the regulation oven. A dinner under either of these conditions is a source of much vexation. To remedy this grievance, Serjeant J. Brown, master cook, Commissariat and Transport Corps, quartered at Aldershot, invented, some time ago, a contrivance termed a "hot-water oven," consisting of an oblong metallic box, the top, sides, one end, and bottom of which are hollow, as also is the partition dividing the oven into two, an upper and lower compartment. At the top is an orifice closed by a screw-cap, through which is introduced the boiling water, entirely filling the space between the outer and inner case. The heat thus obtained for the interior will keep the dinners of 24 men, if in basins or canteens, or a larger number in dishes, quite warm and in no way deteriorated in quality from when first cut. This ingenious contrivance enables the cooks to keep the meals warm for four hours. The oven takes about six gallons of water, which, when it has performed its duty, is released by a tap. So successful has the invention proved, that four are in constant use at Aldershot, whilst two more have been sent to Woolwich and Chelsea. Unquestionably, the oven will be a boon to the service, and the ingenuity which brought it into existence should be suitably rewarded.

The Navy.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

ADMIRALTY, January 8, 1884.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and to such Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commander, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office, either personally or by letter, on or before the 12th day of February next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the will, an extract from which is herewith appended:—"These gentlemen are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men-of-war, single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for scandal." By the Act 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 100, widowers are deemed single men within the meaning of the will in question. The vacancy is in addition to that which was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 28th ult.

ADMIRALTY, January 5, 1884.

The announcement contained in the *London Gazette* of January 1, 1884, of the promotion of Sub-Lieutenant Henry Dacres Kirwan to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, is hereby cancelled.

ADMIRALTY, January 7, 1884.

Assistant-Paymaster William James Hubbard has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet (January 5).

ADMIRALTY, January 7, 1884.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Captain Eustace Edward Godfrey Bird retires from the service, receiving a gratuity (January 4).

ADMIRALTY, January 8, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and March 3, 1873, Assistant-Paymaster Hugh Ross Dalgleish has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (January 4).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Archibald L. Douglas, to the Serapis, vice Dupuis; Seymour H. P. Davis, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Edmund C. Drummond, to the Tenedos, vice Fane.

Commanders—J. Lacon Hammet, to the Agincourt, vice John C. Burnell; Alfred Carpenter, to the Myrmidon, commissioned; J. Harrington Martin, to the Excellent, additional.

Staff Commanders—James R. W. Quinn, to the Serapis, vice Turner; W. W. Vine, to the Enchantress, vice Hills.

Lieutenants—William Farr, to the Wrangler, vice Charles R. Arbuthnot; Frederick Vernon Isaac, to the Britomart, vice W. E. B. Atkinson; Arthur Thomas Target, to the Lion, for service in the Liberty, vice C. W. G. Spring; Francis W. Keary, Andrew Charles Williamson, and James Henry Cunningham East, to the Myrmidon; Francis C. B. B. Simpson, to the Temeraire, for gunnery duties, vice G. L. Poë; William Abraham Ludington Quixans Henriques, to the Temeraire, vice Henry H. Boteler; G. T. Wingfield, to the President, additional; William C. H. Snell, Woodham A. Connop, G. M. Dolphin, F. H. Eagles, F. G. McKinstry, Walter O. Thurburn, and Saul Hewitt, to the Vernon, additional, for short course of torpedo instruction; H. A. Ogle, to the Duncan, vice Adair; Southwell G. T. Bourke, to the Hercules, vice Millett; George Le C. Egerton, to the Vernon, additional, for the Vesuvius, vice Gallwey; F. H. Hamilton, to the Vernon, vice Egerton.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry S. Penn, to the Asia, for the Crocodile, vice Quinn.

Sub-Lieutenants—Gerald Archibald Heyman, to the Myrmidon; Richard P. Fitzgerald, to the Euryalus, additional; Edward E. Hardy, to the Himalaya, vice Fitzgerald.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—Gordon Jackson, to the Chatham Division, R.M., for temporary service, vice Breen.

Staff Surgeon—Thomas Conry, to Melville Hospital, vice Comerford.

Chief Engineers—C. Francis Hulford, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Ready; Edwin G. Ashworth, to the Indus, additional, for the Prince Albert, vice Finch; Robert J. Barker, to the Vernon, additional; Henry C. Goldsmith, to the Starling, on promotion.

Surgeons—William M. Rae, to the Dasher, vice Conry; Leonard H. Kellett, M.D., to the Duke of Wellington, vice Rae.

Paymaster—John K. Mosse, to the Hercules, additional.

Assistant-Clerk—William E. R. Martin, to the Alexandra, additional.

Gunners—Arthur Hicks, to the Indus, for service in the Wild Swan; George Cuthbert, to the Asia, additional, vice Smith; Frederick Hubbard, to the Dryad (recommissioned); Charles May, to the Asia, additional, vice Rockett; Henry A. Beaver, to the Cambridge, additional, vice Blampey; John Blampey, to the Indus, additional, vice Edwards; John McCarthy, to the Indus, additional, vice Hicks; John Alford, to the Asia, for the Phaeton; Charles O. H. Martin, to the Excellent, vice Alford: Henry W. Webb, to the Fantome, vice Sweeny.

Carpenter—George Bridges, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Turquoise.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—Mr. Frederick W. Apthorp, to Chichester Harbour, vice Dutton; Mr. Thomas Baron, to Killingholme, for service in the Rapid, vice Pears.

Chief Boatmen—Thomas Neill, Malahide, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Ballycroneen, vice Grogan, pensioned; John Wynn, Upper Cove, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Dunany Point, vice Stewart, pensioned; Richard Jeffers, Castletown, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Ballygally, vice Spencer, promoted.

Commissioned Boatmen—William Crowley, Balbriggan, to be chief boatman, Malahide, vice Neill, promoted; Edward W. Pearce, Arthurstown, to be chief boatman, Upper Cove, vice John Wynn, promoted; John Bell, Beer, to be chief boatman, Wyke, vice James Bennett, promoted.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, K.C.B., was at Malta on Dec. 31, with the Monarch, Inflexible, Superb, Iris, Hecla, Condor, Cockatrice, and Helicon.

AMETHYST, Capt. Brent. senior naval officer on the South-east Coast of America, was at Monte Video on Dec. 12, and would remain there for Christmas. The Rambler, at Monte Video, was going to Buenos Ayres; the Rifleman was at Falkland Islands, and would remain; the Wrangler, then at Colonia, was to return to Monte Video, where she will remain.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. St. Clair, left the Tyne on Jan. 4, and arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, with troops for India and Aldershot.

BITTERN, Com. W. F. S. Mann, left Malta on Saturday last for Constantinople.

BOADICEA, Capt. Edmund J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., C.B., left Simon's Bay on Saturday last for the West Coast, calling at St. Helena.

CANADA, Capt. Durrant, arrived at St. Kitt's on Jan. 7, and will leave on Jan. 12 for Antigua.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C., was at Suakim on Dec. 26, and would remain. The London was at Zanzibar, and will be paid off on arrival of H.M.S. Orontes on Jan. 16. The Briton would leave Trincomalee at the beginning of December for Calcutta. The Tourmaline left Zanzibar on Dec. 6 for Tamatave, conveying Consul Graves and Vice-Consul Pickersgill; she will remain as senior officer on the coast of Madagascar. The Woodlark was at Suakim, and would remain. The Ranger was at Suakim; will leave for Aden on Dec. 27, calling at Musawwá for mails, &c., returning to Suakim. The Dragon was at Bombay, and will probably proceed to the Persian Gulf when defects are made good. The Philomel was in the Persian Gulf, and remains. The Sphinx arrived at Suakim on Dec. 25, and will shortly visit Musawwá. The Coquette left Suakim on Dec. 23 for Musawwá.

FIRM, Lieut. and Com. George Izat, having been thoroughly overhauled at Sheerness, and the damage sustained when driven ashore on the Shetland Islands repaired, left the Medway on Monday, with supernumeraries for the Lord Warden, at Queensferry.

GOSHAWK, Lieut. and Com. W. J. Moore, arrived at Madeira on Jan. 8, and would probably leave on Jan. 10 for Cape Coast Castle.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, from Malta and Gibraltar on Dec. 29 and Jan. 2 respectively, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday. She brought home the paid-off crews of the Superb, Iris, and Condor, as also drafts from the Mediterranean garrisons. She left Portsmouth on Tuesday for Plymouth, to make good defects. The Himalaya will take on board a new crew for the Nelson, and Naval supernumeraries for the Australian station, and leave Plymouth for Sydney, N.S.W., on Jan. 29.

HUMBER, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, arrived at Port Said on Monday, and sailed at once for Suakim and Zanzibar.

JUMNA, Capt. Singleton, arrived at Malta on Monday, *en route* for Bombay.

MAGPIE, Com. the Hon. Foley Vereker, was at Singapore on Dec. 7, when the captain and officers of the ship gave an "At Home" to the residents at the Tanglin Club, which had been kindly placed at their disposal for the purpose. The party was a great success.

MYRMIDON, Com. Alfred Carpenter, was commissioned on Jan. 10 at Sheerness. She will resume the surveying work in the Red Sea, commenced two years ago by Capt. Pelham Aldrich in the Fawn. Owing to the enormous expense of refitting the Myrmidon, it is generally believed that she will be the last wooden vessel taken in hand at any of the Royal Dockyards, composite vessels being found far cheaper to refit, and also more durable.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C. A correspondent, writing from Bermuda, says:—"Just a line to tell you of a few movements out here which may interest your readers. First, I must tell you that the Northampton has been on shore. She went outside Bermuda for shot practice, and when she returned it was late in the day, so they anchored in Grassy Bay. During the night it blew a perfect hurricane, and she dragged and went ashore. She was on shore about four days, and had to take out about 400 tons before she could be towed off, which was done by the Canada, she being the only ship capable of doing anything, for the Garnet and Flamingo were in the hands of dockyard: a fine fleet to protect the interests of the British nation! About 30 feet of the keel appears to have been rubbed off, but no further damage done. A court-martial sat on the 13th ult. to try the captain, staff commander, and the officers of the middle and morning watches. Captain and staff commander acquitted, and the officers of the watches severely reprimanded. The Griffon has gone to Haitian waters and the Foam to Jamaica; the Garnet sailed for different ports in the West Indies; Flamingo at Bermuda, and so is the Fantome. The Tenedos has arrived safely at Bermuda, and will go into dock for repairs, which will take at least two months. Two men were killed aloft in the Northampton on the 18th ult. Sir Thomas Brassey was at Bermuda during the time the Northampton was on shore, so he will be able to give his colleagues a good account of the affair."

PEGASUS, Com. A. K. Bickford, was at Penang on Jan. 4.

Capt. A. L. Douglas, R.N., who takes over the command of H.M.S. Serapis at Portsmouth, in succession to Capt. A. E. Dupuis, is an officer who has seen much active service on the coast of Africa and elsewhere. He was specially selected as instructor in the use of Harvey's torpedo to the men of the Channel and Reserve Squadrons in 1872, and as Director of the Imperial Japanese Naval College in Yeddo, for his valuable services in connection with which he received the thanks of the Emperor of Japan and the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Admiralty purpose bringing out a new edition of the "Steam Manual," for the use of the Fleet and the Dockyards, and have entrusted the revision to Mr. J. H. Ellis, late Chief Inspector of Machinery at Portsmouth.

The Queen's Physician, Dr. Fairbank, has written strongly recommending LENTILLA, or TONIC DAILY FOOD. It cures indigestion, heartburn, constipation, liver and stomach complaints, &c., besides having such wondrous nourishing properties. Makes soups, porridge, biscuits, puddings, custards, &c. Tins, 1 lb., 1s 6d; ½ lb., 10d. Barrels, 28 lb., 30s; 14 lb., 16s. Of all Chemists. Proprietor, H. J. DEACON, Beckenham, Kent.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Gibraltar, January 5, 1884.

On Saturday last, the 29th, there was a review on the North Front of all the available troops in garrison. The Duke of Edinburgh, who wore a General's uniform, as Hon. Col. of the Royal Marines, accompanied the Governor, Sir John Adye, to witness it. The division, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Adams, was composed of two brigades, the first consisting of detachments of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and the North Lancashire Regiment, under Col. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., and the second of the Essex and Berkshire Regts. and the Durham L.I., under Col. White, Essex Regt. They marched past in double-company columns, and then massed columns, after which there was a short sham-fight. When cease firing was sounded, the division formed in line of quarter-columns advanced in review order, and gave a Royal salute, which brought the afternoon's proceedings to a close. On, Monday we had general exercise aloft in the forenoon. The Duke went over to Tangier in the Forward for the day, returning in the evening. In the afternoon a football match was played, Army *v.* Navy, the military got the best of it, scoring three tries to nothing. The Himalaya came in on Wednesday morning, and after coaling and taking in a few passengers for England, left again in the afternoon. She had on board the old crews of the Superb, Iris, and Condor, homeward bound from Malta, on paying off. The next morning the Jumna passed, outward bound. On Thursday night, the Governor and Lady Adye gave a New Year's ball at the Convent. The Duke attended it, as did also a large number of officers of the Squadron. There were about 500 guests present, but it was not overcrowded, as the rooms at the Convent are so admirably adapted for ball-giving on a large scale. The decorations were very pretty, the music good, both in selection and execution, the floor capital, and the whole enjoyable in the extreme. Last night the Garrison Dramatic Company repeated, for the especial benefit of the Squadron, a performance, which they had given a short time previously, of the comedy so dear to amateurs, "Still Waters Run Deep," and the very excellent farce, "A Thumping Legacy." Both pieces were done full justice to, and were received with much applause. General regret is felt here that the Dramatic Company are about to lose the valuable services of Capt. Moore Lane, who for some time past has been their mainstay. He leaves shortly with the North Lancashire Regiment for India. The United States' frigate Trenton, Capt. Phythian, has called in here on her way to the East from New York. She arrived on Dec. 28, and left on Jan. 3. She has on board the Corean Minister, who has been in America contracting a treaty between the two countries; he is accompanied by a secretary and an attaché. These two generally wear European dress, but the Minister himself always appears in the national dress, which is very peculiar. The Trenton, on leaving here, touches first at Marseilles, whence the Embassy are to visit Paris and probably London before continuing their journey home. The Governor of Algeciras, Gen. José de Aizpúrua, paid an official visit to the Duke on Tuesday, who returned it yesterday. The ships of the Squadron are taking it in turn to make runs with Whitehead torpedoes from the torpedo-boat attached to the Dockyard, each ship supplying a full boat's crew, including stokers, and small-arm firing at the rifle-range has been commenced. Special and privilege leave have been given as usual, and a day's general leave has been given to each watch. The 1st Division, Minotaur, Sultan, and Neptune, remain secured alongside the Mole; and the 2nd, Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles, moored off the neutral ground. Another correspondent, writing from Gibraltar on Jan. 2, announces the occurrence of a serious riot on shore among the Naval liberty men, five of whom assaulted and injured a civilian so severely that his life is despaired of. He continues:—"All the public-houses have been closed, and it seems likely that the blue-jackets will have anything but a pleasant time. The men who committed the attack are in prison. It is very unfortunate that this occurrence should have taken place, especially as the blue-jackets have a very bad reputation here, gained principally by their bad conduct whenever general leave is given. This affair must be put down to the men in the eastern division, as the Plymouth ships do not commence to give their leave until noon to-morrow, and now there is every probability of it being stopped."

The Duke of Edinburgh assisted at the concert given at the theatre at Gibraltar on Jan. 11, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late bandmaster of the 56th Regt. His Royal Highness played the violin obbligato to Gounod's "Ave Maria." An official dinner party was given on Jan. 1, by Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, R.N., and Mrs. Fremantle, followed by another on Jan. 2, at the Palace, the residence of Sir H. Burford-Hancock, the Chief Justice of Gibraltar; H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was present at both dinner parties.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 8th inst., Sir W. N. E. Smart, K.C.B., M.D., Inspector-General, in the chair, the sum of £86 was distributed amongst the several applicants.

The Admiralty have granted the Naval pension of £50 per annum, vacant by the death of Com. F. H. Prior, to Retired Com. G. B. Goolden.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

THE FEATHER BONNET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps you will do me the favour to give a place to a few lines on a head-dress for our Auxiliaries. Some time ago, I observed that it was complained of the want of a suitable head-dress for the Highland Militia corps in full dress. The small bonnet was not deemed sufficient. Hoping to be of some use, I caused a plain helmet, with a neat thistle at the top, and the usual check band to be prepared, and I submitted this to the authorities at the War Office. I am not aware of the result; but I see there is a proposal to do away with the martial feather bonnet, which I was proud to wear in the 42nd Royal Highlanders, then handed it over to my son in the 78th Highlanders. It cost £12, and was good wear. It should not be too high, and "the fox-tails" kept in restraint. Those in authority would, no doubt, see to this, and their orders should be respectfully submitted to.—I am, &c.,

J. E. ALEXANDER, General.

Teignmouth, Devon, Jan. 7.

ADMIRALTY FORETHOUGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed in the columns of a daily paper that H.M.S. Jumna sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday, the 29th ult., in a "dense fog." Now, Sir, on board this ship there were nearly 1,600 human beings, the entire regiment of the 7th Dragoon Guards forming part of her living cargo. Might I ask if the Admiralty have secured the special intervention of Providence, that they can with impunity send their ships to sea in perfect safety, no matter what the state of the weather may be? It does not appear to me that her Majesty's ships have any immunity from shipwreck or other disaster, and to despatch a valuable ship, having on board valuable lives, to sea in a "dense fog" is, to my mind, a most inhuman proceeding. During the prevalence of the late heavy fogs in the Channel, frequent collisions between vessels took place, and many ships went ashore and lives were lost. One would imagine that the Army was full to repletion, and that the loss of a thousand men or so was of no consequence. There was no earthly reason why the Jumna should not have been detained for 12 or 24 hours. I trust, Sir, that you will, in the interests of humanity and common-sense, either publish this letter, or notice the subject prominently in your journal.—I am, &c.,

B.

The next Military Competitive Examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line will be held on March 18 and 19.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

London Amusements.

Twelfth Night at DRURY LANE was celebrated with all the honours on Monday evening. After the elaborately embellished pantomime of "Cinderella" was brought to a conclusion, the stage was filled at midnight by more than 200 guests, all more or less celebrated, invited by the liberal lessee, Mr. Augustus Harris, to witness the annual cutting of "the Baddeley cake," and partake of the supplementary concomitants so generously provided by the manager. In the front of the house, occupying stalls, pit, and boxes, were to be seen the subordinate members of the company, with others employed by the management, enjoying portable banquets similarly provided, and having an uninterrupted view of a scene they are likely long to remember. Mr. James Fernandez, in his official capacity as Master of the Drury Lane Fund, in an admirable speech, explained the history and conditions of the Baddeley bequest, and cut the huge twelfth cake in the long-prescribed fashion.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE was opened on Monday night by the English Opera Company, whose performances have been so successful during a prolonged provincial tour, with Victor Nessler's opera of "The Piper of Hamelin." The English version is ably rendered by Mr. Henry Hersee, and the vocal executants, Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Armstrong, Miss Devrient, and Messrs. McGuckin, James Sauvage, Rousby, and Charles Lyall, most adequately interpret the pleasing music of the composer. On Tuesday evening "Maritana" was performed, and "Faust," with Miss Julia Gaylord and Mr. F. C. Packard, and the indispensable "Il Trovatore" have varied the operatic programme of the week. Mr. J. T. Carrodus is the leader of the orchestra, and Mr. Gilbert H. Betjemann the conductor.

The SAVOY THEATRE has secured another decided success by the production of "The Princess Ida," in which Sir Arthur Sullivan's admirable rendering of the lyrics of Mr. W. S. Gilbert proves once again how happy is the alliance of composer and author. The libretto is a revised version of Mr. Gilbert's musical burlesque produced at the Olympic in January, 1870, but the text has been somewhat expanded, and new songs have been supplied full of quaint drollery. Miss Leonora Braham as the Princess Ida, Miss Brandram as the cynical Lady Blanche, and Miss Jessie Bond as the lively Melissa, are prominent in the cast; while Mr. Durward Lely as Cyril, Miss George Grossmith as King Gama, Mr. Bracy as Prince Hilarion, and Mr. Temple and Mr. Barrington as Arac and King Hildebrand, sing and act with excellent effect, though hardly filling the positions to which they have been accustomed. Lavish expenditure has been bestowed upon the costumes, and Messrs. Emden and Hawes have supplied some very picturesque scenery. Since the first night, Mr. Alfred Cellier has officiated as conductor, and some judicious compression has brought the representation within more reasonable limits.

The NOVELTY THEATRE in Great Queen Street, Long Acre, seems at last likely to prove a successful speculation, under the proprietorship of Miss Nelly Harris. Mr. Wilkie Collins's effective drama of "The New Magdalen,"—originally produced at the Olympic May 19, 1873, after a consecutive run of two hundred nights, had its prosperous career prolonged at the Charing Cross Theatre in January, 1875, showing how firm a hold the powerful acting of Miss Ada Cavendish as Mercy Merrick had taken of the play-going public—has been revived. Resuming her original character, and playing it with force and finish, this accomplished actress again succeeds in enthralling the attention of her audience. Aided by an excellent company and appropriate accessories, the striking situations of the drama forcibly impress the imagination of the spectators. Mr. Frank Archer advantageously resumes his original assumption of the Rev. Julian Grey, Mr. Quinton plays Horace Holmcroft with ease and spirit, Miss Louise Willes is earnest and emphatic as Grace Roseberry, and Miss Le Thière, again appearing as the stately and refined Lady Janet Roy, exhibits well-studied art in a difficult department of the stage, with possibly the excusable reflection that there need be no fear of a rival.

The new theatre, erected for Mr. Edgar Bruce, at the corner of Coventry Street, Piccadilly, is to be designated the PRINCE'S THEATRE. The opening is fixed for Friday next, the 18th inst., and the first programme will comprise Mr. W. S. Gilbert's fairy comedy of "The Palace of Truth."

The 200th representation of the highly successful comedy, "Confusion," will take place at the VAUDEVILLE on Wednesday next.

Com. Eardley-Wilmot, employed on service at the Admiralty, has been directed by their Lordships to confer with the various Dockyard authorities as to the fitting of conning-towers in the Raleigh and other ships being completed or brought forward for commission.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BIRTH.

DUDGEON.—On the 4th inst., at Edinburgh, the wife of Major R. C. Dudgeon, the Royal Scots (3rd Battalion), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COPPINGER—BROWNE.—On the 8th inst., at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton, Richard William Coppinger, M.D., Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy, son of the late Joseph William Coppinger, Esq., of Dublin, to Tillie, eldest daughter of Thomas Harvey Browne, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales.

MAWER—SEARIGHT.—January 3, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. Henry Blagden, vicar of Hughenden, assisted by the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, canon of Windsor, and the Rev. E. S. Roberts, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Frederick George Mawer, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, eldest son of Dr. Mawer, of Bucharest, to Ida Marion, twin daughter of James Searight, Esq., of 80 Lancaster Gate, W.

Advertisements.

CARDIFF UNION, ELY SCHOOLS.—YARDSMAN, MUSIC and DRILL INSTRUCTOR, WANTED.

The Board of Guardians of the Cardiff Union hereby give notice that they will, on January 19, 1884, proceed to elect a competent person to discharge the duties of Yardsman at the Ely Schools, including taking charge of the boys out of School and work hours, and making himself generally useful. The same person will be required to act as Drill Instructor, and to train the Drum and Fife Band of the Ely Schools.

Salary, £26 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.

Further particulars as to the duties, and forms for making application, may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications in the prescribed form, with recent testimonials, must be sent to me, on or before January 16, 1884. By order,

W. P. STEPHENSON, Clerk.

Dated January 7, 1884.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The NEXT QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on MONDAY, January 21, 1884, at 12 o'clock precisely.

J. WAGSTAFFE, Secretary.

Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, January 18. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Surgeon-Major G. J. EVATT, M.D., A.M.D., on "Army Medical Organisation in War, with Suggestions as to Militia and Volunteer Aid." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

TO TAILORS.—The COMMANDANT, Duke of York's School, Chelsea, WISHES to APPRENTICE a BOY to the above Trade. £10 fee and clothing given with the boy to an approved Master.

TO the WEALTHY and BENEVOLENT.—The WIDOW of an Officer, who served the Crown faithfully for nearly thirty years in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and Sister of one of the most gallant of the Crimean heroes, who was killed in action whilst in command of his regiment, left utterly destitute, in advancing life and delicate health, will feel most grateful to those whom the Lord has blessed with abundance to generously help her to be able to PURCHASE a small ANNUITY. References kindly permitted to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough, the Palace, Peterborough; the Rev. F. Hayward Joyce, Vicar of Harrow; Lieutenant-General Logan, C.B., 5 Philbeach Gardens (late commanding 57th Regiment, West Middlesex); Colonel Nassau Lees, 115 Piccadilly; Dr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., Carlton Club; by whom contributions will be thankfully received.

3RD BRIGADE, NORTH IRISH DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY, Letterkenny.—WANTED, for above Brigade, a PAY-MASTER-SERJEANT, who thoroughly understands the duty. A man who can play First Cornet in the Band preferred.—Apply to the ADJUTANT for particulars.

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A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ENGINEER STUDENTS to fill 20 vacancies, and for not more than Three Students in Naval Construction will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, not more than 16 years of age, on January 1, 1884.

Candidates for the Two Services will undergo the same Examination, and the Studentships in Naval Construction will be offered to the most successful Candidates in order of merit.

For revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,

By Command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 10, 1884.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
December 13, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill Thirteen Vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 4, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY offers a most COMFORTABLE HOME to TWO SISTERS, or FRIENDS, with Education at a First-class High School in the town. Special advantages to parents going abroad. References kindly permitted to Rev. Canon Wilberforce and Rev. J. Haigh.—Address, Mrs. R. SHARPE, 1 Lower Prospect Place, Southampton.

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Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
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Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
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Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rü'esheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

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RESULTS FOR 1883.

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ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-SIX in 1883, viz.:—

WOOLWICH.

Name.	Marks.
	8139
Pert	6174
Sclater	5847
Biddulph	5083
Rougemont	4978
Thompson	

i.e., Five out of Nine sent up.

SANDHURST.
(July.)

	6307
Vaughan	5694
M'Kerrell	4953
Viscount Garmoyle	4781
Bates	4685
Hall	4538
Blackburn	4523
Ramsay	4444
Tucker	4435
Peach	4182
Hogg	3531
Edwardes†	4417
Murray‡*	4200
Battye*	3181
Stuart*	3349
Dennys*	3308
Davies*	2820
Morrogh*	

(December.)

Goodenough	2nd	6260
Davies	7th	5860
Thompson	20th	5451
M'Farlane	21st	5418
Edwards	25th	5277
Trevor	77th	4561
Spencer	86th	4502
Ewart	106th	4327
Leetham(1)	6th	4794
Martin(1)	13th	4189
Mansfield(2)	5th	4515
Hutt(3)	11th	4709
Walker†	6th	2059

(1) Cavalry. (2) West Indian. (3) University.
* Qualified as Militia Officer. † Hon. India Cadet.
‡ Refused West India Regiment.

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Bromley-Davenport	2300
Stirling	2240
Somervell	2197
Barrett	2074

Being all sent up.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Thirteen passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-one officers have obtained commissions in 1883, particulars of which have been already published.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

Places taken:—FIRST, Sandhurst and Militia Competitive; SECOND, Woolwich and Staff College.

NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 15, 1884.

WOOLWICH and SANDHURST.

At the Examination held in December for Entrance to the above, FOURTEEN Pupils were sent up by Mr. NORTHCOTT, of whom TEN were Successful:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Cadetships.	Marks
40	Frederick Potts	Woolwich	4382
5	Edward W. D. Baird	Cavalry	4807
6	Henry Nugent Head	Univ'rsity	5331
8	E. S. Douglas-Pennant	Cavalry	4434
8	Alfred R. Ditmas	Queen's Ind.	1992
35	Herbert F. Woodgate	Infantry	5177
39	W. R. L. Goldie-Scot	Infantry	5121
47	Hugh N. Waymouth	Infantry	4911
53	Rowan H. Lee-Warner	Infantry	4767
—	Carleton Logan	Militia	1444

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, W.

NEW TERM begins JANUARY 14th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,—
Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. W. S. Carey.

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At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-SEVEN COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SEVENTY-ONE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

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At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FOUR Candidates, out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S establishment, were successful:—Mr. W. Keates (passed 12th—first attempt—with 1,846 marks); Mr. L. W. Pease (1,725 marks); Mr. W. R. Inglis (1,715 marks); Mr. C. S. Evans-Lombe (1,705 marks).

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MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

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ON November 25 last, Major-General Gordon ("Chinese") drew up a "Memorandum on the present state of affairs in Egypt, consequent upon the defeat of Colonel Hicks's army," which was published in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of December 1, 1883. In that paper, which we commend to the attention of our readers and the public, the fall of Khartoum was indicated as likely if the Mahdi advanced, and it was pointed out that with Khartoum would fall Senaer and the provinces south-east and south-west, with all their garrisons; that the revenues of those provinces would cease, and all the expenses of government, &c., fall on Egypt Proper. Up to the time of writing, the Mahdi has not advanced, some of the garrisons of the posts south of it have effected a junction with the defenders of the city, and the conditions dealt with by General Gordon have not actually arisen. But the British Government have, nevertheless, resolved that Khartoum must fall at the sound of their trumpet, and in defiance, as it seems to us, of all political and strategical considerations and exigencies, certainly in direct antagonism to General Gordon, who, as a soldier, as an engineer, as a Governor of the very territory in which we are concerned, pointed out that "if Khartoum were abandoned or taken, there would be no object in defending any position south of Assouan, more especially as the Nubian and Bahhuda Deserts lie between that town and Khartoum," they have, it is said, determined on taking a position at Wady Halfa, on the Second Cataract, which is as bad a compromise as could be well imagined; and on ordering the unfortunate officer of the Khedive who commands at Khartoum to evacuate that city (for such it is, of the African type), and thereby rouse to active opposition to the retreat all the hordes which are in possession of the country between the White Nile and the Red Sea. Not to speak of the vast region and of the garrisons which would thus be abandoned, there is the difficulty, as we believe insuperable now, of drawing away the troops of Khartoum in such a way as to cover the fugitive population. Whatever may be the result, there can be not the smallest foundation for the assertion that the Government could not have saved Khartoum, even if it proved they could not save it now. If, on the news of Hicks Pasha's defeat, orders had been sent to India to send the 6,000 Native Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry, and the Aden troops available to land at Kosseir and march across to Keneh (eight marches), on the Nile, below Assouan, all the Gendarmerie and the Army under Evelyn Wood could have been sent on with the utmost security to Berber, on the bend of the Nile south of the Cataracts, below Wady Halfa, to open communications with Khartoum, and ere this day the city would not only have been saved, but have been a base of operations against the Madhi and his rebels. Baker's project of a march from Massowah direct on Khartoum, with the Abyssinians on the left flank, may have been more difficult, but it certainly would have been very effective; and that officer, bold and cautious as he has proved himself to be on the spot, and full of information, would not have proposed the operation had he doubted its success. The relief of Sinkat, however, could not, it seems, be tried with the means at his disposal, and far less could he march to relieve Khartoum; but is it not incredible that no policy could be formulated, either of fighting or flying, as soon as Hicks Pasha's force was annihilated? The Egyptians had a policy, indeed. They were all for saving the Soudan, and fighting for it as well as they could; and when the loyal and able men we had with such delight installed as Ministers were ordered to abandon the Soudan, and hand over the great Nile provinces to slavery and barbarism, they resigned. The Mahdi, meantime, gives us every chance. He certainly takes a leaf out of our book, and likes plenty of time to deliberate. Meantime, in London especially, there is an astounding clamour in the Press. "Let the Government be firm and energetic," exclaims every organ, with a voice worth listening to, or not. But how the firmness and energy are to be displayed are points on which the organs differ immensely. "Seize on Egypt at once," cries one, "and put Englishmen in all offices, under a British Dictator at Cairo, and all will be well!" "Establish a Protectorate, but do not annex," says another. "Keep Khartoum, and drop the Soudan like a hot potato, we beg of you!" shouts one. "Drop Khartoum and fortify Berber," suggests another. "Send Indian troops *instanter!*" "No; ask the Turks to do the work!" "Whatever you do, keep the Turks out!" "Keep Clifford quiet." "Make Clifford Lloyd and Baring absolute." "Restore Ismail." "Do not think of Ismail or Halim, whatever you do." "Tewfik is weak and unfit to govern." "Tewfik is insolent, and displays extraordinary resolution." But the general consensus is that Mr. Gladstone ought to declare that the British Army is to remain in Egypt for an indefinite period, and that no foreign Power will be allowed to interfere in the administration or settlement of the country. Meantime, the Khedive and the Ministers declare they will not consent to abandon the Soudan, and that they will hand over the administration to our representatives. "Capital!" cry the capitalists. "We will then have Egypt in our pockets, and Egypt will pay the cost of the Army, and the Bondholders will be secured." But is that so very certain? And are public faith and honour to be sacrificed to expediency, if the expediency be demonstrable or probable? Is England to lose her proud place as the Standard-bearer of Right among the Nations? Shall her voice be choked in her throat, if some great Power, with the precedent of Egypt, declares it is expedient to annex some European kingdom close to our shores? Has any one calculated the loss and the drain of life and money in guarding summer and winter some fancy frontier, across a fancy Egypt, from the Red Sea and across the Nile to the Libyan mountain ranges? Is it an undertaking to be accepted with gaiety to deal with the Arabs, the Berbers, the Soudanees, for our escape from the Upper Nile, and then to create an Anglo-African empire in the north, just as we have discovered that the idea is impracticable in the south of the Dark Continent? Surely, England is bound by the trust she has assumed to protect the Khedive, instead of counselling him to surrender the regions where his ancestors had introduced some show of civilisation and government, and had all but extinguished the slave-trade? To say she cannot fight the Mahdi—the Power that was ready to fight Russia "with or without allies" in 1870, that marched on Coomassie and Magdala—is preposterous. Egypt is its base, and the sea its highway, and there is only one impediment,—the price to be paid for redeeming our honour and our good name, and restoring our prestige to the operation. When that is done, and Egypt Proper is secure for taxpaying purposes, then let us march out, bag and baggage, in the full assurance that no one will venture to take the vacant place against our will.

WHEN the Unification system was first introduced into the Army Medical Department, Army Doctors were called upon to perform the duties of storekeepers, purveyors, &c. Of course, the Doctors protested against the imposition upon them of duties which they very properly considered both undignified and unprofessional. For a considerable time their complaints were unheeded, and it was not until this feeling of indignation became so pronounced as to debar candidates from coming forward for commissions in the Department, that an effort was made to relieve them of the work formerly carried out by the Purveyors' Branch. When the Director-General did take the matter up, it was in no uncertain spirit. He wrote a minute on the subject, couched in language of a most condemnatory nature. This minute has been not inaptly designated the charter of the Army Medical Department. The following extract may be quoted as evidence of the extent to which feeling was allowed to run at the time in Whitehall Yard:—"In accordance with Clause 44 of Army Circulars, 1873, the medical officer in charge of each station hospital took over the hospital equipment and stores, and became responsible for their safe custody, as well as for the rendering of hospital accounts, stoppages, &c. The clerical duties and responsibilities connected with the charge of equipment, dieting, &c., have been found to be so heavy, and to occupy so much of his time, that the performance of his duty as a medical officer is almost, if not altogether impossible. The natural consequence of such a condition of things is that at all the important station hospitals the services of one medical officer (the senior) are lost to the public, as far as his profession is concerned. It will not be difficult to understand that if the medical officer is to receive and take charge of stores, &c., deficiencies in which entail pecuniary loss to him, and at the same time to take charge of sick and wounded, loss of whom does not affect him financially, he is placed in a difficult position, for if his time is taken up in watching over the safe custody of the hospital equipment and in the preparation and rendering of accounts, cooking of diets, and the various duties required of him by Clause 44, he cannot devote his attention to the sick." It will be admitted that this is very clear and forcible language for a prominent official to address to the Secretary of State for War. The remedy proposed by the Director-General was to increase the number of the Army Hospital Corps, and to hand over the storekeeping and purveying duties to them; "and thus,"—we again quote the Director-General,—"release medical officers from a duty which they are not intended to perform, and allow them to revert to their legitimate duties." Now, we consider that every word the Director-General wrote was perfectly fair argument, and the strict, literal truth. His views were thoroughly in accord with those of thinking soldiers. It was unquestionably derogatory to professional men that they should be removed from their legitimate duties, and converted into indifferent quartermasters; called upon, in fact, to discharge duties little more important than those of chemists' assistants. But, strange to say, within a few weeks of his penning the crushing minute from which we have quoted, this same Director-General proposed that the members of his staff should once more be taken from their professional work, and turned into commanders of men. To us, it seems that the disciplinary duties now imposed upon the Army doctor are as unprofessional as those of storekeepers and purveyors,—nay, more so. Whilst we should be the first to strenuously oppose any attempt that might be made to again lower the doctors' social and professional status, by converting him for the nonce into an indifferent sort of storekeeper or purveyor, we shall continue to condemn a system which requires him to discharge duties connected with the command, drill, and discipline of men, when he could be very much better employed in the particular sphere for which he has been specially trained. The doctor has so much to do in treating the sick, healing the wounded, studying his profession, and devising means for the prevention and spread of disease, that it is not fair either to him, his profession, or the State, which pays him highly as a professional man, to lower him in the eyes of the service, and render the organisation of his Department a byword throughout a noble profession.

THE position held by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh as an Admiral of the Royal Navy, as the late head of the Royal Naval Reserve, and last, but not least, as Master of the Trinity Board, has on many occasions induced his Royal Highness to take an interest in the well-being of the Mercantile Marine of this country, in the relation held by that service to the Royal Navy. His Royal Highness, not long since, spoke of the Naval Reserve as being composed of the pick of the Merchant Navy. This, of course, refers to seamen. We have from time to time advocated the desirability of a reform in the Board of Trade regulations with regard to the number of foreigners employed in our merchant ships, with a view to their reduction in numbers, so as to raise the status of the British seaman, and cause a larger and better supply to be depended on by the Royal Navy in times of need. There is, however, another class in the Mercantile Marine upon which the Navy, through the Reserve, is also in a measure supposed to depend, and that is the class of apprentices who are embryo officers, and from whose ranks the Midshipmen of the Naval Reserve are recruited. By an Order in Council of October 15, 1872, a number of Midshipmen, not exceeding 200, were authorised to be added to the Naval Reserve from those lads who had been educated for a period of two years in the *Worcester* or *Conway*, training-ships, and had joined the Mercantile Marine. On quitting these training-ships, a fair knowledge of navigation has been instilled into the youngsters, who then, in order to complete their nautical education, are apprenticed to such shipowners as are prepared to receive them, and they go through the term of their apprenticeship in a sailing vessel. During this period, in order that they may be prepared to pass their first examination for second mate when the time comes, it is absolutely necessary that the knowledge gained in the training-ships should be kept up; and with other apprentices, who have not had the advantage of the training system, it is still more necessary that they should receive from the captains or officers of the ship a certain amount of instruction in navigation, as well as in seamanship, and the question is,—Do captains of ships interest themselves to see that this instruction is imparted? We fear that in very many cases little interest is shown, and that where real instruction takes place, it is the exception, and not the rule throughout the Merchant Service, for, though it may be attended to by a conscientious Captain here and there, it is rare to find the slightest attempt made to impart a knowledge of navigation to the apprentice, either in taking sights or working a day's work; there are many masters who do not recognise this as part of their duty, and if a youngster gains any insight at all into this important part of his profession, it is only through the kindly feeling of perhaps one of the junior officers. Not long ago, a passenger in a large sailing ship took compassion on one of the apprentices, and offered to teach him navigation, and on one occasion when it was the youngster's watch below, he took him to the cabin table to give him a lesson, but only once; he was told by the Captain that apprentices could not be brought in there, and so ended the philanthropic efforts of the passenger. Thus, although this young fellow might, the next voyage, be in the cabin in his own right as third mate, yet because he was an apprentice he could not be admitted even for half an hour to learn an important part of his profession. It is true that the indentures which bind the apprentice, after going through a preamble as to the duties expected from him, provide that, "in consideration whereof, the said master will, and shall, use all proper means to teach the said apprentice, or cause him to be taught, the business of a seaman," &c., but this clause is not sufficiently definite. The "business of a seaman" might well be interpreted a sufficient instruction in practical seamanship to create an A.B., and there end the obligation, ignoring the fact that the generality of apprentices do not enter simply to become able seamen, but officers, and that, therefore, they require an education distinct from that to be acquired before the mast; an instruction in navigation which will prepare them for the examination they will have to meet. So long as the terms of indentures remain as at present, so long may captains and owners feel that they are in no way bound to impart further instruction than they, for the most part, now do; but it is surely in the interests of the Merchant Service generally that the status of its rising officers should be improved, by altering the terms of indentures, was to provide for more certain instruction than apprentices at present receive. If smart and good officers are expected to be raised from apprentices, owners should be bound by the Board of Trade to compel their captains to give them instruction, not only in seamanship, but in navigation, the use of the sextant, and of charts; and entries should be made in the ship's log of the number of hours per week given to each apprentice. Failing this, without just cause, the apprentice should have grounds for damages on his return to England. If masters of vessels realised that any failure on their part to insure necessary instruction would subject them to a fine, or, at least, to a misunderstanding with their owners, the present happy-go-lucky state of things would soon be altered for the better; and aspirants for the Royal Naval Reserve would have better opportunities of keeping up or increasing their knowledge in navigation, after quitting the training ships, than they have at present.

Captain John F. G. Grant, R.N., has been selected by the Admiralty to relieve Captain Barnardiston as Senior Naval Officer in charge of the dockyard establishment at Bermuda.

It would be more to the credit of Alderman Baker and his Portsmouth supporters if, instead of troubling the Admiralty about Seaman Endersby, and thus damaging the discipline of our Navy, he and they identified themselves with the learned Recorder of that borough, and made the Contagious Diseases question the theme for discussion and legislation. The Recorder, in his opening speech on Monday last, remarked on the fearful effect of the suspension of the Act, and the vile degradation of the female portion of the town, extending itself even to those of minor age, as well as the misery which it must entail on both sexes. In fact, Portsmouth can boast of having reached a stage in this disease even worse than that which existed before the introduction of the Act. It is discreditable to find, in our largest arsenal, a citizen, holding a foremost position among his townsmen, agitating for measures which can only increase the insubordination now, unfortunately, so prevalent in our Fleet; while the lives of the present generation of seamen and those of their future offspring may be ruined by disease because Radical politicians have not the honesty to oppose the false sentimentality of their Parliamentary gods. By the action of this alderman and others, such mutinous rascals as Endersby and Price appear as martyrs, when they were only rewarded according to their deeds, and deserved the lash in addition to what they received. If the discipline of the Navy is to be subject to the will and caprice of seaport shopkeepers, our Admirals and Captains had better resign their appointments, than allow a noble profession to be ruled by the mob. We know that all who imitate Price and Endersby will find members of courts-martial acting justly, and in the interests of the service, without being deterred by political agitators.

While advocating the adoption of a general mess throughout the Naval service, we must protest against overcrowding mess places, such as we observe in the new pattern sloops (lately termed corvettes), of the *Satellite* class. Their wardroom is similar in size to that of the *Osprey* class, and intended to hold eight officers; but there being no gunroom, six officers of that rank increases the number of human beings to fourteen; a species of "crowding" which, during the long voyages for which the Pacific is famous, does not tend to equability of temperament. We, therefore, hope that the Admiralty will cause better arrangements to be made in vessels of this class now in course of preparation.

What is a "Vice-Admiral of the Coast?" This subject is about to be elucidated by Sir Sherston Baker, Barrister-at-Law. The work has the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have subscribed to it. Intending subscribers should communicate with the author at Library Chambers, Temple.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell and Staff left England on Wednesday in the P. and O. steamer *Siam*, for Hong Kong, where he is expected to arrive about March 3.

The Admiralty are revising the code of instructions for the prevention of fires in her Majesty's Dockyards. Their Lordships were recently forced to inquire "whether during the dinner hour the workshops are closed and the fires put out, or whether the shops are left open, and men told off to remain in charge." We wonder how private firms would carry on business under such administration.

We hear that since the recent change in the command of the *Superb*, the comfort of all on board has been materially reduced. We thought the *Iron Duke* episode would have been warning enough, but Captain Cleveland appears to be of a different opinion.

In selecting Captain Drummond to relieve Captain Fane in the command of the *Tenedos*, the Admiralty have chosen an officer eminently fitted for the delicate service on which the *Tenedos* is employed in watching our fishery interests on the coast of Newfoundland.

The policy of Lord Clarendon towards Portugal during the height of the slave trade, 1850-3, appears to be fast becoming a matter of history, and more especially as regards our control over that portion of the West Coast of Africa lying between 5 deg. 12 min. and 8 deg. south latitude, and which our distinguished Commanders on that station so faithfully carried out. Is the good work done by Hotham, Bruce, Eardley-Wilmot, and their gallant captains to be forgotten, and consigned to the shelves in Downing Street and the British Museum, because a Radical Government some 30 years after have not the courage to still deny to Portugal what Palmerston and his noble colleague at the Foreign Office so persistently withheld, and which that nation would never be able to administer, even were she aided in her occupation of the territory? We trust that the hand of the Government will be forced, when Parliament meets, by those gentlemen who last session so openly spoke in favour of our maintaining the right of unrestricted intercourse with the natives of the territory between the afore-mentioned parallels, as the interests of our commerce render the same imperative.

An enthusiastic and, we imagine, a greatly enamoured lady, writing to a weekly "gossip" from Nice, says,—"Captain Potter" (U.S. flagship *Lancaster*) "is the handsomest man ever was seen, and if the officers only fight as well as they dance, we should have to look out for ourselves, if we were at war with the United States."

Captain F. G. D. Bedford, R.N., has issued a "Sailor's Handbook," which, from its comprehensiveness, should find a place on board every ship and in every officer's library, whatever service the ship or the officer may be on. The work is as valuable to the merchant seaman as it is to the Naval officer. As Captain Bedford most justly remarks in his preface, "When about to leave one port for another, there are many questions which present themselves to a sailor, and which may be briefly and comprehensively summed up under these two headings, viz.:—(1), How to make the voyage to the best advantage; and (2), what conveniences will be found on arrival!" Under the first of these Captain Bedford classes the length of passage, both in time and distance; and, considering the season of the year, gives the best track to be followed; the atmospherical changes the vessel may possibly have to pass through; the charts and books required; and the pilotage and anchorage of the port bound to. Under the second heading, we find information about the Consular authorities; the telegraphic, postal, steam, and other means of communication; the amount of fresh supplies and naval stores that can be procured, and the facilities for watering, coaling, docking, and making good such repairs as may be needed. Many of these facts could, of course, be obtained from the Admiralty charts and sailing directions, but there has been a great want felt for many years of a summary of this information in a form ready to hand and eye. Captain Bedford's "Handbook" is, however, much more than a summary of these authorities. He has collected most valuable information from reliable sources, and in so doing, has been assisted by many of his brother-officers, and has also had the eminent co-operation of Commander T. A. Hull, R.N. This officer has drawn up concise sailing directions for each section of the work, seven in number, commencing with North America, and ending with the Pacific. Captain G. R. Noel, R.N., has also undertaken the compilation of the list of foreign ships-of-war, given at the end of the book. This table, or series of tables, we should say, will be found most reliable. Taking the French and English Navies for comparison, we find that France possesses 77 armoured ships, of 415,930 tons, and that England possesses 67 armoured ships, of 450,509 tons. It is surely time, therefore, that the Admiralty did commence "to move quickly" in the building line. We can strongly recommend this most useful handbook to the notice of all Naval men. It is of handy size, and very well got-up by the publishers, Messrs. Griffin and Co., of Portsmouth.

Three German squadrons will be commissioned for a term of five months in the course of the coming spring. The first or heavy division will be composed of four ironclads of the *Sachsen* class and a despatch-boat. The second or light division will consist of four ironclad gunboats of the *Wespe* type, and the third division will be formed of torpedo-boats only.

Admiral Courbet speaks very highly of the way in which the Foreign Legion behaved at the capture of Sontay. The men fought, he says, in the most gallant fashion, exhibiting remarkable solidity and the utmost devotion for the adoptive country. We believe that the privates in this corps are usually considered rather a rough lot, but that does not render them unfit for hard work. The Legion, which was created when Louis Philippe was King, earned the gratitude of France by aiding her to conquer Algeria, in which colony it is permanently stationed. It served during the siege of Sebastopol with so much credit, that when the Crimean War was over, Marshal Vaillant, who was then Minister of War, ordered the formation of two Foreign Regiments. In 1861, one of these regiments was suppressed, and the name of Legion has stuck to the one which remains, just as the Algerian skirmishers are called Turcos in unofficial language. The Legion also served in Mexico, and it is a very handy corps for any foreign expedition.

The *Gartenlaube* of last month (a German magazine, published in Leipzig) contains an article by the master of a brigantine called the *Mataram*, relating a wonderful story of piracy in the Chinese Seas. The *Mataram* sailed from Hong Kong for Amoy, under the Dutch flag. Among the crew were over a dozen European seamen, besides Chinamen. The *Mataram* is at one place boarded by "about 12 Chinese pirates." They take the ship and cargo, and allow the master to get off with his boat. After many days of storm and suffering, he reaches Singh Island, near Hong Kong. He offered no resistance to the pirates. Having gone ashore to lay his case before the Consul, he is informed that he will be introduced to the English Commodore and the American Admiral next day. He is then informed that the gunboat *Swift* is in Swatow, and is ordered to that port, which he reaches, and then leaves on board the *Swift* for Pratar Island. He next describes the hurry of the *Swift*, how they only had one hour on shore, where he picked up some of his things and others belonging to his vessel, and then leaves again with the *Swift*. His vessel has in the meantime been picked up by another ship, and is duly delivered over to him. He finishes up his narrative by saying:—"What a pity no Dutch man-of-war was there, otherwise the robbers would not have escaped punishment! The conduct of the *Swift* can only assist the pirates, and therefore I do not consider it wrong to say that the next vessel that should be plundered by the Chinese ought to be an English ship." The Chinese, however, know better than to tackle an English craft manned by a dozen British seamen.

From Copenhagen, we are informed that the Danish Government has decided to proceed this month with the armour-plate trials ordered last year. It is said that the French Creuzot Works, unable to get their trial steel-plate ready in time, has asked for delay, but that the Danish authorities have decided to proceed with the trials, and have informed the Messrs. Schneider that unless their plate is forthwith delivered, they will be excluded from the competition. This shows that even in Denmark no great opinion is held of solid steel armour. Indeed, it is only in France that it is used, and then only under water, and merely to encourage native industry.

A distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sir R. Bright, K.C.B., who recently relinquished the command of the Meerut Division.

The approximate number of troops taking part in the manœuvres which commenced at Meean Meer on Saturday last is 6,500. The Cavalry Brigade, consisting of K-B, Royal Horse Artillery, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), 8th Hussars, and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is under the command of Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie. The 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry and the 19th and 24th Punjab N.I., is under command of Colonel P. Story, 1st Goorkhas; and the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 30th Regiment, 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, and 22nd Punjab N.I., and the 4th Goorkhas, under Colonel G. B. Wolseley, A.D.C.

A good-service pension has been conferred upon Colonel Sir Charles M. MacGregor, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General in India. The following is the official record of Colonel (local Major-General) MacGregor's war services:—Indian Mutiny, 1857-58-59.—Actions of Narnaul, Gangiri, Pettiala, and Mainpuri; siege and capture of Lucknow; operations in Oudh; actions of Barra, Nawabganj, Dariabad, and Bhamorighat (wounded); passage of the Gogra; actions of Viziragaon, Machligaon, Kamdakot, Maharajpore (wounded), Serwaghat (wounded), and Pachgaon (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). China War, 1860.—Action of Sinho (twice wounded); surrender of Pekin (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, brevet of Major). Bhootan Campaign, 1864-66.—Actions of Dalimkot (wounded), Chamorchi, Bala (wounded), and Nagola (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel). Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68.—Action of Aragi; capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, medal). Afghan War, 1878-79-80.—Operations in the Bazaar and Jellalabad Valleys; action of Charasiah; capture of Kabul; operations round Kabul; recovery of guns near Kila Kasi; in command of 3rd Infantry Brigade, on the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, and in the battle of September 1; in command of the Murree Field Force in the operations against the Murrees (mentioned in despatches, medal with three clasps and bronze star; C.B., K.C.B.)

The French Army for 1884 is to consist of 518,642 men, out of which must be taken 26,726 Gendarmes. The conscription for this year will furnish 161,631 recruits,—101,604 for the Infantry, 28,000 for the Artillery, 17,000 for the Cavalry, &c. The probability is that a Colonial Corps will be almost immediately created, with the consent of Parliament, so that the Government may always have in hand a force of 10,000 men for expeditionary purposes.

The unhappy "incompatibilities" which exist between the Red Prince and the Princess his wife, who is mother of the Duchess of Connaught, have been exercising the Berlin gossips and causing excitement in high places, but we believe the reports which have appeared in print are exaggerated.

The Minister of Education has moved in the South-Australian Assembly that, in order to encourage the breeding of horses in South Australia and their shipment from Port Darwin for the remount service in India, 99 years' leases of areas not exceeding 5,000 square miles of land south of the 26th parallel of latitude, and 10,000 square miles north of that latitude, be granted to any company whose *bona fides* should be satisfactory to the Government. He explained that lately a number of gentlemen had proposed to enter upon a scheme for breeding horses for India, and wrote to the Government upon the matter. They intended to form a company composed of Australians and Indians, that company to make direct overtures to the Indian Government to secure the right of supplying at any rate the major portion of the remounts required for the Indian service. The proposal underwent considerable discussion, but no decision was arrived at.

We believe that, as far as the rank and file were concerned, the appeal made by the French Government for volunteers to go to Tonquin fell very flat; and the fact is, that there was no inducement held out for men to go. The French soldier, being forced to serve, waits with impatience for the hour of his liberation to arrive, and it is very rare for a man to remain with his corps a day beyond his legal period. We see that the *Progrès Militaire* speaks of detachments of volunteers on their way to Tonquin, but these volunteers seem to have been drawn by lot. The *Progrès*, criticising these detachments, says:—"This raising of twelve men per Infantry regiment has permitted one to form some idea of what the mobilisation of a whole regiment would be in the way of equipment. The men left in campaigning uniform, without rations or ammunition, and yet their knapsacks and *musettes* were so stuffed with necessaries, linen, &c., that it would have been impossible for them to have carried a reserve of rations or cartridges, or even to fire a shot, encumbered as they were. We saw some men carrying a pair of red breeches under the arm (we hope a reserve pair)." The *Progrès* recommends some modifications. It thinks that no man should carry more than two shirts, that gloves should be done away with, and that buttons which do not require to be polished should be adopted.

The *Globe* of January 17 remarks that the views of the Commanding Officers outside the Metropolitan districts have yet to be taken on the question concerning which opinion was about equally divided at the conference of the Volunteer Metropolitan Commanding Officers at Pall Mall,—viz., that there should be several small and local, instead of one large and general Volunteer Review at Easter. Now, we believe the Horse Guards, or more properly the War Office, are putting out their fingers very decidedly, in order to get hold of the Volunteers, and appropriate them as a tangible part and portion of the Military body-politic of the kingdom, and that the action of conferences of Volunteer Commanding Officers, except as boards of advisers with purely consultative faculties, is likely to be greatly constrained. Last week there was a preliminary meeting of officers, after which Lord Ranelagh had an interview with General Higginson as the officer commanding the Home District, but failed to obtain any recognition of his delegation or of his representative character from that cautious and courteous officer. A reference to the Duke of Cambridge was not more successful, and the Horse Guards showed just the tip of an iron finger through a rent in the velvet glove with which they have hitherto generally stroked the purring Volunteer. But the cat may have claws, and may resent the touch of the cold steel on its back. It is a matter for very delicate handling, but no one can question, we think, the soundness of the views of the authorities at Pall Mall. There may be some soreness at the assumption of authority, and there may even be some friction and a little temper in the course of the operation; but if the Volunteers are to become body and soul, military and national, they must part with just so much of their voluntary principle as will enable them to render the service their magnificent organisation could give as an integral part of the Army available for the defence of the country; and they have shown enough of patriotism, spirit, and discipline in the past to induce us to think they will not shirk the sacrifice which every good citizen must make of some of his free-will.

The use of German moss litter as bedding for horses appears to be rapidly extending on the Continent, both in civil and military stables, in consequence of the advantages it possesses over straw or any other material yet tried. In a recent issue of the *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Artillerie und Genie*, we observe that it has been tried very severely in a Swiss cavalry regiment, and the trial has been considered so satisfactory, from sanitary and economical points of view, that it is to be continued on a very large scale. The beneficial effect on the hoofs was particularly marked.

Simultaneously with the announcement that three officers have been lent at pretty high rates of interest to the Egyptian Government, there appears the statement that 1,500 Egyptian Government employés are to be suppressed. It will need great patriotism and enlightenment to induce these wretched starvelings to regard with affection this rule of the "sole control" in their own country, and to welcome the reform to their warm hearts or empty bellies with open arms.

It appears from the French papers that during the recent fighting in Tonquin, not only the Foreign Legion, but the Algerian sharpshooters, or Turcos, greatly distinguished themselves, the latter exhibiting too much impetuosity in quest of the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, and suffering heavily. It is asked on all sides why the French Government does not make the most of the Natives in North Africa? Here is what an old officer writes, in a letter, dated from Algiers, on January 4:—"You know what intrepid soldiers the Turcos are. There are nearly three millions of Arabs in Algeria, who represent at the least 150,000 valid men, warriors at heart. Why not utilise them? Our Army would at once be increased, and by what men! Nothing stops them. Never has a Turco fled before the enemy. It is really to be regretted that, seeing all the services they have rendered, only four regiments of Turcos have been created. They might be kept in garrison in the south of France, where they would quickly become initiated into our civilisation. Haste must be made to augment these regiments, especially as a universal conflagration may break out at any moment. It must not be forgotten that there are 150,000 men who, utilised in time of war, would render France two great services,—First, they would help to defeat the enemy; second, they would reassure the mother-country against an insurrection in Algeria." Père Bugeaud, as the old Marshal was familiarly called, was greatly in favour of raising Arab regiments, because the Arabs are soldiers at a very early age, and serve until they are very old. However, succeeding French Governments have always avoided arming many of them, rather doubting their affection. The Turcos, by the way, were created by Marshal Soult.

A combined percussion and time-fuze for common and shrapnel shell, the invention of a German artillery officer, Captain Hofmann, is being tried at the Tegel range, near Berlin, by the Artillery Commission. As the fuze is of a very simple construction and readily adjustable, it is probable that a large number will be issued to several batteries for a more extensive trial.

The French, who already had a school at St. Maixent for preparing non-commissioned officers of infantry for commissions in that arm, and a similar school for the cavalry at Saumur, have now opened a third school at Versailles for artillery and engineers. The non-commissioned officers remain a year at these establishments, at the expiration of which period they have to pass an examination, which decides whether they shall receive a commission or be sent back to their corps.

The following appears in the *Canada Militia Gazette*:—"The formation of three Schools of Infantry having been authorised, the requisite number of Militiamen will be enrolled, and formed into one corps, to be known as the 'Infantry School Corps.' The following officers are appointed to the corps:—Lieutenant-Colonels G. J. Maunsell, from Deputy-Adjutant-General Military District No. 4; G. D'O. d'Orsonnens, from Brigade-Major 7th and 8th Brigade Divisions, Quebec; and W. D. Otter, from 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. To be Captains: Majors W. D. Gordon, from 14th Battalion; B. H. Vidal, from 12th Battalion; and Captain and Major H. Smith, from Adjutant 40th Battalion. To be Lieutenants: Captain C. J. Coursol, from 65th Battalion; Lieutenants H. C. Freer (R.M.C.), her Majesty's South Staffordshire Regiment; J. W. Sears (R.M.C.), Lieutenant her Majesty's South Staffordshire Regiment; D. D. Young; T. D. R. Hemming; and R. L. Wadmore. The Infantry Schools will be established as follows, until further orders:—At Fredericton, N.B., for the Maritime Provinces, under Colonel Maunsell, Commandant. At St. John's, Quebec, for the Province of Quebec, under Colonel d'Orsonnens, Commandant. At Toronto, Ontario, for the Province of Ontario, under Colonel Otter, Commandant.

We are informed that in many regiments in India, the new regulations about mess entertainments are virtually a dead-letter. Commanding officers will not enforce them, and generals commanding districts do not choose to interfere. In some regiments, mess entertainments are given exactly as before; in others, the rules are evaded by various subterfuges; in only a few cases is the spirit as well as the letter of the order acted up to. We cannot think that commanding officers who sanction these proceedings are justified in their action. It is better, far better, that even unpopular regulations should be strictly carried out, than that authority should be openly set at defiance. It is not for commanding officers to say when superior orders are to be obeyed, and when they are to be evaded. It is clearly their duty at all times to support authority with the loyal determination to show their juniors an example of obedience. For our own part, we have always been of opinion that there was much to be said in favour of the official regulations of mess entertainments. It is said that poor men ought not to enter the Army. Yet poor men do enter the Army in large numbers, and it is necessary to recognise the fact, and protect them even, it may be, against their own wish to incur debt. It is an error to suppose that real hospitality will be checked by the new rules. Those who can afford to entertain, and desire to do so, may still invite their friends to mess as often as they please. Those who cannot afford to entertain even on a small scale are no longer compelled to do so. The essence of true hospitality is that it should be voluntary; yet it is notorious that under the old system many officers subscribed to entertainments only because public opinion in the regiment compelled them to do so. Any attempt to interfere with the right of officers to show individual hospitality to their private friends we should certainly deprecate. There is, however, no intention to do this. Balls and dinner parties and other entertainments can still be given under certain well-defined conditions, which preclude the possibility of their becoming a tax on those who cannot afford to pay for them. The new rules are intended to strike a blow at all official entertainments, at the system of "mess guests," and at balls and parties given by the regiment as a body, from which the senior officers were wont to derive the chief credit, while the younger officers were compelled to share the expense. We believe that when the new rules are properly understood, and if they receive a fair trial, they will be generally appreciated by officers, who will be glad to be relieved from the burden of showing and accepting hospitality of the compulsory, official, and formal nature, to which we have alluded above.

The *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers* advocates the creation of subterranean railways for strategical purposes; underground lines, for example, between Calais and Verdun, Nantes and Toul, La Rochelle and Belfort; and the writer thinks that such railways would pay in time of peace. "If," he says, "before the war of 1870, three underground railways had had for termini Metz, Strasburg, and Belfort at one end, and Calais, Nantes, and La Rochelle on the other, the French Army, transported by these three lines at the rate of 450 trains a day, would have surprised the German Army before its formation as early as July 22." In fact, the *Bulletin* has much to say in favour of these lines, in which we shall not believe till we see them at work. It scouts the idea of the Germans being able to damage them by means of borings and dynamite, for a dynamite petard of 20lb. would not bring down more masonry, earth, &c., than could be cleared away in an hour. But perhaps it will be time to discuss this matter when the Channel Tunnel is made and turns out a success. We have heard of Frenchmen proposing to bore all the way to Berlin.

The *Globe* of last night speaks of the gallant officer who is in command at Khartoum as "a British officer." Colonel Coëtlogon is not in the British service. It was made a *sine quâ non* by our Government that the Englishmen selected by Baker Pasha for the Soudan Army should not be in the service, not even half-pay officers were to be taken. Colonel Coëtlogon is in the service of Egypt. Our contemporary also speaks of "the British Consul at Khartoum." There is no such official there. Mr. Mieville was named for the post of Consul there, but he did not join, and is now doing good work at the Foreign Office.

The strategic railway extending along the German coast from Hadersleben to Memel is progressing rapidly. On the 22nd ult., the line from Wismar to Doberan and Rostock was opened, and the portion from Rostock to Stralsund, *viâ* Ribnitz and Damgarten, will now be taken in hand. When this line is finished, it will be possible to transport troops and war material along the Baltic coast from Jutland to the Russian frontier without interruption.

Our opposite neighbours appear to have no very clear view of the state of Tonquin or the intentions of the Chinese Government; the rumours upon this subject are most conflicting in the French Press. One day we are assured that China has no idea of fighting, and that the French will be allowed to have it all their own way without coming in contact with any of the Regulars of the Imperial Army. The next day we are treated to information of a very different character, and to such paragraphs as these:—"The capture of Sontay has excited a very hostile spirit in China, and has strengthened the hands of the war-party at Pekin, where serious preparations for war are being made. The attack upon Betang and other French military posts shows that the country is in a very disturbed and disaffected condition, and that the whole Delta is infested with pirates." Or this: "While the Chinese Government is negotiating in Europe, the Black Flags and the Annamites are laying waste Tonquin with fire and sword. The native governors driven from their posts have placed themselves at the head of the pirates, and are indulging in a guerilla war of a far more ferocious character than was ever waged before." The French, who complain that their influence does not extend ten miles from the river occupied by their gunboats, say that the pirates who are now desolating the Delta are the remnant of the force which escaped from Sontay, and that it will require a force of 20,000 men to settle the country. It may be taken as some proof that rough work is still anticipated, that numerous transports are being despatched to the scene of action. We regret to see that sad complaints have been made of some of the provisions furnished by the contractors for the troops, and that Admiral Peyron, the Minister of Marine, is going to summon a court of inquiry. It appears to be generally supposed that Admiral Courbet will attack Bacninh on the 19th, and so the probability is that he will not leave many laurels to be reaped by his successor, General Millot, who will have little to do but to pacify a conquered country,—an arduous, inglorious, and unpleasant job.

Although the principle of the magazine-rifle has been accepted for the German Army, no definite decision has as yet been arrived at as to the peculiar form of mechanism to be adopted. It is urged by many experienced officers that the calibre of the Mauser rifle (·45 in.) does not represent the lowest limit suitable for a military arm, and that the general introduction into the Army of the repeating-rifle should, therefore, be deferred until a smaller bore has been adopted. Among the latest models of magazine guns sent in to the German War Office for trial is one constructed by Messrs. Vormueller, Simson, and Luck, of Suhl, which is favourably spoken of in military circles. This arm belongs to that class of which the "Spencer" is the prototype, being fitted with a magazine in the butt, into which twelve cartridges can be inserted. Captain Zimbaluk, a Russian cavalry officer, has invented an apparatus which, when attached to the Berdan rifle, enables that rifle to be discharged fifteen to twenty times in a minute. General Gourko has expressed himself satisfied of the utility of this apparatus, and a considerable number has been ordered for experimental purposes.

The German Minister of War has issued an order to the effect that the Landsturm, or last reserves, of the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th Army Corps are to be provided with uniforms. The Landsturm has not seen active service since 1813, when it was founded, and the above order has, therefore, created some surprise. As the kit of the Regular Army would prove too cumbrous for these ancient warriors, they will be provided with summer uniforms made of ticking, and with blouses made of light cloth for the winter. In the place of the spiked helmet they will wear cloth caps, and they will be armed with the needle-gun and swords. Like our Volunteers, the Landsturm is only called into action in the event of an impending invasion by a foreign Power, and they would no doubt prove very serviceable for garrisoning fortresses, and thus replacing a large portion of the Regular Army.

A serious hardship has arisen as a result of the so-called amalgamation of the Line and Militia into Territorial Regiments. In order to put the matter plainly, we will take a case. Eight years ago, a Lieutenant A obtained his commission in a Line regiment, after passing a competitive examination at which four candidates presented themselves for every vacancy. On joining his regiment he was of course sent to recruits' drill, and was kept working at that and at sword exercise for about four and a half hours daily. As he was fond of his profession and showed intelligence, he was dismissed drill at the end of two months, and was considered very lucky to have got off so cheaply. His troubles, however, were by no means at an end. In rapid succession he was obliged, whether he liked it or not, to pass through courses in signalling, musketry, and field engineering, not to speak of a garrison class; and in due time he faced successfully the trying ordeal of the Staff College. Of course, the last was voluntary. When with his regiment, owing to the paucity of officers, he generally found himself on guard on court-martial duty, or on duty as regimental orderly officer almost daily, and this often in disagreeable and out-of-the-way places. At last, after eight years of this kind of thing, he joined the regimental depôt,—still a subaltern. And what did our hero find there? Why, that the subalterns of what was once the local Militia, but which has now developed into the third and fourth battalions of the regiment to which he has the honour to belong, are being promoted after serving for three trainings,—in fact, in plain English, after less than six months of actual service with the colours! As long as the Militia was entirely a separate service from the Line, any difference in seniority was of little consequence, as the officers of the two had nothing to do with each other. Now, however, matters are very different! During the annual training of the Militia regiments the officers belonging to them sit on district courts-martial, together with those of the Line, and it is consequently by no means impossible for Lieutenant A to find himself sitting as the junior member of a court-martial, along with Militia captains whose length of actual service, reckoned by months, hardly equals his own counted by years. But there is another aspect of the question which, although a sentimental one, is by no means unworthy of consideration. It is impossible for nine out of ten civilians to comprehend that there is any substantial difference between the second battalion and the third battalion of the same regiment. Consequently, if Captain Bluster, of the 3rd Battalion of the Heavilandshire Fusiliers, meets at the same festive board Lieutenant Mudcrusher, of the 2nd Battalion of the same gallant corps, he would, in nine cases out of ten, be considered to rank socially before the latter. Thus Line officers are constantly finding themselves ranking socially after men who were at school when they joined her Majesty's service, and who, unable or unwilling to enter any regular profession, content themselves with a month's soldiering annually. It may be all very well to say that this is an imaginary grievance. Nobody who has read the columns of announcements of births, deaths, and marriages in the *Times* during the last eight months can doubt that there are many officers of the Militia who are ready enough to assume the new titles of their regiments, altogether ignoring the battalion to which they belong, and hence allow themselves to be confused with their brethren of the Line. The fact that both Line and Militia will for the future wear identical uniforms will not tend to decrease the confusion. By the time that many of the subalterns of the Line have obtained their companies, their contemporaries in the Militia will in many cases be aspiring to field-rank, and thus the officers of the Regular Army will throughout their service be always liable to be serving with, and junior to, men possessing not one-half their professional knowledge. There are several points in connection with the new scheme which have hardly received the amount of attention they deserve.

The study of the Russian language by officers of the German Army has always been encouraged by the German Minister of War; but as a knowledge of the same does not offer many advantages from a social point of view, and is, moreover, very difficult to acquire, it has been mastered by only a comparatively small number of officers. Within the last six months, however, a great change has taken place in this direction, as the junior officers of several regiments are now studying the Russian tongue *in corpore*. It is by apparently insignificant circumstances such as these that the German public is reminded of the great impending struggle, and of the quarter in which the outbreak is to be expected. Some importance may be attached to the fact that the first to arrange regular classes for the study of the language in question were the officers of the Railway Regiment, which corps will have to perform very arduous duties in the event of a German invasion of Russia, as the railway gauge in the latter country is wider than that adopted by other nations on the continent of Europe. During the late Franco-German war, both French and German rolling stock was employed for the transport of German troops; but in Russia, it will only be possible to use wide-gauge carriages, &c. The Railway Regiment will have to find a remedy for this, and also to provide suitable engine-drivers, stokers, &c., from its ranks.

Permission has been given to Lieut.-Com. Chadwick, U.S.N., of the United States Legation, to visit Portsmouth dockyard, and to make special inquiries with reference to machine-guns.

We learn by telegram from India that Gen. Hill, with two mountain guns and some infantry, has advanced into the Akha country, and joined Major Beresford's advanced column. The march proves to be more difficult than was expected, owing to the thick jungle and the numerous ravines which intersect the path. The special correspondent of the *Englishman* states that some cases of cholera have occurred among the force.

"The Luxotype" is the rather infelicitous name of the very admirable invention patented by Messrs. Brown, Barnes, and Bell for the reproduction of photographs by the ordinary printing-press, without the intervention of draughtsman or engraver; and if all the work produced be as meritorious as that of the specimens which have been forwarded to us by the patentees, we have no hesitation in hailing the Luxotype as one of the most valuable and beautiful improvements introduced to the literary world for many years past. The illustrations are produced on metal blocks, solely by the action of light and chemicals, and the block is then used in the press in the ordinary way. The results are admirable. The precision and realism of the photograph are reproduced, with the addition of an artistic effect like that of a fine mezzotint, and the capabilities of reproduction are limited only by the power of the photographer himself. As we have already observed, the Luxotype patent contains one very important feature,—namely, that by the use of a peculiar process, blocks are made direct from the object, and can enable the artist to dispense with the services of the draughtsman or the engraver. This alone must be regarded as affording abundant evidence of the practical advantages to be obtained by the use of the process known as the Luxotype, a process whereby a photograph is used, instead of a drawing.

The Army.

5th Dragoon Guards. We understand it is likely that the steps in succession to Lieut.-Col. Truman, promoted into the 7th Dragoon Guards, will be given in the regiment, Major Kenyon-Stow becoming lieut.-col., Brevet Major Hemming, major, and Lieut. the Hon. K. D. Lawrence, capt.

6th Dragoon Guards. The regiment is taking part in the manœuvres at Meean Meer, which commences on the 12th inst.

7th Dragoon Guards. The head-quarters and service troops are timed to reach Bombay on the 26th inst. in H.M.S. Jumna, from Portsmouth, when the regiment will at once proceed to Mhow. The retirement of Major and Qrmr. Lewis with the rank of lieut.-col., after nearly 40 years' service in this regt., including the Cape War of 1848, foreign service in India, and the late Egyptian Campaign, has been marked by the presentation to him, on the part of a very considerable number of officers who had served in the regt., of a purse of over 150 sovereigns, and a handsome gong clock, surmounted by the Egyptian sphinx. We understand that Lieut.-Col. Lewis has been strongly recommended for one of the good-service pensions.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Lieut. Rhodes has been selected for an appointment in Egypt under Mr. Clifford Lloyd, on a salary of £500 per annum.

8th Hussars. The regiment is taking part in the manœuvres at Meean Meer, which commences on the 12th inst. Major Lushington proceeds home from India on 15 months' leave of absence.

10th Hussars. The regiment will leave Lucknow on the 28th inst., *en route* to England. Capt. Sandeman joins the School of Musketry on March 1.

13th Hussars. Lieut. Baden-Powell has been appointed Brigade-Major of Cavalry under the Duke of Connaught, at Meerut.

14th Hussars. Capt. Wynter has been granted leave from India to England for one year, on medical certificate.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. de Winton, lately employed on the Staff of the Marquis of Lorne in Canada, has been selected for the command of the batteries stationed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Lieut.-Col. W. Rooke, late in command of the Auxiliary Artillery of the Northern Division at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been ordered to embark for service at Barbadoes.

Major C. B. Wickham has been promoted to No. 8 Baty. 1st Brig. Scottish Division, vice Major C. W. Long, ordered home from India. The last-mentioned officer has been appointed to the Riding Establishment.

A correspondent writes :—"Consequent on the promotion of Capt. Baddeley, R.A., Commandant, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to a majority, he has vacated and proceeded to England. Major Baddeley has made over the charge of his battery to Lieut. Urquhart, R.A., Bolarum."

The Government of India have decided that the baggage mules of mountain batteries, British and native, shall belong to the Transport Department, as in the case of the batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force, the baggage mules of which are already borne on the rolls of the Transport Department. They are no longer to form part of the battery establishments. The number of mules per battery has been fixed at 76 and 48, for a British and native battery respectively.

Major J. L. Bell, commanding L Baty. 4th Brig., died at Mooltan on the 10th ult. Major Bell had been in bad health for some time past, and had only lately returned from six months' leave on medical certificate.

The *St. James's Gazette* says :—"One of our 'service' contemporaries recently informed us that 'a battery of Royal Artillery quartered in one of our principal southern fortresses was thirty-seven under its established strength.' This was told as being something unusual; but as a matter of fact it is no worse, or rather it is better, than the normal condition of most of the batteries. The establishment of every battery of garrison artillery is 109 gunners, exclusive of all officers and full non-commissioned officers, and each battery is bound, if possible, to complete itself up to that strength, so that pecuniary rewards are offered to non-commissioned officers and men to induce them to do so. How far is this accomplished? There are at present five batteries of Royal Artillery stationed at Portsmouth, which ought to show a strength of 545 gunners. But we happen to know that in these five batteries there is a deficiency of between 170 and 180 men. What is more, the five batteries have only fifty men, or one eleventh of their full number, actually available for mounting guard and similar duties. No wonder we hear that as a sufficient number of recruits cannot be obtained to complete the force up to its 'established' strength, that strength is to be brought down to the number that can be induced to join the ranks. Such seems to be the eminently satisfactory result of recent changes and 'reforms' in the organisation of the most important of all the branches of our fighting forces."

"A Cut-out One" writes :—"In accordance with a now well-known Order, many subalterns of the Royal Artillery were about a month ago informed that they were now too senior to obtain the much-coveted Horse-Artillery jackets. Amongst those who were thus disappointed were Lieuts. Bruen, Alexander, Faber, and Hibbert; but, Sir, since the Circular appeared cutting out these officers (and many others also), several appointments have been made to Horse Artillery of officers whose commissions bear dates between those of the officers cut out. For example, Lieut. Talbot's commission is the same as Lieut. Faber's; the former has got Royal Horse Artillery since the circular; the latter has not, on account of being too senior, although Lieut. Talbot is the senior of the two. Lieuts. W. Russell, Robinson, Toms, and Vereker have also been appointed since the circular; they are all senior to Lieut. Hibbert, who is cut out for being too senior. Lieut. Bruen's case is too well known to need comment from me. I could mention several officers who have been cut out who are just as highly recommended by their majors as it was possible for the favoured ones, who have obtained their jackets, to have been. All we want, Sir, is justice. If we really are cut out for being too senior, we must grin and bear it; we must, I suppose, do the same if we are cut out of the Royal Horse Artillery through a process of deliberate favouritism."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. F. J. Day has taken up the appointment of secretary to the Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham, vice Major R. H. Vetch.

The Joint War-Office and India-Office Committee, which has been sitting to consider and report upon the terms and conditions of service in India of the Royal Engineers, has adjourned *sine die*, pending the appointment of a new Chairman, in succession to Mr. A. W. Peel, M.P., who has been selected by the Government for nomination as Speaker of the House of Commons. The members of the Committee are :—Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Fortifications; Gen. Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., President of the Indian Engineers' College at Cooper's Hill; Lieut.-Gen. J. Strachey, Major-Gen. A. Johnson, Col. Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., Deputy Adjt.-Gen. R.E. at Headquarters; and Mr. Ralph Knox, C.B., Accountant-General at the War Office. Lieut. E. S. E. Childers is the Secretary of the Committee, whose labours will be of a comprehensive scope.

The *Times* says :—"We have great pleasure in stating that the Secretary of State for War has, after consideration, decided that it will not be necessary for Gen. Gordon to resign his commission in her Majesty's service in consequence of his mission to the Congo. He will remain on the Active List of the Army under precisely similar conditions to those applied to his employment by the Chinese and Egyptian Governments." Gen. Gordon left London on Wednesday for Brussels, in order to confer with the King of the Belgians respecting the Congo mission.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"Lieut. A. H. Mason, R.E., resigns the post of private secretary and aide-de-camp to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, with effect from the 17th ult.; but his services are retained by the Local Government for three months from that date for special duty,—namely, the revision and completion of Paget's 'Record of Expeditions against the Tribes of the North-West Frontier.' Lieut. Mason will be succeeded on his Honour's personal staff by Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Staff Corps, at present an Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjab."

Grenadier Guards. Capt. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay, has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on private affairs.

Scots Guards. Sir George T. F. Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, died on Saturday at his seat near Daventry, aged 54. The deceased was born in 1829, and was appointed a lieut. and capt. in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1850. He served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, and retired from the Army with the rank of major. He succeeded as ninth baronet on the death of his father in 1876.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Lowry, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 10th Madras N.I., on probation.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lieut. Brown, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 9th Bengal N.I., on probation.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Capt. Thackwell, 2nd Batn., is a probationer for the Army Pay Department. Lieut. Shipley, a probationer, officiating squadron-officer 14th Bengal Lancers, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Nov. 1, 1880. Lieut. Wilkinson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Lieut. Brett, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on probation.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Stanley, 2nd Batn., is ordered home from India, for duty with the Ordnance Store Department, on probation.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer 14th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Feb. 27, 1882.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Way, 2nd Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer 30th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Aug. 25, 1882.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Capt. Campbell, 2nd Batn., remains another year at the Staff College.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Wheeler, 2nd Batn., has been appointed paid Attaché to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla, vice Lieut. J. M. Grierson, R.A., who joins the Staff College.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. and Qrmr. J. Hedingham, late of the regiment, died at Southsea on the 26th ult., aged 46 years. His death took place rather suddenly, although his health had been impaired for some time past. This officer had seen much active service, having been 30 years in the Army. He was all through the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, where he greatly distinguished himself, and had the Crimean medal and clasp for Sebastopol, Turkish medal, Indian medal and clasp for North-West Frontier, and medal for long service and good conduct. On his retirement, on Jan. 31, 1882, Capt. Hedingham was appointed to the 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt. He was much esteemed by his brother officers and friends, and leaves a widow and one daughter to lament their irreparable loss.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Capt. Croker, 1st Batn., has been appointed adjt. of the 8th Lanarkshire R.V. Lieut. Davidson, 2nd Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Persian.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Bond, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 30th Bengal N.I., on probation.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Major Barrow is to draw a salary of £700 a year whilst employed in the service of the Egyptian Government.

30th East Lancashire Regiment is taking part in the manœuvres at Meean Meer, which commenced on the 12th inst.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. We have received the following from the Dean of Chichester :—"I learn that in your number for Dec. 15, you stated and remarked as follows :—'The *Liverpool Courier* expresses a very reasonable hope that the colours late deposited in Edinburgh may not be treated as the Cathedral of Chichester did those of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regt. In the course of some alterations or so-called "restoration," the colours, which had never been "lost" in action, were lost in the cathedral; and eventually found amidst of a heap of rubbish. Her Majesty the Queen thereupon requested the colours might be lodged in Windsor Castle,—a most significant rebuke.' I beg to assure you that the foregoing pretended narrative is a mere fabrication from beginning to end. Never for an hour have the colours referred to been either lost, or mislaid, or out of keeping. They are hanging at this instant, as they have always hung, against the walls of our cathedral. True it is that during the restoration of our beautiful Lady Chapel (1870-2), the colours in question (with those of the Militia, which had occupied a position exactly opposite) were removed for greater safety into the Chapter-house of the cathedral. But they were restored to their original place in the Lady Chapel as soon as the Lady Chapel was able to receive them, namely, in 1872. True it also is that, on the erection (in 1875) of a stained-glass window in memory of the late Col. Atkinson (in the chapel used as a vestry by the dean and canons), the colours referred to were placed on either side of that window, where they are hanging at the present time. But you are requested to observe that all this does but prove the anxious care which the cathedral authorities have bestowed upon their trust, and their desire to do honour to the colours of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regt. Inasmuch as you have not only promulgated this discreditable story, but, by relating it in words of your own, and by commenting on it, have assumed it to be true, I rely on your honour for inserting this unqualified denial of its truth in your next number."

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Capt. Fenwick will draw a salary of £500 a year, whilst employed in the service of the Egyptian Government.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Darrah, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 18th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Nov. 1, 1882.

44th Essex Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Bombay on the 17th ult., in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to Aden, to relieve the 65th, ordered home.

47th North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies have left Gibraltar during the week in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India.

49th Berkshire Regiment. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 11th inst. says :—"The festivities of the week were continued last night by a grand ball given by Lieut.-Col. Huyshe and the officers of the 49th Regt., in the Armoury. The ball was honoured by the presence of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., who arrived at about 9.45 p.m., accompanied by his Flag Capt., Capt. Fellowes, and Flag Lieut., Lieut. Gimlette. His Royal Highness was received by a guard of honour, and Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Huyshe received their distinguished guest in the ball-room. Very shortly after, dancing began, the ball opening with a quadrille, in which his Royal Highness danced with Mrs. Huyshe. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Major Green. At 12 o'clock the doors of the supper-room were opened. Dancing continued without intermission until 3.30 a.m. Over 350 invitations were issued."

ROYAL MARINES.

Brevet Col. Burton, who retired on the 9th inst., entered the service as 2nd lieut. in June, 1849; became 1st lieut. in Dec., 1853; capt., Dec., 1861; brevet major, June, 1862; brevet lieut.-col. Jan., 1873; and brevet col., Oct., 1881. Col. Burton saw much active service as a lieut., having been present at the destruction of batteries and a fleet of piratical junks in Kulau Bay; was adjt. of the Royal Marines landed for the protection of the factories at Canton, and present at the storming of the breach in the city wall; also at the capture of French Folly, the Bogue, and other forts in the river; was adjt. of the detachments holding Macao Fort against repeated attacks during several months; also at the battle of Fatshan; and was adjt. of the provisional battalion of Royal Marines at the occupation of Honan, and the assault and capture of Canton in Dec. 1857; commanded a company in action with the Braves at Hong Kong, and at the capture of the batteries and heights of Shek-Tsin, in Jan., 1858. He was afterwards on the Staff as Deputy-superintendent of the Military Police Force at Canton. For these services he received the Burmese and China medals, with clasps for Fatshan and Canton, the brevet of major, and was four times mentioned in despatches.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Capt. Drury has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Lieut. Broughton is a candidate for the Army Pay Department.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. The citizens of Pietermaritzburg saw the last of the regiment on Dec. 8. About 1.30 the special train drew up to the platform, and 114 of the rank and file took their places in the trucks. The women and children were accommodated with seats in the carriages, and at about 20 minutes to 2 Col. Bond, having bid farewell to a number of friends, took his seat in the train, accompanied by Capts. Gough and Wallace. The train moved out of the station amid the cheers of the soldiers and of the spectators. No sooner had the special cleared the station than the ordinary 2 o'clock train steamed up, and the remainder of the men, some 40 odd, took their places in a couple of trucks. This detachment was under the charge of Major Lovegrove. Shortly before the train moved off, the men set up a ringing cheer for Major Anderson, who was on the platform. Among those who witnessed the departure were Majors Anderson and Elmes, Capt. Chamberlain (his Excellency's private secretary), and several officers of the 91st Regt. The *Natal Mercury* says:—"That the gallant Steelbacks should have been allowed to leave without some substantial mark of esteem being shown to them is a matter of very great regret. After having left some 300 brave comrades behind them, who fell fighting the battles of Natal, the least that ought to have been done would have been for the corporation of the city to have presented an address to the colonel on behalf of the regiment; or if that were too much, surely the thanks of the burgesses were due to the very efficient band and bandmaster for the pleasure they afforded on every Saturday afternoon by playing in the park. All that are now left here of the gallant 58th are Major Anderson, on duty; Mr. Lucy, on sick leave; and Mr. de Vismes, who remains behind for a holiday."

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 4th Batn. is taking part in the manœuvres at Meean Meer, which commences on the 12th inst.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Aden about the end of February in H.M.S. Serapis, for conveyance to England.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Major Potter has vacated his appointment as station staff officer, Wellington Depôt, on the expiration of his tenure of the appointment. Lieut. Macdonald has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on medical certificate.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Collins resigns command of the Murree Convalescent Depôt, to assume command of the regiment, on Col. Ralston proceeding home from India on leave of absence.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The regiment held its annual school treat on the 12th inst. at Parkhurst, when the mothers and children assembled in the reading-room and partook of a plentiful tea; then the time-honoured amusement of "Punch and Judy" was introduced. This was followed by "Snap-dragon." Afterwards the juvenile regimental piper led the children into an adjoining room, where a tastefully-decorated Christmas-tree awaited them. The industrial work and prizes were distributed to the school-children, sweets, toys, and fruit to the younger ones, not even babies in arms were forgotten by Col. and Mrs. Stockwell.

81st North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Brind, a probationer, wing-officer 23rd Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Oct. 2, 1880, and Lieut. Hobbs, officiating squadron-officer 14th Bengal Lancers, from July 1, 1882.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are under orders of readiness to embark about Feb. 24, for conveyance to Gibraltar, to relieve the 104th Fusiliers.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Kettlewell, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 22nd Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Dec. 18, 1880.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. Gen. Sir D. Russell, K.C.B., died on Wednesday at his residence, Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, aged 74. He was the son of Col. J. Russell, of Woodside, Stirlingshire. He was born at Woodside, N.B., was educated at Edinburgh and Dresden, and in Jan., 1828, entered the Army as cornet. He served some years in India with his regiment, and commanded the 5th Brigade at the second relief of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded, and was mentioned in despatches. For his services on that occasion he was nominated a C.B. He commanded the 1st Brigade under Gen. Outram at the repulse of the several attacks on the Alumbagh. At the fall of Lucknow he commanded the 2nd Brigade, which stormed the Imaumbarra and captured the Kaiserbagh (medal and clasp). He was made a K.C.B. in 1871, being at the time in command of the South-Eastern District, which he held up to Jan., 1872. He was appointed Col. of the 75th Foot in Jan. 1870, and in Oct. 1872 was transferred to the 84th. He attained the rank of major-gen. in Sept., 1862; lieut.-gen., Oct., 1871; and gen., Oct., 1877.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Bombay on the 27th inst. for conveyance to England, and on arrival will be stationed at Devonport.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The *Natal Times* says:—"The troops brought up by the Tyne were all landed by Dec. 7. The details of the troops are, officers, Lieut.-Col. Robley and Lieut. (Adjt.) Wilson; Lieuts. Paterson, Cavendish, McKie, Scott, Aytoun, Henderson, and Pymr. (Major) Carey; 1 schoolmaster, 1 armoury serjeant, 29 serjeants, 19 corporals, 7 buglers, and 330 privates. There is still a company in Cape Town, under Major Chater, Lieut. Vallancey, Qrmr. Gillies, and Bandmr. Kelly."

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Nightingale succeeds Col. Macpherson in command, Major and Brevet Col. Moore, V.C., C.B., becoming second lieutenant-colonel.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Lieut. Weller is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to do duty with the 19th Bengal Lancers, on probation.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies have arrived at Gibraltar, and taken over quarters, relieving the 47th Regiment.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Gibraltar about March 4, for conveyance to India.

Rifle Brigade. Major Prideaux-Brune and Lieuts. Ferguson and Mackenzie, at present with the 3rd Batn., at Aldershot, are held in readiness to proceed to India to join the 1st Batn.

Medical Department. A correspondent in the *Lancet* contrasts the conditions under which the African army medical officers and those under which the colonial surgeons serve:—1. The African army medical officers serve 12 months on the West Coast of Africa, at the expiration of which period they are entitled to 12 months' leave of absence, and any detention beyond the year of residential service is compensated by a commensurate extension of leave. The colonial medical officers also nominally serve for 12 months on the coast, but, as their leave practically depends on the will or caprice of the Governor, they are very frequently detained beyond that term of service without adequate exigency. After their term of residential service they are entitled to six months' leave of absence, which means about four months in Europe, for two months are occupied in the wearisome and uncomfortable voyages to and from the colony, and they can claim no extension of leave for detention. I have no hesitation in asserting that this period of leave is too short to recruit the health of officers after 12 to 18 months' residence in this climate. 2. The African army medical officer is sure of promotion in due time. The colonial medical officer is nearly equally sure not to obtain promotion. 3. The African army medical officer can claim a fair pension after 14 years of nominal service, for seven years of the 14 are spent on leave. The colonial medical officer cannot claim a pension until he is 55 years of age, an utterly hopeless prospect, except he has served seven years or more, and is so incapacitated by ruined health as to be unfit for further work. In such case, a miserable annuity is granted of so mean amount, that his physical sufferings are rendered still more intolerable by poverty. 4. The work of the colonial medical officer necessitates far more exposure than that of his military confrère. He can never lay up in sickness with an easy mind, or without inconvenience to the public service, for almost invariably he is the only medical man at or near to his station, whereas there are always two or more army surgeons at their stations. 5. The army medical officer is fairly well supplied with drugs, appliances, and instruments. The colonial medical officer is always stinted in, and often without, the most essential armamentaria of his profession, and never finds his station adequately furnished. It is then not to be wondered at that the Colonial Office finds it difficult to secure capable men, nor that those in its service should be disgusted and disheartened. Reform in the following directions is urgently called for, both in justice to the men already in the service and in order to obtain in future a good class of medical men:—*a.* Eight months' leave of absence after 12 months' residential service. This would mean six months in Europe. *b.* Salaries to increase by triennial increments to £600 per annum. *c.* The certainty of a fair pension after 12 years' service, if desirous of retirement, or of a proportionately larger pension eventually, if willing to serve for a longer period.

Pay Department. During the past month, the following changes of stations and promotions have taken place in the Pay Department:—Lieut.-Col. Longden, from Edinburgh to Barbados; Major O'Dowd, from 14th Hussars to Unattached List; Major Hobbs, Barbados, to Unattached List; Major Muskett, Jamaica, to Unattached List; Major Coote, 8th Hussars, to Unattached List; Major Mortimer, from 92nd Regt. to District Office, Dover; Major Stockley, to 2nd Batn. 4th Regt.; Major Turner, from 1st Batn. 17th Regt., to Unattached List; Major Dougherty, from Home District to Unattached List; Capt. Brett, 68th Regt., to 10th Hussars; Capt. Caine, Eastern District, to Unattached List; Capt. Kitson, to 103rd Regt.; Capt. J. A. R. Bell, to 61st Regt.; Capt. Montgomery, 10th Hussars, to Unattached List; Capt. Small, Dover District Office, to 92nd Regt.; Capt. Irving, to the Unattached List; Capt. Thunder, from 39th Regt. to Unattached List; Capt. O'Brien, to Unattached List; and Capt. Johnson, to 37th Regt. Capts. and Pymrs. Dening, Simpson, Brett, Croker-King, Stuart, Woodall, and S. E. Wood have been granted the rank of Major, after five years' service as Paymasters. The following regiments and regimental districts require paymasters:—Cavalry—4th Hussars, 8th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 14th Hussars, 19th Hussars. Infantry—1st Batn. 3rd, 1st Batn. 5th, 2nd Batn. 6th, 2nd Batn. 7th, 1st Batn. 8th, 1st Batn. 13th, 2nd Batn. 13th, 2nd Batn. 19th, 1st Batn. 21st, 2nd Batn. 24th, 33rd, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 52nd, 55th, 56th, 57th, 67th, 68th, 79th, 86th, 98th, 99th, 106th, 108th, 1st Batn. Rifle Brig., and 2nd West India Regt. Regimental Districts—Warwick, Clonmel, Berwick-on-Tweed, Devizes, Galway; total, 39 vacancies. Under date of Cairo, Jan. 7, we learn that the officers of the Pay Department in Egypt were distributed as follows:—At the district office, Col. Olivey, C.B., and Capts. St. John Kneller and Long; Capt. A. G. P. Dowdall has payment of the 19th Hussars and 35th Regt., Capt. Orange of the 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles and 79th Regt., and Major Small of the 75th Regt.

Veterinary Department. The following officers will proceed from India to England on completion of their tour of foreign service.—First-class Vet.-Surgs. J. Skoulding, F. Plomley, A. E. Queripel, and J. Burton; Vet.-Surgs. G. F. Davis, S. Gillespie, A. C. Webb, and A. Bostock. The following will relieve the above: First-class Vet.-Surgs. C. Ewing, J. W. Evans, I. Matthews, and E. H. Hazelton; Vet.-Surgs. L. J. Blenkinsop, R. W. Raymond, T. Pottinger, and J. T. Twiss.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"The training of the Militia of the United Kingdom in the past year has been exceptionally important from the facts that the Irish regiments were again called out after an interval of two seasons—four battalions being brought over to Aldershot to drill with the regular troops there—and that the force which went under canvas for the full period exceeded 50,000 of the two arms of artillery and infantry. Twenty-one brigades of Artillery trained in England, Scotland, and Wales, and 14 in Ireland; three battalions of Engineers in England and Wales, 106 battalions of Infantry in various parts of Great Britain, and 27 in Ireland. The battalions which were brought over from Ireland were the 5th Royal Irish Rifles (South Down), 4th Royal Munster Fusiliers (Kerry), 5th Connaught Rangers (Roscommon), and 3rd Royal Irish Regiment (Wexford); and while at the camp they gained golden opinions, not only for their fine physique, but also for their soldierly conduct, drill, and discipline. Major-Gen. the Duke of Connaught, who had two of the battalions in his brigade, specially complimented them before their return homewards. Arrangements are now being made at the War Office for fixing the dates and places of this year's trainings, which will commence in the case of the recruits in some of the regiments as early as February. The report of the inspecting officers on the corps inspected last year have, in most cases, been very favourable."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

"An Old Volunteer" writes:—"It seems a strange thing that ever since the Volunteer movement was started, now upwards of 25 years ago, it never seems to have occurred to any one to attempt to form a Corps of Volunteer Marines, say, Marine Artillery, to serve on board vessels for coast defence in the event of an invasion. Such corps should only be formed at Naval ports, such as Portsmouth, &c. I feel sure that many would be willing to give their services in such a cause, if some one of sufficient standing and influence, and who understood organising a regiment (say, a retired colonel of Marines) would but take the initiative. Besides drilling on shore, they could practise gunnery on board, say, one of the ships used for training boys, such as the St. Vincent, &c.; and annually they might have a cruise in the Channel on board one of the training brigs, such as the Martin, &c., or some other vessel, say, for three or four days, to accustom them to perform their duties at sea. There are few men of the class who would probably join such a corps who could not spare a few days once a year, indeed many would take it as their annual holiday. Such a force as I have proposed would be very useful to act, as occasion might require, either in conjunction with our sea or land forces."

The *Standard* says:—"It has been decided at the War Office that the manœuvres of the British Army shall take place during the autumn of the present year, and all Militia regiments out for training at that time will take part therein. The head-quarters will be at Aldershot."

Portsmouth Dockyard presents, as usual at the present season, a somewhat dead-and-alive appearance. The Channel Squadron has been carefully banished to its happy hunting-grounds, on the coast of Spain, and as many men taken off the various ships, &c., in progress as will provide against the possibility of exceeding the Estimates for the financial year which is now rapidly drawing to a close. The ship basin has again been opened, on the completion of the seating for the new caisson, which, unfortunately, is not ready for the seating, so the old one was dropped in, with the result that the basin became practically a tidal one, the water finding a free passage under the caisson. This defect is now being remedied *pro tem.*, by adapting the old caisson to the new hole. In No. 10 dock is the Phaeton, having her bottom coated, and propellers and valves examined, &c. This vessel is probably a decided improvement in many ways on the Iris and Mercury—provided, of course, that she attains the stipulated speed—but the problem of designing a really reliable despatch-vessel, capable of steaming for a fortnight or so at a speed of 16 or 17 knots, is one which apparently is as far off as ever from a satisfactory solution. The builders of the Phaeton have painted her a very pretty colour—known technically as a "warm French grey"—which, however, it would overtax the powers of the most ingenious commander to "patch" without detection. The Handy, "experimental gun barge," is still in dock, and the proposed alterations in her internal arrangements have not as yet been commenced. The mechanism for working the breech of the 43-ton gun is being made more substantial. The Osborne is in No. 11 dock, the Triumph in No. 12, the Edinburgh (afloat) in No. 13, and the Bacchante in the south lock. In the old steam basin are the Cordelia, the Active, the Emerald, the Seaflower (with her masts out), the Imperieuse—in that semi-comatose condition which usually ensues, as a kind of reaction, after the bustle of launching—and, under the large crane, the Polyphemus, being prepared for the extraction of her boilers. The large basin is, as usual, full of huge turret-ships, old and new, one corner being occupied by the Colossus, which is, by all accounts, to be yet another twelve months preparing for the pendant. The Camperdown has her armour-deck partially bolted down forward, and her frames are rising their full height at that end, but the number of hands employed upon her appears to be quite inadequate to anything like satisfactory progress; the same may be said of the Calliope.

Messrs. J. Henry Schröder and Co. offer for sale 8,000 first debentures of £100 each of the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas, and Pacific Junction Railways Company, Limited, bearing interest from Oct. 1, 1883, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and Oct. 1; together with the £700,000 already issued by the Company, the whole of the first debenture charge of the Company. These railroads are worked in close alliance with the Alabama Great Southern Company, which owns 295 miles, forming together a system of 1,157 miles of trunk roads. The northern terminus is Cincinnati. Proceeding thence in a direct line through Tennessee to Chattanooga, and then, in connection with the Alabama Great Southern, traversing the important iron and coal districts of Alabama to Meridian, the system, from that point running southward, reaches New Orleans, *viâ* the New Orleans and North-Eastern Line; while, by means of the Vicksburg and Meridian, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific, it runs due west, traversing the cotton belt of the entire district, and forming a junction with the Trans-Mississippi system of roads.

Rowland's Macassar Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, January 11, 1884.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet :—Henry Charles Goldsmith (December 11, 1883), David John Gyles (December 12, 1883), and John Langford Stevenson (December 17, 1883).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Cuthbert Ward Burton has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request (January 9, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, January 12, 1884.

Staff Surgeon Thomas Hall Atkinson has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet (January 5, 1884).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer George Tyrer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (January 4, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, January 14, 1884.

The retirement of Paymaster George Wright Anderson, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief on the Retired List, which was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 4th inst., is dated December 30, 1883.

ADMIRALTY, January 15, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander Edward Holland Hills has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain (January 14).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Charles John Martin has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (January 1).

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade)—The Reverend William Henry Marsden, B.A., to be Honorary Chaplain (January 15).

ADMIRALTY, January 17, 1884.

Navigating Lieutenant William Henry Petley has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet (January 5).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—James B. Haye, to the Defence, additional, for the Coastguard, vice Cookson; Hugh C. D. Ryder, to the Impregnable; Lennox Napier, to the Belleisle, for the Coastguard at Moville, vice Young.

Lieutenants—Ronald R. M. Hall, to the Repulse, for gunnery duties; Harry C. Reynolds, to the Boscawen, for gunnery duties; Francis H. Boyer, to the Belleisle, temporarily; L. K. Bell, to the Asia, additional, for the Phaeton; Algernon H. Anson and John S. White, to the Vernon, complement incomplete; S. C. Legh, to the Defence, vice Domville.

Chief Engineer—Frederick E. Shean, to the Asia, for the Warrior, vice Eckersley.

Paymasters—Alexander V. Maccall, to the Clyde, vice Keogh; William B. Autridge, to the Hercules, vice Bremner; William W. Blayney, to the Excellent, vice Grandidier.

Engineers—A. J. Nye, to the Osborne, vice Norrington; W. P. Q. Rowe (a.), to the Bullfrog, vice Endicott; James J. Stuart, to the Asia, for the Devastation, vice Gyles; Charles M. B. Dyer, to the Asia, for the Triumph, vice Nye; Peter Murray, to the Asia, for the Cyclops, vice Dyer.

Clerk—Charles E. A. Woolley, to the Defence, complement incomplete.

Gunners—Walter H. Jew, to the Unicorn, vice Pettit; Maurice C. Attwood, to the Excellent, vice Jew; James Hall, Frank Holsgrove, and William H. Blake, to the Vernon, complement incomplete; William Harcus, to the Duncan, vice Smith.

Boatswain—James Dyer, to the Boscawen, vice Walker.

Coastguard.

Commissioned Boatmen—Thomas Rees, Mullion, to be chief boatman, Mount Batten, vice Munday, promoted; William Marshall, Whitenose, to be chief boatman, Warbarrow, vice Poole, removed to Bournemouth.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Malta on Jan. 12. The Bittern arrived at Chanak on Jan. 9, and the Falcon sailed the same day for Malta. The Cruiser arrived at Malta from Corfu on Jan. 11. The s.s. Poonah arrived at Malta on Jan. 9, and sailed homewards next day.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, was at Antigua on Dec. 26. A correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, writing on that day, says :—"The court-martial on the officers concerned in the grounding of the Northampton was concluded late on Thursday night, the 13th inst., and the result you have no doubt heard ere this. I was unable to communicate it to you at the time, as we left Bermuda on the following morning, to the gratification of all hands, after a stay of nearly seven weeks there, for the place is certainly not a desirable spot in which to make any lengthened stay, especially as our experience was not a pleasant one. For some time before we left we had nothing but a succession of heavy gales. On the afternoon of the day on which we sailed we went to torpedo practice, and this was repeated on the 18th inst., after which we had our full-speed trial at sea. The trial proved a very satisfactory one in every respect, the average speed obtained being 12·55 knots an hour. We experienced splendid weather during the voyage; we had a fair wind the whole way, and arrived at St. John's, Antigua, on the 21st inst., where we expected to find a mail for us. But we found none, and next morning we left for English Harbour, and arrived there at noon on the same day. The place seems to be but thinly populated. Of fruit there is an abundance, and the scenery is very picturesque. We emain here until the 6th prox., when we shall proceed to t. Kitt's, where we expect to meet the Admiral. Prince eorge of Wales and Capt. Durrant start to-day on a eek's visit to Mr. Porter, the Acting Governor here; and heir visit will, no doubt, be made a thoroughly agreeable ne, for there is plenty of sport to be had round about re. A cricket match will be played to-day at St. John's, tween a 'Canada eleven' and a local team. I will re-rt the result in my next, as the mail leaves here this orning. All hands are living in the dockyard at present, the Canada is going to have a thorough painting inside, d this will give the men a capital opportunity of seeing ittle of the country. The health of the Canada is, I am ad to say, very satisfactory."

Comus, Capt. East, arrived at the Cape de Verdes lands on Jan. 17, homeward bound.

Decoy, Lieut. and Com. H. C. Bigge, arrived at Port Said on Jan. 5, and left next day for Suakim.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, arrived at Bombay on Jan. 14.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William N. Hewett, V.C., was, with the Ranger, at Suakim on Jan. 16. The Sphinx and Coquette were at Massowah.

Flirt, Com. Hammick, arrived at the Cape de Verdes Islands on Jan. 17, homeward bound.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, has been ordered to be at once got ready for special service at Devonport. The *Western Daily Mercury* remarks :—"In connection with the Himalaya's sudden orders for particular service great discontent exists among the crew. The famous trooper has been in commission for about 12 months. In that period she has traversed over 60,000 miles. Whenever she comes home there is not time to give leave to men who live at a distance, and the result is that anything but a feeling of harmony prevails on board. Already half the crew who were sent to the vessel when she was commissioned have been either sent to hospital or to gaol; many others would exchange, but they have not the opportunity. The complaint is that a large vessel, with only a troopship's complement, is supposed to be to all intents and purposes in the same condition as a regular man-of-war. Cannot Capt. Palliser accept a hint on this point ?"

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, left Suez on Jan. 13.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Channel Squadron in company, left Gibraltar on Jan. 15, for Palma, Majorca.

Rambler, Com. the Hon. Algernon C. Littleton, left Monte Video for England, on passage home to pay off, on Jan. 8.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Panama on Dec. 9. The Squadron arrived at Arica on Jan. 17.

Vigilant, Lieut. and Com. Thomas E. Maxwell, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B., was at Shanghai up to Dec. 3; would leave Shanghai on Dec. 4 for Hong Kong, calling at Ningpo and Amoy. The Audacious was at Nagasaki on Nov. 26, and would leave about Dec. 3 or 4 for Hong Kong, calling at Amoy. The Sapphire was at Jin Chuen, Corea, on Nov. 9; on her return from Corea to Chefoo she was to proceed to Nagasaki. The Kestrel was at Chefoo on Nov. 15, and would proceed to Jin Chuen, Corea; then return to China, and winter at Tientsin. The Cockchafer was at Tientsin on Nov. 29; she is to be stationed at Chefoo during the winter. The Albatross left Shanghai on Nov. 21 for Hankow; she is to be stationed there during the winter. The Curaçoa was at Shanghai on Dec. 3, and remains there as senior officer of the North China Division. The Espoir was at Shanghai on Dec. 3, and is to be stationed at Chinkiang. The Foxhound was at Foo Chow (Pagoda Anchorage) on Dec. 11; she is stationed there. The Linnet was at Canton on Dec. 11; when relieved by the Fly, is to be stationed in the Gulf of Tonquin. The Champion, Cleopatra, Daring, and Zephyr were at Hong Kong on Dec. 11; after recommissioning, each will be stationed at a treaty port. The Fly was at Labuan on Oct. 27; was to proceed to Hong Kong, aad after refitting to be stationed at Canton. The Swift was at Hong Kong on Dec. 11, and remains for general service in South China. The Pegasus was at Singapore on Dec. 1; to cruise to Malacca and Penang, and then return to Singapore. The Merlin was at Singapore on Nov. 16; to proceed to Hong Kong at the end of the year. The Flying Fish was at Hong Kong on Dec. 11, preparing to pay off and recommission. The Magpie was at Singapore on Nov. 16; after refitting, will commence survey on the coast of Siam. The Wivern was at Hong Kong on Nov. 25, temporarily manned by crew of the Daring. The Midge was at Hong Kong, and commissioned on Dec. 11. The Esk was at Hong Kong on Nov. 25, temporarily manned by crew of the Zephyr. The Tweed was at Hong Kong on Nov. 25.

Woodlark, Com. Nesham, arrived at Suez on Jan. 16, on passage home to pay off.

On Wednesday last the official trial took place of a 2nd-class torpedo-boat, 63 ft. in length, built by Messrs. Yarrow for the Brazilian ironclad Riachuelo, which is now on the point of completion by Messrs. Samuda Brothers. The Brazilian Government was represented by Señor Trajano A. de Carvalho, and the speed obtained was 18·1 knots, which is equal to 20·9 statute miles per hour, which for so small a craft is a remarkable performance. This trial is interesting as marking the graduai and steady increase of speed obtained, that named above being the highest on record for boats of this size.

The appointment of Commander of the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness will shortly fall vacant, the three years' term of service of Com. John E. Greenhow having almost expired. The strength of the barracks has been very much attenuated of late, owing to the heavy drafts despatched to the Mediterranean and China stations, in addition to the new crews which have been provided for the Sphinx, Forward, Goshawk, Myrmidon, and other ships recently commissioned. The barracks usually receive a considerable acquisition of strength at this time of the year from vessels paying out of commission, but there are only two vessels—the Comus and Rambler—ordered to Sheerness, and no vessels have been paid off for several months past. The Medway Steam Reserve is exceptionally strong at the present time, there being three ironclads—the Rover, Ajax, and Conqueror—ready for commission, but in the event of their services being required, there are not at present 200 sailors available at Sheerness and Chatham for them, without reducing the strength of the barracks and the Pembroke to only suflicient men to keep them clean. The unarmoured cruisers Leander and Arethusa will also be ready for commission at an early date. The establishment at Sheerness is not likely to be up to its normal strength for some months to come.

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THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(from our correspondent).

Gibraltar, January 13.

Our stay at Gibraltar, which has been a very pleasant one, is drawing to a close, as we leave on Tuesday for Palma, Majorca. The whole of the Marines of the Squadron, under the command of Col. French, of the Minotaur, were paraded on the Almaida on last Tuesday forenoon, for inspection by the Duke of Edinburgh. They formed in line, the right-half battalion being composed of artillery, and the left of light infantry. On the Duke's arrival on the ground, he was received with a Royal salute. The battalion then marched past, after which the artillery were put through manual and firing exercise, and the light infantry through the bayonet exercise. The inspection was wound up by an advance in review order and a Royal salute. The men were then fallen in according to their different ships, and marched off the ground. The effect was very striking, as, marching in fours, they formed a long line of alternate blue and red half-companies. The Duke complimented Col. French on the appearance and steadiness of the men. On Tuesday evening, Sir Henry Burford-Handcock, the Chief Justice, and Lady Burford-Handcock, gave a dance at their residence, the Palace, which was numerously attended, and was very enjoyable. On Wednesday, the Duke of Edinburgh, Capt. Fellowes, and the officers of H.M.S. Minotaur, gave an afternoon dance on board, which was very successful. It was blowing hard all day, and had been during the previous night, which gave a good deal of additional trouble to the work of housing-in. A large tent which had been erected over the poop had to be taken down again. But in spite of it, the decorations were very pretty. As soon as it began to get dark, the deck was lit up by electricity, a line of incandescent lights being suspended under the awning ridge rope. They were a great success, as they gave a beautiful and steady light. Although it was blowing hard, it was a fine, bright day. The Governor and Lady Adye, and suite, and all the *élite* of Gibraltar were present, and everybody appeared to enjoy the afternoon thoroughly. On Thursday, a strong easterly wind was blowing, the Agincourt dragged a little, and had to shift berth. In the afternoon, there was a football match, the Squadron against the Garrison. It was not a favourable day owing to the high wind, but the soldiers had it all their own way, getting two goals and three tries to nothing. The festivities of the week were continued on Thursday evening by a ball given by Col. Huyshe and the officers of the Princess Charlotte of Wales's Berkshire Regt. (the 49th). It was held in the armoury, which was very tastefully decorated. A very pretty porch covered with evergreens was built, and a large portion of the yard roofed in and formed into places for sitting out, card, and smoking rooms. It went very merrily, and was kept up till about half-past 3. A concert was given at the theatre on Friday night, for the benefit of the widow and family of the bandmaster of one of the regiments here, who died suddenly a short time ago. The Duke of Edinburgh kindly assisted, which insured a crowded house. He played the violin part in Gounod's "Ave Maria," and, as an encore piece, "La Serenata," by Braga, which, it is needless to say, were received with enthusiastic applause. Last night the Bluejackets of the Sultan gave a performance at the theatre in aid of a local charity. They played the drama "British Born," which was really entertaining, and fully justified the description given of it in the playbills as being "patriotic and stirring." H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been paying visits to the Governor and the Duke of Edinburgh. He came from Cadiz, crossing over from Algeciras in a Spanish gunboat on Tuesday evening. H.M.S. Forward took his Royal Highness over to Tangier on Thursday morning, and thence back to Cadiz, returning here yesterday.

Princess Beatrice and suite crossed from Osborne in the Royal yacht Alberta on Saturday morning, and paid a visit to Portsmouth Dockyard. Her Royal Highness was received at the jetty by Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert (in temporary command at Portsmouth), Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and other officers. The Princess was first conducted to the electric shop, where she saw some illustrations of electric lighting and of gold and silver plating. The Dreadnought, turret-ship, was next visited, and the working of one of the guns by a party of men from the Excellent was shown. A look at the Bacchante, the unarmoured corvette in which the sons of the Prince of Wales had their first sea voyage, was next taken. This was followed by the working of one of the large caissons. Her Royal Highness next visited the Royal yacht Osborne, and then had a long look at the Camperdown, turret-ship, now building on one of the slips. The party next went to the smiths' shop, where they saw a large forging for the Camperdown in course of manufacture. Finally, the block mills were visited, and the whole process of block-making was shown. The Princess was then driven to Government House, where she took luncheon with the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Early in the afternoon her Royal Highness drove back to the dockyard, and, embarking on board the Alberta, recrossed to Osborne.

A committee, consisting of Sir Thomas Brassey (chairman), Mr. Froyne (Chief Constructor at Pembroke), Mr. Warren (Chief Constructor at Chatham), and three other members, has been formed to consider and arrange the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the subordinate officers of the dockyards under the reorganisation scheme.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Edinburgh Review, January (Longmans and Co.)—Treasure Island, by Robert Louis Stevenson, Second Edition (Cassell and Co., Limited).—The Quarterly Review, January (J. Murray).—The Encyclopædic Dictionary, Part 1 (Cassell and Co., Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.B.—They are not the same. You are right in your supposition.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette
LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884.

WHAT advantages does the Army hold out as profession? Young men of means who a fond of adventure will always be found to enter; b Army reformers have distinctly stated that they do n wish the service to be made a lounge for rich men sons, but a means by which young men of energy an ability may serve their country. The preliminar educational requirements are greater now tha formerly. Nor do examinations cease when the fir commission is obtained. The young officer has undergo severe professional tests, until he succeeds qualifying for field-rank. Regimental duties are tw as heavy as they were ten years ago, and may be pected to increase. With this we find no fault, so lo as what is done is of a practical nature. But we w to consider the return for this additional expendite in training the officer before he enters, and aftere has entered upon his military career. The pay is v small, taking that even of the Adjutant-General of Forces, the highest appointment to which a soldier aspire. We must not, however, look to the pri we must take the average run of officers who e the service with a view to making it a profess.

Those who do this will have to work through the lower grades until—provided they are fortunate enough to escape compulsory retirement at 40 or 48 years of age—they receive their reward, in commanding a regiment for four years, with an additional command, if they are lucky, of a regimental district for five years. This reward is not obtained in less than twenty-five or thirty years' service. But the officer's career is now full of doubt, for it may be cut short long before he obtains the haven of his aspirations, either by the age or time clause, when he is too old to make a fresh start. He will have a pension certainly, but barely enough to keep a gentleman, so that a man who seeks the service as a profession ought to have private means to fall back upon. The value attached to Army rank, owing to the development of our Auxiliary Forces, has become less highly prized. When we consider the smallness of pay, the few prizes, and the fact that Military rank up to that of General, and not a few Military distinctions, can be obtained by officers of the Auxiliaries, the marvel is how so many enter the Regular Army. As a result of recent changes, it will be evident that if the Army is to be a profession, which our Ministers desire to make it, the higher ranks in the Auxiliary Forces will be offered to the Army as a means of procuring candidates for commissions. Either this will be done, or the country will have to put its hands into its pockets, and provide higher pay. As matters stand, the Army is losing its attraction, and there will be a dearth of candidates unless something is done to raise the status of the officer or tempt him to enter the service.

Colonel G. H. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, and not Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, will command the marching columns in connection with the forthcoming Volunteer Review.

The wheel of time grinds slowly, but surely, and we are, therefore, not surprised to hear that it is in contemplation to shortly restore to their original positions and functions the Regimental Serjeant-Instructors in Musketry, who were "abolished" by G.O. 51 of 1883. Commanding officers have been unanimous in condemning this hasty and ill-advised ukase.

As the War Office has decided on holding autumn manœuvres this year, in which all the Militia then out for training will take part, it is earnestly to be hoped that, instead of, as usual, simply ringing the changes on the battalions of the Metropolis and of the home counties, some opportunities may be afforded to more distant corps of showing what they are made of. Nothing can be more disheartening than year by year going through the same solitary training, on the same ground, under the same officer. There are scores of battalions who, beyond an afternoon parade with a Volunteer corps or two, perhaps, have never been in brigade for twenty years, and among these there are not a few, especially in the Northern and North-British Districts, whose physique and smartness would be a pleasing surprise at Aldershot. The Deputy Adjutant-General for Auxiliary Forces would have no difficulty in selecting from Scotland alone a division, the material of which would be a credit to the Militia service, and which would enable those interested to judge what the whole force might with a little ease be made.

We understand that, as the result of recent remarks on the subject, an inquiry has been held at the War Office into the case of Brigade-Surgeon Elkington, Grenadier Guards. It will be remembered that Mr. Elkington signed an agreement, on joining his present regiment, to retire as soon as he had completed thirty years' service, and that he declines now to fulfil this engagement. The result of the inquiry is that H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief has expressed his opinion that Mr. Elkington is neither legally nor morally bound to retire, although he has completed more than thirty years' service. We do not propose to enter into the merits of the case; the facts are well known in every service club in London, and we venture to think that the majority of our readers would have drawn from them a different conclusion from that at which his Royal Highness has arrived. But there are some points connected with the recent official inquiry to which we think it necessary to draw attention. It will hardly be believed, but it is none the less true, that the court of inquiry came to a decision without hearing any evidence whatever on one side; none of the medical officers of the brigade were called upon to state their view of the case; no written statement on their behalf was asked for; the original document signed by Mr. Elkington was not produced; whilst the nature and extent of inquiry, and the names of the officers who constituted the court have not been made known. It is impossible that such a one-sided investigation, conducted by an unknown tribunal, sitting with closed doors, can give satisfaction either to the public or to the medical officers of the Guards; and we can only characterise the proceeding as a farce, and as a miscarriage of justice, which it is fortunately not yet too late to remedy.

It is proposed to provide, with the new khakee clothing inspected by the Queen during the week, sashes of different patterns for all non-commissioned officers, according to rank. The different shaped sashes and epaulettes would thus be indicative of the rank of the wearers, and it is considered that chevrons for this purpose would be discontinued.

A number of valises, manufactured of a material used for this purpose in the French Army, are being experimented upon at several of the large military stations. As a first step, these valises will be worn continuously on guard-mounting parades for several months, after which they will be tested under all the possible conditions of active service.

The experimental trials, at Aldershot, of Versmann's moss-litter, proposed as a substitute for straw, have been brought to a conclusion, and the Committee have submitted their report.

Experiments are now being carried out at Aldershot for the purpose of enabling the Committee on Equipment to arrive at a decision as to the best mode of carrying the Wallace spade on service. This entrenching tool has recently formed part of the marching-order equipment of men of certain corps on divisional guard-mounting parades, and the experiences of these men during their 24 hours' tour of duty will doubtless be of much value to the Committee.

The yearly increasing expenditure on remounts has induced the War Office to send a duly qualified agent to Australia, to buy up promising Walers wholesale, from the big stock-raisers. At first sight, this plan may seem expensive; but when it is remembered that the average cost of an ordinary Waler is between £10 and £15, and that immature two-year-olds—which must be kept for two years before they are fit to enter the ranks—cost something like five times that price in England, it will be seen that the experiment is likely to prove a success.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is so much accustomed to receive the congratulations of the world, and the *Globe*, on the articles to which it "gives birth," that it cannot feel gratitude towards its evening contemporary for the kind words in which it alluded last Monday to "the most perfect Irish bull on record" produced by us last week. But it was rather hard on us to be accused of "impoliteness" because we described the respectable journal which is generally so interesting as becoming "infuriated" when Mynheer or Mossoo crosses the path of its grinder, for that was a simple statement of fact. To prove that we had produced the bull, the philosopher upset all our paragraphs, and indulged in "a derangement of epitaphs" with a vengeance! Surely the grinder does not disdain syllogisms and dilemmas? They sprout in front of his organ. And if the *Globe* did not burst into an eruption, and smother the *Times* with the results on the occasion we referred to, we can only say we never read anything which better deserved the description we gave of our contemporary's volcanic energy, than the article on which we commented. It seems, however, there is plenty of ashes and lava left, for we got it hot and heavy, and the *Globe* suggests that we had "fallen foul" of it because we were short of military information, owing, perhaps, it went on to say, to the greater energy and success "of the Flat Iron," and the other one. But, dear *Globe*, how would it help our shortness to fall foul of you? The question of greater energy is one we shall not discuss, but "the greater success" is a sheer hallucination. But, after all, we must forgive and forget, because if the *Globe* breaks our editorial head with its "bull," there is a plaster handy in its columns, for the only paragraph from a service paper it gives its readers on Monday is from the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

We are almost sorry to agree with *Truth*—the journal—*mais la verité avant tout*, and the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh this week goes to the marrow of the Egyptian business. But to what end? We have all along held the views he enunciates; nevertheless, the past must bury its dead. Nay, it has buried them. There never was any political, or social, or commercial Tartuffery more vile and gross than that which is paraded in print day after day, respecting our initial motive in the intervention which has landed and kept a British Army in Egypt. How on earth any one can sit down and write that "we were quite averse from interference, that we were forced against our will to go to Egypt," when it is as well known as any political fact can be that a burning desire has raged in the veins of shipowners, bondholders, land-grabbers, jobbers, &c., for years past to get hold of the country, is beyond comprehension! Any one who will take the trouble to read the Blue-books will see that the fears expressed for the safety of the Suez Canal came as the result of a late afterthought to buttress the case for the intervention. In the time of the Arabi pronunciamiento and quasi-dictatorship, not a breath was uttered, not a thought, we venture to say, entertained, that the Canal was endangered, and it was not till the Government had virtually declared war against the National party in Egypt that the happy idea of getting up a scare about the Canal was mooted in the Press, and became the staple of the speeches of the party of action. Another assertion frequently made is quite as baseless. We are told the Egyptian Government has failed, and that it is hopeless to expect anything from Egyptian administrators; *argal*, to do any good, Englishmen must be put in office. We say that from the time of the establishment of the Dual Control, Egypt never had any Government but that of the Franco-Anglo duumvirs; that when the Dual Control was abolished, Egypt was substantially governed by our officials; and that Nubar Pasha this moment is no more an Egyptian Minister, in the sense of the word "minister," than he is an Egyptian at all. But it will be said, "Cherif resigned because he could not carry out his policy, and that shows there was an Egyptian Ministry." Nothing of the kind. He resigned because he would not incur the odium of executing orders to abandon a large part of the dominions of the master he had sworn to serve.

Captain F. J. W. Eustace, R.A., has been appointed A.D.C. to General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Surgeon-Major W. Temple, V.C., Army Medical Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer in India, in succession to Deputy-Surgeon-General Wolseley, who proceeds to England.

There has been an outbreak of enteric fever at Aldershot among the troops occupying the Permanent Barracks. Eight cases have already been admitted to the Second Station Hospital.

The late explosion at Hanoi is nothing new in the history of Chinese warfare. The Chinese are proverbially careless in allowing loose gunpowder to lie about on the floors of their magazines, and in the neighbourhood of their guns. The day after Canton was captured by the allies in 1857, an explosion took place in one of the magazines that fell into our hands, by which a number of seamen were seriously injured. Another explosion took place some months later, when a party of the Chinese employed by us in the Military Train were clearing out a dusting store adjoining the main magazine. The powder remaining on the floors and hanging about the walls exploded, and it was with the utmost exertion that the magazine was saved. Seven coolies were badly burned on this occasion. After the capture of any fortified place from the Chinese too much care cannot be taken to clear away any loose powder that may be found near the magazines or batteries.

In the General Orders just issued allusion is made to the new issue of the *Police Gazette*, and the attention of commanding officers is called to the details likely to assist the police in the identification of deserters. This is all well and good, so far as it goes, but it seems rather absurd only to publish the name of a deserter once. The name should appear for two months at least, and in cases of detection particulars should be furnished as to where and by whom the apprehension was made, and the amount of reward given. Mr. Howard Vincent desires, we are sure, to exert all his influence to detect crime, but we fear his hands are very much tied by the short-sighted policy pursued by the Admiralty and War Office.

A correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely, sends us the following:—"On Tuesday last, about two o'clock, I saw two soldiers come out of a public-house near Waterloo Station. They wore tunics, infantry trousers, and great-coats, buttoned, but just showing the white facings. On their heads were women's hats, shabby and battered, and trimmed with draggled feathers. One of the soldiers was about 5 ft. 2 in. in height, the other about 5 ft. 7 in. The little fellow, as he came into the street, called out 'This is the new head-dress of the British Army!' Both had been drinking, evidently, but knew quite well what they were about. They were accompanied by four drunken women of the lowest stamp, two of whom wore the soldiers' Glengarries. These caps bore the badge of 'The Cheshire Regiment.' For the first time, I was pleased to see territorial badges instead of the honoured and historic number—in this case, that of Sir Charles Napier's pet regiment, the 22nd. As the 'Regulars' and their friends were noisy and causing an obstruction on the foot-path, a policeman told them to 'move on.' The women put out their tongues at him and were abusive, but the soldiers only laughed."

It has been officially intimated that the employment of Major Barrow, 26th Cameronians; Captain Fenwick, 39th Dorset Regiment; and Lieutenant Rhodes, 1st Dragoons, under Mr. Clifford Lloyd, in the reorganization of the Egyptian gendarmerie, is but temporary, and that four months' leave of absence has been granted to them, to proceed to the land of Egypt for this purpose. It is just possible that these officers may be able to rejoin their regiments without returning to England, when their business with the Egyptian police has been brought to a conclusion.

Major Sargood has been appointed Minister of Defence of the Colony of Victoria, and is organising his department. £110,000 per annum for five years has been appropriated by Parliament for defence purposes.

BIRTH.

NICHOLSON.—On the 16th inst., at 91 Ladbroke Grove, the wife of Lieutenant-General L. Nicholson, C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KENNETT—AUSTEN.—On the 15th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Brighton, by the Rev. E. Ker Gray, LL.D., assisted by the Rev. A. D. Wagner. Brackley Herbert Barrington Kennett, Major 1st Battalion, King's Own Light Infantry, to Ellinor Frances, second daughter of the late Frederick Lewes Austen, Esq., of 26 Hyde Park Square, and formerly of Brightwell Park, Oxfordshire.

DEATH.

RUSSELL.—On the 16th inst., at 3 Elvaston Place, London, General Sir David Russell, K.C.B., aged 74.

Advertisements.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Applications, with copies of Testimonials, will be received by the undersigned until the 2nd February, from Officers on the Retired List of the Military Branch of the Royal Navy (who, when on the Active List, held rank not below the rank of Lieutenant) to COMMAND for a term of THREE YEARS, the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GUN-VESSEL PROTECTOR, 6, of 900 tons displacement; 1,500 indicated H.P.

The officer selected will receive £600 per annum, without allowances of any kind; he will have to superintend the equipment and manning of the vessel; and take her out to Port Adelaide when ready for sea.

On arrival he will be entirely under the orders of the South Australian Government.

ARTHUR BLYTH,
Agent-General for South Australia.
January 11, 1884.
8 Victoria Chambers,
Westminster, S.W.

SHOWERS.—UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—It is desired to find the present LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES and the Persons beneficially entitled, under the Will of HOWE DANIEL SHOWERS, formerly a Major in the service of the East India Company, who died, and whose will was proved by Major-General St. George Ashe in 1829.

Any person interested, or who can afford the information required, is requested to apply to Messrs. WINTER and CO., 16 Bedford Row, London, W.C.

TO GENTLEMEN of ENERGY and CAPITAL, desirous of something to do.—A MANUFACTURER at the West End, of old name and high repute, OFFERS a MOIETY of a BUSINESS that requires more vitality and capital to greatly extend it, or he is prepared to sell the business as a going concern. The above would suit a RETIRED OFFICER, or any gentleman with a taste for sport, and liking for mechanics.—Letters to "X Y Z," J. W. COOK, Esq., 7 Mark Lane, E.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY offers a most COMFORTABLE HOME to TWO SISTERS, or FRIENDS, with Education at a First-class High School in the town. Special advantages to parents going abroad. References kindly permitted to Rev. Canon Wilberforce and Rev. J. Haigh.—Address, Mrs. R. SHARPE, 1 Lower Prospect Place, Southampton.

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AN OFFICER just returned from Egypt WISHES to RECOMMEND a NURSE who has had charge of his young child, aged thirteen months, in that country, for the past year. She is leaving as she wishes another situation abroad (India preferred); she has had charge of young children in India, and is accustomed to travelling.—No. 239, KEITH and CO., Advertising Agents, Edinburgh.

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	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

PORT.

From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—
1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

CLARET.

Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly	...	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet	...	...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy				60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S OWN BRANDS.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, and other Wines.

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LECTURE, FRIDAY, January 25. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. ROBERT CUST, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, on "The Russians on the Caspian and Black Seas." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

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NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED on Friday and Saturday, February 1 and 2, for STOCK-TAKING.

By order,
January 18, 1884. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS at Portsmouth and Devonport, with a view to their being trained for Service Afloat as Engineer Officers in her Majesty's Navy.

Also Entry of not more than Three Students in Naval Construction at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for Admission into the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ENGINEER STUDENTS to fill 20 vacancies, and for not more than Three Students in Naval Construction will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on January 1, 1884.

Candidates for the Two Services will undergo the same Examination, and the Studentships in Naval Construction will be offered to the most successful Candidates in order of merit.

For revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,

By Command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.
Admiralty, S.W., January 10, 1884.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
December 13, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill Thirteen Vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 4, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

TO the WEALTHY and BENEVOLENT.—The WIDOW of an Officer, who served the Crown faithfully for nearly thirty years in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and Sister of one of the most gallant of the Crimean heroes, who was killed in action whilst in command of his regiment, left utterly destitute, in advancing life and delicate health, will feel most grateful to those whom the Lord has blessed with abundance to generously help her to be able to PURCHASE a small ANNUITY. References kindly permitted to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough, the Palace, Peterborough; the Rev. F. Hayward Joyce, Vicar of Harrow; Lieutenant-General Logan, C.B., 5 Philbeach Gardens (late commanding 57th Regiment, West Middlesex); Colonel Nassau Lees, 115 Piccadilly; Dr. W. H. Russell, LL.D., Carlton Club; by whom contributions will be thankfully received.

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Captain A. Baird Douglas.
Major B. Fletcher.
Major Lamorock Flower.
Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
Hon. R. G. Molyneux.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
Lieut.-Colonel George C. Porter.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Amyatt E. Ray.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
Major James Templer.
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This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

London Members	£7	7
Country Members	5	5
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At PRESENT, there is NO ENTRANCE FEE.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS throughout on MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.

The original, best, and most liberal.

Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W. Established 1862.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

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PYRETIC SALINE.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER. This is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness having peculiar and exclusive merits. *Officers and others proceeding to Egypt, India, and the Colonies should not fail to take a supply with them, it being also an anti-Choleraic and preventive of Dysentery.*

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Observe the GENUINE has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.

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Established 1872.

Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

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R. B. Martin, Esq., M.P.

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5 per cent. for Five Years and upwards.
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4 per cent. for One Year and upwards.
Less than One Year, according to Bank rates.

Deposit Notes issued under the Seal of the Company, with cheques or coupons attached for half-yearly interest.

SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their monies are invested and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

Prospectuses and all information obtainable at the Office, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A. W. RAY, Manager.

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THE QUEENSLAND INVESTMENT and LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited).—Fully subscribed Capital, £1,750,000. Uncalled Capital, £1,400,000.

The Reserve Fund is separately invested in Consols, and other first-class securities.

Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

Debentures at rates varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. will be issued on application, and may also be engaged for in advance.

Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches. R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND.

(For Life Assurance and Annuities.)

FUNDS, £2,740,000. ANNUAL REVENUE, £470,400.

CLAIMS AND BONUSES PAID, £4,593,610.

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FIRE.—Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.

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Reserve Fund, £190,000.

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Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

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BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMPSON, Chairman.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping accounts.

The Bank also receives Money on Deposit at Three per Cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

March 31, 1880.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances and Loans in connection therewith, on Moderate terms with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company.

London: 83 King William Street, and 3 Pall Mall East. Edinburgh (Head Office): 3 and 5 George Street. Dublin: 66 Upper Sackville Street.

Accumulated Funds, £6,000,000.
Annual Revenue, £875,000.

CORBETT'S WORCESTERSHIRE SALT (Agents, WESTON and WESTALL, London) is the purest and most wholesome Salt for all culinary purposes. In Jars, Bottles, and Packets for the Table, and in Calico Bags of 1 lb. to 28 lbs. for General Household use, of all Oilmen and Grocers. Beware of inferior imitations.

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HAS THE GREATEST REPUTATION IN THE WORLD, AND IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

JOHANN HOFF, of Berlin, is the first Inventor of Malt Extract, which is universally acknowledged to be a most valuable dietetic beverage. It invigorates and restores the aged, the weak, the ailing.

Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

JOHANN HOFF, of Berlin, possesses 59 Titled Decorations and Awards for his famous Malt Extract, which has been used by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. He is Purveyor to nearly all the Courts of Europe.

Beware of Bogus Medals, Decorations.

JOHANN HOFF, of Berlin, has the most numerous testimonials of any article ever produced in the world, and no other Hoff's Malt Extract is genuine unless it has the name "JOHANN" before the "HOFF," nor has there been any other sold in this Country until recently.

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S. NEWMAN, 8 and 10 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

SHAVING WITH EASE AND COMFORT.

GENTLEMEN WHO SHAVE WILL FIND

GLISSADERMOS

A LUXURY; NO BRUSH, NO WATER, NO SOAP REQUIRED.

With simply a tube of Glissadermos and a good razor, a comfortable shave will be obtained, even with the most tender skin. Price, post free, 1s.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers, and Wholesale of

R. HOVENDEN AND SONS,

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For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

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PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.

IN TINS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, &c.

SALE of 8,000 FIRST DEBENTURES of £100 EACH of the

ALABAMA, NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS, and PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, bearing interest from October, 1883, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1. Principal Repayable April 1, 1907, at par, but redeemable by the Company previously, on six months' notice, at £115 per cent. on the nominal value.

These Debentures are to Bearer, but may be converted into Registered Debentures, on application at the Office of the Company.

Messrs. J. HENRY SCHRODER and CO. offer for Sale the above £800,000 First Debentures, constituting, together with the £700,000 already issued by the Company, the whole of the First Debenture Charge of the Company.

Subscription price (including the Coupon payable April 1, 1884), £92½ per cent., payable as follows:—

£5 0	per cent.	on Application.
87 10	,,	on January 31.
£92 10		

The Alabama, New Orleans, Texas, and Pacific Junction Railways Company, Limited, 9 Drapers' Gardens, London (incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862), has an issued Share Capital of:—

£1,500,000 6 per cent. Preferred "A" Shares,
2,500,000 Deferred "B" Shares.

The mileage of the Railways controlled by the Company is as follows:—

Cincinnati Southern	336
Vicksburg and Meridian	142
Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific ...	189
New Orleans and North-Eastern	195
Total miles	862

The Railroads are worked in close alliance with the Alabama Great Southern Company, which owns 295 miles, forming together a system of 1,157 miles of Trunk Roads. The northern terminus is Cincinnati. Proceeding thence in a direct line through Tennessee to Chattanooga, and then, in connection with the Alabama Great Southern, traversing the important iron and coal districts of Alabama to Meridian, the system from that point running southward, reaches New Orleans, viâ the New Orleans and North-Eastern Line; while by means of the Vicksburg and Meridian, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific, it runs due west, traversing the cotton belt of the entire district, and forming a junction with the Trans-Mississippi system of roads.

With the exception of laying the rails on about 50 miles of the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Pacific Railroad, which is being proceeded with, the whole system is in working order.

Applications for Debentures must be made on the form attached to the Prospectus.

In cases where a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the balance due January 31.

In default of payment of the balance at its due date, the allotment and the payment on application will be liable to forfeiture.

The Allotment Letters and Receipts for the payments on application will be exchanged for the Debentures on payment of the balance of the Subscription price.

A copy of the Trust Deed, and of the form of Debenture, can be seen at the Offices of Mr. G. M. Clements, Solicitor, 17 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

The Subscription will be opened on Friday, January 18, and closed at 4 o'clock on Monday, January 21, for London, and on Tuesday, January 22, at 12 o'clock, for the Country.

145 Leadenhall Street,
London, January, 17, 1884.

CLOSING of the LISTS.

SALE of 8,000 FIRST DEBENTURES of £100 EACH of the

ALABAMA, NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS, and PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the Subscription Lists for the above will be closed on Monday, the 21st instant, for London, and on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock, for Country Applications.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER and CO,

London, January 19, 1884.

AN OFFICER, having left England, DESIRES to SELL his HORSE. A good hunter; seven years old; sound, and quiet to ride and drive; height, 16-2. Price, 50 guineas.—Captain "D., R.E.," Dunford, Midhurst.

PARCELS POST.

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

Selling for the Benefit of whom it may concern.

SALE of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S IRISH LINEN LAWN and HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, belonging to the Stock of Messrs. W. J. HEWITT and CO., of Belfast, the Eminent Manufacturers and Merchants, who are retiring from business. All being first-class. No inferior goods kept. Well suited for Christmas Presents.

Ladies' Real Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, in Handsome Boxes, at 5s, 7s 6d, 10s 6d per dozen. Cost more than double the price.

Hem-stitched (Ladies'), 6s 6d, 8s 6d, and 12s 6d per dozen.

Gents', in Artistically Designed Boxes, at 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 14s 6d per dozen. Exactly Half-price.

Childrens', 1s 6d per dozen.

The Sheetings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Surplice Linen, &c., belonging to this Stock, will be sold at less than Half Original Cost Price.

Samples and Price List sent on application.

Letters to be addressed and Post-Office Orders and Bankers' Drafts to be made payable to

P. M'HUGH and CO., 3 and 5 Bridge Street, Belfast.

All Goods sent Carriage Paid to any Post Office in the Kingdom.

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J. B. DENT, Manager, Watch Manufacturer, supplies his celebrated Sterling Silver English Lever Watches, warranted for five years, at 80s; in hunting cases, 90s; sold by shopkeepers at 110s and 120s. This watch is adapted for Soldiers, Sailors, and Travellers, &c., whose vocations lead them to all parts of the world. Dent's 42s Silver Hall-marked Watches, usually sold for 65s, warranted for three years, free and safe by post. If sent to India and the Colonies, 5s extra.

J. HOARE and CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS,
(For many years with Messrs. Hill Brothers),
16 JERMYN STREET, S.W.
Three doors West of Regent Street.

Exceptionally Qualified Cutters.
UNIFORMS—CIVIL, NAVAL, and MILITARY.

THE
KANGRA VALLEY TEA DEPOT,
PRINCE'S HALL, PICCADILLY,
IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE NASSAU and GOPALPORE TEAS,
in 1-lb. packets, viz.,
ORANGE PEKOE, 4s. PEKOE, 3s.
PEKOE SOUCHONG, 2s 6d. SOUCHONG, 2s 2d.

RICHARD DICKESON,

WHOLESALE GROCER and CANTEEN CONTRACTOR,

MARKET LANE, DOVER.
MANSELL STREET, LONDON.
SOUTH CITY MARKETS, DUBLIN.
HIGH STREET, CHATHAM.
Price Lists and Samples forwarded on application.
ESTABLISHED 1649.

CHARLES LANCASTER,

INVENTOR of the NON-FOULING, SMOOTH OVAL-BORE for EXPRESS
·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, and ·577).
Prices from £36 to £56 10s nett.
ROOK and RABBIT
(·295, ·320, ·360, and ·380).
Prices from £5, £8, and £10 nett. And,
MINIATURE MATCH RIFLES.
Prices, £8, plain; £10, with Orthoptic Sights.
INVENTOR and PATENTEE of the
FOUR-BARREL B.L. HAMMERLESS GUN,
weight, 7lb. 4oz.; and
EXPRESS RIFLE,
weight, 10lb. Also,

FOUR-BARREL B.L. PISTOL,
·455 C.F., weight, 2lb. 8oz.; ·380 C.F., weight, 1lb. 14oz. Price £8 nett.
TOP LEVER SNAP-ACTION
HAMMER or HAMMERLESS GUNS,
Ejecting the Exploded Cases.
Prices from £36 to £45 nett.

THE "COLONIAL,"
Quality 12 bore, breech-loading, top lever, snap-action Gun. Plainly finished, but good, sound work.
PRICE £20.
Coloured Illustration sent on application.
Also "Colonial" Quality Hammerless Gun, £27.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Black Canvas Case, without fittings	1	15	0
Strong Black Canvas Case, with fittings ...	3	0	0

Terms, Cash with order.
Cartridges delivered at reduced rates in India and the Colonies.
Detailed Price Lists on application.
151 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED 1826.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts.

Sold in Bottles, 2s 6d each; and in cases, containing six times the quantity 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the
STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.
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DIRECTORY.

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ARMY & NAVY FURNISHING CO., Ld. (Hire System), 25 REGENT ST., S.W.
BEDFORD HOTEL, for Officers and Families, King's Road, BRIGHTON.
BLAND & SONS, Gun, Revolver, and Rifle Makers, 106 STRAND, W.C.
BLAKE and SON, Yacht Stove Manufacturers, HIGH STREET, GOSPORT.
BRISTOL HOTEL, for Officers and Families, MARINE PARADE, BRIGHTON.
CARTER, OWEN J., & CO., Wine Merchants and Brewers, CHATHAM.
CAWTE'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, SOUTHSEA.
CORLETT & PICKETT, Civil and Military Tailors, 2 PRINCES STREET, W.
CRITERION STORES, General Outfitters, 35 VILLIERS ST., Charing X., W.C.
DICKESON, RICHARD, Wholesale Grocer and Canteen Contractor, DOVER.
FINLEY, J., Bootmaker to 4th & 5th D. Grds., 1st Lncrs., &c., MANCHESTER.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL, for Officers and Families, CANTERBURY.
GROSVENOR HOTEL, for Officers and Families (facing sea), SOUTHSEA.
GAFFIN & CO., Monumental Sculptors, 63 REGENT STREET, W.
HARRIS, G. H., Porpoise-hide and Military Bootmaker, 418 STRAND, W.C.
HYDE PARK HOTEL, for Families and Gentlemen, HYDE PARK, W.
HAYES, Messrs., Surgeon Dentists (Estb. 1775), 42 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.
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HEDGES & BUTLER, Wine Merchts., Zerey (Spain), BRIGHTON & LONDON.
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LARCOM & VEYSEY, Naval and Military Outfitters, PORTSEA, Portsmouth.
LANCASTER HOUSE BOARDING ESTABT., Grand Parade, BRIGHTON.
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MARCOVITCH & CO.'S Turkish & Egyptian Cigarettes, 11 Air St., Regent St., W.
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PIER HOTEL, for Families and Gentlemen, MARINE PARADE, BRIGHTON.
PETERS, HENRY, Military Tailor & Breeches Maker, DOVER.
PIER and QUEEN'S HOTELS, for Officers and Families, SOUTHSEA.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, EASTBOURNE.
ROYAL HOTEL, for Officers and Families, above Bar, SOUTHAMPTON.
RIGBY, JOHN, and CO., Gun and Rifle Makers, 72 ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.
ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL, for Officers, Families, Gentlemen, BRIGHTON.
ROYAL HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, SHEERNESS.
REAKES, T. W., Breeches Maker and Military Tailor, 12 Grand Hotel Buildings.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, for Gentlemen, &c., adjg. Raily. S., SHEFFIELD.
ROWE, W., and CO., Naval Contractors and Yacht Outfitters, GOSPORT.
ROYAL PIER HOTEL, for Officers & Yachtsmen, opp. Pier, SOUTHAMPTON.
SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, Private Hotel & Pension (op. Comm.), SOUTHSEA.
SEWELL & CROWTHER, Passenger and Shipping Agents, 18 COCKSPUR ST.
SPARKES HALL, & CO., Agents for Carmichael Boot-tree, 310 Regent St., W.
STAR & GARTER HOTEL, for Officers and Families, PORTSMOUTH.
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WALKER, H. E., Hatter, &c. (opposite Great Western Hotel), BIRMINGHAM.

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Under CONTRACT for HER MAJESTY'S MAIL to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, &c.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

Departures (Fortnightly) for—

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and CEYLON, CHINA, STRAITS, JAPAN	From Gravesend, Wednesday, 12.30 p.m. From Brindisi, Monday.
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GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, every Wednesday.

London Offices—122 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25 Cockspur Street.

AUSTRALIA, *viâ* AMERICA,
BY THE
PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMERS
FROM
SAN FRANCISCO to AUCKLAND and SYDNEY.

Passengers booked through to any Port, also to Japan and China.

Apply to CHARLES CLARK and CO., Windsor Chambers, Great St. Helens, E C.; H. F. GILLING and CO., 449 Strand, W.C.; or to THOMAS COOK and SON, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA, if sufficient inducement offers. The magnificent fast Steamship,
EDEN HALL,
3,600 tons, will sail on January 26. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 40 Guineas. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Succeeding Vessels:—

Rydal Hall, 2,700 tons	Feb. 9.
Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons...	Feb. 23.
Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Kirby Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons...	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Werneth Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Merton Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION
Mail Steamers from London to

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly.
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON....................	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD....................	"
JEDDAH....................	"
ALGIERS	"
ZANZIBAR	Every Four Weeks.
BATAVIA..................	"
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Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13 Austin Friars; or to
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The Studies are under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel COLVILE, late 11th Foot, Graduate of the Staff College (Author of "Military Tribunals"), assisted by Captain STEWART, late Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel WHALLEY, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, and one other experienced Officer.

Classes are limited to 6, total number of Students to 18.

One-third of the Competitors prepared at the Abbey in 1881-82 obtained Commissions, several being specially mentioned in the Official Reports.

RESULTS FOR 1883.

In March, nine competed, two passed, and two others were offered Cavalry Commissions; one obtained special mention in Tactics with 525 marks, another special mention in Law with 500 marks.

In September, 1883, eight competed, half passed, taking the following places on the list:—3rd, 17th (tie), 38th, and 50th (the first attempt).

Next Term commences January 5, 1884.

Further particulars, on application to
Captain PRESTON,
The Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

WOOLWICH and SANDHURST.

At the Examination held in December for Entrance to the above, FOURTEEN Pupils were sent up by Mr. NORTHCOTT, of whom TEN were Successful:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Cadetships.	Marks.
40	Frederick Potts	Woolwich	4382
5	Edward W. D. Baird	Cavalry	4807
6	Henry Nugent Head	Univ'rsity	5331
8	E. S. Douglas-Pennant	Cavalry	4434
8	Alfred R. Ditmas	Queen's Ind.	1992
35	Herbert F. Woodgate	Infantry	5177
39	W. R. L. Goldie-Scot	Infantry	5121
47	Hugh N. Waymouth	Infantry	4911
53	Rowan H. Lee-Warner	Infantry	4767
—	F. C. Logan Logan	Militia	1444

Of these, five passed their first trial, five gained 1,500, 1,300, 1,200, 1,000, 500 marks respectively, with two or three months' preparation; each of them having previously failed twice elsewhere.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Hill Lands,

Wargrave, Berks.
TERM JUST COMMENCED.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. A. PRITCHARD, M.A. Oxon., 15 years' experience in Tuition.

VICE-PRINCIPAL—Mr. E. CARLISLE, M.A., late Foundation Scholar, St. John's College, Cambridge (19th Wrangler, 1878), six years' experience in Woolwich, tuition chiefly.

151 Successes since January, 1879, including among the most recent the following high places:—Fourth for Sandhurst, last July. Third for Militia, qualifying last October. 11th for Woolwich last month, the other three Woolwich Candidates appearing 48th, 58th, and 59th respectively in list issued on the 24th ult. Three more successes for Sandhurst just published. Second University Candidate, with 6,205 marks, 94th on list with 4,436 marks, and 11th on Cavalry list, with 4,225 marks. The two successful Woolwich Candidates failed last summer before coming to Wargrave. Eight out of nine of the last Sandhurst Preiminary Candidates passed.

Staff of Assistant Tutors. Mostly all resident.

Special Department for Militia Officers preparing for the Military Competitive. Separate establishment provided.

Course in charge of Colonel Philip Story, late South Lancashire Regiment, formerly for eight years Garrison Instructor, who is ably assisted.

21 successes since the department has been established.

It now numbers 12 Militia officers. With seven Candidates at last September Examination, the second place with two others were gained.

Address, for particulars, of either Branch, Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Messrs.

LEIFCHILD, B.A., HICKSON, and OWEN, B.A., RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS at the Terrace, Hampton Court. There are seven Tutors (six Resident), to 20 PUPILS, hence small classes (average three in a class), and great individual attention.—Head of Military Department, Captain GREENE.

Successes, September to December, 1883.
Militia Further (Competitive) Examination.
(September.)

R. H. Rawson	5th
H. Kirkpatrick	35th

Qualifying Examination for Militia Officers.
(October.)
Vaughan Grimshawe | Viscount Clandeboye
SANDHURST COMPETITIVE,
(November, December.)

S. H. Clegg	5063 marks
Douglas Haig, University Candidate	4889 "

In these three Examinations all Pupils sent up passed.

The Terrace, Hampton Court.

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R. M.C., SANDHURST, 1883.—

At the Two Competitive Examinations held last year, Seven out of Ten Candidates prepared by Mr. J. A. GRATTAN, late Royal Artillery, were successful, viz.:—

In June: Messrs. C. H. Beldem, C. K. Bushe, R. T. Crichton, and A. Foster.

In November: Messrs. G. H. Grant, H. S. Mellis, and F. L. Moore.

Sandhurst Lodge, Blackheath, S.E.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain

W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Eighty-three successes in 1882.

ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-SIX in 1883, viz.:—

WOOLWICH.

Name.	Marks.
Pert	8139
Sclater	6174
Biddulph	5847
Rougemont	5083
Thompson	4978

i.e., Five out of Nine sent up.

SANDHURST.
(July.)

Vaughan	6307
M'Kerrell	5694
Viscount Garmoyle	4953
Bates	4781
Hall	4685
Blackburn	4538
Ramsay	4523
Tucker	4444
Peach	4435
Hogg	4182
Edwardes†	3531
Murray‡*	4417
Battye*	4260
Stuart*	3181
Dennys*	3349
Davies*	3308
Morrogh*	2820

(December.)

Goodenough	2nd	6260
Davies	7th	5860
Thompson	20th	5451
M'Farlane	21st	5418
Edwards	25th	5277
Trevor	77th	4561
Spencer	86th	4502
Ewart	106th	4327
Leetham (1)	6th	4794
Martin (1)	13th	4189
Mansfield (2)	5th	4515
Hutt (3)	11th	4709
Walker†	6th	2059

(1) Cavalry. (2) West Indian. (3) University.
* Qualified as Militia Officer. † Hon. India Cadet.
‡ Refused West India Regiment.

MILITIA LITERARY.

Bromley-Davenport	2300
Stirling	2240
Somervell	2197
Barrett	2074

Being all sent up.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Thirteen passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-one officers have obtained commissions in 1883, particulars of which have been already published.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

Places taken:—FIRST, Sandhurst and Militia Competitive; SECOND, Woolwich and Staff College.

NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 15, 1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,— Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. W. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

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HEAD MISTRESS.—Miss WOODS.

The FIRST TERM of 1884 will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23. Application for Admission may be made to the Secretary, at the School; or to the Hon. Sec., G. H. WOLLASTON, Esq., 24 College Road, Clifton. Information as to Boarding Houses may be obtained from either the Secretary or Hon. Secretary.

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—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-SEVEN COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SEVENTY-ONE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

A Class for Staff College during second leave season.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous

of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by two Officers who for several years past have been engaged with distinguished success in this special work.

Great individual attention is secured, both Instructors are resident and give their whole time, very few Pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-seven have been successful, several taking high places in the list.

A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE in 1882 and 1883. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the Examination required for the above.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, TWO of the Five successful Competitors were Pupils of this Establishment, taking First and Third places. In June, 1882, of the five who passed, the First, Third, and Fourth were from this School, and Three qualified.

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The College charges for lodging, boarding (with an extra term in the Long Vacation), tuition, and University fees, are £84 per annum. For further information, apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—

Lieutenant-Colonel COATES, Reserve of Officers, late 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, and Royal Military Academy, and Captain Baron von SCHLEINITZ, late Prussian Light Cavalry, and Instructor Berlin Cadet Corps, PREPARE, in Clifton, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, also Officers of the Army for Promotion Examinations.—For particulars and terms, apply to Lieutenant-Colonel COATES, care of Captain Baron von Schleinitz; or to Captain Baron von SCHLEINITZ, 2 Leigh Villas, Chandos Road, Redland, Bristol.

THE MANOR HOUSE,

LEE, S.E.

At the last MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for MILITIA OFFICERS, held in September, the following FOUR Candidates, out of EIGHT who went up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S establishment, were successful:—Mr. W. Keates (passed 12th—first attempt—with 1,846 marks); Mr. L. W. Pease (1,725 marks); Mr. W. R. Inglis (1,715 marks); Mr. C. S. Evans-Lombe (1,705 marks).

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Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, will, on and after February 1, 1884, prepare, in London, Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

For particulars and terms, apply by letter to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, care of Mr. W. Webb, York Town, Farnboro Station.

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SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, &c.—SANDHURST FURTHER, November and June, 1883. All sent up passed. A. Horsford Bingley, 36th, gaining 155 places and 1,353 marks between September 5 and November 24,—Subjects, Latin, English, French, Geology, Freehand; O. C. Sherwood, 3rd West Indian, gaining 2,285 marks,—first in Experimental Sciences, fifth in Geology, twelfth in Mathematics; C. B. Morgan, 4th West Indian; Evelyn H. Orlebar, 3rd Marine. In June and November, 1881, five passed out of six for the Sandhurst Further,—1st W.I., 2nd U.C., 1st H.Q.C., 38th, and 44th.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,252.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The very favourable weather has been taken advantage of, for drill purposes, during the past few days, and the Infantry Brigades were exercised by their Brigadiers in outpost duties and formations for attack. The Lieutenant-General Commanding, accompanied by the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, attended these drills.

The following officers joined the Army Veterinary School on Tuesday last, for a course of instruction:—Major Gardiner, R.A.; Captains Aitken, R.A.; Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps; Douglas, 26th Cameronians; Bennet, 48th; Park, 2nd Battalion, 18th; Lieutenants Allen, Angelo, and Probyn, Bengal Staff Corps; Jenkinson and King, R.A.; Lang, 63rd; Symonds and Downing, 2nd Battalion, 18th; Lee, 49th; and Short, 100th; Assistant-Commissary-General Shannon and Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General Collard, Murray, and Baker, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Surgeon H. S. Gordon, Army Medical Department. Lectures will be delivered at the School every week-day, except Saturday, during the course, by the Instructor, Veterinary-Surgeon to the Staff E. T. Cheesman.

The following Permanent Serjeants of Yeomanry Cavalry have been ordered to report themselves at the Auxiliary Cavalry School on the 1st prox., for a course of instruction:—West and Taylor, 2nd West York; Tomlinson, Warwickshire; Williamson, Yorkshire Hussars; Hardy and Jennings, Duke of Lancaster's Own; Scott, Lanarkshire; Taylor, 1st West York; Stadward, Stacey, and Salter, North Somerset; Perkins, Hills, and Franks, Montgomeryshire; Lewis, Worcestershire.

Captain C. G. H. Newington, 1st East Surrey Regiment, and Lieutenant G. P. Douglas, 2nd Dragoon Guards, have been examined, for promotion, in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), Queen's Regulations, Sec. 4, par. 37, and have been found qualified.

Captain E. N. Henriques, R.A., has been ordered from Fort Victoria, Isle of Wight, to Aldershot, for duty.

Lieutenant Haynes, R.E., has been ordered here for duty.

Veterinary-Surgeon J. Finlayson has arrived here for duty, and has been posted to the Royal Artillery.

Surgeons A. Baird and E. V. A. Phipps are held in readiness for foreign service.

DOCKYARD CONTROL.

A Correspondent sends us the following remarks on this subject:—"Independent administrative control, where expenditure is practically expended, is always productive of economy; but where that authority is interwoven with interests extending over various departments, and branches of conflicting and assimilative interests, supervision and economy then become terms synonymous with direct and indirect falsification of facts and documents. The organisation of some of the smaller foreign Naval establishments is pregnant with extravagance, and probably the larger ones are no better. Large sums are frittered away somehow, but the apologies for buildings set up to represent items in which the money is annually expended on paper, are out of all proportion to the real value of such items. Paper items and substantial items are two very different things. The former figure in the Blue-book, and are believed by everybody to exist, but do not; while the latter too often require microscopic inspection before they are even seen, and so frail are they at times, that they soon disappear from the human gaze. It cannot be for the good of the service that one man, at a far-off station, should be entrusted with the duties of buying, receiving, paying, making contracts, accepting goods as to quality, paying everybody and for everything, signing and countersigning for, to, and from himself. Surely the temptation under such circumstances to make returns balance is too great, and that especially so when he knows that these returns have only to undergo the scrutiny of embryo auditors and self-made experts who sit in the forensic stools in the London offices. Such returns can be made to look so square and honest that even a chartered accountant would be deceived thereby, and call from the auditors praises of the compiler's business qualities and habits entirely undeserved. The practical men in the service know full well what mere shadows are behind the rows of figures so neatly arranged in many of those long columns, but the permanent official does not, or, if he does, does not care to dive into and unearth the mystery. For many years it has been the common practice at our foreign Naval establishments to spend the whole of the sums voted each year, whether the money is wanted or not. So far, the auditors have passed all the accounts rendered, provided no very glaring excess of the sums voted was noticeable. The auditing has been left to one man; but should such work be done in this way? Assuredly not. Hitherto the Accountant-General of the Navy has had to perform this duty. But how can he, in the midst of all his more important labours, spare time to devote his attention to such minor details? Surely this is work which the Treasury should perform, and those who are appointed to audit the accounts at the various Naval establishments abroad should be responsible to the Treasury, so as to secure that independence of action that no one would dare to question. Then many a strategy and combination, long practised with success, to the detriment of the Naval service, would have to be abandoned under the fear of certain detection when the day of reckoning comes round. Executive officers should be placed in charge of the executive duties of all Naval establishments. At present the Yard Accounts are so faulty that men can be taken on in the Department of the Civil Servant in charge without any check, so long as the General Vote, No. 6, is not exceeded, and this is the principal Vote affecting all the Departments. For example, suppose an order is given to complete defects in the Fleet, and that extra men are taken on to make good those defects, there may be writers and others taken on and shown as labourers in the accounts. No one can check this proceeding; and when objection is taken by the Admiralty to any excess on the yearly Vote, the blame is laid on to the Admiral or senior Naval officer, the Civil Servant in charge arguing that the orders given for completing the defects were the cause of the Vote being exceeded, while, in reality, he had taken advantage of the occasion to take on 'dummy hands.' To effectually stamp out this abuse, which is in no whit more honest than the practice of selling Government stores to buy paint, so severely punished in the *Clyde* scandal case, the Admiralty should at once appoint an executive officer to the command and charge of every Naval establishment abroad. There are many commanders and lieutenants, married men, who are eminently fitted for such appointments, and we feel convinced that, were such officers appointed, they would receive every assistance from their subordinates in the dockyards, who regard Naval officers with greater favour, owing to their high sense of honour, integrity, and disinterestedness, than they do that purely civilian element under which they are now serving. The Admiralty should also remember that 'independent supervision is economy.'"

Reviews.

Hodson, of Hodson's Horse. By the Rev. George H. Hodson. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

The compiler of this volume, which has reached a fourth edition, is brother to the gallant soldier, who carved out for himself such a glorious career in India, and made the name historic. It mainly consists of extracts from letters written by Major Hodson. This could not well be otherwise, as during the twelve years of his soldier life he was known only by his letters or by the reports of others. William Stephen Raikes Hodson, third son of the Rev. George Hodson, was born in March, 1821. Having spent some time at Rugby and Cambridge, he was appointed to the Guernsey Militia by General Napier, and subsequently entered the Indian Army. In September, 1845, he arrived in Calcutta and proceeded up the country to Agra. It was soon the fate of the young officer to see the game of real war played. A letter addressed to his father on Christmas Day, 1845, dated Sultanpore, gives a vivid description of the first action he was engaged in, one in which he had several miraculous escapes. Then follows his experiences of the campaign on the Sutlej, with the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, and occupation of Lahore. In June, 1846, Hodson was appointed to the Guides Corps. Hitherto his good fortune was most remarkable; he had acquired a high standing in the service, and at the same time gained a reputation for daring enterprise and ability. As he himself said, "he was the most fortunate and the happiest man in India." A storm had, however, been gathering for some time, steadily and without any check, till at last it burst suddenly; charges, some of them of a most serious nature, were made against him, and he found that he had a far greater number of enemies than he thought. However, he stood his ground firmly, and was supported in his endeavours to rescue his character by some of the most eminent men and distinguished officers in India. The outbreak at Meerut occurred, and in a week all India was in a blaze. Hodson was by mere chance on the spot, and free to act. This was a crisis which required such a head as his, and in a very few days Lieutenant Hodson was actually commanding before Delhi, at General Barnard's special request, the very Corps of Guides from which he had been ousted two years before. Lieutenant Hodson's narrative is compiled from the letters or bulletins which he sent day by day to his wife, written as best they might be, in any moments which he could snatch from press of work, sometimes on the field, sometimes on horseback. In one of the letters which was written by a distinguished officer, who was with the army before Delhi, the writer says:—"Affairs at times looked very queer from the frightful expenditure of life. Hodson's face was then like sunshine breaking through the dark clouds of despondency and gloom which would settle down occasionally on all but a few brave hearts, England's worthiest sons, who were determined to conquer." At this moment, Delhi was in the hands of the mutineers, and many felt that the whole British Army, and perhaps a large portion of India, might be lost. In more than one of his letters Lieutenant Hodson complains bitterly of the indecision of our rulers and of the tendency that existed to treat these rebellious Sepoys with gentleness. On May 19, he received orders to raise an entire new regiment of Irregular Horse, which did good service during the siege. The most exciting episode of the siege of Delhi was the capture of the Princes and of the King. The concluding chapter tells of the death of the gallant soldier. It was mentioned in a leading article in the *Times* in these words:—

> "The country will receive with lively regret the news that the gallant Major Hodson, who has given his name to an invincible and almost ubiquitous body of cavalry, was killed in the attack on Lucknow. Major Hodson has been from the very beginning of this war fighting everywhere and against any odds with all the spirit of a Paladin of old. His most remarkable exploit, the capture of the King of Delhi and his two sons, astonished the world by its courage and coolness. Hodson was indeed a man who, from his romantic daring and his knowledge of the Asiatic character, was able to beat the natives at their own weapons. We could better have spared an older and more highly-placed officer."

The *Times*' correspondent (Dr. Russell), in his letter of March 13, 1857, writes:—

> "When I returned to Head-Quarters Camp this evening, I found that poor Hodson had died the previous day and been buried the same evening. He was a zealous and accomplished officer of great bravery, ability, and determination, an excellent judge of the native character, of a humane and clement disposition, but firm in the infliction of deserved punishment. The last time I saw him he expressed a decided opinion that Government must resort to an amnesty, or be prepared for a long continuance of disturbances."

How We Defended Arabi and His Friends: a Story of Egypt and the Egyptians. By A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "Tunis, Past and Present." Illustrated by Frederick Villiers, Special Correspondent of the *Graphic* in Egypt. (Chapman and Hall.)—Such—with the exception of an Arabic street cry of Cairo in July, 1882, which we spare our readers, the English of which is "God grant you victory, O Arabi!" according to the author, whose authority we shall not dispute—is the full title of this curious book, of which a brief notice has already appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The same phrase in Arabic seems to be stamped on the cover of the book, but why or wherefore we cannot say, unless Mr. Broadley has some subtle idea in connection with the shibboleth which he does not vouchsafe to explain to grosser intelligences, for God did *not* grant the victory to Arabi, nor did Mr. Broadley "defend" Arabi and his fellows in the sense in which the word is generally used.

The Lieutenants' Naval Pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Commander Edward Griffiths, on Dec. 30, 1883, has been awarded to Retired Commander Francis Osburn from that date.

COLONEL COLBORNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you a copy of a letter Lord Dufferin has kindly sent me, after reading your late article, which though no doubt vastly funny, evidently showed (though of course this was not intended by you, as you received your information from what you considered a reliable source), a tinge of spite and malice. This was remarked by many officers who read it, who considered the article in question unworthy of the high character of your journal, accusing, as it did, Gen. Hicks of supineness, quite contrary to his nature. As for the Egyptian Government not getting "much work out of me," again you are wrong, because it so happened that by the accident of war, they got more out of me than out of the rest who were ordered to remain on board the steamer with Gen. Hicks, while I marched, after having held Kawa for three weeks. Col. de Coetlogon joined me afterwards, and after that marched with me. As for age, it so happens that the two officers who first succumbed before the campaign commenced were the youngest in one case and the strongest in the other,—Capt. Forest Walker and Major Martin, aged 22 and 38. My age, by-the-by, happens to be under that of Gen. Hicks, an officer who, besides being most gallant, was proverbially most hard-working and active, though in the present instance he considered it more desirable to reconnoitre in the steamer up and down the Nile to gain intelligence and bring it to the Army than to march with it,—though, when attack was certain, he at once joined with the other officers, landing his Bashibazouks and Nordenfelts. For your invidious remarks about myself, I care not; but I wish to vindicate the action of my late chief, and to show the folly of writing blind attacks, while attempting to be witty at the expense of officers who have done their best to serve faithfully.—I am, &c.,

J. COLBORNE,

Cairo, Dec. 17. General Hicks Pasha's Staff.

[COPY.]

"Constantinople, Nov. 29, 1883.

"MY DEAR COLBORNE,—I see from your letter to the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the severity of your illness, which required you to return home, has been questioned. It may therefore interest you to know that in a letter which Gen. Hicks wrote to me, he mentioned the fact that he had been compelled to order you back to Cairo, and he added, he was very much afraid that you would never reach that place alive. This expression of the General's opinion effectually disposes of the insinuation in question, considering the fatigue, danger, and uninviting character of the Sennaar campaign. I consider it but fair that I should place on record this undesigned testimony of your late General to the gallantry, zeal, and devotion you have exhibited in the Khedive's service, at the imminent risk of your life.—Yours sincerely,

DUFFERIN.

To Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. Colborne, Hicks Pasha's
Staff, Cairo."

DEARTH OF RECRUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We read every day in the papers, professional and non-professional, the various views of the public on the alarming scarcity of recruits, and the almost entire absence of the stalwart rustic element of 20 or 30 years ago. Many account for this unhappy state of affairs by the demand made upon the finer class of men by railway and police, and by the thinning of the most vigorous of the population by emigration, and that the War Office will not compete with employers on anything near equal terms. All these, according to views of old soldiers, are good reasons enough. But, Sir, there is another reason which must not be forgotten. It is that the recruit enters the Army in fear and trembling. He hears, reads, sees new rules and constant changes, and he hardly knows if a bargain, such as would allow him to steer his course, is to be depended on. Again, say all old soldiers, quite disinterested men, because they are out of the running, and mostly provided for, the abolition of pension has had a very bad effect. It is a provision for old age, that led to the enlistment of the best men we had. If half the Army were now long-service men, the change would soon become apparent.—I am, &c.,

ALARM.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS.

A correspondent, in calling our attention to another unjust appointment in the Paymasters' Branch, Royal Navy, writes as follows :—

"A few weeks since you commented on the injustice of the appointment of Mr. Rickard, an assistant-paymaster, as acting secretary to H.R.H. Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, on the ground of its being illegal, and also unjust, as keeping a paymaster out of his proper appointment and on half-pay. In this case, the Admiralty first broke, and then altered the law to condone their offence. Had Mr. Rickard been specially deserving of some good appointment, the Osborne would have afforded the Admiralty an excellent opportunity of remedying a gross injustice to Assistant-Paymasters by superseding Mr. Donaldson, who has held that sinecure since May 16, 1876. A rumour is prevalent that another similar, but far more unjust job is about to be carried out, viz. :—a paymaster (Mr. Penfold), lately secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown, and who has been serving as a secretary at home ports for the last six to nine years, is to be appointed as paymaster to the Dædalus, Naval Reserve Drill-ship at Bristol, in March next,—thus keeping a paymaster who has been serving abroad out of his expected home appointment for the sake of an officer who has not served as a paymaster for some 15 years (if ever), and whose late appointments have been as secretary and at home. The Admiralty compels paymasters, after a home appointment, to take a sea-going ship. Why is this rule to be broken in favour of a secretary coming from two (if not more) home appointments (secretaries) to the prejudice of a paymaster who has been serving abroad, and to whom the appointment should be given, if there were justice or equity to be hoped for at the hands of the Admiralty?"

ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS AND WARRANT RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Royal Warrant dated June 25, 1881, undoubtedly conferred substantial benefits on the non-commissioned officers of the Army generally, and the extension of Warrant rank to regimental non-commissioned officers has certainly done much to increase the value of their positions, and consequently to render the Army more attractive to the ambitious young soldier. But it could not have been intended that half the entire body of Army Schoolmasters should suffer a serious loss of position by the operation of that Warrant? Such, however, was the effect of its publication, for, under its provisions, Warrant rank being only attainable by schoolmasters after 12 years' service as such, while bandmasters receive Warrant rank on appointment, more than 100 schoolmasters found themselves superseded by the bandmasters of the regiments or battalions with which they were serving. The previous position of the schoolmaster was determined by a Royal Warrant issued 1871, consequent on the exhaustive inquiry by the Royal Commission on Military Education in 1870, which declared him to rank "next below the serjeant-major," *i.e.*, senior to the bandmaster, whatever the length of service of the latter. And nothing has since occurred to change the relative value of the positions, unless it be that the work of the schoolmaster has more than doubled in the interval, while the present highly effective organisation of Army schools requires his best efforts to keep pace with the requirements of the authorities. Indeed, no alteration of position was originally intended, Mr. Childers's original memorandum having limited the proposed grant of Warrant rank to serjeant-majors and schoolmasters (the latter after 12 years' service as such). Subsequently, however, Warrant rank was granted to bandmasters, staff serjeants of Army Service Corps, and others, all junior to Army schoolmasters, but the 12 years' service qualification for the latter remained unaltered. It must be remembered that many schoolmasters originally entered the training college at Chelsea as non-commissioned officers, with from two to five years' service; while the candidate for admission to Kneller Hall Training School for Bandmasters is only required to be "a non-commissioned officer," and to have "not less than seven years' service." The disadvantage under which the schoolmaster labours as to reckoning of previous military service will be evident when it is considered that, under present regulations, of two non-commissioned officers with seven years' service who leave their corps to enter the training schools for schoolmaster and bandmaster respectively, the latter would, on receiving his appointment, join a regiment as a Warrant officer, and would count towards pension the whole of his previous service, including the time spent at Kneller Hall; while the former would have no service to reckon, and would not be eligible for Warrant rank within a further period of 12 years. (It is only fair to observe that schoolmasters appointed prior to July last are permitted to reckon their previous military service towards pension, though not towards qualification for Warrant rank, and many of this class will be eligible for the medal for "long-service and good-conduct" before they become eligible for warrant rank! One case of this kind has already occurred.) The loss of position entailed by the recent Warrant is most seriously felt in India, where 90 per cent. of the "Unwarranted" Schoolmasters are; local warrant officers abound, and soldiers of steadiness and ability can attain to warrant rank in from three to four years by joining the Commissariat or the Ordnance Department. Further, under present circumstances, a schoolmaster of 11 years' service as such (in addition to previous military service) who returns from India, after passing eight or nine years in that country, finds himself entitled, on board a troopship, to precisely the same accommodation and rations as a private soldier; while the newly appointed bandmaster, who boasts a total period of eight or nine years' service—from bandboy to bandmaster—and who probably joined the Army as a bandboy since the schoolmaster received his appointment, is, as a Warrant Officer, entitled to intermediate accommodation and messing! Considering that the bandmaster has some 40 men in all under his charge, while the schoolmaster has (in an average regiment) fully one-third of the non-commissioned officers and men of his battalion to advance educationally, it would seem that the latter is fully as deserving of Warrant rank on appointment as the former. The civilian element, which has very recently begun to preponderate, would probably, however, render it desirable to withhold the grant of Warrant rank until young schoolmasters had qualified for their first increase of pay; but such a probationary period—three years—would satisfy all requirements, and would be quite equal to the seven years' service in all ranks required to qualify bandmaster students for entrance to Kneller Hall. Army Schoolmasters can justly claim to be awarded a substantial position, as, having been ruled ineligible for promotion otherwise than in their own department, they have little prospect of attaining to commissioned rank (as Sub-Inspectors) under 20 years' service as schoolmasters, if then; and are doomed to be again and again superseded by those whom they probably saw join as recruits, and who were enabled to qualify for promotion with their assistance. The "Unwarranted" Schoolmasters of the Army stand alone as sufferers by the publication of the recent Warrant, and I trust their case will be found to merit the consideration of the authorities, and that a sensible reduction of the present term of qualification for Warrant rank will be shortly announced.—I am, &c.,

X.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For those symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

TAXING THE SERVICES.

Once more, as a new year commences, are we reminded of the claims upon our purses by the receipt of the usual printed notice, on which we are to state our income derived from all sources, and another on which to note the various items of servants, armorial bearings, carriages, dogs, &c., in order that we may be duly taxed. Such a statement is trying to the temper, and requires the most conscientious feeling of probity to render it fully in all its counts. Without dishonesty, however, there is no escape from having to pay the pound of flesh, and all who have an income above £150 a year, or keep any of the items upon which duty is chargeable, must pay and look pleasant. There is a slight difference made in the matter of Income-tax, inasmuch as those in receipt of less than £150 a year are exempt, and those of less than £400 a year have £120 deducted, and are only taxed on the remainder; but all others suffer alike in the rate of poundage, no matter whether their income amounts to just the £400 or to £400,000, or whether it is derived from daily toil or from invested capital, and this is a point that is severely felt by many a professional man with a large family and without capital, who finds it more difficult to pay his sovereign for income-tax than his neighbour, who has only the same income, but derived from secured property, would in paying ten or twenty. In the former case, the professional man in any branch of her Majesty's service, who has only his stipend to look to, must either make provision for his family by paying heavily for life insurance, or leave them to the cold chance of the country doing something for them at his death; while in the latter case, there is no necessity for the outlay of a single farthing for insurances, since the same income derived from the invested capital during the father's lifetime will remain for his family after his death. This is a strong point for consideration, in the matter of income-tax especially, and it would be more just if a sliding-scale were introduced, charging less per pound on incomes derived from salaries only, and a higher rate upon the interest of capital, or rent of land, houses, or of any property of value that will not die out with the holder thereof. This would, in a measure, relieve those who earn their living by toil of brain or of body, and add almost immaterially to the responsibility of those who can sit down with folded hands, and yet know that they and theirs after them are provided for. Again, with regard to officers in her Majesty's service—no matter where they may be serving, whether in a pestilential climate or on the battle-field—their pay for performing their duties to their country, at the risk of life or limb, is mulcted of income-tax. This should not be, for if their pay is taxed when on a home station, it certainly should not be when serving abroad. To raise an annual revenue sufficient to meet the requisite outlay has made the head of many a statesman ache, and expedients have been adopted from time to time which soon fell through from their unpopularity or inconsistency; for instance, nearly 50 years ago the windows in a man's house were taxed according to their number, the result being an outcry for having to pay for God's daylight, and many a town was disfigured by the boarding-up of windows not absolutely required, a course of proceeding which caused the imposition to be speedily withdrawn. A large revenue might, however, be raised, without taxing the pay of Naval and Military officers. How that revenue could be raised it is not for us to say. All we desire to obtain is relief for the pockets of the defenders of our country, who carry their lives in their hands during the whole of their career. Nor are they over-paid, that their miserable stipends should be reduced merely to place them on an equality with civilians.

Three men of the 39th Regiment, dressed in the new khakee-coloured clothing, as recommended by the Aldershot committee as an active-service dress for the Army, proceeded from Aldershot camp to Osborne on Tuesday, for inspection by her Majesty the Queen. Col. Dixon, commanding the regiment, accompanied the party.

The *Times* says:—"The men of the First-Class Army Reserve have received orders to present themselves at their appointed stations for medical inspection, and some have already done so. When the Reserve was last called out for duty during the preparation of the expedition to Egypt, a considerable number of the men were found to be medically unfit for duty, and they were discharged. It is expected, in like manner, that many of them will now be pronounced unserviceable, and removed from the list of efficients, when their liability as soldiers will cease, and their Reserve pay be discontinued."

Prince Min Yong, late Ambassador from the Corea to the United States, has been staying during the past week in London, accompanied by Soh Kwang Pom, Chamberlain to the King of the Corea, and one Attaché. The party is in charge of Captain Phythian, with Lieut. Swinburne and Ensign Foulke, of the United States Navy, and is *en route* to Naples, to embark on board the United States frigate Trenton. The Coreans are the guests of the United States Government, and leave London to-day for Paris, where a week will be spent in seeing the sights of the French capital.

Col. C. M. Clarke, C.B., Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at Aldershot, has been appointed a member of the Committee which is about to assemble at the War Office, under the presidency of the Earl of Morley, for the purpose of re-organising the present regulations for the lines of communication of an army in the field.

"The incomparable oil," of which Byron sang long ago, after a wonder-working career on the heads of the people for the best part of a century, has changed with the times, and Mr. Rowland, of Hatton Garden, whose name has been so long associated with the manufacture of the rosy fluid that imparted its gloss to the capillary attractions of so many "bucks," and added to the wealth of the tangled tresses of generations of Neæras, since George III. was King, has produced for the use of the modern "masher" "the Golden Macassar Oil," which can be safely recommended as an admirable article for the toilet, and which we presume has all the virtues of the great original, with some special merits of its own.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

We have received the following interesting account of the recent Niger Expedition from an officer who took part in it. It will be found more detailed and exhaustive than anything yet published:—

"By Oct. 17 the whole of the Squadron on the station, with the exception of the flagship (at the Cape), had assembled at the Nun entrance of the Niger river, and there is no doubt but that great credit is due to Capt. Brooke (Opal) for the way the ships were got together, coaled, and each and all ready with extra stores, medical comforts, and the men weeded out, considering the ships were all scattered about on different parts of the station when he received orders to organise the expedition. The Algerine, unfortunately, got some cases of fever on board whilst we were waiting off the river, 15th—20th, or else, I believe, some of her boats were to have taken part in it. As it was, her orders being out for the S.E. coast, and her relief (Frolic) known to be on her way, the Algerine was sent to her new station, calling at Ascension. On Oct. 20, the pilots having been collected, and all being ready, the expedition went in across the bar, anchoring off Akassa for the night. It was composed of the following:—1. Alecto (senior officer's pendant), with 80 officers and men, and steam cutter of Opal. 2. Flirt, with Alecto's steam cutter and a sub-lieutenant (Duff) and cutter (with crew) from Opal. 3. Starling, with Midshipman Hay and cutter (with crew) from Opal. Starting at daylight each morning, we reached Idda, our destination, on evening of 24th. The natives here are an independent lot, and had shot in cold-blood the helmsman in one of the National African Company's steam launches, killing him dead; also they had detained in prison Mr. Crowther, son of the Bishop, for no offence whatever but passing down without paying tribute. A palaver was held next morning (25th) on shore at the National African Company's factory, a bodyguard for senior officer being on board the Company's flat-bottomed stern-wheeler Boussa, moored alongside the bank abreast. The natives on seeing the white officers land at once turned out all armed, and while their chiefs and our officers were in the building they entirely surrounded it. At the first words uttered by Capt. Brooke, there was a howl from the chiefs, and out they rushed with the obvious intention of stirring up their warriors to fight. Finding no hopes of a satisfactory settlement being arrived at, Capt. Brooke wisely withdrew, the wretched, cowardly horde mobbing him and the officers with him, pointing their guns and drawing their bows with the arrows (all poisoned) fixed. We who were watching expected every moment to see them all massacred, for the natives seemed frantic with excitement. But they would have been terribly avenged, as our escort, some 80 or 90 small-arm men and Marines were already prepared and at the 'ready,' only waiting for the first sign of hostilities commencing. The chiefs were then given a certain time—two or three hours—to make up their minds, all the time the natives keeping up a war-dance in sight of the ships; but the time went by without a sign, so the signal was made, and the Alecto fired a blank gun, at the sound of which all these brave and mighty warriors, who had been defying us with every possible means in their power all the morning, gave a yell, and skedaddled away to find cover, some of them taking a parting shot at us. We then shelled the place. The town was set on fire in different places, and a division of the landing party sent ashore to break up canoes, and finish off as much of the town as could be got at for flames; but the natives made no attempt at resistance, and only fired one or two shots when our firing commenced. They had previously fired on the peaceable Boussa as she was leaving the shore, and they fired on the Starling as she shifted berth after the town had been set alight. The Marines on landing put up a few, but they all bolted. Next day the factory was removed, the natives lurking about, and trying to approach near enough to fire on us; but a shell or two kept them at a distance, and we had no further trouble. A letter was left at a neighbouring place warning them to behave better in future, and on the 27th we all came down the river to a town about half as far up as we had been, called Abo. Here the offence was flogging a British subject, a Sierra Leone man, clerk in the N. A. Company's factory, and pulling out his beard, and other insults. The king could not be got off, and after his last experience, Capt. Brooke was not going to hold any more palavers ashore, but the chiefs gladly came off and professed to be highly delighted to be allowed on board. So in the king's absence, and as he had given the chiefs full powers, a palaver was held, at which they admitted their guilt, expressed contrition, and were ordered to pay a fine of 100 measures of oil, about 20 barrels. At the same time, there was an enquiry into an affair between the agent of the N. A. Company and a Sierra Leone trader, who had previously been kicked out of the Company's employ for misconduct, fraud, or something. He was a thorough-paced ruffian, and having been some years in the country, knew the language, and had mixed himself up with one of the chiefs of Abo, who had declared against the present king, and was doing all he could to turn the king out and assume the powers himself. As this chief's evidence was required, he was politely requested to come off, and told no harm should happen to him, but he sent back a defiant and insolent message. Again he was requested, and again replied in the same tone, so there was nothing left but to bring him to book. On the morning of the 29th, the Flirt and Starling shelled his part of the town, and after about three-quarters of an hour, the landing party was sent away to finish off. We had the previous day sent the two steam cutters to have a look at the place, as from the anchorage we could not get a very good idea of it. Owing to the unusual height of the river, there was a lagoon some 300 or 400 yards broad, and about a mile long, between the river and the town with two entrances near us. The factories stood on the strip of shore separating the lagoon from the river. On the boats getting into the lagoon they formed line-abreast, and opened fire on the houses and bush, for nothing else was to be seen, the natives showing at first no sign; but no sooner did we advance than they opened fire, fortunately without effect at first, but they had some six and nine-pounders (afterwards taken). The whole of the shore was a network of narrow and deep creeks, with a very strong current running through (into them from our side), and as each boat advanced up a creek it was at once completely isolated from the others, so each boat had to act on its own hook pretty well. The whole party was under Com. Hammick, of the Flirt, but the men were divided into two separate parties, in case it was required, the first under Com. Hammick, and the second under Lieut. and Com. Harston, with the Marines forming a third, under Lieut. and Com. Sanders, of the Starling. Com. Harston's party was on the left of the line, and, after the first advance, we lost sight of it all except two boats near us. We afterwards met the Opal steam cutter, under Lieut. Moore, and the Alecto whaler, with Sub-Lieut. Peyton. Both were hard at it, working well in spite of difficulties, such as the extreme difficulty of handling the boats and the dense bush, from which the natives now and then would fire on our people. We found the houses each standing on what was then a small island, the water within a foot or so of the walls, so it was nearly all boat work. We were fired on several times, but no one was touched. We found three victims of our fire and saw five or six others dead, and how many got away wounded or were washed away by the strong current I could not say, but no doubt a good many, from the blood about. Lieut. and Com. Harston captured a war canoe, armed with two small guns on swivels, loaded nearly to the muzzles with a miscellaneous lot of articles. It was boarded in fine style by his boat's crew, on which the niggers jumped overboard and fled, our fellows killing one with their volley. A number of guns and muskets were left by them in the canoe, also a complete fit-out of ammunition and *gin!* On the right, we captured several small guns and destroyed any number of canoes and plantain trees, and then set fire to the houses and retired, the natives by this time having been driven into the bush, but not, unfortunately, without a heavy price being paid. Young Hay, midshipman, in the Opal's cutter, was most severely wounded in the shoulder, near the spine, and when taken on board the Flirt had lost all sensation below his waist, and the doctors thought very badly of him. A Marine Artilleryman and an A.B. were shot dead in the Opal's steam-cutter; Lieut. Moore, and a corporal R.M.A. severely wounded (stomach, since dead); also a Marine of Alecto, wounded in arm. These four last casualties all took place in the same boat, Hay's being not far off, and the Alecto's boats close to in the other creeks. I can only suppose the natives had rallied and made more of a stand just where we were, for the rest of the party did not see anything of them after the first. The Flirt was at once sent down out of the river with the two severely wounded, and the Alecto followed next day, when everything was said to be quiet. Capt. Brooke was much cut up, and had quite enough of it. As bad luck would have it, the day of the affair (Monday, 29th) was about the hottest we have had, the thermometer on board being at mid-day 87° in the shade, and our landing party was out in the sun from 8 to 11.15 a.m., but I think the precaution of making them all change their clothes and serving out an extra dose of quinine saved them. We at once proceeded for Lagos with the wounded, and then went on to Accra, being joined by the Alecto on Nov. 5. We sent poor young Hay home on board the mail at Lagos. We all hope the change and a naturally strong constitution may pull him through, but are at the same time afraid that the odds are heavily against him. He was a general favourite, as nice a lad as ever I came across, and was only taken by Capt. Brooke at his father's (Hay's) special request that the boy might be allowed to see any service that was going. He was through Egypt, including Alexandria, in the flagship. Since leaving the river, all the men employed have been taken with fever, with very few exceptions, both Opal, Starling, and Alecto being quite prostrated; and I expect the Flirt, from having been up there last year, will suffer still more heavily. It is hard to say what it is due to, except climate, as the doctors say it is not 'malarial' fever, and the men were taken every possible care of, the Opal's bringing all their hammocks with them, and never being allowed for a moment to lie on the deck; besides which we brought two awnings, as the Alecto's are most disgracefully scanty. At present, the Alecto has about 30 cases out of her complement of 40 white officers and men. The Starling to-day had same number, and Opal just twice as many. I think, after an expedition like that, the vessels should be sent to some quiet place to recruit, but the ships are being worked like slaves."

PROMOTION OF ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In bringing grievances to the notice of the public, it seems to me that the best way of illustrating them is to take a particular case typical of the grievances complained of. With this view, I will state my own case, which will be found applicable to all the assistant-paymasters of my seniority in the service. I am an assistant-paymaster of about 11 years' standing, and joined the service in 1868. At that time, assistant-paymasters were promoted to the rank of paymaster after 12 years' service. Then came the Orders in Council of 1870 and 1873, which, by reducing the number on the Paymasters' List, most effectually spoilt the prospect of assistant-paymasters. At the present time, assistant-paymasters are over 15 years in that rank before getting their next step, and every year the time in the junior rank is increasing, so that before my turn comes for promotion, I shall have been about 17 years an assistant-paymaster. That means, first, that I shall be 38 years of age before becoming a paymaster; and, second, that I shall be 49 years old before I can possibly get in the 11 years' service as paymaster necessary to be allowed to count all my junior time. Allowing for deductions of time for half-pay, &c., in the senior rank, I shall be nearly 55 years of age before I can count the whole of my service as a commissioned officer. At this period the rise in pay is curious. Before the junior time is allowed to be reckoned, the rate of pay per day is from 19s. to 21s. (little enough, considering a man's age and length of service), but as soon as the junio time can be reckoned, the rate of pay rises to 33s. a day. Unfortunately, the rise in pay is of little use to a man with (one might say) one leg in the grave, as far as his connection with the service goes. There appear to be two remedies by which justice might be done. One is to increase the list of paymasters, and promote all assistant-paymasters after 12 years' service in the junior rank. There is no reason why junior paymasters should not be appointed to ships bearing senior paymasters, or as secretary's clerks in Admirals' offices. Another remedy is to allow more junior time to be counted on promotion to paymaster. For instance, all time served as assistant-paymaster over eight years should be allowed to count as senior (*i.e.*, paymaster's) time for full, half-pay, and retirement immediately on promotion, and the first eight years' junior time to count as at present. In either case, the age for compulsory retirement of paymasters should be reduced to 55 years, the rank of assistant-paymasters-in-charge abolished, and paymasters, instead of assistant-paymasters, appointed to ships commanded by lieutenants. The present rates of pay for paymasters are fair enough, but with the block of promotion consequent on the limitation of the Paymasters' List to 200, and the small quantity of junior time allowed to be counted in the first 11 years service as paymaster, any even distribution of these rates of pay over an accountant officer's period of service is utterly impossible. They seem to be merely held out to him, like a carrot before a donkey's nose, to lure him on to further exertions in the service.—I am, &c.,

Mariana.

STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You were good enough to insert in your issue of Nov. 10 a few remarks relative to the answer given by Lord Hartington to Capt. Price, R.N., in the House of Commons in August last, on the subject of the promotion of Staff Officers of Pensioners. With the view of making this matter clearer and showing how disgracefully some of these officers are treated by the War Office, I venture to request that you will kindly publish the accompanying schedule, which will, I think, show at a glance how these officers stand as regards promotion, or rather (for most of them) the want thereof. It will be observed that they are retired in four different ranks, and on three different rates of pension, and this although all entered the Department on the same conditions and are in the performance of the same duties. Lastly, it may be observed that these "combatant officers serving on full pay" are now treated by the War Office as part of the Army Pay Department, though denied the advantages as regards promotion so liberally dealt out to that Department.—I am, &c.,

X. A.

DATES OF RETIREMENT, PROMOTION, PENSION, &c., TO BE OBTAINED BY STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.

Rank and Name.	Dates.			Rank (Hon.) and Pension on Retirement at 55 Years of Age.	Total Service on Retirement at 55.
	Of Appointment as S. O. P.	Of First Commission.	When Promotion will be Obtained.		
1. Lieut.-Col. Browne	April 1, 1864	Nov. 19, 1847	Never.	Col., £400	37 years.
2. Lieut.-Col. Searle	ditto.	June 29, 1848	Dec., 1885	Age not stated in	*Army List.*
3. Lieut.-Col. Todd	Jan. 1, 1866	May 21, 1847	Dec. 31, 1883	Major-Gen., £420	39 years.
4. Major Sweeney (C)	Jan. 1, 1867	Aug. 21, 1849	Never.	Lieut.-Col., £350	35 years.
5. Col. St. John	July 1, 1867	Feb. 11, 1848	Is a Colonel.	Major-Gen., £420	36 years.
6. Lieut.-Col. Moore	ditto.	Feb. 17, 1850	Never.	Col., £400	33 years.
7. Lieut.-Col. Charlton	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 18, 1851	Dec. 26, 1885	Major-Gen., £420	36 years.
8. Major Spofforth	Oct. 1, 1868	March 12, 1852	Never.	Lieut.-Col., £350	34 years.
9. Major Macgregor	Jan. 1, 1869	Dec. 17, 1852	Never.	ditto.	37 years.
10. Major Morrah	July 20, 1870	Sept. 8, 1854	Never.	ditto.	33 years.
11. Major Clements	July 26, 1870	June 28, 1849	Never.	ditto.	37 years.
12. Lieut.-Col. Cardew	Oct. 1, 1870	July 1, 1853	Dec. 31, 1883	Major-Gen., £420	38 years.
13. Major Milligan (C)	March 25, 1871	June 6, 1854	Never.	Lieut.-Col., £350	37 years.
14. Capt. Burke	June 27, 1871	Nov. 23, 1855	Never.	Major, £350	36 years.
15. Capt. H. Rogers	Aug. 5, 1871	Dec. 1, 1854	Never.	ditto.	36 years.
16. Major E. Rogers	April 1, 1872	Oct. 24, 1856	Never.	Lieut.-Col., £350	34 years.
17. Col. Miller	May 31, 1872	Feb. 2, 1855	Is a Colonel.	Major-Gen., £420	29 years.
18. Major Hesketh (C)	June 19, 1872	Feb. 21, 1856	Never.	Lieut.-Col., £350	28 years.

"C," Officers marked thus are serving in Canada.

Note.—It will be seen from the above that Nos. 3, 5, 7, 12, and 17 have received, or will receive, promotion, and will retire as Hon. Major-Generals on £420; Nos. 1 and 6 retire as Hon. Colonels on £400, and no promotion; Nos. 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 18 retire as Hon. Lieutenant-Colonels on £350, and no promotion; Nos. 12 and 13 retire as Hon. Majors on £350, and no promotion.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 15, 1884.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt. L. Murphy retires on half-pay.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. E. M. Rough has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 20, 1883).

8th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry has been appointed to command the regiment; Major C. W. B. Bell to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. W. Chaplin, V.C., retired on half-pay; Capt. J. Davidson to be Major, vice C. W. B. Bell; Lieut. B. Grant to be Capt., vice J. Davidson (all four dated Nov. 14, 1883).

13th Hussars—Lieut. R. S. S. Baden-Powell, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (May 16, 1883).

14th Hussars—Capt. W. H. Burn resigns his commission.

21st Hussars—Major the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Royal Engineers—The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (b) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (dated Jan. 15):—F. Mascall, Brevet Major E. Wood, H. Elsdale, J. W. Savage, H. P. Kirkwood, F. V. Corbett, A. G. Clayton, J. W. Ottley, and S. J. Lambert.

Coldstream Guards—For, "Lieut. the Hon. E. H. Dawnay resigns his commission (Dec. 5, 1883)," as notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 4, 1883, read, Lieut. the Hon. E. H. Dawnay retires from the service, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 5, 1883).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. T. C. Copeland resigns his commission.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. S. H. Godfrey has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 17, 1883).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The surname of the officer promoted to the rank of Captain in the *Gazette* of Dec. 18, 1883, is Mansel-Pleydell, and not as therein stated.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Major F. J. Stuart retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. H. C. Carden to be Capt., vice R. S. I. O'Brien, retired (Jan. 2).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. A. G. H. Gardner to be Capt., vice G. J. Croasdaile, retired (Dec. 9, 1883).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. C. E. Curll to be Capt., vice E. W. Curteis, retired (Jan. 5).

The Worcestershire Regiment—The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. J. R. Rainsford and T. B. French, dated respectively Aug. 6, 1883, and July 10, 1883, are cancelled. Lieuts. J. R. Rainsford to be Capt., vice J. F. Egerton, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. (July 10, 1883); T. B. French to be Capt., vice A. A. Boggs, promoted Major on half-pay (Aug. 6, 1883); and E. H. St. L. Clarke to be Capt., in succession to Major G. W. F. Claremont, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (Jan. 1).

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. C. J. Napier to be Adjt., vice Capt. P. H. T. Fellowes, who has resigned the appointment.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Major W. F. Hill retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. A. A. Jones has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 1, 1883).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. S. B. Royds to be Major, vice H. J. Jervis-White, retired; Lieut. C. W. Warden to be Capt., vice S. B. Royds (both dated Dec. 29, 1883).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. F. R. Macmullen, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice C. E. L. Clarke, promoted (Nov. 10, 1883).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. G. Purdon to be Capt., vice H. E. Haldane, retired (Jan. 5).

The Gordon Highlanders—Major G. Chalmer retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. H. Mathias to be Major, vice O. J. Cavenagh, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Nov. 28, 1883).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. W. B. Marling resigns his commission.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. C. R. Rogers, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Aug. 28, 1883).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. H. D. Macpherson, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Jan. 1).

Staff—Capt. N. L. Walford, R.A., to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major A. N. Pearse, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Jan. 1).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. C. A. A. Craven, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay on account of ill-health (Dec. 31, 1883).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. I. Troup has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (Dec. 19, 1883); Conductor of Supplies F. Gardiner to be Qrmr., to complete establishment.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major A. Long is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major J. E. Large to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 21); Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major J. Muskett retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Gen. R. Wardlaw, C.B., Col. 7th Dragoon Guards, has been placed on retired pay (Jan. 13).

Capt. H. E. McCallum, R.E., to have the local rank of Major whilst employed under the Government of the Straits Settlements (Dec. 15, 1883).

Capt. L. Murphy, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List.

Rdgmr. J. Perry, 17th Lancers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Dec. 6, 1883).

Lieut. G. H. Prichard, half-pay, resigns his commission.

The under-mentioned officers to be Cols.:—Lieut.-Cols. G. C. Grant, Bombay S.C. (Oct. 4, 1883); D. Macdonald, Bengal S.C., and J. Bartleman, Bengal S.C. (both dated Oct. 20, 1883); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. de A. C. Clarke, half-pay, Equerry to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Dec. 29, 1883); Capts. and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. W. E. Todd, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners; A. M. Cardew, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners (both dated Dec. 31, 1883); and Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

R. P. Rees, Esq., late Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt. (Jan. 16).

INDIA OFFICE, January 15, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Majors W. Atkins, of the Bengal Army (Jan. 12); W. T. Stuart, of the Bengal Staff Corps (Oct. 9, 1883); O. M. Bradshaw, of the Madras Staff Corps (Jan. 1); Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. S. C. Townsend, C.B., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 18, 1883); W. B. Beatson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 20, 1883); Brigade-Surgs. J. R. Jackson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 3, 1883); A. Sanderson, M.D., of the Madras Army (Dec. 20, 1883).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hno. rank on retirement:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major W. Atkins, of the Bengal Army (Jan. 12); Major W. T. Stuart, of the Bengal S.C. (Oct. 9, 1883); Major O. M. Bradshaw, of the Madras S.C. (Jan. 1).

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 16, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 18, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Lieut.-Col. F. C. Hughes-Hallett, from the 2nd Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Inglefield, who exchanges.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. R. H. Home resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. S. H. S. Inglefield, from the 2nd Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Hughes-Hallett, who exchanges.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. J. M. Tabor, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major T. Carr, R.A., deceased (Dec. 21, 1883).

ENGINEER.

Hampshire—Lieut. C. S. Wainman resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. J. E. R. Campbell to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. W. R. B. Hesketh resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The permission granted to Major V. U. Langworthy to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement, notified in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 22, 1882, is cancelled, on his appointment to the 3rd Volunteer Batn., as Major.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Thomas Henry Edward Wolley, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. A. L. Carnegie to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. de G. Beaumont resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. C. S. Cox resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. J. A. Arnott to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. H. M. Hughes to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. C. R. N. Beswicke-Royds resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Capt. J. H. E. Hinde, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major G. M. Richmond, placed on retired pay (Dec. 17, 1883).

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Qrmr. C. Lewis is placed on a retired allowance (Jan. 24).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Ernest Edward Underwood Lawson, gent., to be Lieut.; Lieut. J. G. H. Whylock, from the 9th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—William Orr-Ewing, Esq., to be Capt.

8th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The services of Lieut. H. C. McTernan are dispensed with.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 18, 1884.

Ayrshire—The under-mentioned Capts. are granted the hon. rank of Major:—F. T. R. Kennedy and W. S. Cooper.

Royal East Kent—Capt. C. S. Hardy to be Major; Lieut. H. N. Dering to be Capt.

Leicestershire—Walter Gore Marshall, gent., to be Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire—John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 18, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. W. Kennedy to be Capt.

5th Lancashire—Capt. W. J. Sly to be Major.

ENGINEER.

1st Gloucestershire—Lieut. W. G. Baker to be Capt.

1st Middlesex—Charles Ashley Carus-Wilson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—T. H. Atkinson and P. Jackson.

RIFLE.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—Robert Charles Graham-Campbell, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. Simmonds to be Capt.

1st Dumbartonshire—Lieut. A. Denny to be Capt.

2nd Durham—Anthony Metcalfe-Gibson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. H. S. Coldicott, from 1st Volunteer Batn., the Worcestershire Regt., to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. Waddy, J. C. Griffith, and H. M. Spencer.

2nd Hampshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. E. de Feuvre and E. E. Cooper; Henry Knight Hitchcock, gent., M.D., to be Lieut.; Justyn George Durham Douglas, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

1st Inverness-shire (Inverness Highland)—Major O. B. Gordon, 1st Batn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Adjt., in succession to Major W. G. Gard, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Feb. 1).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Arthur Maurice Robinson, to be Lieut.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Lieut. W. W. West to be Capt.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service)—Surg. H. S. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Capt. D. Fourdrinier, from 1st Surrey (South London) R.V.C., to be Capt.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Acting Surg. J. R. Kemp to be Surg.

24th Middlesex—John Burder Dunning, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Midlothian and Peebles-shire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. Stewart and W. Millar.

2nd Monmouthshire—William Stephen Williams, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Major E. B. Mansel, from the 4th Volunteer Batn., to be Lieut.-Col.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—Lieut. F. A. M'Ewen resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Hon. Major A. F. B. Wright, late Capt. 101st Foot, to be Major.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—V. U. Langworthy, Esq., late Major, 4th Batn., to be Major.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. B. H. Mander resigns his commission.

5th Surrey—Major F. F. F. Roupell, 2nd Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major C. J. Urquhart, who has retired on retired pay (Jan. 15).

7th Surrey—Julius Cæsar, gent., to be Acting Surg.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The promotion of Capt. W. R. Marchbank to that rank, notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 12, 1883, is postdated to Nov. 2, 1883.

1st Sutherland (the Sutherland Highland)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Donald Munro and John Robert Campbell.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Major D. Munro to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 24, 1883.)

2nd Wiltshire—Lieut. H. M. Merriman resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Jan. 19, and the current year must be understood.)

Naval and Military officers about starting a carriage or trap should exercise some amount of caution before purchasing. The old adage, "Go to a good house, pay a good price, and get a good article," holds good in a greater degree in the case of wheeled vehicles than in that of any other commodity. It should not be forgotten that on the structural strength of this description of manufacture one's life depends. Everything should, therefore, be of the best material. But there are carriage-builders and carriage-builders. The well-known firms put good material and good workmanship into all they build. The harpies, or those who trade upon the names of genuine firms, by starting in business under some assumed name, so nearly resembling that of an eminent coachbuilder as even to mislead the postal authorities, are not builders at all. They trim and varnish skeletons and second-hand jingles, and work the varnish up to make them look like new. These should be avoided; and as a case has recently come to our notice, in which a most barefaced attempt at imposition nearly succeeded in saddling an officer with a worthless trap, we have deemed it our duty to insert this warning, hoping that it may save many an officer much trouble and annoyance.

London Amusements.

At the STRAND THEATRE, Miss Minnie Palmer has received a cordial welcome on her return to town from her provincial engagements. The tricky antics of this sprightly little American actress are again displayed in the whimsical drama of "My Sweetheart," and her exuberant humour and unflagging animal spirits are manifestly much relished by her audience. The size of the theatre is far better adapted to the style of her performance than the Grand Theatre at Islington, where Miss Minnie Palmer was first introduced to London last autumn. Miss Eleanor Bufton now represents the designing Mrs. Fleeter, but the rest of the company remain as before. A slight sketch, entitled "In Harmony," written by Mr. H. A. Jones, and first produced in the provinces about five years since, supplies a pleasant prelude.

The OPERA COMIQUE now presents the vivacious Miss Lotta in the double characters of Little Nell and the "Marchioness," in a new version of the "Old Curiosity Shop," arranged by Mr. Charles Dickens from his father's fascinating novel. It is in the latter personation that her peculiar talent is best displayed. The other parts are characteristically presented, and the embodiment of Quilp by Mr. Robert Pateman is remarkable for its force and intensity. Some new and effective scenery has been supplied by Mr. Bruce Smith.

"A Mint of Money," at TOOLE'S THEATRE, is a farcical comedy, by Mr. Arthur Law, ingeniously contrived to present Mr. Toole in a series of highly diverting situations, and to make his audience laugh as long and as loud as possible. As Kerosine Tredgold, a nervous young millionaire, attired in a lemon-coloured wig and a light overcoat, the popular comedian goes through a succession of odd adventures, which provoke the heartiest merriment. Excellent support is afforded by Miss Erskine, Miss Kempster, Miss Linden, and Messrs. Ward, Shelton, and Billington.

Mr. A. W. Pinero's eccentric production, called "Low Water," having failed at the GLOBE THEATRE to retrieve by repetition the disastrous failure of the first night, a new three-act comedy has already been put in rehearsal, and will be produced on Monday. This is "Our Regiment," written by Mr. H. Hamilton. A new American drama is also in preparation.

At the INTERNATIONAL THEATRE has been produced a Hebrew musical play, called "The Sorceress," represented by a small troupe of Jewish performers who fled from Odessa, in consequence of Russian persecution. The few melodies introduced, chiefly of a mournful kind, are sung in the Russian language, while the dialogue is delivered in a barbarous dialect of Southern Germany. To an English auditor the performance, though undoubtedly novel, appears more peculiar than pleasing.

A private view of Mr. Edgar Bruce's new theatre, called the PRINCE'S, and situated in Coventry Street, Piccadilly, was afforded a privileged assemblage on Wednesday evening. The building, erected from the designs of the well-known architect, Mr. C. J. Phipps, is very commodiously arranged and tastefully decorated. The size is that of the Savoy Theatre, and like that establishment, the electric light is used for illumination. The theatre opened on Friday night with "The Palace of Truth," the company including Misses Lingard, F. Marryat, H. Matthews, Tilbury, Arnold, S. Eyre, and Messrs. Kyrle Bellew, Maclean, Beerbohm Tree, G. W. Anson, G. Temple, and Edgar Bruce.

NON-EXECUTIVE PAY IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading, in your issue of Dec. 29, you publish a comparative table of pay of Engineers and Paymasters, evidently the effort of an officer belonging to the former class. I do not remember ever before having read such a cool attempt to climb a ladder over other people's heads, so to speak. 1. To make an exact comparison of the full pay of each branch, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery and the Inspectors of Machinery must be included, for they are the senior full-pay grades of Engineers. Therefore, the pay of some of the senior Paymasters should be omitted, unless placed alongside that of the Inspectors of Machinery. Perhaps this will account for the £2,370? 2. The statement that the "average age of promotion to paymaster is 31" is delicious and encouraging; but why, in this crafty document, are the average ages of Paymasters of the years 1878 to 1882 omitted? 3. Why do so many Chief Engineers refuse promotion, and retire before 55? 4. Where is any mention of "Allowance for charge of engines"? Careful omission of a very substantial "full pay!" Much more might be said; but, in conclusion, I desire to commend the study of an old French proverb to the compiler, viz., "À barbe de fol on apprend à raire." In selecting the Paymasters, he has not been happy in his choice of a subject.—I am, &c., A BREHON.

The Bacchante, which is being refitted and armed with 6-in. breechloaders, and the Triumph, which is being generally refitted, are ordered to be prepared for the pendant by the end of the current financial year. The former is expected to relieve the Boadicea as the flagship on the Cape station, and the latter the Northampton, flagship on the North American and West Indies station. The Active, which is being thoroughly overhauled, is to be completed, if possible, by the end of next month, and it is anticipated that, in conjunction with the Volage, the Calliope, and similar vessels, she will be required for service with a flying squadron to be formed this spring.

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THERE is but little practical use, except for party purposes, in harking back to the conduct of the Government in its dealings with the Government of the Khedive, the Soudan question, and with General Gordon. "Africa is the grave of great reputations," so it has been said. But if General Gordon fails, the Government will die, not he; and already there are signs and tokens that he has been sent out on a mission which cannot be attended with great success, and which may fail altogether. There is, however, one thing to be pointed out, and that is the vantage-ground which has been secured to him by the efforts of Baker Pasha, and by the base, narrow as it is, afforded him by the levies of that hardly-treated officer, by the Regulars of Evelyn Wood's Army, and even by the influence of the conqueror of Darfour, Zebeer Pasha, whom all our newspapers treat as if he were a mere vulgar slave-dealer. What Gordon Pasha has been sent to do is not clearly set forth, but it may be taken as a mission to get the British Government out of the hole into which it has been put by its insouciance, and the march of events which depended on the march of the Mahdi. How he is to do this is not very plain. It is stated that he distinctly refused to go out as the officer of the Khedive's Government, but if so, how is he to command the Khedive's Army, and rule the Khedive's subjects, and act as the Khedive's Governor and soldier, in a country which we have declared outside the scope of our views and interests? Sir E. Wood is the paid servant of the Egyptian Government, so is Baker Pasha; and it is not easy to understand the relations of Gordon Pasha as an independent British emissary, with the Egyptian officials at the head of the Native Army and Gendarmerie or Police. We are told Gordon Pasha—or more properly, *pro hac vice*, General Gordon—is to concert measures with Sir E. Baring, &c., for the protection of Egypt and the settlement of the Soudan difficulty; but Sir E. Baring is not the Khedive, as yet, and it would be a death-blow to the Government at Cairo, which it cost so much to set up, if the very semblance of power were shattered to pieces at Abdeen, and the prestige of Tewfik, such as it is, openly destroyed by our representatives. When Lord Dufferin was asked whether Sir E. Wood would be bound to obey the Egyptian Government, in opposition to the wishes of the British authorities, he replied, "Certainly he would, in theory, but in practice he would not do it, for all that," and hence it may be inferred that Sir E. Baring would have the support of the British General in command of the troops in any crisis, and can transmit to him from home orders for the employment of the Egyptian soldiers, paid by Egypt; but there might be serious consequences, if any great strain were placed on the attachment of the natives to their British officers, in a case where their feelings would presumably be on the side of the native authorities. What may be the results of General Gordon's consultations at Cairo, we cannot guess just now, but by his abandonment of the route *viâ* Souakim he has been deprived of the opportunity of conferring with Baker, who is in immediate contact with the tribes between the Red Sea and the Nile. The memorandum by General Gordon published by us on December 1 was the expression of his views of the situation when the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army was reported, and no doubt events have modified them; but we may be certain General Gordon will not abandon the garrison of Khartoum, or any garrison he can save, and if it be true that a part of Hicks's army is still safe, it will be his bounden duty to free it. Where are the forces to come from? We do not believe that General Gordon's influence is so great as is supposed with the tribes. He is particularly obnoxious to the slavers, and Zebeer Pasha complained bitterly last year that General Gordon had shot his son or sons without trial, on an unfounded charge of hatching a slave-dealing conspiracy, so that Zebeer is not likely to enter heart and soul into Gordon's views and support him, and move in obtaining the aid of the Berbers and black fellows of Dongola, &c. Baker cannot move from Souakim to Berber, far less to Khartoum, and his clever project of a march from Massowah to Khartoum, covered by the Abyssinians, has not been encouraged here. Gordon could not take the route from Souakim either, and now it is said he will go from Cairo to Korosko, and take the caravan route to Khartoum; but he will do nothing of the kind without a good force, well equipped, with camels, &c., and again we ask, "Where is it to come from?" The Nile is running down now, and in a fortnight it will be very low, and unfit for steamers. He can get up to Siout by rail, then to Assouan by boat, then from the First Cataract to Wady Halfa, on the Second Cataract, by boat, say in fourteen days; and then he must work his way up to Berber, against currents and cataracts, till he has arrived at his base—for an ascent south by the river, the desert being impossible, except for a small force, on account of the want of water, will need preparation—and there he must remain, till he has got sufficient men to force their way to Khartoum. If, however, he has unlimited command of money, he may build a golden bridge for himself, and the influence of Abdel Kader, the Minister, might be of immense use to him among the Arabs, But, on the other hand, he may fail, or be too late. In that case, the blame cannot fall on Gordon. It is a pitiful commentary on the blindness of those who had the outlook over the situation, that Baker Pasha was almost howled out of the Egyptian service because he originally enlisted for the army and gendarmerie the very Turks and Circassians we are now so complacently eulogising as "stiffening" material for the Khedive's Army. "What," exclaimed the Tories, "are we to have these foreign mercenaries, janissaries, cut-throats, &c., employed to plunder and murder the poor Egyptians!" They were disbanded. If there had been a brigade of these troops sent up to Hicks, the Soudan slaughter would never have been heard of, and Gordon Pasha would have been free to work out his destiny on the Congo. Who is there who does not wish him success, though it be with fear and trembling, in his present great enterprise?

TIME was when the anticipated spread of education in the Army was held by many to herald a commensurate decrease of discipline, and the educated (and, therefore, probably argumentative) soldier of the future was very unfavourably compared with his representative of the then present, whose "was not to reason why." Time is when every effort is made to induce the soldier to avail himself of the means of education afforded by Army schools, and when schoolmasters are urged to fresh and unceasing exertions for his benefit. The Revised Army School Regulations recently issued are calculated to effect many improvements in education in military schools, and will doubtless lead to excellent results. Army schools are declared to be established "for the purpose of affording to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and to their children, the opportunity of acquiring a sound and useful education." The education afforded to children in Army schools has always compared favourably with that received in Board schools, and even those of a higher class, as has been evidenced by the results of the local examinations held at Aldershot in connection with the Society of Arts, where Board school and Army school children competed for certificates and prizes. But the publication, recently introduced, of the marks awarded to children at the annual examination probably did much to militate against the "sound and useful" education intended to be given; for, the main requirement being "marks," there was a temptation to force children in the "best paying" subjects, the more useful and requisite subjects being correspondingly neglected. A somewhat false estimate of a child's ability and progress was thus founded on the marks gained. The total abolition of the system of "marks" is therefore to be welcomed; and the introduction of "Standards" provided for in the new Regulations will go far to ensure gradual and thorough progress in the children's schools. Schoolmasters will welcome the introduction of a new series of school books. The series at present in use, compiled by the late Chaplain-General, excellent as they doubtless were in comparison with school books in the market at the time of their issue—before the advent of Board Schools and compulsory education had given an impetus to the preparation of suitable text-books—have been long felt to be unsuitable to present requirements, and now make way for the introduction of Nelson's "Royal" series, probably the best published. While the requirements for the First-class Certificate of Education remain as before, a considerable addition has been made to the second-class arithmetic paper, which now includes reduction, practice, proportion, decimal or vulgar fractions, and regimental accounts. No alteration has been made in the third-class paper, but a knowledge of numeration and notation is now required for the fourth-class certificate. The alterations made in the method of marking the examination papers by the inspectors are generally favourable to the candidate. A memorandum for the guidance of candidates for admission to the Training College at Chelsea is appended to the Regulations, and includes a statement of the position and prospects of Army Schoolmasters, as defined by the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881. That Warrant has apparently done much to damage the position of half the Schoolmasters of the Army, and seems calculated not only to affect injuriously the interests of the body—the distinction created between Warranted and "Unwarranted" Schoolmasters being virtually the revival of the "class" system, abolished as a result of the inquiry by the Royal Commission on Military Education of 1870,—but also to forebode the total disappearance of military candidates from among those desirous of attaining the position of Army Schoolmaster. The recent improvement in the position, pay, and pension of the senior combatant non-commissioned officers, and the comparative neglect of Schoolmasters, will tend to induce the non-commissioned officer possessed of the "unexceptional character" and educational abilities requisite to enable him to compete successfully for entrance to the Training College at Chelsea, rather to look for promotion in his regiment than, by entering Chelsea, to lose the whole of his previous military service, as well as the time spent in training, and begin on a fresh attestation as Schoolmaster, with the prospect of attaining Warrant rank only after twelve years' further service, during which period he will very probably be superseded by men who have joined as recruits since he received his appointment, and who have in some part received their education at his hands. Schoolmasters can justly claim to be placed on an equality with Bandmasters as to grant of Warrant rank on appointment, and reckoning of previous military service and time spent under instruction to qualify them for their position. But, under present circumstances, of two non-commissioned officers who leave their corps to enter the training-schools for schoolmaster and bandmaster respectively, the latter would rejoin a regiment with Warrant rank, and would count the whole of his previous military service, as well as the time spent at Kneller Hall, towards pension; while the former would have no service to reckon, and would not be eligible for Warrant rank until re-engaged. Considering that prior to the publication of the Royal Warrant of June 25, the schoolmaster on appointment ranked above the bandmaster, irrespective of the service of the latter, the distinction now created is a surprising one, and has effected the supersession of over 100 schoolmasters, many of whom entered Chelsea as non-commissioned officers, with from two to seven years' military service, and have held their present appointments for various periods up to eleven and a half years. The position of Schoolmasters was fixed after the lengthened and exhaustive inquiry by the Royal Commission on Military Education of 1870, and nothing has occurred within the last twelve years to change the relative value of the positions of Schoolmaster and Bandmaster, unless it be that the work of the Schoolmaster has more than doubled in the interval, and the present highly effective organisation of Army Schools requires his best efforts to keep pace with the requirements of the authorities. The term of twelve years' service as Schoolmaster, in addition to previous military service, is unreasonable under present circumstances, seeing that this term was decided on when the grant of Warrant rank was proposed to be limited to Serjeants-Major and Schoolmasters, as appeared from the Memorandum published prior to the issue of the Royal Warrant; and the grant of Warrant rank to non-commissioned officers junior to the Schoolmaster renders amendment in that respect necessary. The duties of Schoolmasters are arduous, and their results valuable to the service, and we confidently expect to find that the Secretary of State for War has decided either to remove the restriction as to service, and to grant to Schoolmasters, as to Bandmasters, Warrant rank on appointment, or at most to require a probationary term of three years only, from date of appointment as Schoolmaster.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Palma, Majorca, on January 19, with the Channel Squadron.

By direction of the Admiralty, Commodore J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., has caused a Naval station to be formed on Treasury Island, one of the Solomon Group, in the Western Pacific. This arrangement is said to be due to a desire of the Government to keep a ship constantly cruising off the coast of New Guinea, so as to frustrate the attempts of colonising expeditions to effect a landing. The Government is, perhaps, not aware that the Sultan of Tidore claims and wields sovereignty over the whole of the northern and north-eastern coast of New Guinea, and that he has it in his power to grant concessions of land in that island.

At a complimentary dinner, given by the Liberal Club at Plymouth to their Member, Mr. Macliver, M.P., and to Admiral Maxse, their accepted second candidate, the latter, in replying to the toast of "The Navy," said:—"The Navy deserved to be toasted as warmly now as ever. The Conservatives tried to make party capital out of the subject, as they did out of other subjects. In their speeches they sought to maintain that the efficiency of the Navy had fallen off, but he believed there was no ground for such a conclusion. The administration was the same, whatever Government was in power. The whole arrangement of the Navy was, in fact, in Naval hands, and it was absurd to try to make political capital out of the subject." On this latter point we must draw conclusions with Admiral Maxse. If the administration of Naval affairs was entirely free from political pressure, and solely in the hands of Naval officers, efficiency would be the point considered before that of cost; but when a party in power knows that expenditure is invariably cavilled at by the other side, their efficiency is often sacrificed to economy. A glance at the first page of the *Navy List*, which gives the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, shows that the First Lord is a civilian representing his party in office; and that there are four Naval and two Civil Lords, with a civilian for First Secretary (who also represents his party in power), and a Naval officer as Permanent Secretary. If, in the face of this mixed formation, it is, as Admiral Maxse says, that the "whole arrangement of the Navy is in Naval hands," it is a poor compliment to the First Lord and the civilian members, who would thus become nonentities in office, and be shut out from having any voice in the conduct of Naval affairs, in which they are supposed to have a part control. Admiral Maxse also forgets that the whole clerical staff at the Admiralty is civilian, and that more managing is done by the civilian permanent heads of departments than by the Naval Lords. It is Admiral Maxse who is trying to make political capital out the Navy, crying, "peace! peace! when there is no peace," as an excuse for our Naval shortcomings.

We understand that, owing to representations made by General Gordon prior to leaving England for Egypt, the Admiralty are seriously considering the proposal to send a battalion or brigade of Marines to Egypt, to assist, in conjunction with gunboats on the Nile, in the defence of Egypt Proper against any incursion of the Mahdi.

Sir Thomas Brassey and the Director of Works visited on Wednesday last the proposed new works at Portsmouth. It is to be regretted that when bricks and mortar are under consideration, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty has not the companionship of the Member for Stoke-upon-Trent, who so ably supports all votes for expenditure on Admiralty buildings, and strongly opposes any improvement in the pay or position of the officers of either service.

There is no lack of strong and healthy boys seeking admission to the Royal Navy. Nearly one hundred have been entered during the current month at Portsmouth. As they are all respectable lads, it is to be hoped that they will prove an acquisition to the service.

There is but a scanty crop of news from Tonquin this week. We see that the operations against Bacninh will not be undertaken until General Millot reaches the scene of action with reinforcements, and that, unfortunately, the transport *Vinh-Long*, upon which the General and a portion of the reinforcements embarked, broke down, and had to put into Colombo. It is probable that this accident may cause some delay. The General and his staff are said to have gone on by steamer, leaving behind them 1,400 men, who will not be able to reach Tonquin until the end of next month. This may be serious, as after the arrival of General Millot it will not be possible, owing to the climate, to carry on operations for more than a month. While waiting for his successor to step ashore, Admiral Courbet has been busy purging the delta of the riff-raff which have been devastating the country, and keeping the French outposts continually on the alert. In the meantime, gunboats and transports are continually leaving Toulon for Tonquin, and the light-draught gunboats, the order for the construction of which was first of all given to an English firm at Poplar, will soon be ready to take the water. We may add that operations in Madagascar appear to be going on in a languid way, and that the French are suffering a good deal from fever, although no actual deaths are reported.

We understand that in most instances the late Serjeant-Instructors of Musketry, whose rank was abolished last year, will be restored to their former position on the resuscitation of the rank; *i.e.*, in cases where they are willing to resume their old duties. This is only an act of justice.

No official account of the nature of the great work of the German General Staff has been published in France on the late war. The accounts even for that disastrous year have yet been made up. It was only recently that the Report by M. de la Porte on the Bill for finally regulating the Budget for 1871 was distributed amongst the Deputies. In this Report there appear for the first time official data of the number of soldiers raised by France against the Germans. According to those statistics, the number of troops of the national defence in the first months of 1871 was 1,338,177. Of these, 381,547 men were enclosed in Paris; the remainder were in the field. The Paris Army consisted of the following elements:—General Staff, 542; Administration, 6,878; Gendarmerie, 7,012; Infantry of the Line, 102,987; Cavalry, 4,479; Artillery of the Line, 18,150; Engineers, 2,365; Train, 3,779; Garde Mobile (infantry), 114,472; Garde Mobile (artillery), 3,462; Douaniers, 2,758; Forestiers, 1,184; Marine Infantry, 8,207; Marine Artillery, 2,034; sailors, 8,136; volunteers and "assistant" artillerists, 4,002; marching battalions of the National Guard, 96,000 men. The Army of the Provinces consisted of:—Army of the Nord, 28,920; Army of Hâvre, 31,000; Army of the Cotentic, 32,110; second Army of the Loire, 238,649; 25th and 26th Army Corps, 63,205; Nevers Corps, 18,318; Army of the Vosges, 44,449; Garrison of Bourges, 15,502; that of Lyons, 22,986; Belfort, 12,000; remnants of the Army of the East, 6,087; Angoulême, 33,869; garrisons in France and Algeria, 354,533; troops in camps and depôts, 55,000. Of these provincial forces, 457,000 men belonged to the Active Army, 230,000 to the Garde Mobile, 220,000 to the mobilised National Guards, and from 40,000 to 50,000 men to the Francs-tireurs. There were placed, besides, nearly 100,000 mobilised National Guards under the provisional administration and organisation of the Ministry of the Interior, and there had been no time to enrol the whole class of 1871, 238,000 men, who were called in on January 5. Those two elements would, if the war had been prolonged, have supplied a further force of 338,000 men, so that the number of troops available for the defence of the country would have amounted to 1,676,000 men, although the French had lost, from August 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, in killed, wounded, prisoners, and those dismissed on account of ill-health, no fewer than 658,509 men. The exact figures of the losses of the French in that period were:—Deserters, 3,684; prisoners of war, 310,559; freed from active service, 78,856; dismissed on account of being unfit for service, 4,756; killed in front of the enemy, 21,439; died of wounds or disease, 14,398; various losses without specified causes, 223,410. The above official data of the French War Ministry confirm what had been stated in the published work of the German General Staff, that the French Armies were superior to the Germans in numbers, although not in training and cohesion.

A French paper, in a somewhat unpatriotic spirit, reveals to the world how the General Staff of the Army will be composed in the event of a Continental war. We are told that General Saussier, who is now in Algeria, will be the Commander-in-Chief, and that General de Miribel will be the Head of the Staff, having under him Generals Lanry, Haillot, Grévy, and Parmentier. There are to be four armies. The 1st, under General Bellot; the 2nd, under General Schmitz; the 3rd, under General Fevrier; the 4th, under General Laval. This latter army will comprise the 19th Corps, or the Army of Algiers, and will be made up of African Infantry, Marines, and the 3rd Division of Cavalry. Then there are to be two Armies of Reserve, placed respectively under the orders of Generals Counat and Woolf. The two armies are to have for points of concentration Paris and Lyons. General Lallemand will exchange the command of the 1st Army Corps to go to Algeria, where he will replace General Saussier. It seems hardly probable that General Saussier, if intended for the Command-in-Chief in the hour of peril, should be left in Africa, instead of commanding at Châlons or Besançon. The writer gives the list of the Generals of Division to serve in the above armies in the event of a mobilisation, forgetting that on April 1 fourteen of these officers will be placed on the Retired List. A Government paper denies that there is any intention of employing General Miribel as Chief of the Staff in the event of war, adding that the only decision which has been arrived at in principle is that General Lallemand will replace General Saussier, who will be called to a very high command.

The *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*, in speaking of the value of light artillery, informs us how it was that the terrible mitrailleuses failed to work the wonders which were expected from them in the Franco-German War. Before hostilities broke out, there were many rumours in circulation respecting these death-dealing weapons, which were secretly manufactured at Meudon, under the eye of Napoleon III., and experimented with at Vincennes before a very small and very select circle. These mitrailleuses, as they were manufactured, were carefully stowed up at Mont Valerien, and it was determined that no other Power should learn the secret of these formidable engines. Alas! the very mystery in which they remained shrouded until they were dispatched to the front proved fatal to their efficiency. The troops to whom they were committed were not familiar with them, and consequently did not handle them with effect. Nor was it until the war was over that the proper uses to which they were adapted were clearly discerned—that they could not be worked in batteries, because their range was not sufficient, was feeble as compared to ordinary field-pieces. It was afterwards recognised that they were merely valuable for special cases, for the defence of a barricade, a bridge, or a mountain gorge, or to be brought up and employed at intervals and by surprise; in fact, that their proper place was in reserve.

During the last few years encouragement has been given in most of the West Indian Islands to form local auxiliary forces. These sometimes take the form of Volunteers and sometimes more that of Militia. Grenada was the first to take the field three years ago by reviving an old Militia act. Some 150 or more young men enrolled themselves, and attended drill with enthusiasm, especially after the arrival of their new green uniforms; but when a fair efficiency had been attained, compulsory attendance at drill was found irksome, the Act under which the force had been raised requiring an enlistment for three years, and inflicting a fine for non-attendance at any parade. The force consequently languished, and still languishes. Tobago followed suit about the same time with a force of over 100 men, which is also in more or less a languishing condition, though encouragement is given to the enrolled by exemption from certain local taxes. The Trinidad force is the Benjamin, being less than two years old. Its fate has yet to be seen, but starting under the most favourable auspices, should it fail, its failure must be taken as a sign that the Volunteer movement will not flourish in the tropics. Considerable opposition was shown to the movement on the ground that its success would herald the withdrawal of the troops, but in spite of this a force of 200 men was raised in Port of Spain, with a detached company of 50 men in San Fernando, the second metropolis. The corps had the advantage of the assistance and advice of several old Volunteers,—in fact, most of those who held the first commissions had served in some one or other of the English Volunteer Corps. Under these circumstances, the lines followed were strictly in accordance with the experience gained in the English force. The uniform chosen was that recommended by the Horse Guards. The men were free to attend drill or not, subject only to bye-laws framed by the committee of the corps, one of which was that, as the uniforms were provided by the corps, failure to attain efficiency, and so attain the capitation grant, was attended with a fine of like amount with the grant, the option being retirement. At the end of the first year the force was inspected and passed by the Major-General commanding her Majesty's forces in the West Indies, and though of course many who enthusiastically joined fell away when the novelty had worn off, there is every prospect of a permanent force of nearly 200 men, with the additional advantage of a certain amount of drilling to birds of passage. All these corps have State aid, generally taking the form of paid instructors and a capitation grant for efficients. The movement has been much assisted by the formation of rifle associations, entirely unconnected with the Volunteer corps, but offering the excitement of many contests at the butts. Rifle associations are now flourishing in Demerara and Trinidad, and one is in the course of formation in Barbadoes. Most of the old islands formerly had Militia forces, that in Barbadoes has not been called out since 1869, but some of the officers still hold their commissions and sport their military titles. Antigua for many years had a most flourishing Volunteer Artillery corps, as also a Yeomanry force, to the latter of which each estate was bound to contribute a fully equipped horseman.

A French military writer, commenting on the effective of the standing army, which for this year consists of 518,642 men and 113,334 horses, makes such reflections as these,—"But in the event of a mobilisation, the 20 classes of the Army—*id est*, all the able-bodied population from 20 to 40 years of age—would be called up; also all the horses necessary to complete the cavalry, artillery, and military train would be requisitioned. What figure does all this represent? Five classes of the Active Army, 704,714 men; four classes of the reserve, 510,294; five classes of the territorial, 582,523; six classes of the territorial reserve, 625,164; total, 2,423,164 men. To this total must be added the men belonging to the auxiliary services, but who, in time of war, might be employed in the fortresses, ambulances, and the administration. This category comprises 1,330,000 men, and raises the French Army on a war establishment to the respectable figure of 3,753,164 men. If these men have not an equal value, and cannot all be considered as soldiers, yet France could place in the field 1,500,000 men who have served for more than four years, 600,000 men who have served from six to twelve months, and 400,000 men who have been called out for annual training of from 13 to 28 days. It is well for military reformers and economists to bear these figures in mind. Soldiering is not popular in France—no one remains under the colours longer than he can help—but it is a necessity, and consequently the burden is cheerfully submitted to.

The Estimates of the Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy for 1884, as voted by the Delegations, amount to £11,913,757, subdivided as follows:—The ordinary estimates for the Army, £9,553,783; the supplementary estimates for the Army, £686,000; the ordinary estimates for the Navy, £820,362; the supplementary estimates for the Navy, £122,912; and the estimates for the Army of Occupation in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, £730,700. Each of the two sections of the Monarchy also maintains at its own cost its territorial troops by means of credits voted by the Vienna Reichsrath for the Provinces of Cisleithania, and by the Pesth Reichsrath for the Provinces of Transleithania. These special credits amount this year to £936,334 for the Austrian Landwehr, and to £733,885 for the Hungarian Honved. Thus the total Military and Naval expenditure of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy for 1884 is £13,583,976, showing a slight increase over the past year. The principal causes of this increased expenditure are the extension of the new system of cavalry remounts, the importance of the grand annual manœuvres, the arming of the infantry with the new repeating-rifle, the strengthening of the fortresses and entrenched camps of Pola, Pezemyl, Crucovie, the Tyrol, and Cattaro; the reconstruction of the ironclad frigate *Ferdinand Max*, and the building of the ironclad *Kronprinz Rudolph*, of a 2,000-ton cruiser, and of two torpedo-vessels. The Austro-Hungarian Fleet now consists of 24 vessels, 1 of which are men-of-war, with a total displacement of 80,000 tons, and armed with 207 heavy guns and 3 deck guns. The Army of Occupation in Bosnia, which is now composed of 1,443 officers and 32,980 men, is to be reduced by 5,000 on May 1; but the number of brigands infesting the country is so much on the increase, that it has been found necessary to reinforce the Gendarmerie, and to organise permanently flying columns of about 800 men each, to scour the country.

Reviews.

Treasure Island. By Robert Louis Stevenson. (Cassell and Co.)

Mr. Stevenson is already well known to a large class of readers as a most successful narrator of striking adventures by land and sea. It is a vulgar mistake to suppose that he is a "boy writer" only, and therefore not worthy of being patronised by sterner intellects. The striking features in *Treasure Island* are the forcible language and literary skill with which some of the most striking scenes are described. The subject of the book will at once arouse curiosity, for the name of Flint, who figured in many adventures on the Spanish Main, is still remembered. As the story proceeds, it becomes more exciting, the reader, no doubt, having in his mind's eye the monstrous "pile" which Flint, the great pirate, buried, with extraordinary circumstances of secrecy and ferocity, on an unknown island. Then the reader will find described with genuine dramatic effect the struggles undergone by those who went in search of the *cache*, and returned to Bristol City with £700,000, in all the coinages of the world. The book abounds with adventure, told in a quiet, but persuasive manner, which cannot fail to produce effect. Take, for example, chapter xxi., which is introduced under the head of "The Attack." It requires no ordinary skill to sketch that little affair, brisk as brisk could be, and brimful of adventure. The most minute circumstances which occurred in the hurry-scurry of a land-fight with sea-pirates are so carefully narrated, as almost to render the reader competent to identify himself with some of the most striking actors in the scene; the most minute incidents find their place in the author's description. For example, the cool, calculating manner in which the captain completes his defence, in the attack on the stockade which is momentarily expected:—

> "Doctor, you will take the door; see, and don't expose yourself; keep within, and fire from the porch. Hunter, take the east side there. Joyce, you stand by the west, my man. Mr. Trelawney, you are the best shot, you and Gray will take this long north side, with the five loopholes, it's there the danger is. If they can get up to it, and fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty. Neither you nor I, Hawkins, are much account at the shooting; we'll stand by to load and bear a hand."

As the captain had said, the chill was past; as soon as the sun had climbed above our girdle of trees, it fell with all its force upon the clearing, and drank up the vapours at a draught. Soon the sand was baking, and the resin melting in the logs of the blockhouse. Jackets and coats were flung aside, shirts thrown open at the neck and rolled up to the shoulders, and we stood there, each at his post, in a fever of heat and anxiety. An hour passed away. "Hang them," said the captain, "this is as dull as the doldrums! Gray, whistle for a wind." At this moment came the first news of the attack on the stockade. "If you please, sir," asked Joyce, of the captain, "if I see any one, am I to fire?" "I told you so!" cried the captain. "Thank you, sir," returned Joyce, with the same quiet civility. Some seconds passed, till suddenly Joyce whipped up his musket and fired. "Did you hit your man?" inquired the captain. "No, sir," he replied, "I believe not, sir." "Next best thing to tell the truth," muttered the captain. Then follows a graphic description of the attack on the stockade, which it would be difficult to overrate. In closing these brief observations on *Treasure Island*, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Stevenson has written a book which is in every respect deserving of unstinted approbation. In narrative it is clear and precise, in description graphic and striking, and in effect highly dramatic. Even a "boy" could not wish for more.

With Clive in India, and *By Sheer Pluck.* By G. A. Henty. (Blackie and Son.)—The author of these volumes has been recognised for many years as a most accomplished narrator of deeds of "derring-do." He has now published two books which, properly speaking, should have appeared at Christmas-time, when the lads and lasses come home for their holidays, for it would surely be difficult to find any similar volumes so thoroughly suited for presentation to juveniles. *With Clive in India* draws a vivid picture of the wonderful events of the ten years which at their commencement saw Madras in the hands of the French, Calcutta at the mercy of the Nabob of Bengal, and English influence, apparently, at the point of extinction in India, but which ended in the final triumph of the English, both in Bengal and in Madras. Mr. Henty's companion volume, *By Sheer Pluck*, probably, indeed naturally, will prove more engaging to youngsters than even the deeds of the great Clive. This tale speaks of "the Ashantee War," and relates several spirited episodes in that not unimportant campaign, among others the decisive victory at Amoaful and the capture of Coomassie. There is a great variety in this story, a quality which will be fully appreciated by its readers. Both volumes are brought out in a very attractive garb, and are in that respect, as in many others, quite deserving of commendation.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN' CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, January 10.

The news from Khartoum becomes daily more despondent, and the task of withdrawing from the Soudan more difficult.

That the Mahdi is gradually advancing can hardly be doubted, and that he will meet with little or no resistance at Khartoum is almost equally certain.

Meanwhile, though orders have been given for the retirement of the garrison and inhabitants, they do not seem yet to be on the move. The transport of 11,000 persons is no easy matter, and we may yet find that the order has been given too late.

Suppose, then, that the town is surrounded by the forces of the Madhi before the retreat can be effected, what will be the next move? Can Egypt, or even England, stand quietly by, and allow them to fall into the hands of the Mahdi, as, without assistance, they undoubtedly will do?

I believe that the decision to evacuate Khartoum was a sound one, in the face of our refusal to send a force against the Mahdi; but we are by no means out of the difficulty, until the retreat is effected.

What, again, about the outlying provinces, Lupton Bey and Slater Bey. The former, we hear, is besieged at Port Rek (?), and the situation of both may be considered as hopeless, once Khartoum is abandoned.

It is, however, useless to discuss the advisability or non-advisability of holding a place which we have no means to hold. From many points of view, one cannot help regretting the sacrifice, but in the face of the fact that England will not and Egypt cannot prevent it, discussion is useless.

A singular story comes to me from Khartoum, brought there from Obeid. It will be remembered that Baron Seckendorff was understood to be saved, though wounded. It now appears, if the story is to be credited, that not Baron Seckendorff, but his servant, one Gustave Adolf Klutz, serjeant of Prussian Uhlans, is the survivor; and that this scoundrel not only deserted before the battle, but joined the Mahdi, obtained a command, and actually fought against his master and friends at Kashgil. The story sounds somewhat improbable, but it is attested by Father Luigi, chief of the Austrian Mission at Obeid.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the week, outpost duty has been steadily practised by the Infantry brigades on the Fox Hills and in the neighbourhood of Bricksbury Hill and Cæsar's Camp.

The musketry instruction of recruits is being carried out with as much expedition as possible—though here the want of the Regimental Instructors is keenly felt—it having been ordered from the Horse Guards that all men who have completed their recruits' course of musketry are to be further exercised as trained soldiers for the year 1883-4, provided they can complete such additional training by February 29.

The annual trained soldiers' course of musketry will commence on March 1 next, a month earlier than has been the practice heretofore. Spring drills will commence at the same time.

A general meeting of the members of the Officers' Club, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., in the chair, was held at the Club House on Thursday. Important matters in connection with the club were discussed, and a series of resolutions adopted, which when carried into effect will make this institution in reality a comfortable club for the officers of the Division. An assembly dance is announced to take place at the Officers' Club on February 14 next.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Sartorius, V.C., Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, has proceeded abroad, on leave of absence till March 10 next.

Surgeon W. Dick, A.M.D., having arrived at the Camp for duty, has been posted to the Cambridge Hospital.

Surgeon-Major Falwasser, A.M.D., having arrived here for duty, has taken over medical charge of the 3rd Infantry Brigade from Surgeon-Major Cuffe, C.B.

Surgeon-Major J. J. Altera, A.M.D., having arrived for duty, is posted to the 2nd Station Hospital.

Veterinary-Surgeon Braddell is held in readiness to proceed to India.

Major O'Sullivan, 93rd Highlanders, has joined the veterinary class at the Army Veterinary School.

A most successful concert, under the patronage of Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. and Lady Alison, took place at the Club House, Aldershot, on Monday afternoon last, in connection with the Musical Society, of which Major-Gen. the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding is the president, and Capt. C. H. Hullett, late Royal Marine Artillery, the conductor. Lieut.-Col. Cleather, the secretary, arranged an excellent programme, which was given before the Staff of the division, the *élite* of the neighbourhood, some members of the household of the Empress Eugénie, the Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Harold Gore-Browne, Lady FitzWygram, &c. There were several encores. The unaccompanied duet-singing of the Misses Layton was perfect.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

A series of articles on the condition of the German Navy, which lately appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and which were subsequently reproduced by many German and foreign papers, among the latter being the *Times*, have produced a sensation which can only be compared with that caused by the celebrated "Leipzig Article" of 1859, in which the British Navy was severely criticised by a German naval writer. Well-written articles of this nature very rarely fail to impress the general public with the truth of the charges brought forward, especially if judiciously interspersed with nautical phrases and references to particular types of vessels. The Frankfurt articles are, however, chiefly deserving of notice, as it is generally supposed that they have for their author an officer who once held a prominent position in the service he now condemns as inefficient; but they lose much of their value as exposures of existing evils, from an undue animosity towards Herr von Stosch. Before entering into the various charges, we will briefly refer to a remark of the *Times*' correspondent in Berlin as to what he calls "the extraordinary incidents that attended the late trial of the big guns of the Ting Yuen, or Everlasting Peace, built for the Chinese Government at Stettin, a war-vessel, if I mistake not, which was constructed after the pattern of the sally or coast-defence corvettes above referred to." It would have been wiser if the *Times*' correspondent had not recalled the breaking of a few panes of glass when the guns of the Ting Yuen were fired simultaneously. It is by remarks such as the above that the Germans are impressed with the idea that their Navy is watched with a jealous eye by England. Ever since the foundation of the new German Navy, we have followed its growth in an impartial manner in these columns, it not being our wont to disparage the fighting power of a nation which may be placed in the position of an enemy. For the same reason, we months ago recorded facts which now, through the medium of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, create so much consternation in Germany. As far back as January, 1883, we informed our readers that the ironclads of the Sachsen class "rolled and pitched to such an extent as to render their guns almost useless." This is confirmed by the Frankfurt writer; but he is at fault when he observes that the above vessels "exceed in size, thickness of armour, and armament all existing (German) ironclads, excepting only the König Wilhelm," as both the Kaiser and Deutschland are larger and more powerfully armed vessels. Such slight inaccuracies are not in themselves of much importance, yet they go to show some carelessness on the part of the writer. But there are certain points in the Frankfurt articles which savour more of wilful misstatement than of carelessness. The writer observes:—"In the Technical Department of the Admiralty, there now (*i.e.*, when Herr von Stosch came into power) reigned great activity. . . . . . In quick succession there arose new types, first of all a light draught, twin-screw gunboat, intended for service on the Chinese coast. The thing was built at Elbing, and managed to get as far as Kiel, but there she still remains, for, from the experience afforded by her short passage down the Baltic, no one desired to undertake the task of transporting her through the North Sea to Wilhelmshaven, far less to the China Seas." Now, the gunboat in question is the Otter, launched in 1877, and though only a very small vessel, there is no reason why she should not, with proper precautions, have made the passage out to China in safety. That no one would undertake the task of transporting the "thing" to China is a fact; but this does not reflect upon the Technical Department of the German Admiralty, as the French, for instance, have now gunboats out in Tonquin which are considerably smaller than the Otter. The dimensions of this boat are:—Length, 95 ft. 6 in.; beam, 20 ft. 3 in.; draught, 5 ft. 6 in.; and displacement, 132 tons; whereas those of the French gunboats of the Carabine class are only:—Length, 81 ft. 9 in.; beam, 16 ft. 2 in.; draught, 5 ft.; and displacement, 90 tons. The Constructors' Department can, therefore, hardly be blamed in this instance, for they merely expected their Naval officers to do what the French had done before them. Continuing our quotation, we find that the writer remarks somewhat as follows:—"There was, furthermore, built that monstrosity called the ironclad corvette Hansa. When completed, it could neither use her guns, nor manœuvre under sail or steam, nor attain anything like the intended speed. Having, then, at a cost of about two millions been repeatedly reconstructed, she was at last sent on a cruise to the West Indies, and here she lay when the capture of the German steamer Luxor by the Peruvians necessitated the despatch of Imperial ships-of-war to Peruvian waters. The Hansa was, therefore, sent to Callao, whither her passage took exactly twice as much time as any trading steamer." Now, a greater parcel of nonsense could not possibly have been got into a smaller space. The Hansa was laid down at Dantzig in 1868, and was launched long before Herr von Stosch had any connection with the Navy. She has, moreover, proved a very superior sea boat, both under steam and sail, and admirably fulfils her purpose, viz., that of a cruising ironclad. When first commissioned, the Hansa was generally considered as overmasted for a vessel of her class and size, but the officer in command reported so favourably of her performances in all weather, that her spars were not reduced. The fact that an ironclad on a foreign station should under certain cirumstances take twice as much time as a trading steamer in making the passage from port to port, can only surprise those who know nothing whatever of Naval affairs. In this strain the writer continues to surround many sensible remarks with a halo of absurdities. He finds fault with the custom pursued by the Imperial Government of placing a General of Infantry at the head of the Admiralty, and this complaint seems not unreasonable. But why does not the Frankfurt writer propose a remedy? To place a civilian at the head of Naval affairs is next to impossible in a military country like Germany, in which even post-office and railway officials carry swords, and where only the uniform commands respect. Under these circumstances, the German Government was left to choose between, comparatively speaking, inexperienced Admirals, and Generals who had at least shown some talent for organisation. That the choice should have fallen on one of the latter is not, therefore, remarkable; yet the Government left no stone unturned to avoid the necessity of making such an appointment. It is even affirmed by well-informed persons that this was only done after a certain German Prince, who holds a prominent position in the British Navy, had declined to fill the vacant post. Speaking of the ironclad gunboats of the Wespe type, the writer gives it as his opinion that they are quite incapable of properly fulfilling the purpose of their design, viz., that of efficient coast defenders. This estimate of the value of the above gunboats, as fighting vessels, coincides with the information which has from time to time reached us on the subject. It would have been strange, indeed, had these vessels proved anything but failures, as they simply represent an armoured variation of the Staunch type, but embodying all the faults of the latter, with but few of its advantages. The article next refers to unarmoured corvettes and torpedo-boats, as follows:—"It will suffice if we remark that the German Navy does not include a single corvette which steams more than .14 knots, and no torpedo-boat that runs more than 16 knots, especially when it is taken into consideration that not only England and Russia, but even Denmark have built torpedo-boats which easily steam 20 knots. This sore point has not been overlooked by Herr von Caprivi, and "well-informed" correspondents have already published a paragraph according to which it is the intention of the Admiralty to order a torpedo-boat in England which is to serve as a model for those which it is intended to build in Germany. According to our information, this intention, if it ever existed, has been abandoned, as private German firms have undertaken to build such boats, having a guaranteed speed of not less than 20 knots." Here our Frankfurt friend is again at fault, for in our impression of February 10, 1883, we published the following paragraph:—"It is rumoured that several Continental Naval Powers, who have for the last six or eight years been building their own torpedo-boats, will shortly place some good orders with our well-known English builders, who will, however, do well to remember that these vessels will be used as 'patterns' by foreign firms, though ordered by Government." To this we have only to add that the German Government have since then purchased a torpedo-boat of Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., and that nineteen similar vessels are at the present moment in course of construction at Bremen and Stettin. Taken as a whole, the Frankfurt articles are not unworthy of careful consideration, although, as already observed, they appear to have been written for the express purpose of throwing discredit on the administration of the ex-Minister of Marine. That grave mistakes were committed cannot be doubted, yet when the many difficulties are taken into consideration with which the ex-Chief of the Admiralty had to contend, but few will be found to deny the fact that the German nation owes him a debt of gratitude for instilling new life into a service which had hitherto been as rotten as it well could be.

THE HIGHLAND BONNET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to enclose the petition which has been sent to nearly every Scotch town for signature. I wish to add that ostrich plumes, though few are aware of it, were worn in Charles I.'s days with the Highland dress, the kilt and belted plaid. I can prove this by an etching, lately done for a work I am engaged on, of a picture of one of the Earls of Murray, by Jamesone.—I am, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

14 Beaufort Gardens, Brompton.

[COPY OF PETITION.]

"To the Secretary of State for War.—We, the undersigned Scottish civilians, petition that the Highland feathers bonnet, a headdress long worn with distinction by the various Highland regiments, be retained in these same regiments."

A complaint has been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief in India to the effect that whereas the present value of the rupee is only 1s. 7¾d., it is charged to the troops as pay at 1s. 10½d., and that each rank, from private upwards, is receiving annually seven weeks' pay less than troops quartered in England or anywhere in the British Empire out of India.

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EXAMINATIONS FOR SANDHURST.

It has been decided by the authorities at the War Office to make a very considerable alteration in the system and scheme of the competitive examinations for entrance to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and we subjoin the new regulations, which have been approved of, as far as they affect the subjects for examination.

The subjects of the further examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follows:—

Up to the end of the year 1884:—1, Mathematics, viz., algebra, up to and including quadratic equations, the theory and use of logarithms, Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI., plane trigonometry, and mensuration, 3,000 marks; 2, English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter or pieces, English literature, limited to specified authors, and English history, limited to certain fixed periods, the authors and periods being notified beforehand, 3,000; 3, Latin, 3,000; 4, Greek, 2,000; 5, French, the examination to be partly colloquial, 2,000; 6, German, 2,000; 7, Experimental sciences, viz.—(*a*), Chemistry and heat, or (*b*), Electricity and magnetism, 2,000; 8, General and physical geography and geology, 2,000; 9, Drawing (freehand), 1,000; 10, Drawing (geometrical), 500. Of these ten subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four nor less than two, exclusive of freehand drawing and geometrical drawing.

From the year 1885 inclusive:—Class I.—1, Mathematics, viz., algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of logarithms, Euclid, Books I. to IV., plane trigonometry, up to and including the solution of triangles, and mensuration, 3,000 marks; 2, Latin, 3,000; 3, French (600 for colloquial), 3,000; 4, German (600 for colloquial), 3,000. Class II.—1, Greek, 2,000; 2, Higher mathematics, including analytical geometry, conic sections, differential calculus, statics, and dynamics, 2,000; 3, English history—one paper general, one paper limited to a fixed period of which notice will be given, 1,500; 4, Experimental sciences, viz.—(a), Chemistry and heat, or (*b*), Electricity and magnetism, 1,500; 5, General and physical geography and geology, 1,500. Class III.—1, English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis, 500; 2, Drawing (freehand), 500; Drawing (geometrical), 500. Of these subjects, candidates must take up three subjects in Class I., and may, in addition, take up one subject in Class I. or II., and all the subjects in Class III.

The following will be the mode of selecting the successful candidates at the open competitive examination:—The number of marks gained by each candidate in the several subjects in which he has been examined will be summed up, and the resulting total will determine the place of the candidate in the competitive list.

Naval writers will, no doubt, rejoice to learn that an Order in Council having been issued sanctioning the retention of Naval writers of approved efficiency after they have completed their time for pension, with the view of employing them permanently in certain positions on home stations, the Admiralty have issued a set of regulations which provide that a limited number of such writers will be allowed in the flagships at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Queenstown, the guardships of the Steam Reserves, the gunnery and torpedo training-ships, the office of the inspecting captain of boys' training-ships, the training-ship for cadets, and the first reserve ship for Coastguard duties. These places will be considered of a permanent character, and the writers serving in them will be exempt from the rule under which other writers in home ships are relieved on completing three years' service. They are to be filled by Naval writers selected from those who have completed no less than fourteen years' service. On the completion of time for pension, these men, if thoroughly efficient, may be retained as pensioner writers, subject to the approval of the Admiralty, and will be allowed to serve if efficient, and required, up to the age of 60. They will retain their naval pension while so serving, but will have no claim to increase of pension nor to civil superannuation or gratuity on discharge. Their scale of pay, in addition to their naval pension, will be 3s 6d a day for the first five years, 4s 3d a day for the next five years, and 5s a day afterwards.

Mr. Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction, and Mr. Barnes, Chief Constructor and Surveyor of Dockyards, paid a visit to Portsmouth last week, and made an inspection of the new work in hand, directing particular attention to the Phaeton, which is preparing for her steam trials. During the visit progress was made in the preparation of the Naval Estimates. There is no truth in the report which has gained currency that the Admiralty propose equipping a flying squadron in the spring. Even were there no other obstacles in the way, none of the unarmoured cruisers at Portsmouth which have been mentioned as likely to compose the squadron could be got ready in time, while one of them, the Calliope, will not be launched until June. The launching ways have only recently been commenced. Another difficulty arises in connection with the supply of seamen. There is a dearth at the present time, and new crews for the Temeraire and Carysfort will not be despatched to Malta until the men paid off from the Mediterranean Squadron have returned from leave. The special arrangements for freeing the Colossus from water in case of accident or penetration in action were tested in the repairing basin at Portsmouth on Thursday, and proved very satisfactory. The engine-rooms and drainage tanks were flooded by means of fire hose fitted with meters to register the ingress of the water; the two centrifugal pumps, each having bilge-suction pipes of 13 in., which are used to circulate the cooling water, were then set to work, when it was found that with about 200 revolutions they were able to discharge 960 tons per hour through the condensers. The Friedmann's ejectors, of which the ship is provided with four, having 5-in. steam supply pipes and discharge pipes 8 in. in diameter, were afterwards tested, the result showing that they were capable of clearing the ship at the rate of 1,100 tons per hour.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

A correspondent writes to us as follows, on the subject of Naval promotions :—

"I have long studied what I once considered the apparent hazard of Admiralty promotions, and having at length arrived at some conclusion, I venture to offer the results of my labour to your readers. They are, I may state, mainly deduced from negative evidence; for so great is the natural modesty of our Naval rulers, that they delight in hiding their light under a bushel, and truly it may be said of them that in this they have succeeded. In former days, the government of this great service was relegated to a Lord High Admiral, who held office for a period of years, and at times selected his own personal friends for advancement. But in these more enlightened days, we are blessed with a plurality of Lord High Admirals. It speaks well for the wisdom of successive Governments that they should have curtailed their own and their Sovereign's patronage in a service 'on which the safety, honour, and welfare of the kingdom mainly depend,' and have handed it over to a body of upright, honourable, and well-nigh infallible men, who, recognising no friends and hating anything that can bear the semblance of a job, seek no reward but that of an easy conscience. There are two sorts of promotion,—firstly, by seniority; secondly, by special selection. The first method is used in all executive ranks, and the second only in the ranks of commander, lieutenant, and sub-lieutenant. The former is such a very simple process that it does not require the united genius of the Board; the latter requires far more delicate handling, and it is by study of their *modus operandi* that the perfection of our system becomes apparent. At each step taken by the doubting student in this most interesting investigation, the greater grows his admiration and wonder; but he must not be too inquisitive, lest he be lost in amazement. He must not endeavour to ascertain the reason for this or that promotion, for he cannot expect to solve unaided the riddle which has taken the united genius of a conclave of the best and wisest of men to propound. It is enough to know that the Admiralty never err. In 'special selection' there is a regular form of procedure strictly adhered to, the Lord who submits the candidate's name to the Board becoming his sponsor, and answering the various questions put by the Board. It is generally believed that there are only two questions ever asked, but this is pure hypothesis, assumed because there are only two questions which in most cases could be satisfactorily answered :—1st. Has he ever served with any member of the Board ? 2nd. Who is his father ? The former question is rightly put first, for who could fail to benefit by being brought into direct contact with one of these bright luminaries. The second question, the immortal bard considered a hard one, but nothing is difficult to a Naval Lord. It is by this vicarious catechism, that all political and other influences are excluded from the deliberation of these wise men, whose only aim is the welfare of the Navy and the fulfilment of the immutable law of Nature,—the survival of the fittest. Birth is no merit, and rank is but the 'guinea stamp,' and the accident of parentage might be a disadvantage to the scions of the aristocracy who adorn the various ranks of the Navy, were it not for the wisdom of the Admiralty. In these days, when the struggle for existence is becoming so hard, to make it fair for all, their Lordships have adopted a system of handicapping, which bids fair to keep the service both efficient and popular. It would be manifestly unfair to make the ordinary plebeian officer carry penalties, and this their Lordships wisely avoid by giving time to those of more noble birth, and though it would be impossible to arrive at the time which will be allowed to future aristocratic starters in the naval life, it is easy to compute the amount that past and present handicappers have allowed. Now, taking as a standard a plebeian officer of average ability who joins the service with the full intention of becoming a second Nelson, if zeal and devotion can help him, and who has neither good nor bad luck, I find by a study of the list that the following may be taken as the allowance their Lordships have up to the present seemed disposed to allow :—Lords, 12 years ; honourables, 8½ years. Manifest as are the disadvantages of being 'born great,' worse still are those that accrue to being born the son or nephew of a Lord of the Admiralty, for close as is their connection with a lord, they cannot always prefix honourable to their names ; while, from the accident of their birth, they can neither enjoy half-pay nor luxuriate in those lovely spots to be found in the Persian Gulf or Bight of Benin, which appointments are, by the unwritten law of the Admiralty, only open to officers of plebeian and unofficial stock. Nor has one of them ever been promoted by reason of his seniority from any rank. To them, too, belongs the danger of being always sent to the seat of war ; where danger is thickest, this small band of martyrs may be found, a noble monument to the self-sacrifice and patriotism of their Lordships. The case of these unfortunates has caused their Lordships deep thought from time to time, and in their wisdom they have been pleased to make them an allowance which, considering all the hardships of their position, can in no way be considered excessive :—For a son, 10 to 12 years ; for a nephew, 8 to 10 years. The fatherly instincts of a Lord of the Admiralty are proverbially strong, and when not blessed with either children or nephews, it generally happens that some old friend's son, or perchance a signal mate in a previous command, is 'navally' adopted. From that instant the victim to paternal instincts has to eat the bread of adversity, and to struggle along the hard road which alone leads to greatness in the Navy. It matters little what he does or how he does it after that, the mantle has descended upon him : let him fall, still it clings to him like the old man of the sea on the shoulders of Sindbad ; and however weary he may become, however unfit for the struggle he may feel, there is always something urging him onwards and spurring him upwards. Surely seven or eight years' time cannot be considered more than a balm for the suffering caused by having 'greatness thrust upon him.' It is by this straightforward policy, as much as by the sagacity, foresight, and gentleness of their rule, that their Lordships have earned, and continue to secure, the esteem and confidence of all classes who have the honour to serve them and the country at sea ; and happy the officer who joined the service in the newer and happier era, after all the nepotism and patronage of former days had been swept away."

THE FOUR-DEEP FORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I saw from your columns lately that the system of Infantry attack from a four-deep formation, which was proposed by me some years ago, is in full operation in South Australia. Col. Downes, R.A., who commands there, has kindly sent me an account of the way in which they work it there, which I enclose. Amid the chorus of objections to the present system of attack, which one hears wherever military men are free to speak their minds in private, this news of the four-deep system being found to work well out of the reach of the longest red-tape in far Australia, leads one to ask whether it is not possible to have it tried here. We try guns and small-arms, and spend enormous sums in doing so, but any experiments in tactics—which cost nothing—it is very difficult to get accomplished. But, with the knowledge that it has been tried and found satisfactory by so practical a soldier as Col. Downes, I would plead for an opportunity of trying the four-deep system at home. Can any of your readers tell me how such things are done ?—I am, &c.,

J. H. A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. Commandant,
Queen's Edinburgh R.V. Brigade.

Copy of letter from Col. Downes, R.A., Commanding the Forces in South Australia.

"Military Staff Office, Adelaide, Nov. 29, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—I read your pamphlet, recommending the four-deep formation as the best detail for all infantry tactics, soon after it came out, and was much interested by it; but being then in England and at artillery duties, it passed apparently out of my mind. On taking command of the Forces here, and having to train and organise them from the very beginning, my attention was naturally much directed to the mode of infantry attack as prescribed by the Regulations, and as my men progressed in discipline and drill, I became more and more convinced that the prescribed form in which one company supported another, &c., was simply a means of rendering confusion worse confounded. Although I had not your pamphlet by me, and have never seen it since, my thoughts reverted to it, and I at once endeavoured to work out a means of attack upon the principles advocated by you. How far I have kept to or departed from your principles, I cannot tell, but as far as my memory served me, they were the origin of my ideas. I commenced early in 1879 to try it tentatively with a portion of my force. It answered so well, was so simple, so easily taught, and so rapid in execution, when extending either from column or line, that I issued the order enclosed in 1880, and have since that worked entirely upon this system, with very satisfactory results to both officers and men, the former being all very warm in singing its praises. I think the enclosed memorandum explains everything, it is so simple. I will add one thing, though. If a column is ordered to extend for attack, the companies are at once, on the cautionary command, formed into 'fours deep,' and faced to the direction in which they have to move. As soon as this is done, the 'executive' word or signal is given, which puts the whole in motion, and the men are out with great rapidity, and free from all confusion. Should there be anything else you may wish to ask me, pray do not hesitate, for whatever there may be of merit in this four-deep form, I owe the idea to your pamphlet.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

"(Signed) M. F. Downes."

The following are excerpts from the Memorandum :—"The Four-Deep Form of Attack.—To simplify the 'attack formation,' to make the companies self-supporting, and to avoid the confusion caused by companies being mixed up under the command of one captain, the colonel commandant has sanctioned the following amended system of drill :—1. For a Company Acting Singly.—On the order to extend for attack, the captain will at once give the command, 'Fours-deep,—Number.' The front-rank men of fours will number from the right, so as to be heard by the three ranks in rear. . . . . . The front rank of the company thus formed four deep will compose the fighting line, and will receive the command, 'Advance (from the right, left, or centre) ; to four paces extend.' . . . . . The second rank will form the support, and will move at open files (two paces interval). . . . . . The two ranks in rear will act as a local reserve, in the same formation as the support. . . . . . The formation both of the support and of the reserve will depend, however, upon the ground. The officer in command will use his own judgment in the matter. As a rule, the captain will be in rear of the fighting line, and take a general supervision of it and of the support. The senior serjeant will command the support, and be ready to act at once on receiving a signal from the captain. The lieutenants will be with the reserve. At least two non-commissioned officers will move out with the fighting line to superintend the firing of their respective half companies or sections, and regulate the intervals. When the captain judges it desirable to reinforce, relieve, or prolong the fighting line, he will, by signal, call up the support, which will extend and join the fighting line, the men forming up on the left of their front-rank men, except in the case of prolongation. The third rank will at once advance, under the senior lieutenant, and form the new support. . . . . . Second Battalion.—If a battalion is in line, the four-deep formation for attack may be carried out precisely as above. On the command, 'Extend for attack!' the two centre companies will form four-deep, and extend outwards, *i.e.*, from the right and left respectively. The remaining companies will be marched in fours at the double to the right or left to the required distance, and when halted will receive the command 'Left turn!' or 'Right turn!' so as at once to be formed four-deep ready for extension. If a battalion is in column, it will receive the command, 'To the right (or left) extend for attack!' or 'Extend for attack, —— companies to the right!' The captains will move their companies in fours direct to the flank until they have the necessary distance. Companies will then be turned to the right (or left) in fours, and extended in the manner described above. . . . . . Nos. three and four ranks will, when a battalion is extended for attack, remain under the command of the senior major, and, at his discretion, the commanding officer may leave two or more companies unextended under the command of a major as a main reserve. . . . . ."

SERJEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that there is a chance of the serjeant-instructors of musketry being restored to regiments. I never could see any good reason for abolishing so useful a rank, unless it was a part of the destructive policy of the Army reformers, who are condemned in their acts by having to retrace their steps. What inducement is there for a non-commissioned officer to qualify for an appointment which may be again abolished as quickly as it has been restored ? I send you an extract from a letter written by one well qualified to give an opinion on anything connected with the shooting of our Army :—"I am curious to see the effect of the abolition of musketry instructors. I anticipate the closing of all regimental rifle clubs, and a general levelling-down in shooting. As it requires now an expert to detect a good shooting regiment from a bad one, there is no inducement to a commanding officer to encourage shooting. The regiment with the rifles browner and less worn than others will be considered the 'smartest.' It will pay best to devote all one's energy to marching-past. Some of us (myself amongst the number) thought a year ago that musketry had been at last fairly grasped as an Army institution ; it was generally considered that the ordinary annual course was to shooting what setting-up drill was to minor tactics,—the beginning, the groundwork, not the end of shooting. The regimental rifle clubs that were established in every regiment (in India, at any rate) encouraged and developed good shooting at the annual prize meeting of regiments. We had all sorts of practical shooting, moving targets, disappearing targets, volleys at various ranges with the squad doubling 100 yards or more between volleys ; skirmishing in various forms ; but our great stumbling-block was the want of ammunition. We never lost a chance of agitating for more ammunition, in order to further develop rifle clubs, and increase the rapidly-growing interest in the more practical form of shooting. For some years past, the 'metier' of a musketry-instructor was not to interfere with the A B C of the company shooting, viz., the ordinary individual annual course, but it was to take up the shooting from the point where the Government left it ; and by specially training the bad shots and working up a good rifle club, the instructor did a deal of real good work in the Army. Now all this is changed. There are no rifle clubs ; good shooting is not rewarded, but bad shooting punished. A certain low standard will be fixed, say, 100 points, and all men making below 100 will have extra drill, &c. The result of this is plain :—T. Atkins, having made 101, has no further interest in the business ; it is easier to miss a target or a stop butt than to hit it, and men will just fire off wildly into space. I see already a rapid falling-off in shooting from all absence of encouragement. This is a long musketry letter, but I have little else to write about, and I know you take an interest in the subject, far in excess of what I meet with now-a-days." The above was written to me from India some time ago.—I am, &c.,

One Who Served for 30 Years in the same Regiment, from Ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel.

United Service Club, Pall Mall, Jan. 22.

SCHOOLMASTERS AND WARRANT RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In last week's edition of your paper, you publish a sensibly-written letter advocating the claim of non-commissioned-officer schoolmasters to the Warrant rank, and, as it opens a question the issue of which concerns a large number of Army Schoolmasters, I would beg to venture a few remarks on the same subject. That the publication of the last Warrant inflicted an injustice on the body of Army Schoolmasters as a whole is a fact acknowledged not by themselves alone, but by the majority of other non-commissioned officers, who, as the Warrant referred to in no way affects them, may be trusted to give an unbiassed opinion on this subject. The Army schoolmaster of to-day fills at once an arduous and responsible position, and it seems but justice that he should enjoy advantages commensurate with the duty he performs. It is because his work is purely departmental, that some are apt to overlook the important part the schoolmaster plays in the interior economy of a regiment. As the promotion of junior non-commissioned officers is now dependent on the possession of the requisite school certificate, it rests mainly on the amount of zeal and ability exhibited by the schoolmaster in the formation of special classes for their instruction, whether a large proportion of these "non-coms.," eligible for promotion so far as capacity for their regimental duties is concerned, receive their promotion or not. Apart from this, however, it is doubtful policy to lower the position of the regimental schoolmaster. He is often responsible for the discipline of two or three hundred men while undergoing instruction, and anything tending to diminish his authority must unavoidably operate against the systematic working of his school. The same remark applies even with greater force to the children's school, as the instruction given to juveniles ought always to be augmented by respect for the teacher. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the authorities will see their way to confer the Warrant rank on all Army Schoolmasters, if only from motives of educational economy.—I am, &c., A.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Capt. Nicholas was thrown from his horse near Canterbury Barracks, on Saturday last, and sustained severe injuries which resulted in his death on Wednesday. The deceased was formerly in the 3rd Dragoon Guards as a subaltern, and having sold his commission re-entered the service as a private, and worked his way up to a commission as rdgmr. on April 13, 1872. He became lieut. Feb. 12, 1874, capt. Oct. 15, 1881, and served as adjt. of the King's Dragoon Guards in the Zulu war of 1879 (medal and clasp).

11th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Stewart, C.M.G., has left England for Khartoum as Military Secretary to Major-Gen. Gordon, C.B.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. Marshall Clarke, C.M.G., who has been appointed Commissioner and British Resident for Basutoland, will start for South Africa next week.

N Baty. A Brig., R.H.A., is to broken up, and the non-commissioned officers and men to be drafted to other batteries, to make up their strength.

Lieut. J. Lewes, Depôt Baty. 1st Brig., Western Division, has been appointed adjt. of the 1st District Garrison Artillery, at Devonport, vice Phillips, about to be promoted.

8th, the King's (Liverpool Regiment). "Kingsman" writes:—"It would appear that all former pleadings as to our new and singularly inappropriate title which was granted to us in 1881 are unavailing, and we may now well assume that the old English saying of 'fair-play's a jewel' is a thing of the past. I would yet again wish to bring to your notice that we, the old 1st Batn. 8th the King's Regt., being raised in the year 1685, to protect the Crown against Monmouth's rebellion, were then granted a royal title by the King of England, and a royal title only; we have been proud to bear under various skies and campaigns from that distant date till 1881, when would-be reformers step in, and, without a word to us, force down our throats that we are to be henceforward 'The Liverpool' Regt., vice 'The King's.' Considering that we gloried in bearing a royal title only from 1685 till 1881, it is grossly unjust and cruelly unfair that we, the old original battalion, should now in all official correspondence be designated simply and solely '1st Liverpool,' an order that can only have been brought about by those who apparently love to destroy all time-honoured association and *esprit de corps*. Why 'Liverpool,' I should much like to know? Neither the town bearing that lovely epithet, nor the county of Lancashire is in any manner or way connected with the regimental history. We are one of the oldest regiments of the Line; in fact, the oldest, bar seven, out of 141 battalions, so that surely, under the recognised principle of *seniores priores*, if radical changes must be wrought in many corps, we in fairness should be one of the last to suffer. Except to the sages that arrange these matters, it is hard to see justice done in placing our depôt at Warrington, a singularly dirty manufacturing town in Lancashire, whence diminutive recruits are caught, for the most part of a low-Irish type. The historical records of the regiment hand down to us how that in 1685 one (the first) company was raised in Hertfordshire, eight in Derbyshire, and one in Middlesex, the rendezvous of the regiment being at Derby. This has little to do with Liverpool or Warrington, but clearly points to Derbyshire as our right for the depôt, as also in procuring us an additional name, if we may not (as all desire) continue to be known as 'The King's' alone."

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Capt. Lloyd is ordered home from India to join the 1st Batn., on promotion. A correspondent writes:—"Rumour has it that the 1st Batn. will ere long leave Shorncliffe, where they have been vegetating for the past two years, for Colchester. During the time they have been here, I have never seen a single man of the regiment misconducting himself."

25th King's Own Borderers. Lieut. Cox, a probationer, wing-officer 21st Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., from Aug. 25, 1882.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Grattan and Major Sutherland arrived home from Egypt on Saturday last in the hired transport Poona.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. New Year's Eve at Malta was celebrated by a most pleasant and successful dance given by the officers in their mess-house at Bavière, for which about 250 invitations were issued. Dancing commenced at 9.30 p.m., and was kept up with great spirit until about 4 a.m. At 12, midnight, the band of the regiment played and sang "Auld Lang Syne," and the guests adjourned to supper. The mess and corridors were most tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, and will-o'-the-wisp lamps.

45th Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters). Major Cobbold has joined the depôt at Derby for two years.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. John and Major Golding arrived home from Egypt on Saturday last in the hired transport Poona.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. C. B. G. Dick, of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Bermuda, to relieve Major F. M. Shairp, whose period of command of the Royal Marine Detachment on the island expires on April 6 next.

Capt. A. C. Smyth, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Shannon, vice Major R. A. D. Ramsay, appointed Musketry Instructor of the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines.

Major R. A. D. Ramsay, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Musketry Instructor of the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, vice Major Miller, who succeeds to the higher rate of pay, consequent on the promotion of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hore, to the Lieut.-Col.'s List.

We are given to understand that Lieut.-Col. Allnutt, R.M.L.I., is about to retire.

50th Queen's Royal West Kent Regiment. Col. Fyler arrived home from Egypt on Saturday last in the hired transport Poona.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Marling, 3rd Batn., has been appointed to the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, in succession to Lieut. Riddell, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Khedive's Government for employment with the Egyptian Army.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. Wells having passed the higher-standard in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter, vice Capt. Fulton.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. Extract from Brigade Orders by H.E. Lieut.-Gen. T. L. Gallwey, R.E., commanding Troops:—"Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 22, 1883.—8. Inspection of 2nd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. His Excellency the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from observations by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the report of the inspection of the battalion by Major-Gen. Willis, C.B., on July 5 last:—'The account given of the 2nd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. is very satisfactory, and his Royal Highness has been pleased to direct that his commendation be conveyed to this excellent regiment, which is as gallant in the field as smart on parade.'—By order (signed), J. G. Ponsonby, Brigade-Major."

86th Royal Irish Rifles. The death has been reported of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Heatley, for many years connected with the regiment as a subaltern and pymr.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieut. Col. Macdonald, of St. Martin's, writes:—"My attention has only just been drawn to a letter in your paper last November, where I am said to have brought certain charges against Capt. Croker, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. I said that I considered that he behaved as a perfect gentleman in an interview which I had with him in the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus, in April, 1882. To that charge I plead guilty. I know nothing whatever with regard to some charges from which, I read in the Cyprus papers, he was honourably acquitted."

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Major Tyacke has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

105th King's Light Infantry. The Queen has approved of Capt. Barter being appointed an Instructor of Military Topography at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from the 1st inst.

Pay Department. The *Times* says:—"The Army Pay Department, which was instituted by Col. Stanley in 1877, does not appear to have yet attained the desired degree of success. For a time many combatant officers joined it, but it was apparent that their reason was the fear of being compulsorily retired as captains at the age of 40, rather than any inclination for the duties or position of paymaster. The increase of the number of regimental majors has tended to diminish largely that apprehension, and the candidates for the Pay Department are so few, that at the present moment there are no less than about 40 regimental districts and regiments without their proper financial officers. Some little time back the appointment, which had been previously reserved for captains only, was made available for lieutenants of 10 years' service, but as yet only two or three of this grade have come forward to fill vacancies. The conditions of service are stated to be insufficiently attractive, and the paymasters have made certain representations upon the subject which are understood to be now under consideration at the War Office. They ask that they should have a representative from their own body at the War Office to regulate the roster of service, as is the case with every other department of the Army; that chief paymasters should have the honorary rank of colonel from the date of their appointment, instead of, as now, after five years' tenure thereof. They also ask that the number of chief paymasters should be increased, so as to have one for each military district. This would make an addition of six to the present establishment (15) of chief paymasters, and would give a help to promotion. Staff paymasters should, it is urged, have the rank of lieutenant-colonel after five years' service in that grade, those entering as captain that of major after five years', and those entering as lieutenants after seven years', service in the department. These readjustments would do no more than serve to equalise their rank with that of regimental officers of about the same age and seniority. Their main request, however, is to be placed on the same footing as regards rank, pay, and retirement as the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Departments, between which and their own they institute comparisons considerably unfavourable to themselves. The fact that so large a number of vacancies remain unfilled would seem to show that some steps must be taken to add to the attractions of the department."

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

2nd West Yorkshire. The first of a series of troop competitions with the Marris tube took place last week at the head-quarters of each troop in this regiment. From September to April, there will be, in future, one each month, the men firing 15 rounds on each occasion, and the highest aggregate scores at the conclusion of the series will receive prizes, presented by Major Edwards. This monthly muster is in addition to the fortnightly meetings of the troop shooting clubs, which are held every alternate week in the year at the rifle-range, and which have been well attended, notwithstanding the distance which most of the men have to come. These clubs have greatly improved the shooting of the regiment, and it is to be regretted that the men cannot be supplied with a more serviceable weapon. At present the regiment is armed with the Snider carbine, an excellent weapon, when in good condition, up to a certain distance, but many of the carbines have almost lost their rifling, which is, to say the least of it, a drawback to accurate practice. Mr. Christie, of Jernaulx Abbey, Bedale, has been gazetted to the regiment, and will be posted to D Troop.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

18th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles. The prizes were distributed on Friday evening last, at St. James's Hall, by Mrs. Gordon Ives, wife of the commanding officer, Col. Gordon Ives. The colonel stated that the regiment was now the strongest in the county with one exception, the 3rd London, but he was glad to know that it was one of the only two regiments in the county fully equipped and ready to take the field, the other corps in that condition being the Post Office Rifles. The regimental challenge cup was won by Pte. E. Smith, the Kindersley cup by Bandmaster Heath, the Shakespeare cup by Serjt. Jefferson, the first of the commanding officer's challenge prizes by Pte. J. Spurgin; the principal prizes in the field officers' series by Bandmaster Heath, Pte. Downes, Pte. Pound, and Serjt. Gomme; Col. Barrows's prize by Pte. C. Perkins, the medical officers' by Pte. J. Banks, the Baylis-Barron challenge cup by Bandmaster Heath, the Adjutant's cup by Pte. J. Banks, and the Welford prize by Pte. H. Downes. There was also a very long series of company prizes. The regimental ball was afterwards held.

We find from the annual returns of the Voluntee Force that out of a total of 207,336 of all ranks, only 303 are under 17 years of age. Between 17 and 18, the numbers are about 7,000; between 18 and 19, 16,000; between 19 and 20, nearly 19,000; and between 20 and 21, 19,196, this being the highest total recorded. With regard to length of service, those of one year and up to four years number no less than 128,685; from four to five years' service, the total is 15,093; from five to six years, 11,574; from six to seven years, 8,844; from seven to eight years, 7,303; from eight to nine years, 6,072; from nine to ten years, 4,948; from 10 to 15 years, 12,704; from 15 to 20 years, 6,735; and upwards of 20 years, 5,168.

"R.N.A.V." writes:—"'An Old Volunteer,' writing in your issue of the 19th inst., is evidently not aware that there is at the present moment a Corps of Volunteer Marine Artillery. Though called under another name, viz., 'The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers,' there are batteries in most of our principal seaports where the Volunteers are instructed in gun-drill, boat-drill, fort-drill, &c.; each battery goes to sea for about eight days every year. I left the R.N.A.V. in 1875, on joining the Army, but still feel a keen interest in my old corps, and feel rather surprised at 'An Old Volunteer' not knowing that there was such a corps as the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. H.M.S. Rainbow, off Somerset House, is where the London brigades are drilled."

With reference to the subject of a recent meeting of officers commanding Metropolitan Volunteer Corps, for the purpose of discussing certain matters connected with the organisation and equipment of the Volunteer Force, a communication, signed by Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General of the Forces, has been received by the officers concerned, in which it is pointed out that "the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is of the opinion that meetings like that in question are irregular and inconsistent with military discipline, and also with the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Regulations of the Volunteer Force, which places the Volunteers in each district under the command of the General Officer commanding the troops." The Adjutant-General further observes that, "Although in the year 1861 Lord Herbert of Lea, then Secretary of State for War, gave his sanction to the commanding officers of corps in London and Middlesex meeting occasionally under like circumstances to the present, the constitution of the Volunteer Force was very different then to what it is now, and the Secretary of State considers that the changes since come into effect obviously cancel the sanction referred to." Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, C.B., has been requested to cause this decision to be made known to the officers commanding corps belonging to the district in his command.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, January 21, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieut.-Col. J. Philips, R.M., C.B., her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late campaign in Egypt.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 22, 1884.

Staff.

Major-Gen. J. Davis to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command a Brigade in Egyt, vice Col. W. Arbuthnot, half-pay, who has vacated that appointment (Jan. 22).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. J. Buchanan, C.B., half-pay, to be Deputy-Qrmr.-Gen. in Ireland, vice Col. H. J. Maclean, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Feb. 1).

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, January 25, 1884.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. F. L. Swan has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (Jan. 11).

5th Lancers—Lieut. P. V. Purcell resigns his commission.

7th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew has been appointed to command the regiment; Major A. Peel to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. D'A. P. Burnell, deceased; Capt. H. A. Reid to be Major, vice A. Peel; Lieuts. W. B. Morris to be Capt., vice H. A. Reid, and H. M. Ridley, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (all five dated Dec. 19, 1883).

11th Hussars—Lieut. T. Forsyth-Forrest resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. N. Holberton (late Bombay) to be Col., vice C. S. de N. Lucas (late Bombay), promoted Major-Gen.; Major and Col. B. H. Pottinger (late Bombay), upon the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col.; Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. E. G. Battiscombe (late Bombay), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. T. N. Holberton (late Bombay), promoted (all three dated Dec. 31, 1883); H. A. Tracey to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. Percival, retired (Jan. 1); Capts. W. W. Rawes, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; W. A. Eden to be Major, vice J. L. Bell, deceased (both dated Dec. 29, 1883); J. M. Tabor, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; H. G. F. Siddons, upon the Seconded List, to be Major; E. Lake to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. G. Battiscombe (late Bombay), promoted (all three dated Dec. 31, 1883; Major A. N. Pearse, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tracey, promoted

(Jan. 1); Lieuts. H. C. Sclater to be Capt., vice J. M. Tabor, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Dec. 21, 1883); T. V. W. Phillips to be Capt., vice W. A. Eden, promoted (Dec. 29, 1883); C. N. Simpson to be Capt., vice E. Lake, promoted (Dec. 31, 1883); E. S. May to be Capt., vice N. L. Walford, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. R. P. Leach to be Capt., vice W. E. Blewitt, placed upon the Seconded List (both dated Jan. 1). The under-mentioned Capts., from the Seconded List, to be Capts. (dated Jan. 1):—N. L. Walford, M. Wynell-Mayow, F. T. M. Beaver, J. St. L. Wheble, and D. E. Dewar. The under-mentioned Lieuts., from the Seconded List, to be Lieuts. (dated Jan. 1):—Henry S. Dawkins, Cecil E. Reynolds, W. St. Pierre Bunbury, and Frederic L. Nathan. The under-mentioned officers on the Indian Establishment have been placed upon the Seconded List, for the purpose of going through the Long Course of Instruction in Gunnery at Shoeburyness (Jan. 1):—Capts. A. G. S. Wade, S. Watson, J. Temple, W. F. Cleeve, A. C. Bailward, and W. E. Blewitt; Lieuts. H. C. L. Holden, F. A. Curteis, K. J. W. Murchison, F. E. Sinclair, M. F. Fegen, and J. T. Johnston. Lieuts. Clinton Cortlandt Anderson to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps; F. J. Winter to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent. In consequence of the death of Major J. L. Bell on Dec. 9, 1883, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Major C. B. Wickham and Capt. E. Nash (both dated Dec. 10, 1883). Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., I. Abbott, retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—For "Capt. A. C. Jackson to be Major, vice H. T. Halahan (dated Nov. 30, 1883)," as notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 28, 1883, read "Capt. W. C. Howarth to be Major, vice H. T. Halahan (dated Nov. 30, 1883);" and for "Lieut. R. G. Kekewich to be Capt., vice A. C. Jackson, promoted (dated Nov. 30, 1883)," as notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1884, read, "Lieut. R. G. Kekewich to be Capt., vice W. C. Howarth, promoted (dated Nov. 30, 1883)."

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. L. C. F. Thompson to be Major, vice F. J. Stuart, retired; Lieuts. L. C. Dundas, Adjt., to be Capt.; H. J. Evans to be Capt., vice L. C. F. Thompson (all three dated Jan. 16).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. W. R. A. Stevenson resigns his commission.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. C. J. Blomfield has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 18).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. G. C. P. Williams-Freeman is seconded for service in Egypt.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Major W. Sinclair retires on half-pay.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Supernumerary Major A. H. Sharp to be Major, vice W. F. Hill, retired (Jan. 16); Lieut. J. G. Maxwell is seconded for service in Egypt.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. R. H. D. Thring has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 12, 1883).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. S. F. Smith has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 9, 1883).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. G. C. Russell resigns his commission.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. J. Hunter resigns his commission.

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. W. Gordon to be Major, vice R. H. F. R. Brownrigg, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov 15, 1883).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. K. R. Mackenzie to be Capt., in succession to Major H. J. Knight, Adjt., 2nd Batn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (March 27, 1883).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Supernumerary Lieut. C. G. Harris, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice F. J. Tobin, promoted (Dec. 6, 1883).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major G. Forbes-Robertson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. C. Bruce, C.B., retired (June 27, 1883); Supernumerary Major W. G. Gard to be Major, vice G. Forbes-Robertson (Dec. 22, 1883).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. C. T. E. Metcalfe, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Jan. 1).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Lieut., dated Jan. 12, 1881, of 2nd Lieut. H. T. King is cancelled, the officer having been subsequently transferred to the Indian S.C., with an anterior date.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major B. Burland, M.B., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. The surname of Surg. W. G. *Macpherson*, M.B., as is now described, and not *McPherson*, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 27, 1883.

Army Pay Department—Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. C. W. J. Taylor to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Jan. 18); J. N. Tew to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Jan. 24).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, K.C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice W. C. F. Gosling, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Dec. 31, 1883).

Cols. D. MacFarlan, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., vice J. Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retired (Nov. 5, 1883); C. S. de N. Lucas, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., vice Sir J. Hills-Johnes, K.C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, promoted (Dec. 31, 1883).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. W. Burton, retired R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Jan. 9).

Lieut.-Cols. T. P. Cosby, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Col. (Sept. 2, 1882); E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Madras S.C., to be Col. (Nov. 13, 1883).

Capt. W. C. Allen, half-pay, is placed on retired pay on account of ill-health.

Qrmr. T. Langrish, Royal Artillery, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Dec. 17, 1883).

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut.-Gen. A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major-Gen. H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal, to be Lieut.-Col.; Col. F. Schneider, Bombay, to be Major-Gen. (all three dated Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List (dated Jan. 1):—C. P. Molony, Madras; H. Hopkinson, C.S.I., Bengal; R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal; A. F. Place, Madras.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Col. J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen.; Major-Gen. J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col. E. S. Jackson, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen (all three dated Jan. 1).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. A. S. Anderson resigns his commission.

INDIA OFFICE, January 25, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. G. Ross (Nov. 4, 1883); Majors N. M. T. Horsford, W. L. Samuells, and W. L. Noverre (all three dated Nov. 20, 1883).

To be Majors:—Capts. F. Barrow (Nov. 6, 1883), and J. R. Burlton-Bennet (Nov. 24, 1883)

To be Captains:—Lieuts. A. Daniell (Sept. 23, 1883); R. F. Jameson, C. H. M. Smith, W. H. F. Macmullen, C. Pulley, G. H. B. Coats, P. E. Henderson, T. S. Boileau, A. G. F. Browne, J. Haughton, W. G. Dunsford, F. S. Sorell, and L. J. Browne (all twelve dated Oct. 28, 1883).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors J. Ward (Nov. 4, 1883); H. W. H. Cox (Nov. 20, 1883).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. Philips (Nov. 27, 1883).

To be Major:—Capt. B. G. Humfrey (Nov. 6, 1883).

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major G. E. Erskine (Nov. 4, 1883).

BREVET.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Cox, Madras Infantry (Feb. 20, 1883 .

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major (now Lieut.-Col.) R. Morris, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Jan. 8, 1883).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 25, 1884.

ENGINEER.

Hampshire—Egerton Smith Castle, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Henry Hinton Dunlop, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Dawson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Oswald Mosley Leigh, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Charles Bailey, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Norton Clowes Castle, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Frederick Augustus Bradford McCrea, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. D. McSwiney and E. E. A. Denison.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Capt. R. A. Morris to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—P. H. Morris, H. R. B. Thurston, and E. J. Story. William James Jones, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. C. H. B. Williams to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. A. W. Riddell resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Henry Minshull Stockdale, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte's of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Augustus Henry Wallis King, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry—Robert William Hawthorn Ronaldson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Col. R. A. Shafto, Lord Waveney, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Hon. Col. of the Batn.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Robert Attersoll Blake, gent., to be Lieut. (Jan. 17).

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Robert Clarence Hilliard Chalmers, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 25, 1884.

Hampshire—Hon. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, late Major, 21st Hussars, to be Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 16). The promotion of Capt. C. H. G. Carr to that rank, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 8th inst., is antedated to Dec. 15, 1883).

1st West York—Sir George Reresby Sitwell, Bart., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 25, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieut. R. Mercer resigns his commission.

1st Inverness-shire—Charles Grant Mackessack, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Norfolk—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Major W. J. Foreman and Lieut. G. Archard.

ENGINEER.

1st Cheshire—Thomas Henry Brattan, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Thomas Anthony Dodd, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Capt. P. T. Goodwin resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—H. C. Wasmuth and E. Wood.

RIFLE.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—Lieut. P. Sinclair resigns his commission.

5th Durham—Francis Newton Middleton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. C. G. Clark resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Robert Wemyss Renton and Charles Edward Douglas, M.D.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions, also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on their retirement:—J. H. Clarke and T. Paul.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major W. Haynes resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—John Carrick, jun., Esq., to be Capt.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. F. Robertson-Reid is granted the hon. rank of Col. Major W. Arrol resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Lieut. J. H. Batten to be Capt.

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. H. D. Scott resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. T. L. Palmer resigns his commission.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Capt. W. A. Richards is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. R. A. Moger resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—The promotion of Capt. F. W. Dutton to that rank, notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 26, 1883, is post-dated to Nov. 2, 1883.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major T. A. Jackson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

7th Surrey—Lieuts. A. N. L. Burne to be Capt.; G. W. B. Branwell resigns his commission.

2nd Sussex—Acting Surg. G. H. Elliott resigns his appointment.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Norris resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Acting Surg. A. Jackson to be Surg.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Bernard Alexander Firth, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. H. Mitchell, jun., resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Henry Daniel Sichel, gent., to be Lieut.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 26, and the current year must be understood.)

The Admiralty have awarded to Retired Captain Adolphus G. Edge the Greenwich-Hospital pension of £65 year, vacant by the death of Retired Captain Joseph W. Brown.

Com. George H. Rainier, who has served for three years as commander of H.M.S. Impregnable, training-ship for boys at Devonport, was relieved on Tuesday last by Com. Hugh C. D. Ryder, R.N.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

London Amusements.

The Royal English Opera Company at COVENT GARDEN, has, according to promise, introduced to London the four-act opera of "Victorian; or the Spanish Student," brought out a few months since in the provinces, when the composer, Mr. Julian Edwards, filled the position of conductor. The story used by Weber for his opera of "Preciosa," and afterwards modified to suit the requirements of Balfe for his "Bohemian Girl," is well suited for musical treatment, but its latest form of interpretation only enables the auditor to perceive that the young composer has not yet acquired the power of satisfactorily competing with his predecessors. Sir Julius Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" and Balfe's "Satanella" have been included in the arrangements for the week.

At the GLOBE THEATRE, "Our Regiment," originally brought out at the Vaudeville a year since on the occasion of a morning performance, and since successfully represented in the country, has been transferred to these boards to meet a sudden emergency. The farcical three-act comedy, by Mr. H. Hamilton, on a German play, signifying by its title, "Peace and War," and very popular in the United States though an American version, has but the faintest claim to represent a sketch of military life in country quarters, but the few incidents introduced are amusing, and the piece has been once more well received by a metropolitan audience. Mr. Gerald Moore and Miss Fanny Brough resume their original positions as Guy Warrener, the young officer, and Enid Thurston, the wealthy ward, and an excellent cast is provided in other respects. Miss Carlotta Leclercq as the buxom matron doating on the military, Mr. Edward J. Henley as the old husband rendered uncomfortable by the very sight of a soldier's uniform, and Miss Florence Trevelyan, Miss Abington, Mr. J. F. Young, Mr. H. J. Lethcourt, and Mr. E. W. Gardener, as representatives of the rest of the personages presented in the piece, afford abundant diversion.

This (Saturday) evening, Miss Mary Anderson appears at the LYCEUM as the heroine of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's dramatic sketch, entitled, "Comedy and Tragedy." This one-act drama is founded on the interesting story which the author contributed four years since to Mr. Clement Scott's theatrical annual, called *The Stage-Door*. It will be given as an afterpiece, and, with "Pygmalion and Galatea," will be repeated through the remainder of Miss Anderson's engagement.

The new opera comique in three acts, composed by R. Planquette, written by Mr. H. B. Farnie, and entitled "Nell Gwynne," will be produced at the AVENUE THEATRE on Monday, Feb. 11. Miss Florence St. John represents the heroine.

The installation banquet of the Dublin Garrison Masonic Lodge, No. 730, took place at Molesworth Street Hall, upon the 16th inst.—Brothers Richard Stevens, R.E., W.M.; Thomas Elliott, R.E., S.W.; T. De L. Grogan, Staff, S.W.; Robert Adams, R.E., S.D.; I. Gillman, R.A., I.D.; J. Dwan, K.R.R., I.G. The gathering was most successful. Brothers Dr. O'Donoghue, P.G.O., Dr. José, M'Cullum, and Battio contributed immensely to the occasion by their excellent harmony.

The new Prussian Army List, the publication of which has been rather delayed this year, has just made its appearance. It comprises 966 pages, or one more than last year. As an innovation, it may be mentioned that this time the Military Cabinet is given as an independent department, whilst formerly it was a section of the War Office. This arises from the fact that the head of the Military Cabinet, Gen. von Albedyll, is the senior, as lieutenant-general, of the present War Minister, Gen. Bronsart von Schallendorff. The following Royal personages appear as chiefs of regiments for the first time in the List:—The Prince of Wales, Blücher Hussars; the King of Spain, 15th Uhlans; the Grand Duke Franz II. of Mecklenburg, Infantry Regiment No. 24; Prince Alexander of Hesse, Dragoons No. 13; Comte de Flandres, Dragoons No. 16. The Prince of Wales is styled "first" chief, a practice very seldom followed. Numerous changes have taken place during the past year in the higher posts of command. There have been newly appointed 12 lieutenant-generals, of whom 11 are commanders of divisions; 39 major-generals, 28 colonels of infantry, 20 of cavalry, 5 of field artillery, 3 of foot artillery, and 2 of engineers. As regards the share of the various arms in the higher and highest posts of command, the proportion is more favourable for the cavalry than the infantry, as amongst the 14 generals commanding army corps seven belong to the cavalry and as many to the infantry. Of divisional commanders, 18 proceeded from the infantry and 12 from the cavalry, whilst the corresponding proportion in accordance with the number of existing commanders of brigades would be two to one.

The Assam Railways and Trading Company (Limited), with a capital of £350,000, is issuing £250,000 six per cent. debentures of £100 each (interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year), of which £19,400 are reserved for conversion by the holders of a like amount of debentures already issued. The debentures are secured by a mortgage, and are a first charge on the railways with their rolling-stock and plant (including the subsidy of the Secretary of State for India in Council), the flotilla of river steamers, &c., the collieries and other valuable concessions of the Company, but subject to any unconverted portion of the £19,400 debentures already issued, which are secured by mortgage on the railways and subsidy only. The Company was formed in 1881 for the purpose of carrying out certain concessions for the construction, under a subsidy from the Secretary of State for India in Council, of railways in Assam, about 79 miles in length, traversing the numerous tea plantations, and connecting the River Brahmapootra with Talup and the rich coal district of Makum, and for other purposes, amongst which is the establishment of a service of steamers and lighters upon the River Brahmapootra.

IMPORTANT to NAVAL and MILITARY MEN.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Piquet and Cribbage; Norseman, by Aquarius (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Imperial Review, October, 1883 (Melbourne: A. M'Kinley and Co.)—Under Orders, by M. J. Colquhoun, 3 vols., Third Edition (W. H. Allen and Co.)—A Grammar of Colloquial French, by J. F. P. Massé (Relfe Brothers)—Longman's Magazine, February, (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM.—In the account of the war services of Colonel Burton, R.M., in our last issue, "Hong Kong" appears in mistake for "Mong Kong."

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884.

THERE is no subject of more vital importance to the country, nor of greater interest to Naval men, than the actual state and condition of the Navy. It is on the ability of our Fleet to keep the sea against all opponents, and to protect our ocean highways, that the food supply of the nation will depend in time of war. It is on the structural strength, armament, speed, seaworthiness, and general efficiency of our ships that the personnel of the Navy have to depend for the means of coming victorious out of the struggle. Hence, even to insinuate that the state and condition of our ships is not what it should be, is to lessen the confidence of the public, and of those serving in the Navy, in the Admiralty and in the Government. Such doubts have been freely expressed of late. Both in these columns, and in the columns of the Daily Press, letters and articles innumerable have appeared on the subject. The letters, written for the most part by men in whose judgment the country and the Navy repose the greatest confidence, have, one and all, warned the Admiralty and the Government that, in comparison with the Navy of France, that of England is far too weak to be able to adequately discharge the duty committed to its charge of safeguarding the interests of the Empire. The articles which have been published by our contemporaries on this subject have, for the most part, agreed with the views enunciated by the writers of the letters already referred to. The *Times* alone has partly sided with our rulers, while at the same time demanding that the strength of the Navy shall at all times be such as to ensure the safety of the kingdom. This the *Times* considers to be the case, or nearly so, at present. At the same time, our contemporary would not have the Admiralty enter upon a sensational policy, even to keep pace with the energetic building operations going on in dockyards across the "Herring Pond." These are looked upon as not likely to last, and the argument of the Free-trader, that all nations will follow the example of England, is again insisted upon in the matter of the policy of building armour-clads, and maintaining the supremacy of the seas by means of the superiority of our Fleet. The fallacy of this argument has been most ably demonstrated by Sir Edward Sullivan in the columns of the *Morning Post,* and we have also pointed out that, at the present moment, France possesses ten armoured vessels more than England, and that the Admiralty have thirteen ships and several hundred seamen less in commission at this moment than were in commission in 1879. Sir Thomas Brassey has also proved most clearly in his work on the Navy that, in speed, gun-power, and, perhaps, in structural strength, the French ships surpass ours. The publication of these facts, following so closely on the inspired article which recently appeared in the *Times,* written, apparently, with the view of allaying the fears of the public, of gaining time for the Admiralty, and of restoring confidence in the Government, has sadly exercised the minds of all the officials responsible for the well-being of the Navy. The question then arose as to what steps should be taken to controvert the facts above mentioned, and, as usual in such cases, a Return was called for. It has now been duly published, and there can be no doubt as to with what object. This official Return commences by stating that, during the past year, fourteen vessels of different tonnages have been launched for the Navy; that during the same term a dozen vessels have been ordered to be constructed, and that there are seven vessels on the stocks which were under construction prior to the commencement of 1883. The Return then gives a long list of vessels now being fitted for service, and a *résumé* of this "officially prepared" document is sent to the *Times,* apparently in the hope that its publication will lead the great mass of Englishmen, who know nothing about Naval matters, to believe that with such a long list of ships built, building, and fitting out, there can be no danger to the country from the Naval armaments of foreign Powers. We cannot too often remind our readers that all the ships included in this official statement have been allowed for in the comparisons made in these columns of the relative Naval strength of this and other Powers. Indeed, so far from mending matters, the Return clearly proves that we are not keeping pace with France in the matter of building ships-of-war, and the ugly fact still stares us in the face that at this moment France can send to sea ten powerful armour-clads more than we can. These figures are taken from a Table of Foreign Fleets, compiled by Captain G. R. Noel, R.N., and published by Captain F. G. D. Bedford, R.N., in his "Sailor's Handbook," proving that France owns seventy-seven modern armoured ships exceeding 1,000 tons displacement, while England can only boast of sixty-seven. Such are the plain facts, which no returns can contradict. Were all the armour-clads of England being prepared for sea, they would still remain the same; and should war ever break out between the two countries under such circumstances there can be no doubt but that the condition of the great mass of the people inhabiting the British Isles would be most deplorable.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Colonel J. H. Buchanan, C.B., as Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Ireland, vice Colonel H. J. Maclean, about to be placed on the Retired List. Colonel Buchanan is exceptionally fortunate in stepping from one Staff appointment to another. It was only last week that he vacated the appointment, after five years' tenure, of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Dover.

A correspondent at Suakim gives an account of an occurrence there lately. He says:—"The order of the day announcing General Baker's supreme authority was read out. An Egyptian officer refused to recognise it. He demanded to see the Khedivial decree on the subject. He put his finger to his nose and thrust out his tongue, by way of imparting point to his logic." Baker Pasha would seem to have his work cut out for him, if he wishes to maintain discipline in the Egyptian Army.

The article on the "National Defences" which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday is very much to the point. There is no doubt that in this respect, as the writer shows, we are lamentably behind the age. We simply have no system of defence, *i.e.*, no properly organised system. All manner of schemes have been drawn up, and reports submitted on the subject, but no practical results have been obtained. Successive Governments have been only too ready to shirk a question which would have been expensive, and consequently damaging in a political sense. The *Times* has done well in opening up the matter, for it is one that could be discussed with advantage.

The Cavalry changes carried out last month, in view of the return home of the 19th Hussars, were arranged a little prematurely, for the 19th Hussars seem likely to remain an indefinite period in Egypt.

A regiment which has two recruits for every drilled soldier, and is split up into seven detachments, must indeed be an efficient unit. If the regiment, when brought together at Aldershot or elsewhere, is found by the Inspecting General to be not altogether what it should be, we wonder will the commanding officer be pronounced a "drone and a dullard," and become a "marked man" at Head-quarters.

The Government of India has lately recommended that appointments to the Indian Staff Corps should be made in future direct from Sandhurst; but the home authorities have not been able to see their way clear to carry out the idea, at present.

A Cavalry Pioneer Class will be formed in February at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

A "Commanding Officer" writes:—"I have just had a batch of recruits from the depôt. I have had 30 years' experience of the Army, but I confess that I am surprised how half these boys were ever accepted. They are the veriest weeds, and all the exertions of the War-Office reformers would prove of no avail in making soldiers of half of them. The other half will, no doubt, be good for something some day, in two or three years' time."

The annual practice from the Spithead forts is nearly concluded. The firing of the 38-ton guns has been successful.

A propos of the recent inspection by her Majesty of the new service dress for infantry, it may be observed that many inventions have been shown to the Queen which have not been adopted. On February 28, 1882, eight men from the 52nd and 53rd Regiments, four wearing the Oliver equipment and four the valise proposed by Sir T. Steele's Committee, proceeded to Windsor, for inspection by her Majesty; but the old valise is still worn by our Army.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Manningham-Buller, Coldstream Guards, had sent in his papers to retire. Owing, however, to the rule that, unless an officer survives his application to retire by six weeks, the amount of money to which he was entitled shall be forfeited by the State, the deceased officer's relatives are deprived of a sum of about £8,500, which, if Colonel Buller had lived a few weeks longer, would have been paid over as a matter of course.

We believe that her Majesty takes a great interest in the agitation which is now going on with the view of inducing the War Office to reconsider its decision with regard to the Highland bonnet. Lord Archibald Campbell, ever devoted to the cause of Scotland, has been working with his well-known energy and perseverance to secure the retention of a national head-dress for the kilted regiments, and he has been ably supported in his endeavour by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Alexander, late of the 93rd Highlanders. Among those who have signed the petition which has been drawn up for presentation to the Secretary of State for War, might be mentioned the name of the Duke of Sutherland, many Scotch representative peers, and numerous Scottish societies. As we pointed out some weeks ago, the abolition of the feather bonnet will have a most injurious effect upon recruiting in the districts north of the Tweed, and it is difficult to understand on what grounds the innovation has been suggested, unless it be a determination to alter everything that is characteristic or time-honoured.

The meeting of Volunteer Commanding Officers last night was agitated. The War Office demand that the meeting should sit under the presidency of a General Officer was not received with universal favour.

In Tuesday's *Gazette* appeared the promotion to Colonel (by Brevet) of two more Staff Officers of Pensioners, again showing how misleading was the reply of the Secretary of State for War to a question asked of him regarding the treatment that had been meted out to the Majors and Captains of this branch of the service, who have, since the issue of the Royal Warrant of 1881, been denied their just rights of promotion, and are now cut off from all further advancement. The granting of a step of promotion, on retirement, is what all officers are entitled to; "and, therefore, such an excuse as that given was merely trifling with the common-sense of those who understood the nature of it. Had the Accountant-General's Department bid the Secretary of State say that the giving these Majors and Captains what they were fairly entitled to would entail some amount of extra retirement, and that was the reason of their being denied further promotion—although many of them have more length of service than the Lieutenant-Colonels—it would have been the truth. Now, considering that there are only seven or eight officers who are seeking justice, we consider that the denying of promotion to them is in principle paltry, and to themselves cruel and degrading, and it is only asking a very small matter that Staff Officers of Pensioners having a continuous service of 30 years' should receive an extra step of Brevet rank from that which they hold, seeing that Brevet rank by succession was their only means of advancement, and that now this ladder is cut away, no other one has been substituted. If no concession is ultimately given or inquiry granted other than by the civilians at the War Office, who have treated this branch of the service so unmercifully ever since it has entirely fallen into their hands, we are constrained to read between the lines, and our reading is this,—that this unjust treatment is intended to be carried out for the purpose of forcing these officers to retire, and so the sooner to do away with these appointments, which are now so rapidly falling in. During the framing of this Royal Warrant—which has so cruelly hit Staff Officers of Pensioners—not one of these officers was consulted, and hence what fell to their lot entirely emanated from the Accountant-General's Department. The Warrant increased their retirements by £8 a year," and deprived them at the same time of five years' service. As the maximum named for Majors—£350 a year—is on account of the combination of age and length of service, we hear only obtainable by one of the number, this being known in 1881, "Accountants" were well able to take advantage of the circumstance.

The English gentlemen who have shot with Count Cahen d'Anvers would be rather amused if they read the remarks in the *Globe* of Thursday, in which there was some mild chaff anent a recent shooting party in the Count's coverts. Our contemporary, ignorant of the fact that Count Cahen of Anvers has been entertaining large parties since the opening of the "chasse" last year, takes the word of "a boulevard paper," whatever that may be, as his text, and says that it was to a "mop-up" of the outlying ground of the 13,000 acres of wood and covert which he shoots over that the account referred. Lord Dupplin and others who have shot with the Count Cahen of Anvers could give very different reports of some days at the opening of the shooting.

The suggestion thrown out by the Duke of Cambridge that the Volunteers should abandon the Brighton project, and instead of having one big review, arrange for three smaller ones at Aldershot, Dover, and Portsmouth, is, like many other of the official ideas propounded of late years, admirable in theory, and will some day, no doubt, be carried out. But in the present state of the Volunteer Army—fostered as the martial enthusiasm of the Force is, to a great extent, by the munificence and patriotism of a few moving spirits among the Commanding Officers—the Volunteers have not attained that degree of perfection which will allow of any new departure in the matter of the annual outing. That Brighton reviews will become a thing of the past, we have no doubt. But we must not expect so sweeping a change to come all at once. What the Volunteers want is more encouragement, not of this but of a really substantial nature—more money, in fact—and when they get this, they will be more ready to listen to reason.

The proposal of Captain Warner Brooks for the creation of a Volunteer Reserve Force is one that the War Office would do well to encourage. Captain Brooks's idea is to attach to each Volunteer battalion a company of reserve men,—men who have retired from "active" service, after having been returned for four years as efficients. They would be required to go through five days' drill annually, at such time as might be found most convenient to the majority, and those who complied with these conditions would draw a capitation allowance of 5s. Captain Brooks' object is to retain the services of those who, from business or other causes, quit the service on the completion of their first term. There is undoubtedly merit in the scheme. Many of the proposals which have been made from time to time with the object of improving the Citizen Army have been open to serious objection; but credit is certainly due to Captain Brooks for having drawn up a project which is not only original, but ought to be feasible also.

The letter of Sir Lintorn Simmons in the *Morning Post* must have made "the old General"—we hope it is not Sir P. McDougall?—feel very uncomfortable. But what is more important, it must have caused uneasiness among those who are or were satisfied that all is for and of the best, in the best possible of armies. But the Jerome Paturots of Pall Mall will go on sounding their trumpets and singing pæans, for all that. We must wait till Parliament meets, for the M.P. who has written to our contemporary in Wellington Street, and others, to get at the truth, and lay it bare before the eyes of the country. As one correspondent remarks, an army without a reserve, bad as it is, must be better than a reserve without an army; and the figures quoted by Sir L. Simmons to show what was the condition of the battalions of the first line at the end of the year are sufficient to excite great uneasiness, to say the least of it, as to the fitness for service in the field of the regiments which would have to go to the front. We shall be glad, indeed, to have it clearly shown that there is no ground for that uneasiness, and that our Army is as efficient as a British Army should be to maintain the interests of the Empire and the reputation of our arms.

The latest bulletin as to the state of General the Marquis of Hertford is as follows:—"Friday, 8 a.m. —Lord Hertford's condition remains unchanged. His lordship slept at intervals during the night."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, January 21, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Christopher Hore to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Burton, retired (January 9, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, January 22, 1884.

Engineer Andrew Spalding has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (January 2, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, January 24, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander Henry Stair Sandys, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander on the 20th inst., has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from that date.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Navigating Lieutenant James Thomas Alfred White has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (January 22, 1884).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Alexander Buller, C.B., to the Achilles, vice Morant.

Commander—E. J. P. Gallwey, to the Vernon, additional, for special duty.

Lieutenants—Charles G. S. Eeles, to the Pembroke, for the Dolphin, for navigating duties; Frederick Lancelot, to the Pembroke, for the Wanderer, for navigating duties; Frank J. Thring, to the Pembroke, for the Ruby, for navigating duties; Andrew L. Murray, to the Pembroke, for the Turquoise, for navigating duties; Alexander W. Chisholme-Batten, to the Northampton, for torpedo duties, vice Bush.

Navigating Lieutenant—G. S. Keigwin, to the Victor Emanuel, vice Balliston.

Sub-Lieutenants—Owen T. Gillett, to the Achilles, additional; Fredk. C. T. Jones, to the Agincourt, additional; Arthur H. Limpus and Fredk. C. C. Pasco, to the Northumberland, additional; Arthur H. Christian, to the Inflexible, additional; Harry S. Boldero, to the Temeraire, additional; Arthur G. Causton, to the Lark, vice Malan.

Midshipmen—E. W. C. Stracey, to the Alexandra; Edward L. D. Boyle, to the Alexandra, additional.

Chief Engineers—C. A. Vogwell, W. A. Stewart, S. B. Williams, W. P. Davis, and Edward Eckersley, to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo instruction (to join Feb. 4); W. H. Burner, to the Indus, additional, for the Mariner; John E. Turner, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon, vice Waters.

Surgeons—Francis J. Lea, T. C. Rowland, M.B., and E. J. Morley, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for Plymouth Hospital; J. H. Whelan, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for disposal; P. W. Bassett Smith, to the Pembroke, for disposal; J. P. J. Coolican and J. R. McDonnell, to the Duke of Wellington, for disposal; R. W. Doyne, to the Cambridge, for disposal; E. R. Dimsey, to the Duncan, for disposal; D. W. Donovan, to the Impregnable, for disposal; Hamilton Meikle, to the Indus, for disposal; Herbert Canton, to the Lion; H. Jackson, to the Dido, vice Sharples, transferred to the Griffon; J. E. Penn, to the Orwell, vice Jackson.

Engineer—Henry A. Carroll, to the Defence, for the Redwing, for temporary service.

Assistant-Engineer—R. S. Hornsby, to the Belleisle, vice Stevenson. promoted.

Gunner—James T. Lee, to the Penelope, for the Turquoise.

Boatswain — Lowther Smith, to the Urgent, vice Johnson; William J. H. Pitts, to the Pembroke, for the Turquoise.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. J. J. McArthur, to Pennant, vice Mr. Hitchcock.

Chief Boatmen—W. Jenkins, Brightlingsea, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Shellness, vice R. Bartlett, pensioned; Bulkar Bryte, Barton, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Staiths, vice J. Whiles, promoted.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, was at Monte Video up to Dec. 26, and remains. The Rifleman was at Falkland Islands, and remains. The Rambler was at Monte Video on Dec. 26; she has since left for England. The Algerine and Wrangler were at Monte Video, and remain.

Carysfort, Capt. Walter Stewart, has been ordered from Malta to Suez, to convey Major-General Gordon (Chinese) to Suakim.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, left Bombay on Jan. 22, and is expected at Portsmouth on Feb. 18.

Goshawk, Lieut. and Com. W. J. Moore, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, on Jan. 19, when the Comus and Flirt were to leave.

Humber, Com. Hawkins, arrived at Aden on Jan. 18, from England.

London, Capt. Luxmoore, C.B., was paid off at Zanzibar on Jan. 20, when the Orontes left for England.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, was at Adelaide on Dec. 16, and was about to leave for Hobart, calling at Port Phillip Heads (her arrival at Hobart on Dec. 31 has since been reported). The Diamond was at Sydney on Dec. 13; arrived from New Guinea, and remains. The Espiègle arrived at Auckland on Dec. 12, and remains. The Miranda left Levuka, Fiji, on Nov. 9 for Samoa, on High Commission service, and will return to Sydney, *viâ* Fiji and the New Hebrides. The Dart was at Sydney on Dec. 13, and ordered to join the Commodore at Hobart. The Lark was at Auckland on Dec. 12, refitting. The Raven was at Sydney on Dec. 13, and ordered to join the Commodore at Hobart.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Bermuda on Dec. 31. The Dido was at Jamaica on Dec. 10; ordered to be at St. Kitt's on Jan. 6, as senior officer on Barbadoes Division. The Griffon was on passage to Barbadoes Division; to be at St. Kitt's on Jan. 6. The Flamingo was on passage to Barbadoes Division; to be at St. Kitt's on Jan. 6. The Fantôme was at Bermuda on Dec. 31, refitting, and will leave for West Indies in January to join flag. The Mallard was at Jamaica on Dec. 10; to be at Port-au-Prince on Dec. 28, and assume duties of senior officer's ship in Hayti. The Commander-in-Chief, with the Northampton, Canada, Garnet, Dido, Griffon, Flamingo, and Fantôme, intends to visit the following places in the West Indies on the dates mentioned:—Martinique on Jan. 19, leave on Jan. 21; St. Vincent on Jan. 23, leave on Jan. 26; Barbadoes on Jan. 28, leave on Feb. 4; Tobago on Feb. 6, leave on Feb. 7; Demerara on Feb. 8, leave on Feb. 15; Trinidad on Feb. 17, leave on Feb. 22; arriving at Port Royal on March 2. The Commander-in-Chief will be joined by the Tenedos, on completion of necessary repairs.

Osprey, Capt. Dowding, left Zanzibar on Dec. 20, convoying the schooners Harrier and Undine southward, through the Mozambique Channel, whence they will proceed to the Australian station.

Ranger, Com. W. E. Darwall, arrived at Suez on Jan. 21, and would leave on Jan. 26 for Suakim.

Temeraire, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., has been ordered from Corfu to Malta, to pay off.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. H. Boyle, arrived on Dec. 15 at Tamatave, and left Dec. 20, arriving at Mauritius on Dec. 24; was still there on Dec. 29.

The Italian Government have recently completed a lengthened series of machine-gun trials near Turin. The committee, according to the *Hampshire Telegraph*, did not consider the shoulder aiming piece of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, of five barrels and 37 millimètres calibre, at all satisfactory, and they have also reported that the rate of fire of this gun is only equal to that of the ordinary Italian field artillery. The Committee have reported most favourably on the Nordenfeldt mitrailleuse firing rifle ammunition.

It is the intention of the Admiralty to build a new torpedo ship. The Hecla, the only vessel of the kind at present in the service, was not originally constructed for the purpose to which she is applied, but was purchased from an Irish firm and converted. The new Hecla will be considerably larger, and will be especially designed to carry first-class torpedo boats, of which type the Admiralty intend to add a number to thé Navy. They will resemble the class with which the services of Russia, Brazil, and other Powers have been provided. The existing Hecla is only fitted to carry torpedo craft of the second-class.

The arrangements for working the boilers of the Rapid with forced draught being complete, it is proposed to make a trial at moorings, and, if satisfactory, a four hours' trial at sea, using the forced draught. The defects of the Himalaya have been taken in hand, but nothing is to be undertaken which is not absolutely necessary for a month's voyage, the ship being required to be kept ready for immediate service. A trial of Prideaux's furnace doors and fire bars is being made in the Conquest for comparison with a trial made last week with the common furnace doors and a special design of fire bars, ¾-in. wide. The newly-fitted superstructure of the Hecate having proved very satisfactory, the ship will accompany the Reserve Squadron to sea next summer if ordered. The boilers of the Thalia are undergoing repair and alteration which will occupy the remainder of the financial year. Messrs. Hawthorn, of Newcastle, are placing the new machinery on board the Reindeer in the basin at Keyham. The Etna, new paddle-wheel vessel, for use at Devonport, which has been built and engined by Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, is being steamed from thence to Devonport.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Gibraltar, Tuesday, January 15.

This morning, at daylight, the Sultan and Neptune left the Mole, and anchored off. The outside ships have unmoored, and we start this afternoon for Palma, Majorca, where we are to arrive on Saturday next, the 19th. Yesterday we struck lower yards and topmasts, and sent them up again for our forenoon drill. In the afternoon, the Poonah, hired transport, came in from Egypt and Malta. Being in quarantine, she did not come alongside the Mole; she embarked drafts for England, and left at 5 o'clock. They consisted principally of men of the 2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regt. (47th), which is going to India, who are unfit for Indian service. The Serapis arrived last evening, and went alongside the Mole this morning, as soon as the Sultan and Neptune had moved out; she has brought the 2nd Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers (103rd) for this place, and takes the North Lancashire on to India. Last night the chief and first-class petty officers of the Squadron gave a "quadrille party" at the Armoury. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Governor, and Lady Adye, and a number of ladies and Naval and Military officers took part in the opening quadrille. It was altogether very successful, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till an early hour. The Calpe hunt is in full swing at this time of the year. They hold meets every Tuesday and Friday. During our stay a number of officers of the Squadron have been out, and had some very enjoyable days.

THE NAVY.

An Admiralty Return just issued shows that during the past 12 months 14 vessels of different tonnages and power were launched, 12 vessels ordered to be constructed and in most cases commenced, and that at the present time there are, in addition, seven others on the stocks, which were under construction prior to the commencement of last year. The vessels now being fitted for service, some of which are in a very forward state, include three double-screw second-class steam cruisers, each to carry 10 guns, of 3,750 tons each, with engines of 5,000 horse-power, named respectively the Amphion, Arethusa, and Leander; two single-screw composite corvettes, with 12 guns, and each of 1,420 tons and 950 horse-power engines, named the Rapid and Royalist; two screw composite gun-vessels, the Dolphin and Wanderer, each to carry three guns, of 925 tons and 750 horse-power engines; three screw composite gunboats, each to carry four guns, of 560 tons, and fitted with engines of 650 horse-power, named respectively the Albacore, Mistletoe, and Watchful; a 16-gun screw corvette, the Calypso, built of steel and iron, cased with wood, of 2,770 tons, and 3,000 horse-power engines; a 10-gun steel twin-screw, armour-plated, barbette ship, the Impérieuse, of 7,390 tons, and with engines of 8,000 horse-power; a double-screw, steel armour-plated barbette ship, the Collingwood, designed to carry 10 heavy guns, of 9,150 tons, and 7,000 horse-power engines; and a 7-gun paddle composite vessel, named the Sphinx, of 1,130 tons, and supplied with engines of 1,140 horse-power. The new vessels ordered to be constructed during the past 12 months comprise the following:—Two double-screw, steel armour-plated barbette ships, each to carry 10 heavy guns, of 10,000 tons burden, and to have engines of 7,500 horse-power, to be named the Anson and Benbow; a double-screw, steel, second-class steam cruiser of 3,550 tons, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, to carry 14 guns, to be named the Mersey; a screw composite corvette, of 1,420 tons and 1,000 horse-power engines, to carry 14 guns, to be named the Pylades; two steel second-class twin-screw cruisers, each of 3,750 tons, and to be supplied with 6,000 horse-power engines, to be named the Severn and Thames; three screw, composite gun-vessels, each of 950 tons, with 850 horse-power engines, each to carry four guns, and named respectively the Acorn, the Mariner, and the Racer; two composite, screw gun-vessels, of three guns each, the Melita and Swallow; and a steel, twin-screw, armour-plated turret-ship and ram, with every modern improvement, to be named the Hero. The other vessels now in progress, some of which are in a forward state for launching, include a 16-gun, screw corvette, built of steel and iron, cased with wood, of 2,770 tons, and 3,000 horse-power engines, to be named the Calliope; a 14-gun, screw, composite corvette, of 1,420 tons, with engines of 950 horse-power, to be named the Caroline; three twin-screw, steel, armour-plated barbette ships, each of 9,600 tons and engines of 7,500 horse-power, to carry 10 guns each, to be named the Camperdown, Howe, and Rodney; a similar vessel, but of less tonnage—viz., 7,390 tons, but with engines of greater horse-power—viz., 8,000, to be named the Warspite; and a 10-gun, double-screw, steel, second-class steam cruiser, of 3,750 tons, with engines of 5,000 horse-power, to be named the Phaeton.

Cairo Cigarettes.—Special Notice.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

DEATH.

Griffin.—On the 18th inst., at 41 South Parade, Southsea, Ellen Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. James Griffin, J.P., aged 15 years.

Advertisements.

WANTED, by the late ARMOURER-SERJEANT of a Cavalry Regiment, having completed his twenty-one years in the same corps, a SITUATION as ARMOURER in a VOLUNTEER CORPS. The highest possible reference can be given.—Address, "I. H.," Post Office, Lewes Road, Brighton.

MAN COOK seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT in Hotel, Club, or Mess. Excellent testimonials.—Address, "W.," 41 Hanover Street, Lupus Street, W.

Admiralty,
Medical Department of the Navy,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
December 13, 1883.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill Thirteen Vacancies in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the Royal Navy, will be held at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, February 4, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock.

The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

COOK.—A MAN of First-class Experience and excellent Testimonials, wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Regimental or Brigade Depôt, Mess, or Club.—Address, "E. S.," 30 Compton Street, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.

PARTNER WANTED, with £2,000.—The Manager of the St. Leonard's Poultry and Fruit Farm, Ringwood, Hants, established three years ago, at a cost of over £3,000, has secured the whole of the valuable plant, stock, and goodwill, as a going concern, for £600. With his practical experience, and the splendid connections of this well-known business, the investment is certain to prove highly remunerative, and a pleasant occupation to anybody fond of country life. Good hunting and fishing in neighbourhood. Books and everything can be thoroughly investigated, and a satisfactory reason given why this business came into the market at all.—If possible, apply personally at the Farm.

HOME WANTED, by the DAUGHTER (aged 21) of a late OFFICER in the ARMY, in a Family of good social position. Highest references given and required.—Address, stating particulars, to "HOME," care of Davies and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch Lane, Cornhill.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED on Friday and Saturday, February 1 and 2, for STOCK-TAKING.

By order,
January 18, 1884. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

GOLD MEDAL.

The subject of the Military Prize Essay is:—"Should the European Army in India continue as at present constituted, or should it be converted in whole or in part into a local force?"

For details, apply to the SECRETARY, Whitehall Yard.

January 24, 1884.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, WEDNESDAY, January 30. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain R. F. JOHNSON, R.A., Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, on "Night Attacks," Part I.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 1. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain CHARLES C. P. FITZGERALD, R.N., Captain of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on "The Necessity for the Systematic Training of Naval Officers in the Art of Manœuvring Ships under Steam." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Applications, with copies of Testimonials, will be received by the undersigned until the 2nd February, from Officers on the Retired List of the Military Branch of the Royal Navy (who, when on the Active List, held rank not below the rank of Lieutenant) to COMMAND for a term of THREE YEARS, the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GUN-VESSEL PROTECTOR, 6, of 900 tons displacement; 1,500 indicated H.P.

The officer selected will receive £600 per annum, without allowances of any kind; he will have to superintend the equipment and manning of the vessel; and take her out to Port Adelaide when ready for sea.

On arrival he will be entirely under the orders of the South Australian Government.

ARTHUR BLYTH,
Agent-General for South Australia.

January 11, 1884.
8 Victoria Chambers,
Westminster, S.W.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS

at Portsmouth and Devonport, with a view to their being trained for Service Afloat as Engineer Officers in her Majesty's Navy.

Also Entry of not more than Three Students in Naval Construction at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for Admission into the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ENGINEER STUDENTS to fill 20 vacancies, and for not more than Three Students in Naval Construction will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on January 1, 1884.

Candidates for the Two Services will undergo the same Examination, and the Studentships in Naval Construction will be offered to the most successful Candidates in order of merit.

For revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,

By Command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 10, 1884.

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	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 42 ...	30 48 ...	36 60 72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

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From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—
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CLARET.

Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S OWN BRANDS.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel	...	48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, and other Wines.

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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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Evan A. Jack, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Charles Sanderson, Esq., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and formerly Solicitor to the Government of India, at Calcutta.

J. Berry White, Esq., Chairman Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, late of Assam.

BANKERS.

The Agra Bank, Limited, 35 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. R. S. Taylor, Son, and Humbert, 4 Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.

ENGINEER.

Benjamin Piercy, Esq., M.I.C.E., 8 Drapers' Gardens, E.C.

OFFICE.

1 Tokenhouse Buildings, Lothbury, London, E.C.

Issue of £250,000 Six per Cent. Debentures, of £100 each (interest payable January 1 and July 1 in each year), of which £19,400 are reserved for conversion by the holders of a like amount of Debentures already issued.

The Debentures are secured by a mortgage, and are a first charge on the Railways, with their rolling stock and plant (including the subsidy of the Secretary of State for India in Council), the flotilla of river steamers, &c., the collieries and other valuable concessions of the Company, but subject to any unconverted portion of the £19,400 Debentures already issued, which are secured by mortgage on the Railways and subsidy only.

PROSPECTUS.

The Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, was formed in 1881 for the purpose of carrying out certain concessions for the construction, under a subsidy from the Secretary of State for India in Council, of Railways in Assam, about 79 miles in length, traversing the numerous tea plantations, and connecting the River Brahmapootra with Talup and the rich coal district of Makum, and for other purposes, amongst which is the establishment of a service of steamers and lighters upon the River Brahmapootra.

The Railway Concessions are in perpetuity, the Government having, however, the option of purchasing the railway and rolling stock and other equipments at the expiration of the first five years from the date of opening the Main Line and Branch and at the end of every subsequent period of five years, paying the Company 20 per cent. in excess of its value as a dividend-paying investment.

By the same Concessions a subsidy is given by the Secretary of State for India in Council for 20 years from the opening of the Railway and Branch line, respectively, of an amount not exceeding in the whole 100,000 rupees per annum, viz.:—80,000 rupees in respect of the Main Line to Talup, and 20,000 rupees in respect of the Branch to Makum.

In the event of the net earnings yielding a return of 5 per cent. per annum upon the cost of construction, the Government subsidy will not come into operation. Should the net earnings not give a minimum return of 5 per cent. per annum, the Government subsidy will then be available to an extent not exceeding in the whole 100,000 rupees per annum. Upon the opening of any section of the Railway, the Government subsidy accrues in respect thereof *pro ratâ*.

The option of purchase applies to the Railway only and not to the other property of the Company.

Of the Main Line, 39 miles from the Brahmapootra River to Makum Junction were opened for public traffic on July 16, 1883, and the Government subsidy has accrued since that date in respect thereof. The remainder of the Main Line was opened for goods traffic in September last, and will shortly be completed for passenger traffic. The Makum Branch is completed for the carriage of coal and merchandise, and will be opened for passenger traffic in March next.

A Government Departmental Report recently issued, referring to the Makum Coal Fields, states that "these Coal measures in thickness and quality of Coal are among the first in the world, and are practically inexhaustible;" and the Mining Engineer of the Company in his Report made in November last to the Indian Government, at their request, estimates the quantity at 120 million tons above the natural drainage and easily workable. The present price of Coal at Dibrugarh and other coaling stations on the Brahmapootra River is from 35s to 40s per ton. The Company will be able to deliver their coal at these stations at a price well within these figures, and realise a considerable profit per ton.

With the present limited facilities 2,000 tons of coal can be raised weekly; an estimated profit of 10s per ton on this moderate output would yield £50,000 per annum, which, independently of other sources of profit, is more than three times the amount of interest on these Debentures.

The Debentures are repayable January 1, 1904, but the Company retains the option of repayment on January 1, 1889, or on January 1 in any subsequent year, upon giving six months' notice to the holders thereof.

Issue price, Par—payable as follows:—

£5 per cent. on		Application.
25 "	"	Allotment.
20 "	"	March 15, 1884.
50 "	"	April 15, 1884.
£100		

Non-payment of instalments at dates on which they fall due renders all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to Bearer will be issued in exchange for Bankers' receipts and Letters of Allotment.

The coupon payable July 1, 1884, will be for £1 15s. This and future half-yearly coupons will be payable at the Company's Bankers.

Payment in full may be made on allotment, or on March 15, 1884, under discount at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum.

The Debentures will be issued payable to bearer, but can at any time be registered at the option of the holders.

Copies of the Concessions, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the Mortgage Deed, can be seen at the Offices of the Company, and of the Solicitors, Messrs. R. S. Taylor, Son, and Humbert, 4 Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Applications for the above Debentures must be made upon the annexed form to the Bankers of the Company, the Agra Bank, Limited, 35 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

The List of Applications will close on or before Tuesday, the 29th instant.

Copies of this prospectus, with form of application, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, London, E.C.; or of Messrs. Laurie, Millbank, and Co., 22 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

London, Jan. 23, 1884.

No............

FORM OF APPLICATION.

THE ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING COMPANY, Limited.

ISSUE of £250,000 SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ASSAM RAILWAYS AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid on your account to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED, the sum of £............being a Deposit of 5 per cent. on £..............Debentures of your Company,......hereby request that you will allot ....£.................Debentures, and.........agree to accept the same, or any less amount that may be allotted to.........and to pay for the same on the terms and conditions of your Prospectus.

Signature..............................
Name in full..............................
Description ....
Address..............................
Date of Application...........

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA,

Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL	£800,000.
RESERVE FUND	£220,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1883-84.

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Frederick W. Heilgers, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
Emile Levita, Esq.
W. Macnaughtan, Esq.
William Paterson, Esq.
James R. Bullen Smith, Esq., C.S.I.
Ludwig Wiese, Esq.

MANAGER.—John Howard Gwyther.
SUB-MANAGER.—Caleb Lewis.
SECRETARY.—William Charles Mullins.

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Bombay,	Rangoon,	Batavia,	Manila,
Calcutta,	Penang,	Hong Kong,	Shanghai,
Akyab,	Singapore,	Foochow,	Hankow,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Yloilo,	Yokohama,

The Corporation grant drafts, payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit and undertake general Banking business in the East. Deposits of Money, in sums of £100 and upwards, are received at the following rates of Interest, viz.,—4½ per cent. for one year; 5 per cent. per annum for two years.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

—(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.)

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £625,000.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. JAMES WILLIAMSON, President.

S. Browning, Esq.	J. C. Firth, Esq.
J. L. Campbell, Esq.	G. B. Owen, Esq.
J. M. Clark, Esq.	Hon. F. Whitaker.

LONDON BOARD.

Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
F. Larkworthy, Esq.	Robert Porter, Esq.
T. Russel, Esq., C.M.G.	

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

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In FIJI: Levuka, Suva.

In NEW ZEALAND: Auckland, Blenheim, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Wellington, and at 95 other towns and places throughout the Colony.

This Bank grants DRAFTS on all its Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of BANKING BUSINESS connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives FIXED DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.

No. 1 Queen Victoria Street,
Mansion House, E.C.

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ACCIDENTS of all KINDS, on LAND or WATER, and has the Largest Invested Capital, the Largest Income, and pays yearly the Largest Amount of Compensation, of any Accidental Assurance Company.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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HOW TO PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening Purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

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proceeding abroad can effect Assurances and Loans in connection therewith, on Moderate terms with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company.

London: 83 King William Street, and 3 Pall Mall East. Edinburgh (Head Office): 3 and 5 George Street. Dublin: 66 Upper Sackville Street.

Accumulated Funds, £6,000,000.
Annual Revenue, £875,000.

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Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD, AND MELLOW. DELICIOUS AND VERY WHOLESOME.

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OR FOUR-SIDED RAZOR SHARPENER.

For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.

Warehouses—93 and 95 City Road, E.C.; and 31 and 32 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

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IN TINS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, &c.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD and CO." is on every Bottle and Label.

THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1872.

Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

TRUSTEES.

L. N. Bonar, Esq. | Jas. Hartley, Esq.
R. B. Martin, Esq., M.P.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. for Five Years and upwards.
4½ per cent. for Three Years and upwards.
4 per cent. for One Year and upwards.
Less than One Year, according to Bank rates.

Deposit Notes issued under the Seal of the Company, with cheques or coupons attached for half-yearly interest.

SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their monies are invested and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

Prospectuses and all information obtainable at the Office, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A. W. RAY, Manager.

MANITOBA and the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Prairie and Timber Lands.—Rich Soil.—Healthy Climate.—Good Water.—320 Acres reserved by Government for each Settler as Homesteads and Pre-emptions.

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Canadian Pacific Railway, 101 Cannon Street, London.

☞ Mr. Begg will be happy to answer and enquiries about the country either personally or by letter.

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(Limited).—Fully subscribed Capital, £1,750,000. Uncalled Capital, £1,400,000.

The Reserve Fund is separately invested in Consols, and other first-class securities.

Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

Debentures at rates varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. will be issued on application, and may also be engaged for in advance.

Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches.

R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

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(For Life Assurance and Annuities.)

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CLAIMS AND BONUSES PAID, £4,593,610.

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PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

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CALEDONIAN PIPE WORKS, GLASGOW.
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HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER. This is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness having peculiar and exclusive merits. *Officers and others proceeding to Egypt, India, and the Colonies should not fail to take a supply with them, it being also an anti-Choleraic and preventive of Dysentery.*

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	30	12	6
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	27	14	2
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THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

At the last Sandhurst Examination, held in December, 1883, FIFTEEN Candidates passed from

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S ESTABLISHMENT,

viz.: Twelve into Sandhurst, one into the Marine Infantry as Marine Cadet, and two made their marks as Militia officers. In July, 1883, THIRTEEN were similarly successful.

At the Sandhurst Preliminary Examinations, held in 1883, TWENTY-THREE out of TWENTY-FIVE sent up from the Manor House were successful.

The following is a complete biennial list of the Names of Mr. Wolffram's Pupils who passed into Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Sandhurst Preliminary in the years 1882 and 1883.

N.B.—This list does not include the names of those who passed the Militia Literary and Militia Competitive Examinations. A separate list of the latter appears elsewhere.

1883.	Name.	Cadetship.	Marks.
Dec.	Newbury, B. A.	Sandhurst	5884
do.	Prowse, G. W. T.	do.	5332
do.	Hickie, W. B.	do.	5006
do.	Chichester, A. G. V..	do.	4999
do.	Williams, A. H	do.	4836
do.	Greenfield, H.	do.	4658
do.	Cotton, C. L	do.	4645
do.	Forbes, Hon. W. R....	do.	4433
do.	Anley, H. A.	do.	4382
do.	Wallace, W. B.	do.	4352
do.	Oswald, J. H.	Queen's India...	2094
do.	Richardson, H. L. ...	do. do....	1896
do.	Connolly, A. M	do. Marine...	1858
July	Walker, H. S.	Sandhurst	5682
do.	Walsh, H. H. A	do.	5507
do.	McConaghey, A.	do.	5389
do.	Pratt, E. St. G	do.	5364
do.	Reid, J. W	Woolwich	5082
do.	Barrow, G. de S.	Sandhurst	4935
do.	Lamb, G.	Woolwich	4861
do.	Clowes, H	Sandhurst	4853
do.	Audain, G. M.	do.	4721
do.	Price-Davies, S. D. ...	Woolwich	4701
do.	Cross, A. G.	Sandhurst	4573
do.	Chichester, A. A.	Queen's India...	4118
1882.			
Dec.	Hardy, W. K.	Woolwich	7350
do.	Swinburne, A.	Sandhurst	6480
do.	Dickinson, T. M.	Woolwich	6160
do.	Watson, E. Y.	Sandhurst	5983
do.	Harrison, G. H.	Woolwich	5868
do.	Thruston, A. B.	Sandhurst	5621
do.	Galbraith, G. H. L....	do.	5354
do.	Brooks, L. A.	do.	5281
do.	Hovell, H. de B.	do.	5235
do.	Lillingston - Johnson	do.	4970
do.	Warland, W. N. M....	Marine Inf.	4655
do.	Burne, Knightly, O.	Queen's India...	1905
July	Speranza, W. S. J....	Woolwich	6834
do.	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	do.	6122
do.	Nelson, T. M.	Sandhurst	6076
do.	Norie, P. W. M.	do.	5404
do.	Crichton, H. M.	do.	5401
do.	Hawkes, L. H.	do.	5239
do.	Knight, W. C.	do.	5232
do.	Langdale, P.	do.	5133
do.	Willmott, W. A.	do.	5048
do.	Benett, H. V.	do.	5003
do.	Bellamy, P. J.	do.	4952
do.	Milne, A. H. R.	do.	4945
do.	Fitzgerald, J. W. ...	do.	4920
do.	Sutherland, J. C.	do.	4818
do.	O'Leary, C. E.	Woolwich	4505

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THIRTY-FIVE Candidates out of FORTY-ONE sent up passed the above from the Manor House during the Years 1882 and 1883:—

1883.—Messrs. Bliss, Connolly, Price-Davies, Richardson, Shute, Carey, Chichester, Crane, Dun, Eastwood, Gibbon, Nicholl, Stewart, Arnold, Bell, Gadsden, Kennedy, Marshall, Moore, Scott, Simonds, Upton-Dormer, Wogan-Browne.

1882.—Messrs. Macnaghten, Galbraith, Maitland, Hovell, Curteis, Martyn, Bedingfeld, Brooks, Boisragon, Clowes, Prowse, Drummond, H. Wolffram.

The Manor House, Lee, S.E.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

The MILITARY COMPETITIVE CLASS for MILITIA OFFICERS is under the direction of Colonel JOHN L. NEEDHAM, R.M.A., P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification and Instructor in Tactics and Military Topography at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. At the last Military Competitive Examination for Militia Officers, held in September, 1883, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT sent up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

Alphabetical List of the THIRTY-THREE Militia Officers who passed from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment direct into the Line during the previous four years, out of FORTY-FIVE sent up for Examination:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
„ Sir H. Bellew, Bt.
„ A. G. Cartwright.
„ G. R. Cavaye.
„ P. K. Coke.
„ R. P. Colomb.
„ R. G. Couper.
„ L. Croasdaile.
„ H. L. Custance.
„ T. O. de Crespigny
„ D. J. Dickson.
„ F. W. Eagar.
„ H. J. Elphinstone.
„ W. Flood.
„ M. A. Foster.
„ W. J. Gould.
„ S. C. Gough.
Lieut. H. Graham.
„ H. P. Holland.
„ A. E. Jenkins.
„ P. Lees.
„ E. E. Manson.
„ G. Marsh.
„ A. P. Murray.
„ H. P. O'Neil.
„ T. D. Pilcher.
„ G. W. Savile.
„ H. K. Stewart.
„ H. Swann.
„ T. O. Travers.
„ F. O. Vane.
„ E. Wheeler.
„ F. Whitehead.

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Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Eighty-three successes in 1882.

ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-SIX in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST. Midsummer, eleven—viz., FIRST, 5th, 6th, 8th (University), 8th ordinary, 78th, 98th, 108th, 110th, and one Indian Cadet. December, fifteen—viz., SECOND, 7th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 77th, 86th, 101th; Infantry, 6th and 13th; Cavalry, 5th; West Indian, 11th; University, 6th; Queen's Cadet and two Hon. Cadets.

WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. Thirty-five Commissions obtained by Pupils. Places—FIRST, 4th (twice), 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th (twice), 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 40th, 42nd, 46th, 49th, 60th, 63rd, 64th, 66th, 72nd, 76th, 88th, 95th, and three other Cavalry commissions.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

WOOLWICH and SANDHURST.

At the Examination held in December for Entrance to the above, FOURTEEN Pupils were sent up by Mr. NORTHCOTT, of whom TEN were Successful:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Cadetships.	Marks.
40	Frederick Potts	Woolwich...	4382
5	Edward W. D. Baird...	Cavalry	4807
6	Henry Nugent Head...	Univ'rsity...	5331
8	E. S. Douglas-Pennant	Cavalry	4434
8	Alfred R. Ditmas	Queen's Ind.	1992
35	Herbert F. Woodgate	Infantry	5177
39	W. R. L. Goldie-Scot	Infantry	5121
47	Hugh N. Waymouth...	Infantry	4911
53	Rowan H. Lee-Warner	Infantry	4767
—	F. C. Logan Logan	Militia	1444

Of these, five passed their first trial, five gained 1,500, 1,300, 1,200, 1,000, 500 marks respectively, with two or three months' preparation; each of them having previously failed twice elsewhere.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, W.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,— Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. W. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

Major DE THOREN has had great experience as a Military Instructor and also with Militia Officers.

Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, Jersey.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Messrs. LEIFCHILD, B.A., HICKSON, and OWEN, B.A., RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS at the Terrace, Hampton Court. There are seven Tutors (six Resident), to 20 PUPILS, hence small classes (average three in a class), and great individual attention.—Head of Military Department, Captain GREENE.

Successes, September to December, 1883.
Militia Further (Competitive) Examination.
(September.)

R. H. Rawson	5th
H. Kirkpatrick	34th

Qualifying Examination for Militia Officers.
(October.)
Vaughan Grimshawe | Viscount Clandeboye
SANDHURST COMPETITIVE,
(November, December.)

S. H. Clegg	5063 marks
Douglas Haig, University Candidate...	4889 „

In these three Examinations all Pupils sent up passed.

The Terrace, Hampton Court.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, &c.—SANDHURST FURTHER, November and June, 1883. All sent up passed. A. Horsford Bingley, 36th, gaining 155 places and 1,353 marks between September 5 and November 24,—Subjects, Latin, English, French, Geology, Freehand; O. C. Sherwood, 3rd West Indian, gaining 2,285 marks,—first in Experimental Sciences, fifth in Geology, twelfth in Mathematics; C. B. Morgan, 4th West Indian; Evelyn H. Orlebar, 3rd Marine. In June and November, 1881, five passed out of six for the Sandhurst Further,—1st W.I., 2nd U.C., 1st H.Q.C., 38th, and 44th.

Pupils with 3,000 marks are taken for a fixed tuition fee, payable in case of success only. Of such, seven out of eight have passed on their first trial.

Write F. E. SUDDARD, 4 Lancaster Place, Belsize, N.W.

TO OFFICERS, ANGLO-INDIANS, and OTHERS.—First-class School, established 15 years, where boys are prepared from an early age for the Army Examinations. Numerous Staff of Experienced Graduates in Honours. System pursued has resulted in 35 successes and no failures. Indian children received. Highest references.—C. V. GODBY, M.A. (Oxon.), Bute House, Petersham, S.W.

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VICE-PRESIDENT.
The Rev. J. M. WILSON, M.A., Head Master of Clifton College.
HEAD MISTRESS.—Miss WOODS.

The FIRST TERM of 1884 will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23. Application for Admission may be made to the Secretary, at the School; or to the Hon. Sec., G. H. WOLLASTON, Esq., 24 College Road, Clifton. Information as to Boarding Houses may be obtained from either the Secretary or Hon. Secretary.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-SEVEN COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The General Score for all Examinations now amounts to SEVENTY-ONE SUCCESSES achieved by Pupils during the last two years.

A Class for Staff College during second leave season.—Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by two Officers who for several years past have been engaged with distinguished success in this special work.

Great individual attention is secured, both Instructors are resident and give their whole time, very few Pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-seven have been successful, several taking high places in the list.

A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE in 1882 and 1883. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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Sir George Stucley Stucley.
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A Limited Number of NOMINATIONS are GIVEN per Term to admit SONS of NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS.—For prospectus, &c., apply to the SECRETARY.

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SOUTHSEA.

Principals { Mr. T. H. VICKERY.
Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond.

In addition to the general course of study pursued at this long-established School, Pupils are specially prepared for the Examination required for the above.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, TWO of the Five successful Competitors were Pupils of this Establishment, taking First and Third places. In June, 1882, of the five who passed, the First, Third, and Fourth were from this School, and Three qualified.

CAVENDISH COLLEGE,
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This College has been founded under the Presidency of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G, Chancellor of the University, to enable Junior Students, especially those intended for the Legal, Medical, and Teaching Professions, for Engineering and for Business, to obtain a University Education economically and under special supervision.

The usual age of entry being between 16 and 17, a Degree may be taken at 19.

The College charges for lodging, boarding (with an extra term in the Long Vacation), tuition, and University fees, are £84 per annum. For further information, apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel COATES, Reserve of Officers, late 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment, and Royal Military Academy, and Captain Baron von SCHLEINITZ, late Prussian Light Cavalry, and Instructor Berlin Cadet Corps, PREPARE, in Clifton, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, also Officers of the Army for Promotion Examinations.—For particulars and terms, apply to Lieutenant-Colonel COATES, care of Captain Baron von Schleinitz; or to Captain Baron von SCHLEINITZ, 2 Leigh Villas, Chandos Road, Redland, Bristol.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883,—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—DALMHOR, CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE.—Mr. W. E. FROST, for ten years of Trin. Coll., Glenalmond (three as Sub-Warden, seven as Master of the Junior School), will OPEN a PREPARATORY SCHOOL in CRIEFF, in SEPTEMBER next. Crieff is a well-known health-resort, and Dalmhor has special advantages for delicate or Indian boys.—Prospectus, list of references, &c., on application to W. E. FROST, Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, Perth.

AN OFFICER in the ARMY WISHES to RECOMMEND strongly a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS.—Apply to Colonel ABBOT ANDERSON, Professor of Military Topography, R.M.C., Yorktown, Farnborough.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA.

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Captain DUMARESQ DE CARTERET BISSON, M.A., Author of "Our Schools and Colleges" (graciously recognised by the Queen and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief), sends, free by post, a selected List of Prospectuses of all the most SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTORS, and gives his Counsel on Military and Civil-Service Education free of Charge. References kindly permitted to the late Secretary of State for War.—Address, Captain BISSON, No. 3 Berners Street, London, W.

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MESSRS. BISSON, BORMAN, and CO. send, free of charge, PROSPECTUSES of the most SUCCESSFUL TUTORS for Woolwich, Sandhurst, Military Competitive, Staff College, Home and Indian Civil Services, Universities, Public Schools, &c.—3 Berners Street, W.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, will, on and after February 1, 1884, prepare, in London, Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

For particulars and terms, apply by letter to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, care of Mr. W. Webb, York Town, Farnboro Station.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA.—A COURSE of INSTRUCTION, including Fortification, Surveying, Tactics, Army Discipline Act, Drill, Queen's Regulations, &c., given by Major DAUBENY and A. PINHEY.—Apply to A. PINHEY (late R.A.), Burlington House, Spring Grove, Isleworth, W.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and MILITIA.—Mr. S. H. WINTER PREPARES PUPILS for Military and other Examinations. More than 200 of his pupils have passed, many of them taking very high places.—Connaught House, the Common, Woolwich.

THE Rev. Dr. POLLOCK RECEIVES a Few RESIDENT PUPILS, to prepare for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Universities. At the Sandhurst Examination, held in December last, a Pupil obtained 5,136 marks. At the one held in June last, another Pupil obtained 4,994 marks.—Neville Hall, Middleham, Bedale, Yorkshire.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS and GENERAL EDUCATION.—AVRANCHES.—A GENTLEMAN, for many years successfully engaged in preparing Candidates for the Military Competitive Examination and Universities, wishes to RECEIVE PUPILS. Great facilities for acquiring the French language. Terms moderate. Highest references to Parents and Guardians of former Pupils, and to Clergymen and Country Gentlemen.—Apply to Captain CHAWNER, Bois-Guerin, Val-St.-Père, Avranches.

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R.M.C., SANDHURST, 1883.—At the Two Competitive Examinations held last year, Seven out of Ten Candidates prepared by Mr. J. A. GRATTAN, late Royal Artillery, were successful, viz.:—

In June: Messrs. C. H. Beldem, C. K. Bushe, R. T. Crichton, and A. Foster.

In November: Messrs. G. H. Grant, H. S. Mellis and F. L. Moore.

Sandhurst Lodge, Blackheath, S.E.

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Special Supplement.
STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

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MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

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AS we write these lines, General Gordon is on his way from Assouan, on the First Cataract, to Korosko, where he ought to arrive on Monday next. We do not suppose that he will be tempted to stop by the way to examine them, but there are points of great historical interest on both sides of the river in this part of Nubia; and the records of expeditions and conquests of the old dynasties of Egyptian kings, such as Rameses II., are complemented by the ruins of modern forts and the remains of Turkish Pashas' encampments. Korosko is a miserable Nubian village, but Egyptian civilisation under European influence has set its mark upon it. There is a post office, where the officials speak Italian and French. There is a telegraph office. Every Monday a swift dromedary carries the post across the Desert to Assouan, in time for the boat which starts to catch the mail train from Siout every Wednesday. The journey from Korosko to Abou Hamed will take four or five days, through a desert where the scanty wells, with one exception, contain only brackish water. From Korosko the Nile takes a wide sweep away to the west, by the Third Cataract, and then from Old Dongola turns sharply back eastward, to Abou Hamed, where the travellers will take boat, and make their way to Berber, about three days' journey, against the stream. It will, we presume, depend upon the intelligence which Gordon receives when he reaches that place whether he will go on by water to Khartoum, or attempt the journey along the river bank by Shendy. It appears extraordinary, as there are 18,000 Egyptians between Assouan and Khartoum, that Gordon Pasha should travel apparently without escort, and that no movement of troops to the points on the Nile whence they could protect his passage should be reported. General Graham, an old brother-officer, in Crimean days belonging to the same corps, accompanied him as far as Assouan; and thence he continues on his way with apparently his only European companion, Colonel Stewart, of the 11th Hussars, who was for some time employed in Asia Minor, when Lord Beaconsfield's policy of placing British Consuls to watch over the development of reforms, and to constitute in fact a protectorate there, was inaugurated. Colonel Stewart has travelled much in Eastern countries, and his recent visit to Khartoum, on which he drew up a report, will, no doubt, enable him to give his chief valuable assistance; it certainly is not a very imposing Staff, and the son of the King of Darfour, leaving it at Korosko, will deprive it of some dignity in the eyes of the native population. We shall not have the advantage of hearing from an official source what are the exact instructions which General Gordon has received for the conduct of his mission, till Parliament meets. It may turn out that the apparent inconsistencies and contradictions which have been noticeable in the accounts of what he has been commissioned to do, and of the mode by which it is to be effected, are imaginary, but it would certainly seem, so far, as if his mission, after his arrival in Egypt, had been subjected to influences which were not anticipated when he left England. The causes which have led to the abandonment of the project of reaching Khartoum from Suakim are not in view, but it may be that Baker Pasha sent information which deterred the General from embarking in the *Carysfort*, and induced him to go to Cairo to consult with the Khedive, and then start by the Nile route for Khartoum. A man who goes out as General Gordon does, superseding all the authorities, may expect unconscious opposition; a feeling of irritation, caused by supersession, will almost insensibly infuse itself into the acts and demeanour of those who should co-operate with the chief, but it is quite certain that General Gordon would receive every assistance and zealous help on service from Sir Evelyn Wood and Baker Pasha. That Sir Evelyn Baring would place at his disposal all the information that could be procured respecting the internal condition of the country, and that Nubar Pasha would fortify any tendency in the mind of the General to abandon hazardous enterprise with much warmth is equally positive. When he set out from Cairo for Assiout by rail, the character of the enterprise must have undergone some modification, for Gordon Pasha, instead of being a British officer acting solely under the orders of his Government, had accepted from the Khedive the title and powers of Governor-General of the Soudan. Of this dignity it is said, however, he is about to deprive himself, for he will abandon all the Soudan except Khartoum. When he was last in that country as Governor-General, he appeared, in the person of his officers and his staff, with all the outward pomp of a great Pasha. He had an army at his back, and all the prestige and power of the vigorous, despotic Khedive then ruling in Egypt, whose authority, except by a few slave-dealers and marauders, was unresisted. He went there to extend the Khedive's power, and, continuing the work of Sir S. Baker, he in fact established an empire, from the Lakes to the sea. Now he will appear there without army or staff, without any prestige except that of his own name, of which, we fear, the extent is somewhat exaggerated; he will be received as the representative of a ruler who is about to abandon his dominions, as the agent who is to carry out the evacuation of the provinces conquered at the cost of so much blood and treasure by the Khedive's immediate predecessors. These are circumstances to tax the genius and resources of any man, and it well may be that Gordon has expressed some doubts respecting his success.

THE history of the "set" made against Baker Pasha when he was named by the Khedive to command the Egyptian Army, has never up to this time been made known; but we hope some fine day it will all be cleared up. It may be admitted that Baker Pasha took leave of the Sultan's service rather too abruptly; but that was not an *inconvenance* our Government was bound to notice or to punish. In fact, after rendering immense services during the war with Russia, and saving the *gros* of the retreating Turks on one memorable occasion, Baker was shelved, for the Porte never did anything to organise the Gendarmerie, of which he held nominal command. Baker sent in his resignation, but no heed was paid to him, and at last he started for Egypt without any leave-taking; and there he was welcomed, and appointed General-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, which he was commissioned to create. He entered on his work with characteristic vigour and spirit, and soon elaborated a plan which, after repeated sittings in Council, the Khedive and his Ministers approved. In this scheme, the Regulars of the three arms, the Staff, the Gendarmerie, and the Police, were organised as parts of "one harmonious whole" down to the minutest details; and these details were, in fact, submitted to the authorities at home, and were pronounced to be deserving of thanks and entire adoption. But a storm was brewing somewhere in London. There were ominous questions and more ominous answers in Parliament. Then appeared articles, "inspired," as they say, in which Baker was attacked most bitterly, and in which the composition of the force he was recruiting with stiffening materials from Albania was assailed with especial fierceness. He was accused of enlisting bands of ferocious foreign cut-throats and janissaries to trample on the people, and demands were made for their disbandment. Finally, public opinion having been duly ripened, orders were sent out to Lord Dufferin and Sir E. Malet to coerce the Khedive to dismiss Baker from military employ, as the British Government were about to send out Sir Evelyn Wood and a body of officers to organise and command the Egyptian Army. The Khedive was reluctant, astonished, and angry, but his remonstrances were vain, and he was obliged to yield. Baker, whose appointment as Sirdar or General-in-Chief had been announced to him, was dismissed from the Army; but he was permitted to take in hand the organisation of the Gendarmerie and Police, with distinct instructions the result of which was to render the former as useless as possible. Though very much disgusted at his treatment, Baker went to work once more, and did his business so well that the Gendarmerie, in spite of the restrictions put upon him in selecting good material, were in advance, as far as discipline and drill were concerned, of Wood's levies, and were able to mount guard and take duties in Cairo which the Regular Army could not fulfil. But that was too much. They were too good. Again orders came out that Baker must not give a military character to the Gendarmerie. Nay, they were not to be called "gendarmerie," but "constabulary." Their officers were not to have military rank, but to take the nomenclature used for the rural police. They were not to think they were at all like soldiers, and the infusion of Turks and Circassians, which had been surreptitiously put in, was probably permitted at first in lack of knowledge of their presence. Nevertheless, when it became necessary to send some sort of force to Suakim, to lay a basis for future operations to protect the place, overawe the tribes, and try to relieve the beleaguered garrisons, it was on Baker Pasha's police the Egyptian Government had to rely for these purely military duties. Since that time the operations of Baker Pasha have been conducted with his usual vigour, and he has done much to restore the influence of the Khedive on the shores of the Red Sea and among the Arab tribes. He has opened communications and established friendly relations with the Abyssinians. He seems to have had neither help nor sympathy, but he has collected a considerable force of irregulars, has drilled blacks and Arabs, conciliated a holy sheik, and prepared the way for the safety of Sinkat, if not Tofit, all with his despised police, and such officers as he had with him; and as the correspondent of the *Standard* pointed out in his letter of last Wednesday, it is certain that had he been allowed to raise and organise his Gendarmerie as he at first designed, he would have swept away Osman Digna's hordes like flies, and have entered triumphantly into Khartoum long ago. Now, what is the secret history of his treatment? It is worth while to find out. Certain it is that the feelings which were supposed to have been aroused, in one high quarter, by an occurrence years ago, for which, if really credible in all its parts, a heavy penalty had been exacted, had nothing whatever to do with the matter; and it is difficult to give much weight to the allegation that, as Baker Pasha was not a British officer, it would not have been possible to have sent out officers to serve under him, and that therefore he was dismissed, knowing the many examples there have been to the contrary. However, he is doing his duty like a gallant, stout-hearted, and capable commander, and we believe, in the long-run, the country will do him justice. The latest news we have received indicates an actual movement to deliver the garrisons near Suakim. There is a discouraging rumour that the black troops, upon whom so much depends, are discontented because their leader, Zubeer Pasha, has been removed. It is part of the fatality which seems to have marked so much of our action—if it be ours—in Egypt, that we are continually devising combinations without at all inquiring into their probable working. Zubeer Pasha was taken out of a retirement which was, in reality, imprisonment in Cairo, in order that his influence might be used to assist Baker in liberating the Khartoum garrison, and in gaining the support of the black populations of the Soudan. Gordon Pasha was sent out to assume the chief command, and then it was suddenly discovered that Zubeer Pasha did not regard him with the most friendly feelings in the world, because the British Governor-General had found it necessary to shoot the Pasha's favourite son, on a charge, which the Pasha alleges to be unfounded, of a slave conspiracy. However, if Baker does advance from Trinkitat, we believe that he will attain a victory over Osman's hordes, and release one, at least, of the beleaguered garrisons.

PARLIAMENT is about to assemble, and, as is usual at this time, the various Departments of the Admiralty are busily engaged preparing the Naval Estimates for the coming financial year. It is much to be hoped that when presented to Parliament, they will be found to have been drawn up in a liberal and enlightened spirit. Such provision should be made for the administration of the Navy as to leave no doubt as to the ability of the Admiralty to place our "first line of defence" upon a sufficiently strong footing to ensure its being able to minister to all the various requirements of the Empire, both in time of peace and in time of war. The fact that, for political considerations which are but imperfectly understood, it has been necessary to send the Channel Squadron to strengthen the Mediterranean Fleet, clearly proves that in point of numbers the Admiralty have not a sufficient number of ships at their disposal. True, there are modern armourclads being completed in our ports; but, at the present moment, the defence of our coasts has been left to the Reserve or Coastguard ships, vessels which are utterly unfitted for the task. In the matter of seamen, the Navy is also deficient. It would be impossible for the Admiralty to man the ships being completed in our Naval Arsenals without calling out the Naval Reserves. This is not as it should be. No doubt, the problem as to how to man the Navy is a difficult one to solve, when those attempting to do so aim solely at shipping able-bodied men; but, when it is remembered that the Admiralty have it within their power to enter double and treble the number of boys now yearly admitted on board their training-ships, surely the difficulty of manning the Navy should be made to disappear. It requires only a little courage. Their Lordships need only ask for the requisite sum of money, and the difficulty will at once vanish, for the Admiralty will then be in a position to rear their own stock of seamen. This should be done, whatever the cost to the country may be; for the modern merchant steamer, while displacing the sailing-vessel, is not only reducing the number of seamen at one time sailing under our flag, but is also causing the quality of the raw material to deteriorate. Hence, year by year the Navy has to look to a contracting and inferior source from whence to fill the vacancies created by death, disease, and discharge; and the waste thus accruing is not made up as yet by the number of boys sent into the service from the training-ships. This number should be greatly in excess of the present 2,300 odd, and we are glad to observe that the Admiralty are now advertising extensively for boys to join the Navy. At the same time, until the Pension scheme, recently promulgated, is revised, until punishments in the Navy are administered by strict rules and regulations, instead of at the will and caprice of commanding officers, until our seamen are dealt with in a more liberal spirit in regard to the matter of leave-granting, and until, in a word, the Navy is made popular among those classes from which we draw our supply of seamen—men who do all the hard work of the service, receive its hardest knocks, and get in return its least comforts, honours, and rewards—the Admiralty may rest assured that the problem of how to man the Navy will never be solved. Hence, we hope that the coming year, even more so than the past, will be one of judicious Naval Reform. But the first and greatest Naval reform of all, the one the most needed, must be initiated by the Admiralty in Parliament. The Navy Estimates must be increased, and made adequate to the requirements of the Empire and the well-being of the Navy. The Treasury policy must be set on one side. In ships and guns, in seamen, and in pay, the Navy is deficient. No service can be efficient which does not keep pace with the times. The Navy is many years behind the times. In every walk in life on shore salaries have been vastly increased within the last fifty years; but in the Navy the pay of officers and men has, except in a few instances, remained stationary. Muzzle-loading guns are still in use, while foreign Navies have breech-loaders. The repeating rifle is unknown in the service. The shell-firing machine-gun is only just being introduced, while in foreign Navies this weapon has been in use for years. The Admiralty have, therefore, thanks to the parsimonious policy of the Treasury in the past, much leeway to make up. We have been weathered by every Admiralty abroad, and unless a shift of wind soon comes, their Lordships will find to their cost that a stern chase is a long chase indeed.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, consisting of the *Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, Neptune, Northumberland, Sultan*, and *Forward*, arrived at Palmas Bay, Sardinia, from Palma, Majorca, on January 27.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Trinkabah on January 30, when the telegraph line to Suakim was opened, and at once communicated with the Admiralty. Sir William proposed meeting General Gordon at Suakim on January 31, and then return to Trinkabah.

Captain G. D. Morant has been appointed to succeed Captain Cumming as Commodore at Hong Kong.

By the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Allnutt, of the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Moody succeeds to the substantive List of Lieutenant-Colonels. Lieutenant-Colonel Moody is at present recruiting officer for the Royal Marines in London, and, we are given to understand, will retain his appointment on promotion.

The official report regarding the grounding of the *Euphrates* off Tarifa having been received by the Admiralty, their Lordships have determined to try Captain Cardale and the officer in charge of the navigation of the ship during the illness of the navigating lieutenant by court-martial at Portsmouth. The *Euphrates* will reach England about February 15, and the court will assemble soon after on board the *Victory*, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. This will be the first time Admiral Hornby sits on a court-martial since the days of the old *Edgar*.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick William Fane Hervey, R.N., has been awarded the Beaufort testimonial for the year 1883, having passed the best examination of his year for the rank of lieutenant in the Navy. His seniority dates from December, 1882, and he obtained first-class certificates in seamanship, torpedo, navigation, and gunnery.

The month of February is one which, to Naval officers, yearly brings round reminiscences of which they certainly need not feel ashamed. Exactly one hundred and one years ago, on February 1, 1783, the Naval College at Greenwich was opened. Coomassie was captured on February 4, 1874. In 1813, the *Amelia* fought the French ship *Aréthuse* on February 7. February 9, 1872, will ever be memorable as the day on which Mr. Childers promulgated his new rules as to Naval promotion, which he was the first to break. The Naval victory off Cape St. Vincent was won on February 14, 1797; and the *Ajax* was lost on the same day in 1807. On February 19, 1807, Admiral Duckworth entered the Dardanelles, and on February 20, 1653, the English obtained a victory over the Dutch Fleet off Portsmouth. Six ironclads forced the Humaita passage on February 21, 1868. The memorable loss of the *Birkenhead* took place on February 25, 1852. The Anunghoy batteries were stormed on February 26, 1841, while the day following the Bocca Tigris was forced. On February 29 was announced the suspension of hostilities between Russia and the allied forces in the Crimea in 1856. These facts are taken from the "Journal Book and Diary for the Use of Officers of the Royal Navy," a most useful work, published by Messrs. Griffin and Co., of Portsea, which no Naval officer should be without.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that regarding Naval promotions, the four first Honourables on the Lieutenants' List, respectively of 17, 16, 15, and 14 years' standing, and of good service, remain unpromoted, remarking, however, that "it is curious that they should all belong to Conservative families."

The new torpedo ship about to be built to supersede the *Hecla* is to be fitted with the gear and appliances necessary to hoist torpedo boats, weighing from 50 to 60 tons, out and in. These boats will be over 100 feet long, and similar in many respects to the Australian boat *Childers*. They will be able to keep the sea alone, and will have a speed of 18 knots an hour. They are to be fitted with two fixed torpedo guns built into the hull forward, and which will be completely covered by a raised deck, at the after end of which will be the conning or steering tower. In fact, the craft will be in all essential particulars similar in design and arrangement to the *Batoum*, built four years ago for the Russian Government. This boat was the first of a type of sea-going torpedo boats that are now finding much favour with foreign Governments, a considerable number having been supplied to Russia, Greece, Brazil, and other Powers, but the English Admiralty do not at the present time possess a single specimen.

The Goodenough Medal for the year 1883 has been awarded to Lieutenant A. W. Ewart, serving on board the *Euphrates*.

Several correspondents have written to us with reference to the proposed changes which are anticipated in connection with the Generals' List of Royal Marines. Although willing at all times to open our columns to correspondents who may be desirous of bringing to public notice such matters as, in their opinion, may tend to the advantage of the public service, and especially so in the case of the Royal Marines, we feel somewhat reluctant in opening up a controversy which may be otherwise. The argument set forth by "Calpe," that the gallant corps has on previous occasions narrowly escaped serious results by "class legislation," we fully endorse; but, at the same time, we would point out, in the interest of the younger officers of the corps, that this "class legislation" has always hitherto been to the advantage of the seniors. The maladministration pointed out by "Calpe," which led to the disastrous condition of the corps in 1877, is as yet but inadequately rectified, and should their Lordships be pleased to sanction the proposed changes, promotion cannot but be materially accelerated. Though fully recognising some of "Calpe's" remarks, we feel sure that the interests of the Royal Marines will be better served by leaving in the hands of the Deputy-Adjutant-General the welfare of the corps, over which, we feel assured, he will ever keep a watchful eye, than by publishing the facts asked for by our correspondents.

Vice-Admiral Acton, commanding the Italian Permanent Squadron, has been unable to proceed to sea in the *Dandolo*, owing to a severe illness, which forces him to keep perfectly quiet for the present. The *Dandolo* has, therefore, been ordered into dock to take out seven boilers supplied by Messrs. Penn and Son, which have been condemned as unfit for further use. The cost of replacing these boilers will fall on the English firm. Admiral Acton's flag will, for the time being, be transferred to the *Roma*. The crew of the *Dandolo* is to be turned over to the *Principe Amadeo*, which, when fitted out, will hoist the Admiral's flag, and proceed to sea on a cruise this month, with the *Palestro* and *Maria Pia* in company. The giving-out of the English-made boilers on board the *Dandolo* has given great dissatisfaction to the Italian Government.

The Hon. John Smalman Smith, recently appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast, arrived at Lagos on December 1, and entered upon his duties. His Honour is well known among Naval men as the compiler of a work, entitled "How We Are Governed," which deals in a very able manner with the Naval and Military forces of the country and their administration.

We read in the morning papers this week, "£100,000 have been placed at General Gordon's disposal." Very lately there appeared in one of the leaders of public opinion, "The one thing needful to secure honesty in the administration of Egypt is to teach the people to regard corruption as dishonouring, and to inculcate a horror of bribery amongst the officials." It must be remembered that there are in Egypt people, natives though they be and dark-skinned, possessed of very acute intelligence, who put this and that together, and who are very quick at detecting flaws in argument, inconsistencies in conduct, and who are even capable of denouncing hypocrisy. It would certainly tax the ingenuity of the most accomplished logician to reconcile the principle laid down in the beautiful sentence which we extracted from a homily in one of the daily papers some time ago, regarding the affairs of Egypt, with the announcement that General Gordon has been entrusted by the Egyptian Government with £100,000, not to pay troops or for personal expenses, but to bribe the chiefs of the Arab tribes who are with the Mahdi to desert him. That may be perfectly legitimate. It was with a golden sword poor Palmer, and Charrington, and Gill were sent out to fight in the Desert. It may be altogether right and politic to employ gold as the means of winning back to allegiance disaffected subjects, or of detaching tribesmen from the cause of an impostor rebel. But it would not be easy to show that the Mahdi is a rebel at all, or that those who have their hands greased by such a great personage as Gordon Pasha will not consider it ample justification of what we call bribery and corruption, whenever they can practise it themselves. In fact, a man of the purest personal character and honour, whose contempt for money is almost a weakness, but who places great reliance upon it as an agency for moving the baser natures of the world, is sent for by a Government that has been reading high moral lessons to an Oriental race, to begin a systematic employment of bribes to effect a political object. The Egyptians, at all events, will scarcely appreciate the arguments by which such a course will be sustained.

When the distribution of territorial battalions was announced, we called, over and over again, attention to the obvious absurdity of assigning to Scotch districts a number of battalions which could not by any possibility be recruited by Scotchmen in Scotland; and the present state of recruiting North of the Tweed justifies all that we then wrote. Whatever may be the case in other parts of the United Kingdom, it certainly is not true that the Scotch regiments belong to Scotland in the same sense in which the battalions recruited in certain districts in England certainly represent the youth of that particular locality. In the Highland regiments are many Lowlanders, and in the Lowland regiments there are many men belonging to the Irish and Scotch emigration.

General J. A. Street, C.B., will be placed on the Retired List from the 6th inst., under the terms of the Royal Warrant.

In the late Mr. Jeffery Samuel Prendergast, whose death took place on the 22nd ult., at his residence, Melville, Blackrock, County Dublin, the last Waterloo officer of the Brigade of Guards has passed away. Mr. Prendergast, who was in his 87th year, was also the last of the gallant band of Guardsmen who were present at the defence of the building and orchard of Hougomont, that important position on the immediate right of the British line, rendered, in the words of Siborne, ever memorable by the truly heroic and successful stand maintained throughout the day by the troops allotted for its defence. Mr. Prendergast was gazetted in February, 1814, to the 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot Guards, and retired as Lieutenant and Captain on June 25, 1825. He was senior in his regiment at Waterloo to the late Colonel Sir Harry Blane and Lord Rokeby, the two junior ensigns of the battalion of the Foot Guards which Colonel Hepburn commanded. Since his retirement he had settled on his estate at Fortmoy, in County Tipperary, an estate which he fortunately sold prior to the recent agitation.

The question to be discussed in the Military prize essay at the Royal United Service Institution this year is, "Should the European Army in India continue as at present constituted, or should it be converted in whole or in part into a local force?" The subject is important, the competition ought to be keen.

Hart's annual *Army List*, now in the 45th year of its issue, has made its due appearance with the new year, and will be found to contain a large and much-needed addition of officers' services. In its get-up and general arrangements it is in many respects far superior to its younger and formidable rival, the official *Birthday Book*, and as such is, no doubt, more acceptable to the service. It is only when reference is made to war services that a falling-off is noticeable, the absence of a large number of records being still apparent. Under 7th Dragoon Guards, for instance, we notice that only three officers are credited with war service; the 4th King's Own gives no record of its officers who are decorated for the South-African campaign; and one searches in vain for the services of the two, Sartorius, Reginald, V.C., and the officer who is at present so unpleasantly occupied at Suakim. The 5th Fusiliers, also, make no mention of their Afghan records; and if we are to believe "Hart," such men as Alan Hill, V.C., 58th, and Surgeon-Major Reynolds, V.C., of Rorke's Drift fame, have never seen a shot fired. A little attention to these details, and "Hart" will speedily resume the position it occupied when its founder, the late Lieutenant-General Hart, devoted such care and diligence to it.

The *Times* correspondent at Khartoum, telegraphing on the 29th, expresses a belief that Gordon's summons to the Sheiks to appear before him will be ineffectual. It is indeed, we fear, too late to try a policy of conciliation, but it may not be too late to try the application of golden ointment to these itching palms. The scapegoat has been sent into the Desert; but it will be a terrible day for those who sent him, if he be sacrificed. At the very moment that an official German paper is not very darkly indicating the result to England of the policy of annexation, which is recommended from the Foreign Office at Berlin, we are informed that Nubar Pasha has plainly expressed his opinion to a friend, who has kindly published it in a German newspaper, that he expects to be virtually Governor of Egypt under our rule. Many things may happen before that; and meantime, the policy of those who have recommended total abstention is coming more and more to be considered with attention by those who at first rejected it, in their haste to seize the fruit of the Gardens of the Hesperides, which may turn out to be Dead-Sea apples, after all. For our own part, we would prefer even Arabi Pasha to Nubar Pasha as Minister for Egypt, if it was considered desirable to gain the support of the Egyptians in their own country. It appears much to be regretted that no effort is made by the authorities, or by what is called Society, in Ceylon, to make the exile's residence agreeable, or to get him to regard with interest or affection the agencies by which he has been installed in that distant island.

In one District an order has been issued forbidding Regimental Serjeant-Majors and others who are Warrant Officers to wear plain clothes for recreation purposes when off duty and on leave in the evening, with the exception of Conductors and a few who are not Warrant Officers. In Para. 6, Section 12, Queen's Regulations, Warrant Officers are allowed this privilege by the sanction of the General Officer commanding. Is it well to draw distinctions,—to have Warrant Officers in one District enjoying privileges, while they are denied in another?

Captain G. F. Price, U.S.A., now on recruiting service, gives a good account of recruiting for the American Army:—"Contrary to the general impression, a large per-centage of enlistments in the Army are of men of American birth. The percentage of foreigners is small, and of these the Germans come first, and the Irish and English next. There are few Frenchmen and Scotchmen. We accept about one man in ten of those examined. Our standard is one of the highest in the world. Our cavalrymen on the plains are physically perfect, a splendid body of men, equal to the Queen's Life Guards, and better mounted, though the latter organisation are mounted on American horses."

The clerical rule of the War Office under which we now labour is, according to its own statements, endeavouring to minimise an officer's expenses, and a recent instance of the successful application of their rule may prove interesting. At the last examination for promotion, held at Aldershot on the 1st of this month, the gymnasium in the permanent barracks was appointed for the purpose. At the last moment, however, some one—common report said the Chief Instructor in Gymnastics—interfered, and the *locale* was changed to the gymnasium in the North Camp. The whole of the officers under examination —some 52 in number—with one solitary exception, were quartered in the South Camp, or Permanent Barracks, and this utterly unnecessary change cost the majority of officers a cab fare there and back on four days, and the expenses of luncheon at the hotel on two days out of the four, for few if any were honorary members of the messes in the North Camp; and even had they been, they would not have felt it fair to utterly swamp the two messes. Had the original arrangement held good, every one would have walked to the gymnasium in the permanent barracks, and would have adjourned to his own mess for luncheon. But unfortunately, a squad of recruits wanted the gymnasium at the hours named—this was the reason given—and so the officers were bundled off to the North Camp.

In noticing last week a report that, in the event of a European war, General Saussier would be entrusted with the command-in-chief of the French armies, we said that it appeared strange to us, supposing the report to be true, that this General should remain in Algeria. We now see that General Saussier is coming home, and that he is going to fill the post of Military Governor of Paris. This will, at all events, place him in the centre of affairs. One can imagine how inconvenient it would be, on a declaration of war, having to send to Algeria for the Commander-in-Chief.

In view of the great importance of a rapid transport of troops in case of a sudden mobilisation of the Army, German railways, both Government and private, are required to keep in store a certain number of wooden benches, for the immediate conversion, in case of need, of goods-waggons into troop-waggons. As the benches used during the last Franco-German War are no longer considered serviceable, enormous numbers of new seats have lately been ordered. An ordinary German goods waggon is supposed to carry 40 men or six horses.

One finds in the *Progrès Militaire* the account of a curious blunder committed by the Staff of the 19th Army Corps, which occupies Algeria. The consequences of this blunder appear to be that the 2nd Battalion of the Foreign Legion, which was sent to Tonquin at the end of last month, counts out of 800 men no less than 250 young soldiers who had been in the service only four months, and who were consequently insufficiently drilled, and who, of course, can know nothing of musketry. It was said officially a short time ago, and re-echoed everywhere, that 30,000 volunteers had offered themselves for service in Tonquin. But the *Progrès* says that the above error might have been avoided, had the authorities, instead of taking the men in a lump from the depôt, asked for volunteers from Tiaret, Saida, and other garrisons.

A rather formidable account is now given in the French papers of the strength of Bacninh, which appears to be fortified after the most approved principles of modern art. It is considered, in fact, to be so hard a nut to crack, that doubts are entertained as to the possibility of carrying it as Sontay was carried, and without resorting to a regular siege. In the meantime, it is not supposed that General Millot will be ready to assume the command of the forces with which he is about to operate before February 21, owing to the transport in which he sailed having broken down. A similar accident to another transport will prevent a considerable portion of the reinforcements which left France a fortnight ago from reaching the scene of action before February 28. As all campaigning after March will be impossible, General Millot will have no time to lose. As the capture of Bacninh was anticipated some time ago, it is not unnatural to find a good many spiteful reports in Paris, due, for the most part, to animosity of political opponents. One Paris journal has ventured so far as to say that the Government received a despatch a few days ago from Admiral Courbet, to the effect that he had made an attempt to carry Bacninh, but that, finding the works too important, he had fallen back. The French Government, in its unofficial organs, has given this story the most unequivocal denial, hinting that it has a very Celestial odour about it. The foundation for this report may be, perhaps, a reconnaissance on the part of the Brionval and De Maussion columns, which are said to have carried out an expedition successfully; while Colonel Belin, of the 1st Regiment, in a reconnaissance which he made in the direction of Bacninh, found that place strongly occupied. The French continue sending reinforcements, naval and military, to the scene of action, and the large transport *Ariège* is about to start with troops and the pieces of eight gunboats, which will be put together on the banks of the Red River. It is not improbable that more Chasseurs d'Afrique will be sent out, as the services of those already in Tonquin have been found invaluable.

TRAINING NAVAL OFFICERS.

The paper read by Captain C. C. P. Fitz-Gerald, R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, calls attention to a subject of the most vital importance to the efficiency of our Navy as a fighting machine. The title was rather a long one, "On the Necessity for the Systematic Training of Naval Officers in the Art of Manœuvring Ships under Steam." The proposal to fit up small vessels in such a manner as to admit of their ramming each other with impunity, and to exercise officers in ramming and other tactics, is by no means new, and the lecturer disclaimed all pretension to originality, but he strongly urged the danger of giving too much attention to, and placing too high a value on, the theoretical training of Naval officers, to the neglect of their practical training. A Naval officer should be, above all things, practical; if he is not practical, he is a fraud and an impostor, and entirely out of place in a service like the Navy; and it was evidently with the view of directing attention to what he calls "the undue exaltation of mathematics, to the neglect of practical seamanship," that Captain Fitz-Gerald has raised his voice, and pointed out the absolute necessity of taking some steps for teaching our young officers the practical art of handling a steamer skilfully, an art which, as the lecturer truly said, "will be of the most vital importance in any future Naval war." It is not too much to say that skill in handling individual ships and squadrons will go farther in deciding the issues of a Naval battle than either thickness of armour or power of guns, both of which are so much talked and written about, and upon which such vast sums of money have been spent whilst no well-devised and systematic steps are taken to instruct the future conductors of these expensive machines in the art of using them skilfully. It will not be a question of the superiority in seamanship of the British sailor, nor so much that of his skill in gunnery, as it will be of the skill, judgment, quickness of eye, boldness, and confidence of one individual, who, by simply giving the orders "starboard" or "port" at the right second of time, will decide the fate of his ship, or of that of the enemy, as the case may be. Captain Fitz-Gerald likens the art of manœuvring ships ("fencing with ships" he calls it) to the art of fencing with small swords, and points out that in the days when duelling was common, no man would have thought of engaging in a duel without having had considerable practice with a blunt foil, to teach him how to handle his weapon; and thus he strengthens his argument for establishing a systematic school of instruction either at Portsmouth or Plymouth to teach all Naval officers practical steam tactics. The necessity for such a school is becoming daily of more importance, and the fact that no one in a man-of-war, with the exception of the captain and navigating officer, ever have an opportunity of handling their ship, except under the simplest conditions, ought to open the eyes of the authorities to the true state of the case, and to the great want so forcibly set forth by Captain Fitz-Gerald,—"Men learn to shave on the chin of a fool," but our captains and commanders ought not to learn shaving on the bows of our ironclads; they should be expert manœuvrers before being put in commandof a ship. But this desirable end is only to be attained by establishing a systematic school of tactics and instruction.

LONG *v.* SHORT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your mention of my name in connection with the letter of "An Old General" leads me to address you. That letter was not mine, as you appear to suppose, nor was it the sort of letter I should have written in any case. I have no doubt that the statistics of "An Old General" were literally correct, but I hold it as quite beside the mark to show satisfactory per-centages as to the age, height, or physique of our soldiers now serving, unless, like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, they could be in two places at once, since the numbers on which the calculation is based are so lamentably insufficient. The battalions serving abroad are in every way satisfactory in the above respects, and would, if taken alone, show much higher per-centages than those quoted. It is the condition of the home battalions that constitutes a standing reproach to the political administration of our Army; and I have long given up the expectation that we might one day possess an Army so maintained in peace as to be prepared for war, and for the following reasons:—I have seen the Government of the day in 1869 summarily discharging 20,000 trained soldiers, because matters seemed peaceful abroad, and increasing the Army again by the same number of recruits in 1870, in the panic occasioned by the Franco-German War—an ill-advised measure, to which a great portion of our present difficulties are attributable. I have seen the same Government in 1872 introducing the present short-service organisation with a great flourish of trumpets, and in 1873, in the teeth of their own experience only two years old, absolutely ruining their own handiwork by largely reducing the number of men on which the efficient working of their scheme absolutely depended. I have seen the same Government in 1872 commending their scheme to the acceptance of Parliament, by the promise that within a given time the Reserve, constituting the primary advantage of short service, would attain a certain large development; and yet in the year following rendering their promises impossible of fulfilment by striking off 7,000 of the men out of whom that Reserve must be manufactured. I have seen a different Government, in 1878-79, carrying on two difficult wars at one time on peace estimates, and entirely neglecting all the conditions on which the organisation of the Army was based, because it seemed less objectionable to them to imperil the lives of our officers and soldiers by employing inadequate means, than to risk an adverse division in the House of Commons. And now, at the present time, we see yet another Government deaf to the warnings of the past, and in defiance of the conditions laid down by themselves in 1872, imposing on 66 battalions of infantry at home the task of supplying 75 battalions abroad without any increase to the numbers of the former. If two duty soldiers are required to do the work of three, as is often the case in England now, and has generally been the case in Ireland during the last two years, it can hardly be surprising if they should break down, and be not altogether contented with their condition. In a recent speech, Lord Wolseley truly expressed the cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of our home infantry, which offers an easy theme for ridicule to the opponents of "short service," in saying that there is not enough of it. Nothing but a considerable increase of numbers can enable the Army efficiently to perform even the duties of peace, and that only after the lapse of time. For although it were possible to raise on the moment all the additional men that would be required for that purpose, a recruit cannot be counted as a duty soldier at home until he has served at least eight months, or as a soldier fit to send abroad under a full year. In your issue of September 15, you did me the honour to express approval of a then recent paper of mine in the *Nineteenth Century*, but only at the expense of my consistency. But all the proposed remedies which you enumerate as having been advocated by the Army all along, and to which you assume that I have only recently "become a convert," have been persistently urged by myself, as well as by other "military reformers," since 1873, and I submit that it is quite possible to be at once "a steadfast believer in the general policy of the War Office," while condemning *in toto* the manner in which that policy has been administered. The necessity of increasing the weaker home battalions to the strength on which the organisation was based has been the subject of incessant representation by the Commander-in-Chief and his military advisers, as I showed in my remarks appended to the Report of Lord Airey's Committee, (para. 29, *et seq.*) An increase of the Militia Reserve to compensate for the diminution of the Army Reserve was proposed by me in an official paper in 1875. In 1876 I was a member of a Committee on Recruiting, which recommended improving the position of the non-commissioned officer, a recommendation only carried out after having been pigeon-holed for five years. I have always held and have recorded the opinion that a system obliging a battalion at home to furnish out of its establishment all the drafts required by a battalion abroad, in addition to the serious drains to which it is subjected on its own account, is vicious in principle, and only to be defended on the score of economy. There is no soldier who would not prefer that the two battalions of a regiment should both be supplied from a third or depôt battalion, but that would involve an enormous increase of rank and file, which no Government would propose, even though any House of Commons would be likely to sanction it. We must, therefore, bow to hard facts. But I hold that the principle of "short service and reserves" was completely vindicated by the experience of the expedition to Egypt, the battalions composing it having been completed with proper fighting material without "volunteering," and ready to embark in two weeks after order. That some battalions had to be filled up with too large an infusion of Reserve men was due to a quite recent and sudden increase in their establishments, rendered necessary by past maladministration. It is not matter of opinion only, but of fact, that no expedition sent out from these shores was, so far as infantry is concerned, so quickly dispatched and with so little friction. And none has ever left behind it anything like the same reserve of fighting soldiers for the supply of field drafts, for of the 9,700 infantry reserve men who were utilised on that occasion, only 2,290 went to complete the fighting battalions, while 7,950 were held in reserve in Alexandria and at home depôts. And behind these, again, were the balance of the Army Reserve and the whole of the Militia Reserve, numbering 26,000. The following is from a letter I addressed to the *Morning Post* in July last:—"It is, however, the organisation of our Infantry alone, based on short service, to which I have referred as having been vindicated by the campaign in Egypt; for he would be a hardy partisan who should contend that in other respects our Military system, in the preparations for that campaign, manifested anything approaching to a proper preparedness for war; and it is devoutly to be hoped that the evils of that unreadiness for which England is conspicuous, and from the consequences of which she will not, perhaps, always find her insular position a sufficient protection, may not be brought home to the nation by the bitter experience of some war, short, sharp, and decisive, waged against a really well-organised foe."

—I am, &c., P. L. MACDOUGALL, General.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

In the lively article called "Army Vivisection" in this month's number of *Blackwood* the writer continues his criticism of the policy of the reformers of the Army. The paper constitutes the greatest attraction for members of the service, which is compared to an unfortunate dog bound down to the operating-table for the successive Secretaries of State to try their surgery upon, and which now pathetically calls for rest from vivisection. The Adjutant-General, who may be regarded as master-cutler, gives very little promise that their cries will be attended to. Less short-service, indeed! Give the rogues one cut, and see how they like it. Lop a few months off here, and take away more drafts there. Clearly, however, the necessities of the case will compel those who are charged with the conduct of these bold experiments to do that which their friends and patrons abhor. They must ask for more money; already that demand is foreshadowed in the speech on which so much stress has been laid. The demand may be very justifiable, and we believe it to be quite right, under all the circumstances, that it should be made and acceded to; but it comes from a very bad quarter, and contains a confession *pro tanto* that the new scheme has not conduced to economy. Taking into consideration the payment which has been made in India to retain a few thousand men under the colours, it is not encouraging to find that a deficiency of at least 5,000 men is anticipated in the numbers on the Indian Establishment in the ensuing year. And not even Lord Wolseley, we presume, would maintain that the young giants who are being sent out from the home battalions compensate in their physique and power of endurance for the gaps in the ranks of our debilitated battalions. However, it has become, so far, a matter of assertion and counter-assertion, of belief on one side and of bigotry on the other, that, as we have said elsewhere, a calm and judicial investigation into the actual condition of the service is absolutely needed, to enable the country to know the truth. With every respect for the reformers, we devoutly pray that the system may not be subjected to any immediate test, in a campaign with more formidable enemies than Quashies or Kaffirs. There is a very interesting and original paper in *Blackwood*, called the "New Phaedo," which puts us in mind somewhat of the old style of essays, in the form of dialogues, in which our ancestors delighted, as set forth by Walter Savage Landor, and in the *Noctes Ambrosianae*; also a lively paper which, perhaps, may be traced to the pen of Mr. Davenport Bromley, upon "More Reminiscences of a Ross-shire Forest;" a laudatory and just review of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of Lord Lyndhurst,"—a very excellent paper; and a poem on Pessimism, worthy of the subject.

The new number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine* contains some articles of general interest. The number opens with a most instructive paper on "The Army as a Profession." Its author, Lieut.-Col. R. T. Higgins, having only lately retired from active service, speaks from experience, and the picture he draws is a truthful one. He tells of things as he found them, and the deductions to be drawn from his outspoken and graphic enunciation of difficulties which stand in the way of the "every day" British officer is not one such as is likely to raise the Army as a calling in the eyes of those who have nothing but their own brains to recommend them. Major W. J. Elliot dilates at some length on the question of the magazine rifle, showing what European States are doing, and pointing out what the duties of our own Government are. Col. Lonsdale Hale brings to a conclusion his article on "Life in a German Regiment during the War of 1870-71." Well acquainted as he is with the organisation and interior economy of foreign armies, Col. Hale's paper is especially instructive, and might be studied with advantage by the officers of our Army. "The Result of Reconstruction," by Col. W. W. Knollys, treats of a well-worn subject. Col. Knollys takes the same view that all do who are not biassed in favour of the fads which have robbed the Army of all its old vitality, and have rendered the inefficiency of Great Britain as a military Power a by-word among European States. "The Life and Adventures of Mrs. Christian Davies," by Capt. E. O'Callaghan, gives particulars of a most eventful life. Mrs. Davies served for years as a private soldier, died at the age of 72, and was buried at Chelsea with military honours. Her story is done full justice to by her present biographer. There are other papers, and altogether it may be said that the number now before us is a cheap shilling's-worth, containing as it does much valuable matter.

In the *National Review*, there is, we think, a direct advance under the able lead of Mr. Alfred Austin, but we regret to find such a prejudiced and illiberal paper as that of the Lord Mayor, entitled "The Boers." Unfortunately, Alderman Fowler paid a visit to the Cape at a time when there was a great deal of excitement respecting the question of the Transvaal, and he was scarcely, apparently, in a state of mind to refuse to lend his large intelligence—very capacious *ad hoc*—to receive the stories, and the statements which were addressed to him, as a convenient medium for expansion in England. Knowing something about the country and the people, we cannot accept the conclusions of the Lord Mayor, and turn with pleasure to the first of a series of letters by Lord Carnarvon. A loyal, just, and upright gentleman, who is perhaps not very likely to be elected by a Liberal constituency, Mr. Herbert, contributes an able paper on "Forty Years of Income-tax;" and we have no doubt the other papers, which we have not yet been able to read, will prove of equal value.

In "The Government of the Indian Empire," the *Edinburgh Review* thrashes out a good many sheaves of wheat and straw, and the general result is the production of a very solid and substantial literary loaf, to which we commend our readers; and if they are inclined for more food of the same solid character, they can go on to the paper of "Mr. Herbert Spencer's First Principles," which are resolved by a very trenchant criticism into no principles at all. It is to be regretted that the great Reviews do not pay more attention to what are called service questions. Parliamentary reform, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and even the Egyptian question itself, are, we hold, of far less importance in this country than the efficiency of the Navy and of the Army, as Constitutions, jurisdiction, and ability to interfere with effect in foreign politics, come, in the last resort, to be decided by the power to apply force; and considerations connected with the life of a nation depend on the strength of its arms by sea and by land. The paper in the *Edinburgh* on "The Anarchy of Paris" might furnish subject for deep meditation to the reformers who rely upon pure moral force to keep in check the passions of the multitude, when all semblance of physical power has vanished from the Government.

The little *Argosy*, under the able conduct of Mrs. Henry Wood, is as full of golden grain as ever this month.

Longman's Magazine not only maintains the character with which it started, but appears to make strides steadily onward towards the goal of magazine excellence, and has already secured itself a high place in public favour.

The *Cornhill* this month contains several pretty stories and some interesting recollections, but we miss, it must be confessed, the papers like the old "Roundabout" of Thackeray, which were once its peculiar glory; and we cannot consider the woodcuts which illustrate the story of "The Rock Scorpions" as any additional attraction.

The *Quarterly Review* is occupied with the consideration of the great questions connected with Finance and the Church, the Dwellings of the Poor, and the Forthcoming Session, which hold a high place in the thoughts of men engaged in the conduct of affairs; but there is also a very interesting analysis of the Constitution of the United States, and a paper on the Copts, who, however interesting theoretically, are certainly in their actual manners, customs, and lives, if not morals, not an attractive people. An account of Schliemann's last works and of Mr. Jebb's Homeric writings, with a concluding paper on the statistics of agitation, constitute the main attractions of the present number.

The *Times* says:—"After the return home during the next few weeks of the 2nd Royal Irish and the 1st York and Lancaster, the Infantry battalions in India standing for relief during the next few years are as follows:—In the season 1884-85, the 1st Essex, now proceeding to Aden; the 2nd East Surrey, at Dinapore; and the 1st Royal Irish, at Meerut. In 1885-86, the 1st Durham Light Infantry, at Allahabad; the 1st Oxford Light Infantry, at Bangalore; and the 1st South Lancashire, at Peshawur. In 1886-87, the 1st South Yorkshire Light Infantry, at Bareilly; the 2nd Hampshire, at Cannanore; and the 2nd North Staffordshire, at Quetta. In 1887-88, the 2nd Dorsetshire, at Roorkee; the 2nd Royal (London) Fusiliers, at Bellary; and the 2nd Cheshire, at Cherat. The 20 battalions at home standing next for foreign service are the 2nd Royal Irish and the 1st East Surrey, at Aldershot; the 2nd South Lancashire, at Devonport; the 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, at Limerick; the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, at Plymouth; the 2nd South Yorkshire Light Infantry, at York; the 1st Hampshire, at Gosport; the 1st Dorsetshire, at Aldershot; the 1st North Staffordshire, at Manchester; the 1st East Kent, at Dublin; the 1st Royal (London) Fusiliers, at Colchester; the 1st Cheshire, at Portland; the 1st Duke of Cornwall's, at Cork; the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot; the 1st Norfolk, at Colchester; the 1st East Yorkshire, at Sheffield; the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Belfast; the 2nd Border Regiment, at Newry; the 2nd King's Own Borderers, at Kinsale; and the 2nd Duke of Wellington's, at Tipperary. Owing to the prolonged occupation of Egypt by British troops, there are four regiments with both battalions abroad—namely, the Royal Sussex, the Essex, the Durham Light Infantry, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; while one regiment—the Highland Light Infantry—has both battalions upon the Home establishment."

Major-Gen. W. Hamond Gwyn, R.M.L.I., has been elected without opposition, to serve as Town Councillor for the west ward of Folkestone.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For those symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

MILITIA TRAININGS, 1884.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARTILLERY.

Regiment.			Date of As-s'mbly.	Place of Training.
Northern Division.	2nd Bg.	(Durham Art. Mil.)... ...	Jne 18	Dover.*
	3rd Bg.	(Northumberland Art. Mil.)	July 7	Ber'ck-on-T.
	4th Bg.	(Yorkshire Art. Mil.) ...	Jne 23	Scarboro'gh
Lancashire Division.	2nd Bg.	(Royal Lancashire Art. Mil.)	M'y 19	Liverpool.† Southport.‡
Eastern Division.	2nd Bg.	(Norfolk Art. Mil.)	Apl 28	Yarmouth.
	3rd Bg.	(Suffolk Art. Mil.)	June 9	L'ndg'rd F't
Cinq'e P'rts Division.	2nd Bg.	(Kent Art. Mil.)	June 9	Dov'r(F't B)
	3rd Bg.	(Royal Sussex Art. Mil. ...	May 5	Eastbourne.
Southern Division.	2nd Bg.	(Hants Art. Mil.)	M'y 12	Gosport.
	3rd Bg.	(Isle of Wight Art. Mil.) ...	M'y 12	Sandown.
Western Division.	2nd Bg.	(Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Art. Mil.)... ...	Apl 28	Pendennis C
	3rd Bg.	(Devon Art. Mil.)	June 9	Devonport.
Scottish Division.	2nd Bg.	(Haddington &c., Art. Mil.)	June 2	Dunbar.
	3rd Bg.	(Edinburgh, City, Art. Mil.)	M'y 19	Edinburgh.
	4th Bg.	(Fife Art. Mil.)	Jne 30	Dunbar.
	5th Bg.	(Forfar & Kincardine A.M.)	Jne 16	Montrose.
	6th Bg.	(Argyll and Bute Art. Mil.)	M'y 26	Campbelto'n
Welsh Division.	2nd Bg.	(Royal Glamorgan Art. Mil.)	May 5	Swansea.
	3rd Bg.	(Royal Carmarthen Art Mil.)	Apl 28	Carmarthen
	4th Bg.	(Royal Pembroke Art. Mil.)	Apl 28	H'v'rf'dw'st
	5th Bg.	(Royal Cardigan Art. Mil.)	May 2	Aberystwith

* 34 days. † 14 days. ‡ 13 days.

ENGINEERS.

Anglesey (42 days)...	M'y 12	Beaumaris.
Hampshire (56 days)	May 2	Gosport.
Monmouthshire (41 days)	M'y 19	Monmouth.

INFANTRY.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	3rd Bn.	(Highl'nd B'rd'rs Mil	Jne 23	Stirling.
	4th Bn.	(Royal Renfrew Mil.)	July 7	Irvine Muir.
Bedfordshire Regt.	3rd Bn.	(Bedfordshire Mil.)...	May 5	Colchester.
	4th Bn.	(Hertfordshire Mil.)	M'y 12	Hertford.
Berkshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(Berkshire Mil.) ...	M'y 12	Reading.
Border Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(Cumberland Mil.) ...	May 5	Lowther P'k
	4th Bn.	(Westmoreland Mil.)	June 9	Br'ck'nbr.M.
Cameron Highlanders,	2nd Bn.	(Highland L.I. Mil.)	June 6	Muir of Ord.
Cheshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(1st Cheshire Mil) ...	Ap'l 7	Chester.
	4th Bn.	(2nd Cheshire Mil.)...	June 9	Macclesfield.
Derbyshire Regt....	3rd Bn.	(2nd Derby Mil.) ..	J'ne 9	F'rfi'ld Com.
	4th Bn.	(Sher. Foresters Mil.)	M'y 26	Newark.
	5th Bn.	(1st Derby Mil.) ...	M'y 12	Lichfield.
Devonshire Regt....	3rd Bn.	(2nd Devonshire Mil.)	Apl 28	Plymouth.
	4th Bn.	(1st Devonshire Mil.)	May 5	Wonford Cp.
Dorsetshire Regt...	3rd Bn.	(Dorset Mil.)... ...	M'y 12	Portsmouth.
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry...	3rd Bn.	(Cornw'll Rangers Mil)	Apl 28	Bodmin.
Durham Lt. Inf. ...	3rd Bn.	(Durham Mil.) ...	Jne 16	B'rn'rd C'stl
	4th Bn.	(2nd Durham Mil.)...	Jne 30	Redcar.
Essex Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(Essex Rifles Mil.) ...	M'y 19	Warley.
	4th Bn.	(West Essex Mil.) ...	Apl 21	Warley.
Gloucestershire Regt.	3rd Bn.	(S. Gloucester Mil.)...	M'y 26	Horfield.
	4th Bn.	(N. Gloucester Mil.)	May 5	Cirencester.
Gordon Highlanders,	3rd Bn.	(Aberdeenshire Mil.)	Jne 30	Aberdeen.
Hampshire Regt....	3rd Bn.	(Hampshire Mil.) ...	Apl 28	Winchester.
Highland Lt. Inf.	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(1st Lanark Mil.) ...	Jly 14	L'n'rk Muir.
Kent Regt. (East)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(East Kent Mil.) ...	May 5	Shorncliffe.
Kent Regt. (Royal West)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(West Kent Mil.) ...	Apl 21	Shorncliffe.
King's Royal Rifle Corps	5th Bn.	(Huntington Mil.) ...	May 5	Huntingdon
	6th Bn.	(Flint Mil.)	Jne 23	Rhyl.
	7th Bn.	(2nd Middlesex Mil.)	Jne 16	Aldershot.
Lancashire Fusiliers,	3rd Bn.	(7th Lancashire Mil.)	J'ly 7	S.Ann's-on-S
Lancashire Regt. (East)	3rd Bn.	(5th Lancashire Mil.)	Jne 16	Southport.
Lancashire Regt. (North)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(3rd Lancashire Mil.)	Jne 30	S.Ann's-on-S
Lancashire Regt. (South)	3rd Bn.	(4th Lancashire Mil.)	M'y 19	Altcar.
Lancaster Regt. (Royal)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(1st Lancashire Mil.)	J'ly 7	Fleetwood.
Leicestershire Regt.,	3rd Bn.	(Leicestershire Mil.)	May 5	Leicester.
Lincolnshire Regt.	3rd Bn.	(North Lincoln Mil.)	M'y 19	Lincoln.
	4th Bn.	(South Lincoln Mil.)	M'y 29	Grantham.
Liverpool Regt. ...	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(2nd Lancashire Mil.)	July 7	Altcar.
Manchester Regt...	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(6th Lancashire Mil.)	Jly 28	F'rfi'ld Com.
Middlesex Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(5th Middlesex Mil.)	Jne 23	Aldershot.
	4th Bn.	(East Middlesex Mil.)	Jne 30	Hounslow.
Norfolk Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(1st Norfolk Mil.) ...	May 5	Norwich.
	4th Bn.	(2nd Norfolk Mil.) ...	May 5	Yarmouth.
Northamptonshire Regt.	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(Northampton and Rutland Mil.) ...	May 5	N'thampt'n.
Northumberland Fusiliers	3rd Bn.	(Northumberland M.)	Jne 23	Alnwick.
Oxfordshire Lt. Inf.	3rd Bn.	(Buckingham Mil.) ...	Apl 28	H.Wycombe
	4th Bn.	(Oxford Mil.)	June 9	Aldershot.
Rifle Brigade ...	5th Bn.	(Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Mil.)	Jne 16	Woolwich.
	7th Bn.	(King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Mil.)	May 5	Dalston.
Royal Fusiliers ...	3rd Bn.	(Rl. Westminster) ...	Jne 23	Aldershot.
	4th Bn.	(London Mil.) ...	Jne 16	Aldershot.
	5th Bn.	(S. Middlesex Mil.)...	June 9	Aldershot.
Royal Highlanders,	3rd Bn.	(Perth Mil.)... ...	Jly 14	Perth.
Royal Scots	3rd Bn.	(Edinburgh L.I. Mil.)	June 2	Glencorse.
Scots Fusiliers, Royal	3rd Bn.	(Scottish B'rderers M.)	Jne 30	Kingholm
	4th Bn.	(Ayr & Wigtown Mil.)	July 7	Ayr. [Camp.
Scottish Rifles ...	3rd Bn 4th Bn	(2nd Lanark Mil.)...	Jne 16	Lan'rk Muir
Seaforth Highlanders,	3rd Bn	(Highland Rifle M.)	Apl. 11	Fort George
Shropshire Regt....	3rd Bn.	(Shropshire Mil.) ...	Apl 14	Shrewsbury
	4th Bn.	(Hereford Mil.) ...	M'y 12	Hereford.
Somersetshire Lt. Infantry... ...	3rd Bn.	(1st Somerset Mil.)...	July 7	Leigh Camp.
	4th Bn.	(2nd Somerset Mil.)...	Jne 16	Leigh Camp.
Staffordshire Regt. (North)	3rd Bn	(2nd Stafford Mil.)...	Jly 14	Lichfield.
	4th Bn.	(3rd Stafford Mil.) ...	Apl 14	Lichfield.
Staffordshire Regt. (South)	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(1st Stafford Mil.)	Jne 16	Whittington Lichfield.
Suffolk Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(West Suffolk Mil.)...	May 5	B.st.Edm'd's
	4th Bn.	(Cambridge Mil.) ...	May 5	Ely.
Surrey Regt. (East)	3rd Bn.	(1st Surrey Mil.) ...	June 9	Aldershot.
	4th Bn.	(3rd Surrey Mil.) ...	Jly 14	Aldershot.
Surrey Regt., Royal (West)	3rd Bn.	(2nd Surrey Mil.) ...	Jne 30	Guildford.
Sussex Regt., Royal	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	Royal Sussex Mil.)..	Jne 30	Chichester.
Wales Borderers, South	3rd Bn.	(Rl. S. Wales Borderers Mil.)	M'y 19	Brecon.
	4th Bn.	(Rl Montgomery Mil.)	Apl. 21	Welshpool.
Warwickshire Regt	3rd Bn.	(1st Warwick Mil.) ...	June 9	Warwick.
	4th Bn.	(2nd Warwick Mil.) ...	May 5	Warwick.
Welsh Fusiliers, Royal	3rd Bn.	(Rl. Denbigh and Merioneth Mil.)	Jne 16	Wrexham.
	4th Bn.	(Rl. Carnarvon Mil.)	May 5	Carnarvon.
Welsh Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(Royal Glam. Mil.)...	May 5	Cardiff.
West Riding Regt.	3rd Bn. 4th Bn.	(6th West York Mil.)	Jly 28	Halifax.
Wiltshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(Rl. Wiltshire Mil.)	May 5	Devizes.

INFANTRY—(*continued.*)

Regiment.			Date of As-s'mbly.	Place of Training.
Worcestershire Regiment ...	3rd Bn.	(Worcester Mil.) ...	June 9	Worcester.
	4th Bn.	(Worcester Mil.) ...	July 7	Worcester.
York and Lancaster Regiment ...	3rd Bn.	(3rd West York Mil.)	June 9	Pontefract.
Yorkshire Regt. ...	3rd Bn.	(5th West York Mil.)	May 5	York.
	4th Bn.	(North York Mil.) ...	Jne 23	Richmond.
Yorkshire Regt. (East)	3rd Bn.	(East York Militia)...	Jne 23	Beverley.
Yorkshire Regt. (South)	3rd Bn.	(1st West York Mil.)	Jne 30	York.
Yorkshire Regt. (West)	3rd Bn.	(2nd West York Mil.)	June 2	York.
	4th Bn.	(4th West York Mil.)	April 7	York.

THE PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—General Officers on the Half-pay Active List are paid quarterly in "arrear," officers on the Full-pay Active List receive their pay monthly in "advance." Would you kindly inform me whether there are insurmountable obstacles to half-pay officers being paid monthly or quarterly in advance? The advantages of having ready money wherewith to make purchases over the credit system are so obvious, that it does not require any argument to prove how great a boon it would be to the officers in question to receive their pay in advance. Half-pay officers, as a general rule, are married, and have to meet many urgent demands on their purses at a time when the purchasing power of the sovereign has greatly diminished, whilst there has been a steady advance in the price of most articles.—I am, &c.,

HALF-PAY.

N.B.—Government are paid the taxes in advance.

Obituary.

The accident to Gen. the Marquis of Hertford in the hunting-field terminated in his death on the night of the 25th ult. His lordship had been sinking for several hours, and the case was so hopeless that his medical attendants had left him, and the issue of bulletins had been discontinued. The spine was so seriously injured that the greater part of the body was paralysed. The deceased was born in 1812, and served in the Army from 1827 to 1876, retiring with the rank of General. He had been connected with the Court for many years. He was for some time Equerry to the Prince Consort, and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, as well as Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Great Park. From 1874 to 1879 the Marquis held the office of Lord Chamberlain, and he was also a Privy Councillor. He married, in 1839, Lady Emily Murray, daughter of the third Earl of Mansfield, by whom he had four sons and six daughters.

The *Court Circular* expresses the regret of the Queen in these words:—"Her Majesty has sustained another sad loss in the person of the Marquis of Hertford, who had served her long and faithfully, and the news of whose death has deeply grieved her."

Admiral Francis Vere Cotton, a cousin of Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, died on Wednesday at his residence, Allport, Whitchurch, Salop. He was born in 1799, and having passed through the Royal Naval College, embarked in 1814 as a volunteer on board the Pomone frigate, in which he sailed for the coast of North America. He afterwards served for five years in the East and West Indies, and having passed his examination, and attained the rank of lieut., was appointed in that capacity in 1823 to the Weasel, then stationed in the Mediterranean. In 1828 he was transferred to the Galatea, employed on particular service. He was promoted to the command of the Champion in 1830. After serving for some time on the Halifax station, he proceeded to the West Indies, where he removed to the Racehorse. He was placed on half-pay in 1833, and attained the rank of capt. in 1841. He became a retired rear-admiral in 1862, vice-admiral in 1867, and an admiral in 1875.

Rear-Admiral D. Miller died last week, at his residence, Streatham Hill, aged 65. He entered the Navy in Aug., 1831, and was promoted to lieut. in June, 1840. The following month he was appointed to the Rodney, commanded by Capt. R. Maunsell, under whom he served at the blockade of Alexandria, and in the operations on the coast of Syria, for which he received the Syrian and Turkish medals. After further services he was promoted to the rank of commander in August, 1853, and was in command of her Majesty's ship Majestic, in the Baltic, during the war with Russia, and received at the conclusion of the operations the Baltic medal. His commission as captain bore date June, 1863, and that of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List, Dec. 1878.

CAIRO CIGARETTES.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs:—"The Akha expedition may now be said to be at an end. The surrender of the captives makes it no longer necessary to continue the operations; and the troops are returning. The chief, Mehdi, does not yet appear to have redeemed his promise of giving himself up; but his capture is hardly an object of such importance as to warrant the continuance of the operations."

Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. C. Toker, Bengal S.C., wing-commander 18th N.I., has been appointed to officiate as 3rd Assist.-Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, vice Capt. W. J. B. Bird, appointed to officiate as 2nd Assist.-Secretary.

Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught presented their Egyptian medals to the officers and men of the 13th Bengal Lancers on Dec. 19.

The officers and men of the 28th Bombay N.I. received their Afghan medals from Major-Gen. Sir John Ross, commanding the Poona Division, at Poona, on Dec. 3.

The command of the 5th Bombay N.I. has fallen vacant, Col. F. Roome having succeeded to colonels' allowance. It is believed that the successional steps will go in the regiment, Col. Hunt becoming commandant, Major Poole second-in-command, and Major Hennell wing-commander.

The death of Col. F. F. Rowcroft not only leaves the command of the 44th Bengal N.I. vacant, but will allow of the filling up of the vacancy in the 4th Goorkhas, which has been in abeyance since the death of Col. Turton; the idea being that Col. Rowcroft would have wished a transfer to his old corps, with which he had served so long, and commanded for some time during the late war. Major Hay, the second-in-command, has been officiating as commandant since the vacancy occurred, and as he has served with the 4th Goorkhas for close on 22 years, he will in all probability be confirmed in the appointment, Major Rogers becoming wing-commander.

LAUNCH OF THE WARSPITE.

The Warspite, 10, twin-screw armour-plated barbette ship, which has been built at Chatham Dockyard, was floated out of dock on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. The Warspite is one of a new class of fighting ships now being built, of which the following are the principal dimensions:—Length between the perpendiculars, 315 ft.; extreme breadth, 62 ft.; depth of hold, 23 ft. 9 in.; load draught, forward, 24 ft. 5 in.; aft, 25 ft. 5 in., mean, 24 ft. 11 in.; and load displacement, 7,565 tons. The armament of the vessel will consist of 10 guns, comprising four 18-ton breechloading guns, which she will carry *en barbette*, and six 6-in. breechloading guns, which she will carry for broadside firing. In addition to these guns she will carry ten Nordenfelt and four Gardner guns. She will have six ports for discharging torpedoes, the vessel having been fitted with the Whitehead torpedo apparatus. Her armour plates are the usual Cammell compound, the hardened steel surface being opposed to the enemy's fire, the plating on the sides of the citadel being 10 in. thick, on the ends of the citadel 9 in., and on the barbettes 8 in. She will be fitted with inverted vertical compound engines of 8,000 horse-power, which it is estimated will give her an average speed of 16 knots per hour. Under ordinary circumstances she will carry 400 tons of coal, but provision is made for her carrying a larger quantity, if necessary. At the floating-out, the christening ceremony was performed by Lady Kerr, the wife of Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, in command of the Medway Steam Reserve. The prayers appointed to be read at launches were read by the Rev. W. Dearden, M.A., dockyard chaplain, and immediately afterwards the vessel was hauled safely out of dock by four powerful steamtugs, and moored in the river. As the vessel left the dock, the band of the Chatham Division Royal Marines played "Rule, Britannia," and the National Anthem. The Warspite has been removed from the harbour into the steam basin, where she is to proceed with her equipment and be brought forward for commission.

The French are endeavouring to carry out an energetic policy on the Gold Coast. A correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on the subject, says:—"Two British officers with an escort having been sent to examine and survey the boundaries between British and French territory on the Gold Coast, the King of Half Assini (which is within the English limits) refused to allow the British flag to be hoisted in his town. In consequence of this, King Blay, of Eastern Apollonia, our firm ally during the last Ashantee war, has proceeded to Half Assini with a large force, in order to compel the submission of the recalcitrant monarch of the latter place, and has been followed by the District Commissioner of Axim and the garrison of that fort. The rebellious conduct of the King of Half Assini may be attributed to the intrigues of the French at Grand Bassam, which place has recently been placed under the rule of the Commandant of Gaboon, who has openly avowed his determination to drive all English traders out of the latter colony; this appears to be the policy of the French all over the West Coast of Africa."

The steam and gun trials of the Victoria and the Albert, two new gunboats, built by Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. for the Victorian Government, took place on Friday off the mouth of the Tyne. Both the boats are of steel, the plates varying from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and are propelled by twin screws. The Victoria, the larger vessel of the two, is of 530 tons burden, and is 145 ft. long. She carries three Armstrong guns, one 10-in. 25-ton gun, two 13-pounders, and Nordenfelt machine-guns. The Albert is a vessel of 350 tons. She is armed with one 8-in. 12-ton gun, one 6-in. 4-ton gun, two 9-pounders, and two Nordenfelt machine-guns. The trials were satisfactory.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. Sir Richard Mostyn Lewis Williams-Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, Anglesea, died on Monday, at his seat, near Beaumaris. The late baronet was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley, of Baron Hill. He was formerly a captain in the Blues, from which he retired in 1865, and he succeeded his father as 11th baronet in 1875.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. The funeral of Capt. R. G. Nicholas, who died from the effects of an accident sustained while riding on that day week, was conducted at St. Thomas's Hill Cemetery, Canterbury, on Saturday, with military honours. The *cortège* comprised the whole of the officers and available troops in garrison, the cavalry being under the command of Col. Le Quesne (commandant), the Royal Horse Artillery under Capt. Eden, and the Buffs (East Kent Regt.) under Major Carr. The deceased being a Roman Catholic, the Rev. Father Power performed the burial rites. Capt. Nicholas died on the 23rd ult., on the anniversary of his 41st birthday. Educated at Sandhurst College, he entered the Army, in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in 1862, but sold out in 1866. He re-enlisted as a private in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and rose to the rank of capt. He was, in succession to his father, heir to the old title, long in abeyance, of Lord de la Roche, Baron of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, which was not claimed by his father, Major Nicholas, late 5th Fusiliers, as there were no estates except Roundway Park, Devizes, which was inherited by this old Wiltshire county family.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). A memorial brass is about to be placed in All Saints' Church, at Aldershot, by the officers of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), to the memory of the late Capt. F. G. Doyle, of the regiment, who died in December, 1882, from the effects of fever contracted during the Egyptian campaign.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The *Times* says:—"The 3rd Dragoon Guards, at Manchester, will be brought to Aldershot in the course of next season, in place of the 15th Hussars, who, it is understood, will go to Brighton, relieving the 4th Dragoon Guards, proceeding northwards. The other Cavalry regiments likely to change stations are the 5th Dragoon Guards, at York, the 11th Hussars, at Leeds, and the 16th Lancers, at Dundalk."

7th Dragoon Guards. The depôt proceeds from Shorncliffe to the Curragh on the arrival home of the 10th Hussars from India. Lieut.-Col. Campbell, C.B., who lately retired upon half-pay, has been appointed Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in charge of the Recruiting District at Dublin.

8th Hussars. The *Standard* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Bell has been selected as a D.A.Q.M.G. in the Quartermaster-General's Department (Intelligence Branch), from April 1 next, vice Major Carmichael, 5th Lancers, who completes his period of service in that post on the above date."

10th Hussars. The head-quarters and service troops embark at Bombay for England next Wednesday in the Jumna, and are due at Portsmouth on March 4, whence they proceed to Shorncliffe, where the depôt and some 300 horses lately belonging to the 7th Dragoon Guards await their arrival.

13th Hussars. The Cavalry Brigade of the Meerut Division is now under Col. Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who has appointed Capt. Baden-Powell to act as his Brigade-Major.

14th Hussars. Lieut. and Adjt. Tuthill has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

18th Hussars. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Capt. and Rdgmr. Hodgins being appointed ridingmaster at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, vice Capt. Brook, about to be placed on the Retired List.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Sandham has assumed the command of the Field Artillery Depôt, now being formed at Colchester.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Brancker has received orders to proceed from Belfast to Ipswich to assume the command of the Artillery there, vice Col. Percival, retired.

O Baty. 2nd Brig. has left Hilsea by march-route for Coventry.

Capt. J. A. Coxhead has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir H. Norman, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The C Compy., consisting of Capt. Purcell, Lieuts. Irvine and Paske, and 99 men, sailed for Bermuda on Wednesday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

Scots Guards. The Hon. Arthur Hay David Fraser, second son of Lord and Lady Saltoun, died on Sunday, at Palermo, Sicily, from an attack of typhoid fever. The deceased was born in 1852, and entered the Army as an ensign in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1870. He became lieut. and capt. in 1873, and retired in 1881. Mr. Fraser married in 1877 Lucy Jane, only daughter of Major R. D. Fergusson, of Cassillis House, Ayrshire.

1st, or Royal Scots. Major Paterson, 2nd Batn., is about to retire on a pension of £250 a year, with the hon. rank of lieut.-col.

3rd Buffs, East Kent Regiment. Lieut. Retallack has resigned his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C., and is ordered to join the 2nd Batn., at Hong Kong.

4th King's Own. Capt. Sutherland, 1st Batn., has been pronounced by a medical board as unfit for further service, and is about to retire. It will be remembered that he met with a severe accident by being thrown from his horse and pitched on his head, while riding in the streets of Pietermaritzburg. From this accident Capt. Sutherland, who is now senior of his battalion, has never recovered.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Major Dyke, Lieuts. James, Caulfield, and Wilmot, 2nd Batn., and a draft of 108 men, leave England on the 4th prox. for India.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. Nicholson, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for one year, on a medical certificate.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. Kennedy, 2nd Bat., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Bat., ordered to Ely by March 1, to assume duty there.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Halifax, N.S., has been placed under orders of readiness to proceed to Malta.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The Queen has approved of Major MacSalmond, now deputy-assist.-adjt. and qrmr.-gen. for musketry in Scotland, being appointed deputy-assist.-adjt.-gen. at the School of Musketry, Hythe. The serjeants of the depôt held their annual ball on the 18th ult. After the first half of the programme had been gone through, the company adjourned to supper.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Maxwell, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard in Hindostanee.

24th South Wales Borderers. Capt. Willans, Lieuts. Kirkpatrick, Drury, and Field, and a draft of 277 men of the 2nd Batn., are under orders to embark for India on the 4th prox. Lieut. Caulfield, 2nd Batn., a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Capt. Freeman has been appointed deputy-assist.-adjt.-gen. and qrmr.-gen., for duty as Assist.-Provost-Marshal in Egypt.

37th Hampshire Regiment. We understand that Major W. E. Gilbert, Deputy Chief Constable of Norfolk, late of this regiment, is a candidate for the appointment of Chief Constable of Somerset. Major Gilbert was for a long time adjt. of his regiment, and also adjt. of the Hampshire Militia from 1877 to 1882.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Major Wynen, who was posted to the 54th on vacating his Staff appointment in India pending adsorption, has been ordered to England.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Lieut. Maxwell has been appointed staff capt. for military police duties in Egypt, with local and temporary rank of capt. in the Army whilst so employed.

45th Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters). Lieut. Watts has resigned his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C., and is ordered home to rejoin head-quarters.

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Col. Hore, R.M.L.I., has joined the Chatham Division, on promotion, and has also been granted leave of absence from Jan. 30 to March 15.

Capt. and Adjt. R. Denny, R.M.L.I., has rejoined head-quarters, Chatham, from leave of absence.

Capt. T. F. Dunscomb-Bridge, R.M.L.I., has rejoined head-quarters, Chatham, prior to embarkation.

Major H. Everitt, R.M.A., having applied to be retired, Capt. La Trobe Cockcraft becomes a major, and Lieut. and Assist. Gunnery Instructor T. R. Swinburne, a capt. Lieut. Swinburne, who has close on 12 years' service, has been nearly three years at the head of the Lieutenants' List, consequent on the changes which took place in the Royal Marine Forces, dated July 1, 1883.

Major W. H. Vallack Tom, of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Lieuts. Wolfe and Henderson, Chatham Division, have been ordered to join the Portsmouth Division on Feb. 1, for the purpose of undergoing a course of garrison instruction.

Capt. G. B. Dick, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, embarked in the Himalaya on the 28th ult., to command detachment stationed at Bermuda.

The retirement of Lieut.-Col. Allnutt will promote Lieut.-Col. J. M. Moody, who has been on the recruiting service in London since July, 1880, his time having been extended three years.

56th Essex Regiment. Major Spencer sailed for Gibraltar on Wednesday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. At a recent examination at Parkhurst, Colour-Serjt. G. W. Anderson, Serjt. J. Middleton, Lance-Corpl. W. Wood, and Serjt. G. Sellex, A.H.C., were successful in obtaining 1st-class certificates of education.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Lieut. Stewart, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, for duty with the Egyptian Army, has been attached to the 1st Brigade of that force, for active service, if necessary.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. The orders for the embarkation of the regiment, now at Devonport, for conveyance to Malta, have been countermanded, the 1st Batn. 19th, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, proceeding to the Mediterranean in its place.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Lynch-Blosse sailed for Bermuda on Wednesday, in charge of a draft of 63 men.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies sailed from Bombay on Sunday last, *en route* to England. The *Times* says:—"The 2nd Batn. of the Royal Irish Fusiliers has embarked at Bombay, and will be due at Devonport on Feb. 23. This battalion was relieved upon the Indian establishment by the 1st Batn. of the same regiment, and the circumstances are worthy of note as furnishing one of the first illustrations of the working of the new scheme, whereby the services of each soldier can be utilised as far as possible for the purposes of foreign service. Before it left Aldershot for India, in September, the 1st Batn. mustered over 1,000 rank and file, while the 2nd Batn. in India numbered about 600, exclusive of serjeants, trumpeters, and drummers, while the depôt was about 120 strong. The 1st Batn. embarked at a strength of 570 rank and file, the other 430 left behind consisting of men who had not three years to serve and of recruits under 20 years of age. Of the 600 soldiers constituting the 2nd Batn. in India, some 300 were men having but a short time to serve, while the remainder had three years or more to complete their colour service. This latter moiety at once joined the 1st Batn. on its arrival in India, bringing it fully up to its prescribed establishment of 820 rank and file, while the former came home with the head-quarters of the 2nd Batn., which will land in England at a strength of about 300 rank and file only, and many of these will at once join the Army Reserve. The detachment left at home by the 1st Batn. being, together with the local depôt, nearly 600 strong, will on joining the 2nd Batn. bring it up to its proper strength. Thus the relief will have been effected so as to keep at home those who have not long to serve and those who are not yet matured for life in India, while all in India who have yet some years to pass with the colours and are physically fit are retained in that country, thus effecting a considerable saving to the public, while no transfers or volunteering from other corps have had to be resorted to. Had these two battalions not been part of the same regiment, it would have been necessary to fetch home from India some 300 men who are fit and eligible for from three to five years' duty in that country, and, on the other hand, to send out a similar number, some of whom would have to be brought back after a stay of one or two years in India, while others would be young soldiers under the age of 20, and as yet unfit for a tropical residence. The advantages of the new system over the old are thus very considerable, and it is understood to be the intention of the authorities to relieve two of the three battalions coming home from India annually in the same way, the other battalion, which always returns from Aden, being dealt with somewhat differently, inasmuch as its relieving battalion on the foreign establishment would probably be sent to the Colonies. One of the next regiments for India is the 2nd Royal Irish, at Aldershot, which, in anticipation of its regular relief of the 1st Batn. in Bengal about the end of this year, has already sent out a draft of nearly 400 men, who will, of course, rejoin its ranks upon its arrival in the East."

95th Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters). Major Bowles leaves for India on the 4th prox., in charge of a draft of 140 men, to join head-quarters.

96th Manchester Regiment. Major Barlow has been appointed interpreter, vice Major Thomas, resigned.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Qrmr. Couch has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Major Prior, Capt. Thompson, and Lieuts. Tighe and Stoddart, and 145 men leave England on the 4th prox., for India, to join head-quarters.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Capts. Cooper, O'Neill, MacGregor, and Leicester, and a draft of 116 men, sailed for Gibraltar on Wednesday in H.M.S. Himalaya.

Rifle Brigade. Majors Prideaux-Brune and Norcott, and Lieuts. Drummond and Mackenzie, and a draft 164 men, 1st Batn., are under orders of readiness to sail for India on the 4th proximo.

1st West India Regiment. The command fell vacant on Wednesday, on the expiration of Col. Smith's term of appointment.

Pay Department. The following paymasters, who have been ordered to India, have been posted to the battalions specified:—Capt. J. G. C. Robotham, 30th Foot; Capt. H. M. Caine, 2nd Batn. 2nd Foot; Capt. G. F. Thunder, 2nd Batn. 21st Foot; Capt. G. W. Furlong, 1st Batn. 25th Foot; Major J. G. Coppinger, 33rd Foot; Major G. H. Turner, 67th Foot; Capt. G. C. Fuller, 34th Foot; Capt. G. C. Irving, 9th Lancers; Capt. W. G. D. Russell, 99th Foot; Capt. C. R. Taaffe, 2nd Batn. 13th Foot; Capt. F. N. Woodall, 2nd Batn. 24th Foot; and Capt. Ward, 98th Foot.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The services of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. S. Leonard, now serving in Egypt, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of that country, with a view to his acting on the Staff of the Egyptian Gendarmerie.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The 7th Brig., South Irish Division, Royal Artillery (late Clare Militia) will be trained this year at Portsmouth or Gosport, commencing on May 5.

It is probable that the 3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regiment (late Dorset Militia) will train at Portsmouth this year, for the purpose of being brigaded with the Regular troops.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

7th Middlesex, London Scottish Rifles. The annual winter inspection and distribution of prizes were held at Westminster Hall on Saturday evening. Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B., on arriving with Lady Alison, proceeded to inspect the battalion, which was formed up in column in the hall; and subsequently Lieut.-Col. Lumsden, the commanding officer, in the course of his remarks, congratulated the corps on the fact of last year being the most prosperous in its history. They had attained the full *maximum* establishment of 804, and he had reason to believe that his application for an increase to 1,000 would soon be granted. The prizes were distributed by Lady Alison. At the close of the distribution, Sir Archibald Alison addressed the battalion. It afforded him the greatest pleasure, he said, to see there, in the capital of the British Empire, Scotland represented by a Volunteer battalion in such a state of discipline and efficiency as the London Scottish. Ever since its formation this battalion had maintained the same high character, and he trusted it would always retain it.

Until the 8th inst., when the report of the committee appointed at the meeting on the 7th ult. will be presented, nothing definite respecting the proposed Easter manœuvres will be known. The committee, which consists of 13 officers of metropolitan Volunteer corps, is now engaged in inquiries from the railway companies concerned whether they are willing to convey the Volunteers to the points suggested by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and, if so, upon what terms. An impression, however, prevails that there will this year be one more review on the large scale, and that the site will be either Brighton or Portsmouth.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 29, 1884.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. F. D. Lyon, from the 2nd Brigade, Southern Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice H. V. Higgins, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. L. Bates, from the 3rd Brigade, Northern Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice H. L. Pennell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. Mercer, from the 3rd Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice J. G. Woodley, resigned.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. A. P. Haig, from the 2nd Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice H. H. Vignoles, resigned.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. P. J. Browne, from the 3rd Brigade, Southern Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice F. L. Swan, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

5th Lancers—Lieut. M. B. Doyne, from the 3rd Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice P. V. Purcell, resigned.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. J. H. R. Cox, from the 4th Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. C. Page-Henderson, promoted.

14th Hussars—Lieut. G. H. Seymour, from the 3rd Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. H. Burn, promoted.

17th Lancers—Lieut. C. A. S. Warner, from the 3rd Batn. the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Lieut., vice T. A. Steele, promoted.

21st Hussars—Lieut. F. H. Eadon, from the 3rd Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. Knox, promoted.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. C. T. Holland, from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut., vice the Hon. G. R. C. O. Gore, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. S. B. Stotherd, from the 9th Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice C. M. Ducat, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. J. E. Waterfield, from the 1st Regt., Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice G. N. Caulfeild, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. G. P. Stewart, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. M. Matthew, placed on retired pay.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. O. Harris, from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice A. Blewitt, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieuts. E. B. Hawker, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., to be Lieut., vice J. E. Pierson, appointed Adjt.; C. W. Somerset, from the 4th Batn. the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice B. D. A. Donne, promoted; C. Finch, from the 5th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice J. C. Farrell, promoted; C. F. V. S. Venner, from the 4th Batn. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. J. Trafford, promoted; M. H. Burne, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. H. Burnett, resigned.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieuts. M. W. de la P. Beresford, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., vice F. Broadwood, promoted; R. R. Renton, from the 2nd Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice J. S. M. Hume, promoted.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. H. C. Godley, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice G. H. McC. O. Whieldon, promoted.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. P. H. Rogers, from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice L. E. Amedroz, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. J. E. D. Ward, from the 7th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., vice K. J. Mackenzie, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieuts. S. P. Rolt, from the 3rd Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. Griffiths, transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers; H. E. Eaton, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. J. Carter, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. S. S. Long, from the 5th Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice W. A. F. Burn, transferred to the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. W. D. Green, from the 3rd Batn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice F. V. Whittall, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. C. B. Collings, from the 4th Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut. on augmentation.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. L. A. Clutterbuck to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice J. I. Troup, placed upon temporary half-pay (Jan. 16).

INDIA OFFICE, January 29, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S.C. made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. C. J. Corfield, from the King's Own Borderers (dated Feb. 18, 1882, but to rank from Dec. 22, 1879); F. Campbell, from the South Lancashire Regt. (dated Sept. 18, 1882, but to rank from March 15, 1880); H. R. Brander, from the Leinster Regt. (dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 2, 1880); C. P. W. Pirie, from the Devonshire Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 8, 1880); R. M. Maxwell, from the Royal Irish Regt. (dated July 14, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 26, 1881); D. M. Thompson, from the Royal Irish Regt. (dated July 18, 1882, but to rank from May 23, 1881); M. A. Kerr, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated Dec. 10, 1881, but to rank from July 1, 1881); A. V. Hatch, from the Connaught Rangers (dated March 20, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); W. R. Little, from the Connaught Rangers (dated July 2, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); G. H. de L. Lacy, from the Leicestershire Regt. (dated July 28, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); H. F. Loch, from the Royal Irish Regt. (dated Aug. 25, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); W. A. Watson, from the Worcestershire Regt. (dated June 23, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); A. Hamilton, from the King's Own Borderers (dated July 6, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); K. Chesney, from the West Riding Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. E. L. Holloway, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry (dated April 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. D. J. O. Taylor, from the King's Own Borderers (dated May 25, 1880, but to rank from June 15, 1879); H. J. Forster, from the East Yorkshire Regt. (dated April 1, 1882, but to rank from Dec. 27, 1879).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 29, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

4th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. R. Davidson to be Capt.

6th Brigade, North Irish Division—Thomas Godfrey Binney, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. C. F. Marchant resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Norman Nevill Bedingfeld, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Percy Lees and Lea Jones.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Henry Leycester Croker, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Browning resigns his commission; the Hon. Ronald Henry Fulke Greville to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—Anthony Joseph Steele Dixon, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Daniel Baker, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Eric Streatfeild, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. W. F. M. Hewett to be Capt. The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—G. P. Tyrwhitt-Drake and the Hon. W. E. Cavendish.

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—George Henry Taylor-Whitehead, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. P. A. Butler resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—John Beresford Campbell, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. A. Philips resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. K. O'Hara, E. S. Wilbraham, and H. S. Walker.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (Leinster Regiment)—Andrew Charles Armstrong, late Lieut. 2nd Foot, to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 29, 1884.

Derbyshire—G. W. Henry, Lord Vernon, late Capt. 12th Lancers, to be Capt.

Middlesex—Horace Frederick Cox, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, January 29, 1883.

ARTILLERY.

6th Lancashire—Charles Wentworth Cumming, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex—George Albert Bonner, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. J. H. Hedley and Lieut. H. Hayes.

The Tynemouth—Lieut. C. A. Young resigns his commission.

1st Sussex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Reginald Richard Frederick Cavendish and George Sadler Wallis.

ENGINEER.

1st Lanarkshire—Alexander Moore, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex—Lieut. V. S. Woods to be Capt.

RIFLE.

3rd Cheshire—Lieut. L. Jones resigns his commission.

4th Cheshire—Capt. W. M. Prendergast, 1st Batn. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. W. B. Marling, Royal Irish Rifles, who has resigned his commission on retirement from the Army (Jan. 1).

1st Cinque Ports—Hon. Chaplain the Rev. J. Parkin, M.A., resigns his commission.

1st Derbyshire—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—F. S. Cooper and W. J. Hopkins.

1st Dorsetshire—Hugh Kingsmill Neville Thurston, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Elgin—Charles Grant Mackenzie, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. R. S. Chamberlain resigns his commission.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. M. Herapath and W. J. S. Whitty.

1st Haddington—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Millar and Robert Maxwell Main.

1st Hertfordshire—Ernest William Webster, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. C. N. Kidd to be Major; Lieut. E. Latter to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. J. B. Atkins resigns his commission.

1st Lanarkshire—Capt. W. Archibald resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. G. Morton and Lieut. W. Murgatroyd.

3rd Lanarkshire—Lieut. R. Maclaren, jun., to be Capt.; William Affleck, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Capt. J. W. Arthur resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. G. R. Fleming and Lieut. R. B. Thomson. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. A. Mitchell and W. J. Tillie.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Frank Watson, gent., to be Lieut.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Lieut. F. Burrow resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—The promotion of Major J. G. Williams to that rank, notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 2, 1883, is post-dated to Nov. 2, 1883.

2nd London—Lieut.-Col. C. B. Vickers resigns his commission; C. B. Vickers, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

2nd (South) Middlesex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Albert Edwin Faulkner, William Hubert Parker, and Frederick Tyerman.

3rd Middlesex—Samuel Dorman, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major T. H. Hill resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Monmouthshire—Major W. Jones resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. and Hon. Major W. H. Williams to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. Goss and W. D. Steel.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. J. Machen resigns his commission; J. Machen, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col., to be Hon. Col. of the battalion. Lieut. D. Baker resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. V. V. Wheeler to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Harry Collier, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. G. F. Lawton to be Capt.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date January 30, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, February 1, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give instructions for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Lieutenant-General the Honourable Leicester Smyth, C.B., Commander of her Majesty's Troops in South Africa, and at present administering the Government of the Cape of Good Hope during the absence of the Governor; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Walter de Winton, R.A., C.M.G., Military Secretary to the late Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Colonel Samuel Dunlop, R.A., Inspector of Police, Straits Settlements.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 1, 1884.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major F. M. Kenyon-Stow to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. R. Truman, appointed to the command of the 7th Dragoon Guards; Capt. and Brevet Major F. W. Hemming to be Major, vice F. M. Kenyon-Stow (both dated Dec. 19, 1883).

14th Hussars—Lieuts. A. J. English to be Capt., vice W. H. Burn, resigned; C. D. V. Tuthill, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (both dated Jan. 16).

21st Hussars—Major A. P. Loyd retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. A. Goddard to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. Lord A. C. Gordon-Lennox, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. E. M. S. Crabbe to be Capt., in succession to Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. A. Goddard (both dated Nov. 24, 1883); Lieut. J. Foster to be Capt., vice T. Wood, retired (Dec. 29, 1883).

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. W. L. Corry to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. F. C. Manningham-Buller, deceased; Lieut. and Capt. L. D. Mackinnon to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice the Hon. H. W. L. Corry (both dated Jan. 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt. H. B. Sutherland is placed on retired pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. E. J. Grant, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Serjt.-Major John Clisham, from the School of Gymnastics, to be Qrmr., vice R. Browne, posted to the 3rd Batn.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. D. Geddes, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Jan. 29).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. J. Reeves has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Jan. 26).

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. C. E. Orman to be Capt., vice E. Nash, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major R. S. Green retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale has been appointed to command a batn.; Major and Col. H. G. Moore, V.C., C.B., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. E. H. D. Macpherson, placed on half-pay; Capt. O. C. Hannay to be Major, vice Col. H. G. Moore, V.C., C.B. (all three dated Jan. 1); Capt. E. W. D. Croker retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. Frankland, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Jan. 29).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. A. Smith, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Jan. 29).

STAFF.

Capt. J. A. Coxhead, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica (Dec. 22, 1883).

The following appointments have been made on the Staff of the Army serving in Egypt (dated June 16, 1883):—Capt. G. C. P. Williams-Freeman, the Royal Sussex Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. (as Assist.-Provost-Marshal); Lieut. J. G. Maxwell, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be a Staff Capt. for Military Police duties, and to have the local and temporary rank of Capt. in the Army whilst so employed.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. G. Kirkwood, Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class (Dec. 3, 1883).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—J. P. Lawrie (Jan. 27); J. E. Kitson, H. C. Dawson (both dated Jan. 28); and T. Aked (Jan. 30).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major C. E. Wikeley is granted retired pay; Surg. C. Reid, M.B., has been removed from the Army in consequence of ill-health (Jan. 21).

MEMORANDA.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Fitzroy, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Col. (Jan. 30).

Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. Phibbs, late Capt. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Jan. 9).

Capt. E. J. Grant, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List, subject to the limitations of Article 87 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The resignation of his commission by Lieut. G. H. Prichard, half-pay, bears date Dec. 17, 1883, and not Jan. 16, 1884, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 15.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. R. Wardlaw, C.B., Col. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, placed on the Retired List on Jan. 13:—Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., Col. 1st Batn. the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Gen.; Major-Gen. H. D'O. Torrens, C.B., commanding Cork District, to be Lieut.-Gen. (both dated Jan. 13).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. G. R. Tofft, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (Feb. 16, 1882).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. M. Bourke, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. on retirement (Nov. 1, 1883).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 2, and the current year must be understood.)

London Amusements.

With this week, the English Opera Company terminate their short season at COVENT GARDEN. Their latest revival has been Balfe's opera of "Satanella," originally brought out at this theatre, Dec. 20, 1858, when Mr. William Harrison and Miss Louisa Pyne were the lessees. The cast on this occasion included, besides the managers, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Mr. Weiss, Mr. George Honey, Mr. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri. Balfe's flowing melodies, "The Glorious Vintage of Champagne" and "The Power of Love," have still a hold upon the public ear, as attested by the enthusiastic encores demanded, though the opera has not been heard in London for 15 years. Madame Rose Hersee, who now assumes the part of Satanella, sings the music most effectively. Miss Emily Parkinson was Lelia, Miss Helen Armstrong, Stella, and Mr. J. W. Turner, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. Charles Lyall represented Count Rupert, Braccacio, and Karl. "Faust" and "The Lily of Killarney" have been the other operas of the week.

Miss Mary Anderson, at the LYCEUM, has appeared as Clarice, the actress, in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy," a powerful one-act drama, which provides the representative of the heroine with a rare opportunity of histrionic display. Since the first night, when nervousness marred her efforts, Miss Mary Anderson has greatly improved, and very impressive is her embodiment of the stage beauty who lures her persecuting admirer into a position which enables her husband to slay him in a duel. The strong situation, where the real emotions of the actress are mistaken for simulated grief and frenzy, would alone recommend this cleverly-constructed little piece to public favour. Miss Anderson is adequately supported by Mr. Barnes, as the libertine Duke d'Orleans, in whose Regency the action is supposed to take place, and by Mr. George Alexander, who plays the difficult part of the avenging husband.

Mr. Burnand's three-act burlesque drama of "Camaralzaman," originally intended to be the Christmas novelty, has been this week added to the GAIETY play-bill. Mr. Edward Terry and Miss E. Farren represent the prominent characters, and the piece has the advantage of calling into requisition the whole of the company. A burlesque of the same Arabian Nights' story, written by Mr. H. J. Byron, was produced at the Vaudeville in November, 1871, when Mr. Thomas Thorne was the Prince, Mr. David James the bad Djinn, and Miss Nelly Power the Princess Badowra.

A new American play, by Mr. Brander Matthews, is in rehearsal at the COURT.

At the ROYAL WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM military promenade concerts are now given, the programme being changed every evening.

The EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, will be closed in a fortnight, to allow of structural alterations, which are expected to be completed by Easter. In the meantime, Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke will give their ingenious illusory entertainment at Edinburgh.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** *ERRATUM.—By a printer's error, the word "Tories" appeared in lieu of the word "Times," in the leading article on General Gordon's Trials, in last week's number of the "Army and Navy Gazette," January 26, 1884.*

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra. For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 83.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

ON a very agreeable, if not very appropriate occasion, the Adjutant-General of the Forces delivered to an audience, collected for a very different purpose, what may be described as an enthusiastic and exulting defence of that Military administration which has been the source of so much uneasiness, invective, and criticism. It is not to be expected that those who are in what the leading paper calls "the outer circle" will accept without challenge the accuracy of the description of the Army given to the Artist Volunteers, who were assembled to present a testimonial of regard to Sir F. Leighton, the retiring Colonel to whom they owe so much, without protest, comment, and more or less successful dissection. But for the present, the Adjutant-General, with all the artillery of official reports on his side, is in occupation of the field; and it will be difficult to dislodge him,—not, indeed, that he is impregnable, that he is not open to many damaging attacks, but that for the present he stands in the eyes of the country as the responsible administrator, who vouches for the complete efficiency of the Army. He not only does so with very great assurance and confidence, but he proclaims to the people of England that the Army is not only better than the Army of the Crimea and the Army of Wellington, but that it is better than any Army in the world, whether it be that which fought at Sadowa or Custozza, at Sedan or Gravelotte. It is on the present situation the Adjutant-General takes his stand, and from it he has opened a heavy fire of statistics on Sir Lintorn Simmons, M.P., in support of the skirmishers under the "old General," and the young leader of the light troops of the *Times*, which he had sent forward to clear the ground in front. On one point, Lord Wolseley made an admission which it was quite a relief to come across, in the midst of so many flowery adjectives. He admitted that the Army was short — in other words, that we wanted more men—although 33,000 recruits had come into the ranks within the year; and it was hinted that such increasing liabilities as the occupation of Egypt and the growing demands for troops in other places were the causes of the shortness which short service is especially intended to rectify, both in the First Line and in the Reserve. But if we contrast our establishments in 1873 with those of 1883, we do not think that any justification of the statement can be discovered. Indeed, the reverse would seem to be the case. Our Military Establishments in the Colonies have been reduced. Now, we venture to affirm that no persons in the whole of the Empire will have read the remarks of the Adjutant-General with more profound surprise than the officers actually in command, now serving with her Majesty's Army, at home and abroad; and we do not think it at all impossible that the illustrious person who is chief of the staff to Lord Hartington, and who is popularly regarded in the Army as Commander-in-Chief, may have experienced something of the same feeling, mingled, perhaps, with a little amused astonishment. These persons, however, do not belong to the favoured few composing what the *Times* calls the "inner circle," of which it is easy to guess the centre, of which the *radii* may be counted on the fingers of one's hand, projecting into the various seats of power of departments in the Temple of War at Pall Mall, and they may be all out of the way of the truth. If, laying aside Artillery and Cavalry, we were to commence with the officers in command of the battalions of the Household Brigade, and, taking the Colonels in command at home seriatim, asked their opinions, it would be found, we venture to assert, with very few exceptions, that these officers, whether of the old school or the new, would say that the present condition of their respective battalions was not satisfactory, and that they could not look forward with any confidence to next year or the year after for an improvement. "But," says the Adjutant-General, "that sort of thing is always going on; it was so when I joined the service; it was so in the Crimea." And the *Times* backs him up, and exclaims, "Why, even Wellington abused the soldiers who fought at Waterloo!" It is well known that the optimist views of Lord Wolseley are not entertained by many Generals and Colonels and Staff Officers now in the different commands throughout the United Kingdom and abroad; but it may be that all their fears and head-shakings are the results of inveterate prejudice, old-fogeyism, and of that tendency, in a conservative body like the Army, to revert to the past for standards of excellence, and to regard all change with distrust. Nevertheless, it would seem to us to be rather a dangerous principle to lay down that the warnings of experienced men should be rejected, because one sanguine and experienced man pooh-poohed them. In such a state of things, it seems to us absolutely necessary to have an inquiry by unprejudiced persons into the actual condition of the Army at home. It need not be very tedious or costly. It may be replied, that there is no need for such an inquiry, as the Adjutant-General's Office has full statistics; but the "outer circle" are full of facts, too, and it is to solve the opposition between these two, and to give the country reasonable satisfaction, that an inquiry would be useful. Lord Wolseley not only vindicates short service from all that has been said against it, but he will not admit that the recent changes which have operated favourably on the efficiency of the Army have not been in the direction of long service; and carrying the war into the enemy's country, he announces that any further changes which are likely to be made will be in the direction of short rather than long service. A demand for more money is shadowed forth, and it is pretty clear that if the country wishes to play on the short-service whistle, it will have to pay for it. The question is whether the piper gives value for the money.

It is strange that the scheme, on which the present Khedive set his heart some time ago, of restoring Darfour to a tributary, should not have attracted more attention here. As far back as March, 1883, the Khedive expressed to Dr. Russell, at Abdin, his desire to hand over the whole of the Soudan provinces to some Lieutenant-General or Governor, who would undertake to keep peace and order, and pay an annual tribute to Cairo; and it was even suggested that Tubeer Pasha, who had conquered Darfour, should be entrusted with the office; but, somehow or other, the plan fell to the ground, one objection being that the slave-trade would almost certainly be revived. Shakour, the ruler of Darfour, is, we are told, to give guarantees or make promises that the slave-trade shall be abolished; but unless force be placed at his disposal or employed from some external source to compel the observance of his vows, it will be strange, indeed, if Darfour does not become, what it was, a very active slave-market; and by a curious irony of fate, it will be held as a fact by the natives that England has directly established that very trade in slaves with the suppression of which her efforts and her name have been hitherto identified.

We understand it is probable the Volunteers will accept the view of the War Office with regard to the reviews on Easter Monday, though there are some recalcitrants; and the elder leaders of the movement are by no means pleased with the active intervention of the authorities, of which the outward and visible sign was the presence of the General Commanding the Home District at their meeting.

Colonel H. J. Buchanan is indeed "a child of fortune" in being moved direct from Dover to Dublin without a day of that half-pay on which 56 colonels, with somewhat similar services to himself, are now languishing.

The Ministry, it seems, has declined to accept the responsibility of and finding the money necessary to give effect to the recommendations of Lord Carnarvon's Royal Commission on the fortification of our principal coaling stations abroad, such as Hong Kong, Trincomalee, and Singapore. These ports will therefore continue defenceless, either to paralyse the operations of our Navy in the event of our being involved in a maritime war, or to afford safe refuges and coal supplies for an enemy's fleet.

We understand that in consequence of the number of vacancies among subalterns of the Line, an increased entry into Sandhurst may be looked for at the next two examinations.

A new edition of the Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia has recently been published, with the approval of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council. It embraces a wide range of subjects, and forms a useful compendium of necessary information for all who are brought under the operations of the provisions of the Militia law. Although no radical changes appear to have been made in the system at present existing in the Dominion, many details have been added which will increase the efficiency of the service. Under the heads of military instruction, it provides that candidates for commissions and certificates will be required to qualify by a course of study at one of the military schools. Certificates will be issued for "long," "short," and "special" courses. The two former will comprise two grades each,—A and B, for officers and non-commissioned officers respectively,—each grade consisting of two classes. The "special" course is restricted to officers, and will be divided into two classes. Where old certificates are held by officers, they will be recognised, but in cases of promotion the new regulations must be complied with. It is not intended that the above regulations should apply to Manitoba, as there is at present no military school established in that province.

There has been some commotion in the Khyber. Abdulla Mir Most, an influential Khyber headman, was shot in a blood feud. He was long our chief enemy in those parts, but since 1879 has been a steady friend in return for a subsidy given to his tribe, the Kuki Kheyls, for keeping the pass open. A newsletter from Cabul in a Lahore paper mentions that the Ameer is repairing the Shere Ali's breechloading cannon factory, which has been in ruins since the war.

In order to make up the establishment of the Royal Engineers, a larger number of commissions than usual are, likely to be offered to Cadets passing out of the Royal Military Academy next term.

We understand that the Home Government, while willing to considerably reduce the garrison of Ceylon, decline to make a reduction in the charge per head.

The officers of the Army are to be congratulated on the tribute paid to their excellence in the speech delivered by the Adjutant-General of the Forces this day week. They have, as a body, made an extraordinary advance, it would seem, in a comparatively short period. Certainly, Lord Wolseley has made a complete apology for the words attributed to Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley not so very long ago. It is pleasant to know that the praise is, on the whole, well deserved, quite as much so, as the censure implied formerly, was unjust. Whatever defects may be found henceforth in the working of the system, it will not lie in the mouths of its authors to say that the blame is to be laid at the door of the officers of the Army who neglected their work, and who did not seek honestly and zealously to carry out their duties. The criticism applied to the course of examination at Sandhurst, and the new course generally, may be well justified, but it will not much affect the programme of the Dominies who have the matter in hand. And the authorities can plead, in justification of their concession to this tyranny, that there is no difficulty in finding officers to submit to it, and even to pass the ordeal successfully. The comparative values of subjects must always be a matter more or less indeterminate, and men will forward different judgments according to their own views. The main object of the examination is to secure efficiency and proficiency. The results were only to be judged of by experience.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major-General H. Rowlands to command the Bangalore Division of the Madras Army, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. Payn, whose term of appointment expires on April 21.

We have reason to believe that the suggestion in last week's paper that Sir Partick McDougall wrote the letter over the signature of "An Old General Officer," in the *Morning Post*, was not correct.

It is rather remarkable that the Government should allow Perim to become an important coaling station of a private company, and yet take no steps to fortify it. Such a policy would unquestionably result in the loss of the island in case of our becoming involved in a long maritime war. It surely is the height of folly to run such a risk.

The War Office has apparently abandoned all idea of raising the new Militia battalions, of which, under Lord Cardwell's scheme, there were to have been two for each territorial regiment. The new official *Army List* shows total blanks in the column formerly headed, "4th Battalion proposed to be raised." The King's Own Borderers have no Militia battalion attached. Other regiments have but one battalion. We commend these facts to those who continue to assert that the condition of the Army is eminently satisfactory.

The Australian and New Zealand Governments have applied, we understand, for the services of a number of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, for employment as instructors in submarine mining, in connection with the defence of the principal Colonial seaports, and the War Office has decided that the request shall be granted. The pay for these non-commissioned officers will, of course, be provided from Colonial funds.

Thirty non-commissioned officers and men of the Submarine Mining Companies, Royal Engineers, are to proceed to India, for employment in connection with the coast defences of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The men will act as instructors to a corps of native submarine miners which is to be formed.

For reasons which may be appreciated by some of our readers, and which would be by all were they acquainted with the facts, we have not thought it expedient to notice at length, in any critical fashion, a pamphlet entitled, "Our Military Position: a Note of Warning," by Captain C. W. White, which has rapidly reached its fourth edition. But the merits of the work may be judged of by the fact that it has run through three editions in a very short time, chiefly amongst soldiers, and that it has secured for the author an expression of the approbation of many of the most eminent military authorities in the country not belonging to the "inner circle," but including Field-Marshals and General Officers, as well as officers now actually in command at home. The inferences which the author draws are based upon some very cogent reasoning, and on very hard facts, the general result being to support the contention that recent attempts to reorganise have not produced an army for home defence or foreign service on which the country can rely with confidence.

The War Office, with the view to encourage rifle practice among the troops, intend to attach a rifle gallery in connection with the canteens at each of the principal military stations, fitted with Morris's shooting apparatus, which will afford the troops frequent opportunities of rifle practice. The Royal Engineer Department will select the sites for the proposed galleries.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, January 25, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer James Butchart has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (January 23, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, January 30, 1884.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Major Herbert Everitt retires upon retired pay (Jan. 26).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major William Henry Vallack Tom retires upon retired pay (Jan. 26).

ADMIRALTY, January 31, 1884.

The following promotions have been made:—Inspector of Machinery Harry Williams to be Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet (Jan. 2); Chief Engineer James Henry Ferguson to be Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet (Jan. 2).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—H. J. Carr, to the Crocodile.

Lieutenants—James Gardner, to the Impregnable, vice Morris; Henry B. Warren, Lionel H. Morris, Arthur Dodgson, Cecil F. Thursby, and Horatio N. Dudding, to the Crocodile, commissioned; James W. Combe, to the Penelope, vice Davis; John H. S. Burder, additional, to the Superb, vice Wyatt; Herbert M. Wyatt, to the Cruiser, vice Burder; C. F. Thursby, to the Tyne, vice Large (appointment to Crocodile cancelled); T. G. S. Large, to the Crocodile; Frederick Hutchinson, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Dudding.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry S. Penn, to the Crocodile, commissioned.

Sub-Lieutenant—John H. E. Allen, to the Opal, vice Tyrwhitt.

Inspector of Machinery—James H. Fergusson, to the Victor Emanuel, additional, for Hong Kong Yard, vice Williams.

Fleet Surgeon—William B. Fletcher, to the Crocodile, commissioned; John T. Comerford, to the Malabar, vice Hanbury.

Chief Engineers—Lewis P. Lewis, to the Crocodile, commissioned; Robert Bacon, to the Victoria and Albert, vice Fergusson.

Surgeons—W. F. Spencer, M.D., to the Hibernia, vice Preston; B. C. E. F. Garner, to the Alexandra, vice Spencer.

Paymaster—John H. Hayward, to the Crocodile, on commissioning.

Assistant-Engineers—John E. Jenkins and William Snell, to the Crocodile, commissioned.

Engineers—Richard S. Hamm and Daniel Griffin to the Crocodile, commissioned; C. McK. Norris, to the Iris, vice Walton (for temporary service).

Assistant Paymasters—Samuel R. Warn, additional, to the Flora, for service at Ascension, vice Moore; Edward Lander, to the Cambridge, vice Warn.

Gunners—George Barrett, to the Pembroke, for the Dolphin; George T. Baker, to the Pembroke, for the Ready.

Boatswains—Michael Twohy, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Trout; James Ede, Robert Carrick, Harry Jennian, William L. Hackney, David Lewis, and John Roberts, to the Crocodile, commissioned; M. J. Taylor, to the Osborne, vice Richards.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Edward Ward, Coverack, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Polperro, vice J. Ward, removed to Porthillie.

Commissioned Boatmen—Charles Kinsman, to be chief boatman, Coverack, vice E. Ward, removed on promotion; William C. Alexander, St. Nicholas, to be chief boatman, East Swale, vice Jenkins, promoted.

Surgeons and Agents—Mr. Robert Laidlaw, at Elie, vice Kennedy; Mr. Colin McCallum, at Anstruther.

Achilles, Capt. Morant, has arrived at Gibraltar, where she will await the arrival of Capt. Buller, who has been appointed to the command of the vessel, and who proceeds to the Mediterranean in the Himalaya. The Achilles will also tranship the seamen and marine drafts taking passage in the trooper for the Channel Squadron.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, was at Malta up to Jan. 22, with the Inflexible, Superb, Temeraire, Monarch, Iris, Hecla, Falcon, Cruiser, Condor, Cockatrice, and Helicon. A correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, writing from Valetta on Jan. 22, says:—"For the last few days we have been in a state of excitement at the probability of a brush with our neighbours the French. The ships are being got ready with all despatch for any eventuality. The Temeraire arrived here last evening from Corfu, having done the distance—370 miles—in less than 30 hours, or at a speed of nearly 13 knots. She is one of the best, if not the best steamer on the station, and it is a pity that we have not more of the same class. The Monarch's defects, caused by striking on an unknown rock at the entrance to the harbour, are nearly completed, and she is expected to be undocked on Thursday next. The Superb will not be ready until the end of April, as her machinery was found to be in a very bad state, necessitating considerably more work than was at first contemplated. The Inflexible will be in hand for another month, but she can be got ready for sea in much less time if necessary. The Iris is undergoing repairs and alterations; the Carysfort has left for Naples to pick up Gen. Gordon and staff, and will probably take them to Suakim; and there is a rumour that the Helicon is to be held in readiness to take the Commander-in-Chief to Egypt—probably to the same place. The flagship and the Monarch are to be ready in a few days, and will probably go to Alexandria."

Canada, Capt. Durrant, was at Antigua on Jan. 4. A correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"Capt. Durrant returned to the ship on the 2nd inst. from a week's visit to Government House. Our mail also arrived, and I need scarcely say that it was exceedingly welcome, after being nearly a month without one. Jan. 3 was another great day. Our athletic sports came off in the dockyard; each event was capitally contested, and the sports were a decided success. The chief event was the 'Officers' Derby,' ridden on donkeys. Exceedingly amusing in itself, it was rendered additionally attractive by the fact that Prince George of Wales was among the competitors. All the 'jockeys' were attired in the most comical costumes, and the greatest merriment was occasioned amongst the spectators. Mr. W. G. E. Ruck-Keene, midshipman, was the winner of the 'Derby,' with Mr. W. C. Fincham, engineer, second, and Prince George third. A 100-yards flat race resulted in a dead heat between Lieuts. Abdy and Currey." The Canada left St. Kitt's with the squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell on Jan. 12, to visit St. John's and St. Lucia and other West India Islands.

Cruiser, Com. Darwin, left Malta for Corfu on Feb. 1.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth, with naval supernumeraries for the Channel Squadron and the West Indian and North American stations. In addition to further blue-jackets, she embarked a number of military details. She also embarked Capt. Buller, C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the Achilles, and left on Thursday for the Mediterranean.

Humber, Com. Hawkins, arrived at Zanzibar on Jan. 27.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, left Bombay for England on Jan. 27.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the remainder of the Channel Squadron in company, was at Palmas Bay, Sardinia, on Jan. 30.

Monarch, Capt. Bedford, would leave Malta for Syracuse on Feb. 2.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at St. Kitt's on Jan. 11. The Foam was at Port-au-Prince on Jan. 2, and ordered to return to Port Royal. The Mallard was at Port Royal on Jan. 9, and was preparing for sea. The Northampton, with the squadron in company, was at Barbadoes on Jan. 31.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Aden, homeward bound, on Jan. 29.

Serapis, Capt. Douglas, left Suez on Jan. 27 for Bombay.

Sphinx, Com. Crauford Caffin, was at Trinkabat on Jan. 30, when she returned the fire of the rebels surrounding that port, and completely silenced it.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Callao on Dec. 23, with the Satellite, Mutine, and Kingfisher; would leave Callao on Dec. 31 for annual cruise, proceeding south to Pisco, Arica, Iquique, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso. The arrival of the Squadron at Arica on Jan. 17 has since been reported. The Constance was at Callao, and would accompany the Squadron to Arica, and proceed thence to Honolulu and Vancouver. The Sappho was at Callao, and would accompany Squadron to Arica, and then return to Callao. The Heroine was at Vancouver as senior officer's ship, and will meet the Constance at Honolulu at the end of February, and then come on to Callao. The Sylvia was at Sandy Point on Nov. 18, surveying in the Straits of Magellan. The correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Callao, on Dec. 24, says:—"The Swiftsure and Sappho arrived at Panama on Nov. 19, the Swiftsure anchoring at Taboga, and the Sappho at Panama. Coaling was commenced on board the flagship next day, but in consequence of a strike among the labourers great delay was caused in this work, and a week was occupied in getting 120 tons on board. The coals were inferior in quality, and at the week's end it was determined not to ship any more, there being sufficient on board to take the ship to Callao. The divers have been actively employed in surveying and recoppering the ship's bottom. About one-third of the copper was found in a very bad state, and some specimens of it have been forwarded to the Admiralty. Upwards of a thousand sheets of copper will be needed to replace those which have to be removed, and as under the most favourable circumstances the divers cannot fix more than six or eight sheets a day, it will be seen that their task is one requiring the exercise of great patience. Corrosive action has set in on the sheets of copper which were put on at Esquimault, and the experiment is being tried, under the direction of Mr. Spalding, engineer of the ship, of placing zinc slabs on the copper, in order, if possible, to stop the corrosive action. The Swiftsure left the Island of Taboga on Dec. 3, and proceeded to Panama. On loosening sails on our arrival at Panama, an able seaman named Arthur Joliffe nearly lost his life. While lying out on the foretopsailyard he fell, striking the topmast studsail-boom in his fall, and then tumbled headlong into the sea. He was picked up partially stunned, but beyond a few bruises and a severe shaking he escaped unhurt. On Dec. 4, the Haytian arrived at Colon with the ship's company of the Liffey and our new gunnery lieutenant. They were transferred across the isthmus, and joined the ship on the same evening. On the 7th the Wye also arrived at Colon with ninety supernumeraries for us, and packages. The flagship left Panama for Callao on Dec. 9, leaving the Sappho behind to pick up stray packages, and so forth. Strong head-winds were experienced during the trip, and the ship steamed the whole distance to Callao. This is the longest distance that has been run under steam at one time during the commission. We arrived here on Dec. 18, and found the Constance, Satellite, Mutine, and Kingfisher here, as well as two French gunboats and an American corvette. A disturbance occurred ashore on Dec. 13 between some men of the Constance, who were returning from leave, and a number of civilians. The Vigilantes interfered, something like a free-fight followed, and severe blows were struck. About 40 of the Blue-jackets were locked up, and on Capt. Doughty, of the Constance, going ashore to make inquiries into the matter he was also arrested and placed in durance vile. Matters, however, were shortly put right by the arrival of Capt. Theobald, of the Satellite, and all the men were released. So much excitement, however, continued to prevail on shore that it was deemed advisable to curtail the men's leave. The Sappho arrived here on the night of the 21st from Panama. The French flagship Montcalm arrived on the same day, 48 days from Tahiti, having experienced very heavy weather during her cruise.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verd on Jan. 26, and was to leave on the 27th for Gibraltar.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, has proceeded to sea from Plymouth, under sealed orders.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Palma, Majorca, Thursday, January 24.

The Channel Squadron is once more in Mediterranean waters, and we are being treated to ideal Mediterranean weather. When we left Gibraltar last Tuesday there was a strong easterly wind blowing, but soon after passing through the Straits it went down, and it has been beautifully fine ever since, with a clear sky, light winds, and a smooth sea. We got under weigh at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th, the Minotaur cast off from the Mole, and as soon as she had cleared the end of it, we formed astern of her in single column line ahead. It must have been a very pretty sight, as viewed by spectators on the Rock. After passing Europa Point we assumed our usual formation of columns of divisions line ahead. The Serapis overtook and passed us during the first watch. The next two days we had steam tactics and our usual evening drills, and on Friday we fired away the whole of this quarter's allowance of ammunition. We did not spread for practice, but formed single column line ahead, and, after dropping a line of targets, steamed up and down, firing at them as we passed. After firing, we remained stopped all the afternoon, as the Admiral did not want to get in till the next morning. We proceeded again at slow speed at 8 p.m., and arrived here a little after 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. As we approached the bay in columns of divisions line ahead, the divisions closed to 2¼ cables, and we came to in that formation. The Forward arrived just after us, with mails from Gibraltar; there was also an overland mail waiting for us. The communication between this place and England, *viâ* Barcelona, is very good; we got London daily papers only three days old. On Monday we manned and armed boats from the booms, and have since fired away the boats' guns' ammunition, and exploded mines, &c., for the quarter. Our stay here, though short, has been enjoyable. The town is well built, and remarkably clean; there is a grand old cathedral, and several churches which are well worth a visit, besides a number of other fine old buildings, and there are several places of interest a little way out in the country to which excursions can be made. There is a good club, which the members very kindly invited us to make use of. The opera is good, and performances have been given every evening, "Fra Diavolo," "Lucia," and "Dinorah" being the operas produced. The prima donna is an American lady named Miss Ella Russell, and she appears to be a great favourite, judging from the enthusiastic way she was received on Monday night, when she had a benefit. A great many officers of the Squadron have attended the opera every night; both the Admirals were there last night, when "Dinorah" was given. A band composed of a selection of men from the different ships played in the Almaida on Tuesday afternoon. There was a great gathering of promenaders out to listen, and they seemed to appreciate it highly. Special and privilege leave has been given as usual, and general leave till sunset. We leave for Palmas Bay, Sardinia, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Admiral made a signal the other day that, if there was no alteration in the programme of movements already published, the Squadron regatta would take place at Terranova. The following programme and postal arrangements will be of service to those having friends on board the Channel Squadron:—

Place.	No. of Days' Post from Plymouth.	Latest Posting Date in Plymouth.
Cagliari	4½	February 6
Terra Nova	4	February 16
Port Mahon	4	March 2
Gibraltar	5	March 19
Madeira	5	March 26
Lisbon	4	April 14
Gibraltar	5	—

"THE GENERALS' LIST, ROYAL MARINES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In connection with your paragraph announcing changes to be made in the Generals' List of the Royal Marines, may I ask what are the "proposed changes"? No one that I have met seems to know, though expectations are raised. A few who may benefit are probably in the secret, but the corps at large is ignorant of the intentions of the few who seem to sway the destinies of the corps. If you could throw any light upon the proceedings in dark places, for the information of the corps in general, you would confer a benefit on the service.—I am, &c.,

CALPE.

Thomas Laffey, bandsman, George W. Howard, barber, James Richards, ship's corporal, 1st class, Duke of Wellington; John Courtnell, gunner's mate, Excellent; Henry S. Andrews, bandsman, Edward Perkins, private, R.M.L.I., Thomas John Willis, signalman, Royal Adelaide; Henry C. Keightley, naval schoolmaster, Frederick Angel, gunner's mate, Impregnable; Charles Carter, acting serjeant, Valiant; Richard Attrill, chief engineer, R.A., Alexandra; John Armstrong, serjeant, R.M.A., Hibernia; John Thomas Tozer, gunner's mate, Monarch, Charles Gear, sailmaker's mate, Condor; Henry Poynter, sailmaker, Briton; Thomas Tozer, acting chief boatswain's mate, Victor Emanuel; Bernard Burke, chief boatman in charge, Alfred Waterman, Frederick Bishop, Thomas W. J. Johns, Thomas Gill, boatmen, and George W. Haggis, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

South Africa, a Sketch-book, by James Stanley Little, 2 vols. (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)—Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1884 (Whittaker and Co.)—The Service Advertiser, January (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Book of the Sword, by Captain R. F. Burton (Chatto and Windus).—Magazines for February: Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Voyages of Discovery in the Antarctic and Arctic Seas, by Deputy-Inspector-General R. McCormick, R.N., F.R.C.S., 2 vols., (Sampson Low and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

GLENALMOND.—The list is not yet published.
TOWER.—Your information is correct.
WARRINGTON.—Both took part.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances.

The Phaeton went out to Spithead on Tuesday morning, for a preliminary trial of her machinery, under the officers of the Steam Reserve. She also tried her turning-power. She made her official six-hours' full-power trial on Thursday.

An order has been received at Devonport Dockyard, to the effect that the Tamar, troopship, is to be ready for sea in October.

Preparations are being made at Sheerness Dockyard for the dismantling and paying-off of the following ships, on their arrival from foreign service:—The Comus, screw corvette, Capt. James East, from the Pacific station; the Rambler, composite gun-vessel, from the South-East Coast of America; and the Kestrel, composite gun-vessel, from the China station. The Comus, Rambler, and Kestrel will afterwards be placed in the Medway Steam Reserve.

DEATH.

DOBREE.—On January 25, Commissary-General John Saumarez Dobree, of the Elms, Guernsey, aged 92.

Advertisements.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, WEDNESDAY, February 6. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain R. F. JOHNSON, R.A., &c., on "Night Attacks," Part II.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 8. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain C. O. BROWNE, late R.A., Lecturer on Armour-Plates, Department of Artillery Studies, Woolwich, on "The Present Position of the Armour Question, with a Summary of the Principal Recent Plate Experiments." To be followed by Discussions.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ALL DAY of PRAYER.—All who wish to see the Laws of 1866 and 1869 about Women REPEALED during this SESSION are invited to JOIN in PRAYER in LOWER EXETER HALL, TUESDAY, February 5, from 10 to 6.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING in EXETER HALL, WEDNESDAY, February 6, at 8 o'clock. The Right Hon. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P., hopes to PRESIDE, supported by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bedford; Rev. Sir J. Philipps, Bart; Dr. Cameron, M.P.; Mr. W. Fowler, M.P.; Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P.; Canon Butler, of Winchester; Canon Rawlinson, of Canterbury; Rev. T. R. Musselwhite, Rural Dean of Colchester; Rev. H. R. Baker, of Woolwich; Rev. C. A. Berry, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; Professor Stuart, Cambridge; &c.

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For revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,

By Command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.
Admiralty, S.W., January 10, 1884.

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Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

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From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—
1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

CLARET.

Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem ...	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly ...	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet	...	...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray			...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S OWN BRANDS.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto ...		78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle ...	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala ...			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan...			18	20

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At the last Sandhurst Examination, held in December, 1883, FIFTEEN Candidates passed from

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S ESTABLISHMENT,

viz.: Twelve into Sandhurst, one into the Marine Infantry as Marine Cadet, and two made their marks as Militia officers. In July, 1883, THIRTEEN were successful.

At the Sandhurst Preliminary Examinations, held in 1883, TWENTY-THREE out of TWENTY-FIVE sent up from the Manor House were successful.

The following is a complete biennial list of the Names of Mr. Wolffram's Pupils who passed into Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Sandhurst Preliminary in the years 1882 and 1883.

N.B.—This list does not include the names of those who passed the Militia Literary and Militia Competitive Examinations. A separate list of the latter appears below.

1883.	Name.	Cadetship.	Marks.
Dec.	Newbury, B. A.	Sandhurst	5884
Dec.	Prowse, G. W. T.	Sandhurst	5332
Dec.	Hickie, W. B.	Sandhurst	5006
Dec.	Chichester, A. G. V.	Sandhurst	4999
Dec.	Williams, A. H.	Sandhurst	4836
Dec.	Greenfield, H.	Sandhurst	4658
Dec.	Cotton, C. L.	Sandhurst	4645
Dec.	Forbes, Hon. W. R.	Sandhurst	4433
Dec.	Anley, H. A.	Sandhurst	4382
Dec.	Wallace, W. B.	Sandhurst	4352
Dec.	Oswald, J. H.	Queen's India...	2094
Dec.	Richardson, H. L.	Queen's India...	1896
Dec.	Connolly, A. M.	Queen's Marine	1858
July	Walker, H. S.	Sandhurst	5682
July	Walsh, H. H. A.	Sandhurst	5507
July	McConaghey, A.	Sandhurst	5389
July	Pratt, E. St. G.	Sandhurst	5364
July	Reid, J. W.	Woolwich	5082
July	Barrow, G. de S.	Sandhurst	4935
July	Lamb, G.	Woolwich	4861
July	Clowes, H.	Sandhurst	4858
July	Audain, G. M.	Sandhurst	4721
July	Price-Davies, S. D.	Woolwich	4701
July	Cross, A. G.	Sandhurst	4573
July	Chichester, A. A.	Queen's India...	4118
1882.			
Dec.	Hardy, W. K.	Woolwich	7350
Dec.	Swinburne, A.	Sandhurst	6480
Dec.	Dickinson, T. M.	Woolwich	6160
Dec.	Watson, E. Y.	Sandhurst	5983
Dec.	Harrison, G. H.	Woolwich	5868
Dec.	Thruston, A. B.	Sandhurst	5621
Dec.	Galbraith, G. H. L.	Sandhurst	5354
Dec.	Brooks, L. A.	Sandhurst	5281
Dec.	Hovell, H. de B.	Sandhurst	5235
Dec.	Lillingston - Johnson	Sandhurst	4970
Dec.	Warland, W. N. M.	Marine Inf.	4655
Dec.	Burne, Knightly, O.	Queen's India...	1905
July	Speranza, W. S. J.	Woolwich	6834
July	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	Woolwich	6122
July	Nelson, T. M.	Sandhurst	6076
July	Norie, P. W. M.	Sandhurst	5404
July	Crichton, H. M.	Sandhurst	5401
July	Hawkes, L. H.	Sandhurst	5239
July	Knight, W. C.	Sandhurst	5232
July	Langdale, P.	Sandhurst	5133
July	Willmott, W. A.	Sandhurst	5048
July	Benett, H. V.	Sandhurst	5003
July	Bellamy, P. J.	Sandhurst	4952
July	Milne, A. H. R.	Sandhurst	4945
July	Fitzgerald, J. W.	Sandhurst	4920
July	Sutherland, J. C.	Sandhurst	4818
July	O'Leary, C. E.	Woolwich	4505

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THIRTY-FIVE Candidates out of FORTY-ONE sent up passed the above from the Manor House during the Years 1882 and 1883:—

1883.—Messrs. Bliss, Connolly, Price-Davies, Richardson, Shute, Carey, Chichester, Crane, Dun, Eastwood, Gibbon, Nicholl, Stewart, Arnold, Bell, Gadsden, Kennedy, Marshall, Moore, Scott, Simonds, Upton-Dormer, Wogan-Browne.

1882.—Messrs. Macnaghten, Galbraith, Maitland, Hovell, Curteis, Martyn, Bedingfeld, Brooks, Boisragon, Clowes, Prowse, Drummond.

The Manor House, Lee, S.E.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

The MILITARY COMPETITIVE CLASS for MILITIA OFFICERS is under the direction of Colonel JOHN L. NEEDHAM, R.M.A., P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification and Instructor in Tactics and Military Topography at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. At the last Military Competitive Examination for Militia Officers, held in September, 1883, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT sent up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

Alphabetical List of the THIRTY-THREE Militia Officers who passed from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment direct into the Line during the previous four years, out of FORTY-FIVE sent up for Examination:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
„ Sir H. Bellew, Bt.
„ A. G. Cartwright.
„ G. R. Cavaye.
„ P. K. Coke.
„ R. P. Colomb.
„ R. G. Couper.
„ L. Croasdaile.
„ H. L. Custance.
„ T. O. de Crespigny
„ D. J. Dickson.
„ F. W. Eagar.
„ H. J. Elphinstone.
„ W. Flood.
„ M. A. Foster.
„ W. J. Gould.
„ S. C. Gough.
Lieut. H. Graham.
„ H. P. Holland.
„ A. E. Jenkins.
„ P. Lees.
„ E. E. Manson.
„ G. Marsh.
„ A. P. Murray.
„ H. P. O'Neil.
„ T. D. Pilcher.
„ G. W. Savile.
„ H. K. Stewart.
„ H. Swann.
„ T. O. Travers.
„ F. O. Vane.
„ E. Wheeler.
„ F. Whitehead.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST. Midsummer, ELEVEN—viz., FIRST, 5th, 6th, 8th (University), 8th ordinary, 78th, 98th, 108th, 110th, and one Indian Cadet. December, FIFTEEN—viz., SECOND, 7th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 77th, 86th, 108th, Infantry. 6th and 13th Cavalry. 5th, West Indian. 11th, University. 6th, Queen's Cadet and two Hon. Cadets.

WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. Thirty-five Commissions obtained by Pupils. Places—FIRST, 4th (twice), 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th (twice), 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 40th, 42nd, 46th, 49th, 60th, 63rd, 64th, 66th, 72nd, 76th, 88th, 95th, and three other Cavalry commissions.

MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

WOOLWICH and SANDHURST.

At the Examination held in December for Entrance to the above, FOURTEEN Pupils were sent up by Mr. NORTHCOTT, of whom TEN were Successful:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Cadetships.	Marks.
40	Frederick Potts	Woolwich	4382
5	Edward W. D. Baird	Cavalry	4807
6	Henry Nugent Head	Univ'rsity	5331
8	E. S. Douglas-Pennant	Cavalry	4434
8	Alfred R. Ditmas	Queen's Ind.	1992
35	Herbert F. Woodgate	Infantry	5177
39	W. R. L. Goldie-Scot	Infantry	5121
47	Hugh N. Waymouth	Infantry	4911
53	Rowan H. Lee-Warner	Infantry	4767
—	F. C. Logan Logan	Militia	1444

Of these, five passed their first trial, five gained 1,500, 1,300, 1,200, 1,000, 500 marks respectively, with two or three months' preparation; each of them having previously failed twice elsewhere.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, W.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE
EXAMINATION.

At the late Examination held on September 19 and 20, Major DE THOREN and Major MORGAN have fully maintained their former good repute for passing candidates. They sent up three and passed two,—

Mr. H. G. Morgan,
Mr. W. S. Carey.

At this establishment the classes are small, and the pupils receive a great deal of individual attention, which enables them the easier to grasp the subject.

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Major MORGAN has passed the Staff College, and is the author of "Summary of Law" and "Summary of Tactics."

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Successes, September to December, 1883.

Militia Further (Competitive) Examination. (September.)

R. H. Rawson 5th
H. Kirkpatrick 34th

Qualifying Examination for Militia Officers. (October.)

Vaughan Grimshawe | Viscount Clandeboye

SANDHURST COMPETITIVE, (November, December.)

S. H. Clegg .... 5063 marks
Douglas Haig, University Candidate... 4889 „

In these three Examinations all Pupils sent up passed.

The Terrace, Hampton Court.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, &c.—SANDHURST FURTHER, November and June, 1883. All sent up passed. A. Horsford Bingley, 36th, gaining 155 places and 1,353 marks between September 5 and November 24,—Subjects, Latin, English, French, Geology, Freehand; O. C. Sherwood, 3rd West Indian, gaining 2,285 marks,—first in Experimental Sciences, fifth in Geology, twelfth in Mathematics; C. B. Morgan, 4th West Indian; Evelyn H. Orlebar, 3rd Marine. In June and November, 1881, five passed out of six for the Sandhurst Further,—1st W.I., 2nd U.C., 1st H.Q.C., 38th, and 44th.

Pupils with 3,000 marks are taken for a fixed tuition fee, payable in case of success only. Of such, seven out of eight have passed on their first trial.

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At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-EIGHT COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The results of the last WOOLWICH and SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to SEVENTY-SEVEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by two Officers who for several years past have been engaged with distinguished success in this special work.

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A Large Staff of Experienced Tutors, all resident, assist in preparing for the Qualifying Examinations, and for the Sandhurst and Woolwich Competitions.

References to parents of pupils successful at all Examinations, INCLUDING SANDHURST and MILITIA COMPETITIVE in 1882 and 1883. All sent up for the last Militia Qualifying Examination passed.

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Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Com. W. M. Annesley	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service C. of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy	March 29, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	West Coast of Africa
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	N. America and W. I.
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Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Aug. 24, 1880—Devonport	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
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Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. F. Gunn	Re. Dec. 27, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. F. J. J. Elliot	Feb. 10, 1881—Sheerness	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Spt. 21, 1882—Portsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. A. Bolitho	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Eclipse	12	206	S. corvette	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Jan. 1, 1880—Sheerness	Paying off
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. P. K. Smythies	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. C. S. Cardale	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. T. B. H. Cochrane	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. May 1, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hammick	Re. May 9, 1882—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn.	April 15, 1880—Sheerness	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and W. I.
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A Montagu.	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Cpt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Price	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Re. June 15, 1880—Hong Kong	China
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Myrmidon	...	111	S. gunvessel	Com. Alfred Carpenter	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness	Red Sea (surveying service)
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa and C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Capt. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. A. C Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness	Ordered home
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	March 8, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. P. R. Sharpe (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. A. L. Douglas	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I., survey
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W.C. of Africa & C. of G. Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W. C. of Africa and C. of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. W. J. L. Wharton	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S. E. C. of America, survey
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Survg., Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. W. H. Cuming	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls.	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. T. P. W. Nesham	March 16, 1880—Devonport	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. A. W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO FEBRUARY 2.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C.	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Gosport, near Portsmouth
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, p.s.c.	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

SUPPLEMENT to the "ARMY and NAVY GAZETTE."] [FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

CORRECTED UP TO FEBRUARY 2.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Wood	*En route* home—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [*p.s.c.*	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Lt.-Col. S. Boulderson, *p.s.c.*	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	———	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Chelsea	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, *p.s.c.*	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Bombay—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lt.-Col. E. L. England, *p.s.c.*	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Poona—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Kuldunnah—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Aldershot—Clonmel	1882	Egypt—Malta	1883
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Cherat—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai — Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale — Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	———	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Malta—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, *p.s.c.*	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	———	Gibraltar—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. Straton	*En route* to India—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	———	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Burmah—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, *p.s.c.*	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, *p.s.c.*	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Warley — Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	Aden—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Newcastle-on-Tyne	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. B. S. Robinson	Belgaum—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Solon—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, *p.s.c.*	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	———	Dover—Naas	1662	Bombay—Bengal	1871
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		———	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt.-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Exeter
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Rawul Pindee
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Exeter
I — ... Canterbury
K — ... Dublin

A BRIGADE (*con.*)

L Battery.. Sealkote
M — ... Dublin
N — ... Coventry

B BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Kirkee

B BRIGADE (*con.*)

E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Aldershot
K — ... Umballa
L — ... Fermoy
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

DEPOT.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Ferozepore
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Benares
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Secunderabad
M — ... Nusseerabad
N — ... Hyderabad
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... Secunderabad
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Shorncliffe
U — ... Athlone
V — ... Chatham
W — ... Woolwich
X — ... Newcastle

2ND BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Kirkee
B -- ... Neemuch
C — ... Ahmednuggur

2ND BRIGADE (*con.*)

D Battery.. Kirkee
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Deesa
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Bristol
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Sheffield
L — ... Limerick
M — ... St. Thomas Mt.
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Hilsea
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Sheffield
R — ... Peshawur
S — ... Woolwich

3RD BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Ipswich
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Newcastle
H — ... Hilsea
I — ... Bangalore
J — ... Trowbridge

3RD BRIGADE (*con.*)

K Battery. Nowgong
L — ... Dinapore
M — ... Meerut
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad

4TH BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Meean Meer
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Athlone
L — ... Mooltan
M — ... Clonmel
N — ... Colchester
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Dover
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Khyra Gully
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Kalabagh
Depot ... Sunderland

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery Fort Grange
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Ferozepore
5th — Lahore
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Landguard Fort
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Baragully
9th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.

1st Battery Guernsey
2nd — Alderney
3rd — Dover
4th — Dover
5th — Jamaica
6th — Barbadoes
7th — Quetta

CINQUE PORTS DIVISION (*con.*)

8th Battery Bombay
9th — Khandalla
Depot ... Dover

No 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Aden
8th — Delhi
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Malta
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Campbellpore
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Devonport
5th — Gwalior
6th — Morar
7th — St. Helena
8th — Cape
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION.

1st Battery Malta
2nd — Murree Hills
3rd — Calcutta

SCOTTISH DIVISION (*con.*)

4th Battery Sheerness
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.

1st Battery Pembroke Dock
2nd — Ft. Hubberstone
3rd — South Hook
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery Sandown, I of W.
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Mhow
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Belfast

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery Mount Wise
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Devonport
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Jutogh
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—*En route* to Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th Company—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd — London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Meean Meer
4th — ... Rawul Pindee
5th — ... Meerut
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Sealkote
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Morar
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
18th — ... Nowshera
19th — ... Rawul Pindee

BENGAL ARMY—(*con.*)

1st Central I. Horse Gunah
2nd — — ... Agra
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Cawnpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Jhansi
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Lucknow
8th — — ... Rawul Pindee
9th — — ... Gorakhpore
10th — — ... Shillong and Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Delhi

BENGAL ARMY—(*con.*)

16th Bengal N. Infty. Fyzabad
17th — — ... Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Meean Meer
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Meean Meer
23rd — — ... Meean Meer
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Ferozepore
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Meerut
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar

BENGAL ARMY—(*con.*)

38th Bengal N. Infty. Peshawur
39th — — ... Morar
40th — — ... Barrackpore
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Rawul Pindee
1st Goorka Regt.... Meean Meer
2nd — — ... Meerut
3rd — — ... Meerut
4th — — ... Meean Meer
5th — — ... Rawul Pindee

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Dera Ismail Khan

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(*con.*)

No. 2 Mountain Bat. Kohat
— 3 — — Abbottabad
— 4 Hazara Mn — Edwardesabad
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Abbottabad
2nd — — ... Kohat
3rd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
1st Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi [Khan
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(*con.*)

2nd Punjab Infnt. Edwardesabad
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
5th — — ... Ditto
6th — — ... Kohat
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

MADRAS ARMY—(*con.*)

1st Madras N.I. ... Secunderabad
2nd — — ... Moulmein
3rd or Palamcottah Rangoon
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Setabuldee
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Berhampore & Sumbulpore
8th — — ... Saugor
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Rangoon
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Passage to Madras

MADRAS ARMY—(*con.*)

15th Madras N.I. Bangalore
16th — — ... Raipore
17th — — ... Vizianagram
19th — — ... Palaveram
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Kamptee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Vizagapatam
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Neemuch
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Deesa
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Quetta
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.... Mhow
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Quetta Dist.
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Ahmednuggur
5th — N.L.I. ... Deesa
7th — — ... Kurrachee, for Bombay
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

BOMBAY ARMY—(*con.*)

12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Quetta
14th — — ... Aden
16th — — ... Poona
17th — — ... Satara
19th — — ... Malegaon
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Poona
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry... Kurrachee
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry ... Dharwar
29th —or 2 Belooch Kurrachee
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Hyderabad

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*** *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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ON December 22 last we wrote as follows:—"In the present instance, matters are assuming such a serious aspect in Egypt that, try as it may, the Government cannot close its eyes to facts, but will be compelled, by the voice of reason, shortly to take vigorous action for the protection of British interests. It is all well and good for us to raise our hands, turn our heads and say, 'It is your affair.' We have voluntarily undertaken a responsibility, and we cannot now withdraw from our position. These things should have been thought of before the decision was arrived at to occupy Egypt. We took the decisive step, and we shall be obliged to abide by the consequences of our acts. Notwithstanding the War-Office contradiction, it is obvious that the Army of Occupation must be reinforced; in fact, nowhere is the necessity for an augmentation of the force at General Stephenson's command more fully recognised than within the walls of the War Office itself, where the utmost is being done to ascertain how many men we could spare, and in what space of time we could have them ready. In Ministerial circles, attempts are being made to underrate the difficulties which the disaster to Hicks Pasha's army has created. Every thinking soldier sees how hopeless the task is which Baker Pasha is undertaking. And yet, if the Egyptian forces meet with further reverses, there will be nothing for it but for the British Government to send out not a few battalions only, but something very like an army corps to Egypt. It is simply a case now of the stitch in time. The despatch of a few battalions to Cairo at this juncture would save endless trouble and expense hereafter, but with that blindness and perversity which on all occasions mark the actions of Liberal Cabinets, we are putting off the evil day, hoping that it may not come, or that if it comes, something will have turned up in the meantime to ease the way. Experience shows, however, that such a policy only leads to disappointment. The evil day is bound to come, and when it does, the difficulties of our task will be increased tenfold by vacillation and want of proper forethought. That reinforcements will have to be sent to Egypt, none but the blindest partisans of the Government would care to deny. Then surely the wisest plan would be for those in authority manfully to face the exigency, and push on their preparations, in case the emergency should suddenly arise; not to do as they, apparently, wish to do,—lead people to suppose that matters will right themselves, when it is only too evident that each day adds to the complexity of affairs. It may suit the purposes of a tottering Ministry to think that the dangers of the situation are exaggerated. It is, no doubt, a serious shock to the Cabinet to feel that all its calculations as to the forthcoming Budget stand a chance of being upset. Those responsible for the government of the country have, however, a duty to perform which is higher than any obligations of a Party character. This Egyptian fiasco is one of their own creation, and the only course open to them is to face the danger boldly." Our remarks may be read with interest now, seeing that our anticipations have, unfortunately, been so fully confirmed. No one can regret now more than the Members of the Cabinet do, that prompt measures were not adopted to uphold the honour of the British nation, when the news arrived of the fate of Hicks Pasha's Army.

THE Revised Regulations "respecting examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, and for first appointments therefrom to the Army," just issued with General Order 11 of 1884, though in the main differing but slightly from the Regulations previously in force, contain one or two alterations of an important and satisfactory nature. The chief alterations refer to the subjects of examination for admission to the College. As regards the "Preliminary Examination," we find that, until the autumn of 1885, there will be no alteration, but after that date an additional section will be added to the mathematical portion of the examination, viz., "Algebra, up to and including simple equations." And another alteration, or rather addition, to this part of the Regulations, is the acceptance, in lieu of the "Preliminary Examination," of the "First University Examination in Arts or in Engineering at the Royal University of Ireland," and the "Examination for a Degree, or the 'Preliminary Examination' of the Victoria University, Manchester," in addition to the University examinations previously allowable. As regards the "Further Examination," until the end of the year 1884 there will be no alteration whatever, but after that several alterations will come into force. In the first place, whereas it is now only compulsory on the candidates to take up two subjects, and permissible to take up four, out of a total of ten subjects named, and at the same time left entirely to the candidate to choose in which subjects he shall be examined, in 1885 it will be compulsory on each candidate to take up six subjects out of twelve named, and permissible to take up one more, if he chooses. Of the six subjects which must be taken up, three are absolutely compulsory, viz., English Composition, Free-hand Drawing, and Geometrical Drawing, for each of which the maximum number of marks is 500; and the remaining three subjects must be selected from the following four subjects, viz., Mathematics, Latin, French, and German, for each of which the maximum number of marks is 3,000. Consequently, it becomes absolutely compulsory to take up either French or German. One subject more will be admitted, and may be chosen from any of the subjects remaining after the compulsory six have been selected. One new subject only has been added to the list, viz., "Higher Mathematics, including analytical geometry, conic sections, differential calculus, statics, and dynamics," and this finds a place amongst the purely optional subjects. All the old subjects remain without alteration, with the exception of No. 2, which at present includes English Composition, English Literature, and English History. In the new list of subjects, this has been split up into two distinct subjects, viz., "English History" and "English Composition." For some unexplained reason, "English Literature" has been left out. But it may, perhaps, be only a clerical error, made in dividing up the compound subject No. 2 of the old list. Thus it will be seen that, with the single exception just named, nothing has been omitted from the new list which found a place in the old. On the other hand, one entirely new subject (higher mathematics) has been added. The range of one subject, English History, has been enlarged, and now consists of two portions, viz., "One paper general," and "One paper limited to a fixed period, of which notice will be given." The latter portion only of the subject was included in the old list of subjects. Again, the examination as a whole will, in the future, extend over a much larger area in each individual case. It is especially gratifying to find that, at least, one modern language (either French or German) will become compulsory, as this very point was advocated in our columns some time ago. There is only one more alteration in the "Regulations" which calls for special notice, and that is the addition of a new paragraph (32), which lays down distinctly the amount of contributions a cadet is likely to be called upon to pay, in addition to the regulated annual subscription. This is a piece of information which it is most desirable that parents should be in possession of, as it enables them to calculate pretty accurately what will be the total cost of maintaining their sons during the year's sojourn at the College. The paragraph referred to runs as follows:—"Each cadet, other than a Queen's or Indian Cadet, on first joining shall be required to pay, in addition to the regulated contribution, a sum of £25 to cover the expense of uniform, books, &c., and to bring with him the articles of clothing of which he will receive notice, and which must afterwards be kept up at his own expense. He shall also be required to pay the regulated contribution in advance, for each half-year of the time during which he remains under instruction; and a deposit of £5 on account for contingent expenses, which latter sum he shall be required to make up on returning to the Royal Military College after each vacation, to cover any expense that may be incurred on his account during the ensuing half-year."

WHEN "the shameful announcement" was made that the Wellington Statue was to be broken up and melted down, there was a feeling among the officers of the Army (whose "feelings" were not consulted naturally by a committee of taste) that the artistic demerits attributed to the work might very well be pardoned, in consideration of the interest the statue possessed as the outward and visible sign of the nation's gratitude, that had been accepted by the Duke himself as good enough for the purpose. They, therefore, sought about for means to save the statue from the melting-pot; and their feelings were so far put in the shape of action, that some officers put themselves in communication with the authorities to ascertain whether, if a subscription was got up in the service to buy it and place it on some appropriate site, the Government would allow them to purchase it for the value of the metal, as to which there were several conjectures very much under and very much over the mark. The answer was unfavourable. The authorities were bent, it was said, on absolute destruction and liquidation. We know how hot the controversy was, and the contention of opinions as to the position and fate of the statue, which meantime bided its time in its not very much decorated enclosure at Hyde Park Corner, and awaited what is called the expression of public opinion, very much as the Commendatore sat voiceless and motionless till he was asked to dinner by Don Giovanni. There were meetings of committees, and conversations, and discussions, and nothing was done, except that there was a change wrought in the melting mood of the powers that be, and it gradually came to be thought that the statue must be preserved, but that it should not be left at Hyde Park Corner; and that a new statue should be erected in honour of the hero, and to the greater credit of the metropolis. The Government, having been appealed to, named a sum which was considered sufficient to pay for the new statue, but they afterwards reduced the contribution to the sum of

£6,000, and the sculptor to whom it was resolved to entrust the execution made a demand which left a considerable balance to be provided for. It is due to the initiative of Field-Marshal the Prince of Wales (who was aided, we believe, by Mr. Mitford) that the proposal has taken the tangible form in which it has come before the public, that a subscription should be opened to carry out the original design of Mr. Burton, to surmount the arch at Hyde Park with a Chariot of Victory, and to erect in "Waterloo" Place, opposite Apsley House, an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Boehm, the eminent and admirable artist who has so long made England his home, and to whose chisel our homes and public edifices owe so many beautiful objects. The names of the committee include the members of the Royal Family, the aristocracy and gentry whose ancestors served under the Great Duke, and all the high Military Officers who have become associated with the recent triumphs of our arms. The old statue was discovered to be, in one respect, at all events, typical of the Duke. There was a lot of "iron" in it, and this metal was so incorporated with the bronze that it would have been tedious and costly to remove it, so that the statue could be melted; and if melted with the bronze, the metal would be spoiled. The result is that the statue is to be saved, and that it is to be moved in due course to Aldershot, but there are more difficulties in the way of this movement than might be imagined. The road by which the statue will be conveyed will be somewhat circuitous, in order to avoid weak bridges; but the removal has been reported to be practicable.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., has telegraphed to the Admiralty for reinforcements to enable him to hold Suakim against the rebels, and their Lordships have at once responded to the demand. The Admiralty have, however, been much disconcerted by this sudden call upon their already overstrained resources, as most of the ships forming the East Indies Squadron are in a very bad state and condition, and unable to proceed to Suakim until heavy repairs have been completed. At the same time, their Lordships have neither men nor ships at home that they can at once send on foreign service, except a brigade of Marines; and as Sir William Hewett is in want of reinforcements to form a Naval Brigade, their Lordships have to detain all time-expired men and paid-off crews now on their road home, and send them where neither honour nor profit can accrue to them, but where hard knocks will be plentiful. This is not the way in which to render service in the Navy popular, and is also a proof of the fact that to make war on the cheap, that is to say, to send an armed force to conquer another armed force, and maintain that so doing is not war, is the most expensive method a country can possibly adopt to vindicate her rights, from the fact that there having been no beginning, the end of the war is always far distant, as is the case now of Egypt.

The *Orontes*, having on board the relieved crews of the *Champion, Cleopatra, Flying Fish, Kestrel*, and *Zephyr*, has been stopped at Port Said on her homeward voyage, and ordered by the Admiralty to return at once to Suakim. The Marines are the only men of the relieved crews who have their arms with them, so that the seamen will be of little use until the arrival of the *Monarch* from Malta with spare arms and ammunition. The relieved crews number about 700 officers and men.

To command a Fleet is no easy task, not half as easy as to command a single ship, and when signalling to a fleet or squadron to perform a certain evolution, care should be taken that the ships having to obey the signal are within measurable distance of successfully performing the task allotted to them. The correspondent of a contemporary thus criticises the command of the Channel Squadron:—"At daylight on Sunday we sighted Sardinia ahead. At 9 o'clock the signal was made to form single column line ahead, the second division turning to starboard; as this necessitated their turning eight points, and the wind being only two to three points abaft the starboard beam, the result was that the *Agincourt* and *Northumberland* got rather into difficulties with their canvas. The second division, to start with, was some two cables too near the first division, and the *Sultan* some distance astern, so that the second division had a somewhat difficult task to perform in taking up their station astern of the *Sultan*. However, with the exception of 'a little hair being lost' by the bosses, nothing very untoward occurred,"—more apparently by good luck, than by any forethought or good management of the senior officer in command.

We understand that the new Naval Estimates will not be finally settled until as near the end of the financial year as possible, so as to enable the Admiralty to spend the last votes, and accordingly frame those for the coming financial year. The Naval Estimates for 1884-85, as at present framed, show but a very slight increase on those of the past year. The Admiralty are, however, doing all they possibly can to settle the various votes in such manner as to enable them to make some sort of display in the shipbuilding vote. The reorganisation of the Constructor's Staff has also given rise to no end of shuffling in the Controller's Department. Provision has been made for granting Lieutenants of more than eight years' standing an increase of pay of two shillings a day.

We have already drawn attention to the number of officers in the Navy qualified to act as Interpreters in Modern languages, as compared with those who have qualified in Oriental languages. On consulting the *Navy List* for January, 1884, we find the numbers to be "26" Modern and "58" Oriental. It is difficult to believe that so many qualify in Oriental in preference to a modern language, French, for example without some reason. Most Naval officers know sufficient French to be able to read books or otherwise amuse themselves, and there are many who, without being actually Interpreters, are quite capable of performing the duties of one, if ever called upon to do so; but, in order to pass the examination for Interpreter, they would have to devote the best part of a year to studying it, and as the accent cannot be obtained without the aid of a French master, or by a stay of a few months in France, officers ask whether it is worth the expense, considering their chance of being employed as Interpreters is when they are appointed to a Flag or senior officer's ship, and that chance is comparatively small. The pay of a Naval officer is not very large, and as a teacher charges at the rate of 3s. an hour, and even 5s., the encouragement to study is not great; for, when employed, the pay is only 2s. 6d. a day to first-class, and 1s. 6d. to second-class Interpreters; and to pass for the former, 75 per cent. of the total number of marks must be obtained. There is much more encouragement to study Oriental languages, for, in the first place, the lowest scale of pay is 50 rupees a month (the rupee varying from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d.), and the highest 200 rupees; the latter amount being only given to officers who have passed in Hindostanee, Persian, and Arabic; and on being appointed, 180 rupees are given to cover the expenses. No allowance is given on passing in a Modern language, when it is much more necessary, as few Oriental teachers are likely to claim remuneration at the rate of from 3s. to 5s. an hour. We think that were their Lordships to allow a small rate of pay, according to the class obtained, to each officer from the date of qualifying as Interpreter, or else give a certain sum to cover the expenses entailed in studying, more officers might be induced to spend their time in what would then be a profitable work, but which certainly is now unprofitable, putting aside the fact that time spent in acquiring knowledge must be well spent.

The trials of the sister-ships *Colossus* and *Edinburgh* have proved most satisfactory, high speeds having been attained by both ships, the former averaging over 16 and the latter over 17 knots. The *Rodney, Howe*, and *Collingwood* will be fitted with similar engines to those on board the *Edinburgh*. These armour-clads, together with the *Agamemnon* and *Ajax*, will, when completed and commissioned, form a most powerful squadron; but when will they be completed, and when commissioned? A correspondent writing from Portsmouth says:—"In the Dockyard here we are almost at a standstill, and everything, whether building, completing, or repairing, drags its weary length along in a most shamefully slow manner, owing to the paucity of men employed in comparison to the work in hand. There will be an awful awakening some day from this lethargic condition, or I am much mistaken."

A new phase in political pressure has been introduced during the past week, by a prayer meeting of ladies and gentlemen held in Exeter Hall, at which prayers were offered up by numerous individuals of both sexes for the entire repeal of the C. D. Acts. It is a question whether such a proceeding as this will in any way strengthen the hands of Mr. Stansfeld and his supporters, but it will be a pity if the voices of those who are carried away by impulse should prevail against the arguments of common-sense. Many of those who are advocating the repeal of the Acts on religious or moral grounds cannot be aware of the beneficial results of these Acts while in operation, and the fearful state of things that has already followed their temporary suspension. Those who live near garrison or seaport towns can testify both to the good and evil; and if the religious and moral grounds were such as honestly required the abolition of the Acts, it is not probable that high Church dignitaries and officers of rank in the Army and Navy, well known for their philanthropic principles and openly professed Christianity, would be among those who strongly and publicly urge the continuance of the Acts complained of by the screeching sisterhood and ignorant humanitarians.

Morice Bey (James Anderson Morice), who is reported among the missing in the late disaster to Baker Pasha's force before Trinkitat, was a retired officer of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. He joined the Corps as a Second Lieutenant in June, 1856; became First Lieutenant in May, 1859; a Second Captain in June, 1872; and retired, with the honorary rank of Major, in the following November. He shortly afterwards took service in Egypt with the rank of Bey, made self of much use during the Egyptian Campaign up to Tel-el-Kebir, and finally volunteered for the front, under Baker Pasha, as Paymaster-General to the Force.

An absurd rumour has lately made the round of the German Press to the effect that a French ship-of-war had crossed the line of the squadron which convoyed the Crown Prince to Spain, without saluting or observing any of the forms which are customary on such occasions. It was even reported that upon the representations of the German Government, the Captain of the French vessel in question had been dismissed the service, which is, of course, untrue. It now turns out that the whole affair has been grossly exaggerated. The French transport *Mytho*, two guns, bound to Tonquin with stores, encountered the German Squadron, consisting of the corvettes *Adalbert* and *Sofie*, and the despatch-boat *Loreley*, during a severe gale, which nearly proved fatal to the last-named vessel. As the German Squadron was proceeding in a very loose and straggling manner, the Captain of the *Mytho* did not feel justified in diverging from his course, and thus losing valuable time; neither was he compelled to fire a Royal salute, as such acts of courtesy are not expected of vessels which only mount two guns. Nevertheless, the *Mytho* communicated her name and destination to the German flagship, and proceeded on her course as in duty bound. Trumped-up reports of the above nature cannot be too severely criticised, especially when they are calculated to engender differences between nations which are ever willing to find fresh causes of hatred of each other.

The *Brummer*, an ironclad gunboat of a novel type, was lately launched for the German Navy from the yard of the Weser Company, near Bremen. This vessel, and another as yet on the stocks, were originally designed as sister-ships to the ironclads for coast defence of the *Wespe* class, of which eleven are now afloat; but as there appears to be some hitch about these vessels, the plans of the new craft were considerably altered. Whilst the *Wespe* is a vessel of 1,109 tons displacement, carrying a 12-in. gun in a barbette turret, protected by 8 in. of iron armour, the *Brummer* has a displacement of only 870 tons, and an $8\frac{1}{4}$-in. gun is substituted for the heavier armament. The thickness of the armour-plating remains the same, but Wilson's compound plates take the place of iron. An alteration has likewise been made in the construction of the hull, which, in the case of the last-named vessel, is built of steel. The *Brummer* will be supplied by the Weser Company with twin-screw engines of 1,500 indicated horse-power, which are calculated to propel her at a speed of 15 knots per hour. This also represents a considerable deviation from the original design, as the earlier vessels are provided with engines of only half that power, and consequently cannot steam at a higher rate than nine knots.

The Italian Government made some private experiments towards the close of last year with two 16-in. thick compound armour-plates, supplied by Messrs. Cammell and Co. and Messrs. Sir John Brown and Co., of Sheffield. The 100-ton gun failed to pierce either of these plates, the shot only penetrating the plate supplied by Messrs. Brown and Co. to the depth of eight inches. These firms have now to supply two 19-in. thick plates to the Italian Government, for further experiments.

The Stabilimento Technico of San Rocco, near Trieste, has received an order from the South American Republic of Uruguay to build a screw gunboat, to be named the *General Artiga*. The principal dimensions of this vessel, which appears to be the first regular ship-of-war possessed by Uruguay, are:—Length between the perpendiculars, 128 ft.; breadth of beam, 26 ft. 6 in.; draught of water, 10 ft.; and displacement, 270 tons. She will be fitted by her builders with compound, surface-condensing engines of 90 horse-power nominal, and is expected to realise a speed of 11 knots per hour. The *General Artiga* will carry an armament of two $4\frac{3}{4}$-in. Krupp guns, 30 calibres long.

The Danish Government have put off the armour-plate trials ordered for last month, to enable the Creuzot Works to complete and deliver their solid-steel plate. The Danes prefer everything that is French, and even send their officers to complete their education in the French service.

Considerable activity at present prevails at the Spezia Dockyard, where the powerful ironclad *Lepanto* is being armour-plated. Five hundred men have been engaged in this work for some time, but orders have just been received from the Minister of Marine to forward the operation with all possible despatch, and a thousand additional hands have consequently been put on. The work upon this vessel is being carried on night and day without intermission, yet it is not expected that she will be ready for sea before the autumn of 1886, although she has already been afloat for two years. It is reported that a new large dry dock is about to be commenced at Spezia, which is to be nearly 820 ft. in length, and which it is estimated will cost four million francs.

Officers of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines who intend to qualify as gunnery instructors have gained a point by the recent decision of the Admiralty, which allows them to do so on board the *Cambridge* at their own port, instead of going through the course on board the *Excellent*, as heretofore, which necessitated their removal to Portsmouth for a lengthened period.

Some months ago the Russian Admiralty took over the vessels of the Moscow cruiser fleet, the committee having expressed its inability to keep them up without a subsidy. Since then they have still been employed in commercial pursuits, but the deficit has grown instead of diminishing, and recognising the difficulty of combining trade and warlike pursuits, the Admiralty have now decided to withdraw the vessels from commerce, and to use them exclusively as transports. The fleet consists of four ex-merchant vessels, the *Russia*, *Petersburg*, *Nijni Novgorod*, and *Yaroslavl*, and a regularly constructed cruiser, the *Kostroma*, built at Toulon.

Contre-Admiral Freiherr Max v. d. Goltz, recently appointed "director" of the German Admiralty, is only 46 years of age. He entered in 1853, was gazetted sub-lieutenant in 1859, lieutenant in 1861, captain-lieutenant in 1865, and captain of a corvette in 1870. In 1874 he commanded the boys' training ship *Augusta* to the West Indian station, and received his promotion to a full captaincy (Kapitänzur See) in 1875.

We hear on good authority that the Russian Admiralty contemplate the amalgamation of the Caspian and Black Sea fleets under one command, namely, that of the Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea fleet. Some such measure as this was foreshadowed by the recent visit of the Minister of Marine to the Caspian, when, in making his way from Baku, the head-quarters, to Batoum, on the Black Sea, 36 hours' railway journey, the idea could not have failed to have struck him that it was easier to control the Caspian fleet from Nicolaeff or Sebastopol, distant three or four days from Baku, than from St. Petersburg, a distance of ten days to a fortnight. All the more reason existed for this from the circumstance that the Government contemplates replacing English coal in the Black Sea fleet by liquid fuel, the source of which supply is located at Baku. During his recent visit to the Caspian, Admiral Shestakoff was strongly impressed by the advantages of petroleum fuel—the use of which is universal in the Caspian steamers, locomotives, and refiners' furnaces—and within the next year or two we may expect to see it in general employ in the Black Sea, where it can be sold, at Batoum, for 26s. a ton, as compared with £3 demanded for English coal. In the simple furnace in vogue in the Caspian Sea, oil fuel goes almost as far as twice the amount of coal, while the more perfect hydrocarbon furnace of Mr. Robert Walker gives greater results than this, accompanied by a more regular diffusion of heat. If 26s. worth of petroleum fuel will do the work of £6 of coal, to say nothing of the saving in half the stowage and in the total absence of stoking, the incentive the Russian Admiralty have to dispense with English coal is obvious, and it is hardly possible that the latter can hold its own in the Black Sea.

The High Admiral of the Russian Fleet, the Grand Duke Alexis, has issued an order of the day vehemently censuring Admiral Pilkin, the head of the Torpedo Squadron, and a number of subordinate officers, for their negligence during a storm in the Gulf of Finland last September, whereby two torpedo-cutters, the *Gorlitza* and the *Korushka*, were swept from the deck of the frigate *Vladimir*, and lost.

We learn from Nicolaeff that rapid progress is being made with the new ironclad *Catharine the Second*, of the *Imperieuse* type. Upwards of 650 men are employed on the job, day and night, and the slip is illuminated by the electric light, to facilitate their operations. The vessel is under orders to be finished by the summer of 1885, at the same time as the sister-ironclads *Tchesme* and *Sinope*, now being constructed at Sebastopol. The armour-plates for all these vessels are to be made in Russia. From the same place we also learn that the officers and crew have returned from France who were sent there a short time ago to convey to the Black Sea the sea-going torpedo-boat *Gelendjik*, recently completed near Paris. This is one of the new series of large torpedo-steamers of the improved *Batoum* type, intended for Sebastopol, of which six are now being constructed. The *Gelendjik* failing to run the contract speed, the Russian Government refused to have her, and ordered the crew home.

General Kosakevitch, who has been Governor of Cronstadt for the last twelve years, has received a fresh administrative post. His successor is Admiral Schwartz, of the Baltic Fleet, who took charge of Cronstadt in December. The appointment is one of the most highly prized of the Russian Navy.

Considerable changes have lately taken place in the Marine Section of the Austrian War Ministry. Admiral von Poeck, who for many years was at the head of Naval affairs in Vienna, has been superseded by Vice-Admiral von Sterneck, which officer commanded the ironclad *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max*, the flagship of Admiral Tegetthoff at the battle of Lissa. It is rumoured that the late chief of the Marine Department resigned his post in consequence of serious differences with the Austrian Parliament, which originated in the circumstance that the money voted a year or so ago for the building of a small cruiser was devoted to another purpose,—viz., to the partial construction of a much larger vessel, for the completion of which Parliament refused to grant the necessary sums. Admiral Poeck has seen much service, and was many years ago presented with a sword of honour by the British Government.

The Russian Admiralty have despatched a commission to Sebastopol, to report upon the extensive fractures that have made their appearance in the hull of the popoffka *Vice-Admiral Popoff*. These are reported to be so serious that the Government will have no other alternative but to remove the vessel from the Active List altogether. Admiral Pestchouroff, the Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, has gone to Sebastopol, to examine the vessel.

From a lecture recently delivered by Captain Winden, we learn that a war galley, with an armour of lead, the *Santa Anna*, built in 1530, at Nice, belonged to the fleet sent by Charles V. against Tunis, to reinstate Muley Hassan on his throne. Andreas Doria commanded the expedition. The *Santa Anna* contributed considerably to this success. She carried six boarding-bridges, guns, and a crew of 300 men, was provided with a chapel, a powder-magazine, a reception-room, and a bakery, which supplied fresh bread daily. The armour was fastened to the hull with iron bolts. A picture of this frigate may be seen amongst the frescoes of the Palace of the Hospitallers at Rome.

It has been decided that the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General for Musketry at Aldershot shall not be abolished for the present, but will be retained during the tenure of office of the present holder.

The first of a valuable series of lectures on stretcher drill and first aid to the wounded was given on Saturday last in the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, by Surgeon W. B. Allin, M.B., Army Medical Department, to a large number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men from all the corps in garrison. It would be well if similar measures for imparting such manifestly important knowledge to men, many of whom will in all probability have to put it into practice at some period of their service, were more generally carried out, and classes should be formed in every garrison and on board every ship in the Navy, and not left as a voluntary measure to be taken up at will by some medical officer who may be more zealous than his fellows. It should be a part of the routine of instructions officially laid down.

The Cavalry Equipment Committee, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Sir F. FitzWygram, Bart., after months of labour and experiment at Aldershot, have succeeded in reducing the weight of the clothing and equipment of rider and horse, in service marching order, by one and a half stones.

Notwithstanding the embarrassed state of the Dutch Exchequer, the Chambers have patriotically voted the increased estimates submitted by the Minister of Marine, to enable him to reorganise the Dutch Navy. It is intended to construct new monitors of light draught, for river work, numerous armoured battle-ships and torpedo-boats, and to form a Reserve Squadron, to protect the commerce of Holland in time of war in European waters, and safeguard the interests of the country abroad, especially in the Dutch East Indies. The War Minister has also determined to remodel the Dutch Army. Amsterdam is to be surrounded by powerful forts, so as to enable the Army of Holland to make a last stand, in case the country is attacked from the land side by an overwhelming force.

The following resolution was proposed at the annual general meeting of the Dublin Branch of the British Medical Association:—"That this branch observes with regret the great block that at present exists in the senior ranks of the Army Medical Department, and the extremely short period of home service now enjoyed by Surgeons-Major, and they request the Council of the branch to take such steps as they deemed advisable to attract the attention of the Government to these points." The resolution was unanimously approved by a crowded meeting of the leading medical men of Dublin, and a memorial has been submitted to the Council of the British Medical Association in London to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for War. The block for promotion principally affects the 150 Senior Surgeons-Major, men who entered the service during and soon after the Indian Mutiny, and the proposal is to tap this point in the same way that the Indian officer tapped the Indian Staff Corps and Artillery, by giving bonuses and extra pensions to men to induce them to go.

We presume that it is for reasons of economy that the present Minister for War in France has suppressed the wooden horse in cavalry regiments. Why waste the public money in the purchase of such things when, as he says, there is always a sufficient number of chargers in each regiment quiet enough to allow recruits to vault up on them.

A nomination to the Royal School for the Daughters of Officers of the Army, at Bath, will shortly have to be made by the Secretary of State for India. When on the formation of the Staff Corps, cadets ceased to be sent to India, the Cadet Mess at Fort William was broken up, and in 1869 the surplus funds were paid over to the above school, the privilege of having one pupil constantly in the school for 30 years being conferred upon the Secretary of State for India. The pupil must be the daughter of an officer of the Bengal Cavalry or Infantry who entered the service before 1860. She must also, of course, fulfil the usual conditions under which officers' daughters are admitted to the institution. Applications for the vacant presentation, which will take effect from April 25 next, should be sent to the Secretary of State for India through the Secretary of the School.

The French Minister of War has published a report upon the courts-martial held in France last year, and he states that out of 550,132 men coming within that jurisdiction, 4,934, or one in 107, were put upon their trial, and that of this number, 4,122 were found guilty, and the rest acquitted. There were 41 condemned to death, 86 to penal servitude, 206 to detention in a fortress, 3,717 to various terms of imprisonment, and 49 to a fine. Of the 41 men sentenced to death, 32 had the sentence commuted, and one committed suicide in gaol. Nearly half of the 4,934 cases tried were for insubordination or desertion, and 11 soldiers were handed over to the French military authorities by foreign Powers, under the Extradition Acts, for crimes at common law. Divided into grades, there were 8 officers punished out of 25,814, 113 non-commissioned officers out of 40,024, 194 corporals and brigadiers out of 44,647, and 3,255 privates out of 41,9649.

This year's "Kaisermanöver" will be executed by the 7th and 8th Army Corps. The 7th will manœuvre near Düsseldorf.

A lecture was recently given at St. Petersburg by General Barabash on Russia's power in the Pacific. In the course of some interesting remarks, the General pointed out that while Russia could be shut up in the Baltic and Black Sea, she had ample scope for cruiser operations from her base on the Pacific coast. He, therefore, urged that that base should be rendered impregnable, and a powerful squadron of swift frigate cruisers always maintained at Vladivostock. Regarding the Corea, he declared it to be of vital importance that the Chinese should not be allowed to establish any fortified port or arsenal in the northern part of the peninsula. These views were warmly supported by other speakers.

The standard of height for the French cavalry has been fixed as follows:—Reserve, 1·70 to 1·75 mètres; Line, 1·64 to 1·70 mètres; light cavalry, 1·59 to 1·64 mètres (a mètre is equal to 39 inches).

The chief interest in the General Orders for this month centres in those, of which there are four, on the subject of recruiting. General Order 15, if properly carried out, should have a most beneficial effect, —not only in preventing desertion, and also discharge by purchase amongst young soldiers newly joined, but also in popularising recruiting generally. The Order runs as follows:—"With reference to para. 2, G.O. 3, of 1884, commanding officers of battalions will, when recommending officers under their command for duty at regimental depôts, certify that they consider that such officers possess tact and the special qualifications desirable for dealing with recruits and young soldiers. First impressions go a very long way. And if this order shall be found in practice to add to the chances of a recruit receiving a more favourable first impression than has hitherto in many instances been the case, a very decided step in the right direction will have been taken. General Order 25 is chiefly occupied in laying down the new minimum standards for recruits of all branches of the Army, which are, in all conscience, low enough, and in providing loopholes for the enlistment of recruits who are below the standard, "without reference to head-quarters." "How it's done" is detailed in the two following paragraphs of the General Order:—"22 (*a*). Recruits between the age of 18 and 19 years may, if otherwise eligible, be specially enlisted, subject to the final approval by the approving medical officer and the approving field officer, without reference to head-quarters. 22 (*b*). Recruits under 20 years of age, who are within one inch of the minimum chest measurement, or within 5lb. of the minimum weight laid down in pars. 42 to 48 of this section (19 of the Queen's Regulations) may, except in the case of gunners and drivers for the Royal Artillery, and sappers and drivers for the Royal Engineer troops, be specially enlisted, if otherwise eligible, and approved by the approving field officer and the approving medical officer, without reference to Head-quarters." It appears to us that this is very like putting a premium on the enlistment of undersized lads, and we are thankful to see that at least the gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery and the sappers and drivers of the Royal Engineers are exempted from the operation of these new rules. There is one more paragraph in this General Order to which we may refer. The paragraph we refer to is the following :—"Every recruit for the Royal Engineers must be able to read and write, and obtain a certificate of character, on Army Form B 166, from his late employer." And this brings us to the consideration of the last and perhaps the most important of the General Orders referring to recruits in this month's issue. We refer to General Order 27, of which the following are extracts :—"It is important that the soldier should be able to read and write, and keep his accounts, as well as be acquainted with his drill. Without such acquirements he cannot look for promotion, and is deprived of the interest and improvement derivable from the libraries placed within his reach. Every soldier, therefore, after he has been dismissed recruit drills, will be required to attend the regimental school regularly for a period of six months, or until he shall have obtained a 4th-class certificate. Commanding officers are, however, required to afford every encouragement to men who are desirous of attending voluntarily. Those soldiers who can satisfy their commanding officer that they are sufficiently educated to obtain a 4th-class certificate may be exempted from attendance until the first examination. . . . . . Men attending school compulsorily under the provisions of Para. 26 [quoted above], should not be placed in any permanent employment which interferes with their regular attendance." This Order we are glad to see, as it is highly important that every soldier should have, at least, an elementary knowledge of the "three R's." And it may, perhaps, be within the memory of some of our readers that, on the publication in September last of the return "showing the state of education in the Army at home in 1882," we pointed out that out of a total of 87,297 men serving at home on January 1, 1883, there were only 50,833 holding any certificate at all, and a large majority of these held fourth-class certificates only; while there were 36,464 men remaining without any certificate whatever, which virtually means without being able to read and write. This state of affairs was truly lamentable, and the new General Order strikes boldly at the root of the evil, which we may now hope to see disappear altogether in the course of a few years.

The contingent (1882 class) called to the colours in France at the end of the year numbers 137,000; 105,961 belong to the first and 31,007 to the second "portion." Of the first portion, 71,122 men have been enrolled in the infantry, 13,071 in the cavalry, 13,425 in the artillery, 2,445 in the engineers, 2,322 in the train, and 3,576 men in the army administration. Of the second portion, 17,409 men belong to the infantry, 9,637 to the artillery, 126 to the engineers, 3,148 to the train, and 719 men to the administrative troops.

It certainly appears strange that, whereas several hundreds of pounds are granted annually in the Estimates for the purpose of providing good-service pensions for deserving Quartermasters, no pensions are allowed wherewith to recognise the service of an equally deserving class, the Ridingmasters. Can it be that the Ridingmasters of the Army are considered less meritorious? It looks very much like an oversight, but if it is so, the error should be recognised; and the service champions in the House would be doing a friendly turn to a hard-worked and most useful body of officers, by drawing Mr. Childers's attention to the subject, before the new Estimates make their appearance.

We understand that the extensive works which have been for some years in progress for the defence of the Dockyard and Naval Anchorage of Bermuda are now almost completed, and that they will have cost ere they are finished upwards of £465,000, the whole of which expense has, of course, been borne by the Imperial Government.

In the monthly and quarterly *Army Lists* will be found, somewhere in the list of officers of each of the new territorial regiments, a short, straight line, dividing the list of officers into two sections. Any curious individual wishing to discover the meaning of the line will find an explanation on one of the first pages of the *Army List*, under the heading "Abbreviations;" a similar line drawn—of what this line is an abbreviation is left to the ingenious reader to conjecture—and the explanation, "Officers below this line are subject to linking rules." The first absurdity which strikes us in connection with this "line," on turning back to the regimental lists, is that it is found in a similar position in the regiments which were only linked together on July 1, 1881, as it occupies in those which were linked together on April 8, 1873. Now, if it appears in the lists of the former regiments at all, it is obvious that its proper position is below the names of all the officers of those regiments who were in the regiments on July 1, 1881. As it at present stands in such regiments, it is altogether meaningless. It is, moreover, equally useless in many of the regiments that were linked on April 8, 1873. The *Army List* says :—"Officers below this line are subject to linking rules." This, of course, implies that officers above the "line" are not under linking rules. Now this, unfortunately for the regulator of the "line," is far from being the fact. Time after time, lately, have we found above the "line" the names of officers who entered their regiments after April, 1873, and who, consequently, are "under linking rules" equally with those whose names appear below the "line." This is most misleading. There are many officers who have entered the Army since April 8, 1873, who have become lieutenants and captains in their own battalions, for some reason or other, passing by their seniors belonging to their linked battalion. Such officers, finding themselves placed above the "line," naturally begin to have an idea that in some mysterious manner they have contrived to evade the provisions of the General Order of April, 1873, and, not being "below the line," are not "under linking rules." Of course, it may be said that they ought to know that, having entered the Army since the Linking Order, they must be under linking rules. Granted; then what is the use of the "line" at all? It is evident that in a very great number of regiments it is quite impossible to place it in such a position that it shall show exactly which officers are "under linking rules," and which are not.

Surely some change is required in the designation of certain Yorkshire regiments,—a West Yorkshire Regiment and a West Riding Regiment are confusing. The 19th, at Richmond, in the extreme north of the county, should be styled the North York Regiment, as it used to be. The 14th, at York, which is exactly in the centre of the county, should be called the York Regiment, instead of the West Yorkshire Regiment, which latter title should be held by the 33rd and 76th. There would then be a York Regiment, and North, South, East, and West Yorkshire Regiments. The York and Lancaster Regiment should be removed from Pontefract, and localised nearer the border of the latter county, which should supply half of its auxiliary battalions.

It was found in former years that Scotland was unable to provide a sufficient number of recruits for the national regiments; yet these have recently been added to, and five new Militia battalions have still to be raised. Where are the men to come from to fill the ranks of these corps? Some months ago it was pointed out to the Horse Guards that if one Militia battalion only was allotted to each Scotch territorial regiment, there would be but one Militia regiment—the 2nd Lanark—in excess. This could be converted into Artillery, or if it were disbanded, a greater number of men would be available for the Line. By this arrangement the King's Own Borderers, which at present has no Militia battalion, would be provided for, thus :—

District.	Regiment.	Militia Batn.
1. ...	The Royal Scots	Edinburgh.
21. ...	The Royal Scots Fusiliers	Ayr and Wigtown.
25. ...	The King's Own Borderers	Scottish Borderers.
26. ...	The Cameronians (S. Rifles)	1st Lanark.
42. ...	The Black Watch	Perth.
71. ...	The Highland L.I.	Renfrew.
72. ...	The Seaforth Highlanders	Highland Rifle.
75. ...	The Gordon Highlanders	Aberdeenshire.
79. ...	The Cameron Highlanders	Highland L.I.
91. ...	The Sutherl'd and Argyll High'and'rs	Highland Borderers L.I.

It is probable that by this time the ship which bears General Millot and his fortunes to Tonquin has arrived. However, there have been so many delays, and so many accidents, that the French in general take a very gloomy view of the expedition. They say that there has been "a run on the black," and being slightly tinged with superstition, they consider the breaking-down of the *Vinh-Long*, the *Cholon*, the *Fanfare*, the *Chacal*, the fire on board the *Flore*, the fact of the *Shamrock* and the *Sarthe* getting aground in the Suez Canal, and the narrow escape of the *Annamite* from shipwreck, as omens of evil. A despatch from Admiral Courbet gives some further details of the fighting at Sontay, which, he says, was defended by the enemy in the most obstinate manner. Before the capture of Sontay, the Admiral appears to have formed the opinion that his force was quite inadequate to attempt the capture of Bacninh; he has furnished the Government with some further details with regard to the fortifications of that place, and says that on the arrival of General Millot, he will be able to enlighten him completely on the value of the works. He says that everything is quiet on the right bank of the Red River, and that since the taking of Sontay, there has been no engagement; nothing, we believe, but a little casual skirmishing. The Black Flags and the Chinese, says the Admiral, have all crossed over to the left bank of the river, and have taken up a position under the shelter of the guns of Bacninh. According to the latest advices, it seems that from reconnaissances which have been made, it will be possible to employ gunboats against Bacninh, as some of the rivers in the neighbourhood of that fortress have sufficient water for the craft at the disposal of the French. The Chinese have made some dams, but these will be easily disposed of. As the *Progrès Militaire* points out, considerable apprehension exists lest the French should not have time to capture Bacninh this season. The reinforcements, delayed on the voyage, will not reach their destination until the very end of this month, and it is said that it will be absolutely necessary for the Expeditionary Corps to go into cantonments on April 1, after which date, owing to the intensity of the heat, it would be highly imprudent to do any campaigning. We also find in the *Progrès Militaire* the following notes :—"A high Chinese Mandarin has been sent to Bacninh, and since the arrival of this personage the works are being actively pushed forward. The Chinese troops, both Regular and Irregular, are échelonned along the north of the Canal, ten miles from the Red River, where a post has been fortified by our troops. The Chinese works are constantly disturbed by the reconnaissances which we make." And, "The Tonquin Volunteer Corps, the organisation of which has been confided to Lieutenant-Colonel Maussion, of the Marine Infantry, is being rapidly increased. On December 1, the effective had attained 2,500 men. The Tonquin Volunteers were engaged at the capture of Sontay, where they had 18 men killed and 413 wounded. The Annamite sharpshooters, coming from Cochin-China, had only three men killed and 20 wounded. The solidity and the devotion of these Native troops can be reckoned upon; although of recent formation, not a single case of desertion has been reported." It appear that Admiral Peyron, the French Minister of Marine, is about to lay a Bill before Parliament, asking it to double the present force of Marines, which consists of one regiment of artillery and four of infantry.

There are no officers in the service more deserving of consideration than those of our West India Regiments, and it seems strange that a rule should exist debarring the Captains of these corps from the privilege, enjoyed by all other branches of the service, of accepting employment as Adjutants of the Auxiliary Forces. Having regard to the nature of the climates in which they do duty, and the effect they have upon the constitutions of Europeans, it would appear to be desirable that every means should be found whereby those whose health has been shattered might be enabled to obtain a temporary immunity from the damaging influences of continuous residence in tropical countries. And yet a hard-and-fast line is drawn, which removes from the unfortunate officers of the two regiments in question all hope of qualifying for appointments, which are within the reach of almost all other branches of the Imperial service. Mr. Childers is credited with a desire to do everything in his power to improve the position of the British officer, and we trust he may find time to devote attention to this subject, and make such arrangements as will allow of a certain number of Captains of the two West India Regiments having opened to them the prospect of appointments, for which we feel convinced they would be able to prove their fitness. We are sorry to say that there exists in some quarters a disposition to regard with disfavour those upon whom devolves the duty of protecting our interests in the West Indian and West African Colonies. Now, the officers of the West India Regiments have shown on many occasions that they are deserving of the fullest confidence, and as no injury could possibly be done to the service generally were the appointments in the Auxiliary Forces opened to them, the War Office would be acting wisely in taking their claims into consideration, and offering them a proportion of appointments with the Volunteers.

A French military writer observes that the helmet has now been adopted by most of the European Powers in the infantry, while in France it is worn only by the cavalry. A good many trials have been made in France, and we have seen a battalion with a most tasty helmet, but the old ungainly shako is still retained. Going into the history of the helmet, the writer thinks that it was first introduced by Marshal Saxe, who had helmets served out, garnished with bearskin, to a mixed regiment of Dragoons and Uhlans. In due time the bear skin was exchanged for an imitation leopard skin. We also gather that the helmet with horsehair, which is still worn by French Dragoons and Cuirassiers, was due to an ordinance of the year 1763, and was known under the name of the helmet à la Schomberg, having been probably introduced into the French service by that renowned old marshal. This head-dress, we are told, gave rise to a singular incident in the reign of Louis XV. The Dragoons pretended that they had a right to wear their helmets even in church, and to put an end to this pretention the Duc de Choiseul, in 1765, had to write the following circular :—"His Majesty, considering that when the Dragoons are not on service in the church, they ought to be considered as private individuals, and fulfil the duties which decency and edification exact; he wishes, in consequence, that the Dragoons be required to take off their helmets, and to remain bare-headed in church with the remainder of the faithful." In his "Histoire du Costume en France," M. Quicherat says that one can see in the museum of Versailles the portrait of Dauphin, the son of Louis XV., and father of Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X., in the uniform of a Colonel-General of Dragoons. We doubt if this Prince ever set a squadron in the field, but it is said that he wore a curious helmet, which is still preserved in the library of the town of Versailles—a helmet in which the hair of a woman took the place of the ordinary *crinière*,—"*mulier formosa superne.*" Although the helmet has not been introduced into the French infantry, it has long been worn by the fire brigade, both in Paris and in the provinces, and the Paris brigade has certainly a very smart appearance.

It appears that the French War Department is in some difficulty, owing to the strength of the Army being in excess of the money voted by Parliament. What is to be done? Must the Minister of War send a certain number of men home before their period of service has expired, must he delay calling out the contingent for this year, or must he boldly ask the Chamber to vote him an extra sum of 16,000,000 francs? It is said that Parliament, which ever since 1871 has denied the Army nothing, will most likely refuse a further demand, should it be made. Does not the ordinary Military Estimates already exceed 600,000,000 francs (£24,000,000), is there not a good deal of distress in the country, and has not the Government been obliged to issue a loan? There ought to be five contingents out at a time, but often there are only four, and sometimes only three—only three when the War Minister sends away one contingent a year or six months before it has completed its legal term of service, and when at the same time he defers calling out a contingent which is due. A double application effects a great saving. One military reformer suggests that the Army might be reduced by any number of men with perfect safety after July 1, as by that time all political storms have disappeared, and as no European country would commence a campaign after that date. But what would become of the autumn manœuvres in this case? It is said, however, that at the last manœuvres of the 7th Army Corps two regiments had only seven old soldiers per company, who were "drowned" in 175 reservists, and yet their discipline and training was such that no one would have suspected the composition of the battalions. We put little faith in a little leaven leavening the whole lump, and imagine that if the two regiments quoted above were much like the others, the others were no great shakes.

General Order No. 3, of January, 1884, having directed attention to the question of the selection and promotion of non-commissioned officers for duty at regimental depôts, a few facts concerning the position and prospects of the senior non-commissioned officers serving with regiments may prove of interest. It is a remarkable circumstance that these are the only non-commissioned officers who are not granted progressive rates of pay and steps of promotion. Schoolmasters, armourer-serjeants, paymaster-serjeants, orderly-room serjeants all receive periodical advances in pay and promotion, as do the non-commissioned officers of the Staff and the departments of the Army, three years being the period at which each increment is granted. It is different with regimental non-commissioned officers. A quartermaster-serjeant or a colour-serjeant may be thoroughly qualified for promotion, yet, through a dearth of casualties, he may find himself, after seven or eight years' service in his rank, as far off from promotion as ever. By Para. 617, old colour-serjeants are often superseded by non-commissioned officers who were corporals and privates when they had several years' service as colour-serjeants. These hardships could be averted, and much satisfaction given to the regimental non-commissioned ranks if the authorities, overlooking the question of expense, which, after all, would not be so great, would adopt the following suggested increments in pay and steps in position:—Colour-serjeant: After three or five years' service, 6d. a day additional, with 1st-class rank. Quartermaster-serjeant: After three or five years' service in the rank, 6d. a day additional. Serjeant-major: After three or five years' service in the rank, 6d. a day additional. As the serjeant-major is the senior of his grade, no increase of rank would be necessary, though the pay would be acceptable. Something ought certainly to be done to improve the prospects of a most deserving body of men.

The French War Minister has already drawn up a plan for the autumn manœuvres, and so the officers in command will have plenty of time to study the programme. We see that two army corps, the 4th and the 17th, who have their head-quarters the first at Le Mans and the second at Toulouse, will alone manœuvre together. These manœuvres are to last for 20 days, including the time necessary for concentration and what our neighbours call dislocation. General de Berckheim will direct the operations of the 4th, and General Lerval the operations of the 17th Army Corps. Both corps are to be provided with a military chest and post-office and telegraphic services. After the manœuvres, two divisions of the 4th Corps will relieve two other divisions in Paris, and probably for the next three years enjoy garrison life in the capital, which is under an exceptional military régime, and has no army of its own. This system has two advantages. The Government is not kept in a continual state of alarm lest the turbulent Parisians, forming a regular army, should rise; and an opportunity is afforded of giving provincial troops a chance of seeing the capital. There is a Commander-in-Chief or a Military Governor of the army of Paris, and of the army of Lyons, but there are no armies of Parisians or of Lyonnese. Some of the other army corps will manœuvre by divisions, and others by brigades. All the cavalry, both the independent divisions and the cavalry attached to the various army corps, will have a clear week's manœuvring in brigade alone, and will afterwards work with infantry. An infantry regiment quartered in Corsica will execute special manœuvres,—be taught, no doubt, how to invest bandits in the maquis or thickets, where they generally flee for refuge.

L'Armée Française quotes the following passage from a work written upon Germany, and due to the pen of Count Vasili:—"One Minister alone, that of War, enjoys a distinct personality; he is an independent member in this assembly of slaves, a fact which tells prodigiously on the nerves of the Chancellor. But the Army is the only institution protected by the Emperor; it is a sacred thing, which not even the Prince has a right to touch. The same Sovereign, a soldier at heart, has always taken the part of the soldier; he has defended him, supported him, and covered him with his Imperial authority. Neither the cunning, nor the cleverness, nor the direct attacks of Prince Bismarck have met with success on this point. The Emperor remains sole master of his army, and the Minister of War is responsible to the Monarch himself for all his resolutions and decisions." The French military paper seems loth to condemn a system which has evidently raised Prussia to her present position, and makes her mistress of the destinies of Europe. All that the French editor can say is that he agrees with a contemporary which exclaimed, *à propos* to Count Vasili's book,—"Neither illusion nor faint-heartedness. Prussia took nearly two-thirds of a century to repair the disaster of Jena; she showed patience and tenacity, and when she found the man of genius capable of obliterating the past and of reconstituting her power, she bowed her head, neither worrying him with opposition, nor riddling him with epigrams. Let us try and profit by the lesson which our enemies have given us, and continue to give us." *L'Armée Française* evidently despairs of France being able to repair her great disaster under the present form of Government, seeing that if the Army does not meddle with politics, politicians meddle with the Army, which has had a dozen different War Ministers since the fall of the Empire, and which has no chief to protect it, no chief to whom it can give its affection.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The infantry brigades have been exercised in minor tactics during the week. The instruction would, however, be of still greater value if cavalry and infantry were combined.

Colonel C. M. Clarke, C.B., A.A.G. of the division, has proceeded on leave of absence till the 29th inst. On his return the spring drills and annual musketry course will be commenced, and the programme of drills, &c., for the season issued.

The "military training," by companies, of the drilled soldiers goes on here unceasingly. Night picket duty has been practised during the week by various companies undergoing this instruction. It is nothing unusual to see a company of less than twenty-five men, all told, employed in shelter-trench digging, or the construction of field-kitchens, which forms a portion of this six weeks' course, much of which, being the A B C of the soldier's training, might be wisely discontinued.

In well-informed circles it is not believed that there will be autumn manœuvres here on an extensive scale this year, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Such matters have been talked of for years past, but the result has always been disappointing.

A course of four lectures will be delivered in the Prince Consort's Library between this date and March 14. The first lecture will be by Major Bambridge, R.A., on "Gun Ammunition." The three subsequent lectures will be delivered by Major Clayton, R.A., Professor of Fortification and Artillery, Staff College.

Surgeon-Major J. Langdon and Surgeon E. Roche, A.M.D., have arrived here for duty.

Describing the roads in the Soudan that converge on Khartoum, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that virtually there are two routes lying south from Korosko. The first follows, now by boat, and now by camel, the river's course; the shorter route goes across the desert of Atmoor. But practically the river is little used, many rapids interrupting its course. The most direct southerly route lies across the desert from Korosko at the knee formed by the Nile between Assouan and Wady Halfa, to Abu Ahmed at the corresponding bend, 250 miles further south. The passage may be accomplished, by ordinary travellers, in ten days.

Many playgoers in town and country will regret to hear that Miss Bella Goodall, a great favourite on the London and provincial stage, expired on Sunday last, at the early age of thirty-three. Miss Bella Goodall was a native of Liverpool, and made her first appearance there at the Royal Amphitheatre in the farce of "A Middy Ashore." Her London *début* was made at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, April 15, 1866, as Coralie in "A Winning Hazard," and since then her services were in great request at nearly every theatre in the metropolis.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

Reviews.

A History of the Indian Mutiny. By T. R. E. Holmes. (Allen and Co.)

Notwithstanding the exhaustive nature of the histories of the Indian Mutiny which have already been published by Colonel Malleson and Sir John Kaye, there remains ample room for the additional volume now laid before the public by Mr. Holmes. It must be assumed that years of labour and anxious research were employed by him in collecting the facts necessary to justify the publication of such an important work, and there can be little doubt that his gratification will be great at the verdict of approval which has been already pronounced in its favour. Any repetition of the history of the Indian Mutiny, written on the same scale as those above mentioned, would most certainly have been coldly received. There would have been no place for them—they were not desired—but the author of this work has adopted another course. While giving a detailed narrative of the chief campaigns and of the stirring events that took place at the various centres of revolt, he steadily adhered to the objects of simply writing the best history that he could, and, in doing so, recording everything that was worthy to be remembered, and thus enabling readers to understand what sort of men the chief actors in the struggle were, and, above all things, to ascertain what were the causes of the Mutiny, and how the civil population of India bore themselves during its progress. Mr. Holmes's volume opens with a general sketch of Anglo-Indian history to the end of Lord Dalhousie's administration. As a matter of course, in considering this portion of Anglo-Indian history, Clive occupies a prominent position. In the opinion of the author, however, he was not a great statesman, like Hastings. Although he knew how to devise expedients for meeting difficulties, he founded no lasting political system, but nevertheless would live in history as the founder of our Indian Empire. Mr. Holmes then rapidly narrates the failure of Clive's system of government, the succession to power of Warren Hastings, and the early measures which he adopted. At this period, 1776, the fame of England had sunk to its nadir. Twenty years before it had reached its zenith. America and half Europe were banded against England, but India was the rock against which the storm broke in vain, "for India was ruled by a man who joined to the fiery zeal of a Pitt the calmness of a Marlborough." The references made by the author to the dealings of Hastings with the Rajah of Benares and the Begum of Oude occupy but a short space only; but Mr. Holmes says that it will be enough to assert "that no] other than that policy which Burke held up to desecration could have saved the Empire in the most momentous trial it had ever passed;" though further adding that those who condemn the morality of that policy must not shrink from the inevitable conclusion that the Empire which has been charged with the mission of civilising India, and which gives England her great title to respect among the nations of Europe, was erected, could only have been erected upon a basis of iniquity." It would be impossible to do justice to Mr. Holmes's "History of the Indian Mutiny," in a simple review. It is a work of exceptional merit in every respect, perspicuous in its narrative, firm in the opinions which it maintains, straightforward, and without bias. The terrible episodes of war which so constantly marked the progress of the Mutiny have afforded the author of this work abundant opportunities of showing that he possesses descriptive power which is not accorded to very many military historians; while at the same time, when portraying the characters of the men of might who took part in the momentous events which have since become matters of history, Mr. Holmes has evinced an anxious desire to weigh facts scrupulously before declaring the conclusions he may have arrived at. The sixth chapter serves as an illustration of this. It refers to a measure of gross injustice which was perpetrated nearly thirty years ago, and which has not been yet redressed. Mr. Holmes does not suffer this blot to remain unnoticed, but he lays before his readers full particulars of a lamentable miscarriage of justice. In the month of June, 1857, while Canning had been labouring on, and striving to bear up against the news of calamity in Upper India, the position of the Presidency of Bengal depended upon the tact and energy of Frederick Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor, and one of his local representatives, William Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna. The former, who had gained a strong influence over Canning, was a hard-working man, but still had made many enemies. William Tayler was a man of culture, keen sense (it may be, a little too keen) of humour, and wide sympathies. He was not, as Mr. Holmes expresses it, a man of iron, but a man of tempered steel. No matter how grave was the duty that was cast upon him, rather than shrink before it he accepted most appalling responsibilities. The districts under his charge contained about 24,000 square miles, and a population of more than 5,000,000. To meet the dangers that were always threatening, Tayler had few resources but the strength of his own character; he had not a single European soldier in Patna, and more than that, he knew well that he would have neither encouragement nor support from the Lieutenant-

Governor. When, therefore, the flame of rebellion broke out at Meerut, Tayler knew the extent of his danger, and knew that he would have to meet it alone. He met it boldly, and for a period stemmed the tide of revolution. Notwithstanding the abundant evidence adduced by Tayler as to the danger of Patna, the Lieutenant-Governor announced "that he could not satisfy himself that Patna was in any danger, and that the mutiny of the Dinapore Sepoys was inconceivable;" and yet at that very moment most positive information had been received by Mr. Tayler of the intention of the Sepoys to attack Patna on the night of June 7, and that identical information had been communicated to Mr. Halliday by Tayler. This dramatic episode is fully discribed in Tayler's Patna crisis. At almost the same moment, the anxieties of the Commissioner of Patna were alarmingly increased by the refusal of General Lloyd to disarm the Dinapore Sepoys. Mr. Holmes enters fully into a description of the critical state of affairs that existed, and details the expedients devised by Tayler for ensuring the preservation of order, measures which "Warren Hastings might have been proud of." The pages in which the author describes the desperate efforts made by Tayler to preserve law and order read like those of some startling romance. That he had not only not despaired of, but had deserved well of, his country, was at the time, and has been ever since, almost the unanimous and expressed opinion of those who took part in these exciting events; and, nevertheless, the only reward he reaped was his dismissal from the Commissionership of Patna, at the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Halliday. It is a dreary thing to endeavour to wade through the various modes by which this official struggled to prove himself in the right, and Tayler in the wrong. It is sufficient to say he succeeded, although the conduct of the man he struggled to crush elicited wide-spread sympathy throughout India, and although the gradual march of time proved a most powerful advocate in justifying the course which he pursued. In concluding this stirring episode, Mr. Holmes says:—"But William Tayler never knew when he was beaten—the struggle is still undecided, and in the eyes of the world the combatants hold very different positions. The former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is now Sir Frederick Halliday, Knight Commander of the Bath, and Member of the Council of India. The former Commissioner of Patna is a private gentleman, undecorated and unnoticed by his Government. But he is still the same man who overawed the Mahommedan conspirators and protected the Christians of Patna, he has still unshaken confidence in British justice, he still maintains his honourable battle, and, although victory seems almost hopeless, he still has a strong confidence, of which no injustice can rob him, for he knows that he saved Bengal."

The Touch of Fate. By Mrs. George Posnell. (T. and R. Maxwell.)

It would be quite possible to find some serious faults in the composition of this novel, but it must be remembered that it is a first attempt, and that the errors now so apparent may in time be toned down, or possibly avoided altogether. The fact seems to be that the authoress is brimful of anecdote, and hurries her readers on with such distressing rapidity as to bewilder and confuse both herself and them. This observation applies equally to her treatment of incidents or characters, but, as we have already said, may not do so in any of her future publications. Possibly the first idea which will strike the reader is that she might have formed a pretty little boudoir book by selecting out of the abundance at her hand the headings of each chapter in the novel, and calling it "Fugitive Poetry." There is one merit which this novel possesses in an eminent degree,—that is, that in it the reader is not tantalised by any delay or irritating prosiness, but is plunged at once into the full current of the authoress's ideas. The incidents that are related in these chapters are developed with vigorous treatment, and occasionally with decided dramatic effect. As to the characters, there is not much to say. Of course, we are introduced to the conventional Irishman, who, on this occasion, is presented in a series of tableaux-vivants, which will probably create a profound impression on such of the authoress's readers as have not had the felicity of visiting the Emerald Isle. Then we have a parson with an equable temper and fine digestive organs, a ruffianly hero, a confiding *ingénue*, and some minor characters. As to descriptive power, there is ample to satisfy the most exigeant taste. In the first volume will be found a pathetic appeal to "Youth," the sentiments conveyed in which will be echoed either joyfully or mournfully, according to the spirit of the reader:—

> "Youth! light-hearted youth, your cheerful lives and happy smiles, so utterly careless of all save the present, cast care to the four winds of heaven, and enjoy the springtide of life, for soon the wand of Time will touch your raven locks, and turn them to silver, youth! Sparkling, bright, evanescent youth, bring joy and freshness to the old, as you cast your charm over old age; he thinks not of the monotonous, dreary present, but lives over again the days that are gone, telling with delight stories of the time 'when I was a boy,' basking with happiness in the sunbeams of the past."

We must leave the reader to develope the plot, and will not interfere with the pleasure of doing so, but will rest content with recommending the authoress to mature the powers she evidently possesses, and to remember that many of the brightest successes in literature have been based upon the most miserable failures.

The tenth annual edition, 1884, of Kelly's *Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes* has just been published, and appears to accomplish very fairly the large object of the publishers, which is to include in one general alphabetical list all who have a definite position from hereditary rank, from recognised titles or orders conferred by the Sovereign; from naval, military, or civil services; from legal and administrative functions; from magisterial office or landed possessions. The volume is handsomely printed, and a proof of every entry has been submitted to the person indicated, where that was possible.

Grammar of Colloquial French. By J. Massé. (Relfe Brothers.)—This little work on *The Grammar of Colloquial French* will be found particularly useful by advanced pupils, who may have already acquired a sound knowledge of this fascinating language. In the opinion of the author, when once a perfect command over the grammatical construction of a sentence has been acquired, and the pupil is able to express himself in a clear and intelligent manner, a knowledge of idiomatic expressions can be attained in a comparatively short time by constant application and carefully observant imitation. M. Massé points out that the object of achieving this end is the one which prompted the publication of this volume, and presses upon his readers that, unless an intimate acquaintance with the structure of colloquial sentences has been previously gained, composition in a modern tongue becomes impossible. There is a marvellous amount of matter in M. Massé's work, the preparation of which must have cost an infinity of troublesome research. Independent of the more important subjects contained in this treatise, there is a variety of other matters which must prove agreeable and instructive to all students of the French language.

The Rapid, new composite corvette, met with a series of accidents while on her steam trials on Feb. 4. The engines and boilers have been supplied by Messrs. Maudsley, Son, and Field, and appear to be no better than those of the Dandolo, just condemned by the Italian Government. The *Western Morning News* says:—"The vibration produced was exceptionally great, and in about half an hour after the commencement of the trial, the throttle-valve suddenly closed, causing the engines to slacken speed. Half an hour later the main discharge pipe split, and the vacuum gauge and water-service pipes attached to the condensers also carried away through the excessive vibration. At the same time the vacuum pipe from the 'governor' broke in two. A consultation was then held between the representatives of the contractors and the Dockyard and Admiralty officials, and it was decided to abandon the trial. The Rapid accordingly returned to the Hamoaze, and moored alongside the Dockyard."

A new steamer for the Caspian Fleet was recently launched at Abo, in Finland. The vessel is 102 ft. long, 16 ft. broad, and 5½ ft. deep, with compound engines of 40 horse-power, steaming at 11 knots an hour. The furnaces are constructed to burn petroleum fuel, in common with all the other vessels of the Russian fleet in the Caspian Sea. How cheap this fuel is may be gathered from the fact that crude petroleum is selling at threepence a ton at Baku, the head-quarters of the Caspian Fleet. This is due to the remarkable development of oil fields by Ludwig Nobel, the son of the Swedish engineer who invented the torpedo, and had charge of the submarine-mine arrangements at Cronstadt during the Crimean war. After the close of the war, the father failed in business, and his sons, branching out for themselves, rendered themselves famous,—one, Alfred Nobel, as the inventor of dynamite; and the other, Ludwig, as the developer of the Baku oil region. It is thanks to the latter's exertions that Russia has acquired in the Caspian Sea a fleet of steamers sufficient to convey the largest army from the Caucasus to Central Asia. In India, we observe, the Government are taking up petroleum fuel as though it were a new thing; but it has been used for more than twenty years on the Caspian, and so long ago as 1873, General Valentine Baker reported in warm terms of it during a visit to Baku. At present, nearly 200 refineries burn it at Baku, and probably as many steamers on the Volga and Caspian; while the locomotives on the Baku railway use nothing else. Instead, therefore, of inexperienced officials starting fresh experiments in India, the Government should send them to Baku, to see what is being done in the steamers 250 ft. long, and the huge refineries, with the latest patented contrivances, belonging to Ludwig Nobel and others.

The Queen's patronage of the Royal Sailors' Home at Portsmouth, as is well known, has been no merely formal recognition, and her Majesty has once more shown her kindly interest in her seamen, in graciously presenting the Home with her portrait. This handsome gift will be a very suitable adornment to the walls of the Royal Sailors' Home, which has recently been renovated.

The Admiralty have entered into a contract with Sir W. Armstrong and Co. to supply four 9-in. breech-loading gun mountings for the barbette ship Impérieuse, at a cost of £3,000 per set of mountings.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The *Holy Trinity Magazine*, published at Windsor, says:—"Troop Corpl.-Major George Holmes, so long associated with the A Troop, which he has always maintained as A 1, is, we regret to hear, about to take his discharge. His brother non-commissioned officers are subscribing liberally to present him with a testimonial. Corpl.-Major Holmes served in Egypt, where he was greatly distinguished by his courage, patience, and cheerfulness under very trying circumstances. We understand that he is about to take an hotel at Hayes. Hayes is midway, or thereabouts, between Windsor and London; but, wherever it is, Holmes's friends will be sure to find him out and rally round him. Col. Fred Burnaby, having got leave, will join Baker Pasha in Egypt, and we may look out for something stirring before long. He left London on Jan. 9. Meanwhile, Col. Milne-Holme, M.P., who is occasionally 'relieved' by Col. the Hon. Oliver Montagu, is in command."

2nd Life Guards. The following appears in the Rev. A. Robins's *Holy Trinity Magazine*, published at Windsor:—"Poor John Marshall is dead. Our readers in Windsor need not be told that he was formerly Ridingmaster and subsequently Adjutant of the 'Nulli Secundus' of the Body Guard. He did not very long survive his wife, but died of consumption last month. He had left the regiment some little time."

7th Hussars. The *Standard* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Drew has been appointed to succeed Col. Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars, as President of the Committee, now sitting at Aldershot, to consider and report upon the advisability of adopting moss litter in lieu of straw amongst British cavalry regiments."

10th Hussars. The head-quarters and service troops embarked at Bombay for England on Wednesday in H.M.S. Jumna, and are due at Portsmouth on the 4th prox., whence they proceed to Shorncliffe, where the depôt and some 300 horses lately belonging to the 7th Dragoon Guards await their arrival.

17th Lancers. It is stated that Capt. Benson, now Brigade-Major at Poona, is likely to be appointed Garrison Instructor at Lucknow.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

"Master-Gunner" writes:—"In a recent issue of your valuable paper, a correspondent, 'X.,' states 'that the unwarranted schoolmasters of the Army are the only sufferers by the publication of the Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881.' This is incorrect, as it is well known that master-gunners of the 3rd class were also superseded. Prior to July 1, 1881, all master-gunners on appointment were senior to serjeant-majors, irrespective of the service of the latter. If schoolmasters of from 7 to 11 years' service consider that they were unfairly treated by bandmasters superseding them, what must be the feeling of the master-gunners (who were all *bonâ fide* serjeant-majors in all respects, and with an average service of about 19 years) at being passed over by their juniors in every corps in the Army? The following will show that all master-gunners were warrant officers in 1859. It was fully expected that in giving warrant rank to the Army, all master-gunners would be included. Extract from General Regimental Order:—'Horse Guards, August 17, 1859.—Master-gunners hold the relative rank of warrant officer in the Royal Navy, and should not, therefore, be treated as non-commissioned officers.—(Signed), Charles Bingham, Deputy-Adjt.-Gen.'"

Experiments with various kinds of projectiles were made at the proof butts, Woolwich Arsenal, on Wednesday, for the information of a class of officers of the Royal Artillery who are passing through an advanced course of instruction. One of the party, Lieut. G. R. Darley, 1st Field Brigade, ignited the fuze of a carcass shell, a rather antiquated missile, filled with a composition which burns fiercely, but does not explode. The contents, however, had probably deteriorated and shrunk with age, and it is supposed that a space was formed inside the case, which enabled the whole to ignite at the same instant; the consequence being the bursting of the shell, which scattered its fragments of metal and fire in all directions, and wounded Lieut. Darley in the face and head. The injured officer was taken to the Royal Arsenal Infirmary, where he was attended to, and then removed to his quarters at Woolwich. The latest reports as to his condition are satisfactory.

Coldstream Guards. The following obituary notice of the late Col. Manningham Buller, appears in the Rev. A. Robins's *Holy Trinity Magazine*, published at Windsor:—"With much sorrow we record the death of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Manningham Buller, of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, a representative Guardsman throughout all the unblemished days of his soldiering. He had scarcely come in full view of life's prime, and yet so bravely, and in so many ways, he had done a very earnest life's best work. Few men amongst his contemporaries were, probably, less self-reliant, or less self-asserting; yet in nothing would he sit down satisfied with mediocrity. In the true unconquerable spirit of the 'Nulli Secundus' he lived his too short life, and died. It seems to us but a little while, although it must be years, since we one day passed those pleasant hours with Frederick Manningham Buller and Ronald Campbell. If in many respects different, they were, nevertheless, both true types of high-souled men. And they are both gone:—Buller so loyal to the whole Brigade, so devoted a soldier, so true a friend; and poor noble Ronald Campbell, so chivalrous, unselfish, warm-hearted, lion-hearted. They left the world, as heroes ever look to leave it, and even after so short a stay, so much the better than they found it, because so much the better and the brighter for their example. 'Whom the Gods love, die young.' But whom our God loves they never die."

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Kemball, 1st Batn., a probationer, officiating wing-officer 29th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from March 26, 1882.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Field, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Commandant of the Murree Depôt, vice Lieut.-Col. Collins, 70th Regt., resigned.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn. at Aldershot, has been placed under orders of readiness to proceed to the Mediterranean, to relieve a regiment proceeding to Egypt.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Mainwaring, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Major Tidy has been selected for the post of Garrison Instructor, Eastern District, Colchester, in succession to Major F. H. Dyke, half-pay, who completes a period of seven years' service in that appointment on the 12th prox.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The regiment, at Aldershot, is under orders of readiness to leave England in the course of a few days for the Mediterranean, to relieve a regiment proceeding to Egypt.

44th Essex Regiment. A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* in reference to a recent parade of the regiment:—"The old 44th maintained their good name for steadiness. The number of men of this regiment on parade was very small, owing to their being considerably under the proper strength, and having three companies on detachment. On arrival in Madras, about two years ago, they were upwards of 900 strong, and since that time they have been augmented by two very strong drafts from England; still it is a matter for great regret that they are unable to keep up to strength, and that the very best men of the regiment (aye, the very back-bone of the regiment) have left, and are still leaving the regiment, and proceeding to the colonies, presumably with a view of bettering themselves. Almost every steamer for Colombo embarks a consignment of these hardy fellows, and at present about twenty more are awaiting another ship. The men seem to be disgusted with the service, particularly with the form of discipline that has lately been introduced into this honourable old corps. Even the bandsmen seem to have caught the colonial contagion; a few months ago no less than fifty musicians could be counted, whereas yesterday morning's parade mustered thirty. Surely something should be done to induce the men to remain with the colours."

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. Cosmo Gordon has been granted leave of absence for two months.

53rd Shropshire Light Infantry. The Queen has approved of Lieut. Dawkins being appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor and High Commissioner for South Africa.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. The 5 *and* 9 *Lilywhites' Gazette* has the following:—"We have again this month to chronicle the loss to the old corps of an officer whom all ranks will regret extremely. We allude to Capt. Lucas, who, having served in the battalion for 16 years, during which he has never made any enemy, while making many friends, has sent in his papers to retire, and is about to join a brother-officer (Lieut. Worgan) in the far, far West, whither we feel sure he carries with him the good wishes of all ranks for his own future welfare and that of Lieut. Worgan, with whom, we understand, he is going into partnership. A stern disciplinarian and good soldier, he has never sought popularity, but has succeeded in gaining it. A thorough Lilywhite, his loss will for some time at least be severely felt, both socially and otherwise. Capt. Lucas joined the 59th Regt. Dec. 25, 1867, was promoted lieut., Oct. 28, 1871, and appointed instructor of musketry in 1878, which appointment he held for over two years. He was promoted capt. on March 30, 1881. He served with the regiment throughout the two years' campaign in Afghanistan (medal and clasp), during which he acted as brigade baggage-master. By the appointment of Capt. Wright, 1st Batn., as D.A.A.G. for musketry in the Bengal Presidency, we presume that Lieut. Lake, 2nd Batn., now at the Staff College, will obtain his company, so that the battalion again temporarily loses one its most promising officers. By the retirement of Capt. Lucas, we understand Lieut. Leonard, now seconded as a D.A.C.G. in Egypt, will be promoted, and as this experienced young officer (Afghan and Egyptian Campaigns) is reported to be about to join the Egyptian Constabulary, under Mr. Clifford Lloyd, his brother-officers and friends will not see him back in the regiment as soon as they hoped. This will, however, we suppose, promote Lieut. Scott, 1st Batn."

60th King's Royal Rifles. Capt. Astell, 2nd Batn., has been selected to succeed Major Wyllie, as Adjt. of the 5th Volunteer Batn. Cheshire Regiment, on April 14.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Elliott has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. The *Liverpool Courier* has the following:—"The 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regt. (late 82nd) have been at home for the unusually long period of 14 years, having arrived in England from Aden in Feb., 1870. There is, however, a battalion, the 1st of the Cheshire Regt. (22nd), which has been at home since 1869, and there are two or three others since 1870, but the great majority of battalions in the United Kingdom returned from foreign service within the last five years. The 'improved system' of organisation causes this inequality of home service, as under what was known as Tulloch's Roster each battalion had a pretty fair turn of home and foreign service. The 2nd South Lancashire have been several times named for foreign service, and fully expected to proceed to Egypt in 1882, as battalions of much shorter home service were sent. On the 5th of this month the 2nd South Lancashire were to embark for Malta, but the order has been countermanded. This corps has been for years in a very efficient state, and been frequently recruited up to its full establishment, but has been reduced again by furnishing drafts for the 1st Batn. in India. For the third time it has had the honour of being declared the best signalling battalion in the Army."

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Higginson is a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. Loftus-Tottenham, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. "Esprit de Corps" writes:—"Turning over the *Army List* the other day, with that vague expectancy common to military men under the influence of the proverbial 'hopes deferred,' it suddenly struck me that since I entered the service (in 1862), an alteration had been made in the order of precedence of the Commissariat and Transport Staff. I find the 'Chaplains' Department' now standing before the Commissariat, whereas it had, for two centuries before my time, been below it. Taking down such *Army Lists* as lay within reach, I found that in 1817, 1821, and 1865 the order had remained unchanged by which the Commissariat stood always at the head of the Departmental Staffs of the Army. Can any of your readers point to the Queen's Warrant, without which such a supersession of a distinguished corps of the Army by the pen of some War-Office clerk is as illegal as it is insulting? The absurdity of thus placing a mere accessory of the Army before a necessary and integral part of the Army is the more glaring, now that the Commissariat and Transport forms a portion of the General Staff. Your kind insertion of this letter may produce rectification by the authorities."

Pay Department. "F. S. D." writes:—"Permit me to point out, through the medium of your columns, some reasons why candidates will not come forward for service in the Army Pay Department. 1. Probationers for other departments are, when gazetted, only seconded in their regiments for a term of years, and can rejoin; but on entering the Pay Department they sever for ever their connection with their old corps. 2. All departments of the Army, except the Pay Department, which happens to be, after the Medical, the strongest numerically, are represented at Head-quarters by one of their own body, but of the financial branch of the service there is not a single officer in Pall Mall. 3. The Queen's Regulations distinctly lay down that all officers unfavourably reported upon should be so informed. In the Pay Department the principle of selection is carried out in the most invidious manner, as officers superseded by the promotion of their juniors are not made acquainted with the reasons why they have been passed over. 4. Paymasters, with the honorary rank of major, who happen to be serving in India, are not paid according to their rank, although the Regulations declare that honorary rank in the Pay Department shall carry all precedence and advantages attaching to corresponding military rank. 5. Paymasters have great difficulty in obtaining leave of absence, as the allowance for an officer performing their duties is only granted when there is no other officer of the Pay Department at the station. 6. An officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after 25 years' service; but as he is only granted the pension attainable after 20 years' service, the concession is practically a dead-letter. 7. The treatment of the officers of the Department in last year's campaign in Egypt was not encouraging to would-be candidates. Out of 31 officers serving in the country, only one, the chief paymaster, was honoured, whereas the Commissariat and Ordnance, whose duties are somewhat analagous, had respectively 21 and 45 per cent. rewarded. 8. In all other Departments of the Army, clerical subordinates are under the complete control of their own officers. Not so in the Pay Department, where in regiments and in regimental districts, paymasters are constantly deprived of the services of their clerks, to attend parades, musketry, &c., often at the time when their services are most required in the pay office. 9. The system of inspection of pay officers by War-Office officials causes great offence, more from the *modus operandi* than the examination itself, as instances have occurred of paymasters walking into their offices in the morning and finding a gentleman (!) quietly seated at the table, examining the books, and interrogating the clerks. No paymaster worth his salt objects to have his accounts inspected, but the proper officer, as a rule, to do this is the Chief Paymaster of the district. It has been recently stated in your journal that the Pay Department is some 40 short of its establishment. If the grievances above enumerated were removed, I think the Secretary of State for War would very quickly find that probationers would come forward as they did when the Department was first formed, in 1878."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Capt. H. F. Forestier-Walker, returned as "missing" after the defeat of Baker Pasha's Army at the Wells of Teb, was appointed 2nd lieut. East Kent Militia, June 26, 1880; and lieut., June 18, 1881. He resigned last year on appointment to the command of the Nordenfelt battery of the Egyptian Army. Capt. Walker had a narrow escape of being included in the massacre of Hicks Pasha's Army, having been left behind in hospital at Cairo. He never served in either the Line battalions of the Buffs or English Artillery, as stated.

"Observer" says:—"Believing that it was the intention of the Horse Guards that the distinguishing mark 'M' should be worn by all officers of Militia battalions on the shoulders when in uniform, I beg to inform you that it was noticed at the Lord-Lieutenant's Levée at the Dublin Castle, on Tuesday Jan. 29, that many officers of Militia did not adhere to 'Army Dress Regulations,' and also neglected to take steps to ensure being announced to the Lord-Lieutenant as an officer of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, &c., Battalions. As this was very galling to officers of Line battalions, who dress according to regulation and take pride in their regiments, I trust you will bring the same to notice in some way in the columns of your paper, as thus, probably, this matter will be promptly remedied by the authorities concerned."

The new literary examination of lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Line will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners at the London University, Burlington Gardens, W., on April 25, and following days. Applications for permission to attend must be made in accordance with the instructions contained in the regulations issued with clause 15, Army Circulars, 1881, and are required to be forwarded by commanding officers not later than the 15th inst.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers). The annual theatrical performance of this regiment took place on Saturday evening at St. George's Hall. The curtain rose to the farce of "Bubbles," which was principally remarkable for the artistic representation of Mrs. Hogg by Mrs. J. P. Sadler. Of the other characters, we cannot write in terms of high approval. Lieut. Harding seemed to feel himself unhappy, and Capt. Lambert as Hogg was,—well, simply very bad indeed. The comedy of "Heroes," which followed, was marked by a display of considerable ability on the part of all concerned. To Miss Woodzell (Lilian), Mrs. Sadler (Miss Herries), and Mr. F. H. Gruggen (Sir Douglas Herries), may fairly be awarded the honours of the evening. The performances throughout were more commendable, and it is difficult to decide which of them was best from a dramatic stand-point. A word must be said in favour of Lieut. Harding, who, as young Mr. Ruggles, certainly did not appear youthful, but was, nevertheless, most effective both in speech and gesture. Capt. Sadler's Major Herries was a careful representation of a part which did not afford great scope for acting. Capt. Sadler is to be commended, however, for not having over-acted, as amateurs oftentimes do, when not, as they suppose, sufficiently employed. Serjt. Cavers made an effective Archie, and in the love-scenes was easy and gentlemanly. Miss Millett gave one the idea of being over-conscious; her movements and language were too studied, and the part lacked light and shade. The amateur orchestral band of the regiment played an admirable selection under the leadership of Capt. Leese, to whom great credit is due. The regiment has placed its two Nordenfelt machine guns, one officer, and 50 well-trained men, at the disposal of the military authorities for service in Egypt.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The winter session of the Army Medical School was brought to a close on Monday, when the prizes were distributed to the successful students in the lecture-room of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Southern District, attended from Portsmouth to distribute the awards. In a brief address before distributing the prizes, Prince Edward sketched the course of study laid down for the students and its advantages, remarking that great thanks were due to the several professors, especially to Surg.-Gen. Longmore who had occupied a most distinguished position from the beginning. Dr. Crawfurd also addressed a few words to the medical pupils, and said that as there was no special prize for pathology, he had great pleasure in following the example of Sir Joseph Fayrer by giving a copy of Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" to Mr. Bradshaw, who stood highest on the list.

The following is a list of surgeons on probation in the Medical Department of the British Army who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The marks shown are those which were gained at the London examination; the order of position of these gentlemen is not affected by the marks gained at the Netley examination:—

	London Marks.
1. Bradshaw, O. G. D.*	2,410
2. Kelly, M.	2,375
3. Pinching, H. H.†	2,355
4. Geddes, R. J.	2,350
5. Kelly, W.	2,185
6. O'Connell, D. V.	2,170
7. Dodd, A.	2,140
8. Wilson, G.‡	2,121
9. Reid, J. M.	2,105
10. Winter, T. B.	2,105
11. Heuston, F. S.	2,100
12. Durant, R. J. A.	2,055
13. Gubbin, G. F.	2,030
14. Myles, J. P.	1,980
15. Lesly, R.	1,975
16. Birch, H. P.	1,975
17. Braddell, M. O'D.	1,880
18. Donnet, J. J. C.	1,870
19. Sloggett, H. M.	1,845
20. Robinson, C. S.	1,755

* Gained the Martin Memorial Gold Medal.
† Gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal.
‡ Gained the Montefiore Second Prize.

The following is a list of surgeons on probation in her Majesty's Indian Medical service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The final positions of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the list which follows:—

	Combined Marks.
1. Pratt, J. J.*	5,284
2. Shore, R.	4,870
3. Bannerman, W. B.	4,705
4. Sarkies, C. J.	4,696
5. Thomson, H.	4,450

* Gained the Herbert Prize and the Montefiore Medal.

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WM. PUGH (many years coat-cutter at Messrs. Poole's, Saville Row), having succeeded to the old-established first-class business of Jackson and Co., 5 CORK STREET, BOND STREET, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry.

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N.B.—All first-class tailors give credit, and it is only by the discount system noblemen and gentlemen who pay cash get the full value ready-money entitles them to.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra. For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 99.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884.

SIR LINTORN SIMMONS, a warm advocate of Short-service, addressed a letter to the *Morning Post* on Tuesday, commenting on the inaccuracy of the figures made use of by the Adjutant-General at the dinner of the Artists. Sir Lintorn Simmons sums up as follows :—"Although agreeing fully with Lord Wolseley that the strength of the Army should be increased, I am of opinion that it is rather by bringing the present establishments to a state of efficiency than by adding to their numbers, that its strength should be increased. The numbers now voted by Parliament cannot apparently be raised; it is useless, therefore, at present to vote more men. What we require is a sound organisation instead of a system of hand-to-mouth legislation." Lord Wolseley, speaking of the short-service system, said, "It got rid of that miserable system of bounty which previously offered a great inducement to fraudulent enlistment." But did it get rid of bounties? We think not. Men are now offered money to re-engage after three years, and in India they are presented with the large bribe of £12 to extend their service. For our part, we see no greater immorality in giving a recruit a sum of money to enlist than in giving him a greater sum to re-engage; and we imagine the tax-payer will be of our way of thinking. If our present system be the success Lord Wolseley says it is, what necessity can there be for any bounty, or for reducing the age for enlistment and the standard of height and chest measurement? But the point is not whether long service is better than short, but can we put an adequate number of efficient troops in the field for home defence. His lordship treats us to generalities; the country wants correct facts. There are grave doubts as to the efficiency of our Army. It is in Lord Wolseley's power to remove these doubts, by issuing a return the beginning of each year, showing precisely the strength of every regiment, and the age, service, height, and chest measurement of the men. If his lordship likes to publish a statement with this return, let him do so, but let it be with the impartiality with which a judge lays a case before a jury, and not with the partiality of an advocate. If he can, then, satisfactorily show that we can put 30,000 Infantry, with averages as he stated, in the field without calling upon our Reserves or upon India for a contingent, he may rest assured that the grumblers of the Army will be reduced to that small minority of unreasonable men who will always be found in every profession and in every section of society. His lordship is quite right in looking upon the Army from a national point of view. When he comes before the public, he should remember that every word that he utters, even in an after-dinner speech, is read by thousands the next morning. Nothing should be said in public that is likely to be misunderstood, no figures quoted that are not correct. It is natural that the country should be led by what his lordship says, for he has been successful to an eminent degree. Let him beware, however, lest he leads the nation astray. To say that all who differ from him are a pack of grumblers, whose stories are "doleful and melancholy," is not a very successful way of getting rid of opponents. Sir Lintorn Simmons's critical letter to the *Morning Post*, and that of Sir Patrick MacDougall, which we published last week, show that there are some grumblers even amongst the advocates of short-service. Should his lordship make use of the power which his high position gives him to mislead the nation, he will be guilty of a very grave offence, and should he ever be called upon to answer for himself before the bar of public opinion, his very greatness and his successes will stand in evidence against him.

Notice is given that the Queen will hold drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 13th, and on Thursday, the 20th of March next, at 3 o'clock.

Notice is given that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at the levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

To the list of officers killed in the disaster near Trinkitat must be added the name of Captain Barton, a former non-commissioned officer of the 1st Royal Dragoons. He had served in the Zulu and Egyptian campaigns, and had received the South-African and Egyptian medals, the 4th class of the Medjidie, and the bronze star.

In reference to our remarks on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Manningham-Buller, it is well, perhaps, to point out that all for which he and his seniors of the Brigade of Guards paid their money,—viz., the position and emoluments attached to the command of a battalion,—has been taken away by the Warrant of 1882. Not only would this officer never have been promoted in the Coldstream Guards, but, by the working of the seven years' rule, every Purchase Major in that regiment will be removed from it compulsorily this year, and of course, should they die, their whole purchase-money will be lost to their families. A more unjust ruling it would be impossible to conceive. Of course, in civil life, an appeal would be made to the Courts of Law. Public servants have, however, no redress. They must simply grin, and bear the injustice.

The Pirbright Rifle ranges, near Aldershot, are destined, we believe, to be the future annual meeting-place of the National Rifle Association. The next meeting at Wimbledon will probably be the last to be held there.

War-Office organisation seems still of a strange kind. Last year, it was stated the authorities had miscalculated the number of men that were to pass into the Reserve. Now, it is stated, Lord Wolseley, in his celebrated after-dinner speech on the favourable character of our present recruits, spoke from wrong returns. We wonder what next may happen.

Mr. Tottenham will, on Tuesday, March 4, call attention to the present condition of the Army and the system of recruiting, and move a resolution.

Lord Stewart of Garlies will, in the House of Lords on Monday, move that there be laid on the table of the House a copy of the official return from which General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., quoted in a recent speech at the Artists' Volunteers' dinner, in allusion to "the whole of the Army *at the present moment* comprising men of 91 per cent. over 20 years of age, and 20 per cent. over 30; 58 per cent. over 5 ft. 7 in. in height, and 83 per cent. over 35 in. round the chest; and 78 per cent. over two years' service."

We believe the increase in the Army will chiefly be devoted to placing on an increased establishment of rank and file certain Infantry battalions, in place of those serving in Egypt, which have hitherto been borne on the strength of the Army Corps available for service abroad.

In the criticisms that have appeared on Lord Wolseley's speech on the Army at the dinner of the "Artists" corps, it seems to have been generally overlooked that the figures he quotes are, on the face of them, incorrect. His lordship began by expressly stating that the 33,000 recruits of 1883 are included in the per-centages he gives, and lower down he stated that 78 per cent. of the Army are of over two years' service. Now, 33,000 on a total strength, at home and abroad, of, roughly, 190,000 men, is 17 per cent.; therefore 83 per cent. have over one year's service, and if 78 per cent. have more than two years' service, there can be only 5 per cent. or 9,500 men remaining with the colours, from the total number of recruits enlisted in 1882. This is not exactly the conclusion at which his lordship would wish to arrive.

The introduction of short service has very much changed the condition of regimental discipline. Soldiers are now but a very short time with the colours, and the number of recruits joining annually is very large, in comparison with what it used to be. The dearth of efficient non-commissioned officers is the cry from all regiments, and every officer of any standing will testify that the present men are, as a body, far inferior to those who wore the stripes in years gone by. An adequate supply of good serjeants and corporals is one of the first conditions of the efficiency of an army. Experience alone can help the man whose duties are onerous; he has much responsibility, his temper is constantly sorely tried, and it may be fairly said that in no other grade in the Army is tact in dealing with men more essential. The value of a small army like ours can only be estimated by its quality,—physical fitness, good character, and fair elementary education. The number of men in prison dismissed as bad characters and deserters do not testify to the good quality of recruits. The enlistment of poor boys from good schools was recommended by a War-Office committee, but has not been acted on. The supply of boys for the Royal Navy is in excess of the demand, and the Army might obtain many recruits from industrial, union, and other suitable schools. The few boys now allowed under the regulations turn out, as a rule, good soldiers, and have the advantage of education in the regimental schools and workshops. It seemc desirable that the War Office should extend the system of boy service.

It is rather a remarkable but nevertheless an indisputable fact that few of the 83 per cent. of 35 "inches-round-the-chesters," as they are now termed, spoken of with so much elation by the Adjutant-General of the Forces a fortnight ago, are ever to be seen at Aldershot, the Curragh, or any of the larger garrisons, among the newly-joined recruits. The question is,—Where are they picked up, and whither do they go when they have been finally attested?

Lord Strathnairn will, on an early day, move for returns of numbers of recruits monthly since the reduction by one inch of chest measurement, height, and reduction of age from 19 to 18, as well as of the height, chest measurement, and age of these recruits up to the present day. Also returns of desertion of soldiers and recruits from their regiments, as well as of soldiers from one regiment to another. Also of soldiers and recruits, with their respective length of service, from their regiments, and of deserters who have surrendered themselves or have been taken up.

To the anxious parents of young military aspirants, the Indian Staff Corps offers a good field for subalterns of limited means. There are objections against volunteering, and there are many compensating advantages Compulsory retirement in the grades of captain and major does not exist in the Indian Army, consequently officers who join the Staff Corps (provided their health permits) are assured an uninterrupted career for a longer period than in a Line regiment. They are certain to obtain a substantive majority on the completion of twenty and a lieutenant-colonelcy on the completion of twenty-six years' service from date of first commission. These are subject to no deduction on account of leave. Those who may be fortunate enough to attain the rank of General officer, can retire on pensions varying from £750 to £1,000 per annum. The ordinary retiring allowances respectively after 20, 24, 28, and 32 years' service for pension, irrespective of rank, are £250, £365, £500, and £700. The furlough rules of 1875, although avowedly less favourable than those of 1868, nevertheless allow a minimum pay of £250 per annum during all leave that has been earned, or that can be anticipated. The chief drawback to the Staff Corps in the eyes of young officers is the length of time before a company can be obtained. There has lately been rapid promotion, owing to enforced retirement in the Queen's service. After this is over, if the average time in which an officer becomes a Captain is less than twelve years, the Staff Corps Subalterns have valid grounds of complaint, and we believe the India-Office authorities would see the advisability of equalising the periods. The decision we come to, after examining the "pro's" and the "cons" is that the Staff Corps *does* offer a favourable field, and that a young officer who can bear the climate, and does not mind long service in India cannot do better than enter himself as a probationer.

Sir Herbert Maxwell will on Monday move an address for a return showing the relative cost and the duration in wear of the full-dress head-dresses of the following troops:—Household Cavalry, Dragoon Guards, Lancers, Hussars, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, Fusiliers, Highlanders, Rifles, and other Infantry of the Line.

But three shooting-galleries will be erected at Aldershot Camp, during the present year, for the use of the Infantry—one for each brigade—and these will be entirely under brigade control. The sites for the galleries have been already selected, but their construction will not be proceeded with until the Estimates for 1884-85 have been passed.

It is consolatory, at the present juncture, to know that at least one regiment at Aldershot will shortly be up to decent strength, though even then it will be below its regulation establishment. The 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, at the Camp, will be joined by 180 recruits from the Depôt at Clonmel about Monday next. It is true that these men have not yet been put through a musketry course, but as every Irishman is a born sportsman, and takes as naturally to a gun as a duck to water, this will not matter so much in case of a sudden call to arms. The two battalions next in strength are the 31st East Surrey, 950; and the 3rd Rifle Brigade, 750; for the rest, they are battalions merely in name, and many days must elapse before any of them could be put into shape for active service.

Owing to the recent disgraceful scenes near Waterloo Station in which soldiers have prominently figured, orders have been issued at Aldershot, on instructions from the Horse Guards, which it is hoped will be the means of bringing about a change for the better in this respect. Soldiers proceeding on leave from the Camp to London have been warned to avoid the many traps and snares laid for them in the vicinity of the Waterloo Road, and have been ordered not to resent the good advice which may be given to them by policemen on duty, which has lately been too often the case. Whether this will have the desired effect remains to be seen.

Brigade-Surgeon O'Leary, A.M.D., is to be congratulated on having fully vindicated his character from the imputations under which he has been suffering since the publication of the report of Lord Morley's Committee. The letters addressed to the *Times* and *Globe* show conclusively that Sir Drury Lowe's statement with regard to Dr. O'Leary's conduct, when employed as Principal Medical Officer of the Cavalry Division in Egypt, is not borne out by facts. Dr. O'Leary has collected documentary and other evidence in support of his case, and has succeeded in completely exonerating himself from the charges preferred against him, which were of a most serious nature, affecting, as they did, his reputation both as an officer and a gentleman. It is now made clear that Dr. O'Leary's inability to perform his duties was solely due to ill-health, and that, far from his having invalided himself, he proceeded to Ismailia by order of Sir James Hanbury, the Principal Medical Officer in Egypt; that a medical board invalided him to England; and that another medical board in London granted him four months' leave for the recovery of his health. With regard to the insinuation that Dr. O'Leary had neglected his duties in having refused to receive a number of men into hospital, or give them medicine, it may be pointed out that Dr. O'Leary, being Principal Medical Officer, had nothing whatever to do with such matters. His duties were purely administrative.

The Navy.

The following notice is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, January 8, 1884.]

WHITEHALL, January 5, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto George Morice, Pasha, Retired Commander, Royal Navy, Controller-General of Egyptian Lighthouses and Ports, her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's Dominions.

ADMIRALTY, February 5, 1884.

Navigating Lieutenant Thomas Hawkins Smith has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet (January 30, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, February 7, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer George Mackney has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (January 16, 1884).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—A. Kingscote, to the Woodlark.

Lieutenants—Arthur L. Hughes, Gerald S. Hawker, and Andrew W. Davis, to the Woodlark, recommissioned; Charles W. Fowler, to the Carysfort, vice Davies; Lawrence P. Philips, to the Valorous, vice Hughes-Hughes.

Sub-Lieutenant—Colin R. Keppel, to the Iris, additional.

Staff Surgeons—Frederick M'Clement, M.D., to the Revenge, vice Bolster; James H. Martin, to the Euryalus, for service with the Royal Marines in Egypt; William B. Drew, to the Alexandra, for service with the Royal Marines in Egypt.

Chief Engineers—James J. Finch, to the Hibernia, additional, for the Orion, vice Waterfield; John L. Stevenson, to the Woodlark, recommissioned.

Surgeons—Michael J. McCarthy, M.D., and Nicholas C. Ross, to the Alexandra, for service with the Royal Marines in Egypt; James S. Wray, to the Woodlark, recommissioned; Henry W. D. Walsh, to the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, vice Ross; Henry B. Collins, to the Indus, vice Walsh; Gilbert Kirker, to Haslar Hospital, vice Collins.

Paymasters—Bernard F. Meyer, to the Liffey, vice Williams; Frederick B. Williams, to the Kingfisher, vice Meyer; Clement P. Penny, to the Woodlark, recommissioned; Alfred G. Hill, to the Lord Warden, vice Penny.

Gunners—William Howell, to the Superb, for torpedo duties; Thomas Berridge, to the Woodlark, recommissioned.

Boatswains—Charles Clear, to the Hercules, vice Twohy; Thomas Henley, to the Asia, for the Bacchante, vice Taylor.

Carpenter—John Crowther, to the Repulse, vice Pink.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Jeremiah Flynn, Glenarm, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Old Head, vice W. Cowell, pensioned.

Algerine, Com. Fullerton, was at Monte Video on Jan. 9.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-east Coast of America, was at Monte Video up to Jan. 9; was about to leave for Maldonado and Bahia Blanca.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at St. Helena, on Jan. 21. The Stork, at Simon's Bay, will leave for St. Helena about Feb. 20, to meet London mail of Feb. 21, and convey it to the Commander-in-Chief at St. Paul de Loando. Mails after that date to West Coast. The Opal to be at Simon's Bay about Jan. 25; will remain until return of Commander-in-Chief. The Frolic, Senior Officer, West Coast Division, at present on the south sub-division; will meet Commander-in-Chief at the mouth of the Congo. The Bullfrog and Starling will meet Commander-in-Chief at Cape Coast Castle. The Alecto will meet Commander-in-Chief at the Gambia. Letters from Senior Officer, Cape Division, dated Jan 16, at Simon's Bay. The Flora and Stork at Simon's Bay. The Swinger left Simon's Bay for Australia on Jan. 10.

Carysfort, Capt. Walter Stewart, has been ordered by telegraph to proceed from Alexandria to join the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., at Suakim, and left on Thursday.

Crocodile, Capt. H. J. Carr, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Feb. 5.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, arrived at Suez on Feb. 4.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Suakim on Feb. 8. The Commander-in-Chief had landed 150 seamen and marines to garrison Suakim, and was anxiously waiting the arrival of the reinforcements promised by the Admiralty. The Ranger was at Suakim.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, has been ordered to leave Malta forthwith, and to join the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., at Suakim, without delay.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 6, and was to sail on Feb. 7 for Bermuda. Achilles, Capt. Buller, C.B., was to leave Gibraltar for Cagliari on Feb. 7 with supernumeraries for the Squadron.

Humber, Capt. Hawkins, left Zanzibar on Feb. 7.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, was at Bombay on Jan. 26. A telegram from Bombay announces the death there on that day of Fleet Surg. I. Hanbury, C.B. Dr. Hanbury served as principal medical officer to the Royal Marine Batn. during the campaign in Egypt, and was present at most of the engagements, being created a C.B. and awarded the Egyptian medal, Alexandria clasp, and Khedive's bronze tar.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., with the Channel Squadron in company, left Palmer's Bay, Sardinia, on Jan. 31, and arrived and anchored off Cagliari on Feb. 1.

Monarch, Capt. F. D. G. Bedford, has been ordered to leave Malta forthwith, after embarking the Marines of the Mediterranean Fleet, and to proceed to join the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., at Suakim.

Myrmidon, Com. Carpenter, has been ordered to hasten her departure from Sheerness for the Red Sea.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, entered the Suez Canal on Feb. 5, but has been ordered to await further instructions.

Rifleman, Com. Mayow, was at the Falkland Islands on Jan. 9.

Sphinx, Com. Crawford Caffin, having arrived at Berber from Suakim, has been ordered, by telegraph, to return thither at once.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Squadron in company, arrived at Coquimbo on Feb. 3, and would sail for Valparaiso, in continuation of the programme already published.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 5, and would leave the day following for England.

Valiant, Capt. Knowles. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., athletic sports were held by this ship's company in a field kindly lent by Mr. Payne, of Bantry, for the occasion. The captain and officers, who were the promoters of these sports, and who do all in their power to make this ship a happy one, contribute liberally towards the money prizes. A large number of visitors, mostly invited by the ship's officers, were present, and the frequent outbursts of laughter and applause showed that they fully appreciated the performances of our "tars." At the close of the sports, the captain addressed a few words to the ship's company, when he remarked that although the weather was very cold, still it was warmed by the presence of the ladies, which remarks were received with cheers. The prizes were kindly presented by Mrs. Payne, of Bantry. There were thirteen events in all, every one of them being well contested. At the conclusion of the sports, three hearty cheers were given for the ladies present, Capt. Knowles, Com. Marrack, and the committee, who worked hard in their endeavours to make these sports a perfect success, which they proved to be, to the enjoyment of every one present.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Kingstown on Feb. 4.

Woodlark, Com. T. Nesham, arrived at Malta on Feb. 2 to pay off and recommission, Com. Kingscote having been appointed to succeed Com. Nesham.

Wrangler, Lieut. and Com. Arbuthnot, was in the River Plate on Jan. 9.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Cagliari, Sardinia, Sunday, February 3.

Before leaving Majorca, we had an opportunity of visiting the very remarkable caves of Arta. It had been intended to engage a special train to take all the officers of the Squadron who wished to see them, but as the line did not go the whole way, and the supply of conveyances to complete the journey was limited, and was quite insufficient for the number who wanted to go, the idea had to be given up. Arta Bay is on the east side of the Island. We started from Palma on Thursday afternoon, the 24th, at 4 o'clock, and came to in Arta Bay, after general quarters, on Friday forenoon; we stood in in single column line ahead, and anchored pretty close in. Leave was given till 3 o'clock, and a large party from each ship availed themselves of it. The landing-place is within a few minutes' walk of the entrance to the caves; we found guides waiting ready for us, and one accompanied each party, they carried flare-up lamps at the end of long poles, and here and there, where there was a particular show place, they lit blue lights, which had a very pretty effect. The caves are certainly very fine, and well worth a visit; they are very extensive and lofty, and their formation is very wonderful. The sides, in some places, resemble the pipes of an organ, and in others appear as if a waterfall had suddenly been petrified, besides which there are numerous columns, standing, some singly and others in groups. There is a spring inside the caves; the water does not appear to have any particular points about it, but the guides appear to think that a drink from it is quite part of the visit, and you feel as if you were hurting their feelings if you refuse. There was a great gathering of village and country people about the landing-place, to see the ships and watch us landing and embarking; they seemed a fine, healthy, good-looking lot. We left at 3.30, and soon afterwards, the Achilles parted company, in order to proceed to Gibraltar; she goes there to meet Capt. Buller, appointed to succeed Capt. Morant, who is going to Hong Kong as commodore; she will also bring us a number of midshipmen and naval cadets who have been appointed to different ships of the Squadron. Saturday was a quiet day, jogging along under easy steam, going about four knots; in the forenoon, the signal departments were exercised at fog signals, both with guns and steam sirens; in the evening we made sail to a fair wind, and remained under sail for the night. On Sunday morning a strong south-westerly breeze was blowing; after church, being off the entrance of Palmas Bay, we furled sails and stood in, in columns of divisions line abreast, and came to a little before 1 o'clock; soon afterwards the wind freshened and it came on to rain hard, so we were all very glad to be snugly at anchor. We made sail at 8 o'clock on Monday, but very soon had to furl again, as there was too much wind; so we had "clear ship for action," otherwise "Ram-oh" for our forenoon drill. In the afternoon it blew very hard, and we struck lower yards and topmasts, and let go a second anchor; the next day, however, it cleared up and has been fine ever since. Palmas Bay is not at all an inviting looking place; you lie a long way off, and there does not appear to be much of interest. When one does get on shore, there is only a small village, and the surrounding country is not at all picturesque. There is however, something to be got,—some fair bags, principally partridges, were made. During our stay there we got through the harbour Whitehead torpedo exercise for the quarter, completed our boat firing, and got over "night quarters." We left Palmas at 4 p.m. on Thursday, had a fine night for coming round, and arrived here at 9.30, the next forenoon. We came in and anchored in our usual formation of "columns of divisions line ahead," the divisions having closed to 2½ cables before coming to. Directly after anchoring, we hoisted out our armed boats. There is very good snipe-shooting near here, and some decent bags were made yesterday. While at Palmas Bay, the Admiral informed us, by general signal, that the close season in Sardinia commenced on February 1, so we thought there would be no more shooting after leaving that place. But the authorities do not appear to be very particular about it, as since our arrival here, another signal has been made that the prohibition against shooting will not be enforced during the stay of the Squadron here. We are very well off for mails, papers, &c., as they only take 3½ days from England.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CLYDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe that attention is to be paid to the protection of the Mersey and the Bristol Channel. I hope, while our defences are being cared for, the defence of the important River Clyde will not be longer overlooked, with all its great commercial interests, mercantile marine, ship-building yards, coal depôts, &c. The small fort "Matilda," at Greenock, has been long useless, being built round, whilst excellent sites (which I examined) can be found to command the navigation lower down, at the Cumbraes. I have been long much interested about this matter of national importance, as I was for years for the Forth, and it was a great pleasure to observe how well the Government had directed the execution of the works on Inchkeith and Kinghornness, and armed them with 18-ton guns, thus giving confidence and security. We trust now that our two principal Scottish rivers will receive equal attention, the Clyde like the Forth.—I am, &c.,

J. E. Alexander, General.

H.M.S. EXCELLENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw attention through the medium of your paper to a point affecting the efficiency of our seamen gunners? A large number of our ironclads are armed with 10-in. guns mounted on the Scott-pattern carriages and slides. In the Excellent, they have no such thing, and the heaviest gun is a 9-in. The consequence is, that men joining these ships from the Excellent know very little about them, and probably have never seen such a thing as a bow-compressor before. Ships, too, like the Belleisle and Orion, with their 12-in. guns mounted thus, and fitted with hydraulics, require men who have had some instruction in their manipulation. This they cannot get in the Excellent. I should think if they had an establishment where they could impart some knowledge of these, instead of some of the obsolete old 7-in. and 8-in. guns treasured up on board the Excellent, it would be a benefit to the service.
—I am, &c., Lieutenant, R.N.

THE NAVAL GREAT-COAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The new Naval great-coat (and a very good coat it is) affords no indication of its wearer's rank. So it leads to confusion, as officers of over twenty different ranks and grades all appear alike, when clad in this coat. I would suggest that shoulder-straps, with stars and crown, be attached to it; gold for the executive ranks; silver, with centres of the usual distinguishing colours, for officers of the civil branches; and that the number of stars, &c., should be the same as that of the relative military ranks.
—I am, &c., One Who is Often Puzzled.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

A correspondent writes as follows on the question of promotion in the Navy:—"I am anxious to draw attention to a few facts in which Naval men in general have a close interest. In the first place, why should officers as soon as they are appointed to a ship set to work to find some one to exchange with them? For these reasons,—commissions nominally for three years extend to four or four and a half years; the pay is bad in most branches of the service; promotion is uncertain, and steady work is seldom appreciated. Such unwillingness for sea-service would not exist, if, for instance, an officer could look forward to promotion as a certainty in the future; and it would be a great advantage if within, say, six months of the appointed time an officer could feel sure that his promotion would fall due on a certain date. Under the present *régime*, officers look upon the profession as disheartening, for their services are seldom recognised in a proper degree. Also, officers should be able to ascertain, when paying off, the length of time likely to elapse before they will be required again for service, for many men who would gladly pursue a course of instruction at a college or a private branch of study, forbear, as they are liable to be called away at any moment, and thus a chance is thrown away of improving their qualifications. While the present system exists of little relaxation, small pay, and in some cases little or no chance of promotion, there is no cause for wonder if men simply enter the Navy from necessity, and afterwards take but slight interest in their work."

London Amusements.

Improved by repetition, Mr. Burnand's latest burlesque-drama of "Camaralzaman," the eighth of its series, is drawing excellent houses at the GAIETY; and Miss E. Farren as the vivacious Prince, Mr. E. Terry as the demon Danasch, and Mr. Elton as the Shah, amuse the audience vastly; while Miss Connie Gilchrist and Miss Phyllis Broughton, as Badoura and Maimoune, successfully exert their powers of fascination in song and dance. It may be interesting to note that the first extravaganza on this subject was produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Boxing Night, 1848, when Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Miss P. Horton (now Mrs. German Reed), and Miss Reynolds played the prominent parts. How ephemeral these productions are would be shown by a perusal of the couplets so eagerly caught up by playgoers of the last generation. A running commentary would now be required to render the allusions at all intelligible.

At the HAYMARKET, the reproduction of "Peril" is fixed for Saturday, the 16th inst. The comedy has not been acted since its production at the Prince of Wales's in 1876. Mr. Bancroft and Mrs. Bernard Beere now represent the characters previously assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

An English version of Millöcker's German opera of the "Bettel-student," prepared by Mr. Beatty Kingston, will be the Easter novelty at the Alhambra. An American adaptation has been very popular in the United States.

The AVENUE THEATRE has been closed for rehearsals during the early part of the week, and M. Planquette's new three-act opera, called "Nell Gwynne," written and produced by Mr. H. B. Farnie, was brought out on Thursday night. Miss Florence St. John represents the heroine, and Miss Giulia Warwick, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and Mr. H. Walsham are prominently included in the cast.

The eminent Italian tragedian, Signor Salvini, will reappear in London at the end of the present month, supported by his own Italian company. On Thursday night, Feb. 28, he will commence an engagement at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, including in his repertory "Othello," "Macbeth," and "King Lear."

On Tuesday next, Miss Mary Anderson, at the LYCEUM, gives a special morning performance, inviting as her guests all the members of the dramatic profession. No money will be taken for private boxes, stalls, drsss-circle, or upper circle.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Augustus Harris invited several thousand poor children to witness the performance of "Cinderella" at DRURY LANE. An address was delivered by the Rev. Canon Shuttleworth, and Mr. Harris recited some graceful lines, written by Mr. Horace Lennard. The children were regaled with oranges and Bath-buns, three thousand of the latter having been generously given by Messrs. Buzzard, of Oxford Street.

The Vokes Family will take a benefit at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Wednesday next. On this special occasion Miss Rosina Vokes will appear. The morning performance will commence with a favourite comedietta, to be followed by the laughable farce entitled, "Good for Nothing," in which Messrs. J. L. Toole, J. Billington, G. Grossmith, T. F. Nye, and Miss Rosina Vokes will appear, concluding with the grand pantomime "Little Red Riding Hood," terminating with the transformation scene. The evening performance will commence with a favourite comedietta, to be followed by the farcial absurdity "The Belles of the Kitchen," by the Vokes Family, and in which Miss Rosina Vokes will appear in her celebrated part of Barbara, concluding with the grand pantomime "Little Red Riding Hood." The popularity of this talented family ought to ensure a full house.

COLOUR-SERJEANTS.

"Novice" writes:—"I beg leave, through the columns of your valuable paper, to point out the anomalus position in relation to that of paymaster or orderly-room serjeants, that Colour-Serjeants of six or more years' standing occupy according to existing regulations. Take, for example, A and B. A is appointed colour-sergeant on April 1, 1876, and still retains that rank. B is appointed paymaster or orderly-room sergeant on April 1, 1878, and on April 1, 1884, receives the rank and pay of a quartermaster-sergeant, and thereby takes rank and precedence of A, who was B's senior for the previous six years; and this through no fault of A, who, I maintain, deserves at least the same recognition of his services as B. I hope this will meet the eye of some one more able to advocate the cause."

AIMING APPLIANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As numbers of the Morrison rifled tubes are used in the services, and considering the necessity of being able to hit moving objects, I send you the following for publication, as it might be of use to others. I discovered that with an ordinary fore-sight brazed on to a sight-protector (the base having been previously removed, and the metal coloured black), placed on a Martini-Henry rifle furnished with a Morrison tube, that at 20 or 25 yards, the aim being taken with the sliding-bar down and the back-sight lowered, the bullet will strike the object aimed at.—I am, &c.,

D. C. M.

On Saturday evening a private meeting was held at the residence of Lord Archibald Campbell, 14 Beaufort Gardens, W., for the purpose of inaugurating opposition to the proposed abolition of the feather bonnet in the Highland regiments. Lord Archibald Campbell, who presided, said he had called the meeting not in order to create any annoyance at the War Office, but for the purpose of taking steps to induce the authorities to abandon the idea of abolishing the feather bonnet in the Highland regiments. Many officers of distinction were opposed to the abolition of the bonnet, and Lieut.-Col. Gordon Alexander, who recently wrote about his experiences in the East, stated that his regiment marched 500 miles under a burning sun in this bonnet. He concluded by moving, "That the Secretary of State for War be asked in the House of Commons whether it is really intended to abolish the Highland feather bonnet, and in the event of an unfavourable answer, that steps be taken to hold a public meeting on the subject." Col. Alexander seconded the motion which was unanimously agreed to. On the motion of the noble chairman it was further resolved, "That, in the absence abroad of the Duke of Sutherland, Cluny Macpherson be requested to assume the patronage of the movement; and, in the event of its being decided to hold a public meeting, that he be asked to preside on the occasion." A vote of thanks to Lord Archibald Campbell terminated the proceedings.

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E. C.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Touch of Fate, by Mrs. George Posnett, 3 vols. (J. and R. Maxwell)—The India List, January, 1884; Royal Kalendar and Index, 1884; Soldiers' Stories and Sailors' Yarns; The Army and Navy Magazine, February (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Shareholders' Legal Guide, by Alfred Emden (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes, 1884 (Kelly and Co.)—How to Train a Company, by Captain C. Fulton (W. Mitchell and Co.)—Chutney Papers, by a Bombay Walla (W. H. Beer and Co.)—Citizen Soldiers, by Captain H. Spenser Wilkinson (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Bacon's War Map of Egypt, including the Soudan (G. W. Bacon and Co.)—The Sporting Magazine, February (H. Etherington).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

G. VARNEY.—The draft sailed in H.M. troopship Malabar. The regiment is quartered at Mhow, Bombay.

ERRATA.—We are requested by Messrs. Sir John Brown and Co. to state that they are the manufacturers of the armour-plates of the Warspite, and that those plates have been manufactured on the "Ellis" system, and not on the "Wilson," as stated in our report of the launch of the Warspite. Mr. Ellis also writes to assure us that the Italian and French papers are wrong in attributing the construction of the boilers of the Dandolo to the Messrs. Penn, who engined the Duilio, Italia, and Lepanto, Messrs. Maudslay having supplied the boilers and engines of the Dandolo.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Obituary.

Com. James Joseph Lawson Sisson, R.N., died at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on Dec. 31, 1883. Com. Sisson had quite recently been appointed post captain by the Natal Harbour Board. He entered the service in 1860, obtained his sub-lieut.'s commission in 1866, and was promoted to lieut. in 1869, and to com. in 1882, after paying off the Firefly, in command of which vessel he served during the Zulu War.

Frederick Day, boatswain's mate, of the Excellent, has been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

By a decree recently published, the Czar has ordered the two corvettes about to be constructed at St. Petersburg by the Franco-Russian Company for the Baltic Fleet to be named respectively the Rinda and the Vitiaz. The two gunboats being constructed for the Pacific Fleet, one at Abo, in Finland, and the other in Sweden, are also to be designated the Bober and the Sivootch.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BIRTH.

NINNIS.—On the 5th inst., at 24 Notting Hill Square, Kensington, Mrs. Belgrave Ninnis, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HOPKINS.—January 22, unexpectedly, at Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland, Murray, the wife of Colonel G. R. Hopkins, late 53rd Regiment.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 15. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Lieut.-Col. A. C. HAMILTON, R.E., on "Our Field Telegraph: its work in recent campaigns, and its present organisation." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB, St. James's Street.—The ENTRANCE FEE for the year 1884 will be TWENTY GUINEAS—By order.

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Vice - Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

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Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
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Mâcon and Beaune ...		30	36	42
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Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
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Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

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Chablis and Pouilly ...	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet				48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
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Pale DRY Creaming ditto ...		78
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Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg ...	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)...	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel...		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle ...	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira...		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala ...			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan...			18	20

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For revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,

By Command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 10, 1884.

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MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

WOOLWICH and SANDHURST.

At the Examination held in December for Entrance to the above, FOURTEEN Pupils were sent up by Mr. NORTHCOTT, of whom TEN were Successful:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Cadetships.	Marks.
40	Frederick Potts	Woolwich	4382
5	Edward W. D. Baird	Cavalry	4807
6	Henry Nugent Head	Univ'rsity	5331
8	E. S. Douglas-Pennant	Cavalry	4434
8	Alfred R. Ditmas	Queen's Ind.	1992
35	Herbert F. Woodgate	Infantry	5177
39	W. R. L. Goldie-Scot	Infantry	5121
47	Hugh N. Waymouth	Infantry	4911
53	Rowan H. Lee-Warner	Infantry	4767
—	F. C. Logan Logan	Militia	1444

Of these, five passed their first trial, five gained 1,500, 1,300, 1,200, 1,000, 500 marks respectively, with two or three months' preparation; each of them having previously failed twice elsewhere.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, W.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Messrs. LEIFCHILD, B.A., HICKSON, and OWEN, B.A., RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS at the Terrace, Hampton Court. There are seven Tutors (six Resident), to 20 PUPILS, hence small classes (average three in a class), and great individual attention.—Head of Military Department, Captain GREENE.

Successes, September to December, 1883.
Militia Further (Competitive) Examination.
(September.)
R. H. Rawson 5th
H. Kirkpatrick 34th
Qualifying Examination for Militia Officers.
(October.)
Vaughan Grimshawe | Viscount Clandeboye
SANDHURST COMPETITIVE,
(November, December.)
S. H. Clegg .... 5063 marks
Douglas Haig, University Candidate... 4889 „

In these three Examinations all Pupils sent up passed.

The Terrace, Hampton Court.

SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, &c.—SANDHURST FURTHER, November and June, 1883. All sent up passed. A. Horsford Bingley, 36th, gaining 155 places and 1,353 marks between September 5 and November 24,—Subjects, Latin, English, French, Geology, Freehand; O. C. Sherwood, 3rd West Indian, gaining 2,285 marks,—first in Experimental Sciences, fifth in Geology, twelfth in Mathematics; C. B. Morgan, 4th West Indian; Evelyn H. Orlebar, 3rd Marine. In June and November, 1881, five passed out of six for the Sandhurst Further,—1st W.I., 2nd U.C., 1st H.Q.C., 38th, and 44th.

Pupils with 3,000 marks are taken for a fixed tuition fee, payable in case of success only. Of such, seven out of eight have passed on their first trial.

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EKOWE (with Col. Pearson).—"There was great demand for Lamplough's Pyretic Saline."—See *Blackwood's Magazine.*

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,255.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE CRISIS IN THE SOUDAN.

The latest Telegrams are as follows :—

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS AT SUAKIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Berber, Feb. 8.—Intelligence received here by letter from Khartoum, dated the 5th inst., states that all was quiet at that place.

Suakim, Feb. 8.—A state of siege has been proclaimed here.

Cairo, Feb. 8.—Baker Pasha proclaimed a state of siege at Suakim, on account of the disaffection prevailing among his troops.

Sir E. Baring and Sir E. Wood had a conference this morning with Nubar Pasha, to concert measures for the defence of Suakim. It is believed that the greater part of Baker Pasha's remaining force will be recalled thence.

Malta, Feb. 8.—H.M.'s ironclad Monarch and the torpedo ship Hecla sailed to-day for Port Said, the Hecla having on board 300 marines for Suakim.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

Paris, Friday.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Figaro* states that Gen. Gordon was made prisoner by a Shmarieh tribe, at two hours' march from Korosko.

The same correspondent says that Baker Pasha has been recalled to Cairo, to take command of the gendarmerie at that place.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE "TIMES.")

Cairo, Feb. 8.—Nubar Pasha, Sir C. Stephenson, and Sir E. Wood are now in consultation with Sir E. Baring at the Residency. It is considered advisable that a ship should be sent to Trinkitat, on the possibility of the recovery of survivors of the recent disaster, or to obtain tidings of them.

Our Woolwich correspondent, writing last night, says :— "An unusual stir was produced at Woolwich Dockyard yesterday morning by the arrival of a long train of Army Service waggons in charge of the Transport Corps, and loaded with casks and cases containing military accoutrements to the number of 10,000 sets, which are to be immediately exchanged for a new equipment to be supplied to the Household Guards and other troops in the Home District. The returned stores are, for the most part, still serviceable, and will, after examination and repair, be again brought forward for use ; but it is thought better to have the whole of the accoutrements passed through the inspection branch, and issue a new supply, than to make the selection of condemned articles through the regimental quartermasters. In the Commissariat stores there were also signs of special exertion, and although an official denial was given to a statement which has been published to the effect that £24,000 is devoted to supplies for Egypt, there is admitted to be a strain upon the Department, in consequence of the expected withdrawal of the British troops having been disappointed. A train of fifteen trucks arrived in the dockyard yesterday from Portsmouth laden with preserved horse-fodder condensed in bales, and very large quantities of the new moss-litter is being imported from Germany. The moss is found to be a convenient and economical substitute for straw in making beds for horses, and being closely compressed, takes up but little space on shipboard, which is an important consideration. A detachment of Royal Engineers has been sent from Chatham to Woolwich, to assist in removing a large collection of telegraph and torpedo cables from the inner docks to the new tanks and stores constructed near the electrical establishment at the other end of the dockyard, and the graving dock and basins will thus be set free for other purposes, if required. The manufacturing departments at the Royal Arsenal are fully employed in all their branches, and under a little pressure in some cases; while an expected discharge of a thousand hands from the Laboratory, which was considered imminent a week ago, has now been indefinitely postponed. In the carriage-store of the Ordnance Department, a train of dummy horses is being equipped, to represent a mule train conveying a battery of the 7-pounder screw-guns for mountain service, and many improvements have been introduced into this useful equipment since it was last exhibited before the Duke of Cambridge and his Staff. The battery consists of six powerful guns, each taking into three pieces, and there is one carriage to spare, with an ample reserve of all the stores and fittings required for the guns. The loads are so divided that about 90 mules are necessary for the conveyance of the battery, each mule-load bearing a burden of not more than 200 lbs. Every section of the equipment is adjusted with a view to the guns being put together and mounted ready for action in the shortest possible time, and the whole battery-train has a smart and business-like appearance, which is much commended by the officers who have seen it."

The *Standard* declares that the country is no longer in a submissive, or even in an indulgent mood ; and it will insist that the Ministry shall discard, once for all, its crude and childish notions concerning the capacity of the Egyptian people, whether for fighting or for self-government, and shall pursue, in a straightforward and consistent manner, those safer methods which public opinion has long indicated. To put the matter plainly and succinctly, the Government, if bent upon remaining in power, must retrace every step they have taken during the last 17 months, and must put things back in Egypt where they were on the morrow of Tel-el-Kebir. The sole source of order, the sole guarantee of stability in Egypt, is the English flag ; and, after the dismal disasters of the last few days, something more than a symbol is required to satisfy people that the English flag covers statesmanlike intentions. The *Standard* does not doubt the individual capacities of Ministers, but, collectively, they have committed blunders and invited disasters to which this generation has, happily, witnessed no precedent. Their staunchest apologists have given up defending them ; their more judicious friends having taken to admonition, instead of adulation. So long as they continue to administer the affairs of the nation, the nation will extend to them the requisite support ; but it will do so only on condition that they turn over an entirely new leaf, fling overboard their superfluous baggage of sentiment and abstract principles, and conduct the business of the Empire in business-like spirit.

The *Times* repeats that the first step to be taken ought to be the proclamation of a formal protectorate. This would secure an immense access of moral strength for any military measures which, in the circumstances of the case, the most competent advisers may suggest. It would then, at least, be understood at Paris, at Cairo, at Khartoum, and in the camp of the Mahdi, that our interference would no longer be governed by caprice and limited by supersubtle conditions, but that the dominant authority of England would be construed as having its duties as well as its rights. The *Times* can see no alternative policy that is not fraught with numberless possibilities of disgrace and danger.

The *Daily Telegraph* points out that we are already at war, and that the time has gone by for any more of those halting, half-hearted measures, a series of which has led us to the present confusion. A dose or two of English steel and bullets scientifically administered to these barbarians would clear the Eastern Soudan of them, save Gordon and Khartoum, and relieve Egypt from a danger which grows darker and more threatening with every hour of our present vacillation. Such action, which needs but a manly and wise resolve, would be the right and redeeming answer to the impeachment impending. If such a policy be not adopted, the *Daily Telegraph* foresees a series of evil events, inevitably leading to larger necessities and far costlier sacrifices.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

The Marines of the Mediterranean Fleet have been ordered to garrison Suakim. Five companies of 100 men each, one Artillery and four Infantry, are under orders to embark this day at Portsmouth, in the *Poonah*, for the Mediterranean, presumably to take their places. The following officers are detailed for duty : — Captains Bridge, Polkinghorne, Robbins, Montgomery, and Gordon (in waiting). Subalterns : Lieutenants Roche, Darling, Money, and Hornilow. New Commissions : Lieutenants Hamper, Holman, Townhead, David, and Byrne. Royal Marine Artillery : Captain L. R. Connolly and Lieutenant Campbell. No Field Officer is at present to be sent. Major Colwell, serving on board H.M.S. Alexandra, is to command the Marines who are to be landed at Suakim.

THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

The following are the amended regulations for the commutation of pensions of officers of the Indian service :—1. These regulations shall be applicable only to officers retired on or after July 1, 1881. 2. An officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of his pension, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto. 3. An officer in Europe desirous of commuting must make application in writing to the Under-Secretary of State for India, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his pension. 4. If the Secretary of State for India in Council shall approve the commutation the officer will be so informed, and his application will be forwarded to the standing medical board at the India Office. 5. The board will require the officer to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to assure their lives in assurance companies, and he will be required to submit himself for personal examination by the board at the India Office. 6. An officer in India desirous of commuting, must address the authorities of his presidency. He will be required to go through similar forms; boards, which will when practicable be presided over by the chief civil medical administrative officer of the Government, being formed in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, under orders of the respective Governments. 7. The basis of commutation, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, shall be the following table, the age of the officer being reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding the date upon which the capitalised sum will become payable :—

Age next Birth-day.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.	Age next Birth-day.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.
21	15·00258	£1,500 5 2	51	11·21356	£1,121 7 1
22	14·96111	1,496 2 3	52	10·98145	1,098 2 11
23	14·92519	1,492 10 5	53	10·75133	1,075 2 8
24	14·88969	1,488 19 5	54	10·52560	1,052 11 3
25	14·85191	1,485 3 10	55	10·30351	1,030 7 0
26	14·80890	1,480 17 10	56	10·08363	1,008 7 3
27	14·74746	1,474 14 11	57	9·86670	986 13 5
28	14·67951	1,467 19 0	58	9·64896	964 17 11
29	14·60551	1,460 11 0	59	9·42649	942 13 0
30	14·52581	1,452 11 8	60	9·19800	919 16 0
31	14·44054	1,444 1 1	61	8·95666	895 13 4
32	14·35005	1,435 0 1	62	8·70132	870 2 8
33	14·25257	1,425 5 2	63	8·43435	843 8 8
34	14·14731	1,414 14 8	64	8·16571	816 11 5
35	14·03442	1,403 8 10	65	7·89583	789 11 8
36	13·91478	1,391 9 7	66	7·62437	762 8 9
37	13·79016	1,379 0 4	67	7·37082	737 1 8
38	13·66060	1,366 1 2	68	7·11881	711 17 8
39	13·52738	1,352 14 9	69	6·86850	686 17 0
40	13·38854	1,338 17 1	70	6·62170	662 3 5
41	13·24313	1,324 6 3	71	6·38068	638 1 4
42	13·08568	1,308 11 4	72	6·14148	614 8 11
43	12·92050	1,292 1 0	73	5·90561	590 11 3
44	12·74483	1,274 9 8	74	5·65540	565 10 10
45	12·55834	1,255 16 8	75	5·39538	539 10 9
46	12·36096	1,236 1 11	76	5·12566	512 11 4
47	12·14690	1,214 13 10	77	4·81532	481 10 8
48	11·92339	1,192 6 9	78	4·50565	450 11 3
49	11·69128	1,169 2 7	79	4·20762	420 15 3
50	11·45362	1,145 7 3	80	3·91477	391 9 6

8. The commutation having been sanctioned, the applicant will be informed, and will have the option of withdrawing his application within thirty days after receiving notice. 9. If the applicant shall not withdraw his application within that period, the decision will be considered final, and the commutation of pension will take place absolutely. 10. In every case the capitalised sum will be payable in India, the sterling amount being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made. 11. In the case of an officer in Europe, the capitalised sum will be payable at the expiration of two months, and in the case of an officer in India, at the expiration of one month, from the date of the commutation being sanctioned. In each case the officer's pension will be issued in full up to the date of payment, unless any delay has been caused by the officer's own fault or that of his agents. 12. In any case in which a pensioner shall accept public employment, involving the withholding of pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted, and, in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

THE NAVY IN PARLIAMENT.

The Viscount Lewisham will, on an early day, call attention to the condition of the Marine forces, and move a resolution.

Admiral Sir John Hay will, on Friday, February 15, call attention to the number and condition of our armour-clad Navy, and move for a committee thereon. No one can say this is premature.

Sir Henry Wolff will, on Monday, ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether there is any truth in the statement made in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of January 22, that, in consequence of the large number of seamen suffering from venereal disease, orders have been given for men still diseased, but whose cases are not complicated, being sent to sea from hospital.

Sir Henry Wolff will, on Tuesday, ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the Admiralty have considered the sentences of courts-martial for breaches of Naval discipline, and whether they contemplate bringing forward any amendment of the Naval Discipline Act with the view of preventing the passing of sentences of penal servitude, except in very aggravated cases; and whether the Admiralty is willing to reconsider the case of the seaman Endenby, of her Majesty's troopship Assistance, who was sentenced to penal servitude for an assault on a ship's corporal; and of Quinn, in whose favour a memorial has been presented to the Admiralty.

Sir Henry Wolff will, on Tuesday, ask the Secretary to the Admiralty, whether her Majesty's Government will agree to the appointment of a Select Committee of this House to consider and report upon the pay and allowances of officers and seamen of the Royal Navy.

LORD WOLSELEY'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been truly observed that if we are to judge from the speech delivered by Lord Wolseley on Saturday week, nothing could be more satisfactory than the present state of the Army; but let us recollect that he is speaking in defence of a system, for which he is, rightly or wrongly, supposed to be mainly responsible, and that he can hardly be expected to throw stones at the house he lives in. The statistics he quotes as to age, height, and chest measurement of the Army at the present moment are so startlingly identical with the figures in the General Annual Return for 1882, dated March 1, 1883, and signed by himself, as Adjutant-General of the Forces, that I invite his attention to what is, to say the least, a most extraordinary coincidence, more especially when it is remembered that on Jan. 1, 1883, there were 11,117 Reserve men in the ranks, which naturally raised all these figures to an abnormal height, and when it is also further recollected that there has been within the past year a reduction in each standard for recruits. Lord Wolseley states that at the present moment there are in the Army 91 per cent. of men over 20 years of age, 58 per cent. who stand 5 ft. 7 in. high, and 83 per cent. with 35 in. chest measurement. On Jan. 1, 1883 (quoting from the above-mentioned return), the number of men over 20 was 911 per 1,000, or 91·1 per cent.; those of 5 ft. 7 in. and upwards were 588 per 1,000, or 58·8 per cent.; and those with a chest measurement of 35 in. and upwards, 838 per 1,000, or 83·8 per cent. Leaving out the decimals, the figures are identical with those quoted by Lord Wolseley as those of present date, and he will find it difficult to persuade any one who has inquired into the subject, that after losing upwards of 11,000, restored to the Reserve, together with a largely-increased number transferred to Reserve in 1883, on completion of their colour-service, and an abnormally large number of recruits of reduced age and height taken on the strength, the figures can possibly remain the same as they were at a date specially favourable for his statistics. Averages and per-centages are at all times both misleading and perplexing to the general public, and instead of giving them in that shape, let me supply a few figures from Lord Wolseley's return (which he did not quote on Saturday), giving the actual numbers below the various figures he gave. Those soldiers under 5 ft. 7 in. were 75,796; under 35 in. chest measurement, 29,772; and under 20 years of age, 16,451. Of these latter, 2,367 were in Egypt or the colonies, and 1,403 in India, though the existing regulations ostensibly preclude soldiers under 20 being sent to India, or climates of a similar nature. Now as to the actual number of recruits out of the gross number recruited which are available for service at the expiration of three month from the date of enlistment. In the year 1882, 91 per thousand, and in 1881, 100 per thousand, had disappeared from the muster-rolls before the three months had expired. The great majority of these had purchased their discharges under Sec. 81 of the Army Act of 1881, and the remainder is made up by desertion, and discharges for fraudulent enlistment, being found medically unfit, &c. Taking the average of these two years, it is safe to assume that 95 per thousand, out of the 33,000 recruited in 1883, will not be available before the first three months of the present year expire; this will reduce the effective total for the year by over 3,000 men, and adding it to the deficit from the same causes for the years 1881 and 1882, it will be found that the country is 7,851 men short in those three years of the number returned as actually enlisted. In 1880, Lord Airey's Commission reported that at the rate of depletion then going on (and still maintained), 36,000 recruits would be annually required to fill up the ranks. This would give a total for the past three years of 108,000, whereas the numbers actually obtained and remaining in service at the end of three months were—in 1881, 23,295; in 1882, 21,247; and in 1883 (presumably), 29,865; total, 74,407; or about the number which should have been obtained in two years instead of three, and according to the opinion and report of the most competent authorities serving on the Royal Commission, 33,593 men short of the country's requirements. How long are we to live in this fool's paradise, listening to figures and averages which the facts belie; and are we to wait contentedly, like our neighbours across the Channel did, till the storm bursts, and we find there is no door to keep it out? One small illustration of the efficiency (?) and working of the present system may not be out of place here. In 1882 the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers embarked for Egypt, leaving behind 400 men not allowed to go with their battalion in consequence of their youth, and the ranks were filled up from the Reserve men, most of whom had not previously served in the regiment, and were strangers to both officers, non-commissioned officers, comrades, and to each other. The effect of this will be appreciated by those who have served with a battalion so constituted on active service. The battalion returned from Egypt in due course, and in September last was ordered to India. It was then found that owing to its being chiefly composed of recruits, and men with only one or two years to complete their service, there were only somewhere about 400 men available to embark, and it eventually sailed nearly 500 men short of its establishment, leaving behind, with only two officers and a sprinkling of non-commissioned officers, 450 men, who have now been attached for four months to another regiment, with what results to discipline and training can be better imagined than described. Still, we are told by those who ought to know better that the system is working admirably, and that the military machine is in the highest state of efficiency.—I am, &c., M. P.

GENERAL GORDON IN EGYPT.

A correspondent has sent us the remarks which follow this week, on which we have a few words to say afterwards:—"I have been struck by the knowledge of human nature displayed in your leading article of last Saturday, wherein you hint that those authorities who have been more or less superseded by the despatch of Gen. Gordon to the Soudan are likely to be unconsciously ill-disposed to assist him. This view has received forcible illustration. The *Standard* of the 26th ult., through its Cairo correspondent, tells us of the apparently cordial way in which that General was received by Sir Evelyn Wood, but adds that the latter, after the meeting, remarked that "he [Gordon] was too good for his time, and should have lived centuries ago; and compared him to the Chevalier Bayard." Now, people who "read between the lines" cannot but see that such words convey a covert sneer, and that they were intended to lower the high estimate formed of Gordon's character and capabilities, and imply that he was, in fact, too impracticable for success in the present day, and was but a Quixotic individual. In an Eastern country the natives are quick in discovering the hidden meaning in figurative speaking, and in this case it may be feared that the Egyptian authorities have not been slow to take their cue from the openly-expressed detraction of the new Governor-General of the Soudan. Gen. Gordon is not, though, the only officer against whom unseemly jealousy appears to be entertained. The *Standard* of the 4th inst., by its Trinkatat correspondent, utters an ominous warning from another quarter. We are told, 'The last detachment of troops to arrive came furnished with old muskets, and some with no arms at all; all this, too, in face of Baker Pasha's repeated requests for spare arms. The Cairo authorities, including their English advisers, are treating Baker Pasha shamefully. It seems as if they wished he should fail in attempting to relieve Tokar and Sinkat.'"

[We confess that our correspondent has somewhat startled us by directing a remark of a general character to a specific address, but we cannot admit the correctness of the innuendo that Sir Evelyn Wood's open expression of a very common opinion about General Gordon's character was dictated by unconscious envy or indisposition to assist him. Any one who knows Sir Evelyn Wood certainly would acquit him of any capacity for covert sneering, and the comparison of Major-General Gordon to the Chevalier Bayard, which was made in private and confidential communication to the *Standard* correspondent, was meant, no doubt, to convey the Sirdar's fear that Gordon would make too little of the practical difficulty of his desperate enterprise. Any way, it is not easy to see how a conversation with a London correspondent in English could influence the Egyptian authorities, but really, if Major-General Gordon, who had received *carte blanche*, and who was master of the situation, chose to go out on his prestige as a *boucq émissaire* into the wilderness without escort, or any solid basis to rest the hope of success upon, it cannot be wondered at if practical people on the spot *did* consider him "Quixotic." If it can be proved that the Sirdar, Sir Evelyn Wood, was in any way responsible for the way in which Baker Pasha's levies were armed, we shall not defend him; but it is only due to his services and his reputation to disbelieve that he was in any way concerned in their armament, till the contrary is proved. At all events, there were in 1882 instances nearer home recently of something remarkably similar.—ED. *A. and N. G.*]

REGIMENTAL DEPÔTS.

"Fair-play" writes:—"In looking over G.O. 3 of 1884, I was glad to find that the authorities had laid down instructions by which Regimental Depôts are to be considered as a portion of their Line battalions in something more than name; hitherto, with some regiments this has not been the case, particularly as regards the senior non-commissioned officers, who, when once sent to the depôt, were considered as non-effective, so far as regards further promotion in the Line battalions; while, on the other hand, it must be confessed that a turn of 'fortune's wheel' sometimes brought a junior at the depôt over the heads of his seniors in the Line battalions. There is, however, one part of the General Order in question that strikes me as not being quite right, and it is in the hope that you will use your influence towards its speedy remedy that I have ventured to address you on the subject. For instance, while arrangements have been made to ensure the senior non-commissioned officers of the Line battalions getting their fair share of promotion in the depôt, nothing is said about giving the senior non-commissioned officers of the depôt their turn of promotion to the higher grades in the Line battalions, as is the case with the junior non-commissioned officers. And now that I am upon this subject, I will point out another fact that will further show that the depôts are not fairly treated. It is this. When a vacancy exists for quartermaster in any of the Militia battalions in the Regimental District, the quartermasters of the Line battalions get the option of transferring their services to the Militia (this is as it should be), before the claim of any Warrant or non-commissioned officer to promotion is considered. Should they not wish to leave the battalions in which they are serving, the claims of such Warrant or non-commissioned officer serving with the depôt and Line battalions who may have been recommended for the vacancy are then considered; but if, on the other hand, a quartermaster serving in one of the Line battalions accepts the transfer, then (mark the difference) the only candidate whose recommendation can be considered is the one recommended by the officer commanding the Line battalion in which the vacancy then exists, notwithstanding the fact that there may be other candidates belonging to the other battalions or the depôt, whose claims may have been repeatedly brought forward by their respective commanding officers. This mode of procedure can be repeated over and over again, so long as vacancies occur in the Militia, by one or other of the Line battalions, thereby cutting off the depôt non-commissioned officers from all chance of attaining to that rank, for very few officers commanding battalions will go to the depôt to recommend a candidate that has been there some years, if they can find one in their own battalion. These are facts which I hope will meet the eye of some person who will be willing and has the ability to remedy them."

NON-EXECUTIVE PAY IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "R. N.," in his concluding remarks, says, "recrimination will do no good, let all ranks pull together, &c.," a sentiment for which I thank him; but the errors into which he has fallen, and the severe language he has thought proper to use, impel me to correct him, which I hope to be able to do, without laying myself open to the charge of recrimination. I have gone thoroughly into the tables of comparative pay which "R. N." characterises as "incorrect, and deliberately misleading," and says he "cannot call them facts," and have come to the conclusion that they are eminently correct, for they have evidently been compiled with the utmost care; after saying which, I will point out the numerous errors into which "R. N." has fallen. "R. N." says it is misleading and incorrect to take the old paymasters and old engineers as the basis for such a statement. I fail to see the force of such an argument, for the simple reason that there would be no comparison, if only a part was reviewed; to arrive at the fact that the engineer is the worst paid officer in the service, it is necessary to compare him with some one, and when making the comparison it ought to be complete, hence the necessity of taking account of all paymasters and all chief engineers, and not those only who have been recently promoted. Now, what do we find? The senior chief engineer (1867) served 14 years of junior service before promotion, and this period of junior service increased in other cases every year till 1876, when it stood at 21 years. In 1877, a change for the better occurred, which has continued till the present time, the junior chief engineer having 18 years' junior service. But when we turn to the paymasters, what do we find? The senior paymaster (1850) served one year of junior service, and the junior paymaster, 15½ years. To be more definite, however, without being over tedious, the first 50 chief engineers served an average of 18 years' junior service, the second 50 served 18·6 years, the third 50 served 17·6 (caused by a number of special promotions), the fourth 50 served 17·8 years, and the remainder 18·6 years, or a mean of the whole of 18 years' junior service; while the paymasters stand thus,—the first 50 served an average of seven years' junior service, the second 50 served 8·9 years, the third 50 served 13·1 years, and the fourth 50 served 14·8 years, or a mean of the whole of 10·9 years. "R. N." states that "the latest promotions in the respective branches are an engineer 11¾ years' standing to chief engineer, and assistant-paymaster of 15½ years to paymaster." Such is not the case. The last promotion to chief engineer is after 18 years' junior service; "R. N." evidently forgets that engineers serve six or seven years as assistant-engineer, all time over the age of 21, so that it is not absurd, but it is quite correct to speak of engineers of 17 or 21 years' junior service. The case of engineers who have not qualified for promotion has evidently not been taken into account in the tables of comparative pay, as "R. N." supposes. "R. N." says the author of the tables has carefully suppressed the fact that chief engineers receive charge-pay. True, chief engineers do receive charge-pay, but it is no more part of their "pay" than the different allowances paymasters receive while serving in troopships, guardships, and other appointments is part of theirs. Chief engineers are being continually reminded of their charge-pay, which, after all, only amounts to an average of 1·32 shillings per day to each chief engineer employed. "R. N." accuses the author of the comparative tables of omitting the fact that chief engineers are retired at 55 and paymasters at 60, "which would deduct some £3,000 from the total of the paymaster's cash during service." Not at all; the table speaks for itself, and hides nothing; the age for retiring has nothing to do with it. At this present time, there are only seven chief engineers who receive 22s. per day (a number which is likely to be stationary for years), while there are 30 paymasters receiving 33s. per day. There are no chief engineers receiving rates of pay between 17s. and 22s. per day; but there are no less than 76 paymasters receiving rates of pay between 17s. and 33s. per day. To many chief engineers it has been a sad fact that they were retired at 55, having, even at that age, been unable to complete their 11 years. Engineers are not forgetful of the existence of inspectors and chief inspectors of machinery, but they do not happen to be heads of departments on board ships, as is the case with paymasters and chief engineers. But even when an inspector of machinery is attached to a squadron, his pay is 8s. per day less than the pay of the paymaster on board the same flag-ship (reckoning allowances, of which the inspector of machinery has none). Every paymaster may reach the pay of 33s. per day, but only one in 14 chief engineers can ever hope to be an inspector of machinery; and of the remainder, a very large proportion can never attain to more than 17s. per day, in consequence of being kept so long in the junior rank. I will conclude this inordinately long letter with another comparison of the smallness of chief engineer's pay, and one that tells against the chief engineer, in consequence of the ships having the maximum charge-pay. The case I select is the average pay of non-executive heads of departments in all the armour-clad ships in commission,—medical officers, 26s. 6d. per day; accountant officers, 25s. 7d. per day; engineer officers, 21s. 4d. per day. The allowances to paymasters has not been reckoned in this, but the charge-pay of chief engineers has. And yet not one of these chief engineers has ever cost the State one farthing for his education, and even those who are now educated at the dockyards can hardly be said to be educated at the expense of the State, seeing that £30 per annum is paid for two years and £20 per annum for the next two years, and his labour is surely worth something. And during that time he receives for the first year the sum of 1s. per week; for the second year, 2s. per week; the third year, 3s. per week; and in the fourth year, 5s. per week.—I am, &c.,

AN ENGINEER OFFICER.

EXTENDING THE FIELD OF NAVAL EMPLOYMENT.

One of the most important lessons we learnt during the war with Russia in 1855 and 1856 was the necessity for providing a permanent force of seamen, in order to be in a position to rapidly man the ships-of-war available for increasing our Naval force, as soon as hostilities become imminent. Amongst other provisions, the extension of the continuous-service system, and the transfer to Admiralty control of the Coastguard, were the two most important measures of those that have combined to place this country in such a position as regards the personnel of its Navy, that there would now be but little difficulty in manning all the men-of-war prepared for the pendant. It is generally admitted that the efficiency of the Coastguard for its civil duties during peace-time has also been greatly increased,—so much so, that the reflection arises whether this splendid force could not be still further utilised. Might not, for instance, the necessary provisions for saving life from the numerous wrecks that occur on our coast, and which has so long been left to private munificence, now become a national service, under the same organisation? It is to be hoped that these and other similar extensions of the field of Naval employment will receive the same earnest consideration in this country as appears to have been bestowed upon it by Mr. Chandler, the Secretary of the United States Navy, as shown in the able annual report just issued by him, from which we quote the parts devoted to the subject as published by the *Army and Navy Journal*, of New York:—

"In the report from this Department of last year, it was affirmed, as a broad and salutary principle of administration, that the officers and seamen of the Navy should be employed to perform all the work of the national Government upon or in direct connection with the ocean. It was shown that such an extension of the field of Naval employment would strengthen and invigorate the service without any detriment to existing interests, while the fusion of all branches of nautical administration would secure concentration of purpose, unity of action, and broader and more substantial results. This recommendation of last year is renewed, and with reference to it the Secretary says:—The recommendations made in the report of last year were followed by considerable discussion, of which a brief notice may fitly be taken. In some of the remonstrances presented by commercial and other organisations the various subjects were so confused and distorted, and the general purpose of the recommendations was so entirely ignored, that the objections failed to have a bearing upon the actual merits of the question. Other remonstrances were notoriously procured by persons who are supported and given undue importance by the existing system, and who were alarmed lest change should destroy their occupations. In many instances the representations were not full or deliberate expressions of the opinion of the bodies whose names were used. Notably was this the case with the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, where the mover of an adverse resolution became himself the chairman of the committee to which the consideration of the measures was referred, and secured the adoption of a substantially similar resolution by a vote of only 17 out of 740 members of the Chamber. Few of the arguments adduced by interested parties seem to have force against the broad general proposition that the direction of these nautical subjects should be united, and that the Nautical Department of the Government should carry on the work. The greater portion of them were based upon harsh criticisms of the past management of the Navy Department, and of the conduct of officers and seamen of the Navy. To these no rejoinder will be here engaged in, for an obvious reason. The question whether, as a permanent assignment, any particular subject-matter most appropriately belongs to one department or to another must be settled on its merits, upon the assumption that both departments either are or will be ably and honestly conducted. Integrity and capacity in executive business are not the exclusive possession of any one branch of the Government, or of any one body of officials. To say that Naval officers cannot wisely be employed on board the cruising cutters, whose principal use has no relation to the appropriate business of the Treasury Department, because occasionally dutiable articles have been brought home in naval vessels, is as unreasonable as to argue that the supervising inspectors should not inspect steam-vessels, because, in spite of their honesty and ability, terrible explosions of boilers have taken place directly after their most rigid examinations and unqualified certificates of approval. The real point in the present question, from which Congress should not be diverted by interested clamour, is: Ought these kindred branches of the public service to be united; and under which of the two departments, when both are well managed, should they be most naturally and appropriately conducted? To stigmatise Naval officers as idlers who are seeking to obtain an undue share of the civil administration is as unjust as it is illogical. If Naval officers are idlers, it is because idleness is enforced upon them by a system which excludes them from the occupations for which they are peculiarly fitted. The remedy lies in giving them the employment which the Naval service proper, in time of peace, canno from its very nature fully afford. If they desire to obtain such employment, the desire is worthy and commendable. In the present case, the charge against them of encroachment is without foundation, since the recommendations in this report have been made, not at the instance or solicitation of officers of the Navy, but upon a careful consideration by the head of the Department of the principles that should govern their employment. If the Navy Department has not been wisely, economically, and energetically administered, and if Naval officers have their faults or their vices, thorough reforms should be instituted, and such have been and will be unsparingly recommended and carried out. If they cannot be effected under the present distribution of executive powers; and if, on the other hand, the management of nautical affairs is an appropriate attribute of fiscal administration, then the existence of a separate nautical department is an error, which should be rectified by placing the Navy under a bureau in the already comprehensive Department of the Treasury. But whether attached to one or to the other, all branches of nautical administration should be united. As well might the various parts of financial work be scattered among different departments, as the fragments of nautical work be separated into an ocean navy here and a coast navy there; a survey of foreign coasts under one department and a survey of our own, under another; a bureau and an engineer corps for the engines of Naval steamers, and another bureau and another engineer corps for those of merchant steamers. Wherever the direction of nautical affairs is placed, all its branches should be under a common head, and should work with a common purpose. One general argument has been presented against the transfer, in the form of an objection to employing military officers in civil duties. This is wholly out of place, when applied to the Army or Navy of a popular Government in a law-abiding community. In a despotism, where a Standing Army is maintained without the consent of the people, and may be used for the repression of liberty, it would be wise to resist the extension of military employment to civil labours, even though the saving of expense should partly balance the evils resulting from an increase of despotic control. But in the United States the Army and Navy are the creation of the popular will. They are organised and supported only because the people deem them necessary for national existence and safety, and they can be disbanded at the pleasure of the people. They are equally with all other officials under the direction of a civil administration. They can, therefore, be wisely and safely employed in any work that will not impair their efficiency or discipline, and where their employment would save money that would otherwise be paid to maintain an unnecessary civil establishment. They should by all means be so employed when the service will not only relieve and benefit the people, but will add to the professional experience and to the fitness for war duties of the officers and men. Their exclusion can only be justified on the theory that to render them harmless they must be rendered inefficient; a theory which, if carried out, would result in the immediate abolition of the service. The argument in favour of the full use of the Navy in all appropriate labours of peace becomes stronger as the nation seems more unlikely to engage in actual warfare. Our international policy tends to peace with all the world; our conflicts will be infrequent; and therefore more than all other nations we should utilise our officers, seamen, and ships in the nautical works which peace times require. Such are their appropriate sphere, not for their private benefit, but for the greater good of the Government, to which they desire to give the fullest possible service. In presenting its recommendations last year, the Department made every effort to mature its opinion by the fullest and most exhaustive examination of the subject. Had it done otherwise, it would have fallen short of its duty. The question has a vital bearing upon the improvement of the Navy, and is in no way dependent upon the character of administration for the time being in this or that department. It is a broad question of permanent policy and statesmanship. In such a spirit it has been dealt with here. It is not, perhaps, to be expected that such an extensive change will commend itself, at the first inspection, to the community and to Congress, while those who live upon the existing system are seeking, by denunciatory methods, to create an unfavourable public sentiment. But it is believed that the advantages of the change, when impartially examined, will be recognised, and that it must ultimately be made. In such a confident belief the Department renews its recommendations, basing them, not upon an appeal to popular prejudice, or upon recriminations, as odious as they are irrelevant, respecting the conduct of other branches of the public service, but upon a calm and candid consideration of the whole question, in the interests of a sound administrative policy, and of the efficiency of the Naval arm of the Government, as closely connected therewith."

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the rumoured appointment of Mr. Penfold, paymaster, to the Dædalus, mentioned by a correspondent in your issue of Jan. 19, I can hardly believe that the Naval Lord who has the gift thereof would be so unjust to other accountant officers who have far greater claims and are much more deserving than the individual in question.—I am, &c.,

QUILL PEN.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 5, 1884.

Royal Horse Guards—Gentlemen Cadets Victor John Fergus Ferguson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. J. H. Harter, deceased; James Burns, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. H. Howard-Vyse, resigned.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet Charles Toler McMurragh Kavanagh, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. B. Todd, appointed Adjt.

7th Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet Lewis Amadeus Brooks, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut. on augmentation.

3rd Hussars—Gent. Cadet Henry Roger Crompton-Roberts, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. A. Paterson, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

7th Hussars—Gent. Cadet John Sanctuary Nicholson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. B. Morris, promoted.

11th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Alexander Thomas Livingstone Gilroy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Swithinbank, appointed Adjt.

13th Hussars—Serjt. John Hamilton Martin, from the 19th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice G. E. Wood, resigned.

16th Lancers—Gent. Cadet Francis Edward Lister Swan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Chetwynd, promoted.

Coldstream Guards—Gentlemen Cadets the Hon. William Lambton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. O. Corbet, seconded; James Adam Gordon Drummond-Hay, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. C. D. Fortescue, promoted; Frederick Stanley Maude, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., in succession to Lieut. and Capt. F. C. Manley, promoted; Riversdale Francis John Grenfell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. E. H. Dawnay, retired.

Scots Guards—Gent. Cadet Reginald Grey Coke, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. Crutchley, appointed Adjt.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Harry Palairet Versturme, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Gostling, promoted; Hon. Queen's Cadet Malcolm Scott Stewart, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. C. Copeland, resigned; Gent. Cadet Michael Henry Egan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Arnott, resigned.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Queen's (India) Cadet O'Brien Zouch Darrah, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. H. Godfrey, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Gent. Cadet Morton Calverley Coles, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. O. F. Hamilton, promoted.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Naunton Henry Vertue, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. H. Chippindall, promoted.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Gent Cadet William Gordon Cameron, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. De la Rue, promoted.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Michael Edward Willoughby, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. Lambton, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice M. C. Brownlow, resigned; William Nevile Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. T. Clayton seconded.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Reginald John Pinney, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vicd H. B. M. Mansel-Pleydell, promoted.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Edward St. Aubyn Wake, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. E. Brett, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Sylvester Bertram Grimston, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. F. Pinhey, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; George Henry Cooper Colomb, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. J. Evans, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Knightley Owen Burne, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. C. G. Beaver, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Devonshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Hugh Elliot, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. F. Binsteed, transferred to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Henry Maximilian Richard Crichton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. Batson, promoted.

The Suffolk Regiment—Gent. Cadet Allen George Medley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice L. Herbert, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Gent. Cadet Robert Brocklehurst, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. W. H. West, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet George Sadleir Bomford, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. M. de Berry, transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet George Alan Robertson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. R. A. Stevenson, resigned.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Thomas Shaw Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. S. Hazelgrove, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Gentlemen Cadets Duncan Patrick, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice L. H. Hawkes, transferred to the Welsh Regt.; William Thomas Wilson Scott, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. Flood, transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards; Charles Stanley Williams, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. R. Lloyd, promoted.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Hon. Queen's Cadet William Richard Norton Annesley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. R. F. Anderson, transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers; Gent. Cadet Francis Connop, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. H. F. Mathison, promoted.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Arthur Hugh Thurburn, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice M. T. O. Travers, retired on temporary half-pay; Queen's (India) Cadet William Crawford Walton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Lowry, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Cheshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Henry John Roche, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. D. Maxwell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Charles Edmond Ross, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. G. H. Gardner, promoted; William Hussey-Walsh, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. W. Bromfield, seconded.

The South Wales Borderers—Gent. Cadet Reginald Pole Stuart from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. C. Grant, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Queen's (India) Cadets Harry Triscott Brooking, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. E. Curll, promoted; John Henegan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut, vice W. G. Wolrige-Gordon, transferred to the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Gentlemen Cadets Claude Porter Gahan Porter, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. D. Kennedy, promoted; Percy Zachariah Cox, from the Royal Military College, vice L. W. de M. Thuillier, deceased.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Louis Maurice Foster, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. C. C. Gibbings, promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets James Herbert Pollard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. L. Cotter, resigned; Keith David Erskine, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. Daly, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Stuart Duncan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. C. St. I. Partridge, resigned.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Hugh De Berdt Hovell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. H. St. L. Clarke, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet John Oliver Mennie, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. E. D. Telfer, seconded.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Anthony Swinburne, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. T. Crowther, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The East Surrey Regiment—Gent. Cadet Orchart Beeton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. J. Napier, appointed Adjt.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Frederic Hamilton Chapman, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. E. Bancroft, transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; William James Smyth Fergusson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Morrison, deceased.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Arthur Ingram Stewart Godfrey, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. C. F. Bourchier, transferred to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); Steuart Farquharson Bayley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. H. Hardy, transferred to the Worcestershire Regt.

The Border Regiment—Gent. Cadet Edward Martin Dunne, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. G. S. Morrice, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Stuart Bruce Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. E. Powell, promoted; Gentlemen Cadets Ernest Henry Montrésor, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. C. P. Williams-Freeman, promoted; John McDonald Baird, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. Duberly, promoted.

The Hampshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet John Kelso Tod, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. P. Bourcicault, seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. C. W. N. Miller, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. W. Falcon, transferred to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Hon. (Queen's) Cadet Cyril Francis Tyrrell Murray, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. P. Walsh, resigned; Gent. Cadet Frederick Alexander Hedley, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. B. Sandham, promoted.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Guy Cecil Beadon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice N. G. Woodyatt, transferred to the Cheshire Regt.; Gent. Cadet Pownoll Ramsay Phipps, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. T. Evatt, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Welsh Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Cuthbert Montague de Gruyther, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. L. Showers, transferred to the Norfolk Regt.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Gentlemen Cadets George Herbert Lyle Galbraith, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. S. A. Harvey, resigned; Hugh Rose, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Wiley, promoted; David Lorraine Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. G. Maxwell, seconded.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Arthur Blyford Thruston, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. M. Hutton, promoted; Francis William Henry Cox, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice P. T. Rivett-Carnac, promoted into the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Herbert Cecil Boothby, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. E. V. Taylor, promoted; Queen's Cadet George Joseph Fitz Maurice Soady, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice S. F. Smith, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Thomas Hume Henderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. Davidson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Gent. Cadet Edward Yerbury Watson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. F. Ellison, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Godfrey Leicester Hibbert, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. C. Denny, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Cyril John Ryder, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. M. Caulfeild, transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers; Hugh Gregory Fiddon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice F. A. Deare, appointed Adjt.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Charles Kendal Greene, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. L. Fanshawe, promoted; Hon. Queen's Cadet James Petit Barnes, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. Pressey, transferred to the Suffolk Regt.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Herbert Adolphe Coddington, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. D. Pyrke, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Queen's (India) Cadet Alfred Walter Warden, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. G. Wynyard, transferred to the King's (Liverpool Regt.); Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Hugh North Warde, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. L. H. Cox, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Queen's (India) Cadet Henry Seymour Rawlinson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. S. Baynes, promoted; Gentlemen Cadets Harry Francis Pakenham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. E. B. Martin, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; George Coryton Lister, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. C. Russell, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Graham Joseph Dickson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. G. Davidson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Manchester Regiment—Queen's (India) Cadet Charles Philip Egerton, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. C. Townsend, transferred to the Devonshire Regt.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Henry Marwood, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. Hearn, transferred to the 21st Hussars; George Barton Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. J. St. G. French, promoted; William Ayerst, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. J. T. Webb, resigned; Raymond Digby Angelo, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. J. Hunter, resigned; Montagu William Douglas, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. G. Purdon, promoted.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Edward Honywood, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. H. R. McNair, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; John Edwards Vaughan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. N. M. Cooke, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Durham Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Charles Edward Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice R. J. Gardiner, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Alfred William Baker, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice T. G. MacLaren, transferred to the King's Own Borderers.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Gentlemen Cadets Thomas Wolseley Haig, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice D. H. Macpherson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Randal Frederick Alison, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice K. R. Mackenzie, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders—Gent. Cadet Charles Findlay, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice W. A. Scott, promoted.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Gentlemen Cadets Frederick Ewart Bradshaw, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. F. Battersby, resigned; William George Lillingston-Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Raymond, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Godfrey Warburton Massey, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. Fisher, transferred to the Norfolk Regt.; Queen's (India) Cadet Arthur Carmichael Hume, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice H. H. Stewart, promoted.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Gent. Cadet Charles Herbert Clay, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. C. C. Shakespear, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Connaught Rangers—Gentlemen Cadets Charles Delmé-Radcliffe, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice M. G. Moore, promoted; Philip Alexander Rutherfoord, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut, vice A. W. D. Maclean, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Hon. Queen's Cadet Hubert Alcock Nepean Fyers, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. R. Pemberton, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Queen's (India) Cadet Ernest de Vaynes Wintle, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. A. J. Johnstone, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Edmund Peach, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

2nd West India Regiment—Gentleman Cadets Alfred Maitland Addison, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice J. W. H. Ogilby, promoted; Francis Edward Ryde, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. Patterson, removed from the Army; Arnold William Moon, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice C. W. N. Miller, transferred to the South Staffordshire Regt.

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Major F. M. Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., Lieut.-Gen. and General-Governor of Ireland (Jan. 1).

Royal Military College—Capt. C. St. L. Barter, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be an Instructor, vice Major C. H. Bunbury, the Connaught Rangers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Jan. 1).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 6, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 8, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. J. A. Ross-Hume resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

Royal Anglesey—Capt. J. T. Johnston, R.E., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. A. Porcelli, R.E., who resigns that appointment (March 1).

INFANTRY.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. W. J. Murphy to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Horace Westropp McMahon, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Robert Howard Rudyerd Helpman, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Edward Snells Wallis, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. G. C. Nugent resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Capt. C. E. Salmon to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Francis William Towsey, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Cecil Robert Fryer and Hugh Robert Lumsden.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. C. S. Bradley is granted the hon. rank of Col.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—John George Parker, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—William Charles Butler, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—John Curteis, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. F. J. Newton resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Russell Loscombe Stable, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. J. H. W. Pedder to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Northamptonshire Regiment—The Hon. John Powys to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. F. V. Allfrey resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Henry Ellis Hay Nelson, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Coghlan to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. J. Everett resigns his commission; Ernest Wyndham Barnard, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Augustus Brabazon Urmston, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Henry Bourke Jordan, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—George Reginald Lascelles, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Benjamin Hamilton Boucher, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Algernon Richard Gaisford, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 8, 1884.

Herts—The Hon. A. H. Grosvenor, late Lieut. Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Pembroke—T. J. Roch, late Capt. Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 8, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Durham (Seaham)—Lieut. R. Aisbett resigns his commission.

1st Gloucestershire—Charles Henry Cave, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. A. G. Marshall resigns his commission.

7th Lancashire (the Manchester)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. L. Macleroy and E. Moreland.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. W. S. Horry resigns his commission.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Lieut. J. N. Guy to be Capt.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—The Rev. Archibald Boyd Carpenter, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

ENGINEER.

1st Cheshire—Lieut. L. H. Oakshott to be Capt.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. D. Wyllie resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

3rd (the Buchan) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. W. Stewart resigns his commission.

6th Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. C. W. Carfrae, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. C. J. Thorburn, the Royal Irish Rifles, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Feb. 1).

1st Berwickshire—Qrmr. T. Broomfield is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

1st Brecknockshire—Thomas Wood, Esq., late Capt. Grenadier Guards, to be Major.

2nd Bucks (Eton College)—Charles Lowry, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. G. B. Courtney and Lieut. J. H. Ford.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—John Kempthorne, gent., to Acting Surgeon.

1st Derbyshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. J. S. Story and Lieut. F. Hodges.

1st Dorsetshire—Lieut. B. W. Hounsell resigns his commission.

1st Durham—Capt. J. C. Chambers resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Durham (the Sunderland)—Major S. B. Triphook, 2nd Batn. the Durham Light Infantry, to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. H. G. Short, 2nd Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who has resigned that appointment.

4th Durham—John Davidson Wilson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. W. Dundas-Walker resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Luibert Alexander George Lionel Alphonse Freiherr von Pawel Rammingen, K.C.B., to be Hon. Col. of the Batn.

2nd Hampshire—Capt. W. H. Swayne to be Major; Lieut. J. W. Jacomb-Hood resigns his commission.

1st Herefordshire—Capt. F. R. Kempson resigns his commission.

2nd Hertfordshire—Lieut. R. Hamilton resigns his commission.

1st Isle of Wight—Lieut. W. A. Douglas-Hamilton resigns his commission.

1st Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. T. Duncombe and A. H. Donald.

2nd Lanarkshire—Lieut. G. Donald resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Robert Arthur Young, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—James Harvey Johnston, gent., to be Lieut.

15th Lancashire—The services of Lieut. J. W. Goodacre are dispensed with.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Lieut.-Col. H. Statham resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd London—Lieut. G. D. Byfield resigns his commission.

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Qrmr. H. F. Dickins is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Lieut.-Col. Commandant J. W. Bushby and Capt. W. Dennis.

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. A. F. Charlesworth resigns his commission.

2nd Midlothian and Peebles-shire—Lieut. A. Douglas to be Capt.

1st Monmouthshire—Capt. S. D. Ingram to be Major.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Capt. A. F. Kirby resigns his commission.

5th Surrey—John Zachary Macaulay Hamilton, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Tower Hamlets—The permission granted to Lieut.-Col. Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement, notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 23, 1883, is cancelled, on his appointment as Hon. Col. of the corps. Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., late Lieut.-Col., to be Hon. Col.

1st Wiltshire—Sidney Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Riding Regiment)—Thomas James Dyson, gent., to be Lieut. (Nov 7, 1883).

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Capt. S. Rusby resigns his commission.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 9, and the current year must be understood.)

THE BANGALORE MANŒUVRES.

The following are the details of the force for the Bangalore Manœuvres:—

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.—Brigdr.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Faunce, D.A.G.; Col. Caine, A.A.G., R.A.; Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart, Q.M.G.; Major McLeod, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. Henry, R.E., A.Q.M.G.; Capt. Hawkes, D.A.Q.M.G.; Col. Andrews, R.H.A., Commanding R.A.; Capt. Wickham, R.H.A., Staff Officer; Lieut.-Col. Sim, R.E., Commanding R.E.; Capt. Wilkieson, R.E., Staff Officer; Surg.-Gen. Madden, Principal Medical Officer; Lieut.-Col. Gunning, A.D.C.G., Principal Commissariat Officer; Major Begbie, Infantry General List, Superintendent of Signalling; Lieut. MacDonnell, R.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs; Major Pigott, Essex Regt., Provost-Marshal; and Surg.-Major Martin, A.M.D., Medical Officer for Head-quarters and for sanitary duties.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Kelaart, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance.

SIGNALLING STAFF.—Major Shelley, 22nd Regt. N.I.; Major Hill, Essex Regt.; Lieut. Le Marchant, Hampshire Regt.; Lieut. Smythe, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Cotton, Oxfordshire L.I.; Lieut. Davidson, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

UMPIRE-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Lieut.-Col. Bengough, A.A.G., Secretary.

SENIOR UMPIRES.—Lieut.-Gen. W. Payn, C.B.; Brigdr.-Gen. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B.

UMPIRES.—Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., K.C.B.; Col. Hudson, C.B., 28th Regt. B.N.I.; Col. Arbuthnot, 3rd Light Cavalry; Col. Woodward, R.H.A.; Col. Andrewes, R.H.A.; Col. Smith, 27th Regt. N.I.; Col. Marter, King's Dragoon Guards; Col. Hughes, Dorsetshire Regt.; Col. Winsloe, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

ASSISTANT-UMPIRES. — Lieut.-Col. Biscoe, 19th Bengal Lancers; Major Hammick, Oxfordshire L.I.; Major Covey, Durham L.I.; and Major Pearson, R.A.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Charles Gough, V.C., K.C.B., commanding; Capt. Tuthill, 14th Hussars, brigade-major; Capt. Yates, R.H.A., D.A.Q.M.G.; Lieut. Adye, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, orderly officer; E-B Royal Horse Artillery, 12th Royal Lancers, 1st Light Cavalry, and 2nd Light Cavalry.

FIRST DIVISION.

Commander (unknown); Major Hope, 1st Light Cavalry, A.A.G.; Col. Swanston, 7th Regt. N.I., A.Q.M.G.; and Major Tickell, Middlesex Regt., D.A.Q.M.G.

FIELD ENGINEER.—Major Dale, 31st Regt. L.I., Assist. Provost Marshal; and Lieut. Hume, R.A., A.D.C.

FIELD BATTERIES.—Col. Taylor, R.A., commanding, Lieut. Baker, R-1, R.A., Adjt., P-1, R.A., and S-11, R.A.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Capt. Cockburn, R.E., commanding A and K Companies.

INFANTRY, 1ST BRIGADE.—Brigdr.-Gen. Gib, C.B., commanding; Major Money, Oxfordshire L.I., brigade-major; Lieut. Radcliff, 25th Regt. N.I., orderly officer; 2nd Batn. Middlesex, 5th Regt. N.I., and 21st Regt. N.I.

2ND BRIGADE.—Col. Brett, Oxfordshire L.I., commanding; Major Clerk, Infantry General List, brigade-major, orderly officer; 2nd Batn. South Wales Borderers, 10th Regt. N.I., and 16th Regt. N.I.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major-Gen. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., commanding; Lieut.-Col. Morton, 14th Hussars, A.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Gatacre, Middlesex Regt., A.Q.M.G.; Major Hutchins, Infantry General List, D.A.Q.M.G.

FIELD ENGINEER.—Capt. Walker, 19th Regt. N.I., Assist.-Provost-Marshal, and Lieut. Donald, Royal Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp.

FIELD BATTERIES.—Lieut.-Col. Rawlins, R.A., commanding, and Lieut. Anderson, M-B R.H.A., Adjt., M-2 R.A., 1-3 R.A.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, R.E., commanding F and I Companies.

INFANTRY, 1ST BRIGADE.—Brigdr.-Gen. Elles, C.B., commanding; Major Wratislaw, 22nd Regt. N.I., brigade-major and orderly officer; 2nd Batn. Royal Fusiliers, 12th Regt. N.I., and 27th Regt. N.I.

2ND BRIGADE.—Col. Dixon, 8th Regt. N.I., commanding; Capt. Bannister, South Wales Borderers, brigade-major; Lieut. Rowe, 8th Regt. N.I., orderly officer; 1st Batn. Oxfordshire L.I., 4th Pioneers, and 14th Regt. N.I.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, V.C., has been placed in supreme Naval and Military command, and has been appointed Governor-General of Suakim. Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay has sent the Marines serving on board the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet, to the number of 300, with five officers, to Suakim, in the *Monarch* and *Hecla*, and the *Carysfort* has also been ordered to the same place; while the *Orontes*, *Jumna*, and *Malabar* have been stopped in their trooping career, and ordered to carry their living freights to the same port in the Red Sea, to reinforce Sir William Hewett's small band of 150 seamen and Marines, landed from the *Euryalus*, *Ranger*, and *Coquette*, to man the fortifications the moment it became known that the bands of Osman Digna had routed the relieving column under Baker Pasha. At the same time, 500 Marines and fifteen officers have been sent to the Mediterranean from their various divisions at home, to take the place of their comrades drafted to Suakim from the Mediterranean ships. Simultaneously with these movements of seamen and Marines, orders were telegraphed to the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station to hold Suakim at all costs, and the Ministry of this country, content with what they had done, sat down and waited, hoping that General Gordon would soon inform them of the success of the mission they had entrusted to his charge. Indeed, we can assert, on very high authority, that, from the first, the Government of this country made up its mind not to interfere in extricating the Egyptian garrisons beleaguered by the forces of the Mahdi in the Soudan. Ministers argued that, having vindicated British interests in Egypt by the bombardment of Alexandria, the seizure of the Suez Canal, the storming of the lines of Tel-el-Kebir, and the capture, trial, and banishment of Arabi, England had no more need to remain in Egypt. They claim to have organised an Egyptian Army, officered it, and also lent a General of ability to the Khedive. Furthermore, they assisted in forming the military expedition at the head of which the Khedive placed Colonel Hicks. The force under Hicks Pasha was annihilated by the fanatic Moslem followers of the Mahdi. The Egyptian garrisons, scattered broadcast over that immense territory, north, south, east, and west of the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, were soon besieged in their fortified places by the Mahdi. At length, news reached England that Tewfik Bey, at Sinkat, with some 600 men under his command, must soon surrender, and that the fall of Sinkat would inevitably lead to the storming of Tokar by Osman Digna's Arab followers. It was then determined to send a force to relieve these garrisons. General Gordon, who had accepted service under the King of the Belgians, for work on the Congo, to relieve Mr. H. M. Stanley, was invited to undertake a mission to the Soudan, as soon as it became known that the force, led by Baker Pasha, had been routed, and well-nigh exterminated. But not a man did the British Government send out until the absolute necessity of reinforcements reaching him at once was made clear by Sir William Hewett. Even then the Government continued in their policy of non-intervention. They staked everything, and are staking everything, on the supposed influence of General Gordon over the Arab tribes in general, and his power to alienate them from the Mahdi. It was General Gordon who, when Governor-General of the Soudan, taught the Soudanees to value liberty, to despise Turks and Egyptians, and to govern themselves. It was General Gordon's successors who endeavoured to reintroduce the Government of terror he had taught the Soudanees to hate, and no longer to fear. Hence they rebelled, and gladly hailed the Mahdi as a leader. They crushed Hicks, routed Baker, and established a form of government at El Obeid. The Mahdi then laid siege to every Egyptian garrison in the Soudan, even threatening Khartoum and Berber. In a word, the Soudan was in the hands of the Mahdi, when the British Ministry invited General Gordon to test his own personal popularity and prestige in the Soudan on their behalf. The fall of Sinkat and the massacre of Tewfik and his heroic band, has, however, forced the Ministerial hand, and necessitated an immediate attempt being made to relieve the garrison of Tokar. For this purpose the seamen and Marines at the disposal of Sir William Hewett in the Red Sea are insufficient, and troops of the Line quartered in Egypt have to be sent to Suakim; but so confident are the Government in the success of General Gordon, that orders have been telegraphed to Suakim for only a flying column to be formed, with light baggage, and carrying but 320 rounds of ball cartridge per man, it being believed that the expedition will accomplish its object and return to its base on the Red Sea shore in less than three weeks. The three hundred Marines sent from the Mediterranean have taken but five officers with them to Suakim. Nothing, indeed, could prove more clearly the inability of the Government to follow any other than a make-shift policy in Egypt than the perpetration of this gross injustice on the officers of the Royal Marines. It was hoped that additional Marine officers would have been sent out from home. But the Admiralty have not considered it necessary to do so. They have sent fifteen officers out in the *Poonah*, with the five companies destined to replace the Marines drawn from the Mediterranean Fleet, and it is to be hoped that, should these men not be landed, a sufficient number of officers will be sent on to Suakim, and thus avoid giving grave cause of discontent to the finest corps of soldiers possessed by any nation in the world. The conditions under which the Marines were sent to the Red Sea by the Admiralty, to support Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, has given the greatest dissatisfaction throughout the corps. It is generally believed that a compromise has been arrived at between the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, and the First Sea Lord, which cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the corps, whilst tending to postpone that *entente cordiale* which all ranks and ratings have been endeavouring so assiduously to bring about. We feel convinced, however, that the Admiralty have not in any way consulted General Williams, as promised for them in the House of Commons last session. The Admiralty will do well to remember that the interests of so large a force as the Royal Marines are not to be ignored or treated with indifference, and although we are sensible of the deep interest taken in the corps by Lord Northbrook, there are times when he may be guided in the wrong path by those whose antagonism to our sea soldiers is so well known. The battalion recently despatched to the East left the country without any Staff whatever, and dependent entirely upon their own resources. It is a well-known fact that General Sir Charles Adair, during his term of office as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, protested in the most emphatic manner against any large force of Marines being sent out of the country without the battalion organisation peculiar to the Marines, and it is to be hoped that General Williams will recognise the necessity of adopting the same course. Such a state of affairs is eminently unsatisfactory, and only tends to bring out in stronger relief than ever the fact that it is more than ever necessary for a General of Marines to have a seat at the Board of Admiralty. Should General Gordon fail in his mission, the Government will have to depend for the first reinforcement of a thousand or fifteen hundred seasoned troops on the Marines. Then, indeed, will come the crisis, when it will need the whole Naval and Military resources of England, in men, money, and matériel, to arrest the barbaric hordes which will descend, like the locusts of old, over the civilisation of Egypt.

SIR EDWARD REED'S new views regarding the Russian Navy, as expressed by him in the columns of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, will provoke some amusement in professional circles. How persistently the ex-Chief Constructor of the Navy posed for years as the admirer of the Russian Fleet in general, and Admiral Popoff's productions in particular, is a matter so well known to the public, that it seems almost superfluous to call attention to it. The *Livadia* fiasco is still fresh in every man's memory. Yet we find Sir Edward Reed, who should have had a better memory of his old opinions than the general public, gravely putting on record the following conviction, as one held by him for years:—"Russia had no Fleet of twenty-nine ironclads (in 1877) which excited any anticipations of mine. She had a larger number of the most valueless monitors and other abnormal vessels which probably was ever possessed by any Power whatever; and the only anticipation that I should have felt, had they been brought into action, would have been their speedy descent to the bottom. They had scarcely any freeboard, they were excessively slow, they were very weakly armoured, and Mr. Marvin's connection of my name with them, and his imputation to me of confidence in them, is perfectly imaginary." This statement is taken from a controversy which has been going on for some days past between Sir Edward Reed and Mr. Charles Marvin. The views of the latter with regard to the Russian Navy were expressed in a series of articles in the *Army and Navy Magazine* two years ago, and while attracting great attention in England and Russia, were left unanswered by Sir Edward Reed. In the interval, Mr. Marvin has developed into a more widely-recognised writer on Russia, and Sir Edward Reed has paid a tribute to his influence by entering the arena with him in the columns of Mr. Joseph Cowen's paper, in which Mr. Marvin had occasion to describe Sebastopol and the Black Sea Fleet, in one of a series of articles he is now contributing on his journey, a few months ago, to the petroleum region of the Caspian. Mr. Marvin's account of recent Russian Naval progress is too long to quote, but we may give the passage that appears to have excited the ire of Sir Edward Reed:—"It is impossible to quit the subject of the Naval progress of Sebastopol without saying a few words about the Black Sea Fleet. We all remember the wolf-cry Sir Edward Reed raised in 1873, and again in 1875, respecting the *Peter the Great* and the popoffkas, which created such a panic at home, and led to the waste of a deal of money in unnecessary counter-preparations against Russia. Thanks to this stir, which enriched certain individuals at the country's expense, Russia embarked in the Turkish war with considerable prestige as the possessor of 29 ironclads, and it was confidently anticipated by Sir Edward Reed that they would achieve something. When matters came to the test, however, the Russian Fleet did nothing at all, the Baltic ironclads remaining in harbour all the time, and the two wretched popoffkas in the Black Sea only venturing outside Sebastopol when no enemies were near." Replying to this, Sir Edward Reed admits it to be "perfectly true that I called attention in a serious manner, and, as it turned out, with very great advantage (!), to the remarkable character of the *Peter the Great*," and he then asserts that "not one single statement that I made about the ship has ever been controverted." In his rejoinder, Mr. Marvin experiences no difficulty in pointing out that "the essence of the scare in 1873 was that the *Peter the Great* would be ready to fight us, before we could construct a ship to beat her. To a lesser extent, this was the essence of the scare of 1875. Two years later (*vide* war number of the *Illustrated London News*), Sir Edward Reed stated, and stated wrongly, that "the *Peter the Great* is ready for sea," and entered into calculations as to the vessels that would accompany her to the Mediterranean. Now, throughout the whole of this period, and for a considerable time after he wrote his article for the *Illustrated London News*, the *Peter the Great* was not ready for sea; she was never at any time complete enough to leave Cronstadt. Yet, although the *Peter the Great* throughout the Turkish war did nothing, and was unable from structural defects to do anything, and although at the close of the war the vessel had to go to Glasgow to have new engines put in, rendering her thus, from the time Sir Edward Reed began to advertise her until 1882—a period of more than ten years—never fit to confront an enemy, he has the hardihood to assert, "Let me repeat that the *Peter the Great* was a most advanced and formidable ship at the time at which I wrote of her"! Referring to the popoffkas, Sir E. J. Reed lays himself open to a sharp retort, when he affirms that "these circular vessels have all the significance which I ever attributed to them, and most effectually did during the late war precisely what they were expected to do"! The Naval profession in England and Russia expected them to do nothing, and Sir Edward Reed is thus right in what he says, but not in the sense he intended, for he continues, "They were essentially shallow-draught, coast-defence ships, and it will be in the recollection of most of your readers that the powerful Navy of Turkey was effectually kept at bay by these vessels. They were eminently successful in guarding the coast of Russia, which would have been devastated in many parts, but for their presence"! All this Mr. Marvin rightly characterises as "sheer nonsense." "During the whole war," he says, "the two popoffkas skulked behind the harbour forts. Theodosia they left to be laid in ruins, Anapa to be battered, and Soukhum Kaleh to be occupied by the Turks. The popoffkas, as every Russian naval officer will readily admit, and as every Russian newspaper and non-official Russian historian of the war has always with indignation confessed, the two popoffkas did absolutely nothing. What Russia achieved in the Black Sea was done by a few hastily-improvised armed merchant steamers and enterprising torpedo-boats. It was only when the war was over that the *Novgorod* and *Vice-Admiral Popoff* left the shelter of the fort's guns and ventured out to sea." As to their still "possessing all the significance" Sir E. J. Reed ever "attributed to them," we can only say that the first-named vessel is now lying useless, out of commission, and unfit for service, on the shore at Sebastopol; and that a Naval Commission has been sent thither to examine the second, the hull of which is so cracked that doubts are entertained whether she will ever again be able to float or carry a crew. No one can read the correspondence without coming to a conclusion that Sir Edward Reed was very unwise to enter the lists with an antagonist better acquainted with the Russian Navy than himself, and having fewer personal considerations to warp his opinions. Admiral Popoff's days are over; his official career is at an end in Russia, and it was a mistake for Sir Edward to attempt to patch up the reputation of the shattered humpty-dumpty, that can never be mended again. Mr. Marvin correctly defines the relations between the English and Russian Constructors: "For years Sir Edward Reed posed as a Naval Mr. Holloway; Admiral Popoff was his patent pill." All the productions of the Russian Constructor that were advertised proved to be failures. Nothing that Sir Edward Reed has designed has ever been a success; and as the fact is well established, nothing that Sir Edward Reed can say or write will remove the prejudice that this has produced in the public mind against him. With regard to Russia, the new High Admiral, Prince Alexis, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Shestakoff, have been doing their best to repair the ravages occasioned by Admiral Popoff's extravagance, and in this task they have the sympathy not only of their own Fleet, but of Naval men in this country also. To all right-minded men, it is as annoying to see incompetence and quackery mounted on a pinnacle abroad as at home, and for this reason no one will feel much sympathy for Admiral Popoff on being informed that Sir Edward Reed considers that Russia possessed in 1877 "more abnormal vessels than were probably possessed by any Power whatever, and that the only anticipation" he would have felt, "had they been brought into action, would have been their speedy descent to the bottom." It is, however, not the first time Sir E. J. Reed has changed his opinion, even regarding the value of his own designs, as we have repeatedly proved in these columns. When in office, variety was charming; when out of office, "endless variety of types" could only lead to disaster, according to Sir E. J. Reed.

FRESH proofs that all the late radical changes in our military system have failed to give us an army fit to replace that which we have lost, are continually reaching us from all quarters of the empire, and from every branch of the service. And fresh arguments against giving those unfortunate experiments a longer trial, are found in abundance, in the writings and speeches of their advocates. One of the most candid and moderate of these advocates, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Furse, has lately produced an elaborate work on the "Mobilisation and Embarkation of an Army Corps." The first chapter, going beyond the limits implied by the title of the book, treats of a general and simultaneous "mobilisation" of all our forces that may be supposed to be available for home defence. The author is "far from counselling a blind adoption of every German measure, even were it possible;" and he says, "We show too little originality, and do not pay sufficient attention to our peculiar circumstances, on which our measures and system should be principally based, and rest satisfied with adopting some bastard measure quite unsuited to our real requirements; this is often found not to answer, or to require constant modifications." It would not be easy to describe more clearly and concisely the course which has been pursued for the last dozen years by the pseudo-military administration of this country. We think that Colonel Furse's criticism is fairly applicable to himself, and that he has erred in copying, or trying to copy, the German system, in those features which are most unsuited to our insular position, and to our Indian and Colonial requirements. For us, there is not, there cannot be, any magic power in the word "mobilization," unless it be combined with conscription. Germany has an extensive frontier, liable to be invaded at nearly every point; and is surrounded by at least possible enemies. She therefore requires an enormous army in constant readiness for war. But Germany has no distant possessions to be guarded, nor are her troops liable to be exposed to vicissitudes of climate, or to prolonged expatriation. The circumstances of our enormous empire are totally different. We require an army of comparatively moderate numbers, but consisting mainly, if not altogether, of fully grown men, with constitutions sufficiently matured to be able to withstand the debilitating effects of tropical climates; and with its discipline so confirmed by long training that it may fairly be expected to bear the strain of being broken up into small detachments, of enduring fatigue and privations, and of encountering enemies of every kind, from the most civilized Europeans to the wildest savages. History amply testifies that we had such an army. Will any one be so rash or so foolish as to assert that we have it now?

Colonel Furse evidently regrets the disappearance from the Army List of that mobilisation scheme, the only result of which was to call attention to the deficiencies and irregularities in our organisation. That scheme was quite visionary; its general officers and staff had not been selected (as Col. F. informs us); its artillery, engineers, and administrative corps consisted in a great measure of *asterisks*, and an attempt to carry it into effect, by moving nearly all the regular troops and all the militia, would have taxed the resources of our railway system to their utmost limit. With reference to this general mobilisation, Colonel Furse says,—"In an invasion of England it has been computed that the length of time which must elapse between a declaration of war and the actual invasion cannot be much less than six weeks. During this period, short as it is, we must do more than mobilising." This opinion is quite at variance with the teachings of history, from which we learn that all countries, our own included, have been ready, in all ages, to secure the advantages of a surprise, by commencing hostilities without any previous declaration of war. Indeed, Colonel Maurice has collected in his book lately published, more than a hundred such instances in modern times. With so many and such significant warnings, it would be fatuous to wait, in fancied security, for a declaration of war, or to count on any interval after it, in which to prepare for invasion at home or aggression abroad. In the second chapter, Colonel Furse briefly sketches the measures requisite for putting two or more Army Corps into a state of readiness for active service. But in the present lamentable condition of the army, this may be at once dismissed, as being beyond the limits of possibility. The author soon passes on to the preparation of a single "Corps"; and here he shows himself thoroughly competent to make all the necessary arrangements, if only the men were available. In the third chapter, which is devoted to a very awkward subject, the "Provision in Men," the difficulties and disadvantages of the existing organisation are exposed with commendable candour and plainness. We regret that we cannot afford space to review, as fully as their importance deserves, the latter portions of the book, in which the subjects of equipment and embarkation, and the formation of special corps and services, are treated with an accuracy and minuteness which evince long and careful study.

While differing from Colonel Furse as to his very qualified approval of that system as a whole, which he shows to have failed in all its parts; we recognise the eminently practical and useful character of many of his suggestions and observations: and, while regretting that he has taken a somewhat microscopic view of large subjects, we hail the appearance of his book as a very valuable contribution to the cause we have long and steadfastly advocated—the restoration of the efficiency of the British Army.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh left Cagliari on Wednesday for Palermo with the *Minotaur*, *Northumberland*, *Neptune*, and *Achilles*. The *Agincourt*, *Sultan*, and *Forward* remained at Cagliari, to fill up with coal.

The Royal Navy is about to lose an officer of great practical experience, in the person of Mr. A. Morcom, chief engineer of Sheerness Dockyard. This officer, who, since his appointment at Sheerness, has rendered valuable services to the Admiralty, especially in connection with the defects in the *Caroline*, has accepted an appointment in a private engineering firm at Birmingham. Mr. Morcom will carry with him from the service the well-wishes of his many friends in this locality. By this gentleman's resignation the Government has lost a tried and efficient officer, and private enterprise has added to the roll of meritorious officers who have been induced to leave her Majesty's service to better their prospects in life.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay hoisted his flag on board the *Temeraire* at Malta on Thursday, and left the same day for Alexandria.

We understand that Lieutenant-Colonel Allnutt, R.M.L.I., of the Portsmouth Division, has been medically surveyed, with a view to his immediate retirement from the service, which urgent private family affairs prevent his remaining in any longer.

Members of Parliament who really take an interest in the welfare of that gallant corps, the Marines, would do well to inquire who is responsible for sending Major Colwell and only four other officers of the Corps to Suakim with a body of 300 privates, from Malta. To these, on arrival at Suakim, were added 150 Marines on passage home in the *Orontes*, who had no commissioned officers with them. Thus there were five officers sent to command 450 men, a proportion of officers to men totally inadequate to the requirements of the Service, which demands that at least three officers should be appointed for every hundred men, exclusive of staff. We hear that, in the *Superb*, two Subalterns of the Marine Artillery were left behind to take charge of the wardroom officers' servants, who could not number, at the most, more than a dozen Marines. If it thus required two Lieutenants to command twelve men when not in the face of the enemy, how can the Admiralty account for only sending five officers to command 450 men on active service? Who is *responsible* for this great slight, gratuitously offered to the Corps? This should be cleared up. As a matter of fact, what the Admiralty have done to the Marines is this. Their Lordships have sent a body of soldiers, as strong in point of numbers as an ordinary Line battalion, to Suakim, on active service, to face an enemy in the field, under-officered, and without a Paymaster, Quartermaster, Transport Officer, or signalling staff. We ask Military men in the House of Commons whether such an arrangement can be expected to work? The Staff officer, Captain Morgan, instead of being sent out overland, has been ordered out in the *Poonah* with the companies for the Mediterranean. By no possibility, therefore, will he be able to overtake the officers ordered out overland, neither will he get to the front. Why?

Admiral Sir John Hay has given notice in Parliament of his intention to move for a Committee to inquire into the state and condition of the Navy.

An order has been issued from the Admiralty through the Deputy Adjutant-General that in future, when a battalion of the Royal Marines is formed for service abroad, a quartermaster from one of the divisions will be included in the staff of such battalion. This is a move in the right direction, and should ensure efficiency, as the conduct of the quartermaster's department of the battalion will be carried out by an officer trained in the duties, instead of being in the hands of a temporarily appointed lieutenant, who has had no experience in that particular and important branch of his profession.

The *Orontes*, Captain Andoe, on passage to England from China, had been detailed to convey to Malta the new crew for the *Téméraire* in March next, but it now appears doubtful when she may return to England.

We have received a letter from Retired Navigating-Lieutenant George E. Gresley Jackson, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Virago*, at present serving as Hydrographic Assistant to Professor W. D. Alexander, in Honolulu. Mr. Jackson objects to the remarks made by the correspondent who last year favoured us with contributions from the Pacific, and he requests us to correct the mistake made in our issue of June 30, 1883. This we willingly do. Mr. Jackson was a witness for the prosecution at a court-martial which assembled on board H.M.S. *Galatea*, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, near Wellington, New Zealand, in May, 1869. That court ordered Mr. Jackson to be tried, which he was within the week, on board H.M.S. *Challenger*, when he was sentenced to be dismissed his ship, and to be severely reprimanded, losing time. The Admiralty had, in the meantime, dealt summarily with a previous charge preferred against this officer, and reported upon by a Court of Inquiry, and the two sentences conflicting, Mr. Jackson is perfectly justified in saying that:—"By the direction of the Admiralty, I was retained on full pay some time after I had ceased to belong to H.M.S. *Virago*, and I did not retire from active service until more than two years after I had left her; and by reference to the *Navy Lists* '69, '70, '71, and Admiralty records, this fact can be easily proven."

The prospect of promotion for the senior Assistant-Paymasters this year is more gloomy than ever, as there is not one compulsory retirement from age in 1884.

The report, received by the Admiralty, from the committee appointed some time since to inquire into the system of nursing at the hospitals and on board ships, is to be adopted, and the suggestions contained therein will shortly be carried into effect. Briefly, the principal points are these:—The present staff of nurses at the hospitals will be abolished, their places being taken by the men from the Fleet, who, for the future, will be trained at the hospitals, and from there drafted to sea, returning on paying off, instead of, as now, remaining on board the Depôt ships. The pay for all grades will be increased, and there will be a limited number of chief petty officers' ratings as head nurses at the hospitals.

"Ready, aye, ready!" should be added to the motto, "Per Mare, per Terram" of the Royal Marine Corps, for no sooner is action to be taken in any part of the world than they are first in the field, and, with their Naval brethren, well to the fore. Directly the cry for help arose from Suakim, Marines and Blue-jackets were landed to defend it, and the Marine detachments from the ships in the Mediterranean were hastily pushed on to the Red Sea to join their comrades in the defence, while a further contingent of 515 stalwart men is embarked at a moment's notice from the head-quarters in England, with a thousand more ready and willing to follow, if required. It is this mobility that renders the Marine Corps so valuable, and one that can always be relied upon to move without delay. The present contingency also points to the desirability, if not the absolute necessity, of what we have repeatedly advocated in our columns,—that the Marines should be of such a strength that they could always have a battalion of 1,000 men at Malta and another at Hong Kong, to be quartered on shore, but at the disposal of the Admiral commanding the station, whenever urgent necessity should arise for their embarkation or transfer to a particular point. In this instance many of the ships in the Mediterranean have been denuded of their detachments of Marines, and others have to be sent for from England to meet the sudden call at Suakim; whereas, had there been a strong battalion at Malta, it could have been sent on this service, and placed under Admiral Sir William Hewett, without disturbing the interior economy of the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet; added to which there would have been a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on the spot, to assume the command of so large a body of men as will be landed. We are convinced that the time will come when this policy will have to be carried out, at least for the Mediterranean, if not for China; as such a course would strengthen the hands of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and often enable him to act with promptitude, instead of being compelled to ask and wait for reinforcements from England. The cost to the country need not be greater, as the battalion proposed could occupy the place now held by a Line regiment, and do garrison duty until required by the Naval authorities.

In the forthcoming Navy Estimates provision is made for increasing the pay of Lieutenants of twelve years' service by 2s. a day, a very doubtful boon, as it seems to point to promotion for this class of officer being further off than ever, or possibly this concession would never have been made.

Captain H. H. Morgan (*p.s.c.*), of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines, has been selected by the Admiralty to proceed to the Red Sea to act as Staff Officer to Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., and embarked on Saturday last in the transport *Poonah*, which conveyed the Marines. Captain Morgan was for some time on the Staff of Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, and was afterwards employed with the Marines performing police duties in Dublin.

The death is announced at Nicolaeff of Admiral Losoff, of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, who commanded the man-of-war *Three Saints* at the battle of Sinope, and afterwards had charge of the Naval battery on the Malakoff heights. Recently he occupied the post of Director of Ordnance at Nicolaeff.

A report reaches us from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral of the Russian Fleet, will pay a visit to this country next summer. During his stay he will take advantage of the opportunity to make himself personally acquainted with recent improvements in Naval warfare in England.

The news which we receive from France on the subject of Tonquin show that the greatest uncertainty reigns in Paris as to the true position of the expeditionary force, and also with regard to the strength of Bacninh in the way of fortifications and garrison. As concerns the first question, it is observed that at the very moment the French Government was declaring the country occupied by its troops to be perfectly tranquil, came the news of the wholesale massacre of Christians, clearly proving the contrary, and perhaps indicating something worse still. The slaughter of the Christians, in fact, seems to indicate an idea on the part of the Annamites and the people of Tonquin that they will eventually be able to drive the French out of the country. Whence this conviction? With regard to Bacninh itself, we learn that the place is to be attacked in the course of the month by 8,000 men, marching upon it in three columns from three different directions. We are not yet sure, however, whether General Millot will attempt to carry the place by assault, or whether he will have to sit down before it, and lay siege to it in a regular manner. General Millot can hardly have made up his mind as yet which mode of attack will be most expedient, and a good deal will, no doubt, depend upon his ability to get up artillery, and the amount of assistance he will be able to get from the gunboats. Admiral Courbet, who was very reluctant to go to Tonquin in the first instance, and who must now have handed over the command of the land forces to General Millot, appears to have complained bitterly to the Government of having been superseded after the capture of Sontay. Had he failed to take that place, he could have understood his removal. He has also informed the authorities at home that if they had sent out reinforcements sooner, there would have been no difficulty about capturing Bacninh directly after the fall of Sontay, and before the enemy could recover from their surprise and alarm; now, he considers it very doubtful whether the force placed at the disposal of General Millot will be found sufficient to do all that is required of it. At present, considerable activity is being displayed with the view of ensuring the success of the expedition, but much valuable time has been lost, as well as many valuable lives, by pursuing that same economical and half-hearted system which has been so fatal to us in Egypt.

This year's Prussian *Army List*, which has now been published rather later than usual, covers 966 pages, or one more than last year's. The changes in the higher posts of command have been numerous. Amongst the new promotions are those of 12 Lieutenant-Generals, of whom 11 are Commanders of Divisions; 39 Major-Generals, 28 Colonels of Infantry, 20 of Cavalry, five of Field Artillery, three of Foot Artillery, and two of Engineers. The proportion of the various arms in the higher and highest posts of command is in favour of the Cavalry, no fewer than seven of the 14 Generals commanding Army Corps belonging to that branch of the service, the remainder proceeding from the Infantry. Of Divisional Commanders, 18 proceed from the Infantry and 12 from the Cavalry. The *Army List* contains the names of the following Honorary Commanders of regiments of princely rank, appointed during the past year:—The Prince of Wales, who was appointed "First" Chef—a designation but rarely given—of the Blücher Hussars, with the rank of Prussian Field-Marshal General, on the occasion of the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany; the King of Spain, whose appointment to the Honorary Colonelcy of the 15th Uhlans gave rise to so much ill-feeling in the French capital, and led to a display of bad manners on the part of the Paris populace; the Grand Duke Franz II. of Mecklenburg, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and the Comte de Flandres, who were appointed Honorary Colonels of the 24th Regiment of Infantry, the 13th Dragoons, and the 16th Dragoons respectively. There is a fresh feature in the new *Army List* which deserves mention. The Military Cabinet, hitherto a subdivision of the Prussian War Office, and of which General von Albedyll is the head, is for the first time given as an independent department, owing to that officer's seniority as Lieutenant-General over the present War Minister, General Bronsart von Schellendorff.

The proposition to extend the law of conscription now in force in France to Algeria is being seriously debated on the other side of the Channel. The advocates of this measure say that it would greatly increase the forces of France. Their opponents say that at Tonquin the Algerian troops, "whose bravery was transformed into wild impetuosity, paid no heed to their chiefs at the capture of Sontay; they were powerless to restrain the ardour of the native contingents. These rushed, head down, upon certain death, and without utility. It would be easy to show that this attitude, meritorious as it may be in some respects, would be very inconvenient on a European battlefield." It also appears to be very difficult to maintain discipline among the native troops in Algeria, where they constantly indulge in the most sanguinary squabbles. Only a few days ago a desperate fight took place between Turcos and Spahis, because one of the former was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for having stolen a burnous from one of the latter. Several free-fights between the rival corps occurred, during which swords and firearms came into play. In the colony the idea of a conscription replacing the present limited volunteer system does not seem to be favourably received, and is regarded as a dangerous utopia. Looking at the frequency of insurrections in Algeria, and the present excitement which reigns throughout all the Moslem countries, we are decidedly of the same opinion as the colonists.

At a parade of the Commissionaires in Westminster Hall last Sunday, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Corps, Captain Walter, the founder, delivered an excellent and suitable address. Exigencies of space prevent us from giving more than the following brief extract:—

"I have always attributed our success to the influence which the regimental system has exercised over officers and men, and increasing experience only serves to confirm my opinion. I only wish that the kindly feelings and acts which have ever characterised the various ranks of the English Army in their relations with each other, were more generally felt elsewhere. You cannot over-estimate the advantages which this training has secured. Nor can you too carefully maintain those old traditions and habits which are the foundation of true *esprit de corps.* I cannot conclude without thanking you all for the long-continued and implicit confidence you have placed in my desire to serve you. The ten years I passed as a regimental officer was not only a very happy, but, I hope, a not altogether unprofitable period of my life. I had the good fortune to serve with officers who were fond of their profession and devoted to their men. I have tried to practise what I was taught, and if my endeavours have met with any success, I owe it to those who, in their turn, received their education from some of the best soldiers in English history. I will only ask you to maintain those principles which have been handed down to you; they cannot be altered without your consent, and I feel satisfied that they will not be changed, except to your injury. Your present officers, to whom I now offer my grateful thanks for the assistance they have cordially rendered me for so many years, concur, I know, in the opinions I have expressed, and will join you heartily in transmitting to their successors those traditions in which we are all so deeply interested.—EDWARD WALTER, Founder and Commanding Officer, Corps of Commissionaires."

The French War Minister has made his dispositions for this year's autumn manœuvres. Only two Army Corps, the 4th and 7th (Mans and Toulouse), will carry out operations on a large scale, under Generals Berckheim and Lewal. The manœuvres are to last twenty days.

It appears that in September last, a young Frenchman, called Thomas Ferry, was killed by the inhabitants of New Caledonia and eaten. It is not said whether the victim is a relative of the French Prime Minister. If he is, strong steps will, no doubt, be taken to put down cannibalism in this penal settlement. A good many years ago, we met a French Admiral who gave a description of a visit he paid to the island, and one he received from a converted chief. He added,—"From the way the fellow eyed my silk stockings, I had little confidence in his conversion being even skin-deep."

L'Armée Française is highly indignant at the manner in which military men are being caricatured in France, both in the Press and in novels, and complains that a certain *Colonel Ramollot* is about to be placed on the stage. Of what use to spend millions on the Army, if ridicule is to be cast on the uniform? The French editor growls out,—"Our ears are still tingling with the cry which echoed along the Boulevards in 1870, '*À Berlin!*' When, before the end of the year, the Prussians saw our prisoners defile before them, they pointed out with pride and sarcasm the road indicated by the rabble of Paris. Nothing has been changed. The severe chastisement has been forgotten." And *L'Armée Française* cannot refrain from drawing attention to the privileges enjoyed by the Prussian officers, to the respect with which they are treated, and to the amount of discipline which is the result. It quite agrees with the German Military author, who says that these privileges, &c., are amply repaid on the field of battle.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The company "military training" of Infantry regiments will be completed by March 1 next, when the annual course of musketry will be commenced. The new musketry regulations, which are being anxiously looked for, will be issued by that date.

The troops are still being exercised in outpost duty and route-marching, varied at times with minor operations. On Tuesday, the 3rd Brigade, under the command of Major-General Feilding, was exercised as opposing forces, when some interesting operations were carried out in the vicinity of Cocked-hat Wood and Tweseldown Hill. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., was present, accompanied by the Head-quarters Staff.

The Divisional steeplechases will take place on May 2 and 3 this year, rather later than usual. Fifteen races are on the programme, two of which, the "Aldershot Steeplechase" and the "United Service Selling Steeplechase," are open to officers of the Army and Navy on full pay or Staff employ. The "Cavalry Chargers' Steeplechase" is open to officers of cavalry regiments of the Army.

A numerously-attended meeting was held yesterday in the Divisional Court-martial Room, South Camp, with reference to the Royal Military Tournament to be held in the Agricultural Hall on June 16-21. Representatives of all corps were present. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Bart., presided. Arrangements were made to hold a district tournament, from which men will be selected to compete at the Royal Tournament in London.

SHOOTING IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a late issue of the *Times*, I notice, in an article entitled, "Progress in Musketry Training," the same tone of depreciation of the firing of the British Army which has been the gist of various leading articles, and even Parliamentary debates, for some time past. As an old Musketry Instructor and an officer belonging to one of the regiments alluded to in the article above named, may I be permitted to offer an explanation, which, I think, is only due to some of our troops, with reference to their so-called bad shooting in the Transvaal war of 1881, including the disastrous affair on the Majuba. To my mind, there is but one way of gauging the efficacy of such shooting, whether it be good or bad, viz., by the objects shot at, whether they be of metal or flesh. But where no such targets exist, how is the efficacy to be tested? In the one instance of the fight on and at the foot of the Majuba, I can assert that our shooting was not in fault, but that by the admirable system of the Boers' skirmishing tactics, no mark was ever presented to our men, and they were thus obliged to fire, as it were, in the dark. As a wary sportsman stalks the stag, so did the Boers stalk us on that fatal day, baffling all detection, and the nearest thing presented as a target to our men was the occasional puff of smoke which from time to time rose, as it were, out of the earth, among the grass and boulders. Was such a test of our efficacy in shooting a fair one? I say, decidedly not. Our soldiers who were firing that day had among them men whom I had seen in Afghanistan but a few months before pick off Afghans at a distance of 1,000 and 1,200 yards, and who, I stoutly affirm, could have done the same thing again at Majuba, had they had any object to aim at. My Highlanders stood up fearlessly that day to look for their enemies, one man saying to me, bitterly, "Oh, sir, if we could only see them, we could soon stop them!" Perhaps that little speech will explain their difficulty better than I can describe it. In the Afghan War, at the battle of Candahar, and in other engagements, the loss inflicted by our fire on the Afghans was very severe. That the shooting at the engagement at Tel-el-Kebir was (as Mr. Bulwer, M.P., stated in the House) "infamous," might perhaps be explained by the fact that the men who shot that day were almost all either young soldiers who had had insufficient training from shortness of service, or Reserve men, whose eyes and hands had doubtless lost some of their cunning from disuse. Should we not also bear in mind that the firing on that occasion was under circumstances of unusual crowding and excitement, and more with the object of hastening the flight of a totally defeated army than actually accomplishing its slaughter? The fact that the Egyptians were never able to rally proves that the firing was at all events good enough to effect its object. Our weakness does not lie in our inaccuracy of shooting, but in our lamentable deficiency in the art of skirmishing tactics, but this is a subject so expansive that I will not venture to enlarge upon it here. Trusting that even the few words of explanation that I have offered may go far towards refuting the imputation that our soldiers cannot shoot, I am, &c.,

P. F. ROBERTSON, Major,
Adjutant, 3rd Aberdeenshire R.V.

Hayfield, Inverugie, N.B., April, 1883.

THE LATE MORICE BEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"They directed the working of the guns to the last. Their quiet demeanour was a ray of light and divine hope in that hell of fierce triumph and clinging despair." And again, "Morice Bey, after he had received a spear-thrust through the side, killed three of his assailants. Dr. Leslie despatched two with his sword." So wrote an eye-witness. Vide *Daily News*, February 6 and 7. I feel sure that many like myself have read this account of our lost friend with mingled feelings of admiration and sorrow. In the early days of the recent Egyptian Expedition, the officers of the Brigade of Guards, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and of Sir Evelyn Wood's Brigade, &c., had good cause to remember the practical kindness and unbounded hospitality of the Bey. His house at Ramleh was ever open, and he was never happier than when it was well filled; this, too, at a time when good and wholesome food and drink were scarce elsewhere. Sir, our charming and genial host, our kind and courteous friend is no more; and whether we recall his memory as one who fed the hungry for weeks at Ramleh, or think of him as one of the little group of heroes, shining out amid disgrace and shame in the perishing Egyptian square, it seems to me that an effort ought to be made to perpetuate his memory. After funds are raised other necessary steps can easily be taken, and Messrs. Ridgway and Sons, Army Agents, 2 Waterloo Place, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions to "the Morice Bey Memorial Fund."—I am, &c.,

LAWRENCE CORBAN, M.D.,
11 Penlee, Devonport, Feb. 7. Surgeon-Major, A.M.D.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that your remarks of last week anent the designations of certain regiments connected under the present system with Yorkshire may be noted by the authorities, and given the attention they deserve. There are cases where the new Territorial organisation scheme is very difficult of fulfilment. But as it happens that in Yorkshire it can be carried out, not only on paper, but in the spirit, it would surely be advantageous to do so in the manner most complete and least open to criticism. Apart from your very forcible arguments, it should be remembered that the seniority of the old 14th Regt., together with its long and loyal service in all quarters of the globe, gives it a decided claim to a county, and not merely district title.—I am, &c.,

R. S. DE S.

THE LATE ADMIRAL MILLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much regret the announcement of the death of my old first lieutenant, David Miller. Many years ago, long before I donned the red coat of a soldier, I served as a naval cadet in a frigate, of which Rear-Admiral David Miller was first lieutenant. My remembrance of him is that he was the beau idéal of a naval officer, a first-rate seaman, and kind and courteous to his inferiors. He was also a remarkably plucky fellow, as I am able to testify. The following little incident may not be unacceptable to his relatives and friends. Whilst the old Vestal was lying at anchor in Cork Harbour, a child of a sailor's wife fell from the gangway into the water. I was cadet of the watch, and the men were at dinner, and David Miller was on the quarter-deck. I naturally made for the gangway, and was in the act of going down the steps, when I was roared at by Mr. Miller to get out of the way, and I had only just time to flatten myself against the ship's side when a dark body flew past me, and soused into the water. This was David Miller. He seized the sinking child in his arms, and succeeded in keeping it and himself afloat until I, having recovered from my sudden fear, managed to lower from the main chains the lead-line. In my nervous haste I nearly did for the dear old fellow, for I all but dropped the lead upon his head; and, although David's mouth was partially under water, he sent forth such a roar at me, with threats of mast-heading, that my wits returned immediately. However, by my feeble aid he reached the gangway, child in arms, and handed the dripping urchin to its mother, whilst he coolly went below and changed his clothes, and again appeared upon deck, as if nothing had happened. Very few in the ship knew anything of the matter, and he was not the man to trumpet his own doings. A strong tide was running, and he was dressed in a long pilot-cloth coat, so that to keep himself afloat whilst I was bungling with the lead-line was an effort of strength indeed. I doubt much if there are a dozen persons alive who remember this incident. I remember it almost as well as if it was yesterday. Peace be to dear old David Miller's manes!—I am, &c.,

AN OLD SHIPMATE.

"Retired Officer" writes:—"Now that the feather bonnet is to be abolished, I think the bearskin should be abolished too. Every argument that holds good against the bonnet holds against the bearskin. Let us have no sentiment! Away with colours!—long service!—*esprit de corps!*—the statue of a real general, the Duke of Wellington!—and every cherished military remembrance and feeling! Then, perhaps, the utilitarians will be satisfied."

The number of conscripts drawn this year to make up the complement of the Baltic Fleet is 2,994 men. Up to the present moment, 1,838 have arrived at Cronstadt, consisting of 1,408 peasants, 51 bootmakers, 34 tailors, 34 carpenters, 17 joiners, 19 writers, 3 bandsmen, 8 painters, &c. The regular naval element is only represented by 2 skippers and 16 pilots, who have been unlucky enough to be drawn to serve as common seamen, but the Fleet benefits by the addition of 93 stokers, 19 mechanics, 16 boilermakers, and 13 smiths.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on Thursday, and awarded commissions to the successful cadets. Gen. Browne, R.E., Governor of the Academy, certified as to the conduct and soldierly bearing of the gentlemen now presented for commissions, all of whom, 38 in number, had passed the examination. He stated that the discipline of the whole establishment was admirable, and his only regret was the loss of Mr. Morgan W. Crofton, F.R.S., who had been for 20 years Professor of Mathematics at the Academy, and was now compelled by the regulations of the service to retire at the age of 57 years. The successful cadets were then, by direction of the Duke, called from the ranks by Col. Marsh, R.E., Secretary of the Institution, to receive her Majesty's commission, in the following order:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—J. H. L'E. Johnstone, 41,605 marks; J. A. Gibbon, 40,686; P. Ashworth, 40,216; E. D. Pullen, 39,295; T. Harrison, 38,108; G. Palmer, 36,690; A. G. Hunter-Weston, 36,070; A. R. Reynolds, 35,750; H. F. Gaynor, 35,426; R. T. R. Lawrence, 35,052; H. C. I. Birdwood, 34,721; J. A. Dealy, 33,719; C. C. J. Perry, 33,429; H. B. H. Wright, 31,746; G. H. Fowke, 31,509; J. C. Rimington, 31,157; H. G. Lyons, 30,572; W. S. Hunter, 29,899.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—H. G. Smith, 29,531 marks; G. Tyacke, 29,065; H. G. Sandilands, 28,757; W. A. Robinson, 27,585; S. Lushington, 27,437; J. C. Burnett, 27,349; E. D. C. Cameron, 27,296; R. M'Gildowney, 25,822; R. C. Warden, 25,816; D. Bremner, 25,534; C. H. Ford, 25,302; H. N. Schofield, 24,709; H. M. Campbell, 24,055; W. H. O. Kemmis, 23,947; P. H. Flower, 23,240; H. E. Bampfylde, 21,945; R. Casement, 21,188; J. D. Anderson, 21,082; G. E. Hamner, 20,317; J. N. Salmon, 19,555.

The following prizes were also presented:—To Mr. J. H. L'E. Johnstone, the Pollock gold medal for distinguished proficiency and prizes for artillery and military history; Mr. J. A. Gibbon, fortification and geometrical drawing; Mr. P. Ashworth, classics; Mr. T. Harrison, the regulation sword for exemplary conduct; Mr. A. G. Hunter-Weston, prizes for chemistry and physics; Mr. H. F. Gaynor, for riding; Mr. R. T. R. Lawrence, for military topography; Mr. J. H. Dealy, for mathematics and mechanics; Mr. H. B. H. Wright, for landscape drawing; Mr. G. H. Fowke, for drills and exercises; Mr. H. G. Smith, the Tombs Scholarship, as senior cadet for the Royal Artillery; Mr. W. Sporanza, prize for Spanish; Mr. W. MacAdam, for French, ordinary and advanced; Mr. F. L. Playfair, for gymnastics; Mr. H. J. Crofton, Italian; and Mr. M. B. Roberts, for ordinary and advanced German.

The Duke of Cambridge addressed the cadets, and congratulated them upon the favourable circumstances under which he met them. Their conduct had been so exemplary that not one complaint had been made to the Governor during the past term, which in such a large assemblage of young gentlemen was exceedingly creditable. In the matter of education, also, the reports left nothing to be desired, and it was especially satisfactory to find that, instead of one or two being highly distinguished, there was a general all-round proficiency, which reflected favourably upon the course of study pursued at this important academy. Talent was a providential gift, and those who possessed it were fortunate, but for the good of the service and the good of the greatest number, he preferred to see the attainments to be acquired at this institution spread over the widest possible area. The level to which the gentlemen now before him had risen in their examination was a high one, and he trusted that they would maintain it in the Army. After speaking in eulogistic terms of Professor Crofton, and wishing him a successful future, the Duke referred briefly to the operations in Egypt and the Soudan. He advised the young gentlemen before him always to keep their wits sharp, and be thinking what they would do under awkward circumstances, and he who was cleverest at ready expedients would do best both for himself and the public service. In after days they would bless the Academy, although they doubtless had often wished themselves out of it. He did not himself like study when he was young, but if he had not been taught something, he would not have been addressing them then. He exhorted them by the deeds of those who had gone the path they were to tread, some of whom now surrounded him, to pursue the advantages offered both to the young officers who were now about to join the Army, and those who remained yet a little longer in the institution so admirably conducted by Gen. Browne.

Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., has consented to become a trustee of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, in place of Gen. the Marquis of Hertford, G.C.B., deceased.

The Russian Minister of Marine has issued an order of the day, censuring severely the dockyard authorities at Cronstadt for the defects which have been reported to him by Admiral Kopitoff, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, as existing on board the new corvette Skobeleff, which arrived at Vladivostock a short time ago. Among the principal defects enumerated, we find that the spread of canvas of the vessel proved to be 7,892 square feet less than the design, the port-holes leaked, the round-houses were badly constructed and always clogging, the boats were heavy and leaked, and the yards were so weak that they were continually being sprung or carried away, even during light breezes.

Com. Burges Watson, who lately returned from the Australian station, where he had command of the Miranda, is likely to shortly have command of one of the boys' training ships.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

GENERAL GORDON'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Important documents with regard to the Soudan have been presented to Parliament. The earliest of these is dated Jan. 9, 1884, being instructions from Sir Evelyn Wood to Baker Pasha stating that the Khedive had determined to abandon the Soudan provinces, and has appointed Nubar Pasha his Prime Minister, by whose directions these instructions are written. His former instructions to open the Suakim-Berber route by force are cancelled, but he is allowed, if necessary, to use force to extricate the garrisons of Sinkat and Tokar, provided his force is sufficient. The instructions state that the enforced submission of the men holding these places would be very painful to the Khedive, but even such a sacrifice would be better than that Baker Pasha and his troops should attempt a task beyond their power.

The following important Memorandum by General Gordon gives the views of the gallant General on the question of the abandonment of the Soudan :—

"I understand that her Majesty's Government have come to the irrevocable decision not to incur the very onerous duty of securing to the peoples of the Soudan a just future government. That, as a consequence, her Majesty's Government have determined to restore to these peoples their independence, and will no longer suffer the Egyptian Government to interfere with their affairs.

"2. For this purpose, her Majesty's Government have decided to send me to the Soudan, to arrange for the evacuation of these countries and the safe removal of the Egyptian employés and troops.

"3. Keeping paragraph No. 1 in view—viz., that the evacuation of the Soudan is irrevocably decided on, it will depend on circumstances in what way this is to be accomplished.

"My idea is that the restoration of the country should be made to the different petty Sultans who existed at the time of Mehemet Ali's conquest, and whose families still exist; that the Mahdi should be left altogether out of the calculation as regards the handing over the country; and that it should be optional with the Sultans to accept his supremacy or not. As these Sultans would probably not be likely to gain by accepting the Mahdi as their sovereign, it is probable that they will hold to their independent positions. Thus we should have two factors to deal with,—namely, the petty Sultans asserting their several independence, and the Mahdi's party aiming at supremacy over them. To hand, therefore, over to the Mahdi the arsenals, &c., would, I consider, be a mistake. They should be handed over to the Sultans of the States in which they are placed.

"The most difficult question is how and to whom to hand over the arsenals of Khartoum, Dongola, and Kassala, which towns have, so to say, no old-standing families, Khartoum and Kassala having sprung up since Mehemet Ali's conquest. Probably it would be advisable to postpone any decision as to these towns till such time as the inhabitants have made known their opinion.

"4. I have in Paragraph 3 proposed the transfer of the lands to the local Sultans, and stated my opinion that these will not accept the supremacy of the Mahdi. If this is agreed to, and my supposition correct as to their action, there can be but little doubt that as far as he is able the Mahdi will endeavour to assert his rule over them, and will be opposed to any evacuation of the Government *employés* and troops. My opinion of the Mahdi's forces is, that the bulk of those who were with him at Obeid will refuse to cross the Nile, and that those who do so will not exceed 3,000 or 4,000 men, and also that these will be composed principally of black troops who have deserted, and who, if offered fair terms, would come over to the Government side. In such a case—viz., 'Sultans accepting transfer of territory and refusing the supremacy of the Mahdi, and Mahdi's black troops coming over to the Government,' resulting weakness of the Mahdi, what should be done should the Mahdi's adherents attack the evacuating columns? It cannot be supposed that these are to offer no resistance, and if in resisting they should obtain a success, it would be but reasonable to allow them to follow up the Mahdi to such a position as would insure their future safe march. This is one of those difficult questions which our Government can hardly be expected to answer, but which may arise, and to which I would call attention. Paragraph 1 fixes irrevocably the decision of the Government, viz., to evacuate the territory, and of course, as far as possible, involves the avoidance of any fighting. I can, therefore, only say that having in view Paragraph 1, and seeing the difficulty of asking her Majesty's Government to give a decision or direction as to what should be done in certain cases, that I will carry out the evacuation as far as possible according to their wish to the best of my ability, and with avoidance, as far as possible, of all fighting. I would, however hope that her Majesty's Government will give me their support and consideration, should I be unable to fulfil all their expectations.

"5. Though it is out of my province to give any opinion as to the action of her Majesty's Government in leaving the Soudan, still, I must say, it would be an iniquity to reconquer these peoples, and then hand them back to the Egyptians without guarantee of future good government. It is evident that this we cannot secure them without an inordinate expenditure of men and money. The Soudan is a useless possession, ever was so, and ever will be so. Larger than Germany, France, and Spain together, and mostly barren, it cannot be governed except by a dictator who may be good or bad. If bad, he will cause constant revolts. No one who has ever lived in the Soudan can escape the reflection, 'What a useless possession is this land!' Few men, also, can stand its fearful monotony and deadly climate.

"6. Said Pasha, the Viceroy before Ismael, went up to the Soudan with Count F. de Lesseps. He was so discouraged and horrified at the misery of the people that at Berber, Count de Lesseps saw him throw his guns into the river, declaring that he would be no party to such oppression. It was only after the urgent solicitations of European consuls and others that he reconsidered his decision. Therefore I think her Majesty's Government are fully justified in recommending the evacuation, inasmuch as the sacrifices necessary towards securing a good government would be far too onerous to admit of such an attempt being made. Indeed, one may say it is impracticable at any cost. Her Majesty's Government will now leave them as God has placed them; they are not forced to fight among themselves, and they will no longer be oppressed by men coming from lands so remote as Circassia, Kurdistan, and Anatolia.

"7. I have requested Lieut.-Col. Stewart to write his views independent of mine on this subject. I append them to this report.

(Signed) C. G. Gordon, Major-General.

"Steamship Tanjore, at Sea, Jan. 22, 1884."

Colonel Stewart, in the memorandum of observations enclosed, cordially agreed with the above, but suggested that, as far as possible, all munitions of war be destroyed on evacuation. He quite agrees with General Gordon that the Soudan is an expensive and useless possession. He adds :—

"No one who has visited it can escape the reflection, 'What a useless possession is this land, and what a huge encumbrance on Egypt!' Handing back the territories to the families of the dispossessed Sultans is an act of justice both towards them and their people. The latter, at any rate, will no longer be at the mercy of foreign mercenaries, and if they are tyrannised over, it will be more or less their own fault. Handing back the districts to the old reigning families is also a politic act, as raising up a rival power to that of the Mahdi. As it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to foresee all the eventualities that may arise during the evacuation, it seems to me as the most judicious course to rely on Gen. Gordon and his knowledge of the country. I, of course, understand that Gen. Gordon is going to the Soudan with full powers to make all arrangements as to its evacuation, and that he is in no way to be interfered with by the Cairo Ministers. Also that any suggestions or remarks that the Cairo Government would wish to make are to be made directly to him and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, and that no intrigues are to be permitted against his authority. Any other course would, I am persuaded, make his mission a failure."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

Our Woolwich correspondent, writing last night, says :—

"The Admiralty have engaged the following ships to convey stores from Woolwich for the Soudan expedition :—The Justitia, 1,000 tons; the Dunluce, 1,200 tons; the Myrtle Branch, 1,800 tons; and the Loch Ard, 1,400 tons. All four are fast steamers and of commodious build, being required especially for bulky cargos. The Justitia has already arrived at the Royal Arsenal, and is alongside the T Pier loading with ordnance stores, conspicuous amongst which are the first portions of a heavy siege train. The guns and carriages requisite to form a light as well as a heavy siege train are all ready for embarkation, and the carriages are fitted with elevated trunnions on top-carriages for over-bank fire. All the guns will be breechloaders, except the howitzers, which will be of the two kinds most approved, the 8-in. and 6½-in. The first shipload will start about Tuesday next, and its destination, as at present ordered, is Alexandria. An order for clothing is in hand at the Pimlico factory, and will be completed by Monday, on which day the Loch Ard will arrive at Woolwich to take the bales on board, together with shot and shell, and a battery of Artillery. This ship is ordered to proceed direct to Suakim. On Monday, also, the Dunluce will be at the Royal Arsenal, and be loaded with a freight chiefly consisting of preserved meats and other provisions. She will sail for Alexandria, and there receive further orders. The remainder of the stores ordered for the expedition will be taken in the Myrtle Branch, and is also consigned to Alexandria. Wheels of a broad pattern are being taken on board the Justitia, for use with the transport vehicles of the expedition. Carriages provided with such wheels were found to travel over the sands much more easily than those of the ordinary description in the last campaign, and all the waggons now to be sent will be furnished in the same way. The whole of the small-arm ammunition ordered has been sent from the Royal Arsenal to Liverpool and shipped for Egypt. It is expected that when these stores reach Alexandria, they will be sent on to Admiral Hewett at Suakim. The Army Medical Department is preparing a field hospital to supplement the provision to be made by the medical officers in Egypt, and a "bearer" company is to be organised, probably in charge of Surg.-Major Evatts, who is at present surgeon at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He has been directed to prepare for embarkation at one hour's notice, and a similar order has been sent to Surg.-Major Godwin, of the Royal Arsenal Medical Establishment, at Woolwich Arsenal."

The arrangements for the despatch of the expeditionary force to Suakim have been so rapidly carried out, that it is now believed that Gen. Graham's force will reach Trinkitat on Tuesday, Feb. 19. A party of marines and Blue-jackets, with howitzers and Nordenfelt guns, will be sent on in advance of the main force, to take possession of the landing-place which Baker Pasha selected for the disembarkation of his ill-fated army. No delay is expected to arise in disembarking the troops, and by Feb. 20 an attempt will probably be made to cross the lagoon to the fortified position which Gen. Baker raised for his first night's bivouac. This is at a point commanding the Sinkat and Tokar roads, about three miles from the coast, and only 11 miles intervene between this and Tokar. The distance could be easily covered in four hours; and as a field telegraph company will be attached to the force, the earliest information of the result of Gen. Graham's operations will be sent by it to the coast, and thence brought by the Ranger to Suakim, whence it will be transmitted to England by the newly-laid cable. As Trinkitat is only a few hours' steaming from Suakim, the result of the operations should be known in this country on Thursday next.

It is not contemplated by the Government to send any more troops to Egypt, as the force already on its way, coupled with that which is at the command of Gen. Stephenson and Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, will, it is thought, be sufficient. Should, however, there arise a necessity for more men, 600 Marines could be obtained in a very short time from the Channel Squadron, which, under the command of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, has been ordered to Palermo. Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, was directed on Wednesday to at once send to Suakim all the Marine officers left behind in the first instance at Suakim, and they are already on their way. The following officers of the Marines may, therefore, be said to be at Suakim :—Major Colwell, R.M.L.I., and Lieuts. Aston, R.M.A., and Kysh, R.M.L.I., of the Alexandra; Capts. Woods, R.M.L.I., stationed at Malta; Wheeler, R.M.A., of the Inflexible; Craigie, R.M.L.I., of the Invincible; Schomberg, R.M.L.I., and Lieut. Brittain, R.M.A., of the Monarch; Capt. Tucker, R.M.A.; Lieuts. Prendergast, R.M.L.I., and Rodgers, R.M.L.I., of the Superb; and Capt. A. Allen, R.M.A., and Lieut. White, R.M.L.I., of the Temeraire. This gives a total of one major, three captains, and four lieutenants of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and three captains and two lieutenants of the Royal Marine Artillery, or four subalterns short of the number required for the five companies sent to Suakim from the Mediterranean. Besides these officers, the Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards has selected a large number of others from regiments in England, two going from the Guards.

The arrangements for the embarkation at Suez of the troops from Cairo are as follows :—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bokhara will at Suez embark a battalion numbering over 700 men, the regiment forming this to be named by Gen. Stephenson. She will, on arrival at Suakim, await further orders. The same company's steamer Thibet will at Suez embark a second battalion, and will also proceed to Suakim. The Osiris and Neæra will convey the 19th Hussars and artillery. H.M.'s troopship Orontes, which left Suez four days ago for Suakim, will probably also be able to embark the third battalion of infantry this day, and to proceed forthwith. H.M.'s troopship Jumna, with a battalion, is now in the Red Sea on her way from India, and will await at Suakim the other ships; but the steamship Poonah, with 515 marines from Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, cannot arrive in Egypt before the 19th inst. The marines at Suakim, intended to augment Gen. Graham's command, will be conveyed to Trinkitat in the chartered steamer Rinaldo.

The Admiralty have chartered four vessels to take out stores for the troops at Suakim, and these will be brought up to Chatham to be examined prior to loading. The cargo will mainly consist of biscuits, flour, rice, sugar, tea, oatmeal, salt pork and beef, preserved potatoes, and a large consignment of tinned and preserved meat and soups. One of the ships is to leave to-day or Sunday morning direct for Suakim, the other three following to Alexandria, there to await further orders. A quantity of stores has already been sent from Malta sufficient to sustain 60,000 men for a short period.

H.M.S. Temeraire left Malta on Thursday for Alexandria, having on board Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron. H.M.S. Monarch, which conveyed to Suakim a large number of Marines from the Mediterranean Squadron and ammunition from Malta, left Port Said on Thursday for Alexandria, where she will remain for further orders. H.M.S. Myrmidon is making satisfactory progress, and the dockyard officials are sanguine of being able to dispatch her from Sheerness to the Red Sea by Sunday. It is reported that the Comus, which arrived at Sheerness on Thursday from the Pacific, will shortly be dispatched to the Red Sea. The D Baty. 1st Brig. Royal Artillery, at Chatham, has been placed upon a full war footing. It is one of the first batteries on the roster for foreign service, and in the event of artillery reinforcements being sent to Egypt it will go out. The battery has just been supplied with 16-pounder field-guns, in place of the 9-pounders. Lieut. W. A. Scott, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, will act as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham, appointed to the command of the expeditionary force to relieve Tokar. The vacancies on Gen. Stephenson's Staff at Cairo, created by the transference of Cols. Clery and Ardagh to Suakim, will be temporarily filled by the commanding officers of the regiments now stationed at Cairo. Lieut. P. S. Merling, of the 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has been appointed to the mounted infantry in Egypt, will proceed to Suakim; while Major C. Barrow, of the Scottish Rifles, Capt. Fenwick, of the Dorsetshire Regt., and Lieut. Rhodes, of the 1st Dragoons, will remain at Cairo. The half-battalion of the Royal West Kent Regt., now at Cyprus, has been held in readiness to proceed to Alexandria to rejoin head-quarters, should their services be required. Applications are daily received at the Horse Guards from large numbers of officers desiring to take part in the expedition, the offers of service being greatly in excess of requirements.

The following officers of the Chatham garrison have volunteered for special service with the Army in Egypt :—Lieut.-Col. D. R. Cameron, C.M.G.; Lieut. E. H. S. Calder, Lieut. T. F. Chamberlain, and Lieut. Mackenzie, R.A.; Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, Lieut. H. E. Tyler, Lieut. H. J. W. Brownrigg, Lieut. W. S. Vidal, Lieut. E. W. Walbon, Lieut. W. J. D. Dundee, Lieut. A. W. Roper, Lieut. C. N. Beevor, Lieut. L. Jones, Lieut. J. E. O. Hamilton, and Lieut. G. M. Heath, R.E.; Capt. N. F. A. Maunsell, 1st Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.; Lieut. S. Harrison and Lieut. Bray, 2nd Batn. Berkshire Regt.; and Surg. W. W. Pope, A.M.D.

The men belonging to the several sections of Class II. of the Army Reserve will not be called out for exercise during the present year.

Reviews.

More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands, from 1862 *to* 1882. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

It would be difficult to over-estimate the amount of public interest which has marked the publication of the Queen's new book since it was first announced. If we are informed rightly, the circulation has already reached 10,000, and new editions are urgently called for. There can be little difficulty in accounting for this, when it is remembered that on no other occasion has a Queen of England so completely shared her confidence with her subjects. We may also venture to conceive what a grateful though mournful task it must have been to her Majesty, now that her bitter sorrow has been somewhat alleviated by lapse of time, to recall to recollection the scenes of her early life, and the memories of many gifted men who shared in them, but have since passed away. Faithful to the mountaineers of Scotland, her Majesty dedicates her book to her "Loyal Highlanders," and more especially to the memory of her devoted personal attendant and faithful friend, Mr. John Brown. This sturdy Highlander and faithful attendant fills a most important place in her *Journal*, and at his death is eulogised in the following impressive words:—"His loss to me, ill and helpless as I was at the time from an accident, is irreparable, for he deservedly possessed my entire confidence, and to say that he is daily, nay, hourly, missed by me, whose life-long gratitude he won by his constant care, attention, and devotion, is but a feeble expression of the truth. A truer, nobler, trustier heart, more loyal and more loving, never beat within human breast." These Royal volumes are full of descriptions of Highland scenery, Highland character, and Highland customs. All political matters have been most carefully eschewed, so that her Majesty might not be debarred from the full enjoyment of her Highland home, and the many recollections attached to it. We learn from her Majesty, in the preface to "Our Life in the Highlands," that the publication of that book was based upon a suggestion of Sir Arthur Helps. At first her Majesty felt reluctant to publish what was merely a brief record of excursions near home, and also, she did not like the idea of publishing anything written by herself. However, owing to the persuasion of her "literary adviser," she finally consented, and in doing so conferred upon her subjects a boon of lasting value. These pages abound with interesting although homely scenes connected with her Highland home and her Highland retainers. We may quote one sketch of homely life in the Highlands which will serve to show how her Majesty and her children were wont to pass their lives in Scotland. Let the reader turn to the passages in the book which appear under the heading of the "Widow Grant, 1869," and read the record of her Majesty's visit to an old woman of 89, who lay upon her death-bed:—

"On Aug. 26, I again saw her, and gave her a shawl and a pair of socks, and found the poor old soul in bed looking very weak and very ill, but bowing her head and thanking me in her usual way. I took her hand and held it. On the 27th she died. On the 28th, I stopped at the cottage, and went in, with Louise and Leopold. We found all so clean and tidy, but all so silent. Mrs. Gordon, her daughter, was there, having arrived just in time to spend the last evening and night with her; and then she lifted the sheet, and there the poor old woman, whom we had known and seen from the first here these twenty-one years, lay on a bier in her shroud, but with her usual cap on, peaceful and little altered, her dark skin taking away from the usual terrible pallor of death. She had on the socks I gave her the day before yesterday."

Visits similar, more or less, to those were of constant occurrence, but the world heard or knew little of them, while the Queen of England was constantly engaged in alleviating the sorrows of others. This unpretending work abounds in homely sketches, such as that quoted above. A perusal of them, coupled with by-words, oftentimes so expressive of true feeling, plainly mark the entire absence of any desire on her Majesty's part to assume the rôle of author and enter the list of combatants. Several of the entries referring to matters of moment in the Queen's book are recorded in the journal with severe simplicity on October 3, 1870. It tells of the "eventful day," that on which the Princess became engaged to the Marquis of Lorne. The event took place during a walk from the Glassalt Shiel to the Dhu Loch. The Queen's account is this:—"Louise, who returned some time after we did, told me that Lorne had spoken of his devotion to her, and proposed to her, and that she had accepted him, knowing I would approve. Though I was not unprepared for such a result, I felt painfully the thought of losing her. But I naturally gave my consent, and could only pray that she might be happy." Then we read the entry of how the Queen paid a visit in September, 1872, to the Duke of Sutherland, made remarkable by the fact that no British Sovereign has ever been so far north. Then came a visit to the late Duke of Roxburghe at Floors Castle, in the autumn of 1867. The same unobtrusive, gentle manner, in which many joyful experiences are described, accompanies the journalist in her visits to the houses of death and mourning. We can easily conceive what a powerful restraint she must have put upon her womanly feelings during a visit to Blair, in the autumn of 1863, when the Duke of Athol lay dying under an incurable disease. The Queen writes:—

"Oh, it was so dreadfully sad! To think of the contrast to the time two years ago, when my darling was so well and I so happy with him, and just beginning to recover from my great sorrow for dearest mamma's death—looking forward to many more such delightful expeditions; and the poor Duke then so full of health and strength. . . . . . Oh, how little we know what is before us! How uncertain is life! I felt very sad, but was so much occupied with the poor Duke, for whom I truly grieve, that I did not feel the trial of returning to Blair in such terribly altered circumstances as I should otherwise have done."

Her Majesty's description of a servants' ball at Glassalt Shiel is written with evident pleasure:—

"At 20 minutes to 10 we went into the little dining-room, which had been cleared, and where all the servants were assembled. . . . . . We made 19 altogether. Five animated reels were danced, in which all but myself joined. After the first reel, whisky toddy was brought round for every one, and Brown begged I would drink to the 'fire kindling.' Then Grant made a little speech, with an allusion to the wild place we were in, and concluding in a wish 'that our Royal Mistress, our good Queen, should live long.' This was followed by cheers given out by Ross in regular Highland style, and all drank my health. The merry, pretty little ball ended at a quarter past 11. The men, however, went on singing in the steward's room for some time, and all were very happy."

Then follows these sad reflections:—

"Sad thoughts filled my heart both before dinner and when I was alone and retired to rest. I thought of the happy past, and my darling husband, whom I fancied I must see, and who always wished to build here, in this favourite wild spot, quite in amidst the hills. At Altnaginthasach I could not have lived again, now, alone. It is far better to have built a totally new house; but then the sad thought struck me that it was the first widow's house, not built by him, or hallowed by his memory. But I am sure his blessing does rest on it, and those who live in it."

It is easy to account for the great interest with which these books are received, when we mark the manner in which her Majesty expresses her ideas and reflections, whether, it may be, in the strongholds of the Lochiel, or in the humblest cot on the mountain-side. The Queen makes her presence a joyful event. Probably no journal hss ever been kept so completely devoid of any selfish considerations. Her womanly disposition stands out prominently wherever she may be present, and wherever she may go she meets with blessings. Can it be wondered, then, that the mountaineers of "Bonnie Scotland" set full price on the graceful act her Majesty performed when dedicating her book to them?

Sell's Dictionary.—This remarkable work has increased its dimensions considerably, thereby affording to the purchaser or subscriber a vast quantity of useful matter. In fact, it is a book that every merchant or member of a profession should be intimately acquainted with. The Newspaper Libel Act, a provision of great importance, is carefully prepared. In every respect it is a work of practical utility.

THE HIGHLAND BONNET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The defenders of the plumed Highland bonnet understate their case, and under-estimate its antiquity. It is certain that it was worn by the Highland troops in the great sortie from Gibraltar on Nov. 27, 1781, and as the blockade had then lasted for considerably more than two years, it is safe to conclude that it must have been worn at least as early as 1779. But both a higher antiquity, and a more distinctly national character, may be claimed for it. If any one will consult Sir Sibbald Scott's beautifully illustrated work on "The British Army," he will find, at page 160, Vol. I., a portrait of a gentleman of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland, said to be a Lord Elcho, and dated circa 1713, in which it is impossible not to recognise the origin and prototype of the plumed bonnet. The head-dress is a full and rather high cap, something of the Lowland type, and on the border on the left is a badge, strikingly similar to that worn by some of our kilted regiments, bearing the St. Andrew's Cross, surmounted by the crown, and supporting a plume of three heavy, drooping, ostrich feathers. When it is remembered that the first regular Highland regiments were raised shortly after the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, it seems a natural conclusion that, to provide for them a head-dress which should be both national and historical, the authorities of the day adopted a modification of the cap worn by the Royal Body Guard of Scotland.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE G. WALKER,
Colonel, 3rd Batn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to demolish Mr. Clifford Walton, who writes to the *Standard* under date Feb. 11. He prefaces his remarks as follows:—"In all discussions, historical accuracy is most desirable." Quite so, Mr. Clifford Walton. He proceeds to say it is immaterial what Prince Charlie wore at Palace entertainments at Holyrood. This is a remarkable statement, but not worth remark, save that Charlie would have been "accurate" in what he wore. He then says that "the philibeg, also, was a good, useful article of plain leather." I am not aware of ever having seen or heard of a "philibeg" made of leather. What can the learned gentleman mean? The sporran-pouch or "spleuchan" is and was made of leather! Is that what he alludes to? Of what value is his "accuracy," when we read such remarks? We live in queer days, when we are told this is "accuracy."—I am, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
14 Beaufort Gardens, Brompton, Feb. 11.

The Army.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. The serjeants gave a ball in Hulme Town Hall on Monday. Dancing began at 9.15 p.m., and was continued until 3.45 a.m. The regt. is under orders to move from Manchester to Aldershot.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The regt. is about to be moved from Brighton to the North of England.

10TH HUSSARS. When the mail left India, Lieut.-Col. Combe, of the Adjt.-Gen.'s Department, had been moved from Simla to Calcutta to take charge of the current duties of the Adjt.-Gen.'s and Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief and Staff at Bangalore. The head-quarters and service troops are to be landed in Egypt, on their way from India.

15TH HUSSARS. The regt. is under orders of readiness to leave Aldershot for Brighton.

18TH HUSSARS. The non-commissioned officers of this regiment assembled on Friday, the 1st inst., for the purpose of presenting Capt. and Rdgmr. Hodgins, on his leaving the regiment for duty at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a beautiful timepiece, as a mark of their respect. Capt. Hodgins was appointed to the regiment April 22, 1871, since which time he has been unremitting in his labours to make the riding of the 18th Hussars of the highest character, in which he has been successful, and has on more than one occasion been complimented by General Officers at their inspections of the regiment since his appointment as ridingmaster. Capt. Hodgins on leaving the regiment is regretted by all ranks.

19TH HUSSARS. The regiment is ordered to proceed from Cairo with the force detailed for the relief of Tokar.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The artillery command at Kirkee has been conferred on Col. T. N. Holberton, whose five years' tenure of office as Assist. Adjt.-Gen. of Artillery has terminated. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Borradaile, C.B., who is at present second-in-command of the artillery at Umballa, will succeed Col. Holberton on the General Staff.

Lient.-Cols. Hume and Richardson, R.A., Majors Browell and Auchinleck, R.A., Capt. Brock, 17th Regt., Majors Ducat, 28th Regt., and Gaulter, 37th Regt., have been selected by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Southern Military District, to form a permanent Board of Examiners.

The death is announced, at the age of 55, of Lieut.-Gen. N. O. S. Turner, C.B. He was gazetted in the Royal Artillery in May, 1847, receiving his lieutenant's commission in June, 1848. Receiving his captaincy in Nov. 1854, he served with that rank in the Crimean campaign, from March to Sept. 1855. He saw also much active service during the Indian Mutiny campaign, being three times mentioned in despatches, and receiving the brevet of lieut.-col. (April, 1859), the medal and clasp, C.B. He became col. in April, 1867, and major-gen. in May, 1880, and from March, 1877, till March, 1882, was inspector of the Auxiliary Artillery in the Southern District, reaching the rank of lieut.-gen. in 1883.

6TH ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT. The draft of the 1st Batn., which is under orders to proceed to India to join the 2nd Batn., will consist of Capt. Longbourne and Lieut. Smythe, one colour-serjeant, two serjeants, two corporals, and 160 privates. The draft will embark about the end of this month.

15TH EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Capt. Roupell, 2nd Batn., will succeed Capt. Benson, 17th Lancers, as Brigade-Major at Poona, on the departure of that officer to take up his new appointment of Garrison Instructor at Lucknow. The appointment of Capt. Roupell to the Brigade majority at Poona will bring up the number of officers of the regiment serving on the Staff to five, which is a very much larger number than that supplied by any other regiment in the Presidency. The 4th only supplies two, the 20th none, the 61st none, the 29th none, the 94th none, the 65th one, the 87th one, the Rifle Brigade two. From this it will be seen that the 15th holds five out of the 11 Staff appointments held by officers of British infantry regiments in the Presidency, or very nearly half, and out of these, four are at Poona and one in Bombay.

21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS. *Sheldrake's Aldershot Military Gazette* has the following:—"The following appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 1st inst:—'Royal Scots Fusiliers: Serjt.-Major John Clisham, from the School of Gymnastics, to be Qrmr., vice R. Browne, posted to the 3rd Battalion.' We are sure that the appointment of this well-known and popular warrant officer will be hailed with satisfaction by every one of his many military and civil friends. Mr. Clisham has 21 years and 5 months' service, and formerly belonged and served with the 27th (Inniskilling) Foot in India, and during the whole of that time, with the exception of the first three months, has been a non-commissioned and latterly a warrant officer. He joined the Gymnastic Staff 14 years ago, and on the retirement of Serjt.-Major Tarbotton, although the junior first-class instructor on the staff, was selected on the recommendation of Gen. Hammersley and Col. Gildea for the important office of Serjt.-Major, which position he has held for the past seven years. He was a principal assistant of Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C., when Inspector of Gymnasia, in organising the first Grand Army Athletic Meeting, and is well known as clerk of the course to numbers of battalions whose annual sports he has officiated at with the greatest urbanity and courtesy. With Col. Gildea, Mr. Clisham acted in the getting up and arrangement of the assaults-at-arms given at the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of the Zulu Relief Fund, when the profits handed over to the promoters were no less a sum than £790. Since that time he has been invariably on duty on similar occasions in London, Aldershot, and elsewhere. In 1881, Col. Cleather, the present Inspector of Gymnasia, offered a very valuable silver cup for competition for the best 'all round man' on the Gymnastic Staff, and this was secured by Serjt.-Major Clisham. With Lieut.-Col. Walker, R.A., he was one of the promoters of the Church of

England Soldiers' Institute, and worked most earnestly in this way to benefit the service. He may also be said to be one of the founders of the fine building, the result of the exertions of a few generous-hearted men with the welfare of the soldier at heart, which was opened in Victoria Road last autumn for the use of the military. Mr. Clisham, by his hearty unpretending manner, geniality, and constant presence, has no doubt considerably contributed to the success which has hitherto attended the Institute. Col. Walker, we venture to think, will lose an able worker and coadjutor when Mr. Clisham's regiment, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, leaves Aldershot. Mr. Clisham held the office of sidesman at the Iron Church, and was known there as a constant attendant. He is also a member of the Aldershot Camp Lodge of Freemasons, of which he is at present the secretary; he holds the medal for long service and good conduct. We have no doubt that his promotion will be a source of genuine pleasure to those of his old regiment and the Gymnastic Staff who know him. Serjt.-Major Noakes, late 16th Lancers, from Canterbury, is Mr. Clisham's successor at the Aldershot Gymnasium."

27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Capt. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G., late of the regiment, has been selected for the Secretaryship of the Gold Coast Colony. Capt. Barrow has seen much active service on the West Coast of Africa, and formerly served in the Gold Coast Artillery.

28th Gloucester Regiment. The command of the Regimental District is vacant by the death of Col. C. A. S. Dickins, lately commanding the regiment, which occurred at Bonehill House, Tamworth, on the 11th inst., at the age of 51 years. Col. Dickins served in the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns. He joined the Army Dec. 13, 1850; became lieut., May 20, 1853; capt., June 17, 1853; major, Dec. 7, 1870; brevet lieut.-col., Feb. 28, 1871; obtained command of the regt., Sept. 22, 1875; became col., Oct. 1877; and retired upon half-pay, Sept. 22, 1880.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The regiment is detailed to form part of the force proceeding from Cairo to the relief of Tokar.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Marines have embarked in the ss. Poonah (which sailed from Plymouth on Sunday, the 10th inst.), for service in the Mediterranean:—Capts. Montgomery, Bridge, Robbins, and Gordon, R.M.L.I.; and Connolly, R.M.A. Lieuts. Roche, Horniblow, Darling, Money, Stamper, Holman, Townsend, and David, R.M.L.I.; Eastman and Campbell, R.M.A.

	Colour-Serjts.	Serjts.	Corpls. or Bmdrs.	Bglrs.	Ptes. & Gunners.
From Chatham Division	3	8	8	6	156
From Gosport Division	—	—	12	2	40
From Plymouth Division	1	8	—	—	196
Total R.M.L.I.	4	16	20	8	392
R.M.A.	1	4	5	2	98
Total	5	20	25	10	490

Col. Tuson, C.B., R.M.A., who has been appointed to command the Royal Marines at Suakim, and Capt. Morgan, R.M.L.I., Staff officer, and Capt. Poë, R.M.L.I., adjt., proceeded overland, *viâ* Brindisi, to Suakim on Wednesday last.

Lieut. Daniell, Chatham Division, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to be detached from head-quarters to depôt, Deal.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 3rd Batn. is included in the force detailed to proceed from Cairo for the relief of Tokar.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Hawthayne left for Egypt last night on special service.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The regiment has been placed under orders of readiness to leave Aden for service in Egypt at Suakim.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The regiment is included in the force ordered to proceed from Cairo for the relief of Tokar.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The residents of Cawnpore were treated to a most entertaining programme by the amateurs on Jan. 12, under the patronage of Col. Rogers, V.C., and the officers. The only drawback was an insufficiency in the accommodation. Some excellent instrumental music was provided, under the direction of Mr. Fitzgerald, bandmaster, and the choruses and dances, laughable personations and sketches, were supplied under the management and conductorship of Mr. Townley, schoolmaster.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A deputation, consisting of representatives of Volunteer surgeons, the medical profession, teachers in the London medical schools, members of the various ambulance aid associations throughout the country, and others interested in ambulance work, waited on the Marquis of Hartington at the War Office, on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting a memorial on the further development of ambulance work in connectionwith the Volunteer Force. Sir T. Lawrence, M.P., introduced the deputation. The Marquis of Hartington was accompanied by Major-Gen. Elkington, Dr. Crawford, and Lord Morley. Sir Trevor Lawrence briefly introduced the deputation, and said it was desired to have for the Volunteer Force a Medical force very much of the same nature as the Army Service. Surg.-Gen. Hunter said the Medical and Transport Corps which it was hoped his lordship would call into existence, would be of great service in the case of a foreign war. It was also hoped that the munitions for drill would be supplied. Lord Hartington asked for a little fuller explanation of what the organisation wanted, and Surg.-Gen. Hunter replied that there was no desire to interfere with the present Army Medical Department, but it was hoped that the new service would be *en rapport* with it. In answer to further questions from the noble Marquis and the officers and gentlemen with him, it was stated that although it was intended in the initiative to form the "bearers" from amongst medical students, yet it was proposed to call in extraneous aid from those who had qualified. Lord Hartington thanked the deputation for the information they had given him, and said their scheme seemed to have in it a very great possibility of advantage to the country and the Volunteer Force, but there was a great deal yet to be thought out. Although he thought there would probably be great advantage from the elaboration of the scheme, he would not like to commit himself at present without further confidential communication. It would give him very much satisfaction if the details could be satisfactorily worked out, and in that case the deputation might rely on the assistance of the War Department.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers). The prizes were distributed on Saturday evening at Gray's Inn Hall by Mrs. Howard Vincent, who was accompanied by Mr. Howard Vincent, formerly commandant of the corps. Lieut.-Col. Alt stated that the corps participated in the general progress of the Volunteer force, and like it also had improved in its discipline. In the last year the highest strength ever reached had been attained, also the highest number of efficients and highest per-centage of efficients; and for comparison, the colonel mentioned that while in 1877 the regiment returned 528 efficients, or 88 per cent. of the enrolled strength, and earned £885 of capitation grant, in the last year they had 803 efficients, or 98·38 per cent. of the enrolled, and the capitation grant amounted to £1,368.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 12, 1884.

5th Lancers—Major J. S. Benyon retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

18th Hussars—Capt. A. R. Pryce retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Royal Engineers—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. I. P. Westmorland (late Bengal), upon the Supernumerary List, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (Feb. 3); Capt. J. T. Bucknill to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Jan. 15).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Major G. Paterson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. R. B. Page, to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. J. Blomfield, who has resigned the appointment (Nov. 20, 1883).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. J. G. Blake, from half-pay, to be Lieut., with precedence in the regiment next below Lieut. W. P. Anderson.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. W. M. Prendergast has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Jan. 1).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. B. W. Lucas retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major C. M. Churchill retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major F. B. N. Dickenson retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—The name of the Gent. Cadet appointed to a Lieutenancy in the *Gazette* of Feb. 5, 1884, and described therein as "Edward Honywood," is "Edward Honywood Hughes."

The Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders)—Supernumerary Lieut. C. F. H. Davidson to be Lieut. to complete Establishment (Jan. 1).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. G. H. Weller has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 24, 1883).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. M. A. F. Taylor resigns his commission.

1st West India Regiment—Major J. E. Bale retires on retired pay.

Royal Military College—Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., C. C. Brooke has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 7).

School of Musketry—Major F. Mack. Salmond, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, now Deputy Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., North British District, to be Deputy Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Major W. Marsden, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), who has vacated that appointment (Feb. 1).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Majors to be Staff Pymrs.:—W. R. Thornhill, vice J. Muskett, retired (Jan. 16); and H. M. Compigné, vice J. E. Large, retired (Jan. 21). The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—G. T. C. St. J. Kneller, C. Ward (both dated Feb. 1), and J. S. D'Aguilar (Feb. 3).

Brevet.

Major A. R. Seton, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*ff.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (Jan. 23).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. J. Maclean, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Feb. 1); Lieut.-Col. C. E. Webber, C.B., R.E., to be Col. (Jan. 24); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Col. (Feb. 4); Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell, 12th Lancers, to be Col. (Feb. 7); Hon. Col. T. G. O'D. Hervey, Major, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Majors H. Everitt, retired, R.M.A., and W. H. V. Tom, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (both dated Jan. 26); Capt. J. C. Douglas, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. R. Story, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay (Jan. 6); Qrmrs. James Edward Bell, 3rd Batn. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), and (with local and temporary rank) Michele Debono, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (both dated Jan. 24); Deputy-Assist.-Comy. T. Lee, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Dec. 7, 1883).

The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal S.C. to be Colonels (Nov. 22, 1883):—Lieut.-Cols. C. S. Maclean, C.B., H. C. P. Rice, C. E. Stewart, F. J. Keen, C.B., B. Williams, H. Collett, C.B., R. B. P. P. Campbell, R. A. Wauchope, A. FitzHugh, C.B.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. N. Channer, V.C.; Lieut.-Cols. H. Chapman, G. Stewart, A. P. Palmer; Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. A. G. Ross and C. L. Woodruffe.

INDIA OFFICE, February 12, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors T. W. Hogg (Dec. 4, 1883), C. A. Baylay (Dec. 11, 1883), W. H. Wilkins, R. H. Palmer, J. Finnis, C. E. Macaulay (all four dated Dec. 12, 1883), A. L'E. H. Holmes (Dec. 15, 1883), H. R. Spearman (Dec. 18, 1883), J. D. Macpherson (Dec. 19, 1883), and W. H. Unwin (Dec. 20, 1883).

To be Captain:—Lieut. W. J. B. Bird (Dec. 15, 1883).

Bengal Infantry.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. M. Shelley (Dec. 14, 1883).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors T. R. Tabuteau (Dec. 11, 1883); H. W. Hastings, H. G. Pritchard, E. Shaw, A. F. Dobbs; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Coningham; Majors G. Chrystie and A. F. Orchard (all seven dated Dec. 12, 1883).

Madras Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Stevens (Dec. 4, 1883).

Madras Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major C. T. Eves (July 23, 1883), D. W. Trimnell (Aug. 16, 1883), and C. A. Andrews (Aug. 29, 1883).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors J. Grierson (Dec. 12, 1883), and H. B. Jacob (Dec. 20, 1883).

Brevet.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. H. Fraser (May 27, 1883) and A. D. Parsons, both Madras Cavalry (Oct. 18, 1883).

Erratum.

The second Christian name of Capt. R. F. Jameson, Bengal S.C., is *Feild*, and not *Field*, as stated in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 25 last.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 13, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 15, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

4th Brigade, Northern Division—Lieut. H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. E. J. Grant, Retired List, to be Capt. (Feb. 2).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. H. T. Dennys resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. A. J. McG. Kendall resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Archibald Offley Jenney, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Arthur Louis Hamilton Buchanan, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. M. B. Williams resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. R. Murray resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. W. A. Forbes resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—John Arthur Wemyss Reed, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. P. P. Pryse and Lieut. H. R. Davies.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. St. Aubyn to be Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Capt. E. P. Kemeys-Tynte resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. the Hon. W. E. Cavendish, notified in the *London Gazette* of 29th ult., is cancelled. Maurice FitzGerald, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. D. C. Smith resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—George Brook Millers Rawlinson, gent., to be Lieut. (Feb. 5).

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. K. Stuart resigns his commission; Gerard Roseingrave Oakes, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. E. L. Bainbridge resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. W. M. Edgell resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rooper resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Col., and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—George Nicholson, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. J. A. Braddell resigns his commission.

Militia Medical Department.

Surg.-Major W. Williams, M.D., 6th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 15, 1884.

Dorset—U. E. P. P. Okeden, late Lieut.-Col. 18th Hussars, to be Capt. (supernumerary).

Worcestershire—Arthur Percy Hickman, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, February 15, 1884.

Artillery.

4th Durham—Watson Cameron, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Essex—Lieut. J. T. Tagg resigns his commission.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Herbert Legard Fife, gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

1st Brecknockshire—Lieut. A. L. Bazeley resigns his commission.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. M. C. Matthews to be Capt.; Lieut. E. F. Gossage resigns his commission.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. W. Kerby resigns his commission.

2nd Derbyshire—The Rev. John Magens Mello, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

4th Durham—Lieut. J. Jennings to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. H. W. Smith resigns his commission.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. H. F. T. Bush resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

1st Isle of Wight—Capt. A. R. B. Leeds resigns his commission.

5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Alfred Lyon Wood, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Surg. T. Johnston is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—William Brock, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—John Tomlinson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

12th Middlesex (Civil Service)—Edward Merrick, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster)—Lieut. R. G. Laybourn to be Capt.

18th Middlesex—Capt. T. N. Ward resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—George William Bowyer, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. J. G. Dixon to be Capt.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Reginald Beviss Thompson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Frank William Peveril Ryland, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Frederick Wake Pinney, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Surrey (South London)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. J. Adams and T. L. H. Cardin.

3rd Surrey—Lieut.-Col. A. Coles resigns his commission; A. Coles, Esq., late Lieut-Col., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Albert Witten Alston and Arthur Henry Locke.

1st Wiltshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieuts. R. A. Wilson, and P. F. Curtis, and Hon. Chaplain the Rev. Canon Sir J. E. Philipps, Bart., M.A.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. G. G. Murray resigns his commission.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Lieut. C. B. Abbott resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. W. Stead and L. Motley.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 16, and the current year must be understood.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 119.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

THE reply given by Lord Morley to Lord Galloway's motion in the House of Lords on Monday must be considered eminently unsatisfactory. The only thing, indeed, which can be said in favour of his lordship's explanation is that it bore throughout the impress of truth, no desire being manifested on the part of the War Office to gloss over the matter, or in any way to excuse Lord Wolseley for an act of great indiscretion—for such we must consider it—into which he was led by a too earnest desire to uphold the principles which he has for years steadfastly advocated. It is, of course, greatly to be regretted that the Adjutant-General should have placed himself in such an awkward dilemma. Lord Wolseley is a soldier of undoubted ability, who has risen by his own exertions to high rank and position in the Army and the State. He has been honoured and rewarded for the valuable services he has performed. It is, to say the least of it, disappointing to find that he should have been content to jeopardise his professional reputation —as he certainly has done—in trying to bolster up a system which is an evident failure. It is at all times an ungenerous act to trample on a fallen adversary. Let us hope that he will learn a lesson, and, profiting by experience, strive in future to identify himself with the true interests of the Army, of which he is a bright ornament, and the character of which he should uphold in a legitimate way,—not by claptrap appeals to the mob to support changes introduced for political purposes, but by addressing only the educated and thoughtful classes, who know what an army should be, and what our military position is. It cannot be a consoling reflection to the British taxpayer to feel that he is paying £16,000,000 a year for the maintenance of an army, which is so lamentably inefficient that all manner of subterfuges are resorted to in order to hide its imperfections. It is indeed unfortunate that the Adjutant-General, after volunteering a plausible statement in support of the policy of those at the helm, is obliged to admit through his Parliamentary superior that his statement was entirely erroneous. Lord Wolseley must feel keenly the position in which he has placed himself, for the effect of this last unpleasant episode will be to cause all his public utterances in future, on any question on which he ought to speak with authority, to be regarded with doubt and uncertainty. The speech to the Artists was viewed at the time as a desperate bid for the confidence of the public. The collapse of the short-service "fad" has been so plainly admitted of late by some of its earliest and most ardent admirers, that Lord Wolseley felt it incumbent on him to say something. Even had his figures and data been trustworthy, they would not have disposed of the arguments of those who are agitating for the establishment of a genuine Military System. The whole tone of the speech was so impolitic, and it displayed such an amount of personal feeling, that those who took the trouble to read between the lines were not slow in discovering the causes of his irritation. As a Government, in what it feels may be the last hours of its existence, clutches at any straw in order to save itself from its impending fate, so, we suppose, must it be with those who are vested with the administration of armies. The "reformers" are on their last legs; they have tried every device in order to secure the success of their schemes, but each has taken them farther and farther from the goal to which they have aspired. The Adjutant-General, relying upon his popularity and the strength of his position, came forward on what promises to be to him a memorable date—January 26—and played the last card. But the cruel fate which has attended the party of demolition all through attends them still. Lord Wolseley played a bold game, but it did not succeed. He was just a little too, what the schoolboy would call, "cocksure." Figures are nasty things to deal with at times, and as Lord Wolseley has shown more than once, he is not an adept in the art of utilising them. He therefore has suffered the mortification of finding himself exposed in every independent journal throughout the kingdom. It remains to be seen what course his lordship will now adopt. His experience of the last fortnight must convince him, if anything will, that he is not destined to shine as an orator. Then let him set aside oratory, and devote himself to more congenial work, in which he can employ his time to much greater advantage than by disseminating throughout the length and breadth of her Majesty's dominions views with regard to the state of our defences which he of all men ought to know would be ridiculous, were they not actually damaging to the interests of the Empire. We have no desire to be unduly hard on Lord Wolseley. He is, as we say, a man who deserves well of his country. But the fact of his having earned the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen by his services in the field, ought to make him jealous of the reputation and character of the Army which has elevated him to his present proud position. Let him set to work to repair the injury that has been done, and he will not look in vain for willing hands to help him in the task. So long as we have an Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards following the course which Lord Wolseley is following to-day, and expressing on every occasion the views at variance to those held by the Service at large, to hope for a properly organised and efficient Army is to hope for the impossible. If the recent rebuff he has received only induces his lordship to change his tactics, it will not have been suffered in vain, and we doubt not but that he will live to look back upon January 26, 1884, as marking an epoch in a most useful life.

We published last week, under the initials "F. S. D.," a temperate and concise statement of the grievances of the Pay Department, and the reasons why they are so severely felt. These grievances are admitted, by all who have studied the question, to be real, and to stand in urgent need of redress. We are, therefore, the more sorry to inform all those who already belong to that Department, or who may be thinking of entering it, that so far as we can learn, the War Office have no present intention of remedying any of them, but mean to rely entirely on a reduction in the qualifying service from ten to seven years as a sufficient inducement to candidates to enter its ranks. In other words, young officers are to be bribed by the offer of having their pay raised at one bound from 6s. 6d. to 15s. a day to undertake duties of the nature of which they will in most cases be ignorant, and which it is to be feared they will subsequently find themselves unable satisfactorily to discharge. The dearth of candidates for the Department has apparently forced the Secretary of State for War to reconsider the conditions of entry, and it is much to be regretted that the opportunity should not have been seized to remedy some at least of the grounds which those who already belong to it have for complaint. As it is, we much fear that this last specimen of War-Office tinkering will hardly work more satisfactorily than its predecessors.

The Military authorities of Aldershot have communicated officially with the civil authorities concerning the unsanitary condition of certain portions of the town, to which may be attributed the recent increase of various diseases among the soldiery, especially in the Permanent Barracks close to the town. The sanitary officer, Deputy-Surgeon-General Thompson, reports that since the suspension of the restrictions imposed by the Contagious Diseases Acts in May last, the influx of vagrant prostitutes has immensely increased, bringing in their train infection, disease, and dirt, and many other unsanitary influences, thus, no doubt, affecting the health of the troops in the vicinity. The admissions to the military hospitals had increased 50 per cent., while the admissions to the Lock Hospital were *nil;* the fact is, that women will not now go to this institution until their cases are hopeless. The number of prostitutes had increased 20 per cent., while youthful depravity was most deplorable. Such is the shocking state of affairs disclosed at Aldershot, and the local board of health have decided to memorialise the Government on the subject.

We believe it is the intention of the authorities to proceed shortly with the reconstruction of Aldershot Camp more rapidly than has hitherto been the case. It is hoped that the whole of the wooden huts will be replaced by brick buildings within the present decade. This reconstruction has been going on so slowly during the past two years, that the buildings erected during this period in the North Camp are insufficient for the housing of one weak infantry battalion. There is barely accommodation in these new huts for the detachment of Foot Guards now quartered there, while going through a course of musketry. When the whole of the reconstruction has been completed in accordance with the present plans, there will then be ample accommodation for the whole of the troops of all arms composing the 1st Army Corps.

At the examination of officers for promotion, held at the commencement of last month, we believe that the number of Captains who presented themselves was larger than at any previous examination. And we gather that not only has the number of failures increased but that there has been a great increase in the proportion of failures. We hear that in several cases the senior Captains of regiments have been up and failed, and, moreover, that there will be some cases of "provisional" Majors having their promotions cancelled. Thus regimental promotion becomes more and more a lottery every year. Senior Captains are superseded, Majors have their majorities cancelled, and promotion goes only to the man who "knows his book."

We hear that the opinion of medical experts on the modified valise equipment proposed by the Aldershot Equipment Committee is far from favourable. Its principle is said to be unsound, and it is no improvement on the present regulation valise,—a pretty result, indeed, after years of trials, experiments, and reports! Since Dr. Oliver's magazine accoutrements were reported on unfavourably by the Committee of 1880, after a few brief trials, carried out in a perfunctory manner, no advance seems to have been made in this business, and no equipment has yet been brought forward equal in any respect to the Doctor's invention. In this equipment, at least the point of carriage is the strongest part of the body; all the articles carried are located as near its centre of gravity as it is possible to place them, and the front of the chest is free from all constriction of cross straps. It systematises a means by which the carriage of the kit can be dispensed with in peace and war, and a large amount of ammunition, rations, intrenching tools, or blanket, &c., substituted for articles not actually needed for the special service on which the soldier may be engaged. In war, in fact, it enables each soldier to be his own "magazine," self-supporting and independent of his base of supply; and during peace it renders him capable of performing all his various duties with ease, and freedom from all useless weights and bodily encumbrances. It is not yet too late to give this equipment a fair trial at Aldershot. The belief is universal thoughout the service that, for certain reasons, it did not get a fair trial there in 1879-80. We may point out that we take up and have always taken up this matter on public grounds, and on public grounds only.

It may not be generally known that any officer recommended for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, who has not passed the final examination at the Staff College, must have passed the examination for promotion to Captain, and after July 1 of this year, will be required to exhibit proficeincy both in speaking and writing French.

We understand the highest authorities of the Royal Artillery at the Horse Guards have definitely refused to take action on the question of breaking-up the Artillery into different regiments, or in any way dealing with its defective organisation. It may, therefore, be expected that each year will witness this branch of the Scientific Corps materially reduced, from the inability to obtain recruits, but no doubt which will be officially termed "an improved organisation."

We notice there are to be in future five courses of musketry instruction at Hythe each year, beginning on March 1, April 22, June 13, August 18, and October 9, instead of four, as hitherto.

Last week during some experiments with projectiles at the proof butts, Woolwich Arsenal, Lieutenant Darley, Royal Artillery, was severely wounded by the explosion of a carcase shell. This shell was filled with a slow-burning composition, calculated to make a dense smoke, but not intended to burst, and the explosion was, therefore, accidental and unaccountable. This is not, however, the first time such an accident has occurred. In the year 1853, when the late General Sir James Simpson, K.C.B., who commanded the district, was witnessing some experiments in the Fire Barn, on Southsea Common, at his inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery, a similar accident took place. The General and Staff, the Commandant of Marines, and a dozen other officers were standing in a ring round a smoke-ball, at which knelt the master-gunner and a bombardier in the act of lighting the fuze, when, instead of burning slowly, it suddenly burst, the pieces of shell fortunately not spreading laterally, but flying upwards, clearing the heads of the surrounding group, and falling a long distance outside the enclosure on to the Common. The two non-commissioned officers were, however, so severely wounded that one of them died on the following day. As it appears that such accidents may at any time occur again, the composition of these carcases cannot be too carefully looked to.

The command of the 28th Regimental District, Bristol is vacant, by the death of Colonel C. A. S. Dickens.

We are told by Lord Morley that the statistical information which Lord Wolseley imagined he was giving, when he made his last unfortunate speech, will be found in the next Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting. Should the forthcoming report bear much resemblance in style to that of last year, it will afford more amusement than information. Perhaps it will tell us that when the Adjutant-General of the Army fondly supposed he was reading from a document which, as he ought to have known, has not yet been compiled, his mistake was "abnormal."

Major T. S. Gildea, 72nd Highlanders, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Musketry at Gibraltar, will succeed Major F. Salmond in that appointment at Edinburgh.

We hear that some little time ago, the Office of Works was highly scandalised by the discovery that certain gentlemen of its staff had been accepting douceurs from contractors. Enquiries were set on foot, which resulted in one contractor offering to return to the Government a very large sum of money, improperly received, and about a dozen of the gentlemen under Mr. Shaw Lefevre being implicated in the transactions, received their passports. No doubt enquiries instituted in other departments, especially under a Liberal régime, would lead to strange disclosures.

It appears from the Army Annual Return for 1882 that the numbers wanted to complete the Establishment of the Militia on January 1, 1883, were 23,638, a greater deficiency than has existed since 1876, when the deficiency was 27,968. The enrolled strength in January, 1883, seems to have dropped to 104,431, from which a large deduction must be made for men absent without leave, sick, &c.

The French papers in general take a very fair view of English policy in Egypt, and naturally express the greatest admiration at the heroic conduct of Tewfik Pasha and his unfortunate garrison. They also speak with respect of the intrepidity of Chinese Gordon, and have followed his adventurous journey with considerable interest. One French journal which we have just received mentions the arrival in Paris of the officers recently ordered to Egypt, and among them figures the name of "Sir Bull." Why not John?

We see that the trials made at the Isle of Aix with two vessels belonging to what the French call the "Auxiliary Fleet" have been highly satisfactory. The steamers in question are the *Château Margaux* and the *Château Yquem*, which, belonging to a Bordeaux navigation company, are not badly named. These vessels, which will be turned into cruisers should necessity require it, were tried—or rather the *Château Margaux* was tried—on the 7th inst., in the presence of a committee appointed by the Maritime Prefect. The speed required by the authorities was $13\frac{1}{2}$ knots, and the speed realised was over 14 knots. The machinery, we are told, came from the famous Creuzot Works.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 8, 1884.

Navigating Lieutenant Walter Neilson Goalen has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet (February 7).

ADMIRALTY, February 9, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander William Edgar de Crackenthorpe Cookson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain (February 8).

ADMIRALTY, February 12, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon John Guilton Clarke has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (February 11).

Royal Marine Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major William La Trobe Cockcraft to be Major, vice Everitt, retired; Lieutenant Thomas Robert Swinburne to be Captain, vice Cockcraft (both dated January 26).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—G. D. Morant, to the Victor Emanuel, as commodore, second class, at Hong Kong, vice Cuming; W. J. L. Wharton, to the President, additional, for service in the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty.

Commanders—E. N. Rolfe, to the Dragon, vice Bolitho, suspended by own request, on account of ill-health; Alex. Cook, to the Euryalus, vice Rolfe.

Lieutenants—Vesey Knox, to the Express, commissioned; Palmer K. Smythies, to the Albacore, commissioned; Lewis E. Wintz, to the Lord Warden, for the Elk, in command, vice Smythies; Richard Morrisey, to the Express, for navigating duties; Robert M. King, to the Albacore, for navigating duties; William N. Down, to the Ganges, vice Morrisey; W. J. Scullard, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Calypso, for navigating duties; S. C. Leigh, to the Defence, vice Domville; Walter S. Goodridge, to the Alexandra, additional, for service as Transport Officer at Port Said.

Sub-Lieutenants—Seymore E. Erskine, to the Express; Arthur H. Limpus, to the Albacore; Frederick C. C. Pascoe, to the Decoy, vice Leresche.

Midshipmen—Lewis Clinton-Baker, to the Superb; John F. A. Blandy and Harry L. Skipwith, to the Alexandra, additional.

Chaplain—Rev. Richard Lewis, to the Crocodile.

Staff Surgeon—Matthew Trevan, to the Boscawen, vice Clarke.

Surgeons—George W. Armstrong, to the Albacore; John B. B. Triggs, M.D., M.B., to the Express.

Assistant-Paymasters—Warwick A. Green, to the Albacore, in charge; James Maxwell, to the Express, in charge; William C. A. J. Robinson, to the Asia, vice Green; Harry de C. Ward, to the Repulse, vice Maxwell.

Engineers—Charles J. Cock, to the Express, commissioned; Robert W. Edwards, to the Albacore, commissioned.

Assistant-Engineers—Alexander Kear and Frederick H. Dart, to the Audacious, additional, for disposal.

Clerks—Charles E. A. Woolley, to the Agincourt, as Secretary's Clerk, vice Keey; James G. V. Thain, to the Defence, vice Woolley.

Assistant-Clerks—Beauchamp W. Colclough, to the Amethyst, additional; John E. Datham, to the Alexandra, additional.

Gunners—Thomas Rockey, to the Albacore; Arthur Hicks, to the Express.

Boatswains—Michael Ryan, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Horten; William Lloyd, to the Duke of Wellington, for working parties, vice Carrick.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—W. Peddington, Sidmouth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Poole Harbour; David Mong, Alnmouth, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Killingholme, vice Pollen, removed to Mablethorpe; John Sweet, Strangford, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Torr Head, vice Maher, removed.

Commissioned Boatmen—E. McCarthy, Wicklow Head, to be chief boatman, Glenarm; James Watkins, Bridlington, to be chief boatman, Barton.

Achilles, Capt. Buller, C.B., arrived at Cagliari from Gibraltar on Feb. 11.

Albacore, Lieut. and Com. Palmer K. Smythies, was commissioned on February 14, at Devonport, for service in the Mediterranean.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Malta up to Feb. 4, with the Temeraire, Inflexible, Superb, Iris, Hecla, Falcon, Condor, Cockatrice, Helicon, and Woodlark. The Hecla has since left for Port Said with 300 marines on board for Suakim.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-east Coast of America, would leave Monte Video on Feb. 15 for Falkland Island, returning at the end of March.

Audacious, Capt. Tracey, flagship of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, was at Hong Kong up to Jan. 8. The Sapphire was at Nagasaki on Jan. 2, and remains; the Kestrel was at Tientsin on Dec. 5, and remains during the winter; the Cockchafer was at Chefoo on Dec. 27, and remains; the Albatross was at Hankow on Dec. 31, and remains; the Espoir was at Chinkiang on Dec. 27, and will be relieved at Chinkiang by the Curaçoa, and will then be stationed at one of the Treaty ports; the Curaçoa was at Shanghai on Dec. 31, and will be relieved at Shanghai by the Champion, and will then proceed to Chinkiang; the Champion left Hong Kong on Dec. 29 for Shanghai, and will be stationed there; the Midge left Hong Kong on Jan. 4 for Amoy, Tamsui, and Ningpo; the Foxhound was at Foo Chow on Dec. 16, and remains; the Cleopatra was at Amoy on Jan. 3, and remains; the Esk was at Swatow on Jan. 6, and remains; the Swift was at Hong Kong on Jan. 8, and remains; the Linnet was at Hong Kong on Jan. 8, and remains; the Fly was at Canton on Jan. 7, and remains; the Daring was at Hong Kong on Jan. 8, and will be stationed between Pakhoi and Hoi How; the Zephyr left Hong Kong on Dec. 27 for Singapore, calling at Pakhoi and Hoi How; the Vigilant was at Hong Kong on Jan. 8, and remains; the Pegasus was at Penang on Jan. 4; the Merlin was at Singapore on Dec. 18, and would proceed to Hong Kong early in January; the Flying Fish was at Hong Kong on Jan. 8 refitting; the Magpie left Singapore on Dec. 13 to commence surveying near Penang. The Audacious was reported to be at Hong Kong on Feb. 9.

Comus, Capt. East, left Devonport for Sheerness on Feb. 12, to pay off, and arrived there on Thursday morning. She was inspected on Friday morning by Vice-Admiral Rice, who pronounced himself thoroughly pleased with the clean and orderly condition of the ship, and also upon the efficiency of the officers and crew. She was placed in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard on Friday afternoon, where she is to be dismantled and paid out of commission. The Comus has been a very comfortable ship, and the health of the crew has been unusually good. She was commissioned at Sheerness on October 23, 1879.

Express, Lieut. and Com. Vesey Knox, was commissioned at Devonport on February 14, for the Mediterranean.

Flirt, Com. Hammick, arrived at Plymouth on Feb. 10, from the West Coast of Africa, her timbers being defective, and will pay off.

Harrier, Lieut. and Com. Wilcox, arrived at Fremantle on Feb. 11, from Zanzibar.

Helicon, Lieut.-Com. Winsloe, was to leave Malta for Brindisi on Feb. 12, to convey Staff officers of military expedition to Suakim.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, arrived at Suez on Feb. 9, from Bombay.

Monarch, Capt. Bedford, left Port Said for Alexandria on Feb. 14, to meet the Commander-in-Chief.

Myrmidon, Com. Carpenter, was taken out of dock at Sheerness on Feb. 11. Has since been in collision with the Dockyard tug Locust, but has been repaired. She is expected to leave Sheerness on Sunday for the Red Sea, having gone through her steam trials on Friday.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Barbadoes on Jan. 29, cruising with Squadron in the West Indies; she will leave the West Indies about March 10 for Bermuda, visiting certain ports on the passage. The Canada will part company about March 4 next, and proceed to the Barbadoes Division as senior officer, where she will remain till the middle of May; she will then proceed to Bermuda and Halifax, being relieved by the Garnet. The Garnet was at Barbadoes; she will remain on the Jamaica Division after the Commander-in-Chief leaves for Bermuda, until the beginning of May, when she relieves the Canada as senior officer on the Barbadoes Division. The Dido was at Barbadoes; after the Commander-in-Chief leaves Trinidad, about Feb. 18, the Dido will remain on the Barbadoes Division as senior officer; after being relieved by the Canada, she will proceed to Bermuda to refit. The Griffon was at Barbadoes; she will return to the Barbadoes Division after the Commander-in-Chief leaves West Indies for Bermuda. The Flamingo was at Barbadoes. The Fantôme, after her West Indian cruise with the flag, will proceed to Bermuda to refit for the Newfoundland Fisheries. The Mallard was at Jamaica on Jan. 25, as senior officer on the coast of Haiti, and will proceed to Bermuda about March 10 to refit for the Newfoundland Fisheries. The Foam was at Jamaica on Jan. 25, for general service on division. Letters from the Commodore at Port Royal, dated Jan. 25, report that the Mallard was at Port Royal awaiting orders, and that the Foam proceeded on Jan. 20 to Port-au-Prince, to resume duties as senior Naval officer in Haitian waters, and would return to Port Royal about Feb. 5.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, left Port Said for Suakim on Feb. 12.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, was at Simon's Bay on Jan. 23, and would remain for the present.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Sheerness on Feb. 9, and left for Chatham, having brought round the Phœnix Park murderers from Ireland. She left Plymouth under sealed orders for the purpose. She arrived at Sheerness from Chatham on Feb. 11, and left same day, but returned through stress of weather, but proceeded next day for Portsmouth.

NAVAL PRIZE-MONEY.

Notice is given by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the slave-dhow Muchiro, slave-dhow, name unknown, one slave, slave-dhow Mabruki, slave-dhow, name unknown, slave-dhow Mandumbwa and five slaves, a vessel and 13 slaves, slave-dhow Futch-el-Kheir, native vessel Jow-hari and one slave, slave-dhow Mambokongo, slave-dhow Tangulia, slave-dhow, name unknown, and the Boro Kupata, captured on August 3, 6, and 21, September 15, 18, and 30, October 2, 8, 23, 24, and 30, November 21 and 23, 1882, respectively, by her Majesty's ship London. Due notice will be given of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution; and, at the same time, the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes will be announced.

John Prendergast, captain of the foretop, James Keeling, second captain of the quarterdeck, and Peter Jones, gunner's mate, of the Comus, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

Com. Arthur Barrow, now borne in the Excellent for special duties, has been selected for appointment to the Temeraire, on that ship recommissioning at Malta in March next. Com. Barrow is one of the juniors on the list, his seniority being June 29, 1883.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B., Superintendent of Naval Reserves, left Spring Gardens on the 6th inst., on a tour of inspection, and visited the Penelope, Lord Warden, and Repulse.

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RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The recent journey of the Russian Minister of Marine to Sebastopol, in order to be present at the ceremony of laying down the keel for a new ironclad of the type of the Inflexible, marks the beginning of a new era in the fleet of the Black Sea. Since the retirement of the Grand Duke Constantine and the Popoff party from the control of the Russian Navy, the new Grand Admiral, Prince Alexis, and the new Minister of Marine, Admiral Shestiakoff, have had their hands full with the reform and increase of the maritime means of defence in the Baltic. After the satisfactory completion of this task, the reorganisation of the Black Sea fleet could be taken in hand, the last Russo-Turkish war having shown that, as in the Russian Army, corruption and irregularities were the order of the day in the Navy. Admiral Petchuroff was the man who first after that war introduced order and morality into the matter. The Minister of Marine has probably found, on his arrival at Nicolajeff, that all the necessary preparations have been made there for the construction of two powerful ironclads, and he will no doubt pay attention to the advice of Admiral Petchuroff, not to neglect the Nicolajeff shipbuilding yards in favour of those at Sebastopol. The latter place, as has been apparent for some time, is to be restored to its former position as the principal stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea. For two years the construction of barracks for 4,000 sailors has been in progress, and is approaching its completion. The Black Sea Navigation Company, which since 1859 has been receiving subsidies to the amount of nearly two and a half million roubles, has been called upon to increase its arsenals, and has just received orders for the construction of two ironclads, like those at Nicolajeff. The steel for the first of those vessels arrived lately from Bridnsk (Central Russia), and Admiral Shestiakoff journeyed on purpose to Sebastopol to lay down the keel. Close to the yards of the Company there is the new stone dock, which has been built in place of that destroyed during the Crimean War, at an outlay of 250,000 roubles. It was to have been completed by the end of last year. Russia will then have at Sebastopol two docks suitable for the reception of the largest ironclads, the one of stone mentioned, and an iron floating dock, which had been built expressly for the large popoffkas during 1877 in England. Regular shipyards are also to be built, and the journey of the Minister of Marine was in connection with choosing the sites for them. This undertaking will be carried out with the same degree of activity as has been observable at Sebastopol for the last few years. Five years ago there were at that place still 70 per cent. of ruins, and only 30 per cent. of houses; now, the proportion is the reverse, for fully 70 per cent. of houses have been constructed along broad and well-paved streets. The growth of the city is to be ascribed, on the one hand, to the increase of the garrison and the naval establishments, as well as to the wintering of the war-vessels at Sebastopol, instead of Nicolajeff, but principally to the rapid development of trade in the port, since the completion of the railways connecting it with the interior. The state of matters may be summed briefly thus. In two or three years Russia will possess in Sebastopol an important shipping port and centre of commerce, with a subsidised private shipbuilding yard and an Imperial dockyard, which will be able to turn out the largest ironclads. She will have there by the end of 1885 four more powerful ironclads than are to be found in the Turkish Navy, which, in conjunction with the projected six new gunboats and twelve sea-going torpedo-boats, will be able to bar the entry into the Black Sea to any Turkish Squadron. By the end of the same period, the reorganisation of the Black Sea Fleet will be completed.

THE LATE MR. GUSTAVUS DITTMAN, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I venture to ask you to insert this letter, in order to draw the attention of any officers who may have formerly served in the Rodney or Excellent with the late Mr. Gustavus Dittman to the present deep distress of his widow. She has hitherto managed to gain a bare livelihood by letting lodgings at Southsea, but owing to the bad season of 1883 has been ruined, her goods seized, and herself ejected. The Admiralty rules preclude a pension in her case. Amongst many extraordinary testimonials to Mr. Dittman's merits, I will only give the following:—"I was three years in H.M.S. Rodney with Mr. Dittman. He was the best Naval instructor I ever saw. I have repeatedly heard the late Admiral Hyde Parker express the same opinion."—Francis Scott, Captain, H.M.S. Victory, August 29, 1863. Messrs. Grant, bankers, of Portsmouth, have kindly consented to receive any sums which may be sent to them for the relief of this poor lady.—I am, &c.,

J. B. H.

It is understood that Vice-Admiral Sir William M'Dowell, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief in China, is only to hold that appointment for two years.

We hear that when the Euphrates took the ground near Gibraltar, on the attempted overland route to Malta, the navigating lieutenant was sick, and the ship was being navigated by the junior lieutenant, which, in view of the pending court-martial, does not look promising for that young officer, who has hitherto been most fortunate, having gained his promotion by taking three first-class certificates, besides the Goodenough Medal for 1883.

Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales have presented their portraits to the officers' messes of the Victoria and the Albert, gunboats, belonging to the Colony of Victoria.

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London Amusements.

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"Nell Gwynne," at the AVENUE THEATRE, is a lively comic opera founded on Moncrieff's once very popular three-act drama of "Rochester," produced in 1818 at the Olympic, under the management of Robert William Elliston, who played the prominent male part. The piece is now recommended by some sprightly acting, pretty scenery, tasteful dresses, and tuneful music. The air of "Only an Orange Girl," a rondo charmingly sung by Miss Florence St. John, is certain to catch the popular ear; and M. Planquette, the composer, has undoubtedly sustained the reputation he won by the melodious "Cloches de Corneville" and the harmonious "Rip van Winkle." Excellent vocal and humorous aid is rendered by the members of the Avenue company, and the efficient orchestra, ably conducted by M. Jacobi, helped to secure a very favourable reception for the novelty, in which Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. H. Walsham, and Miss Julia Warwick prominently appear. The "Song of the Clock," by Miss Warwick, is nightly encored, and "Nell Gwynne" seems to be assured of a lengthy career.

At TOOLE'S THEATRE on Thursday night was produced Mr. Bernand's cleverly-written travesty of the Princess's drama of "Claudian," the burlesque bearing the title of "Paw Clawdian," and the deprecation of any offence being pleasantly conveyed in a couplet setting forth,—

> "Our aim is simply to promote hilarity.
> Hurt Barrett! Bah! who'd think of such Bah Barretty?"

The dialogue teems with neatly-turned puns and verbal jests, and the programme is full of humorous allusions. Mr. Toole is doomed to go on playing Claudian through several centuries, and that nothing may be left to the imagination, a "whole sentry" is continually passing before the sight of the audience. Miss Marie Linden gives a ludicrous imitation of Miss Eastlake.

On Ash Wednesday, Feb. 27, the 28th annual dinner of that useful institution, the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, will take place at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Wilson Barrett. The guests will be afterwards entertained at a smoking concert, at which several popular actors and vocalists will assist.

A grand International Peasant Festival and Musical and Dramatic Fête was given at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL on Thursday and Friday, and will be continued this day (Saturday), in aid of the funds of the West-end Hospital for the Cure of Diseases of the Nervous System. This fashionable festival was under the special patronage of the Princess of Wales.

On Tuesday, Mr. Samuel Brandram, the accomplished elocutionist, commenced his annual series of recitals at WILLIS'S ROOMS. These remarkable recitations, which are given entirely from memory, commenced with Dickens's "Christmas Carol," and will be continued weekly through the present and ensuing month. Several plays of Shakespeare will be, as usual, included in Mr. Brandram's copious repertory.

On Wednesday afternoon, M. Marius appeared at the GAIETY THEATRE as the representative of Ruy Blas in an adaptation of Victor Hugo's play of that name, and gave indications of filling very satisfactorily the position on the stage formerly occupied by Mr. Fechter.

A very large number of the most prominent members of the theatrical profession responded to Miss Mary Anderson's courteous invitation to witness the performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy," at the LYCEUM, on Tuesday afternoon. A deep regret was expressed that the theatre was not sufficiently large to accommodate all the professional applicants for admission.

It is now decided to call the new building on the north side of Leicester Square the QUEEN'S THEATRE, and this capacious establishment will be opened at Easter, with an elaborate musical and spectacular entertainment.

"Falka" will be performed this evening for the 100th time, at the Comedy Theatre.

On Monday next, Mr. Corney Grain will give a new edition of an old sketch, entitled "Spring's Delights," at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. GEORGE'S HALL; and on the same evening a new second part will be produced, entitled "A Double Event," from the joint pen of Arthur Law and Alfred Reed. Music by Corney Grain. "A Moss Rose Rent" will still retain its place in the programme.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"Although the statement made by the *Times* in its obituary notice of Cetewayo, to the effect that Lord Chelmsford invaded Zululand 'at the head of 13,000 British troops,' is an obvious exaggeration, it may be well to recall the facts of the case. The English General had at his disposal five Line battalions and a battery of artillery. Under his own personal command at Isandula and its vicinity there were two incomplete battalions—incomplete because weakened by detachments; the remainder of his column was composed of colonial volunteers and native levies. It will be remembered that our forces were divided into three columns, separated by intervals so wide as to render mutual assistance impracticable. This arrangement brought about the disaster which ensued, for an extremely mobile army such as the Zulu King possessed was able to throw itself *en masse* on whichever isolated hostile column it might select for attack. It fell upon the central one under Lord Chelmsford, with the result which we all know. Jomini himself could not have desired a more apt illustration than that afforded by our faulty strategy. For the credit of the British arms, however, let us not magnify the calamity which befell them by representing five weak battalions as a force of 13,000 strong."

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands, from 1862 to 1882 (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press, 1883-4 (H. Sell).—Our Schools and Colleges, 2 vols., by Captain Dumaresq de Carteret Bisson (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—The Castle of Pictordu, by George Sand, translated by G. S. Grahame (Edinburgh: J. Gemmell).—Le Duc de Wellington à Bruxelles, by L. Galesloot (Sampson Low and Co.)—May's British and Irish Press Guide, 1884 (F. L. May and Co.)—Egyptian Affairs, by E. St. John Fairman (E. St. John Fairman).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R.—It is correct.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—They are one and the same person.

LADY CLARE.—Why, certainly! and often pivot on the "button;" or, as it is called in Naval phraseology, "truck."

W. B. N.—September 22, 1883.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

A new weekly theatrical and sporting paper will make its appearance on Saturday, the 16th inst., entitled the *Topical Times*, edited by Mr. Henry Pottinger Stephens. Without neglecting the player, the interests of the playgoer, who finds the money for the manager's rent, the actors' salary, the authors' fees, and the costumiers' bills, will be especially catered for, and at last this much-neglected and long-suffering member of the community will find a willing ear to listen to his grievances and ventilate his woes. Many well-known and prominent literati are announced as contributors to the *Topical Times*, which we heartily wish every success. The price of the new venture is twopence.

CAIRO CIGARETTES.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON.—On the 11th inst., at Hayfield, Inverngie, N.B., the wife of Major P. F. Robertson, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DEVERELL—BREEDEN.—On the 14th inst., at All Saints', Upper Norwood, by the Rev. J. Watson, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. Brenan and the Rev. A, St. Quentin Sproule, William T. Deverell, Major, half-pay, late 31st Regiment, eldest son of the late Colonel W. D. Deverell, retired full pay, 47th Regiment and Depôt Battalion, to Irene, youngest daughter of the late B. F. Breeden, Esq., of New York.

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	42	48	60
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VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
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Fifty years old	...	...	123
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Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT. PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
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Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
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Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

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Bordeaux		14	18	20
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Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
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Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
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Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
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VARIOUS.	s.	s.	s.	s.
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Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
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Hungarian			30	36
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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 22. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Admiral Sir GEORGE ELLIOT, K.C.B., on "The Ram; the Prominent Feature of Future Naval Victories." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
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G. TRYON.

Admiralty, S.W., January 10, 1884.

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EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING
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BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

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Ejecting the Exploded Cases. Prices from £36 to £45 nett.

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Also "Colonial" Quality Hammerless Gun, £27.

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Strong Black Canvas Case, without fittings	1	15	0
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MARSEILLES, EGYPT, and BOMBAY, every fourth Tuesday.

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2,700 tons, will sail on February 23. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 40 Guineas. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

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* Carries passengers by special agreement only.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. An ever-increasing sale of over 60 years.

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DEAR SIR,—Having tried your Cough Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of incipient consumption, asthma, and bronchial affections. So good a medicine ought to be known to be appreciated. I have prescribed it largely with the best results.

W. B. G.,
Apothecary, H.M.'s Indian Medical Service.

Sold in tins, 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each, by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions, and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these disasters lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out, without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints, these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

At the last Sandhurst Examination, held in December, 1883, FIFTEEN Candidates passed from

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S ESTABLISHMENT,

viz.: Twelve into Sandhurst, one into the Marine Infantry as Marine Cadet, and two made their marks as Militia officers. In July, 1883, THIRTEEN were successful.

At the Sandhurst Preliminary Examinations, held in 1883, TWENTY-THREE out of TWENTY-FIVE sent up from the Manor House were successful.

The following is a complete biennial list of the Names of Mr. Wolffram's Pupils who passed into Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Sandhurst Preliminary in the years 1882 and 1883.

N.B.—This list does not include the names of those who passed the Militia Literary and Militia Competitive Examinations. A separate list of the latter appears below.

1883.	Name.	Cadetship.	Marks.
Dec.	Newbury, B. A.	Sandhurst	5884
Dec.	Prowse, G. W. T.	Sandhurst	5332
Dec.	Hickie, W. B.	Sandhurst	5006
Dec.	Chichester, A. G. V.	Sandhurst	4999
Dec.	Williams, A. H.	Sandhurst	4836
Dec.	Greenfield, H.	Sandhurst	4658
Dec.	Cotton, C. L.	Sandhurst	4645
Dec.	Forbes, Hon. W. R.	Sandhurst	4433
Dec.	Anley, H. A.	Sandhurst	4382
Dec.	Wallace, W. B.	Sandhurst	4352
Dec.	Oswald, J. H.	Queen's India	2094
Dec.	Richardson, H. L.	Queen's India	1896
Dec.	Connolly, A. M.	Queen's Marine	1858
July	Walker, H. S.	Sandhurst	5682
July	Walsh, H. H. A.	Sandhurst	5507
July	McConaghey, A.	Sandhurst	5389
July	Pratt, E. St. G.	Sandhurst	5364
July	Reid, J. W.	Woolwich	5082
July	Barrow, G. de S.	Sandhurst	4935
July	Lamb, G.	Woolwich	4861
July	Clowes, H.	Sandhurst	4858
July	Audain, G. M.	Sandhurst	4721
July	Price-Davies, S. D.	Woolwich	4701
July	Cross, A. G.	Sandhurst	4573
July	Chichester, A. A.	Queen's India	4118
1882.			
Dec.	Hardy, W. K.	Woolwich	7350
Dec.	Swinburne, A.	Sandhurst	6480
Dec.	Dickinson, T. M.	Woolwich	6160
Dec.	Watson, E. Y.	Sandhurst	5983
Dec.	Harrison, G. H.	Woolwich	5868
Dec.	Thruston, A. B.	Sandhurst	5621
Dec.	Galbraith, G. H. L.	Sandhurst	5354
Dec.	Brooks, L. A.	Sandhurst	5281
Dec.	Hovell, H. de B.	Sandhurst	5235
Dec.	Lillingston - Johnson	Sandhurst	4970
Dec.	Warland, W. N. M.	Marine Inf.	4655
Dec.	Burne, Knightly, O.	Queen's India	1905
July	Speranza, W. S. J.	Woolwich	6834
July	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	Woolwich	6122
July	Nelson, T. M.	Sandhurst	6076
July	Norie, P. W. M.	Sandhurst	5404
July	Crichton, H. M.	Sandhurst	5401
July	Hawkes, L. H.	Sandhurst	5239
July	Knight, W. C.	Sandhurst	5232
July	Langdale, P.	Sandhurst	5133
July	Willmott, W. A.	Sandhurst	5048
July	Benett, H. V.	Sandhurst	5003
July	Bellamy, P. J.	Sandhurst	4952
July	Milne, A. H. R.	Sandhurst	4945
July	Fitzgerald, J. W.	Sandhurst	4920
July	Sutherland, J. C.	Sandhurst	4818
July	O'Leary, C. E.	Woolwich	4305

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THIRTY-FIVE Candidates out of FORTY-ONE sent up passed the above from the Manor House during the Years 1882 and 1883:—

1883.—Messrs. Bliss, Connolly, Price-Davies, Richardson, Shute, Carey, Chichester, Crane, Dun, Eastwood, Gibbon, Nicholl, Stewart, Arnold, Bell, Gadsden, Kennedy, Marshall, Moore, Scott, Simonds, Upton-Dormer, Wogan-Browne.

1882.—Messrs. Macnaghten, Galbraith, Maitland, Hovell, Curteis, Martyn, Bedingfeld, Brooks, Boisragon, Clowes, Prowse, Drummond.

The Manor House, Lee, S.E.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
LEE, S.E.

The MILITARY COMPETITIVE CLASS for MILITIA OFFICERS is under the direction of Colonel JOHN L. NEEDHAM, R.M.A., P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification and Instructor in Tactics and Military Topography at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. At the last Military Competitive Examination for Militia Officers, held in September, 1883, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT sent up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

Alphabetical List of the THIRTY-THREE Militia Officers who passed from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment direct into the Line during the previous four years, out of FORTY-FIVE sent up for Examination:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
„ Sir H. Bellew, Bt.
„ A. G. Cartwright.
„ G. R. Cavaye.
„ P. K. Coke.
„ R. P. Colomb.
„ R. G. Couper.
„ L. Croasdaile.
„ H. L. Custance.
„ T. O. de Crespigny
„ D. J. Dickson.
„ F. W. Eagar.
„ H. J. Elphinstone.
„ W. Flood.
„ M. A. Foster.
„ W. J. Gould.
„ S. C. Gough.
Lieut. H. Graham.
„ H. P. Holland.
„ A. E. Jenkins.
„ P. Lees.
„ E. E. Manson.
„ G. Marsh.
„ A. P. Murray.
„ H. P. O'Neil.
„ T. D. Pilcher.
„ G. W. Savile.
„ H. K. Stewart.
„ H. Swann.
„ T. O. Travers.
„ F. O. Vane.
„ E. Wheeler.
„ F. Whitehead.

H. WOLFFRAM, The Manor House, Lee, S.E.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE ONLY.—Captain H. D. EVANS takes FOUR OFFICERS, limit Five, each being instructed separately. In March, 1883, sent up two, both passed, taking 5th and 19th places; in September sent up four, and passed two, 27th and 53rd. Captain Evans will be moving from Scotland on or about March 25, after which date address will be Trenant Park, Duloe, Cornwall. There will probably be two vacancies after the March examination.

Work will commence at Trenant on April 15, and continue till the September examination.—Present address, Glassaugh by Portsoy, Scotland.

Feb. 11, 1884.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Eighty-three successes in 1882.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST. Midsummer, ELEVEN—viz., FIRST, 5th, 6th, 8th (University), 8th ordinary, 78th, 98th, 108th, 110th, and one Indian Cadet. December, FIFTEEN—viz., SECOND, 7th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 77th, 86th, 108th, Infantry. 6th and 13th Cavalry. 5th, West Indian. 11th, University. 6th, Queen's Cadet and two Hon. Cadets.

WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. Thirty-five Commissions obtained by Pupils. Places—FIRST, 4th (twice), 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th (twice), 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 40th, 42nd, 46th, 49th, 60th, 63rd, 64th, 66th, 72nd, 76th, 88th, 95th, and three other Cavalry commissions.

MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Messrs. LEIFCHILD, B.A., HICKSON, and OWEN, B.A., RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS at the Terrace, Hampton Court. There are seven Tutors (six Resident), to 20 PUPILS, hence small classes (average three in a class), and great individual attention.—Head of Military Department, Captain GREENE.

Successes, September to December, 1883.
Militia Further (Competitive) Examination.
(September.)

R. H. Rawson	5th
H. Kirkpatrick	34th

Qualifying Examination for Militia Officers.
(October.)
Vaughan Grimshawe | Viscount Clandeboye
SANDHURST COMPETITIVE,
(November, December.)

S. H. Clegg	5063 marks
Douglas Haig, University Candidate...	4889 „

In these three Examinations all Pupils sent up passed.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.
All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THE announcement which has been made this week that the Russians have succeeded in still further pushing their influence in Central Asia, until they have obtained virtual possession of Merv, must have fallen as a heavy blow upon those who have all along been trying to induce us to imagine that there existed no possibility of our ever having to cross swords with a Russian force in Asia. Warnings have been given from time to time of the steady progress which the Muscovite Power has been making; but with the blindness and perversity which invariably characterise British Governments, these warnings have been ignored, until now we are suddenly made aware of the fact that the enemy, if he is not actually at our gates, has got so near as to render his proximity a serious menace. The annexation of Merv—for it is to all intents and purposes an annexation—may be said to remove the last obstacle in the way of Russian domination up to the frontier of Afghanistan. Here in England, we are so engrossed with the consideration of questions of a social and political nature, that we cannot be aroused to a sense of the dangers which this latest diplomatic victory involves. In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury, "Whether her Majesty's Government had received any confirmation of the report of the annexation of Merv and the neighbouring country by the Russian Government; and if so, what steps her Majesty's Government intended to take in consequence?" Mr. Gladstone's reply to this question shows at once how seriously wanting in foresight her Majesty's Government have been. Mr. Gladstone said:—"The only information of which we are in possession with regard to the subject-matter of this question is contained in two telegrams from her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The first is dated February 14, and says:—'Representatives of four tribes of the Merv Turkomans presented themselves on the 1st inst. at Askabad, swore allegiance to the Czar, and invited Russia to govern them.' The next is dated February 15, and says:—'The Emperor has determined to accept the allegiance of the tribes, and will send an officer to administer the government of that country. He will, perhaps, be accompanied by a Turkoman escort.' These telegrams appear to imply the virtually complete submission of the Merv Turkomans to Russia. Should this prove to be the case, and should any diplomatic communications arise out of that fact, Parliament will be duly advised of them at the proper time." Could anything be more unsatisfactory than this explanation? It is tantamount to an admission on the part of her Majesty's Government that they are in complete ignorance as to the movements and policy of the Russians in Central Asia. They have been content to proceed on the lines that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and, meanwhile, the Russians have been quietly pushing on. The Russians, in determining on a policy of aggression in Central Asia, undertook what at first appeared to us an impossible task. Their indomitable perseverance has enabled them to remove one difficulty after another, until they may be said at length to have overcome almost every obstacle which stood in the way of their advance. The success which has attended their enterprise seems to be almost unaccountable. The strides have been made in such rapid succession that we are scarcely able to realise that matters stand as they do. But if the reports telegraphed from St. Petersburg turn out to be well founded, and there is no reason to suppose that they are exaggerated, her Majesty's Government will be called upon to face a most serious and complicated question. Opinions may differ as to the possible successful issue of a Russian attack on our Indian frontier. Some may—in fact do—hold that the Russians will never be rash enough to attempt to cross our frontiers with a view to the conquest of India. But is it to be expected that they will rest satisfied where they are? They have for years been pursuing a settled policy, and assuredly they will not stop short now. In conquering Central Asia, they have had one object in view,—it is scarcely necessary to indicate what that object has been. We give in another column a *résume* of their recent operations. From this it will be seen how steady and how certain their progress has been. Step by step they have advanced for a period of three hundred years, until now a crowning victory has been secured by the voluntary subjection of the Merv Turkomans. There is no longer time for dilly-dallying. The Russians, as we say, have a settled policy, and have shown that they are determined to pursue that policy, at all sacrifices. We must adopt, then, a settled policy too. It is their desire to wrest from us, if they can, our Indian possessions. On this point there can be no longer room for doubt. But what is our position? We have not only to keep in subjection a native population in India, but we have also to look to that native population to assist in the maintenance of our supremacy. With Merv in the possession of Russia, with the road to Herat virtually in her hands also, and with Persia hanging in the balance, it may well be asked,—How would England stand, should complications arise in Europe to render necessary the despatch of a British army to any part of the Continent? Russia will simply await her opportunity. It remains for British statesmen to say whether that opportunity shall be given. With an Egyptian difficulty to be overcome, and a Central-Asian question to be faced, and faced boldly, it cannot be a consoling reflection for thoughtful men to know that we have no Army; that so strong does party feeling run in matters political, that no soldier can afford to sacrifice his professional reputation in order to represent facts; that the Commander-in-Chief's lips are tied; that the Adjutant-General, our best known—and with the public, most popular—General is vainly endeavouring to disguise the disingenuousness of his political superiors, by making statements which, on examination, no amount of official manœuvring can justify; that the very safety of the nation is being placed in jeopardy, in order to enable politicians to make capital for themselves at the expense of a too confiding electorate. Yet such is the state of affairs, and with this new menace staring us in the face, the difficulties are increased to an alarming extent. How much longer will the British nation continue on its reckless course? The question is one that must suggest itself to all reflective minds.

ONE should never be astonished, but the telegrams from Khartoum which conveyed the proclamation of the irresponsible Governor-General of the Soudan must have "astonied" more than a few. Gordon, the knight-errant of the nineteenth century, has been sent to the Barr-el-Sodani, to get the beleaguered garrisons of Egypt away in safety from the midst of the believers in the divine mission of the Mahdi; but those who sent him could certainly never have intended that a noble reputation should be sacrificed to meet a passing party need,—for that the proclamation issued at Khartoum was framed under the influence (direct or indirect) of the genius of the Prime Minister of England, no one can doubt. That it can do more than ensure a lull in the blast of the Simoom, or a temporary cessation of the East Wind, so trying to many at Westminster, no one who has the slightest acquaintance with the facts of the case will dispute. One great feature of all the debates, articles, and letters on the Soudan, has been the utter and entire ignorance, demonstrated throughout, of the religious questions involved. The *Standard*, on Tuesday morning, noticed something of what should be the centre of observation at the present. But, briefly, the state of the question is this, and no one who reads the Koran or studies the subsidiary prophecies of the Mahommedan religion can deny it. We have, in the Mahdi, to meet one who claims that he is foretold to rule as spiritual Governor over the whole world. He directly threatens the Khalifate of the Sultan of Turkey, and appeals to the sympathies of the Wahabees and the stricter tribes of Arabia, as also to a very large proportion of the Mahommedans of India. The differences between Sunni and Shiah are strongly marked, and if the Shiah heresy, as represented by the Mahdi, is to triumph, the Turkish Empire will be overturned, and we shall see a wave of Mahommedan fanaticism spreading over the fairest portion of the globe, to which the Arab conquests of the followers of Mahommed was only as a gentle zephyr compared to a typhoon. We cannot here stop to consider the Indian side of the question, accentuated as it is by the acquirement of Merv by the Russians, but confine ourselves to what is called the "Egyptian Soudan." Nearly all the officials in Egypt are Turk or Circassian, and the small residue that are of African, European, or Arab origin are so imbued with Turkish ideas and feelings that they may be practically regarded as being one and the same. Now, to the Shiah feeling, represented by the Mahdi, these Sunnis are perfectly hateful, and the gangs of Toorkis, who form a large proportion of the Soudan garrisons, are also Sunnis, and are hated by the people on account of their inhumanity and barbarism. Gordon, when formerly Governor-General of the Soudan, had to employ these men, but at the same time did his best to destroy their prestige. They are now to be rescued by Gordon. What will they say, and what will every man in the Soudan say? Why, the same that old Abou Saood said, when recalled by Gordon, after being expelled by Baker, and then again kicked out (in irons) from the happy hunting-grounds of the Soudan,—"Alla! Alla! These devils of English come and go, but they all need me; and whilst they are new to the country, or away in fog-shrouded Britain, the Believers may profit; and chains and misfortunes, when temporary, are the lot of the wisest and best, as shown in the life of the Prophet, whom God bless." The garrisons of Gondokoro, Kassala, and of places south of Khartoum had best be sent through the territories of King John to the sea-coast, as we are pledged to extricate them from the positions in which they have been involved by British politics, although, when their composition is considered, it would not, perhaps, be a great loss if they were left to their fate, as they would find perfect safety by joining the Mahdi; whilst if encouraged to hold out, they may, by resistance, so irritate his followers that, when they surrender, they will meet the fate which has befallen the garrison of Sinkat. Gordon, when burning books and kourbashes, suggests a curious historical parallel. Said Pasha, after his brother and his forces had been burnt alive by the Dongalawi, professed himself so impressed by the sufferings of the inhabitants of Khartoum, that he ordered the guns from one of the batteries to be thrown into the Nile. When told that this might be dangerous, he replied, cynically, that the guns were so honeycombed as to be worthless. What man ever left a bloodier record in any country than Said Pasha did in the Soudan? We hope that the burning of worthless paper and a few strips of hippopotamus-hide may not be a prelude to a still more sanguinary and disastrous period. Gordon and Stewart will not personally institute massacres; of that, all who know these gallant officers are well assured; but Gordon has of late years shown a form of religion which has caused some of his warmest admirers to doubt his being the best man for the business now entrusted to him. We have to face a new dispensation, and every advantage, moral or material, achieved by the Prophet aids to ensure his ascendancy. The Mahdi asserts that he is destined to bring the whole known world under his spiritual dominion, either by force or by conviction, and to treat with him, save with sabre and musket, gives him power and prestige equalling that gained by his followers in the battle-field. The fall of Sinkat and Tokha, following on the rout of Baker's police, and the annihilation of Hicks's army, has given to the Mahdi and Osman Digna a power and influence never yet equalled since the days of the first Kaliph and Khaled the Sword of God. Islamism once swamped civilisation, and has only with difficulty been kept within bounds; but we are now threatened by a far more dangerous flood, as the Moslems of the "geographical" Soudan can easily supply the Mahdi with upwards of three millions of hardy and fanatical warriors, who all hope to die in the certain belief of attaining everlasting bliss. Unless we kill or capture the Mahdi, not England only, but all civilised Europe, will find their strength taxed to the utmost, and then perhaps unavailing, to stem the devastating torrent.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., is in chief military command at Suakim at this moment, and has expressed his intention of landing and taking command of the place, should the rebels attack. General Graham has been sent to take command of the troops which were to have formed the relief expedition for Tokar. At the War Office and Horse Guards the question was seriously and gravely asked whether Sir William Hewett would interfere with General Graham, or not?—whether, in fact, Sir William Hewett would take upon himself to direct the movements of the combined Naval and Military relief column, as it was to have been made up of seamen, marines, and soldiers. Surely this shows the great want that exists of co-operation and organisation between the Admiralty and the Horse Guards? Such a question should, in reality, be impossible; and the fact that it has been mooted clearly proves the chaotic state of our military organisation. Such a question would never dare be asked by an official of the German War Office, General Staff, or Admiralty, for every officer's duty is too clearly defined and too well understood in Germany, to allow of any doubt arising as to what "he will do," under this or that circumstance. All preparations for the advance have now been suspended, Tokar having surrendered.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn (of whose services a notice will be found elsewhere) was an officer whose personal qualities had secured for him a very large circle of friends in the Navy and in the outer world. The news of his death, in the prime of life and in the fulness of his strength, this week, caused a widespread feeling of regret and pained surprise, especially among those who enjoyed the advantage of his friendship, which was generous and sincere, but not indiscriminately given. His quick perception and strong feeling, combined with a sensitive disposition and a certain irritability which was at times easily provoked, gave people who did not know him well the idea that he was passionate and proud; but, in fact, no "better fellow," in the best meaning of the phrase, could be found, and his kindness was more readily touched than his temper. Admiral Glyn was not by any means unfortunate in his career, but he was not willing to admit that he had no cause for dissatisfaction on some account, and above all in the imperfect recognition of the performance of his duties in his very anxious charge of the *Serapis* when the Prince of Wales went to India in 1875, and returned in her to England in 1876. He began his active service brilliantly, having been sent up, with Prince Leiningen, &c., with a detachment to the Danube at the time of the siege of Silistria, in 1854, and he was one of the four officers who received the "Gold Medal" from the Sultan for his services during the war with Russia, but he was "out" of some of the operations which brought so many honours to his comrades in later years. In his service views, he belonged to the class of officers who desire to keep to the traditions of the Navy and at the same time to adapt it in all respects to the requirements of the century, and not very long ago he wrote a sensible and forcible letter to the *Times* on the condition and composition of our Naval resources. Without being at all a courtier, Admiral Glyn was a favourite in high places, and none will deplore his loss more deeply and sincerely than the Prince and Princess of Wales, who valued him as a trusty and faithful friend and counsellor.

Unless great caution is exercised in navigating off the Red Sea coast north and south of Suakim, we fear we shall have to record the grounding at least, if not the loss, of more than one of the ships of the present Expedition.

The Government are about to send a Naval officer on a mission to King John, of Abyssinia, to negotiate the restitution to that country of its Red-Sea coast, and the territory taken from it by Baker and Gordon, in consideration of King John marching an army forthwith against the Mahdi, to liberate the beleaguered Egyptian garrisons south of Khartoum. Commander Rolfe, of the *Euryalus*, has been named as likely to be ordered on this mission, but we think that an officer of greater experience in African politics, manners, customs, and languages should be selected.

Lieutenant Frederick L. Laurence, R.N., at present serving as First Lieutenant of the *Malabar*, has been selected and appointed to the *Flirt*, at Devonport, in the same capacity.

The Admiralty have placed at their disposal a Post Captain's Good-service Pension, consequent on the promotion of Captain William Samuel Brown to flag rank, through the death of Vice-Admiral Henry Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I. By the vacancy thus created, Rear-Admiral R. V. Hamilton, C.B., becomes a Vice-Admiral, and Captain Richard Wells will be advanced to flag rank when Admiral Rice retires on October 30, as stated in these columns in our issue of January 5 of the current year.

Captain the Hon. Edmund Freemantle, R.N., late senior Naval officer at Gibraltar, returned home with his family in the hired transport *Italy*, as did also Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., to attend to his duties in the House of Commons.

In a few weeks the Admiralty will have a sufficient number of seamen at their disposal to proceed with the commissioning of ships to relieve those which have completed their term of foreign service, as the paid-off crews of the *Temeraire*, *Carysfort*, *Helicon*, and *Woodlark* have already arrived home in the hired transport *Italy*, and the crews of the *Cleopatra*, *Champion*, *Zephyr*, *Daring*, and *Flying Fish*, which were on their way home in the *Orontes*, have been transferred to the *Malabar* at Port Said, and left for England in that ship on February 11. But, after all, this is only administering the Navy on the hand-to-mouth system.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Terra Nova, Sardinia, on Tuesday, from Palermo, with the *Minotaur*, *Neptune*, and *Achilles*. The remainder of the Channel Squadron followed on February 20.

The Admiralty have ordered Captain Kennedy, R.N., commanding the *Lord Warden*, to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Paris, to act in the capacity of a Naval expert at the Conference about to be held there on the Newfoundland Fisheries question. This conference, we are assured, the *Army and Navy Gazette* has been mainly instrumental in bringing about, in the interest of our Newfoundland colonists.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay shifted his flag on February 18 from the *Temeraire* to the *Invincible*, and despatched the former from Alexandria to Port Said, to coal.

Commander Charles S. Donner, borne on the books of the *Alexandra*, and who has been employed as Chief Transport Officer in Egypt since the late expedition, has proceeded to Suez in connection with his duties; and Lieutenant Walter S. Goodridge, late First Lieutenant of the *London*, who was on passage home from Zanzibar, has been appointed Transport Officer at Port Said.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, in reply to questions put to him in the House of Commons, stated on Tuesday, that the Government of the colony of Victoria had placed their gunboats *Victoria* and *Albert* and torpedo boat *Childers* at the disposal of her Majesty's Government for service in the Red Sea, adding, "Had there been any chance of operations at present against a naval enemy, her Majesty's Government would have accepted an offer made in so cordial and patriotic a spirit. But as the services of the Navy were confined to the defence of the Red Sea ports and aiding in the conveyance of troops, and as for that purpose the vessels under Admiral Sir W. Hewett are already more than adequate, there was no service in which the Victorian vessels could be usefully employed. The Admiralty therefore, with the highest appreciation of the feelings which prompted the offer, feel themselves unable to accept it. The vessels, however, would be directed to communicate with Sir W. Hewett on their way down the Red Sea, in case their interpretation of his requirements should in any way be erroneous." This statement was received with loud cheers. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman also informed the House that, as only 550 Marines would be employed at Suakim, no General officer of Marines would be sent out.

Captain Stewart Polkinghorne, R.M.L.I., rejected as medically unfit for service in Egypt, has been ordered to be surveyed as to his fitness for general service.

The transport *Poonah*, with the Royal Marines on board, arrived at Malta on Wednesday last. We understand it is the intention of the Admiralty to garrison Suakim for some little time after the present operations in the Soudan are over, with a battalion of Marines, for which purpose Colonel H. B. Tuson, C.B., A.D.C., Royal Marine Artillery, has been appointed Commandant of that place. The telegram from the *Standard's* special correspondent at Suakim published in that paper on Thursday last, must be most gratifying to the officers and men of the gallant corps. He states,—"The appearance of these soldiers from Cairo, in their stained and disreputably dirty tunics, contrasts most strongly with the turn-out of the Marines, whose smartness, order, and efficiency excite the most favourable comments from all here."

Lieutenant F. H. N. Wilson, R.M.L.I., at present borne on the books of the *Lord Warden*, at Queensferry, has been reported as missing. It is believed that he has deserted.

There are, and have been for some time, two vacancies on the list of Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets. At the end of this month, Deputy-Inspector-General James N. Dick, now in charge of Malta Hospital, will have completed the necessary period of service for promotion, and will be gazetted to one of the vacancies. Another officer is also qualified, but, for some unaccountable reason, has not yet been promoted.

The Admiralty have placed at their disposal a Greenwich-Hospital Pension for Commanders, of £65 a year, by the death of Retired Commander John Townshend, F.R.G.S. The deceased officer was a Mate in the *Revenge* at St. Jean d'Acre, 1840.

Major Wells and Lieutenant Fraser, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, have been ordered to join the Depôt at Walmer, in the places of Captain Hamilton, who proceeds on the recruiting service, and Lieutenant Horniblow, who embarked with the late contingent for Egypt.

Captain and Brevet Major Heseltine, R.M.L.I., recently reduced from the Majors' List for having failed to qualify for the rank of Major, when, in reality, he had done so all but in tactics, and having at the late examination attained a standard such as to satisfy the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, has been deemed to have passed for the rank of Major. We conclude that the delay in filling up the vacancies caused by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Hore and retirement of Major Tom from the Majors' List, has been the waiting the promulgation of the result of the last examinations, and that now the promotions will shortly appear, Major Heseltine being restored to his proper place on the Majors' List.

Messrs. Griffin and Co., Portsmouth, will shortly publish an elaborate work in royal quarto on the Nordenfelt machine-guns, described in detail, and compared with other systems; their use for Naval and Military purposes, and methods of working, being illustrated with numerous plates and diagrams.

The following officers have been selected for temporary employment in the Egyptian Army:—Colonel Lloyd, half-pay; Majors Groves, 50th Foot, Grant, 4th Hussars, Inglefield, 109th Foot, and Hare, 101st Foot; Captains Carter, 62nd Foot, Coghlan, 28th Foot, Rutherford, 65th Foot, Molyneux, 22nd Foot, Young, 16th Foot, and Hunter, 4th Foot; Lieutenants Taylor, 28th Foot, Keatinge, 28th Foot, Pirie, 1st Life Guards, Eagar, 23rd Foot, Barttelot, 7th Foot, Bray, 66th Foot, Gregorie, 18th Foot, Coles, 3rd Foot, Wilkinson, 83rd Foot, Ternan, 63rd Foot, Drummond-Wolff, 7th Foot, Surtees, Coldstream Guards, Daubeney, 80th Foot, Massy, 62nd Foot, Barrow, 81st Foot, Wilbraham, 32nd Foot, Macbean, 93rd Highlanders, Capper, 85th Foot, Hickman, 36th Foot, and Lysons, V.C., 90th Foot.

The following movements of troops in Egypt and the Mediterranean have taken place during the week:

CAVALRY.—10th Hussars, from India to Suakim, arrived Feb. 18; 19th Hussars, from Cairo to Suakim, embarked at Suez Feb. 18.

ARTILLERY.—M Baty. 1st Brig., from India to Suakim, arrived Feb. 18; No. 6 Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Division, as a mountain battery, from Cairo to Suakim, embarked at Suez Feb. 18; No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig., Southern Division, from Malta to Alexandria, embarked Feb. 19.

Royal Engineers.—No. 26 Compy., from Cairo to Suakim, embarked at Suez Feb. 18.

Infantry.—1st Batn. Royal Highlanders, from Cairo to Suakim, embarked at Suez Feb. 16; 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, from Cairo to Suakim, embarked at Suez Feb. 16; 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, from Cairo to Suakim, embarked at Suez Feb. 18; 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, from India to Suakim, arrived Feb. 18; 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., from Malta to Alexandria, embarked Feb. 19; 2nd Batn. Essex Regt., from Gibraltar to Malta, embarked about Feb. 21.

Ever since the first definite formation of the Mutual Admiration Society some ten years ago, there has naturally arisen a feeling of universal dissatisfaction throughout the Army at the way in which these fortunate professors, with their ready-packed portmanteaus, are shot off at a moment's notice to reap far higher rewards than those who bore the heat and burden of the day in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Seldom has there been a more glaring case of favouritism than in the dispatching Sir Redvers Buller with distinct orders that he was to be Second-in-Command of the Tokar Relief Column. Sir Gerald Graham, as a recently-joined Associate of the Society, is, of course, selected in preference to General Earle for command, and General Dormer's services as Chief of the Staff *may* be considered indispensable for the few troops left in Cairo; but it does seem too hard that General Davis, one of the smartest and ablest officers in the service, who has never had a chance of picking up honours and decorations during a long regimental career, should have been sent to Suakim "in waiting," with the probabilities of a man some six years his junior arriving a few hours before the start of the expedition, to rob him of his first golden opportunity. Such a scandalous system of pushing on friends because they are friends—and this at the expense of the British taxpayer—will naturally, in course of time, produce its own remedy. But meanwhile, the whole body of British officers are protesting vigorously, and that there is reason for their complaints is clearly shown by the steps taken by more than one service champion in Parliament, to obtain for them that justice which those in office evidently desire to withhold.

The reply given by the Under-Secretary for War to the question asked by the Earl of Galloway in the House of Lords on Thursday, about the rumoured discontinuance of the feather bonnet so long worn and so highly prized by Highland regiments, is a fresh example of the futility of the answers which are usually given in Parliament by civilian officials when questioned on military matters. When Lord Morley said that the feather bonnet was an expensive head-dress, he made a very questionable statement, for he evidently overlooked, or was not aware of, its remarkable durability, when carefully made of good materials; but when he said that feather bonnets were never worn on active service, he showed that he was unable to answer the question from his own knowledge, and that he had taken no trouble to make his answer correct from the knowledge of others. Most men of a fair amount of general information have read that feather bonnets were worn by Highland regiments in Egypt under Abercromby, throughout the Peninsular War, at Waterloo, and in many hard-fought actions during the Indian Mutiny. From the experience of late years, we have ceased to expect that those into whose untrained hands the administration of the Army has fallen will show more knowledge of military matters, than soldiers generally have of political intrigues.

We have been asked to make an appeal to the charitable on behalf of an old and most deserving officer, Captain P. Lawless, late 97th Regiment. Captain Lawless, after serving for many years in the ranks, obtained his commission, served with credit to himself, and ultimately obtained his company. Retiring from the service by sale of his commission, he invested his money in shares, which he afterwards had to dispose of at great loss, and after filling for some time a responsible position in connection with the Army and Navy Stores has now been obliged to resign, in consequence of the loss of his sight, which has entirely failed him. He is now penniless, and unable to provide himself with the merest necessaries of life. The meritorious nature of the case is vouched for by Captain T. H. Sangster, late 97th Regiment, Army and Navy Stores, Ranelagh Road, S.W.

The *Times* says:—"A committee of medical officers has been sitting during the past fortnight to enquire into and report upon the medical objections urged against the modified valise equipment proposed by the Aldershot Valise Equipment Committee. This medical committee has been practically testing the equipment, and further experiments will be carried out this week. It is believed at Aldershot that the Oliver equipment will be again brought forward for trial there."

It has been intimated from the Horse Guards to all military stations that, the quota of officers and non-commissioned officers for service in the Egyptian Army having been completed, no more applications can be entertained.

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THE POWER AND POSITION OF RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Colburn's United Service Magazine for August, 1882, contained an article by Colonel E. H. Paske, on "The Rise and Progress of Russia in Asia." In this were traced, in brief outline, the events of Russia's advance through the period of three centuries,—from the time when Cossack chieftains first led their followers across the boundaries of Europe and Asia, and entered the deserts and steppes of Siberian territory, up to the close of the recent campaign against the Tekke Turkoman tribes outside the Khorassan frontiers of Persia. It is designed now to show how late events, culminating with the capture of Geok Tepé, and subsequent explorations in the direction of Merv and of Sarakhs, on to the outposts of Herat, have largely contributed to strengthen the power and position of Russia in Asia, to increase her prestige, and to consolidate her empire in the East. In an able and instructive work, entitled, "The Russians at Merv and Herat," the authority from which many facts have been gleaned, the author, Mr. Charles Marvin, has aptly shown that the periods of Russian progress in Asia may be divided into three epochs,—the Orenburg, Turkestan, and the Transcaspian epochs, corresponding with the regions which formed the stages of successive operations. 1. The Orenburg epoch commenced with the advance of Cossacks of the Don across the Ural Mountains, and the founding of Tobolsk in Siberia in 1587, and continued for more than two centuries, while Russia absorbed the vast regions of Siberia to the limits of the frozen ocean on the north, the shores of the Pacific on the east, and the confines of Turkestan on the south. This epoch finally closed when Russia came in contact with the Khanates of Turkestan in Central Asia. 2. The Turkestan epoch may be said to have opened in the early part of the present century, when Russia commenced aggressive operations, first against Khiva, and then against the Khanates of Khokand and Bokhara, capturing some of their principal towns, absorbing some portions of their territories, securing command of the water-way of the Sir Daria and of the Amu Daria Rivers, and gradually reducing the three Khanates to the condition of vassal states. Mr. Marvin errs, perhaps, in stating that the Turkestan epoch is a period of the past. This epoch will probably be ere long reopened, when Russian schemes are ripe for stirring up strife in Afghan Turkestan, preliminary to wresting that province from Afghanistan, and affecting its annexation to the vassal State of Bokhara. 3. The third, or Trans-Caspian epoch, commenced as recently as 1869, when Russia established a settlement at Krasnovodsk on the eastern shores of the Caspian, followed by the occupation of Chihishliar and Astrabad, and the move on the Attrek and Gurgah routes along the frontiers of Khorassan on the northern slopes of the Kuran Dagh and Kopet Dagh ranges, ending with the capture of Geok Tepé, and the advance of Russian survey parties to Merv, Sarakhs, and the outposts of Herat. The opening of a fourth, or what may be termed the Mongolian epoch of events in the solution of the Eastern Question, appears possibly to be near at hand. In 1859 Russia seized the opportunity when China was preoccupied in a war with the British and French Allies, and continued her encroachments in Eastern Turkestan, and in regions beyond as well as in the district of the Amoor river, concluding, for herself, an advantageous treaty, which gave her a right to the country north of the Amoor and east of the Assari, together with the entire coast of Manchoria down to the frontiers of Corea. So, again, the growing complications between France and China may be the signal for further activity on the part of Russia in the same territories. We may soon hear of efforts to effect another retrocession of Kuldja this time to Russia, of further settlements of Russian colonists on the banks of the Amoor, of renewed activity in Russian ports of the Pacific, and of other measures leading up to a collision between Russia and China. But the present article deals mainly with events of the Transcaspian epoch. Firmly established on the eastern shores of the Caspian, Russia lost no time in making an advance along the Attrek routes north of Khorassan, ostensibly with the object of punishing Tekke Turkoman tribes, whose raids upon Khivan and Persian territory had long made them the terror of their neighbours, but with the ulterior design also of establishing a strategical line in the direction of Merv. Between 1871 and 1879 several expeditions were undertaken by General Lomakine against the Turkomans, and these, though generally successful, were followed by the withdrawal of the Russian troops. The Tekkes, in spite of repeated defeats, looked upon the retirement of the Russian forces as a sign of weakness, and were thus encouraged to resist their attacks. In 1877 Lomakine suffered so severe a defeat at Geok Tepé, that not only were the Russian troops compelled to retire, but the safety of their positions became endangered along the whole line of the Attrek, as far back as the shores of the Caspian; the Turkoman tribes became emboldened, and Russian prestige was seriously weakened. In 1881, however, General Skobeleff retrieved the disaster of his predecessor by effecting the siege and capture of Geok Tepé, and inflicting such serious losses upon the Tekke Turkomans that they were at once brought into subjection, and the campaign virtually closed. After this victory, Skobeleff advanced to Astrabad, and occupied this position without further resistance from the Tekkes. Established at Astrabad, and with the knowledge that their line of communication with the Caspian was now perfectly safe, the Russians lost no time in extending their influence over the neighbouring country. Assuming to have acted from disinterested motives, they claimed the gratitude of the inhabitants of surrounding districts for having put a stop to the depredations of the border tribes. The people of Khorassan, thus freed from the incursions and raids of the Tekkes, welcomed the Russians as their deliverers, and in some localities even entertained the purpose of transferring their allegiance from the Persian Government to that of the Czar. The Turkoman tribes themselves were treated by their conquerors with a clemency hardly to have been expected under the circumstances, and which led to many of them entering the Russian service. Thus the influence of Russia extended among friends and foes throughout the province of Khorassan. Nor were the Russians slow in feeling their way east and south towards Merv and Sarakhs. The completion of the Trans-Caspian railway from Michaeloff on the shores of the Caspian to Kizil Arvat and its extension to Astrabad, led to explorations in the country beyond. Gospodin Lassar, a young railway engineer, was directed to carry out survey operations in the direction of Sarakhs and of Merv, but his mission bore much of a political character. Starting from Astrabad, Lassar proceeded to Sarakhs; then, crossing the Heri road, he entered Afghan territory, and marching through the Burkhat Pass to Kuran and Gharian, pushed on to the outskirts of Herat, though he refrained from entering that city in deference to the wishes of the Afghan Governor. On his return journey, Lassar marched along the western or Persian side of the Hari road, and visited the town of Meshid. But a knowledge of the configuration of the country, and the study of railway levels, were not alone the objects of Lassar's journey. To ascertain the extent and mutual relations of the population, the feeling of the people towards their rulers, the capabilities of the country for furnishing supplies, and the extent of facilities for the passage of troops, were all matters that came within the scope of Lassar's enquiries. A few months after his return to Astrabad, in September, 1882, Lassar started on a survey of the Turkoman region; he visited Merv, passed through Khivan territory, and returned to the Akhal Tekke by a short cut through the desert. About the time of Lassar's return from Sarakhs and Meshid, a secret mission was undertaken by two Russian officers, Lieutenants Alikhanoff and Sokoleff, who, disguising themselves as merchants, joined a caravan, with which they travelled to their destination, Merv. The first of these two officers addressed a series of letters to the Governor of the Transcaspian territory, in which he gave a full account of their journey, describing the nature and capabilities of the country traversed after leaving Astrabad; the attitude and demeanour of the people, with a full description of the fortress of Merv, and graphic details of the reception of the Russian officials by the Merv chiefs. It would appear that, in spite of their disguise, the nationality of the two officers became known in the Bazaars in Merv, and for some time their lives were in danger. They were protected, however, by the chiefs, who behaved well to their guests. While in Merv, the Russian officers effected a secret survey of the fortress, and on the return journey thoroughly explored the oasis. Lassar's explorations, and the discoveries of the Russian officers who conducted the secret mission to Merv, removed all doubt as to the feasibility of further advance in the direction of Merv and of Sarakhs and Herat, and also as to the practicability of the construction of a railway from Astrabad to Sarakhs, and along the valley of the Heri road to Herat. The physical features of the country were found less formidable, and the demeanour of the people less hostile than had been anticipated; indeed, the attitude of the latter was encouraging. Wearied with the oppressions and exactions of their local governor, as also with the depredations committed by the border tribes, and hopeless of redress from the weak, supine Government of Persia, the peaceful inhabitants of several districts of Khorassan already contemplated the transfer of their allegiance to the Russian Government. The Turkomans, appreciating the power of their conquerors, several sections of their tribes speedily entered the Russian service, and it is reported that the Shah of Persia is using his good offices to induce the Turkoman tribes generally to accept a Russian Protectorate.

Thus Russia stands on the threshold of further advances, which will consolidate her power, and render her more than ever dominant in the countries of Central Asia. The oasis of Merv absorbed, Russia will have forged and welded the last link in the vast chain of her communications and strategical positions across the whole continent of Asia, from the shores of the Caspian on the west to the coast of the Pacific on the east. Some portion, at least, of Khorassan will soon be ripe for annexation, railway operations will be extended into the valley of the Heri road, fresh commercial routes will be opened, and traders will pioneer troops up to the walls of Herat. The coronation of the Czar at Moscow, in the spring of last year, was an event that deserves allusion, as influencing the prestige of Russia in Central Asia. It was a sound diplomacy that dictated the summons to the representatives of conquered and dependent

States to attend the ceremonials in the ancient capital of Russia. In obedience to the call, chiefs and notables from the Khanates of Khiva, Khokand, and Bokhara, and from the tents of many a nomad tribe, all hurried through the steppes and deserts, and across the waters of the Caspian to attend the coronation festivities at Moscow. Awe-struck with the wonders of Western civilisation, these strangers from the East viewed with amazement the grandeur of the ancient city, the gathering of princes and their retinues from all the capitals of Europe, the riches and wealth so lavishly displayed, the pomp and splendour of the ceremonials, and last, but not least, they marked well the bearing and discipline of the thousands of picked troops that marched before their Sovereign. On the return of the vassal chiefs to their homes, through the towns and villages of the Khanates, and among the tented dwellings of many a nomad tribe, there resounded tales of the power and might of the great White Czar, the extent of its dominion, the riches and wealth of his country, and the strength and discipline of his Army. Surely the pomp and pageantry of the coronation of Alexander III. of Russia was well-timed, and will influence the future bearing of more than one vassal state. It may not be out of place to offer here a few observations upon the territorial possessions of Russia in Asia, in order to show the real strength of her position, and to demonstrate the facilities she now possesses for aggressive movements and offensive operations beyond her own frontier line across the centre of the vast continent of Asia. In rear of all, in the far north, and backed by the ice-bound shores of a frozen ocean, lie the vast territories of Siberia, stretching 4,000 miles from east to west, from the Ural Mountains to the shores of the Pacific,—2,000 miles from north to south, from the frozen ocean to the Central Asian Khanates, covering an area of nearly six millions of square miles, intersected by three of the largest rivers in the world, the Obi, Yenisei, and the Lena, and a fourth, the Amour, which, after a course of 2,000 miles, empties itself into the Gulf of Tartary. In this vast region, Russia reigns supreme, and can be approached by no foe. It may be at present peopled by exiles and felons,—as were some of our own Colonies,—but it is a country of inexhaustible mineral wealth, rich in natural products, and of great capabilities, and will yet rise and flourish. Turning to the shores of the Black Sea, and starting with the most westerly of her possessions along the centre of the continent of Asia, there comes under notice Russia's Trans-Caucasian territories, the scene of the exploits of the warrior prophet Schamyl. Here, under shelter of the great Caucasian ranges, Russia has subjugated numerous Mahommedan tribes; has built cities, and established colonies of her own people. Here, in the border land between Europe and Asia, she holds a grand strategical position; ports on the coasts of the Black Sea keep open her communications with Europe, the crests and passes of the great Caucasus have been pierced with tunnels and military roads, for the passage of troops from Russia; a continuous line of railway runs from the coast of the Black Sea to the shores of the Caspian; creeping south, and taking up every coign of vantage, Russia holds what was once the Turkish quadrilateral in Asia Minor, —the fortresses of Batoum, Kars, Erzeroum, and Bayazid; still further south has she gone, her troops march along the shores of the Araxes, and her outposts have reached the base of Mount Ararat; Erivan has been wrested from Persia; Armenia, groaning under the terrors and exactions of Turkish misrule, turns in her despair to Russia; and even the lawless tribes of Kurdistan stand ready to enrol themselves under the banners of the Czar. Thus dominant Russia commands all the westerly routes into Persia, as also the lines through Mesopotamia, the Tigris, and the Euphrates Valleys, and unless checked her columns will yet bivouack on the shores of the Mediterranean. An idea of the strength of Russia south of the Caucasus may be gathered from the fact that the muster of her Transcaucasian Army on a peace-footing is 150,000 men, which, on a declaration of war, could be brought up to 300,000. On the waters of the Caspian, where Russia rules the waves, and the Russian Eagle is the only flag that floats from the southern shores of this sea Russia commands the roads to the capital of Persia, a weak State, and almost her vassal; and on the eastern shores of the same sea she has established the several posts that have formed the base of her operations in Transcaspian territory. Russia's naval power in the Caspian is now rapidly growing; a large and increasing fleet has been established for trade in a special industry,—the mineral oils that abound in districts round the Caspian. These oils, while forming a great commercial industry and source of wealth, are of immense importance to the Russian Government, as supplying fuel for Government steamers and for railways on either side of the Caspian. Passing from the eastern shores of the Caspian, along the valleys of the Attrek and Gurgah rivers, and over the crests of the Kuran Dagh and Kopet Dagh ranges of mountains to Astrabad, the line that formed the scene of Russia's recent operations against the Tekke Turcomans. As already shown, Russia's position on this line will lead to, and will facilitate, further advances. Russia's policy in Asia has been regulated by two forced rules, —(1), Always to stir up strifes along her borders, and so have an unsettled frontier as a pretext for further advances to secure a settled frontier; (2), never to retire permanently from a position once occupied. Thus the so-called force of circumstances will compel Russia to absorb the oasis of Merv, to annex the whole of the northern tracts of Khorassan, and to advance to the outskirts of Herat. Already some sections of the Turkoman tribes have enrolled themselves under the banners of the Czar, and Russia has induced the Shah to propose that while the Turkomans shall be ruled by their own elected Khans, the tribes generally, in return for Russian protection, shall take the field in support of the Czar, who will undertake to supply them with arms and ammunition. Thus, Persia is placing in the hands of Russia a weapon soon to be used against her own independence. Passing beyond the oasis of Merv, and across the Oxus or Amu Daria river, there lie the three, formerly great, Khanates of Central Asia, Khiva, Khokand, and Bokhara. These Khanates have been briefly described, and an outline of the history of their relations with Russia traced in the writer's previous article quoted above. Suffice it here to remark that these States have lost all semblance of independence, and Russia's dominant position will facilitate her future operations, both against Afghan Turkestan and in the direction of Eastern Turkestan. Already there are symptoms of Russia finding the Amu Daria an unsettled frontier, and of her attempting to stir up strife beyond. Umbrage is taken at the Afghans having captured Shaghan, their rightful possession, as bringing the Russian and the Afghanistan frontiers in too close proximity at Ferghana, on the Upper Amu Daria. Already the speck that will become the dark cloud has appeared in Afghan Turkestan. Some portion of this territory formerly belonged to Bokhara. Sections of an independent tribe are supposed to have wronged Bokharists. Russia, in chivalrous support of her ally and her vassal, calls for redress, which the Afghan Government cannot or will not give. Here, then, is a pretext which will probably bring Russian troops into Afghan Turkestan at no very distant date, and may lead to the retrocession of some portion of this territory to Bokhara, or in other words, to Russia. From the southern limits of Afghan Turkestan to the borders of Cashmere, the distance is not great, and the mountain passes not very difficult. Further east, beyond the Khanate of Khokand, lie the regions of Eastern Turkestan. Here the legions of Russia have advanced beyond Lake Isserkal to the district of Ili and the important post of Kuldja. They held command of the passes over the Tien Shan ranges, and have secured the passage of the nearest route to Kashghar. The tide of events, however, has led to a temporary check of Russian progress in this direction, indeed to a retrograde movement. China, flushed with her victory over the ruler of Yarkand, and her defeat of the Mahommedan tribes along the southern slope of the Tien Shan ranges, pushed forward for the recovery of the possessions she once held in the Ili district. The Russian authorities at this juncture found it desirable to retire from Kuldja, and to allow its reoccupation by China on payment of a large indemnity. But the retrocession is probably not permanent, and Russia will seek an opportunity to recover possession of Kuldja, and this may soon be found if China should become preoccupied in a war with France. Nor does Russia consider Kashghar as beyond the sphere of her operations, having given protection to Kuli Beg, the dethroned son of the late Yakoob Beg. With questionable taste this fratricide, guilty of the murder of his brother, was among the visitors at the recent coronation of the Czar, and doubtless Kuli Beg will in due time be aided by Russia in efforts to recover Kashghar from China. Lastly, and beyond Eastern Turkestan, Russia holds extensive territory in Mongolia, along the banks of the Amoor river, and along the coasts of Manchoria down to the frontiers of Corea. On the Amoor river, in a fertile country and in a suitable climate, numerous Russian colonies are being established, while naval stations have been formed at Vladivostock and other ports on the shores of the Pacific. Russia's naval power on the Pacific is largely on the increase, and in the event of hostilities with China would enable her to engage the enemy by sea as well as by land, and should there ever be war between Russia and England, Russian cruisers would doubtless approach the shores of our Australian Colonies. China and Great Britain are the two Powers that have rivalry with Russia in Asia. China's policy and the question of her ability to cope with Russia are matters foreign to the present discussion. But, in concluding this article, it may not be out of place to offer a few observations upon the measures that might have been, but were not, adopted in the past, and to point out steps that may be taken in the future by the British Government to check the progress of Russia in Asia, to prevent the absorption of Armenia, and the dismemberment of Persia and Afghanistan. As with individuals, so with nations, the retrospect of neglected opportunities must be more painful than the remembrance of sought-for chances not obtained,—

> "The iron 'Never' brings not half such pain
> As that which might have been, but may not be." *

A great opportunity was lost during the Crimean War, when the British and French Allies failed to support the efforts of the Caucasian tribes to check the advance of Russia. Had the looked-for aid been afforded, the Russians might have been driven back across the Caucasus, and the warrior prophet, Schamyl, who headed the movement among the tribes, have succeeded in his purpose of effecting a union of the tribes of the Black Sea and of the Caspian, and out of them created a nationality which, strong in its mountain fortresses, might long have defied the power of Russia. Again, since the late Russo-Turkish War, the neglect of England's responsibilities in regard to her self-imposed, but practically meaningless, Protectorate over Asia Minor, has been a grave omission that has encouraged the advance of Russia in that country. And, lastly, with reference to the condition of affairs in the latter region, the failure of Great Britain to exert her influence in freeing Armenia from the oppression and misrule of Turkish local governors, is fast forcing the Armenians to place themselves under the protection of Russia. Though the policy of the British Government towards Persia and Afghanistan has, in the main, been just and conciliatory, there have been two prominent instances where avoidable menace and force have engendered hatred, and have spoiled the effects of previous conciliation. Had wiser counsels prevailed, the first Kabul War would never have been undertaken. More patient remonstrance and conciliation might have convinced the Afghans of our desire to maintain the integrity of their country against any encroachments of Russia, and then the Afghans might have been made our friends, instead of enemies. With Persia, also, a needless war was waged in 1856, because that independent power thought fit to try and regain Herat from the Afghans; and here again were created feelings of ill-will and mistrust that have led Persia to seek the friendship and alliance of Russia.

In conclusion, it remains only to point to measures that might yet be adopted to stay the progress of Russia, to avert her absorption of the northern provinces of Asia Minor, and to prevent the dismemberment of Persia and Afghanistan. A peaceable solution of the Eastern Question seems still to be within the bounds of possibility. England's Protectorate over Asia Minor should be no longer a dead-letter; reforms in Armenia and other provinces should be insisted upon, the exactions and oppressions of local officials repressed, and public works inaugurated, which, while developing the resources of the country, would give employment to the people, and lead to the amelioration of their condition. Such works as the Euphrates Valley Railway, the Jordan and Dead Sea Canal, the colonisation of Jews in Syria, are some among the useful schemes for which capital would be found in this country, if only the encouragement and support of the British Government could be secured for their promotion. By such peaceful measures a moral influence would be exercised for the good of the people, that would secure their good-will and remove all excuse for the further advance of Russia in Asia Minor. As regards Persia and Afghanistan, the time has arrived when Russia should be called upon to assist in establishing a *modus vivendi* for Russia in Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, and British India. At a conference between the four Powers, let the limits of Persian and Afghan territory be definitively fixed, and the frontiers of Russia in Asia and of British India be clearly defined. Then let the territories of Persia and Afghanistan be declared a neutral zone, barred alike to Russia and to the British Government of India, Persia and Afghanistan at the same time accepting the frontiers assigned them; any future encroachment on the part of either Power to be resisted by the joint and combined action of the other three parties to the engagement. Let there be combined action also in regard to the construction of any railway from the frontier of Russia, or of British India, through Persia and Afghanistan. Looking at the aggressive policy of Russia in Asia, and at the antecedents of Persia and Afghanistan, such a peaceable solution of the question, as here proposed, may seem Utopian and impracticable; but in no other way does a peaceable solution appear possible. Russia is narrowing the limits of territory that separate her frontiers from those of British India, and she may soon reach what has been termed the Gate of India,—Herat; the danger of her proximity is imminent, and if peaceable measures cannot be adopted to check her further progress, there can only be an appeal to the arbitrament of war. But a rupture with Russia would be a great calamity that would severely strain the resources of England and of British India, and would materially retard the progress of the latter country. It would necessitate Naval operations on a very extensive scale in the Baltic and Black Seas; the employment of the largest army England could despatch to the shores of Asia Minor (when our troops would meet a disciplined foe far different to the rabble force lately encountered in Egypt); the employment of naval and perhaps of land forces along the shores of the Persian Gulf, to enforce the neutrality of Persia, and the massing of troops on a larger scale than ever yet attempted along the frontier of British India. By peaceful means, if possible, or by the alternative of force if necessary, the further advance of Russia towards India must be stayed: the peace and security of our Eastern Empire demand it. England is a mother of nations, and her true policy may be expressed in the one word "Empire," not in the greedy sense of further annexation, but in the exercise of a supreme influence for the good and welfare of the countries in connection with her; that is, in the maintenance of her Colonies and dependencies, in the development of their power, and the extension of their commerce, for in their strength and prosperity lies much of the greatness of the mother country. But, unfortunately, in the heat of political strife, so rampant in this country, imperial questions are either overlooked or subordinated to party interests. Well may every Englishman echo the words of Professor Goldwin Smith,—"Would that our statesmen might think of the future of the Empire, and not of their own position at the next election!"

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* From lines by Miss Eva Rose Innes, in *Belgravia* for January, 1883, p. 384.

THE HIGHLAND BONNET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It requires a very hard knock at the knocker of the War Office to make any one answer one. When the answer comes in reply to questions asked, the reply, to my mind, is far from satisfactory. Now, let us look into the famous report quoted triumphantly by the Secretary of State for War; he says that two distinguished officers signed the paper recommending the abolition of the feather bonnet. Maybe that two officers did sign, but under what circumstances, Sir? How can the Scottish people accede to this so-called settling the bonnet question? Only two Scotch officers out of the number, a committee composed of some ten officers or so, signed, as far as I know. We complain, and justly, that the voices and the unwilling hands that signed the paper do not represent the opinion on the subject in the ranks, or of Highland or Scottish officers. We would humbly submit that a committee be appointed in all fairness to get at the opinions and experience of a large number of officers who are in favour of the retention and against the abolition of the bonnet. It is notorious that a large majority of Scottish officers are in favour of the retention of this head-dress. Now, how can the Secretary of State triumphantly point to these unwilling signers' signatures, when I have been told by one at least, how unwelcome are such changes. These changes are made under pressure, and we object to pressure strongly.—I am, &c.,

14 Beaufort Gardens, Feb. 21. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

P.S.—Lord Morley has stated that the officers' feather-bonnet costs £15. In answer, I say that at a tailor's it costs £13; but—and here comes the point—all officers have it in their power to buy a bonnet well set-up at a cost of from £6 to £8. This can be done by buying the feathers at Aden, and getting the bonnets set-up by regimental tailors. There are other errors in his lordship's speech. The statement he made which evoked "Hear, hear," from their Lordships, that the feather bonnet was a constant source or cause of stoppages from soldiers to keep it up or in repair, is only a greater argument in favour of the supply of these bonnets being in the hands of the regiments. They will readily supply the bonnets. When supplied thus regimentally, the bonnet only costs the soldier 2s. 6d. for setting-up at the end of 10 years; then it lasts him for the rest of his term, 21 years in all. We all sympathise with calls on the purses of officers, but it so happens the feather-bonnet cannot be called a heavy item, if supplied, as it should be, regimentally. The constant changes in gold lace and endless "whigmaleries," to use a Scotch word, have entailed far heavier expense than any we Scots propose in the retention of the bonnet.

SIR,—Permit me to reply to the irascible but not judicial letter of Lord Archibald Campbell in your issue of the 16th inst. I do not at present feel at all "demolished;" nor do I feel that a clerical error, a mere slip of the pen, renders me "inaccurate." I do not know what Lord Archibald Campbell's object may be—apparently, merely to play the porcupine, or the Scotch thistle—but my own was simply to aid searchers after truth, to the best of my poor power, to ascertain what was the original bonnet of our Scotch Highland regiments. Lord Archibald Campbell has not disputed nor controverted one scrap of the facts adduced by me. He has simply seized hold of a verbal inaccuracy, and thus endeavoured to shunt the discussion off the main line altogether. As I have already stated in my letter to the *Standard*, referred to by Lord Archibald Campbell, Francis Grose (our most reliable military antiquarian of the eighteenth century) gives careful illustrations of the uniforms of the several grades in the 42nd Highlanders in 1786, and he had himself seen the regiment as early as 1746, or within seven years of its first raising. The bonnet in those illustrations is for all ranks a flat bonnet, with the upper part projecting over the band, in fact, the ordinary Scotch flat bonnet; the officer alone is distinguished by a straight single plume, like an eagle's feather. Allow me to add to this information that in Fullerton's "Scottish Highlands" is a copy of a portrait specially painted for Lord John Murray, in the 42nd in 1745, and Colonel of the regiment. This painting represents Private Farquhar Shaw, of the 42nd, in uniform. The uniform corresponds in every particular with that in Grose's illustrations, excepting that Private Shaw has also a single upright feather, while Grose's private men have no feather. In the case of all the bonnet has a bow-cockade on the left front. Anderson, in his valuable publication of Drummond's "Highland Arms," mentions an engraving of a Highlander on a powder-flask, dated 1654, in "a flat bonnet with a feather." In the "Military Journal" of 1801, Highland soldiers are represented in a bonnet almost the same as the modern one, except that the feathers are shorter. To further elucidate the matter, I would refer those who have more leisure than myself to two other sources of decisive information. There is in the British Museum (and I think that there used to be a copy in the Prince Consort's library at Aldershot) a series of coloured engravings of the uniforms of the Army, published in 1742. There used also to be at Windsor Castle some excellent paintings of the various uniforms of some five or ten years later. Surely reference to such indisputable authorities as those I have specified ought to set at rest the point at issue, without going back to Pontius Pilate's Guards or Noah's Scotch Marines. My private opinion is strongly in favour of the retention of any national dress, as highly conducive to *esprit de corps*. The only question with which I have attempted to deal is what that national dress was, in the case of the earlier Highland regiments.—I am, &c.,

Woolwich, Feb. 18. CLIFFORD WALTON.

Obituary.

Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, K.C.B., of the Craig, Dumfriesshire, died on Feb. 13 at Moorhill, Shedfield, Hants, aged 80. The gallant Admiral was the only son of Major John Sabine, of the Grenadier Guards, by his marriage with Maria, elder daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, K.C.B., and was born in Dec., 1804. He succeeded his maternal grandfather as second baronet under a special remainder in 1808, and assumed by Royal permission in the following year, in pursuance of the will of his grandfather, the surname and arms of Pasley. Sir Thomas Pasley entered the Navy in Aug., 1817, and passed for midshipman in Dec., 1818. He was promoted to lieut. in March, 1824, and com. in Sept., 1828. He became a capt. in 1831, and served with distinction in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, after which he was appointed Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, and subsequently, till March, 1869, held the post of Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1856, was promoted to vice-admiral in 1863, and an admiral in 1866. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Military Division) in 1873. Sir Thomas, who was a magistrate for Westmoreland and Hampshire, married, in 1826, Jane Matilda Lilley, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Montague John Wynyard, but was left a widower in 1869. He had a family of seven sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Malcolm Sabine, capt., R.N., died in 1870, having married Emma Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. John Losh, of Trinidad, and left with other issue a son and heir, Thomas Edward Sabine, born in 1863, who now succeeds his grandfather as third baronet. The funeral took place in Shedfield Churchyard, near Botley, on Feb. 18. Besides the sons and daughters of the deceased, there was a large assembly of relatives and friends; among the former were Gen. Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., William Elphinstone Malcolm, Esq., Col. R. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Henry Wynyard, and H. Jenkyns, Esq., C.B. Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton, Admiral Phillimore, and Capts. P. H. Colomb, C. J. Rowley, and Charles Talbot-Ponsonby, R.N., acted as pall-bearers, the pall being the Union Jack. Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B., and J. Carpenter Garnier, Esq., M.P., were unavoidably absent.

Admiral Charles Ramsay Drinkwater-Bethune, C.B., of Balfour, Fifeshire, died on Thursday morning, at his residence in Queensberry Place, South Kensington. He was the second but eldest surviving son of the late Col. John Drinkwater, C.B., F.S.A., of Thorncroft, Surrey, some time Comptroller of Army Accounts, by marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Mr. C. Congalton, of Congalton, Midlothian, and was born in 1802. He entered the Navy at an early age, became captain in 1830, and served with distinction in China, taking part in the capture of Canton in 1841, and being mentioned in despatches. He had directed the survey of the entrances and channels of the Yang-tse-Kiang, thus facilitating the ascent of the river, and directly leading to a favourable termination of the war. For this service he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Military Division). He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1855, and became vice-admiral in 1862, and admiral in 1866, and was placed on the Retired List in 1870. The gallant admiral, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Fife, assumed the name of Bethune in 1837, on his mother inheriting the estates of her brother, Mr. Gilbert Congalton-Bethune. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Astronomical Society. He married, in 1846, Frances Cecilia, only child of Mr. H. E. Stables, of Clapham.

Vice-Admiral Henry Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., died on Saturday last, at the family residence in Eaton Place, from an attack of peritonitis. On Saturday evening, Feb. 9, he dined with some friends at the Marlborough Club in cheerful spirits. The following day he was taken ill, and the symptoms continued to increase in intensity till Friday, when his condition excited the gravest anxiety. The late Admiral Glyn was the fourth son of George Carr, first Lord Wolverton, and his wife Marianne, daughter of the late Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, of Taplow, Bucks, and was born April 17, 1829. He entered the Navy as a volunteer of the 1st class on board her Majesty's ship America in 1844, in which he served on the Pacific station. After this he served on the East Indies and China station, during which time he was engaged in the suppression of piracy on the China coast, and was under the command of Com. Edmond Lyons, of her Majesty's ship Pirate. It happened that on one occasion during his service in those waters he came prominently under the notice of the authorities for his gallant conduct in boarding a pirate junk. Com. Lyons' brig, during an engagement, happened to sheer off from the pirate junk which had been boarded, and young Henry Glyn with his commander and about a dozen men were left on board the junk to fight the crew and take the ship, in which enterprise they were, after some hard fighting, successful. During the early days of the Crimean War, the late Admiral was sent with Admiral Dundas, Prince Leiningen, and about 30 seamen to the Danube, and after many engagements with the enemy his conduct and that of the Prince were brought to the notice of the authorities, with the result of their being rewarded by the Sultan with the only gold medals which were given to officers of their rank. After this he served during the remainder of the campaign in the Naval Brigade, and having been promoted he returned to England. Shortly after the conclusion of the Crimean War, he was sent to the West Coast of Africa in command of H.M.S. Hecate, from which station, in consequence of illness derived from climatic causes, he was invalided home. He subsequently commanded H.M.S. Coquette in the Mediterranean, and during the New Zealand War of 1860 H.M.S. Miranda, whence he was promoted to post captain. Afterwards he commanded H.M.S. Doris on the North African station, and also the Warrior, ironclad, in the Channel Squadron. It will be remembered that as a captain he was entrusted with the command of H.M.S. Serapis when she conveyed the Prince of Wales to India, and for the tact and judgment which he showed on that occasion he was rewarded with the Order of the Star of India. Subsequent to this, he held the post of second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, and afterwards the senior command. Admiral Glyn, both as a young officer and subsequently in posts of command, was always very popular in the service. His loss will be much felt, not only by his comrades, but also by the many friends he had made in other spheres of life. He was a Naval aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1873 till he became rear-admiral in Sept. 1877, and had been a vice-admiral since June, 1882. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1875, and a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1876. The late admiral married, Sept. 23, 1858, Rose, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Denis Mahony, of Dromore Castle, county Kerry. She died in July, 1870, leaving two sons and two daughters. A funeral service was celebrated on Wednesday at the Parish Church, Kensington, for the deceased officer. Among those who attended were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Dorchester, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Carrington, Hon. A. Yorke, Lord Colville of Culross, Major-Gen. Reilly, Col. Farquharson, Mr. P. Currie, Mr. Francis Knollys, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Admiral Sir William Mends, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Capt. Tryon, R.N., C.B., Col. Sturt, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. A. Montgomery, Col. A. Ellis, Col. Bateson, and Mr. Jervoise Smith. At the hour mentioned the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, vicar of Kensington, and brother of Admiral Carr Glyn, the Rev. Canon Duckworth, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Pelham, and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, went to the entrance of the churchyard to meet the coffin, which had been brought from the family residence in Eaton Place on a funeral car, the coffin being covered with the Union Jack and white ensign. The coffin was borne into the church by eight bluejackets from the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, and was followed by Mr. Henry R. and Mr. Frederick Carr Glyn (sons), Lord Wolverton, Hon. Pascoe Carr Glyn, and Hon. Sydney Carr Glyn, M.P. (brothers), H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Admiral Lord Alcester, Captain Mahoney, and Col. Stanley Clarke. The coffin was placed on a Gothic bier, which was nearly hidden by the numerous floral wreaths, crosses, &c., chiefly composed of white flowers, sent as tributes of affection and regard. The outer coffin was of polished oak with brass mountings, the plate on the lid bearing the following inscription:—"Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I. Born April 17, 1829. Died February 16, 1884." Vice-Admiral Glyn was buried on Thursday at Starbridge, Dorsetshire.

Major-Gen. P. Anstruther, C.B., died on Monday at Pitcorthie, near Fife. The deceased was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Thirdpart. He was born in the year 1807. He was educated at Westminster School and at the Royal Military College, Addiscombe. He entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1823, and retired as Major-Gen. in 1858, having served with distinction in 1841 in China, where he was taken prisoner and suffered six months' captivity. He was afterwards engaged under Lord Gough at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goozerat in 1849, and under Sir Harry Smith in the Kaffir war in 1851. He also took part in the Burmese expedition of 1853.

Capt. William Ruston, retired qrmr. of the Royal Marines, died at Plymouth at an advanced age on the 15th inst. Capt. Ruston was serjt.-major of the Plymouth Division, and received one of the first commissions as qrmr. of the Portsmouth Division given from the ranks of the corps in June, 1846, retiring with the rank of capt. in Aug. 1857.

Capt. Kennedy, R.N., commanding the Lord Warden, in response to the toast of "The Navy," made the following humorous speech at the Royal Scottish Academy's dinner last week:—"Certain alarmists are always crying out about the state of this branch of the service. They say we have no ships, no men, and no guns. Well, no doubt it would be all the better if we had more ships and more men, but still we manage to struggle on, and when the time came for action the Navy was always up to its duty. It was not for him to blow the trumpet of the Navy; but they had only to look at the newspapers to see what they could do, nobly supported as they were by a gallant corps but seldom mentioned—the Marines. It always struck him that the Marines were rather neglected. They were not sailors, and the Army would not own them; but as a matter of fact, they were the finest soldiers the country had got. They had a higher standard than any regiment; the only people who could compare with them in physique were the Naval Reserve of Shetland, who averaged 5 ft. 8½ in. He was on a tour of inspection the other day, and he endeavoured to get some Scottish fisher-boys for the Navy, for they had not got many Scotchmen in the Navy, more was the pity. He went down to Shetland to talk to them on the subject, but instead of flocking to the standard, they scuttled into the country, and said the press-gang was coming round amongst them. He was assured the other day that the Army and the Navy were both seriously deteriorated, for it was said a soldier had been walking down Princes' Street with an umbrella over his head, and a sailor was following close behind him with a pair of spectacles. Could they fancy a more humiliating sight? The only conclusion he could come to was that the soldier must have had his sweetheart somewhere handy, and probably the sailor was looking out for one. It had always been a regret to him that the Navy was not sufficiently known in Scotland, and it would be much better for all if the Naval uniform were more familiar. On his round of the Coastguard he was recently taken for General Booth. On another occasion he was taken for 'No. 1,' and that, he thought, rather rough upon him. But the climax was reached at Inverness, when a tourist patted him on the back, and asked him to see his luggage into the compartment. Well, notwithstanding the lamentable condition in which some had pictured the Navy, he hoped they should be to the fore when the time came."

The Army.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Lieut.-Col. B. Edmonds, captain on the Retired List, died at Penrith on the 16th inst., aged 58 years. The deceased served with the regiment in the Mutiny Campaign of 1857-59, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, the Oude Campaign, and Trans-Gogra affair at Bungoan. He obtained his commission, April 27, 1860; became Lieut., March 21, 1865; Capt., April 1, 1870; Major, Feb. 2, 1878; and Lieut.-Col., July 1, 1881.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Des Vœux has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

1st Royal Dragoons. Capt. Amyatt-Burney is about to exchange into the 52nd Light Infantry with Capt. Gough.

8th Hussars. Capt. Wood has applied for leave to England.

10th Hussars. The head-quarters and service troops arrived at Suakim on the 19th inst., 350 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Wood. The regiment has landed and been mounted, and is said to look "fit and serviceable."

12th Lancers. Lieut. Churchill, officiating adjutant, had a serious fall from his horse at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise. He was picked up insensible, and has since been suffering from concussion of the brain.

14th Hussars. Capt. Wynter has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

18th Hussars. Major Gould is about to join the Pay Department, on probation.

19th Hussars. A paper-chase was arranged and carried out on Saturday, the 9th inst., by the members of the serjeants' mess of this regiment. Invitations were issued to the serjeants' messes of all the corps stationed in or near Cairo. The meet, at which about 120 were present, including Col. Webster, Col. Barrow, and other officers of the regiment, took place at the "cross-roads" at Abbassiyeh. The chase commenced punctually at 3 p.m., the two "hares" having been given fifteen minutes' start. During the early part of the run the "hounds" kept well together, but after a short time they gradually began to disperse over the country, much to the surprise and apparent amusement of the natives. The running was kept up with great spirit and enthusiasm, until at last one hare was captured and then the other, about 4.30 p.m. The guests were invited to tea in the mess in Abbassiyeh Barracks, and about 140 sat down to a well-earned repast. To conclude the day's amusement, a "free-and-easy" was determined upon, and accordingly 180 availed themselves of the opportunity to pass the evening in this pleasant manner, representatives of every corps serving in Egypt being present. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Lima, the regimental serjt.-major, a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent, and at 12, midnight, the party broke up, mutual healths having been drunk, and the many expressions of good wishes responded to in the usual manner. Great credit is due to the regimental serjt.-major and the committee for their admirable arrangements, by which everything turned out most satisfactorily from first to last.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. B. L. Gordon, C.B., has proceeded from Dalhousie to Rangoon for duty.

Capt. C. H. Rickards has proceeded from Fort William to Rawul Pindee, and joined No. 2 (Mountain) Baty. 1st Brigade, Scottish Division.

Major R. H. W. Plunkett, Capts. T. E. Rowan, M. Beresford, and C. W. Kellie, and Lieuts. J. P. Vereker, W. L. H. Paget, E. M. Perceval, W. J. Rogers, and H. W. Addington, have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Lieut. J. A. Labalmondière, R.A., has been appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of H.E. Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay.

The following appointments have been made in India:—Major J. Keith, Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., to officiate as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., vice Col. T. E. Hughes, appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance (dated Jan. 1, 1884); Capt. R. H. S. Baker, R.H.A., to officiate as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., vice Major Keith (dated Jan. 1, 1884).

Lieut. E. A. Marrett, attached to No. 3 Field Baty. Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, as a probationer for the S.C.

The following appointments and transfers of officers have been ordered, viz.:—Majors E. H. Murray, to L Baty. A Brig., vice Major Chaldecott, resigned his appointment in the R.H.A.; C. W. Long, to the Riding Establishment, vice the Hon. A. Stewart, retired; Capt. J. Leach, to M Baty. B Brig., vice Domville, promoted; Brevet Major H. F. Cowan, to H. Baty. A Brig., vice L. H. Browne, promoted; Lieut. G. H. M'Laughlin, to H Baty. A Brig., vice A. Bell-Irving, promoted; Major P. F. M. Baddeley, from No. 9 Baty. 1st Brig. Western Division, to Depôt, Scottish Division; Capts. W. W. M. Seymour, to the Depôt, Lancashire Division, and D. M. Waterfield, from Depôt, Lancashire Division, to No. 9 Baty. 1st Brig. Western Division.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). The order for the transfer of Major Trench, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., from the Lahore Division to the Gwalior District of the Bengal Army, has been cancelled.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. Allcard, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Stockwell, 2nd Batn., is named for the command of the Landour Convalescent Depôt. Lieut. Rawlinson, 2nd Batn., has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Jackson, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. Deane, 1st Batn., is ordered home from India, to join the depôt at Bury St. Edmunds.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Barchard, 2nd Batn., has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is still in readiness at Aldershot to embark at short notice for the Mediterranean.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Capt. Low has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, to join on promotion from the 90th Foot.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Campbell vacates the command of the Landour Convalescent Depôt this month. Major Cook has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Finch has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies are still in readiness at Aldershot to embark for service in the Mediterranean.

34th Border Regiment. Major Malcolm and Lieut. Nash have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

35th West Riding Regiment. Capt. Curran has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Price has resigned his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C.

38th Staffordshire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embarked at Malta, on Tuesday, *en route* to Alexandria.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Major Wynen has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, to rejoin from Staff employ.

41st Welsh Regiment. Major J. H. Gordon, son of Surg.-Gen. H. G. Gordon, M.D., died at St. Andrews, N.B., on the 17th inst. The deceased entered the Army Oct. 9, 1869; became Lieut., May 31, 1871; Capt., July 4, 1879; and Major, May 23, 1882.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The regiment—strength, 750—left Cairo on Saturday, *en route* to Tokar. French journalists have been studying the names of British regiments. The result is that the *Débats* announces that the "Black Watch" is *La Garde Noire*, and consists of negroes who have been removed from Cairo against their will. This is the suggested cause of the recent insubordination in the Egyptian army. But the *Débats* is kind enough to doubt it, "since the negro soldiers were far from living in harmony with the rest of the garrison, and especially with the inhabitants of Cairo." This wonderful familiarity with our affairs in Egypt naturally entitles the opinion of foreign journalists to greater respect in this country than that of her Majesty's Ministers.

44th Essex Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embarked at Gibraltar, on Thursday, for conveyance to Malta.

45th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Lieut. Watts has arrived home from India, to join headquarters on resigning his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C.

ROYAL MARINES.

An Order in Council of Feb. 2, 1884, revising the regulations for discharge by purchase from the Royal Marine Corps, has been promulgated, to apply only to those men who enlist from that date, all others to remain under the previous rules laid down in Art. 1,140 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions of 1879. The following is the revised scale, viz.:—

	R.M.A.	R.M.L.I.
Under three months' service	£10	£10
Over three months and under 12 years	25	20
Over 12 years and under 15 years	12	10
Over 15 years	Free	Free

No allowance is to be made for good-conduct badges, and the £1 re-engagement fee is to be refunded by a purchaser on his discharge. This is a much more simple arrangement than the complicated scale which will be still in force for those who enlisted prior to the date named, there being no less than thirty heads of payments in the old system, as compared with four in the new, and the latter also gives men the advantage of a free discharge one year earlier than they could have claimed under the previous provisions.

Major H. Everett, retired, R.M.A., and Major W. H. V. Tom, Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., retired, are to be allowed to assume the honorary rank of lieut.-cols., dating from Jan. 26.

Major Wells, Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., is under orders to proceed to the depôt, Walmer, in the place of Capt. Nepean, previously detailed.

Major Rose embarked in the Poonah, on the 10th inst., in command of the battalion for Suakim.

The following officers have been ordered to proceed to the depôt, Walmer, for duty:—Capts. Pyne and Newington, and Lieut. Parish, from the Portsmouth Division.

Capt. Hamilton has proceeded to Cambridge, to relieve Capt. Hobart, in charge of the recruiting station.

There has been a slight outbreak of scarlet fever at the Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer. One officer (Lieut. Wylde) and about 15 men are in hospital with it now.

The under-mentioned gentlemen, having been appointed lieuts. in the R.M.L.I., have been posted to the divisions notified against their names:—Mr. J. C. Keown, Chatham; Mr. L. F. J. C. R. Cavendish, Portsmouth; Mr. E. Yorke-Daniel, Portsmouth; Mr. A. M. Connolly, Plymouth.

Lieut.-Col. Allnutt, R.M.L.I., having been reported medically unfit for further service, has been retired on a pension of £375 per annum, and recommended for a step of honorary rank.

Capt. and Brevet Major R. P. Coffin, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to proceed to the depôt, Deal, for duty.

51st South Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. Lloyd has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Capt. Earle is posted to the depôt for two years.

52nd Light Infantry. An exchange has been arranged between Capts. Gough and Amyatt-Burney, Royal Dragoons.

60th King's Royal Rifles. The 3rd Batn. left Cairo on Saturday, *en route* to Tokar. Lieut. Kays, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for three months, on private affairs.

61st Gloucester Regimfnt. Lieut. Baxter has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Col. Ralston has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Capt. the Hon. R. Drummond and Lieut. Barlow (officers of the guard at East Cowes) had the honour of being received by her Majesty at Osborne on Saturday last.

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). A draft, consisting of one serjeant, one corporal, and 50 privates, is under orders of readiness to proceed at the end of the month to Egypt, to join the 42nd.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The regiment left Cairo on Monday, *en route* to Tokar; strength, 723.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Purchas has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates, to join on promotion from the 40th Foot.

88th Connaught Rangers. The Government of India has sanctioned the relief of the half-battalion at Shahjehanpore by the head-quarters wing from Bareilly, in order that the former may have the benefit of a residence in the hills during next summer.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The regiment, 350 strong, arrived at Suakim on Monday from India, in H.M.S. Jumna.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Lieut. Vicars has leave from India to England for 12 months. Lieut. Clarkson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 19th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

94th Connaught Rangers. A vocal and instrumental concert and theatrical entertainment was given at Fermoy, under the patronage of Lieut.-Col. Montague, C.B., and officers, on the 14th and 15th inst. The entertainment concluded with a new and original fairy pantomime and burlesque extravaganza, written expressly for the occasion by Col. Montague, and called "Little Bo-peep." Col. and Mrs. Montague also delighted the audience with the representation of a dramatic sketch, "A Morning Call."

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Capt. Sparkes is posted to the depôt for two years. Lieut. Shaw has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on medical certificate, and has arrived home in the Euphrates.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Major Sparks has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Hanson has arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Lieut. Hamilton, a probationer, wing-officer 5th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Sept. 1, 1882.

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. R. Wolseley, Surgs.-Major J. Ferguson, A. H. Ratigan, H. Jagoe, W. McNatty, and Surg. R. P. Beamish have arrived home from India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

Pay Department. During the past month, the following changes of station, promotions, and retirements have taken place:—Changes of station.—Majors Farwell, from the 44th Regt. to the Unattached List; Hobbs, from the Unattached List to Jamaica; Pumfrett, from the 1st Batn. 25th Regt. to the Unattached List; Craig, from the 2nd Batn. Queen's to the Unattached List; Morris, from the 1st Batn. 30th Regt. to the Unattached List; Coote, from the Unattached List to the 88th Regtl. District, Galway; Compigné, from Ceylon to the 66th Regt.; Wilson, from York to the 25th Regtl. District, Berwick; Furlong, from the Unattached List to the 1st Batn. 25th Regt.; Caine, from the Unattached List to the 2nd Batn. Queen's; and Ward, from District Office, Cork, to the Unattached List; Capts. Singer, from 1st Batn. 9th Regt. to Colchester; Montgomery, from the Unattached List to the 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade; Irving, from the Unattached List to the 9th Lancers; Thunder, from the Unattached List to the 2nd Batn. 7th Regt.; O'Brien, from the Unattached List to the 43rd Regt.; Burgess, from the Unattached List to the 1st Batn. 8th Regt.; Robotham, from the Unattached List to the 30th Regt.; and Loder, from the Unattached List to the 1st Batn. 9th Regt. Promotions.—Pymrs. Caine, Balders, Taylor, and Tew to have the hon. rank of major in the Army. Retirements.—Majors Large, Jan. 21, and Muskett, Jan. 16, with the hon. rank of lieut.-col. There are two Generals' Districts, four Regtl. Districts, four Cavalry, and 26 Infantry regiments requiring paymasters.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Monmouthshire Engineers. The hon. coloneley is vacant by the death of Col. H. H. Clifford, which occurred at St. Ronan's, Torquay, on the 12th inst., at the age of 78 years.

"A Tory" writes:—"It is to be hoped that a question will soon be asked in Parliament as to the state of recruiting for the Militia. I strongly suspect that some startling disclosures would be made as to the result of the regulation issued last autumn respecting the 'Queen's Shilling' now given on enlistment, and that the return of recruits up to this date would hardly compare favourably with that of last year. I trust that some one will take this matter up before it is too late to recruit the Militia up to strength for this year's training, for if things are allowed to go on as they are, the Militia battalions will soon be as weak as the skeletons of the Line. I know of one or two regiments which have never had any difficulty in getting recruits under the old system, but who, under the new, will most probably be 150 under strength on the day of assembly this year."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following District Order has been issued to officers commanding Volunteer Corps in the Home District by Col. the Hon. P. Methuen, C.B., A.A.G.:—"The Lieutenant-General wishes the officers commanding Volunteer regiments in his district to forward to this office by March 1 the number of officers and men wishing to take part in a marching column on the Friday and Saturday preceding Easter Monday. This marching column will only take place in the event of a Volunteer Review being authorised to be held at Portsmouth on Easter Monday. The arrangements will be similar to those made for the march in 1882. So soon as instructions have been received that an Easter Monday Review is to be held, further and more definite orders will be issued. The list of officers should be nominal, and in the case of field-officers should show the date of their promotion. The above orders, as regards the returns called for, are applicable to the corps proceeding to Chatham, Dover, and Aldershot, who are desirous to form part of marching columns."

A memorandum, just issued from the Home District Office, Horse Guards, states that the "Lieutenant-General commanding the Home District understands it is the wish of a large number of officers commanding Volunteer corps in the district to hold a meeting to take into consideration the organisation, equipment, and other questions in connection with the Volunteer Force." It is announced that a meeting for this purpose will be held shortly at the Levée Rooms, Horse Guards, Whitehall, when officers commanding corps are requested to attend.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, February 19, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Carrington, to appoint Lord H. E. B. Somerset, late Lieut. Royal Horse Guards, to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Lieut.-Col. H. Hardinge, who retires.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, February 19, 1884.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck has been pleased to appoint Capt. E. R. S. Sebright, 4th Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Equerry in Waiting to her Royal Highness.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 19, 1884.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. T. G. Lowry to be Capt., vice R. G. Nicholas, deceased (Jan. 24).

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. the Hon. K. D. St. Lawrence to be Capt., vice Brevet Major F. W. Hemming, promoted (Dec. 19, 1883).

10th Hussars—Lieut. C. T. McM. Kavanagh, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice D. S. W., Earl of Airlie, appointed Adjt.

21st Hussars—Capt. R. H. Martin to be Major, vice A. P. Loyd, retired (Feb. 2).

Royal Engineers—The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. North (Feb. 9), and A. D. McArthur (Feb. 16).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. H. R. Crompton-Roberts, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut., vice C. W. Daly, deceased.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Knox-Rowan Niven, commanding the 68th Regtl. District (the Durham L.I.), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. R. W. McG. Martin retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. H. E. Baker to be Capt., vice H. B. Sutherland, retired (Feb. 2).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. E. L. R. Thackwell has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Feb. 16).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. A. S. Reynolds, from half-pay, to be Capt., vice E. J. Grant, retired on half-pay.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. A. P. D. Lushington has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 9, 1883).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. C. E. Heath to be Capt., vice A. H. Dumaresq, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Dec. 29, 1883).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. A. P. D. Harris has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 7, 1883).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. G. H. A. Arnot to be Capt., vice J. H. E. Hinde, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. (Dec. 17, 1883).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. G. B. Hodson, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. H. D. Thring, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. T. Davison, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Capt., in succession to Major E. Nash, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Savage has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 6, 1883).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. E. T. Dickson to be Major, vice R. S. Green, retired (Feb. 2).

The Manchester Regiment—Capt. W. L. Gronow to be Major, vice C. J. Ryan, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 1).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. C. W. Carfrae has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 1); Lieut. G. T. F. Downman to be Capt., in succession to Major H. H. Mathias, Adjt., 3rd Batn. the Dorsetshire Regt. (Nov. 28, 1883).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt. G. L. C. Money to be Major, vice O. B. Gordon, seconded for service as an Adjt. o Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 1); Lieuts. W. C. Halkett to be Capt., vice Af T. Ross, retired; F. Hacket-Thompson to be Capt., vice G. L. C. Money.

Army Schools—Inspector, with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Stewart to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Feb. 23). The under-mentioned Sub-Inspectors to be Inspectors, with hon. and relative rank of Capt. (all dated Feb. 14):—A. Wolfe, J. E. Cartwright, W. Robinson, E. Shipman, T. C. Sherwood, and S. Goadby.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. R. Brindle, Chaplain to the Forces of the 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 3rd Class (Jan. 12).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major W. Elgee has retired upon temporary half-pay (Feb. 6).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. E. J. Armstrong has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Feb. 1). The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—M. Fenton (Feb. 17), J. Brown (Feb. 18), and J. R. Ballard (Feb. 22).

MEMORANDA.

Gen. J. A. Street, C.B., Col. 2nd Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), has been placed on retired pay (Feb. 7).

Major-Gen. J. F. Tennant, C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Jan. 10).

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dalrymple, the Connaught Rangers, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Bengal, to be Col. (Feb. 18).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date February 20, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, February 19, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order—Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., in recognition of services during the recent outbreak of cholera in Egypt.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 22, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. C. H. Ingilby, C.B., has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Feb. 19).

The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors (dated Jan. 9):—R. E. Mundy, vice W. H. Wright, retired; W. A. Riall, upon the Seconded List; A. Browne, vice E. Woollcombe, retired; and E. Blaksley, vice P. Harrison, retired.

The under-mentioned officers to be Capts.:—Capt. L. G. Fawkes, from the Seconded List, vice W. A. Urquhart, seconded for service with the Hyderabad Contingent (Jan. 22); Lieuts. S. M. Rogers, vice J. A. Coxhead, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 1); O. Rowe, vice R. E. Mundy; R. E. Boothby, vice A. Browne; W. H. Darby, upon the Seconded List; H. M. Aplin, upon the Seconded List; W. F. L. Lindsay, vice E. Blaksley (all five dated Jan. 9); R. A. Bannatine, vice E. H. Walker, seconded for service as an Inspector of Warlike Stores, and Firemaster (Jan. 26); H. C. Dunlop, vice H. C. C. Walker, seconded for the Staff College course (Feb. 1); J. O. Hodgson, vice E. Ward, seconded for service as an Inspector of Warlike Stores, and Firemaster (Feb. 2); J. M. Grierson to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, for the Staff College course (Feb. 1).

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. (dated Feb. 15):—Herbert Guthrie Smith, vice E. J. Garston, seconded; George Tyacke, vice F. J. de Lisle, deceased; Henry George Sandilands, vice W. E. Blewitt, promoted; William Arthur Robinson, vice G. S. Jones, promoted; Stephen Lushington, vice F. J. Murphy, promoted; John Chaplyn Burnett, vice W. E. Brereton, resigned; Ewen Donald Charles Cameron, vice C. E. Maberly, promoted; Robert McGildowny, vice C. V. B. Kuper, promoted; Richard Edward Warden, vice E. C. Hawkshaw, promoted; Donald Bremner, vice A. C. Hansard, promoted; Charles Hopewell Ford, vice E. H. Elliot, promoted; Henry Norton Schofield, vice B. Burton, promoted; Henri Montgomery Campbell, vice F. W. Ind, promoted; William Henry Olphert Kemmis, vice J. R. H. Allen, promoted; Philip Henry Flower, vice W. J. Stirling, promoted; Henry Edward Bampfylde, vice T. F. T. Fowle, promoted; Roger Casement, vice J. P. Fell, promoted; James Douglas Anderson, vice J. M. Simpson, promoted; George Edward Hanmett, vice R. C. Foster, seconded; James Nelson Salmon, vice R. A. G. Harrison, promoted.

In consequence of Capt. J. A. Coxhead having been seconded, with effect from Dec. 22, 1883, the promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated, as stated against their names:—Capts. T. V. W. Phillips (Dec. 22, 1883), C. N. Simpson (Dec. 29, 1883), and E. S. May (Dec. 31, 1883).

Serjts.-Majors William Henry Long to be Qrmr., vice H. Stembridge, deceased; James Butler to be Rdgmr., vice I. Abbot, retired.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. G. T. Chesney, C.S.I. (late Bengal), upon the Supernumerary List, to be Col.; G. A. Craster (late Bengal) to be Col., vice J. G. Medley, promoted; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. McNeile (late Bengal) to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. A. Craster (all three dated Jan. 10).

Half-Pay—Capt. N. Powlett, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (Feb. 8).

MEMORANDUM.

Col. J. G. Medley, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Major-Gen., vice J. F. Tennant, C.I.E., retired (Jan. 10).

INDIA OFFICE, February 22, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. H. J. J. Middleton, from the East Kent Regt. (dated Oct. 1, 1880, but to rank from Oct. 28, 1876); A. B. Pritchard, from the Somersetshire L.I. (dated Oct. 27, 1881, but to rank from Nov. 9, 1878); J. H. Christie, from the West Yorkshire Regt. (dated March 12, 1882, but to rank from March 15, 1879); H. F. K. Waldron, from the East Surrey Regt. (dated Aug. 14, 1882, but to rank from Nov. 17, 1879); W. E. Hill, from the Northumberland Fusiliers (dated July 31, 1882, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1880); G. S. Ommanney, from the Norfolk Regt. (dated July 3, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 4, 1880; H. F. T. Macartney, from the Yorkshire Regt. (dated Oct. 2, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 29, 1880); R. F. H. Anderson, from the East Surrey Regt. (dated July 18, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 26, 1881); W. H. K. Stewart, from the Oxfordshire L.I. (dated May 21, 1881, but to rank from March 12, 1881); A. C. O'Donnell, from the Somersetshire L.I. (dated Aug. 17, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); J. W. G. Tulloch, from the Royal West Surrey Regt. (dated Oct. 11, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. H. V. Cox, from the King's Own Borderers (dated Aug. 25, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. H. E. C. Way, from the East Yorkshire Regt. (dated Aug. 25, 1883, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1877); G. W. Mitchell, from the West Yorkshire Regt. (dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from Jan. 1, 1880); J. W. C. Hutchinson, from the King's Own Borderers (dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from May 25, 1880); 2nd Lieut. E. A. Kettlewell, from the Royal Irish Rifles (Dec. 18, 1880).

ERRATUM.

The date of rank of Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, Bengal S.C., is "Dec. 8, 1880," and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 29.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 22, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Northern Division—Lieut. G. A. Murphy resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division—Capt. J. C. Douglas resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Arthur Northey Le Patourel, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. R. A. Maxsted resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Herbert Cæsar Owen, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Edward Robertson Gordon, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. E. Woolmer resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Edmund Stanley Brown, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Cecil William Paulet Slade, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. J. W. Uniacke resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. E. Harrison resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Cecil George Doran, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Michael Gallwey McNamara, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. A. B. Gemmell resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Maxwell John Carpendale, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Dermott Holland and Melville Robert D'albuquerque Anderson.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Major C. Bridger is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. J. D. Cameron resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Frank Murray Maxwell Hallowell Carew, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. G. C. D'Albiac to be Major.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. W. Keown-Boyd resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Ernest Berdoe Wilkinson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. W. P. Garnett resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. J. F. W. Boyce resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 22, 1884.

Cheshire—Lieut. W. O. N. Shaw to be Capt.

Denbighshire—Sub-Lieut. A. P. B. Loftus resigns his commission.

Gloucestershire—Capt. F. Henry is granted the hon. rank of Major.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 22, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieut. F. Finnis to be Capt.

1st Forfarshire—Lieut. N. McBain resigns his commission.

1st Glamorganshire—Major J. Sloper resigns his commission.

1st Inverness-shire—John Ross, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal)—Acting Surg. W. A. Ellis resigns his appointment.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. W. D. T. Jackson resigns his commission.

5th Lancashire—Hon. Qrmr. H. W. Johnson to be Qrmr.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Alexander Smith, Esq., to be Capt.; Henry Cookson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Capt. T. Gould resigns his commission; Lieut. W. Lucas to be Capt.; Lewis John Firth, Esq., to be Capt. (all three dated Feb. 11).

ENGINEER.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. N. Greenwell resigns his appointment.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—H. C. Sanders and J. N. A. Eaton. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Lionel Fraser Robertson and William Knowles.

1st Dumfries—Acting Surg. J. M. Davidson resigns his appointment.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. L. F. Tegner resigns his commission. The services of Lieut. K. L. Knight are dispensed with.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lewellin Twining, gent., to be Lieut.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Walker, late Major, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Major; Duncan Sillars, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Joseph Ramsden, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd London—Major L. M. Cantlon to be Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 30).

3rd Middlesex—Major H. F. Church to be Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 15, 1883).

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. J. C. Carstairs to be Capt.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Lieut. H. P. Keatinge resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. S. M. Jones resigns his commission.

5th Surrey—Hon. Col. W. M. Cochrane resigns his commission.

2nd Sussex—Acting Chaplain the Rev. P. Clarke, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. J. Wilkes, jun., resigns his commission.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Surg. F. E. Atkinson resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 23, and the current year must be understood.)

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Outpost duty on a minor scale and route-marching are still being proceeded with here. Strong detachments of recruits from the depôts having recently joined the various battalions, the hammering of the raw material goes on unceasingly on all the regimental parade-grounds, in order that as many trained soldiers as possible may be available by April 1 next.

Of the twelve non-commissioned officers required as drill-instructors for the Egyptian troops under Sirdar Wood's command, but three have been selected from those who volunteered in the Aldershot Division, viz., Serjeants Stewart, 85th, and Barratt and Coppleston, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

A most successful concert was given in the Officers' Club on Monday last by the members of the Officers' Music Society, for the benefit of the Female Hospital, the funds of which valuable institution are very low at present. There was a large attendance of officers and ladies, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cleather, Inspector of Gymnasia, the promoter of the concert, has been enabled to hand over a handsome sum to the treasurer of the hospital.

A second series of lectures on military subjects has been announced in Divisional Orders. The first of the series will be delivered on Monday next, in the Prince Consort's Library, by Major T. E. A. Clayton, R.A., Professor of Fortification and Artillery at the Staff College, on "The Functions and Efficiency of Field Artillery." These lectures have been confined to artillery subjects since their commencement in November last, and, as evidence of the little interest taken in them by the officers of the Division, less than a dozen of all branches attended the lecture on "Gun Ammunition" on the 11th inst.

In accordance with instructions received on the subject, a board, consisting of Lieutenant-General Sir F. FitzWygram and two field officers of cavalry, assembled at the Staff College, Camberley, yesterday, to inspect the riding of the officers who joined the Staff College on the 1st inst. The proceedings of the board were forwarded direct to the Director-General of Military Education.

Surgeon H. C. Gordon has proceeded to the West Coast of Africa, and Surgeon W. H. Briggs to Egypt, for duty.

Lieutenant Elrington, R.E., has been ordered to Clifton, Bristol, for duty in connection with the Ordnance Survey.

The following is a list of successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service at the recent examination:—1. J. H. T. Walsh, 2,564 marks; 2. H. Hendley, 2,110; 3. H. E. Banatvala, 2,102; 4. G. H. Fink, 2,071; 5. W. G. P. Alpin, 2,040.

We are informed that there are three Old Derbeians in the football "eleven" of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, viz., Messrs. A. F. Bacon, H. C. Bernard, and E. B. Farquharson, all of whom played in last year's Derby School eleven. In the match Sandhurst *v.* Old Harrovians, Feb. 16, the former won by three goals to nil,—a feat which is an ample proof of their strength. We may add that Mr. Cyril H. Roe, gentleman cadet, of Woolwich, and another Derbeian, has been acting as captain of the football team of the Royal Military Academy.

The Government have at last decided upon taking active steps with a view to defending the principal ports in the United Kingdom from the dangers of foreign invasion or bombardment. Very recently a meeting of her Majesty's Ministers took place at the War Office to consider the question raised by the reports of Lord Carnarvon's Commission and Lord Morley's Committee, and it is reported that the Government have determined to ask Parliament for a vote of nearly £2,000,000 for this purpose.

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W. CLINTON takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for their kind sympathy after the great fire, which destroyed his premises (16 and 17 High Street), on the morning of Thursday, January 24, and desires to inform them that he has secured the LARGE HALL in UNION STREET, formerly known as the VICTORY THEATRE, where he is now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to his care upon the same terms as formerly, viz.:—
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 135.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

SLAVERY has been re-established openly, by public proclamation, throughout a territory larger than Germany, France, and Spain, put together, by a General of the British Army, acting on behalf of the British Government. The traffic in slaves has also been sanctioned in the Soudan. But this is not all. By one stroke of the pen, General Gordon, on behalf of the British Government, has recast into bondage every man, woman, and child who was once a slave, but has for years past been free, or who would have been free in 1889, had the treaty made by this country been enforced. This is clear from the text of the proclamation, which runs thus:—"I am desirous to restore your happiness and tranquillity. I know you are very grieved at the prohibition of the slave traffic, which by convention is forbidden under heavy penalties. I have decided to permit the same, and have ordered the town criers to give publicity to this decision, so that nobody can prevent you. Every one having domestic servants may consider them his property, and may dispose of them." And yet England maintains a Squadron on the East Coast of Africa to put down the slave trade! What we desire to know is, whether all the blood and treasure which has been spent so freely by this country to suppress slavery and the slave trade in every quarter of the globe is now "to be written off" the Ministerial ledger as "a dead loss;" and, if so, are Naval officers and men to continue risking their lives on behalf of "Liberty" and "Freedom," to no purpose? It was only the other day that poor Charley Brownrigg lost his life, when so gallantly doing his duty in the cause of freedom. But now this vile traffic in human flesh and blood has been legalised under the British flag, for is not General Gordon in the service of the Queen of England, and not in that of the Khedive of Egypt? At least, such was the Ministerial statement made last week in the House of Commons, the Government maintaining that even General Gordon's acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of the Soudan did not cause him to enter the service of the Khedive. Hence, General Gordon is under the British flag, and under that flag slavery has been proclaimed to be a legal institution. By what right, therefore, will the officers and men under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett now interfere with the dhows carrying slaves for the markets of the Soudan? Has not the British Government, through General Gordon, publicly authorised these markets to be held? How, then, we ask, are British Naval officers to interfere? And if legal now, why not so in the past? Have not the owners of the dhows and slaves which have been captured in the past, have not the owners of West India plantations which have been ruined in the past, a good case for compensation now against the Government? True, the reinstitution of slavery in the Soudan is said, in extenuation of its having been authorised by Government, to be only a temporary measure. Admitting that to be the case, we ask again, are Naval officers to risk their lives while that temporary measure is in force? If not, orders to that effect should at once be sent to every Naval officer on the East and West Coasts of Africa. But, if the suppression of the slave trade is to continue,—that is to say, if England is to continue to hold her once proud position among the nations of the world, orders must at once be sent to General Gordon to withdraw his proclamation, and instead thereof, to prohibit the noxious traffic in every part of the Soudan. It is not at all likely, however, that either of these steps will be taken by the Government. The Ministry have determined to support General Gordon's policy, "slavery and all." The reason for their so doing is, that they hope by this means to delude the Soudanese into allowing the Egyptian garrisons to retire peaceably out of the country. Then England would be saved the cost of a military expedition to relieve them, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer may, perhaps, be able to make both ends meet, if not actually showing a surplus of revenue over expenditure. But this is an un-English policy. It is not straightforward. It has taken the country, nay, the whole world, by surprise. The news that General Gordon has issued a proclamation at Khartoum announcing that no restriction would be placed in future on the traffic in slaves throughout the Soudan, was received everywhere with consternation and incredulity. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphed on Monday as follows:—"If this should turn out true, and M. Jules Ferry still proposes interfering in the Soudan, this is the moment, for nothing would arouse French enthusiasm more than a declaration by the Government to the effect that if England's representative in the Soudan proclaims the liberty of dealing in slaves, France will send her ships and her men to the Red Sea to enforce the treaty to which England, as well as Sardinia, placed her signature." Are we prepared for a great war in defence of the slave trade, after having striven for half a century to suppress it? To excuse General Gordon's act on the plea of expediency will hardly satisfy the civilised nations of Europe. To affirm that "no one is more sincere and thorough in his detestation of the trade than General Gordon; but no one is more ready to recognise facts and turn them to practical account, utterly regardless of purely sentimental considerations," is to admit that General Gordon, and through him, England, is deceiving the Soudanese, "to save expense," and, at the same time, offending the civilised nations of the world, in such manner as to give them just cause for quarrelling with this country, and for forcing its Government either to fight in support of its double-faced policy, or to retract, and eat humble-pie. Looking at this new departure from all sides, we can only say that we consider it, *per se*, the gravest mistake, not to use a harsher term, any Government could be guilty of. It places the Navy in a false position wherever the traffic in slaves exists, and forces us once more to ask whether the blood so freely and nobly shed during the past half-century by Naval officers and men is to be forgotten, and whether the treasure disbursed in putting down the Slave Trade is to be regarded as misspent? No excuse, however perfect, will palliate the fact that slavery, in any shape or form, domestic or otherwise, has been proclaimed to be legal, with the consent of the British Government, by a representative of England's Queen.

We understand that the India Council, startled by the unexpected intelligence of the Russian annexation of Merv, has had under consideration our position on the Indian frontier, and that the occupation of Kandahar, if not also of Herat, has been seriously discussed. The conclusion arrived at is that to occupy Herat would be an undertaking of so startling a nature as to be undesirable at the present juncture. Her Majesty's Government have, however, readily admitted the dangers which would result from a policy of complete inaction, and have communicated with Lord Ripon as to the steps he considers it expedient to take with a view to the reinforcement of the garrisons bordering on the North-West Frontier and the occupation of Kandahar. Orders, we believe, will therefore be issued for the movement of a strong body of troops for the protection of British interests in the event of unforeseen contingencies arising to necessitate immediate and decisive action.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at 1 o'clock on Tuesday next, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary will not hold a Levée on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

We understand that a feeling prevails among the Military authorities at the War Office that the days of regimental messes are numbered, owing to the expense they throw upon the modern subaltern on joining. Most of these officers are said to be gentlemen not possessed of private means. The substitute for the regimental will, it is said, most probably be a garrison mess. In such places as Aldershot, Shorncliffe, Colchester, Portsmouth, &c., where large bodies of troops are quartered, it is considered probable that several "consolidated" messes will be established, the desire being to save the regimental officer expense. This question was recently discussed in detail with an officer holding a high position at the Horse Guards, when the following facts were elicited. The regimental *esprit de corps* is regarded as a thing of the past, short service effectually preventing officers from keeping their men together for any lengthened period. But short service is looked upon as a necessity, the men, however, being allowed the option of enlisting for the longer term. Still, there being men who would never dream of enlisting right off for twelve years, and who would never enlist at all were it not for the opportunity given them by short service of passing into the Reserve after three years with the colours, short service must be maintained. Then, again, officers are now promoted by selection, and are sent from one regiment to another. They may at any moment be transferred from the battalion they joined on entering the service. These facts combined tend to make the old regimental feeling gradually pass away, and, in its place, officers begin to grumble at the expense of the mess system. In the Navy, each mess is supplied with plate by the Admiralty, and at the expiration of the ship's commission, which averages from three to four years, that plate is returned into store. Something of the same sort will, it is contended, have in time to be done for the Army. The question of what is to be done with the existing regimental plate will, most probably, be left to the officers to settle among themselves, but it will probably be transferred to the garrison messes. These reforms are not in immediate contemplation, but are regarded in the light of coming events, which have cast their shadows before them.

We hear that a feeling of the greatest uneasiness exists among Naval and Military officers in regard to the absolute security of their pensions, the idea prevailing that it is very possible that the Pension List will not be allowed to continue to exist and increase at its present rate much longer by a Radical Government, owing to the endeavours made by the present Ministry to curtail in every possible manner the non-effective votes of the Navy and of the Army. Hence the cause of so large a number of men commuting their pensions.

The Garrison Instructors from the principal Military stations in the United Kingdom have attended at Aldershot during the month, for the purpose of studying the construction of the new war model, and observing the mode of playing the game, so that a uniform system may be adopted at all home stations.

Lord John Manners was wrong to blame the Government as he did in his speech last Monday, in the House of Commons, for not having detached a force from Aden to Suakim. The troops at Aden are the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, the 4th Bombay Rifles, a camel battery (7-pr. guns), a garrison battery, and a small squadron of native cavalry. It would be dangerous to weaken this force, even as a temporary measure. Since the Egyptian war, the Arab tribes round Aden have been very unsettled, and are now showing signs of increased restlessness. Quite recently, General Blair sent a survey party into the territory of a neighbouring and hitherto friendly chief. The party was surrounded and fired on by Arab tribesmen, and with difficulty extricated itself without a serious collision. The despatch of a punitive expedition into the interior has for some time been contemplated by the Political Resident at Aden, and cannot be much longer postponed. The Settlement is secure on the land side from any Arab attack, but it is always in the power of the tribes to molest the convoys, which come in from the interior, and upon which the garrison and population depend for their daily supplies.

The modified experimental rifle (pattern 1883), which has undergone further modification, as a result of the experiments carried out at Aldershot last year, will be again tried during the approaching musketry season. The objection raised against this weapon, as being too complicated, has been, as far as possible, obviated in the present pattern. It is understood that the new rifle will be tried by various corps on its next issue, and not as last year, by one corps only. The rifle is sighted up to 2,000 yards.

Lieutenant St. Aubyn, Grenadier Guards, aide-de-camp to Major-General Earle, has gone to Suakim, on the Staff of Sir Redvers Buller. Lieutenant Rhodes, 1st Dragoons, who recently took up an appointment as part organiser of the Egyptian Constabulary, has gone to the front, as aide-de-camp to Brigadier Stewart.

When our daily papers reach Egypt, the officers of our Army of Occupation must sometimes be strangely puzzled with what they see in print under the head of "Military News." Here is the latest from the *Daily News*:—"General Davies accompanies General Graham, in case Sir Redvers Buller should not arrive in time,—a wise precaution. General Davies was one of the volunteers the Grenadier Guards gave to Lord Chelmsford's Army in Zululand, where he proved himself a capable soldier." The writer is confounding Major-General John Davis, the officer who is in Egypt, with Colonel H. F. Davies, commanding the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards. In another column we are reminded that the battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers which has just landed at Suakim is well known by reason of its recent services in South Africa! Verily, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Major-General J. Davis and Brigadier-General H. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., both at present commanding brigades in Egypt, were serving in India together fifteen years ago, the former being then in command of the 37th Regiment, with Colonel Stewart, a thin subaltern of five years' standing, as his adjutant! The rapid advancement of the latter has been something wonderful in these days of so-called slow promotion.

We regret to hear that Major-General Frederick Marshall, C.M.G., late of the 1st Life Guards, was badly hurt whilst hunting with the Chiddingford Hounds, near Godalming, on Monday. His horse put his foot in a hole in a ploughed field and fell, and in his struggle to rise he trod upon the General's face and kicked him severely in the chest. General Marshall was, as soon as possible, conveyed to Broadwater, in Mr. Godman's carriage, and by latest accounts was recovering. Those who were present at Sandown on Wednesday also witnessed what was feared to be a very serious accident to Captain Lee-Barber, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Captain Lee-Barber was riding his commanding officer's (Colonel Murray's) horse, Beaufort, in the Selling Steeplechase, when the animal fell at the ditch, his rider being thrown heavily. He recovered, however, before the end of the day's racing, and has since rejoined his regiment.

In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, the whole of the Infantry battalions now at Aldershot will be immediately put through a short course of field-works, by direction of the Commanding Royal Engineer at the station. A course of practical instruction, under Engineer supervision, will, in future, be substituted at all stations for the desultory shelter-trenching, &c., hitherto carried out during the six weeks' experimental "military training" scramble. Further modifications of G.O. 50 of 1883, on this subject, may shortly be looked for.

We believe it is the intention to shortly clothe one of the Infantry battalions at Aldershot with the new khaki uniform recently approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and submitted to her Majesty at Osborne last month. Many points connected with the new clothing cannot be settled until experiments on a large scale are carried out.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 15, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants, with seniority of February 1:—Mr. John Charrier Keown, Mr. Louis Francis John Charles Raphael Cavendish, Mr. Edward Yorke Daniel, and Mr. Arthur Matthew Connolly.

ADMIRALTY, February 16, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander Joshua Reynolds Palmer, having attained 15 years' seniority as Commander on the 15th inst., has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from that date.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—James Brown Cruikshank, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant (Feb. 13).

ADMIRALTY, February 18, 1884.

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 11th inst.:—Francis Morgan Puddicombe, Donald Stilwell Gunn, Henry James Gordon, Henry Harries, Edmund Corcoran, John Lloyd Thomas, James Laurence Smith, M.B., John Henry Thomas, Frederick John Lilly, John Dowson, George Frederic Dean, M.B., George Welch, Henry Frederick Iliewicz.

ADMIRALTY, February 19, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer John Brown (b) has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (February 16).

ADMIRALTY, February 20, 1884.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis Henry Eldred Shipton has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet (January 26).

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Bristol Brigade).—Arthur Edward Elmes, Esq., to be Sub-Lieutenant (February 19).

ADMIRALTY, February 21, 1884.

The following promotions have been made:—Rear-Admiral Richard Vesey Hamilton, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Captain William Samuel Brown to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet (February 17).

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List:—Rear-Admirals Henry John Blomfield, John Francis Campbell Mackenzie, James Beautine Willoughby, and David Spain to be Vice-Admirals on the Retired List; Captains Francis Reginald Purvis and Charles Richard Fox Boxer to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List (February 17).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Francis Samuel Knowles has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (February 19).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Robert W. Craigie, to the Flirt, commissioned.

Lieutenants—P. J. Elliott, to the Crocodile, complement incomplete, the appointment of Laye having been cancelled; Hugh G. Gough, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Imogene; Richard W. White, to the President, additional, for service at the Admiralty.

Paymasters—Edmund Hickson, to the Terror, vice Snell; Samuel E. Lark, to the Flirt, commissioned; James W. Lishman, to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Assistant-Paymasters—E. W. Keey, to be Secretary to Com. Morant, at Hong Kong; John W. N. Davey, to the Crocodile, complement incomplete; Richard Read, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Lark.

Engineer—T. A. Morris, to the Coquette, vice Mackney.

Carpenter—George V. Clift, to the Invincible, vice Head.

Assistant-Engineers—C. A. Moore, to the Swiftsure, vice Spalding; E. Gallery, additional, to the Swiftsure.

Clerk—Malcolm W. Sulivan, to the Crocodile, complement incomplete.

Gunners—John Endicott, to the Flirt, vice Ellis; William Brockman, to the Vernon, vice Howell.

Boatswains—Jeremiah Leary, to the Cambridge, additional, for the Gorgon, vice Smith; John Cullinane, to the Hibernia, vice Tew.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—Thos. Hollingshead, Gerrans Bay, to be chief boatman, Sidmouth, vice Peddington, promoted.

Albacore, Lieut.-Com. P. K. Smythies, was docked at Keyham Yard on Saturday for final examination.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., left Malta on Feb. 18 for Alexandria, to rejoin the flag and land seamen for garrison duty.

Assistance, Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair, left Portsmouth on Saturday for Kingstown, with troops.

Comus, Capt. East, recently returned from the Pacific station, will be paid off at Sheerness on March 7.

Crocodile, Capt. H. J. Carr, will leave Portsmouth on Feb. 24, and has been fitted throughout with the electric light.

Euphrates, Capt. Cardale, returned to Portsmouth from Bombay on Tuesday. On arrival, the captain and officers implicated in the grounding of the ship off Tarifa Point during the outward voyage were placed under arrest, to await trial by court-martial, which will probably assemble on board the Victory on Monday next.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Admiral Sir William Hewett. V.C., was at Suakim on Feb. 18. The Jumna arrived at Suakim the same day; the Serapis left Bombay on Feb. 17, homeward bound; the Tourmaline was stationed at Madagascar; the Dragon was at Bombay, about to proceed to Persian Gulf; the Philomel in Persian Gulf; the Dryad was to proceed from Zanzibar to Bombay on Feb. 12; the Osprey was to return to Zanzibar, after towing Harrier and Undine clear of the Mozambique Channel,—should have arrived by this time; the Briton was ordered from Bombay to the Red Sea; the Ranger, Sphinx, Decoy, and Coquette were in the Red Sea with the flag.

Express, Lieut.-Com. V. Knox, was docked at Keyham Yard on Saturday for final examination.

Flirt. Com. R. W. Craigie has been appointed to supersede Com. Hammick in the command of this gun-vessel, recently returned from the West Coast of Africa, and now refitting. She will pay off on the 29th inst., and be immediately recommissioned at Devonport.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, left Suez for Suakim last Saturday.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Winslow, left Suez on Feb. 21, but did not proceed beyond Port Said, having been ordered to remain there until further orders.

Invincible, Capt. Molyneux, C.B., was at Alexandria on Feb. 18, when Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay shifted his flag to this ship from the Temeraire.

Minotaur. Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was at Cagliari on day, when a court-martial assembled on board, under the presidency of Capt. Fellowes, for the trial of Charles Bishop, ordinary seaman, of the Northumberland, on charges of insubordination and theft. He pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be dismissed the service with disgrace.

Myrmidon, Com. Carpenter, arrived on Feb. 18 at Devonport from Sheerness, *en route* to Suakim. She left the Sound on Wednesday for the East Indies station, calling at Gibraltar and Malta.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine. was at Hobart Town, Tasmania, on Feb. 18.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, was at Cagliari on Feb. 5, when a court-martial assembled on board, Capt. Maxwell presiding, for the trial of Frederick Dance, ordinary seaman, on two or three charges of insubordination on board the Northumberland. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Dance joined the Northumberland last December, and since then he has spent nearly all his time either in the cells or under charge of the sentries, and has been the cause of several young ordinary seamen getting into serious trouble by inciting them to acts of insubordination.

Serapis, Capt. Douglas, left Bombay on Feb. 17 for England.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. Marx, arrived at Freemantle, Western Australia, on Feb. 19.

Temeraire, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., flying the flag of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, arrived at Alexandria on Feb. 18, and left again for Port Said with the transport Northumberland. The Temeraire landed a division of seamen at Alexandria for garrison duty.

Tyne, Com. Basil Cochrane, which arrived at Sheerness on Saturday last from the Cape of Good Hope, has received orders to proceed to the Red Sea with reliefs and stores. She left on Monday afternoon for Chatham to make good defects.

Undine, Lieut. and Com. Cutfield, arrived at Freemantle, Australia, on Feb. 14.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Sheerness.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, which was expected to leave Sheerness for Suakim on Feb. 29 with stores, was placed in the steam basin at Sheerness on Monday to complete her refit.

SIR WILLIAM HEWETT'S TELEGRAMS.

The Admiralty telegrams relating to affairs at Suakim which passed between the 5th and the 12th inst. have been printed as a Parliamentary paper. On the afternoon of the 5th inst., Sir W. Hewett telegraphed from Suakim to the Admiralty as follows:—"Egyptian force defeated, Tokar. Loss, 2,000. Baker Pasha and remainder of troops return to-day to Trinkitat. News by Ranger just returned. Only black recruits left here. Utterly unreliable. Intend landing men to take charge of town and allay panic." Numerous telegraphic messages were interchanged between Sir W. Hewett and Lord John Hay (at Malta) and the Admiralty, chiefly with respect to the immediate augmentation of the available force at Suakim, but it was not till the 9th inst. that the Government made any inquiry as to the garrisons at Tokar and Sinkat. On the 10th inst. Sir W. Hewett telegraphed that, according to the report of an Austrian Jew who had escaped from Osman Digna's camp, the rebels near Suakim numbered about 3,000, those round Tokar from 3,000 to 4,000, and those near Sinkat 3,000. He added that there was no news of the Tokar garrison. At length, on the 11th inst., Lord Northbrook inquired, apparently for the first time, whether there was any chance of relieving Sinkat and Tokar. His telegram was as follows:—"Now that you are in command of situation, please inform me if you are of opinion that there is any chance of relieving Sinkat and Tokar either by negotiation or arms. If by the latter, what force of Europeans do you consider to be necessary? We could send more bluejackets by Orontes. Jumna has on board a battalion, 10th Hussars without horses, and a battery of Royal Artillery, and might, perhaps, bring the Aden troop of Native Cavalry. Gen. Gordon arrived at Berber to-day. All well and confident. Answer to me as soon as possible, secret." The following day the news arrived from Admiral Hewett that Sinkat had fallen and its garrison perished, and the Admiralty immediately telegraphed back that steps had been taken to relieve Tokar, that a sufficient force would be at Suakim by the 19th or 20th, and that an effort was to be made "at any expense" to inform the garrison that they would be relieved by British troops before the end of the month. But Tokar has now fallen.

On Wednesday the Orontes and Jumna, escorted by the Carysfort, left Suakim for Ras Mahdi. The Orontes took down 500 Marines, the Jumna conveyed the 60th Rifles and the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Suakim will have for garrison during the absence of the expedition 150 Marines and 180 Bluejackets, with the 2,000 black troops not yet despatched to Egypt.

The Admiralty have received the following telegram from Sir William Hewett at Suakim, dated Feb. 21:—"Neera, with 250 Hussars and 270 horses, on shoal to southward of Cape Shab-Anber, to eastward of Suakim; is on shore up to her mid-ships; weather quite calm; ship making no water. Hecla and Prompt are standing by her, and Humber, now entering harbour, is proceeding to her assistance. Sphinx and Ranger proceed at daylight to-morrow; too late to-day. Retriever has brought in 120 of the Hussars."

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Cagliari, Sardinia, Sunday, February 10.

The weather continues fine, but there is always a heavy dew at night, and on two or three mornings, at the beginning of the week, there was a thick fog, which, however, always cleared off as the sun began to make itself felt; it was so bad on Monday morning that the signals for the 8 o'clock evolution, and for general exercise aloft at 9.30, had to be made by fog horns. We exercised at "out-stream anchor and cable" on Wednesday, and unbent sails on Friday for a slight refit. All the ships are busy getting ready for the regatta; boat's crews of all sorts—officers, seamen, Marines, stokers, and bandsmen—are constantly away practising, and boats under sail trying their fancy rigs in preparation for the race for the Admiral's cup. A number of guns have been out in the snipe marsh every day, but no very large bags have been made, as the birds are very wild. The Duke went round with a party in the Forward to a place about 30 miles up the eastern coast of the island, in hopes of getting some big game; they left on Wednesday and returned on Friday evening. I hear that they had a very pleasant trip, but were not very successful as far as sport was concerned. On Friday evening the "Northumberlands" gave a very good Christy Minstrel performance, and yesterday the combined bands of the Squadron played on shore in the afternoon. Some of the men of "light and leading" here are getting up a fund wherewith to raise some fitting memorial of Mario, the great tenor, who was a native of Cagliari. Last night a concert was given at the Opera in aid of it. The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Wilson, and a number of officers of the Squadron were present, and it was a great success. The committee had taken a great deal of trouble, and were rewarded by having a crowded house. They had the road illuminated all the way up from the boat to the opera-house, and the approaches to the house very prettily decorated; they had also been so considerate as to have programmes printed in English. The orchestra played, among other pieces, the "Galatea" waltz. It was not down in the programme, and was intended as a surprise. At its conclusion, the applause was so enthusiastic that his Royal Highness had to rise and bow his acknowledgments. The rest of the programme consisted of songs and scenes from various operas, by the artists of the establishment, and performances by the orchestra and a strong military band; one piece, a grand hymn, entitled "The Opening of the Gothard," introducing "God Save the Queen" and the Italian National Hymn, which was performed by the orchestra and military band combined, was very fairly rendered, and was warmly applauded; the native part of the audience are, as a rule, very sparing in their applause and seem very hard to please, especially as regards the singing. The good old English custom of clapping heartily at the end of each piece does not prevail here at all. Several officers have got a week or ten days' leave, and have gone to visit Rome, which can be reached in a little over twenty-four hours from here. They will rejoin their ships at Terranova. The Achilles has not yet rejoined us; she is expected to-morrow. We leave on Tuesday morning for Terranova, where we are timed to arrive on Thursday, the 14th.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined together to commemorate the action of Sir John Jervis, off Cape St. Vincent, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday evening. Admiral Charles F. Hillyar, C.B., presided, and there were present:—Rear-Admiral William Cox Chapman; Capts. Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., Robert H. Thompson, Horatio Nelson, St. John Hornby, H. B. King, George W. Hand, R. Kinahan, H. E. Crozier, R. Duckworth King, P. Hart Dyke, and Albert B. Jenkings; Coms. W. Bailey, F. Echlin, G. L. Atkinson, W. M. Latham, W. L. Martin, W. M. Annesley, and Cecil W. Beaumont; and W. H. J. Kelly, R.N., secretary.

The Admiralty having presented her Majesty's ship Alert to the United States Government, who are organising an Arctic expedition in search of some missing ships, the authorities of Sheerness Dockyard have received instructions to supply her with masts, yards, and sails. The Alert has been taken alongside the camber this week to receive her fittings, and as soon as she has completed shipping them she will be towed to Blackwall, to be completed for sea. The Alert, as is well known, is especially constructed to withstand the rigour of an Arctic winter. She was employed in the last Arctic expedition under Sir George Nares. In addition to the Alert, above mentioned, the United States Government have purchased the steam whalers Thetis and Bear. Two officers of the United States flagship Lancaster, now in the Mediterranean, have been ordered to take them to New York, where they will be fitted. The Thetis, now at Dundee, is to be taken to New York by Lieut. Reamey, and the Bear will leave London in charge of Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, late executive officer of the Lancaster.

The Admiralty have ordered the Ruby and Wanderer to be brought forward for commission for foreign service.

Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock has been appointed Elder Brother of the Trinity House, in the room of the late Admiral Sir Richard Collinson.

Admiral Sir Houston Stewart has informed the captain of the Cambridge of his entire satisfaction at the manner in which the Naval arrangements were carried out at the Drake demonstration on Plymouth Hoe on Thursday. In the same communication Sir Houston thanks all the officers and men who took part in the proceedings.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

London Amusements.

"Peril" has appeared in various forms before the play-going public since M. Sardou's comedy of "Nos Intimes" was first brought out at the Vaudeville, Paris, in 1861. The revival at the Haymarket seems hardly likely to achieve the success attained by the last adaptation, produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, eight years ago.

At the Court Theatre on Monday, night, a very cold greeting was accorded a new three-act comedy called "Margery's Lovers," written by Mr. Brander Matthews, a well-known New York critic, possessing an extensive knowledge of the French stage, past and present. Other requirements would seem, however, needful to a dramatist, for with a weak story, few incidents, and unimpressive dialogue, Mr. Matthews could do little to interest a metropolitan audience. The only lively features of the performance were supplied by Mrs. John Wood as a vivacious American widow, and Mr. Charles Coote as a young traveller coming from New York. That a play of such an invertebrate nature can maintain a firm hold of the programme for any length of time is not to be anticipated.

To the Olympic has been transferred "Cast Adrift," a fairly-effective nautical drama, by Messrs. Palgrave and Gover, originally brought out at Bristol two years ago, and since successfully represented at Sadler's Wells and the Surrey. As now placed on the stage, the piece owes much to the picturesque scenery of Mr. Mark Barraud, an artist of remarkable ability. The drama is here much better played than hitherto, and Miss Alma Murray, Miss Laura Linden, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Philip Beck, and Mr. Rowland Buckstone figure conspicuously in the cast.

The reconstituted programme of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, is pleasantly abundant in all the charms of music and mirth. "A Moss Rose Rent" keeps its well-merited position, but supplemental attractions are now provided by Mr. Corney Grain's revised edition of his clever musical sketch, entitled "Spring's Delights," and a new second part, called "Double Events," showing the odd misunderstandings of a couple of swains who make love to the hostess and niece of a country hostelry known as the "Leather Bottle." Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Marion Wardroper, Mr. North Home, and Mr. Alfred Reed illustrate the farcical incidents of this diverting trifle with unflagging animation.

A new drama by Messrs. Jones and Herman, founded on a piece called "Nora; or, a Doll's House," written by the Norwegian dramatist, Henrick Ibsen, will be the earliest novelty brought forward by Mr. Edgar Bruce at the Prince's Theatre.

The Italian opera season at Covent Garden will commence on Tuesday, April 29. Madame Adelina Patti is expected to return from America and appear in the metropolis about a month later.

Mrs. Scott Williams, the widow of an officer, made a successful first appearance on Wednesday afternoon at a Gaiety matinée, playing with ease and animation Mrs. Cynic, in a new and original two-act comedietta by Mr. J. H. Johnstone, entitled "Young Couples."

"The Beggar Student," comic opera, in three acts, by Carl Millöcker, is in active preparation, and will be given at a series of matinées at the Royal Comedy Theatre, commencing about the middle of March. We hear that the part allotted to Miss Cameron is well suited to that lady's musical capabilities, and several important engagements have been made, so as to render the cast as complete as possible.

James Vickes, sick-berth steward, of the Duncan; William H. Short, chief boatman, of the Coastguard; T. H. Jago, William Tredree, and Francis W. Eddy, commissioned boatmen, of the Coastguard; George Oatley, gunners'-mate, of the Lord Warden; W. H. McIver, 2nd captain of the maintop, of the Northumberland; and Alfred Bridges, engine-room artificer, of the Carysfort, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

The *Western Morning News* is responsible for the following extraordinary charge against a naval officer:—"We have received a letter containing a recital of conduct on the part of a naval officer which, if true, ought to form the subject of an official enquiry. The statement is that on an evening two or three weeks ago, in very severe weather, an officer belonging to one of the ships of war stationed at Plymouth was rowed ashore by four sailor boys and told to await his return. The lads were without either shoes or stockings, and had nothing over their 'jerseys' but their short oilskin jackets, and in this condition they were kept in the boat throughout the whole night awaiting the return of their superior officer, who, however, did not come back. They suffered so severely from cold and exposure that they were sent to the 'sick bay,' and one of them is still under medical treatment, huge boils having made their appearance on his back. The officer, it is said, was 'sharply reprimanded' when he returned to his ship on the following morning, but most people will think that such a case is not met by a reprimand, however 'sharp' it may have been. We shall be willing to furnish the authorities with a clue to the offender."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Burdett's Official Intelligence for 1884 (Effingham Wilson).—Tonkin, or France in the Far East, by C. B. Norman (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—A Handy Text-book of Military Law, by Major F. Cochran (W. Blackwood and Sons).—Compulsory Vaccination in England, by W. Tebb (E. W. Allen).—Apuntes para un Ensayo de Organizacion Militar en España (Madrid: Fortanel).—Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1884 (Whittaker and Co.)—Personal Recollections of Peter Stonnor, Esq., by Charles Blatherwick (Chapman and Hall, Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. C.—Yes, we believe so.

R.M.—Thanks. Read again, and the apparent contradiction will disappear. You overlook the words,—"May now be said," &c.

Many interesting communications are unavoidably omitted for want of space.

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

The Army Estimates will in a few days be ready to be laid on the table of the House of Commons, when the following will be about the number of men estimated for:—Household Cavalry, 1,300, of all ranks; Cavalry of the Line, 15,300; Royal Artillery, 32,000; Royal Engineers, 5,500; Foot Guards, 5,880; Infantry of the Line, 120,000; Yeomanry Cavalry, 14,000; Militia, 117,500; Volunteers, 245,000. No Estimate will be presented for raising the new Militia battalions.

Cairo Cigarette.—Special Notice.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

BIRTHS.

Byrch.—On the 17th inst., at Nyanza House, Upper Queen's Terrace, Southampton, the wife of Captain E. Berry Byrch, Royal Marines, H.M.S. Hector, of a son.

Shepherd.—On December 22, 1883, at St. Stephen's Avenue, Auckland, N.Z., the wife of Major G. Viret Shepherd (late the Leinster Regiment), commanding Auckland Militia and Volunteer District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Russell—Malvezzi.—On February 18, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. J. Howard Gill, M.A., and subsequently at the Church of St. Honoré, Place d'Eylau, by the Abbé Lassèyne, William Howard Russell, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, to Antoinette Mathilde Alexandrine Pie Malvezzi, eldest daughter of Count and Countess Alexandre Malvezzi.

DEATH.

Browne.—Drowned in the Canadian Government steamship "Princess Louise," off Point Prim, Digby Co., N.S., on December 3, 1883, Daniel Marshall Browne, R.N., Superintendent of Lighthouses for the Province of Nova Scotia, in the 41st year of his age. Cape Town papers please copy.

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Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Graahausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

Per Doz.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (con.)

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.	
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet	...	...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

The Greater Number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half Bottles. [By Appointment to Her Majesty & the Royal Family.]

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Advertisements.

H.M.S. RODNEY and H.M.S. EXCELLENT. — The WIDOW of GUSTAVUS DITTMAN, formerly Naval Instructor of the above ships, is living in deep distress at Portsmouth. She has hitherto supported herself by letting lodgings at Southsea, but owing to the last bad season, has been sold up and ejected. Messrs. GRANT and CO., Portsmouth Bank, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions; and any officers who may remember Mr. Dittman are earnestly entreated to assist his widow, with any donations, however small.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, February 29. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel C. B. BRACKENBURY, R.A., Superintendent, Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, on "Gunpowder, considered as the spirit of artillery, with the results which have followed, and will follow, this view of its position." To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be HELD in the THEATRE of the INSTITUTION on SATURDAY, March 1.

The chair will be taken by Admiral Sir COOPER KEY, G.C.B., F.R.S., A.D.C., &c., First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, at one o'clock precisely, when the Report of the Referees on the Naval Prize Essay will be read, and the Gold Medal presented. Subject—"On an Outbreak of War, what is the best Organisation for Distributing the Personnel of the Navy and of the Reserves among the available War Vessels, and among a Proportion of Merchant Vessels, as an Auxiliary to the Navy? By Order of the Council,

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ENTRY of ENGINEER STUDENTS in HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS at Portsmouth and Devonport, with a view to their being trained for Service Afloat as Engineer Officers in her Majesty's Navy.

Also Entry of not more than Three Students in Naval Construction at Portsmouth, with a view to their being trained for Admission into the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ENGINEER STUDENTS to fill 20 vacancies, and for not more than Three Students in Naval Construction will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April next, in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Leeds, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, and Devonport. Candidates must not be less than 14, nor more than 16 years of age, on January 1, 1884.

Candidates for the Two Services will undergo the same Examination, and the Studentships in Naval Construction will be offered to the most successful Candidates in order of merit.

For revised Regulations, apply to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,

By Command of their Lordships,
G. TRYON.
Admiralty, S.W., January 10, 1884.

DRILL INSTRUCTOR.—There is a VACANCY for a SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR on the PERMANENT STAFF of a LIVERPOOL RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—Address, with particulars, "Y.," 29 *Mercury* Office, Liverpool.

1ST STIRLINGSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. A Vacancy for a SERJEANT-INSTRUCTOR is about to occur. Eligible candidates should send testimonials and references, which must be first-rate.

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THUNDERER RELIEF FUND.

H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth,
December 17, 1883.

Statement showing the several transactions of this Fund during the twelve months ending December 17, 1883.

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECOND SCHEDULE OF THE TRUST DEED.

Receipts.		£ s. d.
Balance from Statement dated Dec. 8, 1882		808 17 3
Borough Treasurer—		
Interest on Loan ...	£252 9 0	
Repayment of Loan ...	240 0 0	
		492 9 0
National Provincial Bank— Interests on Deposits		24 10 6
		£1,325 16 9
Payments.		
Annuities to Widows and Orphans, current year		367 9 3
Salaries to Secretary and Auditor ...		28 0 0
Advertising Annual Statemt.	£1 1 0	
Postage Stamps	£1 0 0	
		2 1 0
Balance at National Provincial Bank		
On Deposit	£800 0 0	
At Call	£128 6 6	
		928 6 6
		£1,325 16 9

Audited and found correct,
J. A. BYERLEY, Auditor.
Dec. 17, 1883.

Approved—
P. H. COLOMB, Capt. Steam Reserve,
E. A. WILLIAMS, Chaplain H.M.'s Dockyard,
} Trustees.

W. M. RICHARDS,
Secretary.
Dec. 18, 1883.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—The THIRD ANNUAL SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, March 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1884.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—Under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., M.F.H.; his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., M.F.H.; his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C.; his Grace the Duke of Montrose, K.T.; his Grace the Duke of Athole; his Grace the Duke of Portland; his Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.; his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; his Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., and many other distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen.

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THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION opens THURSDAY, March 6; closes SATURDAY, March 15. Admission—One Shilling; First Day, Half-a-Crown. Manager, JOHN H. RAFFETY, Agricultural Hall; Secretary, HARRY ETHERINGTON, 152 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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	£	s.
London Members	£7	7
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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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WHEN Lord Morley was appointed to the position he holds now at the War Office, there was some mild amazement felt by those who forgot that, according to the genius of the Constitution, the Naval and Military affairs of the Empire are administered by men who are not necessarily possessed of special knowledge, and who are from their rank or their political connections considered entitled to office. It generally happens that the Ministers who direct the affairs of the Navy and Army are not sailors or soldiers. His lordship, fortified by a strong desire to learn, approached his desk in a spirit of humility. He had the advantage of the services of an admirable Secretary, well versed in office work and full of tact and resources; so that, buckling to his work with energy, and giving up the powers of his mind, his intelligence, and his time, to the duties of the office he held just under the Secretary of State, he showed that those who objected to his want of experience and knowledge as fatal disqualifications were not justified in supposing he would be a failure. On the contrary, in the limited field in which he was labouring, Lord Morley soon displayed capacity for the mastery of details, and his short statements and answers to questions, and his defensive passes and ripostes, such as an official is obliged to deliver in reply to the thrusts of his opponents in Parliamentary duels, were for some time characterised by strict attention to precedent and courteous observance of established form. If there was nothing very original in his mode of debate or "responsion," he was, at least, exempt from the infirmities of temper and of taste which some of his predecessors had displayed in Parliament. But, unhappily, his success seems to have had of late, on one occasion at least, a mischievous effect upon his judgment. We do not allude to Lord Morley's rather exalted and excited encomiums on the unmixed blessings and benefits of Short Service, nor to the expression of his opinion—not, under the circumstances, quite free from arrogance—that Long Service was an utter and hopeless failure nor to the didactic manner he assumed in his addresses out of Parliament. We refer to the growing impatience of criticism, to the defiant attitude in meeting legitimate demands for information, and, above all, to the exhibition of the officialism pure and simple, and almost offensive, of which he gave a notable display this week. When Mr. Russell, in 1854, writing from Gallipoli, called attention to the maladministration which permitted the advance guard of the Army to disembark without medical necessaries, stores, &c., from Malta, a question on the subject was asked in the House of Peers, and the unhappy Duke of Newcastle, relying on the resources of "officialism," gave an indignant denial to the statements of the then anonymous correspondent of the *Times*. It never occurred to the Duke that he might have been misinformed. Possibly it never could occur to any official on such an occasion that he was not illuminated night and day by all the light which could be thrown on any topic in his department, or that outsiders were not in the very midst of the black night of ignorance. But unless a man were very stupid indeed, he might pause ere he committed himself, without full inquiry, to violent contradiction of statements made by a person on the scene of the transactions to which his statements applied. It ought to strike him that there was some ground for caution—nay, some necessity for investigation—ere he rushed out of his seat with his indignant denial. "Here," he might say to himself, "is some need of caution! A man who is on the spot says that there are no stores, bedding, or blankets, &c., for the troops. He writes that statement to his newspaper to which he is responsible, and he makes it to the public on which that newspaper depends for its circulation and well-being. If he states what is not true, he will be found out immediately. He will be discredited by his employers and by those among whom he lives. If I tell a falsehood of an official sort, there are no serious consequences on my position. If the Correspondent lies, he is ruined! Not only that. All the *probabilities* are that the correspondent, when he makes a precise charge, is *primâ facie* justified, for it would render his position much more agreeable, if he were to apply liberal bastings of eulogy to the authorities, than if he picked holes and pointed out defects. Therefore, I will perpend and investigate." Had the Duke of Newcastle acted on such reasonings at the beginning of the career of maladministration which ended in his retirement from political life, the overthrow of the Ministry of which he was a prominent member, and the sufferings which were glossed over in official announcements respecting the state of the weather in the Crimea, he might have been saved from the outburst of indignation which hurled him from office, when, what Lord John Russell described as "the pitiable, horrible, and heartrending condition" of the Army was revealed by non-official agency to the country. Let Lord Morley and his chiefs take heed how they neglect information because it is not official, and despise the statements and opinions of such men as Mr. Cameron, because they are "only newspaper correspondents." As Ministers were told in the House of Peers, on the occasion when Lord Morley was ill advised enough to utter his querulous complaint that the assertions of "newspaper correspondents" were held to be entitled to credence, when they did not tally with official assurances, there would be little or nothing known in this country of the proceedings on which public attention is fixed, but for these vilipended people who write to the papers. On the very special matter at issue on the night to which we refer, in the House of Lords, Lord Morley was clearly ignorant or mistaken, and the correspondent on the spot was right. There are no field-guns, properly so called, with Graham's force. The Naval Brigade have got two 9-pounders, the Camel Corps have some small mountain guns, but the correspondent of the *Standard*, who has seen more great battles and severe fighting, and has witnessed artillery practice in war on a more extended scale, than all the Head-quarters and War-Office Staff together, has repeated his statements respecting the supply of guns and the miserable inefficiency of the armament of Graham's artillery, and he will, we think, be credited, in spite of Lord Morley's "assurances." Whether Mr. Cameron be right, or not, in attributing to Lord Wolseley the order to dispense with field-guns, we cannot say, but we think that for such operations and such an enemy as Graham has to deal with, it is a thousand pities he has not a few old-fashioned smoothbores—howitzers, best of all—to give these gallant Arabs a taste of a "little domestic case" and canister at a few hundred yards, instead of those long-ranging popguns and their forty little shells with which Graham is provided. It is enough to break up the benches in the Peers with laughter to hear grave Ministers absolutely deprecating discussion on the conduct of the war and Graham's instructions, on the ground that Osman Digna and his Lieutenants would receive valuable information (by telegraph ?) from the reports of the debate! Very much the same sort of nonsense, but with far more reason for the caution, was to be heard at the time of the Crimean winter, when it was maintained in some quarters that it was far better to keep the real state of the Army hidden from the nation than to call for help and succour, because the Russians would learn from London what was taking place under their eyes outside Sebastopol. Whenever Mr. Kinglake—possibly at the end of the century—brings out his last volume, we shall very probably see him capering on that *cheval de bataille;* but if he refers to General von Kotzebue, who was chief of the Russian Staff, and who is still alive, he may be inclined to take off his spurs, for the General will assure him, as he did H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, that Prince Gortschakoff had the most perfect information of everything that went on in the Allied Camps, without waiting for the reports in the London newspapers.

THE introduction of steam did away with sailing-vessels. The adoption of armour caused wooden ships to disappear. The Ram and the Torpedo must revolutionise Naval tactics. But these views are not held by all Naval officers. Captain Colomb adheres to the belief in the effectiveness of broadside fire, and is supported by Admiral Boys. But Admiral Sir George Elliot, no mean authority in Naval matters, is of the contrary opinion. Admiral Elliot, in undertaking to prepare a paper on Naval matters, at the request of the Committee of the Royal United Service Institution, selected as his subject "The Ram,—the Prominent Feature of Future Naval Victories," because he considers that, although very able essays have been written on "The Gun, the Ram, and the Torpedo," the subject has not, in his opinion, been exhausted. On certain points which should dominate the construction of ships, the essayists felt a difficulty in giving their opinions. The inference drawn by Admiral Elliot from what has been left undefined, and from what has been elaborated in reference to fleet actions, is that writers have been constrained to regulate their theories by the types of armour-clads which exist. Hitherto, the greatest prominence has been given to gun by all nations. Hence, but little attention has been paid by Naval architects to fortifying the bows for ramming purposes, and, as a result, the question of end-on ramming or bow-to-bow attack has received but slight consideration, Naval officers recognising the fact that the modern armour-clad is hardly suitable. Thus modern Naval tactics aim at making two hostile fleets, when meeting end-on, pass through the opposing lines, so as to evade the ram, use the broadside guns and torpedoes, and then turn rapidly to repeat the manœuvre. The numerous diagrams and the Signal Book issued by the Admiralty tend to strengthen the opinion that future Naval combats will principally be decided by the gun and the torpedo; and this impression is strengthened, if not confirmed, in our service, by the inadequate strength and protection bestowed on the ram-bows of modern armour-clads. The French have dealt with this question of strength of bow more carefully than we have done. Their Naval authorities and Naval officers would, therefore, be more inclined to use their rams than ours would be with our present ships. And yet, given two ships of equal speed, power, and handiness, the end-on attack must prove the best in the long-run. The bows present the smallest target to the enemy, and at the same time afford the greatest protection against his shot. If attacked in this manner, the enemy has no time to think. He must decide at once either to meet the attack in the same manner, or to avoid it, and run. In the latter case, his stern is more vulnerable than are the bows of the ship chasing him, and she has, therefore, the best chance of using her bow guns with effect. When two ships are unequally matched, when one has greater speed than the other, the slower of the two can only save herself by attacking end-on. She then forces her adversary either to come to close quarters, or to expose his broadside in his endeavour to avoid her ram. Admiral Elliot believes that unless hostile fleets approach each other in very open order, fleet actions will from the first become a *mêlée*, and that bow-to-bow ramming will be the ruling feature of the fights, on the ground that as turning away from each other would expose their vulnerable sterns, they must perforce turn towards each other. "Funking," says Admiral Elliot, "will be of no avail, because the strongest-bowed ships will compel their opponents to meet them end-on, and these bow-to-bow encounters will be as skilfully fought as duels with the sword, each Captain watching his approaching foe as a cat does a mouse, and striving by skilful steering to bring his stem to strike at an angle of inclination towards his opponent's bow. Short ships with great steering-power will prove the most dangerous in this fencing for a weak spot, and a good nerve and a quick eye will be greatly needed. Those ships which escape from a bow-to-bow encounter will, whilst passing onwards, look out in every direction for a chance of ramming; and if the fleets are in anything like close order, I reckon that rams, and not guns, will decide the fight." It should not be forgotten, however, that the French ships tow a torpedo on each quarter, and that these engines of destruction will have to be considered, before an English ship goes into action with an opponent thus protected. It is evident that the French tactics would aim at forcing their enemy to pass under the stern of the ship thus protected, so as to enable the towed torpedo to come into contact with the bottom of the ship attempting this manœuvre, when the result would be her destruction. Thus, for example, a French and English ship steam down upon each other bow to bow. The French ship, being shorter and having greater speed than the English ship, swerves from her course. The English ship glides past, grazing the French ship's quarter, her way taking her right over the towing-ropes of both torpedoes, which are instantly hauled under her bottom, and explode on contact. How is such an accident to be avoided? The only remedy we can suggest is for our ships to go into action similarly protected,—that is to say, also towing torpedoes on each quarter. But this would necessitate a very open formation being adopted, similar in every respect to that of the enemy. These facts all tend to teach Naval designers a lesson which we hope they will take to heart. They point to the fallacy of building large, unwieldy ships, with weak bows, and to the necessity of constructing a larger number of smaller vessels, having great steering-power, although not so powerfully armed. Sir George Elliot puts this clearly when he says:—"Would not a fleet of sixteen of such fleet ships, of 8,000 tons displacement, be more than a match for twelve fleet ships of 12,000 tons displacement? I very much question whether an equal number of the smaller and handier vessels would not have the best of it in a fleet action. I know that I may be told that the Italians in such a case would, with their greater speed, separate and fight at long balls, thus avoiding the ram and torpedo attack, but I cannot perceive that any practical advantages would result from this mode of fighting, seeing that the smaller vessels, by turning their armour-plated bows to the enemy, would present a smaller target, and that shots reaching their aim would be deflected." The following paragraph in Admiral Elliot's lecture is well worth consideration, for it throws much light on this subject, and his words should be pondered over by all who have the welfare of the Navy at heart. Sir George Elliot says:—

> "In 1871, as members of the Committee on Designs for Ships-of-War, Admiral Ryder and I dissented from the opinion of our colleagues mainly on the question of central citadels and revolving turrets and unprotected ends, and we strongly urged their abandonment, and recommended the barbette towers, and a stout, submerged armour deck fore and aft to protect the vitals, with a cellular water-line protection and coffer-dam sides, and armour-plated bows and with powerful end-on fire; and I have seen no reason to vary those opinions, having always considered that the choice between an all-round, armour-plated, water-line belt, and a cellular water-line efficiently developed, was a question which the progress of artillery power must eventually decide in favour of the latter. Steel plating has protracted the life of the belt of armour, but if my theory of smaller fleet ships and more of them is a correct one, and if 18 in. of compound armour affords no protection against the direct impact of the 80-ton B.L. gun, the merits of a cellular water-line must soon be recognised, the most important feature of which is the submerged, stout, armour-plated deck protecting the vitals. The respective merits of a penetrable belt of armour round the water-line, and a raft body with coffer-dam sides built upon a submerged armour-plated deck, have never been discussed at this Institution, although I am aware that the Construction Department have considered the question. We have arrived at 20 in. of armour, and ships of 12,000 tons displacement. Is the 100-ton breech-loader the limit of the power of the gun which can be mounted? If we can mount two of such guns in a turret, why not one 200-pounder? I say nothing of improved gun-power which may be forthcoming. If my theory of a limited size of fleet ships is right, then the thickness of armour must also be limited, and being penetrable, the alternative of a cellular water-line will probably receive at last its due consideration."

We must reserve the remainder of Sir George Elliot's valuable paper for consideration on a future occasion.

THE spirit in which the Metropolitan Volunteer Commanding Officers have accepted the Memorandum of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief with regard to the Easter outing of the corps they represent is highly creditable to them, and will do much still further to raise the Volunteer Force generally in the estimation not only of the Army, but also of the public. Some years ago we incurred the grave displeasure of many of the representative members of the Citizen Army, because we pleaded on behalf of the younger and—we use the expression in no spirit of disparagement towards the parents of the movement—more enthusiastic school of Volunteers, that they desired to do something more than engage in a picnic pageant. We were told then that we did not understand the Volunteers; nay, more, that our aim was to snuff out the martial enthusiasm of the nation, *i.e.*, that we were jealous of the Volunteers, and were striving to bring about the destruction of the force. The Brighton Review was held to be a necessity; it was necessary, it was argued, because without it there would be wanting an incentive to induce men to enrol themselves in the Volunteer ranks. Volunteering, it was held, and with some amount of reason, entailed a considerable sacrifice of time and money, and men would not be forthcoming to fill the ranks, if the attractions of the annual gathering on the Brighton Downs were withdrawn. But we refused from the first to accept so unfavourable a verdict as expressing the views of the Volunteers at large, for it seemed to us unaccountable that men who would voluntarily undertake the work of soldiers would really resent any attempts that might be made on the part of those in authority over them to turn the time devoted by them to military exercises and instruction to practical value. The decision arrived at by the Metropolitan Commanding Officers has demonstrated that we were right in our estimate of the military spirit of the Volunteer Army. The Metropolitan Commanding Officers must certainly be given credit for knowing what the wants of the Volunteers are. They are charged with a great responsibility. Hitherto, they have been consulted from time to time by the military authorities on matters affecting the well-being of the force. It is only just to them to say that they have discharged the duties devolving upon them with commendable tact and discretion, and by no one, we believe, are the services they have rendered more thoroughly appreciated than by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. His Royal Highness has been at all times a staunch friend of the Volunteer movement. It has been in a large measure due to his persistent advocacy of their claims, and his appreciation of the feelings which have prompted them in undertaking a patriotic duty, that the Volunteers occupy to-day the position they do. But the strides that have been made by the Volunteer Force, not in the Metropolitan district alone, but throughout the length and breadth of the country, rendered it imperative that something should be done to bring the Volunteers more into harmony with the views and ideas of those who represent military feeling. It was in furtherance of this object that the suggestion was thrown out that the time had arrived when the project of a Brighton Review should be seriously considered, and the question raised as to whether the Easter holidays could not be more advantageously utilised by the assembling of a number of smaller bodies of men at our principal garrisons. And the spirit in which the Duke of Cambridge's recommendation has been accepted may be taken as evidence that his Royal Highness has fairly gauged the martial tendencies of those who supply the bone and sinews of the force. There has been no compulsion in the matter,—and here we maintain the Horse Guards authorities have displayed wise discretion. The decision has simply been left to the better judgment of the Volunteers themselves. The Metropolitan Commanding Officers, sitting as a sort of representative assembly, were asked to advise. They did advise, and the conclusion they arrived at was one which fully justifies the action taken by the Duke of Cambridge. The Easter outing may be, indeed, there is every reason to suppose that it will be, shorn of some of its attractions. The points to be considered are, will it in its new and more realistic form tend to raise the tone of the Volunteer service; will it have the effect of rendering the review, from a Military stand-point, more instructive, and, above all, will it popularise Volunteering among the classes from which recruits are principally drawn? We are strongly of opinion that it will prove successful in all respects. Then, as we say, the Metropolitan Commanding Officers are to be commended for the good-sense they have shown. We can quite understand that at first they may have had some doubts as to the favour with which so sweeping a change would be regarded by those whose interests they were called upon to watch. They, nevertheless, acted wisely in deciding, as they did, to support one who has proved himself to be a good friend of the Volunteer movement, and who, whatever the ultimate effect may be of the new departure, was actuated, in recommending it, by an earnest desire to do that which he considered best calculated to promote the future interests of the Volunteer organisation. We can quite understand that this latest innovation will be viewed with alarm by those who still hold to the idea that Volunteer regiments should be little better than shooting clubs. Shooting is, of course, a most important part of a soldier's training, and it is essential that shooting should be encouraged in every way, in a force like the Volunteers. There are, however, other considerations to be taken into account, and since the Volunteers have themselves demanded that they should be treated more as soldiers and less as armed civilians than they have been, they cannot consistently object when those who are in authority over them come forward and offer them the benefit of their experience, in a way to enable them to obtain the objects they presumably have in view. The arrangements for the Easter gatherings of 1884 will mark an epoch in the history of the Volunteer Force; but we are sanguine as to the results. The Volunteers have long since shown, by the work they have done at Aldershot and elsewhere, that they have got past the infantine stages. They no longer desire only to "carry a gun" and wear a uniform. They have proved themselves worthy of better things, and seeing that every advance they have made has been made in face of strong opposition in certain quarters, so in the present instance those who regard the abandonment of the Brighton project with fear and trembling will live, we believe, to acknowledge that the Metropolitan Volunteer "Chiefs," in making up their minds to fall in with the views of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, recognised the soundness of his Royal Highness's advice, and did what was best for the Volunteer Army.

THE *Euphrates* Court-martial clearly proves that the Admiralty should never have abolished the appointment of second navigating officer in the Indian troopships. The reason why their Lordships took this step was that, at the time, they found great difficulty, owing to the scarcity of Navigating Officers, in making these appointments, and there were, and still are, grave objections to Sub-Lieutenants being appointed for navigating duties under a Staff Commander or Navigating Lieutenant. The *Euphrates* carried five Lieutenants, one of them being an officer of very high attainments, but none of them accustomed to navigate a ship. These Executive officers had, consequently, to seek advice on every possible occasion from the Navigating-Lieutenant of the ship, notwithstanding that this officer was on the sick list, seriously ill, and scarcely able to crawl out of his cabin. Nevertheless, this officer, with praiseworthy zeal, insisted on returning to duty the moment the ship was in danger, against the remonstrances of the medical officers of the ship. He piloted the *Euphrates* into Gibraltar, and thence navigated her to Bombay, having to sit on deck to do his work, his illness preventing his standing. Such a state of things is not creditable to the Navy, though highly so to the individual officer concerned, and the sooner, therefore, that every officer of the Executive line in the Navy is forced to become an efficient navigator, the better will it be for the service. But to navigate a ship safely requires confidence in one's own ability to do the work. The knowledge which imparts that confidence can only be obtained by constant practice. Hence it would be necessary for the Admiralty to find means of enabling Midshipmen, Sub-Lieutenants, and Lieutenants to practise the art of navigation in a very different manner from that now in vogue. The question is one deserving further consideration, and pending its solution, it would not be a bad plan for every Executive officer to be ordered to take his turn at navigating his ship, under the supervision of the regular navigator. Thus each officer might, in his turn, be excused all other duty for the day, to enable him to devote his whole attention to learning how to navigate. When in foreign harbours, it would also be advisable to send out surveying parties. The data obtained in this manner should be carefully plotted, and the charts sent home to the Admiralty. Nothing tends more to make an officer proficient in the use of charts than the practical knowledge of how to make them, and the information obtained while about this work would, on many occasions, prove of great value to that new-born department of the Admiralty, of which so much was once said, but of whose performances so little has ever been heard,—the Intelligence Department.

IN the *Gazette* of January 29 there were 30 Lieutenants of Militia appointed to commissions in the Line, and in the *Gazette* of the 5th ult. a further batch of 120 Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College were appointed, making in all a total of 150 first appointments to the Line during the last three or four weeks. This brings the number of extra commissions given since September last, over and above the original number which it was estimated would be required, up to the total of 80. But notwithstanding this already large increase in the number of first appointments, we find, on referring to the current *Army List*, that after allowing for the absorption of all these young officers into regiments, there remain some 40 or 50 vacancies in the subaltern ranks still unfilled. This state of affairs is, to our mind, serious in the extreme, implying as it does the complete break-down of the present system of obtaining officers for the Army. So great has been the demand for young officers during the last few months, that instead of the usual 30 commissions set apart each half-year for Militia candidates, no less than 90 commissions have now been given amongst those who competed at the examination for Militia candidates held in September last. And not only has the Militia been thus largely drawn upon to meet the demand, but amongst the 120 cadets gazetted to their regiments in the *Gazette* of February 5 are twenty cadets who have passed through their first term only at the Royal Military College, and this, as it happens, much the shorter of the two terms into which the course is divided. But these strenuous efforts to meet the difficulty show all the more plainly how completely the present system is breaking down. For, after all their devices to obtain the necessary number of officers have been exhausted, we see that a large number of unfilled vacancies still exist for which there are no candidates available; and this number is being largely augmented, week by week, as every fresh *Gazette* appears. The authorities cannot claim that this is a sudden flood of vacancies, which has come upon them without any warning. Before the reorganisation in July, 1881, a large number of vacancies had accumulated, but upon the reduction of the Establishment of Subalterns in all regiments throughout the Army, about 300 vacancies were absorbed. Nevertheless, the cadets who had passed out of Sandhurst at Midsummer, 1881, were all provided for within a month or two of the ordinary time. Since then, batch after batch of cadets have passed out at the usual periods, and have quickly been absorbed into waiting vacancies. The number of Militia candidates has been increased, especially with a view to providing for the great want of officers found to exist in the Cavalry regiments. Gradually the number of vacancies has gained upon the number of available candidates, until at last we find that for the present all the supplies have ceased, and there are some 50 vacancies remaining unfilled. In spite of the many indications of the crisis, which it was manifest would inevitably occur, no steps whatever have been taken towards providing an effectual remedy. Make-shift contrivances alone have been relied upon, and we must now wait to see what steps will next be taken to fill up the existing vacancies. We may declare at once that it is not the slightest use to wait until another batch of cadets have passed out of the College. They will most certainly be provided for by the current vacancies of the next six months. From experience of what has taken place before, it appears most probable that the course that will suggest itself in the present instance will be to again have recourse to the Militia; and if this is done, no doubt the required number will at once be forthcoming. But there is a very grave objection to this system of continually draining the Militia of its young officers on every emergency. It is well known that at the present time the Militia is very much below its proper establishment of officers. The number of new appointments is, unfortunately, hardly sufficient to replace the number of ordinary casualties occurring therein; and consequently the repeated calls upon the Militia for their young officers to fill up the vacancies in the Line have, during the last year or two, increased the deficiencies in the establishments of Militia officers to an alarming extent. It will probably be argued that the only way to attract young men to the Militia is to make it a means to entering the Line. Without stopping now to refer to the neglect which has made it necessary, in order to obtain officers for the Militia, to hold out a hope of ulterior advantage, we can say that it is not at all necessary to offer as many as ninety commissions in one half-year to candidates of this class, to insure that the present supply of Militia officers, so obtained, shall be maintained. That it is unnecessary to turn to the Militia whenever an increased number of officers is required, may be easily demonstrated by pointing to the number of candidates for admission to Sandhurst at every examination. The examination is becoming more severe every year, but yet there is no falling-off in the number of candidates, there being usually about 300 or 400 competitors for every 100 vacancies. Here is evidently to be found both the remedy for and the cause of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. It being certain that the supply of candidates for commissions is practically illimitable, it follows that, in order to have a sufficient number of cadets for any emergency, it is only necessary to increase the amount of accommodation at Sandhurst, and admit a much larger number of Cadets at each entrance examination. This is, of course, perfectly well known at the War Office, and we presume, therefore, that, as this plan has not hitherto been adopted, the one great obstacle is that of cost. It is too expensive to increase the pay of the private soldier, and so obtain able-bodied, full-grown men; therefore, we have to put up with an Army of boys. It is too expensive to provide for an increased number of Cadets, and therefore we have to put up with unfilled vacancies in half the regiments of the Line. Efficiency, as ever, has still to make way for false economy. We can only protest, hoping that some day the light will come.

IN 1869, the "Royal Engineer Establishment" at Chatham was converted into the "School of Military Engineering," and was formally developed into a training institution for the whole Army in regard to Engineering duties. Since that time, small batches of officers and non-commissioned officers, selected in a miscellaneous manner from the various regiments serving at home, have, at intervals, proceeded to Chatham, to undergo "courses" of instruction in various engineering operations, chiefly in those connected with signalling and fieldworks. But the whole system of Chatham instruction *quâ* the Army generally has been, and still is, of a desultory, undecided nature. It has constituted one of the principal links in that vicious chain of opportunity whereby officers, under the specious guise of affecting to improve their individual professional knowledge, manage to leave their battalions and to shirk their proper regimental duties, in order to spend a happy interval of relaxation within an hour's distance of London. Every reflecting man must be convinced that whatever tends to sever officers from their men is bad for discipline, and injurious to the interests of the country. Again, a military school that only teaches, even in this promiscuous fashion, a few of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army, and has nothing to do with the rank and file, can hardly be said to fulfil its normal function. Probably a somewhat jealous spirit on the part of the Engineer authorities at Chatham has been to some extent at the root of the adoption of the existing system. Some time ago, several Infantry officers who had been going through a "course" at Chatham, some twelve years ago, wished, at its conclusion, to proceed with a higher "course" on the same subject. These officers had passed the signalling portion of the telegraphy school, and were desirous of learning the electrical branch. A veto was, however, at once put upon their aspirations. The Engineers thought that it was high time to check these ambitious ideas, and it is believed that the only result of this daring application was the envelopment of the naturally simple subject of electric telegraphy in a little more complication and mathematical formulation, in the hope of more effectually deterring future high-flying Linesmen. Now, it cannot be too vividly impressed upon the Engineers of an Army that they exist for the Army, and not the Army for them. They are merely subsidiary to an Army. They are not one of its arms. The silly notion that the Engineers are a fourth arm is at last exploded, and the sooner Engineers understand their proper place in the service, the better it will be for all parties. That place is a most essential and distinguished one, and it consists in directing the engineering operations of an army, but not in executing these operations. That is the sphere of the Army itself. Fighting, marching, and working (or engineering) are clearly the three great combatant actions that an army is usually called upon to perform. This *rôle* of direction would naturally in peace-time take the form of instruction, and the School of Engineering would be the central depôt, where the engineers themselves would not only receive their own training, but would also impart the necessary training to those who, in time of war, would have to execute the engineering works required, *i.e.*, to the Army generally, and especially to the backbone of the Army, viz., the Infantry. We hold it to be a matter beyond dispute that an infantry man is as much concerned in engineering as is an engineer. In these days, for all practical purposes, the infantry is the Army. If the infantry be numerous, brave, hardy, intelligent, and well equipped, the cavalry and artillery may,—well, smoke their pipes. The connection between the infantry and the engineers is one of great solidity. Engineers are an essential branch of the directing agency of an army, *i.e.*, of the staff. They should be few in numbers, but each one of them—whether officer, non-commissioned officer, or private—should be thoroughly well trained and disciplined, and should be capable of influencing, animating, and directing the work of the infantry. If, then, our premisses be sound, we arrive at the obvious conclusion that the infantry should be systematically instructed in all engineering operations at the School of Military Engineering. There is nothing mysterious or inherently difficult in any engineering works. Sapping, mining, bridging, roadmaking, telegraphing, demolishing, all are perfectly simple, and can be effectually performed by ordinary labourers. And we maintain that every infantry soldier should be thoroughly taught all these works, in addition to his all-important duties connected with discipline, and musketry, and marching. But besides the purely military engineering actions that we have enumerated, there is that most useful engineering accomplishment of knowing a trade. Now, the School at Chatham has ample facilities for teaching soldiers trades, such as those of carpenter, blacksmith, and mason; and a moderate knowledge of one or other of these trades could easily be imparted to a certain per-centage of the soldiers of every Line battalion. Let now the whole of Chatham garrison constitute the School of Military Engineering, and let this garrison be commanded by the Commandant of this School, with the temporary rank of Major-General. There are at Chatham barracks for three Line battalions, besides the Marine and Engineer barracks; and there are facilities for hutting additional troops. Let the first three regiments for foreign service be habitually stationed at Chatham for at least six months preceding their embarkation, in order that officers and men together may receive a complete practical education in engineering; and let the existing injurious method of detaching at odd times a few officers and non-commissioned officers from their regiments for this purpose be discontinued. Let the whole regiment learn engineering at the fountain-head, and abolish the obsolete and absurd custom of dubbing a few hairy men with the appellation of "pioneers," and of giving them each a nicely polished pick or shovel to carry on parade. Let also the Marines and Fortress Artillery send constantly one, two, or more complete companies to this School, for the same object. There is no reason why the musketry instruction of the men should be neglected whilst they are quartered at Chatham. On the contrary, the garrison rifle-range at Gravesend will be found to be most conveniently situated for interweaving the engineering and musketry instruction. Encourage the officers whilst at Chatham to attend—so far as their leisure will admit—every lecture on Engineering subjects, whether connected with electricity, fortification, surveying, drainage, photography, or any other branch of knowledge now taught at the School. If these suggestions were acted upon, the efficiency of our Infantry could not fail to be increased considerably, for be it remembered, in future campaigning engineering will be of far higher importance than ever it has been before.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Palermo on February 28 with the Channel Squadron, which, according to our correspondent, will be at Gibraltar on March 10.

The so-called Naval Brigade at Trinkitat, under Commander Rolfe, consists of ten officers and 115 seamen, with three Gatling and three Gardner guns, which the correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs, can be brought into action in ten seconds. It is gratifying to hear that, thanks to the exertions of officers and men, the stores for the expedition were all landed by Wednesday. It is said our seamen waded into the surf up to their necks to land soldiers dry-footed, but that is an evident exaggeration, as men cannot keep their legs and do work when neck deep.

The Admiralty notify that, having reconsidered the case of Captain A. B. Liardet, R.M.L.I., this officer will be promoted to the rank of Major on his turn arriving, contingent upon his passing the requisite examination for that rank within 12 months of his disembarkation from the *Revenge*.

Tidings of comfort and of joy for the Senior Assistant-Paymasters! There is actually a chance of one promotion for them this year, as in April next Mr. William Evans, Paymaster of the *Penelope*, having completed three years' service in that ship will, it is said, probably retire. As the seniors on the List are 15½ years in their present rank, they may indeed be congratulated, and we cannot understand (?) their complaint that "promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor more especially from the Admiralty, S.W."

The numerous friends of Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres will be sorry to hear he is seriously indisposed.

It is understood that on Captain George Tryon, C.B., attaining Flag rank, in April next, he will resign his present appointment as Secretary of the Admiralty.

The high reputation borne by Captain Cardale and his excellent service did not avail him in the moment of his trial. The charge against him, no doubt, was grave, and the special conditions of the duty in which the troopship was employed demanded excessive caution and vigilance, but if the members who composed the Court which sentenced Captain Cardale to dismissal from his ship were to have been placed, *caeteris paribus*, in a like position, we think it probable they each and all would have come to a similar judgment. One fact, however, to some extent justifies the severity of the sentence, and that is the speed at which the *Euphrates* was driven through the fog and dense mist, in a sea exposed to such currents and shifts as that at the Straits of Gibraltar. To keep up a speed of 10·2 knots under the circumstances—there being, as far as we know, no great necessity for the rush—appears strange; and it is fortunate and wonderful the *Euphrates* and her charge escaped with so little damage, when the vessel grounded.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, K.C.B., Superintendent of Naval Reserves, will this day inspect the London Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, Commander the Right Honourable Lord Ashley.

Commander Charles Campbell, of the *Alexandra*, who has been employed for some time compiling a new code of private signals for her Majesty's Fleet, returned to England from Malta last week, to present his report in person to the Admiralty, and will shortly return to rejoin his ship, now on passage to Alexandria, but detained at Famagusta, Cyprus, repairing her damaged steering gear.

The Admiralty have notified their decision that, whenever a battalion of Royal Marines shall be formed for service abroad, a Quartermaster from one of the Divisions will be included in the staff of such battalion.

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key will preside this day at the anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, at 1 o'clock, when the report of the referees on the Naval Prize Essay, Admirals Ryder and M'Clintock and Captain W. Arthur, C.B., will be read, and the gold medal presented to the writer of the best essay on the subject, "On an outbreak of war, what is the best organisation for distributing the personnel of the Navy and of the Reserves among the available war-vessels, and among a proportion of merchant vessels, as an auxiliary to the Navy."

The Admiralty have expressed to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, their entire approval of his proceedings; and, at the same time, thanked him for his zeal and energy in the defence of Suakim, embarkation of troops, stores, &c., and conveyance of them to Trinkitat.

It is rumoured that Captain the Right Honourable Lord Charles Scott, C.B., is likely to be shortly appointed to the command of an ironclad.

The Admiralty have permitted Captain East, of the *Comus*, and Commander Thornton, of the *Kingfisher*, to accept gold medals from the President of the United States for services rendered to two United States ships in distress on the coast of Vancouver's Island in October, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Ozzard, R.M.L.I., has been selected by the Admiralty to assume command of the battalion of Royal Marines which left England by the *Poonah*, for service in the Mediterranean. He left Charing Cross last night for Alexandria, *viâ* Brindisi.

Under the title of "A New Era for the Russian Fleet," the *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung* says the Russian Minister of Marine went to the Crimea to be present at the laying-down of some ironclads, after the type of the *Inflexible*, which will mark a new era for the Fleet in the Black Sea. In a few years Russia will have at Sebastopol a large commercial town, with two ship-yards, one belonging to the State, and the other to a company subsidised by the State. These yards will launch in 1886 four large ironclads. With these, six gunboats, and twelve torpedo boats, the Russians will be able to stop the entrance of the Black Sea.

Captain John Fellowes, of the *Minotaur*, will have completed two years' service in that ship early in April next, when it is understood Captain F. Britten, who served as Commander of the *Sultan* when commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, will be appointed in place of Captain Fellowes.

The special correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from "on board the *Euryalus*," says:—"I must again remark that it is scandalous that ships-of-war on the Indian station are not fitted with the electric light. Had the vessels now here possessed this apparatus, an attack would be impossible. It is unfortunate that the French ships have not arrived. They would certainly have electric lights, for the French men-of-war are always well supplied with modern scientific apparatus, while the apathy of our own Naval authorities as to such matters is lamentable." Since then the Admiralty have awakened to the fact that the electric light might be useful at Suakim and Trinkitat, and are accordingly sending the apparatus out, piecemeal, of course, for is it possible that, with our present Naval administration and organisation, or, more properly speaking, *want of both*, there can be anything in store ready for an emergency? Of what use will the apparatus be when it gets out?

Captain and Brevet Major G. A. Heseltine, R.M.L.I., has been promoted to the rank of Major at the Plymouth Division, vice Major Hore, promoted, dated January 9.

The Navy generally will be pleased at the high tribute paid to them by the Special Correspondent of the *Standard*, in his telegrams as to the work done by the Blue-jackets of the Fleet in landing stores, &c.; as, also, his tribute to the Naval Brigade, under Commander Rolfe, which he designates as "a magnificent body of men."

Quartermaster J. Murphy, R.M.L.I., has been selected by the Admiralty to assume departmental charge of the battalion of Royal Marines at present stationed in the Ramleh Barracks, Alexandria. This is the first time, we believe, that these duties have been performed by a *bonâ fide* Quartermaster in connection with a battalion of Royal Marines whilst serving abroad, and we have to congratulate their Lordships, as well as the Royal Marine Office on having at last taken such a step as cannot be otherwise than beneficial, both to the public at large and the service generally. The duties of Quartermaster have always hitherto been performed, whilst a battalion of Royal Marines has been serving abroad, by a combatant officer, specially appointed for that duty; and although these duties have, on every occasion, been carried out in the most efficient manner, it has been the means of excluding a most deserving class of officer from reaping those rewards which fall to his more lucky brethren of the Army.

The "Horse Marine" is, it seems, an accomplished fact. He was seen in Egypt in the late war. Now he rides exulting in front of El Teb. Wherever he is, he will do his duty, but we hope he will keep his seat as well as he did when he rode from Vera Cruz to Mexico in 1861.

One of our Paris contemporaries says of the taking of Sontay:—"The enemy during those two warm days of December 16 and 17 offered a most tenacious resistance, which our heroic soldiers could overcome only by the most sustained and strenuous efforts, and at a considerable sacrifice of life. The action commenced on the 16th, by a strong demonstration against the north portion of Sontay—artillery engagement, with some companies thrown out as skirmishers, and forming a curtain. During the night which followed, our main body marched rapidly to the west of the place where the forts of Phu Sa are situated, and a desperate hand-to-hand engagement took place between the Turcos and the Marine Infantry on one side, and the Chinese and the Annamites on the other. The latter are said to have been perfectly well commanded, and it was not without the greatest difficulty that the French were able to carry the fort of Phu Sa, the surrounding villages, and a mosque contiguous to the forts, by assault. From that moment the game was over for the enemy, who had nothing left but to retire into the citadel on one side, and make their escape out of it on the other. The French entered the place on the morning of the 18th, with their bugles sounding." This analysis is chiefly interesting as foreshadowing the sort of resistance which the French are likely to meet at Bacninh.

The statement that Admiral Courbet considers the reinforcements sent to Tonquin insufficient has been again repeated. The Minister of War is preparing a new brigade, and the Minister of Marine is to despatch two battalions of marine fusiliers as promptly as possible. General Millot, who has taken over the command of the forces, is said to have 16,000 men at his disposal.

Why are Osman Digna's followers called "rebels" by the newspaper correspondents? They are in their own land, and are defending it against invasion by strangers, who declare they have nothing at all to do with the country. Osman Digna is the lieutenant of the Mahdi, whom General Gordon has invited to take up the government of the regions from which the Khedive of Egypt is taking away his forces—if he can—under our auspices.

In accordance with the instructions from the Horse Guards yesterday (Friday), the annual course of musketry for 1884-5 will not be commenced throughout the Army on March 1, as had been previously ordered. This instruction will not commence until the new Musketry Regulations have been issued.

It might be well for the House of Lords to appoint a Committee, to ascertain what is the truth as to the state of the Navy, and its strength as compared with that of the other navies of the world. During the last three years there have been so many conflicting statements asserting that the country is anxious to get at the truth of the matter. It is impossible to believe that Lord Henry Lennox, Sir Thomas Symonds, Sir George Elliot, and the Press have entered into a conspiracy to depreciate the Navy; and it is almost as difficult to believe that they are all mistaken. We sincerely trust that at an early day pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government, to induce it to appoint a Royal Commission, or to consent to a Select Committee of the Commons; but failing either of these, the House of Lords might take the matter in hand.

Among our present military requirements, we would include a grammar and a dictionary compiled by a committee of Army reformers. We might learn why they say "fractioned" instead of divided, "reservists" instead of reserve men, "indents" instead of requisitions, "normal" instead of ordinary or usual, and "abnormal" instead of exceptional or unusual.

"Then," says the *Standard* Correspondent, describing the retreat of Baker's cavalry at El Teb, "the Arabs were seen coming on at a run, stooping low, and hooting like savages." They had no arms but spears and swords. First, these footmen, brandishing lances and swords, drove before them a crowd of horsemen armed with sabres and breech-loaders. Next, they charged against squares, shaky, indeed, but formed of infantry, each man of whom had 70 rounds for his breech-loading rifle, and held on against Krupp guns and Gatlings. Now, surely these were brave men? It is easy to say they were "fanatics." We called the terrible swordsmen who broke through the Highland Brigade at Bareilly, and who charged the 7th Hussars and the guns outside Lucknow, "fanatics" or "gazees." We should have styled them "heroes" had they belonged to a Christian band, "full of hope, misnamed forlorn." The man who does not mind being killed in the attempt to kill his enemy may be nicknamed, but he cannot be despised.

Earl Percy will on Tuesday ask the Secretary of State for War how many of the Captains in the last examination for promotion in the Army failed to pass; whether it is a fact that in the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers five Captains out of seven who went up for examination failed to satisfy the examiners; whether the average service of the three senior Captains is over eighteen years, and whether two of them have distinguished war service; and whether he will consider the advisability of altering the character of the examination, or of making some allowance for senior officers who entered the service on a very much lower standard of examination, and have proved themselves valuable and capable in time of war.

Surgeon-Major Fulton has been appointed principal medical officer to the Victorian Defence Forces. Major Sargood has been in communication with the authorities of Melbourne University with the view of forming a cadet corps among the students. The new Council of Defence consists of the Colonel-Commandant, the senior officer of the naval forces, the senior officer of the Naval Reserve, the senior infantry officer, and the senior artillery officer of the metropolitan district.

The strength of the German Torpedo Corps, the head-quarters of which are at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, is at present as follows :—Seven torpedo officers, five chief "torpedists," eight "torpedists," one chief engineer, one sub-engineer, one electrical engineer, and 18 mechanical torpedo sub-engineers. It is directly under the orders of the Torpedo Department of the Admiralty in Berlin, at the head of which is Count Schack. It has to carry out all experiments with inventions and improvements that come within its province, and only such torpedoes, apparatus, &c., are supplied to the Active Navy as have previously undergone a careful examination.

Sir Trevor Lawrence will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War whether any steps are being taken to carry out the recommendations of Lord Morley's Committee, as to the closer union of the Army Medical Department with the Army Hospital Corps.

The *Bombay Gazette* points out that the difficulties in connection with finding a sufficient supply of officers for regimental duty under the Staff Corps system are very apparent from a study of the new Bombay Army List. The 12th Regiment N.I. is now in the Quetta district. Its head-quarters are at Pishin, and it has a detachment at Sharigh. It ought to have eight officers, namely, a commandant, a second-in-command, a wing-commander, an adjutant and quartermaster, and three wing-officers. Of these we see that the commandant and second-in-command are in England on medical certificate, and the wing-commander is acting as commandant. The senior wing-officer is acting as second-in-command, the second wing-officer is acting judge-advocate at Mhow, the adjutant is officiating as wing-commander, the next wing-officer is attached to the Commissariat Department, and the junior wing-officer is acting as adjutant. Then there are three young officers on probation, one of whom is doing the work of quartermaster. In fact, here is a regiment in which every officer present for duty is acting for somebody else. There is no margin left for sickness or any other casualties; and if any officer were declared unfit for duty, some one else would have to do his work in addition to his own duties. Can such a system be said to be satisfactory? The 2nd N.I. (Grenadiers), now at Quetta, is not much better off. Out of its complement of eight officers, the commandant and wing-commander are both at home on medical certificate, and the second-in-command is acting as commandant. The senior wing-officer is acting wing-commander, one of the wing-officers is absent on medical certificate, and there is one subaltern on probation; total officers present for duty, six. And this, be it remembered, in a regiment on frontier duty, which from its nature might easily and quickly develop into active service. It certainly would be difficult to imagine a more complicated and unsatisfactory arrangement.

Sir George Campbell will, in Committee of Supply on Army Supplementary Estimate, move to reduce the vote for expenditure due to military operations in Egypt by £109,050. What it is to be "a doctrinaire!"

A few months ago considerable uneasiness was felt in Germany, owing to the circumstance that large bodies of Russian cavalry were concentrated at various points along the German frontier. As the force thus drawn together was greatly in excess of that required for the suppression of smuggling, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg remonstrated with the Russian authorities on the subject, with the result that the force in question has now been reduced to such an extent as to remove the apprehensions of the German Government.

Brief as has been the sojourn of the Duke of Connaught in India, it has been long enough to afford him an opportunity of displaying his nerve in the jungle. A recent issue of the *Punjab Herald* gives a lively and graphic description of a day's tiger-shooting, in which H.R.H. took a leading part.

The Lancers were abolished by M. Thiers when that would-be great military man was President of the Republic. France had just suffered considerably from the Prussian Light Cavalry, and the name of the Uhlans was in every mouth when the infallible M. Thiers pronounced the Lancers useless. There appears to be a strong feeling in France in favour of re-establishing the Lancers, and many old Lancer officers are said to have kept their shapskas in the hope and faith of a resurrection; no other country has done away with the lance. Curiously enough, the last time the Lancers appeared in the field was at Sedan, where the corps was originally raised in 1811, on the model of the Polish Lancers. At Waterloo, says a French writer, the Lancers were decimated, but all by themselves they destroyed a brigade of the English Guard and recaptured the colours which the infantry had lost. This is something quite new.

A few months before he died, General Skobeleff observed to an interviewer, "I do not understand military men in England writing in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which I take in and read, of a Russian invasion of India. I should not like to be commander of such an expedition. The difficulties would be enormous." Nemirovitch-Dantchenko exultingly eulogises the "address" Skobeleff displayed in 1878 in extracting the English plans from Sir Henry Layard during the entertainments at the English Embassy at Constantinople. In quoting at the time Skobeleff's remarks, we threw doubts upon the value of his opinions. The annexation of Merv, apart from his later views of the invasion of India, confirm what we said. This annexation has brought up the whole Central-Asian question afresh. If Russian officers are beginning to formulate plans for the invasion of India, it is clearly the duty of English officers to study projects for repelling them. By the incorporation of the Merv region, Russia has extended her boundary, or is about to do so, to within 140 miles of Herat. Our own, at Quetta, is 514 miles from that great strategical point. It follows, therefore, that the Russians are about to take up a position which will enable them to carry Herat by a *coup de main* in five or six days, and possess then the same basis Ayoob Khan had when he descended upon our forces and defeated them at Maiwand three years ago. England is thus almost brought face to face with a Power whose interests in every part of Asia are inimical to our own. "Herat," wrote in 1875 Sir Charles MacGregor, "is easily accessible from Merv, for guns, cavalry, and infantry. How soon 5,000 men could be transferred from one place to the other I leave my readers to work out for themselves. All I contend is, that to do so would be a perfectly feasible, nay, an easy military operation." Krasnovodsk is opposite Baku, where a vast industrial centre is rising, owing to the development of the Apsheron petroleum deposits, the richest in the world. The Army of the Caucasus on a peace footing consists of 100,000 men, mostly gathered near Tiflis. From Tiflis to Baku the railway train can convey troops, at the slowest pace, in 20 hours. At Baku there are 25 piers for shipping oil, all accommodating several vessels apiece. On the Caspian are 50 steamers; 20 new ones are being added every year. There is thus transport for the largest army without touching the 700 steamers of the Volga. From Baku to Krasnovodsk is 16 hours' run, to Michaelovsk, the railway starting point, a few hours' journey in smaller steamers. From here to Kizil Arvat is 144 miles' railway run, which can be performed in six or seven hours. At this point the soldier leaves steam behind him and has the following distances to do on foot,—To Askabad, 161 miles; to Sarakhs, 331 miles; to Merv, 368 miles; and to Herat, 533 miles." The Russian soldier thus takes three days to get from the Caucasus base to the termination of steam communication; the English soldier more than three weeks from Portsmouth to Sibi. Before long the Russians will extend their railway to Sarakhs, or to within 200 miles of Herat, rendering their power of concentrating a force at that point still greater. Anyone who has followed the growth of events in the Transcaspian region must have been struck with the rapid development of Russia's power there. Skobeleff had scarcely any transport for his army in 1881; there are now 50 large steamers in the Caspian. The railway to Baku, shortening the distance from the Tiflis base from three weeks to twenty hours, was not opened, nor yet the railway to Kizil Arvat. In short, there has been a complete revolution in the Central Asian question since the evacuation of Candahar, and the impending occupation of Merv necessitates a fresh examination of it by military men. For the last three years no officer has attempted to deal with the question, and the subject has quite dropped at the United Service Institution. This is not what should be. A great Parliamentary debate on Central Asia is arranged to come off before Easter; we should like to see it preceded by an earnest and thoughtful discussion at Whitehall. Finally, as we have stated before, we do not like to see such an important subject left to be dealt with simply by political writers.

The universal condemnation of khaki as a dress for soldiers on all occasions in the hot weather in India has had its effect, and a General Order just issued says: —"In modification of the instructions contained in G.O. 62 of 1882, and in G.O. 20 of 1883, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that white clothing be resumed by staff officers and British troops, during the hot weather, as a parade dress. Khaki will continue to be worn at musketry, fatigues, &c., and for this purpose each man should be required to keep up two suits." About four months ago the Commander-in-Chief called for reports from officers commanding corps and batteries upon the subject of the khaki. The condemnation of it as the summer clothing for the British soldier in time of peace was all but unanimous; and it is, of course, on the strength of these reports that the Commander-in-Chief has decided to re-introduce white clothing. The change from khaki to white is to be carried out gradually. It seems as if khaki uniform were to be added to the Government's unrealised ideals. By the time Lord Ripon leaves India, the list will be rather a long one.

A report is circulating at Odessa that the Russian Government intends largely extending the fortifications at Sebastopol during the current year, in view of the rapidly growing Naval and commercial importance of the place. A direct line of steamers is to be established between Sebastopol and Batoum in the spring.

According to the latest Russian official report, the Army consists at the present moment of 28,074 officers and 836,145 rank and file. The troops are disposed as follows in the various circonscriptions :—St. Petersburg, 82,470; Finland, 13,445; Wilna, 104,366; Warsaw, 110,287; Kief, 56,684; Odessa, 63,433; Kharkoff, 63,146; Moscow, 84,525; the Caucasus, 99,854; Ormsk, 20,838; East Siberia, 17,058; and finally, Turkestan, 26,679.

The French Parliament is engaged in studying a proposition for the creation of a Colonial Army, recent events having proved the necessity of such a force. For the Tunis expedition it was found very difficult to get troops without a mobilisation, and it was the same thing with the Tonquin expedition. Neither affair was serious enough to warrant a mobilisation,—there would have been an outcry had one Army Corps been mobilised, and not the others,—and the effectives were so low that a hundred battalions had to be altogether disorganised in order to procure an insignificant force—insignificant as regards the immense number of men at the disposal of the Minister of War in case of a European emergency. The mobilisation is not like a Nasmyth hammer, capable of welding huge masses of iron and of cracking a nut. It is only of use for heavy work. Hence the idea of forming a Colonial Army, always ready to go anywhere and do anything, without disturbing the organisation of the home service. It is estimated that this force will cost a little over £1,000,000 a year, and it will be raised and maintained in Africa. The present plan is to increase the strength of several of the irregular corps which are stationary in Algeria. Most of the troops engaged in Tonquin have been drawn from that colony,—Turcos, Foreign Legion, &c. If we were to have such a force, say at Cyprus, it might prove a saving in the long run.

We notice from the last batch of Bombay Army Orders that Lieutenant Scallon, Adjutant, 23rd Bombay N.I., has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to General Hardinge. In making this appointment, General Hardinge has done a graceful act, in recognising the merit of a young officer who has already won for himself a name as one of the most hard-working and best adjutants in the Bombay Army. Last year Lieutenant Scallon was offered an appointment in the Quartermaster-General's Department, which he declined, as he wished to remain with his regiment, which he has worked up to very near the top of the tree in the annual musketry return, and made one of the best known and most efficient on the Bombay side.

At the request of the Russian Intendance Department, General Gourko has ordered 11 officers at Warsaw to subsist for 27 days on conserves, receiving during that period the regular campaign allowance, and at the end to furnish a report on the various tinned foods composing the officers' diet. A fortnight ago an order was issued at Moscow for three regiments, two of infantry and one of cavalry, to undergo a similar trial for a month.

The command of the Sirhind Division of the Bombay Army was offered, we understand, to Lieutenant-General R. Hume, C.B., commanding the Lahore Division, but was declined.

Major-General T. Wright, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, at present in the Australian Colonies, has accepted the offer of a divisional command in the Bengal Presidency, and will succeed to Lieutenant-General W. T. Hughes's vacancy. General Wright will have the good-fortune to be posted to the Sirhind Division, as Major-General Murray, now at Umballa, who would have succeeded to this vacancy, will, it is said, have to wait for the one which will be made at the end of the year by Lieutenant-General Cureton.

The 90th Regiment of French Infantry is probably the oldest regiment in the world. Its career can be traced from the Band of Picardy, formed during the last year of King Louis XI., in August, 1483, by Marshal d'Esguerdes, its first colonel. It served with distinction during the three centuries prior to the revolution of 1789. At this period of its history it ranked as the 2nd Regiment of the Line, and was dressed in white, with sky-blue facings and gold lace. On January 1, 1794, the 1st Battalion of Picardy became part of the 3rd Demi-Brigade of the reorganised Republican army; but in February, 1796, the 3rd Demi-Brigade was renumbered as the 8th. Demi-Brigades having been styled regiments on September 24, 1803, the old Picardy regiment became the 8th Regiment of the Line, and as such it served during the wars of the First Empire. The army being remodelled at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, the 8th kept their number, and received into its ranks four battalions of the disbanded 122nd Foot. After Waterloo, the staff and depôt of the 8th became (together with the 8th Light Infantry) the Legion of the East Pyrenees, resuming for a few years the traditional white coats of the Monarchy, but in 1820 the system of regimental legions proving inconvenient, numbers were re-established (would it were so in our own

Army!), and the East Pyrenees became the 15th Light Infantry, a number they retained until the Crimean War, when Napoleon III., abolishing light regiments, tacked them on to the Line, making the old Picardy the 90th Regiment of the Line, no doubt the oldest regiment in the world. The 90th bear on their colours "Valmy," "Austerlitz," "Isly," and "Magenta." The above details are extracted from General Sarane's interesting history of the French Infantry. The present 94th are lineally descended from the old historical Regiment of Navarre.

Mr. Tottenham will on Monday ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will state the principle on which a Staff officer living in one of the wooden huts of the Camps of Instruction at Aldershot, and elsewhere, is called upon to pay taxes for the quarters occupied by him, while a regimental officer living in the next hut is exempt from such liability; whether the occupation by Staff officers of quarters in camp is, in most cases, compulsory; and whether they are not, equally with regimental officers, liable to frequent and instant removal; and if, in such cases of removal, any refund is made of the amount paid by them in advance.

We have to report this week the death of three French officers who occupied prominent positions in the service of their country. First of all, General Schramm, by far away the oldest officer in France, then General de Wimpffen; and lastly, General Borel. General Schramm joined the French Army in those days when, as Béranger sang,—

> "Were not our children, as they went
> Jocund to join the warrior's tent,
> Soldiers at ten, heroes at twenty?"

Schramm was born on December 1, 1789; he entered the service in 1799, and in 1800 he was a sub-lieutenant. He was at Austerlitz in 1805, where he was decorated and promoted. In 1807 he was at the siege of Dantzic, and was wounded at Heilsburg. The story goes that as Schramm, who was then serving in the Imperial Guard, was lying on the ground, Napoleon passed, and asked him what he was crying for. Schramm replied that what grieved him was the idea of not having won his epaulettes. Upon this the Emperor, to soothe what he thought were poor Schramm's last moments, gave him a company. Schramm soon recovered, and the next year he was fighting against us in Spain. He did not, however, remain long in the Peninsula. Napoleon was obliged to turn his attention towards Austria, and Schramm joined the Grand Army in time to take part in the battles of Wagram and Essling. He afterwards returned for a short time to Spain, and then took part in that fearful Russian campaign, when,—

> "The Emperor Nap., he would set out
> On a summer excursion to Moscow."

After the retreat from Moscow, Schramm was promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1813, Schramm highly distinguished himself at Lützen and other battles, and in September, 1813, being only 24 years of age, he was created Baron and Brigadier-General. At the end of the year he was taken prisoner, when Gouvion St. Cyr was obliged to surrender Dresden. In 1814, when Napoleon abdicated for the first time, Schramm returned to France, but he refused to serve the Bourbons. During the Hundred Days, he once more served the Emperor, commanded the troops in the Maine et Loire, but was not at Waterloo. After the second fall of Napoleon, Schramm, faithful to his old master, retired from the service, and quietly devoted his time to the study of military matters until Louis Philippe was called to the throne. He then emerged from his obscurity, and took part in the expedition to Belgium and the siege of Antwerp. General Schramm then served in Algeria, and on his return to France in 1847 he was created Count, and President of the Infantry Committee. When Louis Napoleon became President, General Schramm was appointed Minister of War; but he preferred resigning office, to signing an order for the arrest of General Changarnier. In 1852, General Schramm was made a Senator, and he remained a Senator until the fall of the Second Empire. He is said to have been much vexed at not having been able to take part in the Franco-German war; but when that broke out, he was 80 years of age. Since the war, the gallant old veteran resided at Courneuve, close to St. Denis; and three years ago the good people of Paris were much astonished to hear that the General had been robbed of about £40,000 in money, shares, &c. The robbers had entered the General's bed-room while he was asleep; had opened his desk, and had absconded, without beat of drum. It was not until two years later that the thieves were captured, and most of the stolen property recovered. What a stretch of service, from 1799 to 1884! General Borel served in the Crimea, Italy, Algeria, and during the Franco-German War; and he was afterwards War Minister for a short time, succeeding General du Barrail. General De Wimpffen was born at Laon in 1811, four years before the Emperor Napoleon wrote his famous twenty-ninth bulletin from that place, recounting the disaster of Waterloo. The young De Wimpffen was educated at St. Cyr. In 1840 we find him a captain of Turcos, in 1847 colonel of that corps, and after the Crimea, Brigadier-General. De Wimpffen then served in the Imperial Guard, and after the Italian campaign became General of Division. He afterwards returned to Algeria, where he commanded the province of Oran, and he was engaged in putting down a rebellion on the Morocco frontier when he was suddenly recalled to France, in consequence of the disasters which had overtaken the French arms at the opening of the campaign of 1870. General Comte Palikao, who was then War Minister, gave him the command of the Fifth Army Corps, and sent him to join MacMahon, with orders to assume the command, should anything happen to the Marshal. It was not until August 29 that the General left Paris, so he tumbled into the thick of the fight at Sedan, on September 1. In the course of the morning, MacMahon was wounded by a shell, and was obliged to retire from the field. Not aware of the order which General de Wimpffen had in his pocket, he handed over the command to General Ducrot, whose first act was to give directions for a retreat on Mezières. As General Wimpffen was strongly opposed to this movement, he produced his appointment and took over the command-in-chief, although, having only just joined the Army, he could not have had time to make himself master of the position. He immediately countermanded the orders given by General Ducrot, and conceived the idea of cutting his way through the Bavarians. He wrote to the Emperor asking him to place himself at the head of his troops, but receiving no answer, he ordered the attack to be made; the Bavarians were driven out of Balan, and fled. At this moment the General received a message from the Emperor, saying that he looked upon his proposal as useless, and recommending him to treat with the enemy. De Wimpffen refused at first, and it was not until General Lebrun arrived with positive orders, and the information that the white flag had been hoisted at Sedan, that he consented to negotiate. And thus the whole French Army laid down its arms and became the prey of the conqueror, and General de Wimpffen, who had been in command only a few hours, had to attach his signature to one of the most complete military disasters on record. General Ducrot, disguised as a peasant, managed to effect his escape and take part in the defence of Paris; but General de Wimpffen was led away captive to Stuttgart, where, as he afterwards related, he was much surprised to see small German boys not "creeping unwilling to school," but marching there and marching back. The committee of inquiry which sat after the conclusion of peace having expressed itself dissatisfied with the conduct of General de Wimpffen, that officer threw himself into the rank of the discontents, and began writing articles on military matters in a Radical newspaper.

The *British Medical Journal*, in a warm article on "The Indian Medical Service," says it was:—"Willing to hope that the respectful representations of the case of the medical officers, by the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the Association, to the Secretary of State for India, would have sufficed to bring about the desired redress. We are sorry to say that our reasonable hopes have not been realised. One thing only has been done; the India Office has withdrawn the deceptive document put into the hands of intending candidates for appointments which has given rise to so much discontent, for the very plain reason that it held out expectations which were not fulfilled. We are reluctantly," says our contemporary, "constrained to notice a rumour which has been, we are assured, widely circulated, at least in the Bengal Medical service, on high authority, to the effect that, if they give more trouble, Lord Kimberley is prepared, if necessary, to sanction the dismissal of the 70 or 80 junior members on the list. We cannot believe that Lord Kimberley would for a moment contemplate a high-handed measure like this. It is probable that this unofficial threat, if made at all, was issued in a moment of irritation from the lips of some local official, who has, without authority, used the Secretary of State's name."

On Tuesday last, the officers and students of the training-ship Marlborough gave an "at home" to a large number of guests. The string band of the R.M.L.I. performed during the evening. The two pieces, "Turn Him Out" and "Raising the Wind," were admirably performed, the characters being portrayed in a manner which reflected great credit on the performers. Not a single hitch occurred, whilst the scenery, which was entirely the work of two students, Messrs. T. Gwyer and C. G. Taylor, who devoted a deal of time and artistic ability in preparing the stage, &c., left little to be desired. Conspicuous over the stage were two sketches of the ship, one as she was when in commission, and one as she is in 1884. Mr. W. Onyon played a solo on the clarionet, and Mr. Sercombe sang a very good song ("Spinning"), which was vociferously encored. Mr. Larg also sang a solo with effect. The performance took place in the gymnasium, which was tastefully decorated with flags, &c. Refreshments were laid out in the messrooms and study. The accompanyists on the piano were Messrs. Wheeter and Parrott, whilst the general arrangements were carried out by the senior student, Mr. Morrish, and a committee. Altogether, the "at home" was a great success. Com. E. J. Wingfield appears to be very popular among the students. Admiral Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, Commander-in-Chief, Lady and the Misses Hornby, Flag-Lieut. G. V. Hegan, Admiral F. A. Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Colomb, Capt. Rowley, A.D.C., the captains and officers of the ships in harbour, the officers R.M.A. and R.M.L.I., and the officers of the dockyard, besides numerous residents of Portsmouth, were among the guests.

Mr. John Hayes, of 27 Leadenhall Street, has been awarded "a diploma of honour" for the application of the Fromentin Patent Automatic Boiler-feeder during the Exhibition to the boilers in the Electric Lighting Department

HISTORICAL ACCURACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Feb. 23 I see another letter from Mr. Clifford Walton, the historian. We accept with great delight all that tends to strengthen our hands, and he is strongly in favour of retaining any national dress, or, let us hope, any part of a national dress. I hope, therefore, that we have this gentleman's signature, and that all sores will be healed that may have been made by my perfervid pen. Campbell of Islay, John Campbell, ransacked every book some years ago, civil and military records, and I know the result of these researches. He drew the picture of the Earl of Murray, and coloured this drawing in water-colours years ago at Taymouth. This is the picture I alluded to when I wrote to the *Standard* as to the ostrich feathers being worn in Charles I.'s days in Highland full-dress. Lord Morley says the origin of the feather bonnet cannot be traced further back than the days of Sir R. Abercrombie. The answer to this is that the 74th wore this head-gear at the taking of Seringapatam. We desire that our Highland regiments be allowed to retain this head-dress in the same manner as other regiments are allowed to retain distinctive head-gear. We reckon they have as good a right to retain this as have the following regiments to retain their distinctive dress:—Guards, Life Guards, Hussars, Lancers, Scots Greys, and Fusilier regiments; all these regiments, when ordered on foreign service, adopt the service helmet, but their other head-gear is retained. We ask that our regiments be accorded a like favour.—I am, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

14 Beaufort Gardens, Brompton, Feb. 23.

PIPE-RIBBONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not content with an attack on the feather bonnet, I now hear that the Stuart ribbons on the pipes of the band of the Black Watch are to be done away with. Why tear down the Royal colour of the Royal Highland Regiment? Why order this badge to be discontinued? What is the policy of this? What does it signify and mean? It means that the War-Office officials are ignorant of history, for the regiment always had a right to this distinction, and are too careless to gather the opinion and gauge the feelings of the officers and men of Highland Regiments. Why should this be? The officials will need all the spirit, all the gallantry, and all the endurance they have at their command in these regiments; therefore, why cause needless annoyance? Depend upon it, Sir, because the English officials have torn the badges from English regiments, and produced chaos, it is not good policy to say, "Why should the Scotch regiments not also suffer?" This is adding folly to folly, and evil to evil.—I am, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

14 Beaufort Gardens, Brompton, Feb. 28.

P.S.—Tennyson has sung,—

> "The old order giveth way to new."
>
> Time-honoured rights lie in the dust,
> To please the Saxon crew,

let as add, with an excuse for the rhyme not being perfect, as we are out of tune, too.—A. C.

SERVICE "WHIGMELERIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I, a civilian and an artisan, be permitted to ask whether, at a time like the present, when the public should be encouraged to take serious interest in the reform of, or the re-establishment of the British Army upon a sound and reliable basis, a battle about a "bonnet" is not somewhat frivolous? No reasonable person would wish to withhold or take away from "national" or "county" regiments time-honoured distinctions in badge or dress. But Lord Archibald Campbell's letters on the Highland bonnet, I fear, will support the opinion that prevails in many quarters that the Scotch are over-fond of "whigmeleries," and that they lay claim to fashions and customs that did not originate with them. Lord Archibald suggests economy by asking us to go to Aden for our feathers. If argument on the propriety of allowing a Scotch mess to indulge in a haggis were to proceed on similar lines, I presume we ought to go to North America for the real article. As is well known, every part of the carcase of the reindeer serves the natives who people its habitat for food. The entire stomach, with its contents of lichens and other vegetables, is also eaten just as it is taken from the animal, sometimes raw, sometimes cooked,—the vegetable substances being much more easily digested by human beings after they have partially undergone that process by the gastric juice of a ruminating animal. Some Indians and Canadians leave the savoury mixture to ferment or season for a few days before they cook or eat it. Fermentation may improve a haggis, but discussion of the porcupine and thistle order will not promote *esprit de corps*.—I am, Sir, &c.,

ANOTHER CAMPBELL.

Instructions were received at Sheerness on Feb. 25 directing the Garnet, 6 guns, 1,124 tons, 1,110 horse-power, attached to the 4th Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, to be brought forward for foreign service with all possible despatch.

The Royal yacht Osborne, having completed her annual refit and embellishing at Portsmouth, went out of harbour on Feb. 25, for the trial of her machinery in the Solent. The run was perfectly satisfactory. The Osborne will convey the Queen to the Continent in April.

Com. Erskine, commanding the English squadron in Australasian waters, and Com. Moore, of the Dart, have addressed warm letters of thanks to the French Governor of New Caledonia, for kindness shown by the captain of the French ship Bruat to the gunner of the Dart, after he had been wounded at Ambryn, New Hebrides.

Several firms have been invited to tender for the electric-search and yardarm lights for the Raleigh, fitting at Keyham as a flagship. The iron corvette Bacchante, at Portsmouth, and the Conqueror, turret-ship, at Chatham, are also to be fitted with the electric light.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Paterson sailed for India on Sunday in H.M.S. Crocodile, to join, on exchange from the 3rd Hussars.

5th Dragoon Guards. Major Hemming left England on Sunday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Burdon-Phillipson sailed for India on Sunday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

1st Royal Dragoons. Mr. Healy will on Thursday ask the Secretary of State for War if it is the fact that no Catholic non-commissioned officers have been appointed to the 1st Royal Dragoons since the present commanding officer took charge of the regiment in 1881; if there is now only one Catholic non-commissioned officer in the regiment, and that he is passed over, time after time, while others are promoted; how many Catholics are there in the regiment; if it is the case that two privates were recently recommended for promotion by the captain of the troop, but that the one who was a Catholic was not appointed; whether both were recommended by the same troop officer, and were equally qualified; whether other Catholic troopers have several times been recommended for promotion, and have been passed over; and if he is aware that a strong feeling prevails amongst the Catholic soldiers of the regiment on the subject.

5th Lancers. Col. Browne has been granted of absence to March 14, pending his retirement.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. Foster, 2nd Batn., sailed for India on Sunday in H.M.S. Crocodile.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Aldershot on Thursday for Portsmouth, and embarked in H.M.S. Malabar for conveyance to Malta.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Lieut. Monk, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Malabar.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Brevet Major Auchinleck, Capt. Carr, Lieut. Collins, and 137 non-commissioned officers and men, 2nd Batn., will embark in H.M.S. Malabar next week for conveyance to Bombay. Capt. Duckett, 2nd Batn., arrived home from India on Sunday in H.M.S. Malabar.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The head-quarters and one half-battalion left England on Thursday *en route* to Gibraltar. The left half-battalion will leave England on Tuesday next.

34th Border Regiment. Capt. Wood and Lieut. Browne left England on Sunday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Todd-Thornton has been appointed to the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, for active service with the Cavalry Brigade of the Soudan Expedition, under Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Lamb is the winner of the Northern India Association's championship, with a total of 822 points.

44th Essex Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies left India on the 17th ult. for Aden.

47th North Lancashire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies arrived at Bombay on the 7th ult. from Gibraltar.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Moody, R.M.L.I., has been promoted (dated Feb. 11, 1884) to be lieut.-col. at the Portsmouth Division. Capt. A. B. Liardet obtains his majority (contingent on his passing the required examination), and Lieut. and Adjt. A. Haughton his company in succession.

Leave of absence has been granted for one month to Major W. H. Clements, Capt. and Brevet Major A. B. Crosbie, Capt. R. B. Kirchhoffer, and Capt. and Adjt. H. S. Thompson, R.M.L.I., with the understanding that they are to rejoin immediately, if required for home or other service.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Ozzard and Qrmr. J. Murphy, R.M.L.I., left Charing Cross last evening by the tidal train for Alexandria, *viâ* Brindisi.

Lieut. and Assist.-Instructor in Musketry S. P. Falls has been granted leave of absence to the 20th prox., in extension.

Lieut. W. J. Gaitskell, R.M.A., has been appointed (Jan. 26) to be an assistant-instructor of gunnery at Eastney, vice Lieut. Swinburne, promoted. The appointment is not to exceed three years, unless renewed.

Consequent on the retirement of Major W. H. V. Tom, R.M.L.I., Capt. and Brevet Major E. S. Innes has been promoted to the rank of major, and Lieut. G. Skipwith to the rank of captain (dated Jan. 26). Major Innes' promotion is contingent upon his qualifying for the rank of major.

The under-mentioned officers of the Royal Marine forces have passed the examination for promotion to the ranks specified against their names:—R.M.A.—Capt. and Brevet Major W. L. T. Cockraft; Capts. G. M. S. Douglas, E. R. M. Crooke, and L. R. Connolly to the rank of major; Lieuts. J. W. Grant (special certificate, distinguished in fortification), L. J. Pease, and W. T. Gaitskell to the rank of captain. R.M.L.I.—Capts. C. B. G. Dick and H. E. Robbins to the rank of major; Lieuts. J. W. Robyns, A. F. Gatliff, F. G. Cotter (special certificates, distinguished in tactics), E. C. S. Congdon, D. L. Barrett, and H. C. Fraser to the rank of captain.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. Mr. Biggar will on Thursday ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is true that Capt. Haldane, whilst lately serving in the North Staffordshire Regt., was under arrest on charges in connection with the falsification of accounts and the misappropriation of a considerable sum of money; whether a compromise was entered into by which Capt. Haldane was made to resign his commission, receiving a gratuity from the State, from which the amount fraudulently misappropriated was guaranteed to be paid; whether Capt. Haldane has recently retired, and has received from the State £1,200, out of which the sum misapplied by him has been deducted; and whether the Government were in possession of all the facts of the case previous to their sanctioning Capt. Haldane's retirement; or, if not, whether a searching inquiry will be instituted, with the view of ascertaining the responsible parties.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Major J. H. G. Holroyd, late of the regiment, who recently resigned his appointment in the Egyptian Gendarmerie, has been re-appointed by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, with the approval of Gen. Baker Pasha, Deputy-Inspector of Police at Alexandria.

76th West Riding Regiment. Capt. Seton is about to exchange into the 100th Regt. with Capt. Thomson.

95th Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters). Major Miller, who has exchanged from the 64th with Major Bowles, will leave for India on the 6th inst.

99th Wilts Regiment. Capt. Hatch left England on Sunday in H.M.S. Crocodile.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Capt. Thomson has arranged an exchange to the 76th Regt. with Capt. Seton.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Capt. Cooper has been selected for appointment as adjt. of the 4th Batn., in succession to Major Holmes.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major Gordon-Short left England on Sunday last in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Army Medical Department. The *British Medical Journal* is much gratified to learn that Dr. O'Leary has been gazetted to the honorary rank of deputy surg.-gen. This step on the part of the military authorities shows that they are completely satisfied that Dr. O'Leary has entirely cleared himself from the aspersions brought against him with regard to his conduct while serving with the Egyptian expedition.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The first annual meeting of the newly-inaugurated London Rifle Association took place on Wednesday evening in the North Court Jury Room of the Guildhall, under the presidency of Capt. Wadd, London Rifle Brigade. A Council was appointed of five members from each corps, with Lord Napier of Magdala as President.

A circular issued from the War Office states that the Quartermaster-General has been directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to inform officers commanding Volunteer corps that an opportunity will be afforded for a certain number of Rifle Volunteers to drill with the Regular troops at Aldershot for a period of eight days, from Saturday, Aug. 9, to Saturday, Aug. 16.

THE LATE ADMIRAL GLYN, C.B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Noticing in the "Obituary" of your impression last week that "the late Admiral [Glyn] was sent with Admiral Dundas, Prince Leiningen, and about 30 seamen to the Danube, and after many engagements with the enemy his conduct and that of the Prince were brought to the notice of the authorities, with the result of their being rewarded by the Sultan with the only gold medals which were given to officers of their rank," and this statement having also appeared in several other journals, might I suggest that Admiral Dundas, who commanded the British Fleet, would hardly have been sent with such a party on an expedition of that sort? I therefore enclose Lord Raglan's despatch on the occasion, which gives the correct names of the officers employed on that duty (with the omission of Lieut. Pratt, R.E.), and who also received the "Golden Order of Glory."—I am, &c., Fact.

Copy of Lord Raglan's Despatch.

"Before Sebastopol, Jan. 16, 1855.

"I have the honour to lay before your Grace the copy of a despatch from Lieut.-Col. Simmons, which he wrote at the desire of Omar Pasha, expressing his Highness's approbation of the services of Major Bent, R.E., and the detachment of sappers, which I lent him in the summer, his regret at the loss of Lieut. Bourke, R.E., and his high sense of the conduct and exertions of Lieut. Glyn, R.N., of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Leiningen, and the detachment of seamen of H.M.'s Fleet employed in the construction of the bridge across the Danube, the success of which he attributes in a great measure to their well-planned dispositions. Col. Simmons, your Grace will observe, has further been desired by Omar Pasha to say that it would be gratifying to him if her Majesty should be graciously pleased to reward these officers for the able services they have rendered to the Ottoman Army and the common cause. I think it right to mention that the Hon. Major Gage, R.H.A., conducted these detachments to Rustchuk from Varna. I appointed him to this duty, having previously sent him to examine the armament at the former place, and being satisfied that the employment of his services on the occasion would be advantageous.—(Signed) Raglan."

[In the original paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette* respecting the late gallant and lamented officer, there was no mention of Admiral Dundas, but the inaccuracy to which our correspondent refers appeared in the statement of the Admiral's services taken from a daily paper and not corrected.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You very truly remark, in your issue of the 16th inst., that in consequence of there being no age retirements from the Paymasters' List this year, the promotion of assistant-paymasters will be few. It has been advocated over and over again that the age for compulsory retirement should be 55, not 60, as at present, and 50 the voluntary age, thus putting the paymasters on the same footing as fleet surgeons and chief engineers. Surely this is but a small thing to ask of the Admiralty, and whilst ensuring more rapid promotion to the assistant-paymasters, it would be conferring a boon upon the paymasters which would, I am sure, be greatly appreciated. Unfortunately, we are no one's children, and have no representative at head-quarters, as is the case with the medical and engineering branches of the service, to put forward our claims.—I am, &c., Paymaster, R.N.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aranci Bay, Gulf of Terranova, February 25.

The Achilles, with her new captain, Capt. A. Buller, C.B., rejoined us at Cagliari, on Monday, the 11th; she brought from Gibraltar a number of midshipmen and naval cadets, and other supernumeraries for the Squadron. The same evening the Admiral made a signal that he had been instructed to remain there to await orders. On Wednesday evening, orders were given for the Minotaur, Achilles, Northumberland, and Neptune to get up steam and prepare for sea. There was considerable excitement and many conjectures as to our destination, till it became known that we were only going as far as Palermo, to fill up with coal. Orders had been received for the Squadron to complete, and the amount procurable at Cagliari was only sufficient for two ships. The Agincourt, Sultan, and Forward remained there and commenced coaling the next day. The flagship, and those accompanying her, left Cagliari at 8 p.m., and arrived at Palermo on Friday morning, the 15th. A collier, which had just arrived, had been secured by the Consul, on his hearing that the Squadron was coming. She went alongside the different ships in succession, so the coaling was got through more conveniently and expeditiously than would have been the case had lighters had to be loaded and towed off. We had beautiful weather during the few days of our stay; it was hotter than we have had it since we came into the Mediterranean. There was the general rush of everybody not actually on duty to the shore, which usually accompanies coaling, even at places less attractive. The Duke of Edinburgh paid an official visit to the civic authorities. Altogether, our unexpected visit to Palermo formed a very agreeable interlude in the programme of the cruise. We left on Sunday evening, and arrived here on Tuesday morning, the 19th; we had a fair wind the whole way, to which we made sail. The Minotaur was for some time under sail alone, the other ships steaming about 20 revolutions to keep station. The Northumberland parted company on Monday, and went on, intending to join Admiral Wilson; she did not meet the Agincourt, so came on here, and arrived the next afternoon, some hours after the others, the Agincourt, Sultan, and Forward having arrived, they having left Cagliari on Monday. The last three days have been devoted to the Squadron Regatta; on Thursday, the pulling races came off; on Friday, sailing races, the boats in separate classes, and using only service rigs; and Saturday, the All-comers' Sailing Race, without restrictions as to rig, for the Admiral's Cup. The Northumberland secured the lion's share of the prizes on Thursday; she got six firsts and one second. The Neptune was next, with four firsts and three seconds. There were 16 races altogether. There was considerable excitement about the All-comers' Race, especially on board the Minotaur and Neptune, as they both fancied their own barge would prove the winning boat. They did eventually finish first and second, the Duke's barge winning. There were a great variety of races, as, besides several for seamen, there were one each for Marines, stokers, bandsmen, excused and working idlers, and two for boys. Friday was not a very favourable day for the sailing races. It was beautifully fine and warm, but there was not enough wind. In the forenoon there was a light westerly breeze, but by the time the boats got to the starting-point it fell calm. The races were put off till the afternoon, and the boats pulled or were towed back to their ships. In the afternoon a breeze from the S.E. sprang up. The starting buoys were at once shifted, and the boats again assembled, but it was nearly 3 o'clock before they could be started, so, as the wind was still light, the course was made only once round the mark-boats instead of twice, as had been originally intended. There was a race for each class of boat, and besides the money prize for the boat's crew, a cup is to be given to the officer who sailed the winning boat in the cutter over 28 ft. class, by the Duke of Edinburgh; and to those in the launch, and cutter under 28 ft., by Lord Shannon, who is staying on board the Minotaur with the Duke. The Duke's prize was won by the Northumberland's cutter, and Lord Shannon's by the Minotaur's launch and Sultan's cutter. The race for the cup on Saturday, which at one time looked as if it would have to be given up, proved a very close and exciting one. A start was made in a very light breeze, and after all the boats had rounded the first mark-boat it fell almost a dead calm, and they all lay for nearly an hour with hardly steerage way, the small boats creeping ahead a little by vigorously rolling and jerking. It was almost determined to recall the boats and put the race off, when a breeze came in from seaward, which soon altered the appearance of things. Soon after reaching the boats it freshened to a good strong breeze, and as the boats had little or no ballast in, it was quite as much as some of them could do to carry whole sails. It was soon evident that, bar mishaps, the race lay between Capt. Fellowes in the Minotaur's launch, and Com. Sir Baldwin Walker in the Northumberland's. After a long beat up they rounded the last mark-boat within a few seconds of each other, and ran down between the lines almost abreast; they finished between the two flag-ships, Sir Baldwin Walker winning by a few yards. The final run in was watched with great interest from all the ships, and both boats were loudly applauded, as so close a finish is very rarely seen. There was one casualty,—the Northumberland's pinnace capsized, but fortunately no one was hurt. It has not yet been officially given out when we leave, or whether we are to visit Port Mahon, but we are to be at Gibraltar by March 10, the day laid down in the original programme.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

The Editor acknowledges the receipt of £1 from "R. B.," on behalf of the fund being raised for Captain Lawless, late 97th Regiment.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 151.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

AT the time of our going to press there was no positive information from Trinkitat respecting the progress of Graham's force, but the evening papers publish posters with capital letter announcements of "Severe Fighting since Seven a.m." and the like, which resolve themselves into windy rumours when examined by the penny reader. Graham has burned his boats and cut his wires in a metaphorical sense. He pays no regard to telegrams, and he sends none; but he is very busily engaged in his special business of fighting, for which in practical manner he has aptitudes. The gentle, gigantic creature whom Lord Wolseley not inaptly characterised,—though his lordship's fervid praise of the warrior's modesty was thought to be incongruous in its application to the bashfulness of a General of fifty and more, and of six foot three and more in his stockings,—as being blushful as a young girl, loses his charm when he is in the presence of an enemy, and becomes very unpleasant to them. For years after the Crimea, he had no chance. At Kassassin, he did not escape censure, and at Tel-el-Kebir he was credited with doing with his Brigade more than they really did; but Graham, without being a genius, is certainly a methodical, safe soldier, and it is scarcely possible to imagine that he has not given a good account of Osman Digna's foot and camel-men. The sun in these parts is tremendous at noon, and the water-supply must create anxiety. It was probably on account of water difficulties Lord Wolseley denied the force any Horse Artillery. Any one who has seen camels on soft or slippery ground, however, will wonder how they crossed the lagoon at Trinkitat. We hope, apart from all considerations of strategy, tactics, or policy, that the morning papers will contain the news that Graham has swept away Osman Digna's levies like flies into the Desert, and is on his return to the sea.

With feelings of astonishment and utter bewilderment, we have received the astounding information that General Graham, V.C., at the head of 4,000 British soldiers, has sent in a "white flag"—call it what you like, "white feather" it cannot be—that he may obtain leave from Osman Digna to put off the battle till to-morrow! We do not know of any parallel to such a proceeding under the circumstances, and in our present state of ignorance we cannot form the smallest surmise as to its motives or results. Mr. Gladstone was very angry with Araby because he used a white flag to cover his evacuation of Alexandria, but what will the world say if General Graham uses his white flag to hurry up reinforcements, or gain advantages he otherwise would not have had, by repairing defects or other means? Osman Digna probably never heard of a flag of truce in his life, and certainly never saw one, unless he was with Araby, which he most probably was not. Next to this curious and inexplicable proceeding, are the declarations in the new proclamation ascribed to Gordon, which are in need of such authoritative recognition that we prefer not treating them as genuine at present.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on Monday, the 17th inst., at St. James's Palace, at 2 p.m.

Major-General G. S. Young, now commanding the Belfast Brigade, will vacate that appointment at the close of the financial year, and relieve Major-General H. D'O. Torrens, C.B., in command of the Cork District.

On the anniversary of the Majuba catastrophe Lord Derby signed the new Convention with the delegates of "the South-African Republic," which we called the Transvaal. Some papers have been exercised by the style and title of the Republic, and appear to think it is a new and dangerous assumption, but the Government which that very bumptious and unlucky, but plucky official, Sir T. Shepstone, got Lord Carnarvon to overthrow by a *coup de main* of police at Pretoria was that of "the South-African Republic," and by that name was it known, and such was its official designation and the title on the public seal. The appointment of such a bitter, prejudiced, and violent enemy of the Boers as the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie to be British Consul seems us to be singularly unfortunate and injudicious.

We presume the Russian occupation of Merv will lead now to the immediate construction of the railway from Sibi to Quetta and our extreme outposts in the Pishin Valley. It is interesting to observe this railway was begun by the late Government, and after a good deal of money had been spent, the work was abandoned by the present Ministry. Such is the usual result of misplaced economy.

Major-General L. E. Knight has, we understand, received the offer of employment, and will succeed Major-General G. S. Young in the command of the Belfast District, on that officer being transferred to Cork.

Colonel Sir F. W. De Winton, K.C.M.G., R.A., has accepted an appointment from his Majesty the King of Portugal for two years' service up the Congo, the duties being somewhat similar with which General Gordon was to have been entrusted. We congratulate Colonel De Winton on his appointment, but the Congo will hardly be the bed of roses his last was,—as Military Secretary to Lord Lorne.

The condition of some of the young soldiers of a regiment now *en route* to the Mediterranean, on Thursday morning last, on the occasion of the inspection by the Duke of Cambridge, was painfully apparent. As the regiment was on parade long before the hour for opening the canteens, it is evident that drink must have been obtained by these lads in an illicit manner. It is true that men are more likely to drink on the eve of leaving their native land, perhaps for ever, than on any other occasion, and that irregularities are then winked at which would not be overlooked at other times; but it must also be remembered that our regiments are now composed of lads who cannot stand strong drink. A quantity of liquor which would only have the effect of steadying (or "stiffening") an old soldier on parade would have a very different effect on the average young soldier of the present day. On the same occasion the steadiness and soldierly bearing of the 31st East Surrey Regiment were specially noticed. Not a single man in the ranks of this regiment appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

A committee of medical officers at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, have recently gone into the whole question of infantry valise equipment. Two men of the Cameronians—one equipped in the old style, and the other in the new—attended at the Horse Guards on Tuesday afternoon last, for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Harrison, C.B., the president of the Committee, was present, also Deputy-Surgeon-General J. J. Thompson, A.M.D.

If Araby the Egyptian takes any pleasure in revenge, he must be gratified by the news from Egypt. It is not a year and a half since he was struck down at Tel-el-Kebir, and driven into exile. In the interval, the Dual Control against which he struggled has been destroyed; the army of European officials he sought to overthrow has been almost effaced; the Khedive has been deprived not only of his power and prestige, but of his largest provinces, by his protectors; the English army of peaceful occupation has been forced to undertake offensive operations against the Arabs, who never molested Araby; the value of Egyptian Stocks has fallen immensely since Araby was in power; the law of liquidation, which Araby respected, is assailed by those who appeared in Egypt to maintain its obligations; slavery, as a domestic institution in the Soudan, is recognised by the Christian Pasha who represents the Queen of England, and repudiates the control of the Mahometan Khedive, and the Christian journals of the City cry out, "Eugé!—Bravo!" Araby's soldiers are the object of British solicitude. Far more Europeans and anti-Egyptian Philistines than the number of Egyptians who fell at Tel-el-Kebir have been slain at El Teb and at the scene of Hicks Pasha's disaster. Finally, the public opinion of Europe, expressed by the Press of France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia, has only one voice of contempt and indignation when it speaks of the Government which declared war against Araby, bombarded Alexandria, sent Wolseley against Tel-el-Kebir, abandoned the Soudan, forced Chérif to resign, recalled Nubar, the Armenian Minister of Ismail, to power, and failed to save Sinkat and Tokar, refused to recognise the obligations which compel it to establish a protectorate of the ports of the Red Sea, and to employ a British Admiral to cover the operations of a British army hundreds of miles beyond Egypt Proper, and which is now obliged to march the newly organised Army of Egypt to defend the frontiers of Upper Egypt at Assouan against the hordes of the mad boatman of the White Nile, whom their own Legate Extraordinary has recognised as the reigning Prince of the Soudan! But perhaps Araby is not civilised enough to delight in revenge.

Mr. Carington, on going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, is to move, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is undesirable that the proposed change in the uniforms of the British Army, from scarlet to grey, should be carried into effect."

Some members of a service club are reviving the evil practice of pitting one branch of the service against another, and have lately been black-balling men, it is said, solely on account of the branches of the service to which they belong. The club in former times admitted the Militia, in order to strengthen its position, and it is more than ungracious to turn upon those whose support was sought in the hour of need.

Colonel M. J. Clarke has left England for Cape Town, *en route* to Basutoland, to take over the administration of that country. Colonel Clarke will only be away for a few months at first, having to meet Sir Hercules Robinson soon after his arrival, he being under the orders of the High Commissioner, to whom he will address his correspondence, and from whom he will take his instructions.

Mr. Tottenham will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War how long the practice has been in vogue in Home garrisons of mounting "mixed" guards, consisting of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of different corps, on the same guard, and how far it commands the approval of the military authorities; if he will also state what are the reasons which have led to the introduction of so novel a system; and whether it is owing to the inability of some battalions to furnish a sufficient number of effective soldiers fit for duty.

The Royal Commission on Colonial Defence having concluded its labours, it is natural anxiety should be felt as to the intention of Government. Sir Hicks-Beach endeavoured the other night to extract from the Secretary of State for War whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to make any proposals for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said the subject had been under consideration, and he hoped to be able to make a statement upon it on the Army Estimates. The Royal Commission have decided that our principal seaports and coaling stations at home and in the colonies should be placed in a better state of defence, and they recommend the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling.

Colonel Keate, R.A., has assumed the command of the Royal Artillery in North Britain, in succession to Major-General Ingilby, C.B., who has retired on a pension. The head-quarters of the Royal Artillery have been at length very properly moved from Leith Fort to Edinburgh.

We understand that the new Governor of Malta will probably be General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons. A better appointment could not be made. He is an accomplished Engineer, and he will be too busy at Malta to spike the Short Service guns which he has lately been dismounting so unmercifully.

At an inquest held at Canterbury, on Saturday, on Serjeant J. Furnish, manager of the canteen of the depôt of the Buffs, who expired through a large dose of chlorodyne, taken to overcome sleeplessness, it was explained that chlorodyne was largely used by soldiers in India, without any idea that it was dangerous.

Sir Herbert Maxwell intends to move, on the Army Estimates:—"That this House is of opinion that it is desirable to maintain distinctive uniforms for territorial regiments, and that it strongly deprecates the discontinuance of the feather bonnet, which has been worn by the Highland Regiments for upwards of a century in many victorious campaigns."

Sir George Campbell will, on Army Estimates, move:—"That experience shows that no system will provide adequately for the military requirements of the British Empire which does not provide for two distinct classes of soldiers, short-service men, to stay at home and form a reserve for defence, and long service men, to form a professional Army, to serve in India and distant foreign possessions."

Major-General Alexander will, on an early date, call attention to the circumstances under which a colonel on the Head-quarters Staff at home has been appointed to command a brigade in the expeditionary force under Major-General Sir Gerald Graham.

The Queen has approved of Major-General Willis, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, being appointed to the Northern District, vice Major-General W. G. Cameron, from April 1.

The Egyptian correspondents of the Paris newspapers state that the conviction of competent persons from Khartoum is that the Mahdi intends to invade Upper Egypt in October or November, when the rainy season will enable the desert to be traversed without fear of drought. They also speak of Egyptian sympathy with the Mahdi. A letter in the *Débats* says that his portraits are displayed in the streets of Cairo, and that the natives on passing them exclaim "God give thee victory!" The English need not think of barring the way to this invasion of 200,000 or 300,000 men by fortifying certain points, for the invaders will not take the regular track, but will descend by the desert, enlisting the Bedouins on their way.

General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is to have charge of the arrangements for the Easter Review at Portsmouth, and consequently his Serene Highness's term of command has been extended until May 1.

Colonel Flood, late Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Gibraltar, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, during the absence of Colonel Sir Redvers Buller in Egypt.

The Secretary of State for War has conferred a good-service pension of £50 per annum on Lieutenant-Colonel John Dennis Swinburne, the Senior Chief Paymaster in the Army Pay Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Swinburne completes 41 years' service on the 25th of this month. Originally gazetted in March, 1843, to the 83rd Regiment, he served with it through the Indian Mutiny, 1858, and obtained the medal. In March, 1849, he was appointed a Paymaster, and served in that capacity for many years with the 92nd Regiment, and with the same corps through the Afghan War of 1879 (medal), and three years ago (April, 1881) was appointed Chief Paymaster, in financial charge of the Home District.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 22, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Winkworth Allnutt has been placed on the Retired List, on account of physical unfitness for further service (February 11).

ADMIRALTY, February 25, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captain and Brevet Major Gerald Altham Heseltine to be Major, vice Hore, promoted (January 9); Captain and Brevet Major Edward Selby Innes to be Major, vice Tom, retired (January 26); Lieutenant Grey Skipwith to be Captain, vice Innes (January 26).

ADMIRALTY, February 27, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Cecil Holland Whish has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander (February 23).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald Moody to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Allnutt, retired (February 11).

ADMIRALTY, February 28, 1884.

In pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the uniform of Honorary Paymasters and Honorary Assistant-Paymasters in the Royal Naval Reserve is to be similar to that of Paymasters of less than eight years' seniority, and Assistant-Paymasters of less than eight years' seniority, in the Royal Navy, respectively, with the following exceptions, viz.:—(1.) The provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of March 1, 1864, as regards the uniform of Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve generally, to apply to these officers. (2.) Honorary Paymasters are to wear between the gold braid waved lines round the sleeves of the coat a stripe of quarter-inch white velvet. (3.) Honorary Assistant-Paymasters are to wear, immediately below the one waved line of gold braid round the sleeve of the coat, a stripe of quarter-inch white velvet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer George Fullerton Bell has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (February 27).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Edmund St. J. Garforth, to the Euphrates, for temporary service, vice Cardale.

Lieutenants—Thomas G. Fraser, and W. B. May, to the Flirt; W. O. Thurburn, to the Flirt, for navigating duties; Frank C. Younghusband, to the Excellent, additional, for service, in command of the Handy; Thomas P. Fisher, to the Excellent, additional; Reginald W. S. Rogers, to the Polyphemus, vice White.

Midshipman — Philip W. Dumas, to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Staff Surgeons—W. H. Putsey, to the Boscawen, vice Clarke (the appointment of Trevan having been cancelled); Donald MacIver, M.D., to the Euphrates, complement incomplete.

Chief Engineer—David Grant, to the Indus, additional, for the Bellerophon, vice Bell.

Surgeons—C. E. Geoghegan, to the Flirt; D. T. Hoskyn, to the Shannon, vice C. E. Geoghegan; J. A. M'Adam, to the Duncan, vice Armstrong; John Acheson, M.D., to the Duke of Wellington.

Paymaster—William Rhodes, to the Belleisle, vice Roberts.

Assistant-Paymasters—Joseph Green, to the Tyne, vice Read; William B. Penny, to the Hector, vice Green; Arthur K. Tuson, to the Euphrates, complement incomplete; Frederick H. Dyer, to the Indus, vice Tuson.

Engineers—W. A. Betts, to the Orwell, vice Brown; John Baillie, to the Pembroke, vice Betts; R. G. Callaway, to the Flirt.

Assistant-Engineer—G. W. Hudson, to the Defence, vice Callaway.

Clerk—Wingfield W. Alton, to the Euphrates, complement incomplete.

Gunners—John Endicott, to the Flirt; William H. Metters, to the Impregnable, vice Herring; Charles Herring, to the Liffey, vice Richards.

Boatswain—William Hazelgrove, to the Revenge, vice Callaghan.

Carpenter—Charles Hatchard, to the Belleisle, vice Tozer.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—William Scantlebury, Castletownend, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Port Kennigoe, vice Molyer, promoted.

Commissioned Boatmen—Walter Warren, Jury's Gap, to be chief boatman, Fishersgate, vice Martin, promoted; Henry Cooper, Craster, to be chief boatman, Alnmouth, vice Mory, promoted; George Young, Bullsmouth, to be chief boatman, Lawrence Cove Division, vice Jeffries, promoted; John Carter, Wyke, to be chief boatman, Cawsand, vice Dean, pensioned; John Holman, Bar of Lough, to be chief boatman, Strangford.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Michael Keelan, at Dunany Point and Annagassan Detachment, vice P. Keelan.

Albacore, Lieut.-Com. Smythies, hauled into the stream on Feb. 26, and made trial of her machinery and guns outside the Breakwater on Wednesday.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, C.B., while on passage to Alexandria, had to put into Famagusta Harbour, Cyprus, with disabled steering gear, and to telegraph to Alexandria for coal. Why is not Cyprus made a coaling station? The Inflexible, Superb, Iris, and Falcon were at Malta completing for sea on Feb. 18. The Woodlark will probably be paid off on March 3 and recommissioned on the following day. The Cockatrice will be ready for sea on March 5. The Condor was ready for sea on Feb. 23, and proceeded to Alexandria (mails accordingly).

Arab, Com. R. W. Stopford, has been ordered to proceed from Rangoon to Aden, calling at Trincomalee.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, has been placed under orders to proceed to the Channel Islands, for the purpose of bringing to Portsmouth a draft, consisting of four officers and 216 men of the Middlesex Regt. It will be despatched to India on March 8, in the hired transport Nuddea.

Audacious, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, was at Hong Kong up to Jan. 22. The Sapphire was at Nagasaki on Jan. 16, and remains as senior officer's ship of the division. The Kestrel was at Tientsin on Dec. 31. The Cockchafer was at Chefoo on Jan. 3, and remains. The Albatross was at Hankow on Jan. 5, and remains. The Espoir was at Chinkiang on Jan. 7, and on arrival of the Curaçoa at Chinkiang will be stationed at one of the Treaty ports. The Curaçoa left Shanghai on Jan. 19 for Chinkiang. The Champion was at Shanghai on Jan. 16, and remains as senior officer's ship of the division. The Midge was at Tamsui (Formosa) on Jan. 15, and ordered to proceed to Ningpo, calling at Wenchow. The Foxhound was at Foochow on Jan. 16, and remains. The Cleopatra was at Amoy on Jan. 18, and remains. The Esk was at Swatow on Jan. 20, and ordered to return to Hong Kong by Feb. 3. The Swift and Linnet were at Hong Kong on Jan. 22, and remain for general service. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on Jan. 22, refitting, and her crew were in the Tweed. The Fly was at Canton on Jan. 22, and remains. The Daring left Hong Kong on Jan. 16 for Hoi How and Pakhoi, to be stationed in the vicinity. The Merlin was at Singapore on Dec. 31, and was to leave the same day for Hong Kong. The Zephyr was at Singapore on Jan. 13, and remains for general service in the Straits of Malacca Division. The Pegasus was at Acheen Bay on Dec. 20, and will eventually return to Singapore. The Flying Fish was at Hong Kong on Jan. 22, and leaves in February for Haitan. The Magpie left Singapore on Dec. 13, to survey near Penang.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., left St. Helena on Jan. 22, and arrived at Ascension on Jan. 27; left that island on Jan. 31, and arrived off the mouth of the Gambia on Feb. 8. The Alecto was at Sierra Leone on Jan. 31. The Goshawk arrived at Sierra Leone on Jan. 31.

Comus, Capt. W. J. East, will be paid off on March 7. The Comus, during her commission, has gone over 80,000 miles of ground; has performed a great deal of special service, and some of a very responsible nature.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, left Portsmouth on Sunday. She took out a new crew for the Woodlark at Malta. On her arrival at that port she will embark the 2nd Batn. of the Royal Munster Fusiliers for Bombay.

Euphrates, Capt. E. St. J. Garforth, has been found not to have been injured by grounding off Tarifa. She will, therefore, fulfil her appointments on the trooping roster, and the Malabar will be retained in reserve.

Express, Lieut.-Com. V. Knox, which, commissioned at Devonport for the Mediterranean, was taken into the Channel for a preliminary trial of her machinery, on Feb. 26. Under a recent order, the guns on board had to be fired, the Admiralty having directed in October last "that all ships in the first subdivision of the first division of the Steam Reserve that are supplied with new-pattern breech-loading guns for the first time, are to have their fittings tested by the firing of two rounds from each position." Just before the ship got out of the Sound, a leading stoker named Pyne sustained an injury to the forefinger of his right hand, and was sent ashore to the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse. The ship was steered to the west of the Eddystone, and underwent an hour's full-power trial of her machinery. The steam in the boilers was 58 lb.; the vacuum in the condensers, 24¼ in.; the revolutions per minute, 127½; the mean pressure in the high cylinder, 30·3, low, 9·9; indicated horse-power, high, 215·5, low, 208·5. Total, 425. Speed, 10 knots an hour. The engines were also tried at full speed ahead and full speed astern. The gunnery trials commenced when the full-power steaming was over. The Express is armed with two 5-in. breech-loading guns amidships, a 4-in. gun of the same style in the bow and in the stern. All the guns can be worked on either side of the ship, and they are on Vavasseur mountings. The 4-in. guns, which are supposed to throw a shot five miles, have a charge of 12 lb. of powder and 25-lb. shot. The 5-in. guns, throwing a projectile six miles, are loaded with 16 lb. of powder and 50-lb. shot. The guns were fired from each side at various depressions, and in the case of the 5-in. the fittings answered admirably. In firing the third round forward, it was discovered that the racers were weak, and it was decided that no more than three rounds should be discharged from the 4-in. guns. A further trial of these guns will, therefore, have to be made when the racers, fore and aft, have been strengthened.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Feb. 25, and will leave on Feb. 28 for Gibraltar and Malta.

Invincible, Capt. Molyneux, C.B., was at Alexandria on Feb. 8, when a corporal of Marines, named Wingfield, committed suicide. Wingfield was one of a number of men who had been on leave during the day, and who returned to the ship about 11 o'clock at night. He was afterwards seen to be roaming about the ship, instead of going to his hammock, and shortly after midnight a sentry, hearing the discharge of a rifle, ran in the direction of the sound, and came across Wingfield, who had just shot himself. He died in about 20 minutes, and on the following morning Capt. Molyneux made inquiries as to how the man became possessed of the cartridge with which he had committed the act. It was then ascertained that the corporal had gone to the sentry at the captain's cabin and obtained from him two blank cartridges, which he represented were required for the forward sentry to fire at daylight. He went below, loaded his rifle with one of the cartridges, and, placing the muzzle in his mouth, discharged it with his foot by means of a piece of string which he had attached to the trigger. The inside of his mouth and some of his teeth were blown completely away by the explosion. At the inquest, a verdict of temporary insanity was returned, and in the evening the deceased was buried with Naval honours in the cemetery at Rosetta.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday, from Bombay, with 71 officers, 677 men, 35 women, and 51 children, and 500 naval supernumeraries. One death occurred on the voyage.

Miranda, Com. Acland, has been cruising among the South Sea Islands. A correspondent on board, writing from Sydney, New South Wales, on Jan. 8, speaks in high terms of the comfort and happiness prevailing amongst the ship's company. The new crew joined on Sept. 22. The Miranda left Sydney the same week, and was engaged for three months cruising amongst the New Hebrides. The cruise was a most pleasant one, the captain and officers doing all in their power to promote the comfort of the crew. The station is a notorious one for desertions, but with the exception of three second-class men who deserted immediately on the arrival out of the transport, no desertions had taken place, and officers and crew alike are looking forward with confidence to a happy commission. The vessel was to leave for Hobart Town at the end of the week.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Demerara up to Feb. 5. The Commander-in-Chief will leave the West Indies for Bermuda about March 10, visiting certain United States ports *en route*. The Flamingo was at Demerara on Feb. 5, and would remain on Jamaica Division after the flagship leaves the West Indies. The Foam is on Jamaica Division, and will leave about March 10 for Bermuda, to await the arrival of the Bullfrog.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, arrived at Simon's Bay on Jan. 25, and would remain until the return of the Commander-in-Chief in April. The Stork was at Simon's Bay on Jan. 30, and was to have left for St. Helena and St. Paul de Loanda on Feb. 20.

Rambler, Com. the Hon. Algernon C. Littleton, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Feb. 25 from the South-East Coast of America, last from St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes. She left again next day for Sheerness—where she was commissioned on Sept. 15, 1880—to pay off.

Superb, Capt. Henry F. Cleveland, is still in the dockyard hands at Malta, and will not be ready for sea before April at the earliest, another proof of the penny-wise, pound-foolish policy of the Admiralty in recommissioning ships abroad, as practically for nearly six months this modern ironclad will have been useless. Two hundred and fifty of the crew have been sent to form part of the garrison at Alexandria, while the troops are absent in the Soudan.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was up to Jan. 17 at Arica, and would proceed with the Satellite, Mutine, and Kingfisher to Iquique, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo. The Constance was at Arica on Jan. 17, and would part company from the Squadron at sea about Jan. 26, and proceed to Honolulu and Esquimault. The Sappho was at Arica on Jan. 17, and would part company from the squadron at sea about Jan. 26, and return to Callao. The Heroine was on Vancouver Division on Jan. 17 as senior officer's ship, and will meet the Constance at Honolulu the first week in March, and proceed thence to Callao. The Sylvia was at Sandy Point on Dec. 10, 1883, on surveying service.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, was at Devonport on Feb, 25, when a court-martial assembled on board the Royal Adelaide, flagship at Devonport, for the trial of Edmund Brider, A.B., of the Valorous, on charges of improperly leaving his ship, while at Chatham, on Feb. 10; for using threatening and insulting language on two occasions, to John Macdonald, master-at-arms, his superior officer, and attempting to strike him; and for attempting to strike Ship's Corporal Peter Meyher. The evidence of the witnesses having been taken, the prisoner pleaded drunkenness as an excuse for his conduct. The court sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and after that to be dismissed the service.

The Briton was at Bombay on Feb. 13, ordered to join flag at Suakim. The Ranger, Sphinx, Decoy, Coquette, and Carysfort were in the Red Sea. The Tourmaline was at Madagascar. The Dryad left Zanzibar for Aden, and was at Suakim on Feb. 25. The Osprey was at Zanzibar. The Arab was on passage from Rangoon to Trincomalee. The Dragon was to leave Bombay on Feb. 14 for the Persian Gulf. The Philomel was in the Persian Gulf. The Serapis left Aden on Feb. 24.

William Matthews, sick-berth attendant, Flirt; Alexander Ross and Robert Quin, 2nd captains of foretop, Cambridge; James W. Whincop and John W. G. Merchant, boatmen, Coastguard; Charles Camplen, leading stoker, Asia; Henry Perryman, ship's corporal, Excellent; Alfred Evans, captain of hold, Pembroke; Andrew T. Watt, boatman, Coastguard; William Hazell, chief boatman, Coastguard; Thomas Knight, serjeant, Audacious; William Korcher, chief boatswain, Superb; Henry Chard, quartermaster, Terror; John Lewington, A.B. rigger, Osborne; and James Andrews, sick-birth steward, Hermione, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct

H.I.M.S. Olga reached Plymouth on Thursday last. On Saturday morning, his Imperial Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany (the Princess Royal of Great Britain), accompanied by Baron Von Seckendorff, captain of the Olga, and two other officers, landed at Devonport Dockyard, and proceeded to Windsor, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen. Prince Henry accompanied the Prince of Wales, to the House of Lords, on Tuesday, when Lord Granville, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other noblemen were presented to his Royal Highness. He rejoined his ship on Thursday.

Special distilling condenser and gear are to be fitted in the deckhouse of the Seahorse, Staff Capt. H. Hosken, which is required for special service in the Red Sea.

The Active will be out of the dockyard at Portsmouth by March 31, and she will be commissioned for service abroad early in the financial year.

A new ironclad—an improvement on the Conqueror—will be commenced at Portsmouth Dockyard next year.

The Cyclops has been inclined at Portsmouth, to ascertain her centre of gravity.

The Committee sitting at Portsmouth on the subject of torpedo defences are divided in opinion as to whether the Torpedo School should be retained afloat, or removed ashore.

The Channel Squadron is to be divided into two groups of three ships each, one group to proceed on the cruise, and the other one to remain in the Mediterranean to await events, so as to be near at hand, if circumstances should demand its presence.

OUR SQUARES AT WATERLOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been frequently asked what regiment I meant as forming a square one side of which was literally blown away, the cries of its officers being distinctly heard by Frenchmen and some wounded Prussians of Bulow's corps, which came into action at 4.30 p.m., and were evidently "File up! file up!" preserving its splendid formation to the last, till the charge of the 3rd Regiment of Life Guards and King's Dragoon Guards under Lord Edward Somerset. The regiment was the 2nd batn. old 95th and the Rifle Brigade, and its behaviour forms a magnificent contrast to the wretched attempts at squares in Egypt. The only true versions of battles can be gained by reading the reports, our own and Continental, and for which the acquaintance with modern languages is an absolute necessity. The battle of Waterloo, or rather Mont St. Jean, and the three final days' fighting round Metz, are most imperfectly understood by many officers.—I am, &c.,

H. B. FRANKLYN, LL.D.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Salvage, by Hawley Smart (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—The Directory of Directors, 1884 (Thomas Skinner).—The Russian Annexation of Merv, by Charles Marvin (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Service Advertiser, February (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Book of the Horse, Part I.; Cassell's Technical Educator, Part I. (Cassell and Co., Limited)—Magazines for March:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co.); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.).

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RAMA.—We believe not.

D. A. E.—No room at present.

"AN OLD SOLDIER."—We can do no more for the department at present. Our space does not allow us to publish your letter.

PENSIONER.—You had better obey orders, and make representations through the Commanding Officer of the district afterwards.

YEOMAN.—The expense would be too great, we fear. "Pity 'tis, 'tis true."

ERRATA.—In the article on "The Power and Position of Russia in Asia," on p. 127, the name of the post "Askabad" was incorrectly printed as "Astrabad." Again, the name of the river "Hari-rud" was incorrectly rendered "Hari road."

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances.

The Mutual Life Assurance Society has issued its fiftieth annual report. From this it appears that during the year 283 proposals for assurances amounting to £196,445, on which the premiums would have been £6,397 18s. 11d., were submitted to the board. Fifty-five of these, for the sums of £39,695, were either deferred or not completed; and 15 for £6,200 were declined, The number of policies issued was 213, assuring £150,550, on which the premiums paid amounted to £4,789 4s. 4d., including £989 14s. single premiums. This company is the only one which offers special advantages to officers of the Army and Navy.

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EXTRACT FROM THE *TIMES* REVIEW, February 27.—"Of Mr. Stanley, Mr. Johnston, who saw much of him, speaks with the enthusiasm of youth in the presence of its hero, but this enthusiasm is quite sufficiently justified by the wonderful work which Mr. Stanley has actually accomplished. What that work is has never been so fully and satisfactorily shown as in the pages of Mr. Johnston's narrative. ......Mr. Johnston is not only a keen and eager observer, he is an artist, botanist, zoologist, and evidently also a bit of a geologist.......His faculty of accurate, intelligible, and graphic description is remarkable in a man so young.......Few recent books of travel are so full of information."

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Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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DEATH.

SIM.—On February 24, Arthur Coysgarne Sim, Midshipman, R.N., H.M.S. Carysfort, aged 18 years, eldest son of Colonel E. C. Sim, R.E.

Advertisements.

EDMOND ALLEN LUCAS, Surgeon, R.N., Deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees,"

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of EDMOND ALLEN LUCAS, late of H.M.S. Forester, who died on the 20th day of July, 1883, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 19th day of February, 1884, by William Harper Dadge (one of the Executors named therein), are hereby required to send in writing particulars of such claims or demands to Messrs. Hallett and Co., 7 St. Martin's Place, London, W.C., on or before the 31st day of March next, after which time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice; and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not then have notice.—Dated this 26th day of February, 1884.

W. H. DADGE,
Executor.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The Lecture by R. MAIN, Esq., Admiralty, on "The Cost of the Navy," notified for Friday, March 7, is unavoidably postponed.

By Order,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—The THIRD ANNUAL SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, March 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1884.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—Under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., M.F.H.; his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., M.F.H.; his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C.; his Grace the Duke of Montrose, K.T.; his Grace the Duke of Athole; his Grace the Duke of Portland; his Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.; his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; his Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., and many other distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen.

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At the last Sandhurst Examination, held in December, 1883, FIFTEEN Candidates passed from

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viz.: Twelve into Sandhurst, one into the Marine Infantry as Marine Cadet, and two made their marks as Militia officers. In July, 1883, THIRTEEN were successful.

At the Sandhurst Preliminary Examinations, held in 1883, TWENTY-THREE out of TWENTY-FIVE sent up from the Manor House were successful.

The following is a complete biennial list of the Names of Mr. Wolffram's Pupils who passed into Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Sandhurst Preliminary in the years 1882 and 1883.

N.B.—This list does not include the names of those who passed the Militia Literary and Militia Competitive Examinations. A separate list of the latter appears below.

1883.	Name.	Cadetship.	Marks.
Dec.	Newbury, B. A.	Sandhurst	5884
Dec.	Prowse, G. W. T.	Sandhurst	5332
Dec.	Hickie, W. B.	Sandhurst	5006
Dec.	Chichester, A. G. V.	Sandhurst	4999
Dec.	Williams, A. H.	Sandhurst	4836
Dec.	Greenfield, H.	Sandhurst	4658
Dec.	Cotton, C. L.	Sandhurst	4645
Dec.	Forbes, Hon. W. R.	Sandhurst	4433
Dec.	Anley, H. A.	Sandhurst	4382
Dec.	Wallace, W. B.	Sandhurst	4352
Dec.	Oswald, J. H.	Queen's India	2094
Dec.	Richardson, H. L.	Queen's India	1896
Dec.	Connolly, A. M.	Queen's Marine	1858
July	Walker, H. S.	Sandhurst	5682
July	Walsh, H. H. A.	Sandhurst	5507
July	McConaghey, A.	Sandhurst	5389
July	Pratt, E. St. G.	Sandhurst	5364
July	Reid, J. W.	Woolwich	5082
July	Barrow, G. de S.	Sandhurst	4935
July	Lamb, G.	Woolwich	4861
July	Clowes, H.	Sandhurst	4858
July	Audain, G. M.	Sandhurst	4721
July	Price-Davies, S. D.	Woolwich	4701
July	Cross, A. G.	Sandhurst	4573
July	Chichester, A. A.	Queen's India	4118
1882.			
Dec.	Hardy, W. K.	Woolwich	7350
Dec.	Swinburne, A.	Sandhurst	6480
Dec.	Dickinson, T. M.	Woolwich	6160
Dec.	Watson, E. Y.	Sandhurst	5983
Dec.	Harrison, G. H.	Woolwich	5868
Dec.	Thruston, A. B.	Sandhurst	5621
Dec.	Galbraith, G. H. L.	Sandhurst	5354
Dec.	Brooks, L. A.	Sandhurst	5281
Dec.	Hovell, H. de B.	Sandhurst	5235
Dec.	Lillingston - Johnson	Sandhurst	4970
Dec.	Warland, W. N. M.	Marine Inf.	4655
Dec.	Burne, Knightly, O.	Queen's India	1905
July	Speranza, W. S. J.	Woolwich	6834
July	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	Woolwich	6122
July	Nelson, T. M.	Sandhurst	6076
July	Norie, P. W. M.	Sandhurst	5404
July	Crichton, H. M.	Sandhurst	5401
July	Hawkes, L. H.	Sandhurst	5239
July	Knight, W. C.	Sandhurst	5232
July	Langdale, P.	Sandhurst	5133
July	Willmott, W. A.	Sandhurst	5048
July	Benett, H. V.	Sandhurst	5003
July	Bellamy, P. J.	Sandhurst	4952
July	Milne, A. H. R.	Sandhurst	4945
July	Fitzgerald, J. W.	Sandhurst	4920
July	Sutherland, J. C.	Sandhurst	4818
July	O'Leary, C. E.	Woolwich	4505

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THIRTY-FIVE Candidates out of FORTY-ONE sent up passed the above from the Manor House during the Years 1882 and 1883:—

1883.—Messrs. Bliss, Connolly, Price-Davies, Richardson, Shute, Carey, Chichester, Crane, Dun, Eastwood, Gibbon, Nicholl, Stewart, Arnold, Bell, Gadsden, Kennedy, Marshall, Moore, Scott, Simonds, Upton-Dormer, Wogan-Browne.

1882.—Messrs. Macnaghten, Galbraith, Maitland, Hovell, Curteis, Martyn, Bedingfeld, Brooks, Boisragon, Clowes, Prowse, Drummond.

The Manor House, Lee, S.E.

THE MANOR HOUSE,

LEE, S.E.

The MILITARY COMPETITIVE CLASS for MILITIA OFFICERS is under the direction of Colonel JOHN L. NEEDHAM, R.M.A., P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification and Instructor in Tactics and Military Topography at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. At the last Military Competitive Examination for Militia Officers, held in September, 1883, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT sent up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

Alphabetical List of the THIRTY-THREE Militia Officers who passed from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment direct into the Line during the previous four years, out of FORTY-FIVE sent up for Examination:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
" Sir H. Bellew, Bt.
" A. G. Cartwright.
" G. R. Cavaye.
" P. K. Coke.
" R. P. Colomb.
" R. G. Couper.
" L. Croasdaile.
" H. L. Custance.
" T. O. de Crespigny
" D. J. Dickson.
" F. W. Eagar.
" H. J. Elphinstone.
" W. Flood.
" M. A. Foster.
" W. J. Gould.
" S. C. Gough.
Lieut. H. Graham.
" H. P. Holland.
" A. E. Jenkins.
" P. Lees.
" E. E. Manson.
" G. Marsh.
" A. P. Murray.
" H. P. O'Neil.
" T. D. Pilcher.
" G. W. Savile.
" H. K. Stewart.
" H. Swann.
" T. O. Travers.
" F. O. Vane.
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MILITIA COMPETITIVE. Thirty-five Commissions obtained by Pupils. Places—FIRST, 4th (twice), 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th (twice), 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 40th, 42nd, 46th, 49th, 60th, 63rd, 64th, 66th, 72nd, 76th, 88th, 95th, and three other Cavalry commissions.

MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

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Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead ... ... (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks ...	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness...	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra... ...	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette... ...	Capt. Harry W. Brent ...	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. W. Stopford ...	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport ...	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat... ...	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood...	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb ... (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance ...	2	132	S. troopship ...	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair...	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious... ...	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson ... (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel ...	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector...	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport ...	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. Loftus S. Jones ...	July 2, 1878—Chatham ...	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. F. S. Mann ...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church ... ... (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship ...	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship ...	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith...	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth [Ireland
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Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. A. J. Kennedy ...	March 29, 1881—Devonport..	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon ...	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge ...	29	180	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. G. Bosanquet... ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
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Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
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Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde...	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice ...	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine ...	May 10, 1881—Sheerness ...	Danube
Cockchafer ...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Comus	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. J. W. East	Oct. 23, 1879—Sheerness ...	Paying off
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel ...	Com. E. F. Jeffreys ...	Re. Dec. 27, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty ...	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop ...	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther ...	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol ...	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching ...	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore... ...	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade ...	Re. Spt. 21, 1882—Portsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport ...	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness ..	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda ...	N. America and W. I.
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. N. Rolfe	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport ...	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship...	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship...	Capt. J. A. Poland ... ... (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness..	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington..	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle...	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Enchantress ...	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine ...	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge ...	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Euphrates ...	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth...	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey..	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Fire Queen ...	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne..	Tender to D. of Wellington..	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat... ...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. N. Custance ...	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Craigie...	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone ...	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel ...	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish ...	4	111	S. sloop	Lieut.-Com. R. F. Hoskyn.	April 15, 1880—Sheerness ...	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham ...	N. America and W. I.
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson...	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth ...	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness ...	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae...	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China [of Africa
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship ...	Com. Walter B. Bridges...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A Montagu.	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness ...	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport ...	Gibraltar [of Africa
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Davies...	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner...	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship ...	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship..	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth ...	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy ... (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne ...	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport ...	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship ...	Com. F. J. Pitt... ... ... (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta ...	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth ...	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins...	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship ...	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot ...	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable ...	22	193	Training-ship ...	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus...	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly ... ... (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport ...	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour ...	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth ...	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship..	Cpt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta...	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. U. C. Singleton ...	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kingfisher... ...	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton ...	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig... ...	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham ...	China
Lion...	24	186	Training-ship ...	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie ...	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden ...	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy ...	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship ...	Capt. R. H. Harris ...	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent ...	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds...	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. E. Hotham	Jan., 1884—Hong Kong ...	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. John Fellowes ... (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland ...	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship ...	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford ...	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Pacific [service)
Myrmidon... ...	...	111	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Alfred Carpenter ...	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness ...	Red Sea (surveying
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship ...	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield...	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham ...	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell ...	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton ...	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua...	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland.	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson...	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness...	[of Good Hope W. C. of Africa and C.
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham ...	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Capt. H. Rose	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth...	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding ...	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford ...	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pembroke... ...	1	57	S. block-ship ...	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr ... (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. George Robinson ...	May 1, 1878—Chatham ...	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay ...	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig ...	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Polyphemus ...	10	132	S. torpedo-ram ...	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham ...	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Hon. A. C. Littleton	Sept. 14, 1880—Sheerness ...	Paying off
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall ...	March 8, 1881—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness ...	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan... ...	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship...	Capt. P. R. Sharpe ... ... (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. P. H. W. Mayow ...	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter ... (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent ...	22	172	Training-ship ...	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald ...	April 24, 1883—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage..	Tender to Boscawen... ...	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug... ...	Staff Capt. H. Hosken ...	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth...	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris...	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. A. L. Douglas ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated..	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G..	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883...	Greenock [survey
Sparrowhawk ...	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White...	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I.,
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin ...	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt...	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth [Hope
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders..	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness ...	W.C. of Africa & C. of G.
Stork...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham ...	W. C. of Africa and C. [of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship..	Capt. Sir W. Hunt Grubbe, K.C.B.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth..	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship..	Capt. H. F. Cleveland ...	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Swift...	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham ...	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated..	Capt. H. C. Aitchison ... (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport..	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx ...	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	Australia [survey
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel...	Lt. and Com. H. H. Dyke	March 16, 1882—Sheerness ..	S. E. C. of America,
Temeraire... ...	8	531	S. armoured ship..	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B.	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond ...	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua ..	N. America and W.I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery ..	Capt. Thos. Barnardiston..	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda ..	Bermuda
Tourmaline ...	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness .	East Indies
Trincomalee ...	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy ...	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel ...	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard...	May 2, 1882—Sheerness ...	Survg., Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship ...	Com. B. E. Cochrane ...	June 18, 1878—Chatham ...	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee ...	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent...	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica .	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles ...	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon ..	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare ...	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship...	Capt. A. H. Markham ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel ...	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel..	2	141	S. receiving ship..	Comdre. G. D. Morant ...	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht ...	Capt. F. T. Thomson ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington... ...	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide...	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls.	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport ...	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. Kingscote	March 16, 1880—Devonport..	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship ...	Staff Com. A. W. Miller ...	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope...	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness ...	China

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO MARCH 1.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges...	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C... ...	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Gosport, near Portsmouth
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, *p.s.c*... ...	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton ...	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

CORRECTED UP TO MARCH 1.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.	Bn.	Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Col. W. L. Browne	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Wood	Soudan—Canterbury	1873	Bengal	...
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Meerut—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Lt.-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Mhow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...		...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Chelsea	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Fyzabad—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lt.-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Kamptee—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Kuldunnah—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Halifax, N.S.—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Cherat—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai — Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale — Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Aldershot—Kingston	1882	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1883
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Col. F. J. Castle [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Roorkee—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Ft. St. George—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. Straton	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Natal—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Leach	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Bareilly—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Burmah—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Warley — Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	Soudan—Pontefract	1871	Bengal	...
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Meerut—Newcastle-on-Tyne	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. B. S. Robinson	Soudan—Armagh	1870	Madras	...
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Cape—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Solon—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Campbell	Malta—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Glasse	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Ahmednuggur—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt.-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade.

A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Exeter
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Rawul Pindee
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Exeter
I — ... Canterbury
K — ... Dublin

A Brigade (con.)

L Battery.. Sealkote
M — ... Dublin
N — ... Coventry

B Brigade.

A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Kirkee

B Brigade (con.)

E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Aldershot
K — ... Umballa
L — ... Fermoy
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

Depot.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | Riding Establishment.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade.

A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Ferozepore
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Benares
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Secunderabad
M — ... Nusseerabad
N — ... Hyderabad
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... Secunderabad
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Shorncliffe
U — ... Athlone
V — ... Chatham
W — ... Woolwich
X — ... Newcastle

2nd Brigade.

A Battery.. Kirkee
B — ... Neemuch
C — ... Ahmednuggur

2nd Brigade (con.)

D Battery.. Kirkee
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Deesa
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Bristol
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Sheffield
L — ... Limerick
M — ... St. Thomas Mt.
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Hilsea
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Sheffield
R — ... Peshawur
S — ... Woolwich

3rd Brigade.

A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Ipswich
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Newcastle
H — ... Hilsea
I — ... Bangalore
J — ... Trowbridge

3rd Brigade (con.)

K Battery. Nowgong
L — ... Dinapore
M — ... Meerut
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad

4th Brigade.

A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Meean Meer
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Athlone
L — ... Mooltan
M — ... Clonmel
N — ... Colchester
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Dover
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Khyra Gully
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Kalabagh
Depot ... Sunderland

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery Fort Grange
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Ferozepore
5th — Lahore
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery Landguard Fort
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Baragully
9th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.

1st Battery Guernsey
2nd — Alderney
3rd — Dover
4th — Dover
5th — Jamaica
6th — Barbadoes
7th — Quetta

Cinque Ports Division (con.)

8th Battery Bombay
9th — Khandalla
Depot ... Dover

No 5.—London Division.

1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Aden
8th — Delhi
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery Malta
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Campbellpore
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Devonport
5th — Gwalior
6th — Morar
7th — St. Helena
8th — Cape
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division.

1st Battery Malta
2nd — Murree Hills
3rd — Calcutta

Scottish Division (con.)

4th Battery Sheerness
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery Pembroke Dock
2nd — Ft. Hubberstone
3rd — South Hook
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery Sandown, I of W.
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Mhow
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Belfast

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery Mount Wise
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Devonport
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Jutogh
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
C Troop—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Cape Town
6th—*En route* to Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th—Bermuda
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th Company—Chatham
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Bermuda
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd — London (Telegraphic)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
34th—Bristol (Telegraph)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Meean Meer
4th — ... Rawul Pindee
5th — ... Meerut
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Sealkote
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Morar
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
18th — ... Nowshera
19th — ... Rawul Pindee

Bengal Army—(con.

1st Central I. Horse Gunah
2nd — — ... Agra
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Cawnpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Jhansi
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Lucknow
8th — — ... Rawul Pindee
9th — — ... Gorakhpore
10th — — ... Shillong and Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Delhi

Bengal Army—(con.)

16th Bengal N. Infty. Fyzabad
17th — — ... Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Meean Meer
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Meean Meer
23rd — — ... Meean Meer
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Ferozepore
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Meerut
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar

Bengal Army—(con.)

38th Bengal N. Infty. Peshawur
39th — — ... Morar
40th — — ... Barrackpore
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Rawul Pindee
1st Goorka Regt.... Meean Meer
2nd — — ... Meerut
3rd — — ... Meerut
4th — — ... Meean Meer
5th — — ... Rawul Pindee

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Dera Ismail Khan

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

No. 2 Mountain Bat. Kohat
— 3 — — Abbottabad
— 4 Hazara Mn — Edwardesabad
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Abbottabad
2nd — — ... Kohat
3rd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
1st Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi [Khan
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

2nd Punjab Infnt. Edwardesabad
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
5th — — ... Ditto
6th — — ... Kohat
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

Madras Army—(con.)

1st Madras N.I. ... Secunderabad
2nd — — ... Moulmein
3rd or Palamcottah Rangoon
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Setabuldee
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Berhampore & Sumbulpore
8th — — ... Saugor
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Rangoon
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Passage to Madras

Madras Army—(con.)

15th Madras N.I. Bangalore
16th — — ... Raipore
17th — — ... Vizianagram
19th — — ... Palaveram
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Kamptee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Vizagapatam
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Neemuch
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Deesa
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Quetta
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.... Mhow
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Quetta Dist.
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Ahmednuggur
5th — N.L.I. ... Deesa
7th — — ... Kurrachee, for Bombay
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

Bombay Army—(con.)

12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Quetta
14th — — ... Aden
16th — — ... Poona
17th — — ... Satara
19th — — ... Malegaon
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Poona
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry ... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry ... Kurrachee
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry ... Dharwar
29th —or 2 Belooch Kurrachee
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Hyderabad

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,258.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

The following are the particulars of the Expedition under Major-General Graham, Commandant, now operating in the Soudan :—

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.—Lieut.-Col. Clery, A.A.G.

Deputy - Assistant - Adjutant - General — Lieut.-Col. R. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders.

Deputy - Assistant - Adjutant - General—Capt. A. Wauchope, C.M.G., 42nd Highlanders.

Assistant Provost-Marshal (with status of D.A.A.G.).—Capt. Williams-Freeman, 35th Regt.

Senior Commissariat Officer. — Assist. - Comy. - Gen. Nugent, Commissariat and Transport Corps.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer.—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Mills, Ordnance Staff Corps.

District Paymaster.—Major Thornhill.

Principal Medical Officer. — Brig.-Surg. McDowell, A.M.D.

Commanding Cavalry and Mounted Corps.—Col. H. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Commanding Infantry Corps, 2nd-in-Command.—Col. Sir R. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Brigade-Major.—Capt. W. Kelly, 35th Regt.

Departmental Officers :—

Chaplains' Department.—Rev. G. Smith (C. of E.); Rev. R. Brindle (R.C.); and Rev. C. McTaggart (P.).

Commissariat and Transport Corps.—D.A.C.G.'s Jessop, 1st Brig. ; Rogers, 2nd Brig. ; Rainsford, Cavalry; Hamilton, S.C.O. of Base; Wilson, Transport; and Qrmr. Robinson, Suez.

Medical Department.—Surgs.-Major O'Dwyer, Wilson, and Connolly; Surgs. Prendergast, Turner, Lucas, Rose, A. M. Davies, W. H. Lewis, Jenken, Stuart, and Treherne; Qrmr. Enright, A.H.C.

Ordnance Store Department.—D.C.G. of Ordnance E. Houghton.

Army Pay Department.—Capt. Kneller, District Office; Capt. Orange, King's Royal Rifles and 1st Royal Highlanders; Major Small, Gordon Highlanders and 19th Hussars.

Veterinary Department. — Vet.-Surgs. Clayton and Thompson.

The force is composed as follows :—

Cavalry.—Col. Stuart.—10th Hussars, 328 men; 19th Hussars, 410 men; Mounted Infantry, 126 men.

Artillery.—Royal Artillery, 126 men; six 7-pounder guns, 10 brass mountain guns, and four Krupp 9-centimètre guns.

Naval Brigade.—Com. Rolfe, of the Euryalus, and Flag-Lieut. Graham.—Blue-jackets, 62 men; two 9-pounder guns, three Gatlings, three Gardners.

Infantry.—1st Brigade.—3rd Batn. 60th Rifles, 610 men; 75th Highlanders, 751 men; 89th Fusiliers, 334 men.

2nd Brigade.—42nd Highlanders, 761 men; Royal Marines (Infantry and Artillery), 361 men; Royal Engineers, 100 men; details (various detachments), 200 men.

The 84th and 65th Regiments were expected, but an accident occurred to the machinery of the Serapis, and it is possible the regiments may be too late. If they arrive, about 400 men will be added to the above, and the whole force, not including transport, will then number about 4,400, with 206 officers, 22 guns, and 6 machine-guns. There are for transport 600 camels, with 350 mules and 100 camels for ambulance work. The camel battery has 80 camels and about 100 men.

Telegraphing on Thursday night, the special correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Trinkitat says :—

"We are now upon the eve of action. The troops are advancing to-night to Fort Baker, which is situated on the other side of the lagoon, and is three miles distant from this place. We shall start from there at daybreak tomorrow, and expect to meet the enemy after one hour's march. The formation of the troops will be that of a square, with the Reserve in the centre, consisting of four companies of the Marines and four of the Rifles. The guns will be in position at the corners of the square, and the cavalry in the rear. Attached to the Intelligence Department are Baker Pasha, Major Fitzroy, Cols. Hay, Burnaby, Colville, and Harvey."

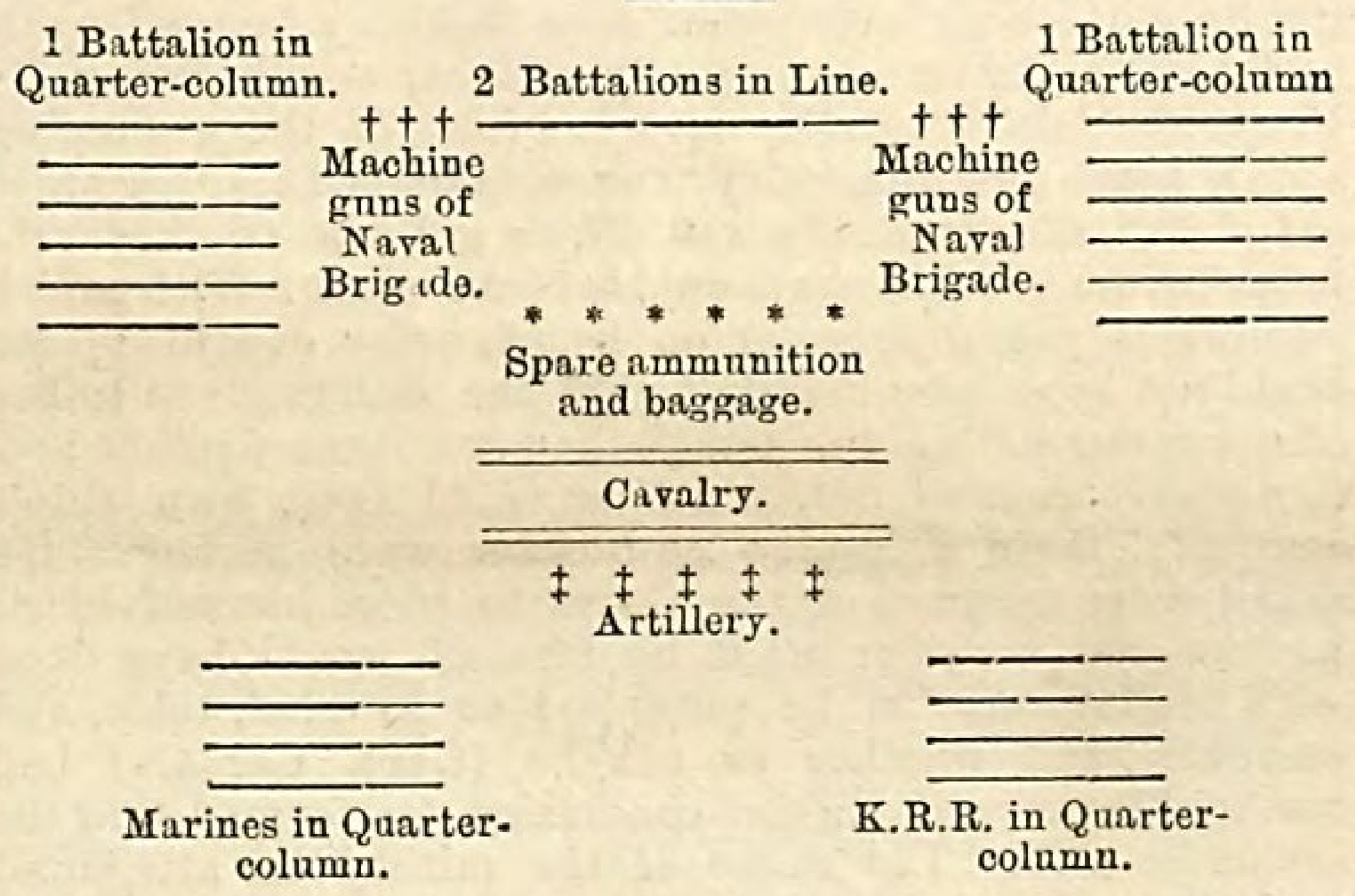
THE STRENGTH OF OSMAN DIGNA'S FORCE.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Trinkitat says it seems clear also that every available man on the rebel side will be called out for the fight. "Four of the chief tribes between Suakim and Tokar—namely, the Artegas, Komilab, Nourab, and Hadendowa—are known to be able to muster 22,000 armed men. It is also known that every effort will be made to gather as many as possible of this large horde in the vicinity of Teb. Spies this (Thursday) morning report that the rebels at Teb are still feasting, in anticipation of their feat of exterminating the English or driving them into the sea. Two spies from Tokar say that the rebels are occupying that town. No Egyptian soldiers were to be seen. The Sheikh Kadra is occupying the Government house. The rebels in Tokar are holding high festival."

It is stated by the *Standard's* correspondent that the enemy's parties in front of Fort Baker had on Thursday grown much bolder. "All the morning they have maintained a heavy fire at long range with our mounted infantry. Our artillery have fired a few shots with one of the Krupp guns, and one shot fell well among a clump of the rebels; but, being a percussion shell, no apparent damage was done. The enemy's rifle-bullets fall into Fort Baker, but none of the garrison there have been hit. The spies who have been sent out to gather news of the enemy's doings report that there were great feasting and rejoicing last night in welcome of considerable forces which joined them during the day. Our look-out on Fort Baker reports that the enemy are working, apparently throwing up earthworks. If this be the case, the garrison of Tokar are probably assisting them, as the wild tribes can know nothing of such defences. They have only fired one shot from their artillery this morning. It fell short, and they did not repeat the experiment."

GENERAL GRAHAM'S ADVANCE.

FORMATION OF ADVANCE.


1 Battalion in Quarter-column.
2 Battalions in Line.
1 Battalion in Quarter-column
† † †
Machine guns of Naval Brigade.
† † †
Machine guns of Naval Brigade.
* * * * * *
Spare ammunition and baggage.
Cavalry.
‡ ‡ ‡ ‡ ‡
Artillery.
Marines in Quarter-column.
K.R.R. in Quarter-column.

The above plan shows the formation it is understood at Head-quarters that General Graham has adopted for his advance against Osman Digna, viz, two battalions in line, flanked by the machine-guns of the Naval Brigade, and two battalions in quarter-column. The spare ammunition and baggage in rear of the line, covered by the Cavalry not employed as scouts, with the Artillery in their rear; the whole supported by the Marines and Rifles in quarter-column.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The preliminary musketry training of non-commissioned officers has been going on during the week, and the annual course for 1884-5 will be commenced on Monday next. The new Musketry Regulations have not yet left the printer's hands, though it was notified some time ago that they would be ready on March 1. It is known that the new musketry course will differ in many respects from that of last year, and the issue of the regulations on the subject is awaited with much interest.

The military training of the companies of infantry for the year 1883-4 having been brought to a conclusion here during the present week, with a short course of instruction in field works, by direction of the Commanding R.E., the new annual course will be commenced during the present month. A syllabus on this subject will be issued shortly.

The 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, 900 officers and men, and the head-quarters division of the 1st Battalion, 31st East Surrey Regiment, 350 officers and men, left Aldershot on Thursday morning for Portsmouth, in three special trains, to embark in the Malabar for the Mediterranean. Previous to entraining, the two battalions were closely inspected by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who arrived from London by the 11.30 a.m. train for this purpose. The regiments looked as fairly well as regiments usually look now-a-days, being composed mainly of very young men; and his Royal Highness could not fail to observe that many of these young fellows were unfit to be sent abroad, on probably active service, in an unhealthy climate, for at least two years to come.

The removal of these two comparatively strong battalions will so reduce the strength of the Division that the carrying-out of the ordinary guards, duties, and fatigues, without unduly pressing upon the men, will be difficult. There are now but six very weak battalions of infantry here. These are still further reduced in numbers because of the furlough season, and by reason of the recent increase of sickness of a preventable type. On these skeleton battalions, half of which are composed of recruits not yet dismissed drill, will now fall the whole of the guards and duties of the largest military station in the kingdom.

Colonel C. M. Clarke, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, returns from leave of absence to-day.

Spring drills will shortly be commenced, and route-marching discontinued.

Outpost duty was practised by cavalry and infantry combined on Tuesday last.

A further lecture on "The Tactical Employment of Field Artillery," will be delivered in the Prince Consort's Library, on Monday next, by Major Clayton, R.A., Professor of Artillery and Fortification, Staff College.

The Eighth Grand Army Athletic Meeting will be held at Aldershot during the month of June.

The following officers of Yeomanry have been ordered to report themselves at Aldershot to-day, for a course of instruction at the School for Auxiliary Cavalry :—Lieutenants W. W. Gray and J. M'Donald, East Lothian; J. Bourne and E. Simpson, Staffordshire; the Hon. C. Cochrane-Baillie, Lanarkshire; H. B. Portman, Dorsetshire; H. Lopes, Royal 1st Devon; E. E. C. Wellesley, Hants; and Sub-Lieutenant the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, Royal North Devon.

Surgeon-Major P. W. Stafford, A.M.D., has been appointed a member of the Consultative Committee on Army Tables, at Aldershot, vice Surgeon-Major W. Gasteen, ordered abroad.

Surgeon-Major S. K. Ray, A.M.D., has been appointed to succeed Surgeon-Major Gasteen in the command of the Army Hospital Corps Depôt and Training School at Aldershot.

It has been announced in the Divisional Orders during the week that Major Thrupp, Inspector of Army Signalling; Lieutenants Kirk and Scott, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Douglas, and Lieutenant Macan, 26th Cameronians; and Lieutenant Jenkinson, R.A., have been examined for promotion in subjects (*a*) and (*b*), Queen's Regulations, sec. 4, par. 37, and have been found qualified.

The following officers, having been examined, are found qualified to instruct their troops or companies in musketry :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M'Calmont, 7th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, Majors S. Waller and Rochfort-Boyd, Captain Blackburn, and Lieutenants Littledale, Pemberton, Russell, and Hill, Royal Engineers.

Seven officers and 250 men of the Brigade of Guards arrived at the camp from London and Windsor on Wednesday last, for musketry practice.

The following detail, for instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, will proceed from Aldershot to-day :—Captain Cooke, 26th Cameronians; Lieutenant Kirk, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants Littledale and Hill, R.E.; Lieutenant Berkeley, 73rd Highlanders, and 15 non-commissioned officers and men.

The next class for the instruction of officers will be formed at the Army Veterinary School on Monday next.

Lieutenant Haines, 39th Regiment, Lieut. Jones, 99th Regiment, and 1 serjeant and 73 rank and file of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, will proceed on Saturday next from the North Camp for Portsmouth, for conveyance to Bombay.

The appointment of Commandant of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces (Infantry) at Aldershot has been vacated by Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, who proceeded with his battalion to the Mediterranean on Thursday.

Surgeon-Major W. P. Smith, A.M.D., embarked for India, Surgeon Morse for Egypt, and Surgeon Baird for St. Helena, during the week, and have been struck off the strength of the Division.

The following officers have been ordered to report themselves to Major Miles, Garrison Instructor, Permanent Barracks, this day, for a four months' course of garrison instruction :—Captain Roper, 7th Hussars; Captain Allfrey, 15th Hussars; Lieutenants D. C. Mercer and C. G. Moulton-Barrett, 73rd Highlanders; Captains J. Smythe and C. H. Collette, and Lieutenant C. Sitwell, 85th; Captain C. Taylor and H. Butler, 31st; Captain J. Piercy and Lieutenant E. Healy, 39th; Lieutenants C. Agnew and G. Fiennes, 1st Battalion, 23rd; Lieutenant C. Hunter, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Captain M. Quale-Jones, 1st Battalion, 6th; and Lieutenant A. B. Ridley, 1st Battalion, 4th.

Major A. Browne, H-B R.H.A., has been ordered to Sheerness for duty.

Lieutenant Meredith, R.E., has been ordered to Aldershot for duty.

The War-game Studies, on the Garrison Models, will be discontinued this year after the 15th inst.

Deputy-Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, M.D., has been ordered to Aldershot, to take over the duty of Sanitary Officer of the Division, vice Deputy-Surgeon-General J. J. Thompson, ordered to Dublin.

Surgeon-Major P. W. Stafford has been appointed a member of the Permanent Committee on Dress and Equipment, of which Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., is President, vice Surgeon-Major W. C. Gasteen, ordered abroad.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, 2nd Battalion, 18th, and Captain Turpin and Lieutenant Gillman, 31st, remain at Aldershot in charge of the details left behind by the two regiments.

Surgeon D. Bruce, A.M.D., proceeded on Thursday to the Mediterranean, in medical charge of the 2nd Battalion, 18th Regiment.

THE EUPHRATES COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial, composed of Capt. Rowley (president), and Capts. Colomb, Fisher, C.B., Harris, and St. Clair, to inquire into the grounding of the Euphrates off Tarifa, held its first sitting on board the Victory on Tuesday. Mr. G. P. Martin officiated as deputy-judge-advocate, and Mr. Peek, barrister-at-law, appeared as prisoner's friend. According to Capt. Cardale's official report, at noon of the 19th, when about seven miles off Cape Spartel Lighthouse, a mid-channel course, east half south, was shaped up the Strait, with a variation of half a point to the southward for two hours. This course was pursued till 6.35 p.m., when the officer of the watch thought he saw the Rock of Gibraltar ahead on the port bow. He immediately put the helm hard-a-port, and the ship was steered a south-by-west course for 10 minutes, while the captain had a consultation with Lieut. Ewart, who was performing the navigating duties. The conclusion was come to that the officer of the watch was mistaken, and at 6.45 p.m. a course east by south half south was resumed, with the possibility that the officer of the watch was correct in his surmise, in order to obtain the requisite offing. At about 6.55 the officer of the watch observed through the mist what appeared as a white light, which he took for the light of a steamer, which proved to be red. At 7 p.m. the ship took the ground apparently midships. The speed at this time was reported at 10·2 knots, the wind E. by S., force 7 to 9, weather very thick and incessant rain. After describing the methods taken to lighten the ship and get her off, Capt. Cardale continued :—"I can only attribute the disaster to the current, as by dead-reckoning the ship was 36 miles east of Gibraltar. I deeply regret having to report that just as the troops shoved off in a troop boat they got within the influence of the propeller, and several men jumped into the water, but were immediately picked up, with the exception of Private Thomas Colwell, of the 2nd Devonshire Regt., whose loss was discovered at the mustering of the men." Lieut. A. W. S. Ewart, who was performing navigating duties owing to the sickness of the navigating lieutenant, the first witness, corroborated the account of the grounding in the report. He had the position of the ship by sight at noon on the 17th. The next position he got was by cross-bearings. He took the distance at Cape St. Vincent, the captain being on deck at the time. He did not take any fresh soundings. The estimate of the distance to Cape St. Vincent was obtained by four cross-bearings. He had no chance of taking observations while he was doing navigating duty, on account of the weather. He allowed five degrees of deviation alone, applying variations afterwards. To the best of his belief, the speed of the vessel was not reduced when the officer of the watch reported that he believed he saw land ahead. The captain and navigating lieutenant were on the poop when the ship struck, while witness was on the bridge with the officer of the watch. He was supplied with Sir William Thompson's sounding machine, but he did not use it or the lead. Capt. Cardale and the other officers were all satisfied that the red light was not land. Cross-examined by the prisoner, witness said there was complete concurrence of opinion throughout the day between the captain, Mr. Robinson, and himself as to the course. It would not have been of any advantage using the sounding machine, as it would not have told them which side of the Strait they were. Lieut. Heathcote said that during the afternoon they passed four vessels, and that at no time could he see more than three miles. Lieut. Stokes, the officer of the watch, said that at 6.35 he observed what he thought was land on the port bow, and ordered the helm hard-a-port, and steadied the ship at eight points. He believed the captain ordered him afterwards to set the course back to east by south. At 6.55 he saw a light, which he thought was white, as he had been told that they had passed Gibraltar, but which he afterwards found to be red, and immediately after the ship took the ground. After a few words from Mr. Henry Gearing, boatswain, in corroboration, Navigating-Lieut. Robinson stated that when he was told there was land ahead, and that it looked like Gibraltar, he said it was impossible. The mist was such that there appeared to be land as much astern as ahead. Under certain circumstances, he should think it safe to enter the Straits of Gibraltar without making either Cape Trafalgar or Cape Spartel. Cross-examined, witness said that the captain's object in altering the course at 1 o'clock on the 19th was not to get too near Tarifa Point. Other witnesses having been called, Staff Com. Jackson, of the flagship, said that the course steered by the Euphrates, as judged by the reckonings, was, in his opinion, a safe one. From the ship's log and the charts he thought every precaution had been taken except two—making the land off the coast of Africa and sounding. Looking at the chart and the log, he would have commenced sounding not later than 8 in the morning, and would have continued to do so. He had never made the Straits in thick weather, and consequently had never sounded in the Straits. If the deep-sea lead had been continuously used, the sounding would have averted the danger. This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday, to enable Capt. Cardale to prepare his defence.

The Court reassembled on Wednesday, when Capt. Cardale, having gone over the points mentioned in his official report as to the course of the ship, said that during the afternoon he was constantly on deck, and could at all times see about three miles from the ship all round, and at 6 o'clock he ascertained the ship's position to be 13 miles past Gibraltar. At 6.35 it was reported to him by the officer of the watch that he saw land on the port bow ahead, and had altered the course eight points. He ran on deck, and on questioning the officer of the watch, he said he thought he saw Gibraltar, and pointed out the direction; but he failed to see any resemblance to land, and Mr. Robinson, who was on the bridge, also failed to see it, and the officer of the watch stated distinctly that he was not at all certain. After consultation with Mr. Robinson, he thought it was wiser to bring the ship up to within half a point of her course, and that, even supposing it to be Gibraltar that had been seen, would clear her of Europa Point. After watching for land for a minute, and seeing no signs, he went with Mr. Ewart and Mr. Robinson to look at the chart, and they all had the most perfect confidence that the ship's position was well to the eastward of Gibraltar. Therefore, he gave directions that the proper course was to be resumed, and watched with his glass in the direction where land was supposed to have been seen. Not seeing any signs of land, and with a firm conviction that land had not, in fact, been sighted, he was returning to the saloon, when he felt the ship strike, and at once returned to the bridge. He could not help expressing his appreciation of Mr. Stokes's and Mr. Ewart's conduct all through this trying time. Mr. Stokes worked continuously in the pinnace for over 24 hours, and through his energy was instrumental in saving the lives of a number of men who foolishly jumped overboard. Mr. Ewart was equally zealous, and knowing his (Capt. Cardale's) anxiety that the facts of the grounding should reach the Admiralty at once, remained another night out of bed, after the ship was off, to get the track charts properly made out, so as to enable him to do so. With such a number of young recruits on board, order and discipline could not have been maintained if the orders given to the officer commanding the troops had not been explicit and thoroughly carried out. As regarded their own ship's company, their discipline and order were perfect. He asked every member of the Court to place himself in his position and consider what he himself would have done with the information he possessed as to wind, tides, and currents, and whether or not he (Capt. Cardale) had reasonable grounds for the conclusion he formed and the action he took. The cause of the mishap he attributed entirely to the abnormal rush of water through the Straits, the result of great meteorological disturbances within the Mediterranean. They had reckoned on the east wind neutralising the ordinary current running easterly through the Straits, but they had no means of foreseeing the current which their reckonings showed to have existed. In conclusion he handed in his certificates, and confidently appealed to the Court to acquit him of "negligence" or "default," and restore him to his position in the service, of which he was justly proud. Capt. Cardale concluded the reading of his defence with some emotion. The Judge-Advocate then proceeded to read his certificates, and one from his superior officer in the Abyssinia expedition, commending his untiring zeal, and stating that his valuable assistance on the wonderful march of 800 miles and throughout the campaign would never be forgotten. His certificates from the time he entered the service in 1852 were all of a highly flattering character.

The Court was cleared, and remained in deliberation for an hour and a quarter, when, having been reopened, the Deputy-Judge-Advocate read the finding as follows :—"The Court find the charge against Capt. C. S. Cardale is partly proved, inasmuch as he omitted to take sufficient precautions, under the circumstances of the case, to ascertain the position of the ship in approaching the Straits of Gibraltar. The Court, therefore, adjudges the said Capt. C. S. Cardale to be dismissed from his ship, the Euphrates."

The commanding officers of the Express and Albacore, gunboats, which are now being fitted at Devonport to reinforce the Mediterranean Squadron, have specially applied to the Admiralty to have the boats of their ships fitted with Hill and Clark's patent disengaging hooks. These hooks, which have been fitted to over 5,000 boats, do not allow a coxswain to slip a boat from any height out of the water, a proceeding which has so often been attended with fatal results.

The Rodney, one of the few surviving wooden line-of-battle ships, left Portsmouth on Feb. 25 in tow of tugs for the Thames, having been purchased by Messrs. Castle and Son, to be broken up. The Rodney was built as a sailing-ship at Chatham, and cost £76,541. After launching she was converted into a screw liner, at a further cost of £49,427, and was provided with engines by Maudslay and Co., for which the contract was £30,000. She was engaged in the Russian war, and was paid off at Portsmouth in April, 1870.

THE WOOLWICH MILITARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the society last week, there was an interesting and important discussion on the application of antiseptic surgery to field service, especially with regard to the first line of assistance. Among those present were Sir Joseph Lister (the originator of antiseptic surgery), Dr. Crawford (the Director-General of the Army Medical Department), Professor Longmore, Sir William M'Cormac, and other eminent surgeons from London. Sir J. A. Hanbury (the president of the society), in his opening address, alluded to the necessity of providing prompt antiseptic aid to the wounded in the first line, at the same time pointing out that the campaigns in which we have been recently engaged differed from those of Continental armies, where there were all the resources of civilisation to fall back upon. He therefore advocated the importance of having the dressing-stations and bearer companies prepared and equipped to perform the functions of the first and second line of assistance, as the moveable field hospitals could not be relied upon to be where they were most required, owing to difficulties connected with transport and the physical features of the country, adding that, if the bearer companies were to be efficient during war, they must remain as an organised body in time of peace. Surg.-Major Godwin read a résumé of a paper submitted by him at a previous meeting, in which he advocated the application of a simple temporary antiseptic covering to wounds on the field, without further interference than was necessary to stop bleeding and prevent further mischief; the patient to be then removed to the field hospital, where the wound could be examined and dressed with antiseptic precautions. Sir Joseph Lister, who was enthusiastically received, said that he was convinced that the antiseptic method could be made readily applicable to military surgery, and gave in detail the appliances that were best calculated to prevent defilement of the wound, insisting on the necessity of abstaining from handling wounds with fingers or instruments not rendered clean by antiseptics, and of confining attention merely to the occlusion of the wounds by antiseptic dressings. Sir W. M'Cormac stated that his experience led him unhesitatingly to adopt the doctrine of Sir Joseph Lister, adding that the intelligence of the surgeons would readily enable them to adopt the dressings most suitable for the occasion, urging also the necessity of as little interference as possible with wounds at the fighting line. Professor Longmore advocated extreme simplicity and portability in the first field dressing, particularly if carried by the soldier himself; at the same time, he stated that the field dressing had been found extremely useful, and advocated its being carried in a special pocket in the tunic issued for active service, as had been done in the Ashantee campaign. Deputy-Surgeon-Gen. Marston described the arrangements that had been made in the Egyptian Campaign, and alluded to proposed modifications of the dressings which were about to be introduced, and which, he was happy to say, were in strict accordance with the suggestions of Sir Joseph Lister. Dr. Crawford (the Director-General) declared that the thanks of the Army were due to Sir Joseph Lister, and the other eminent surgeons who had assisted in extending to the soldier the benefits of a discovery which had done so much for humanity at large. He admitted that the means hitherto used for the first treatment of the wounded were not satisfactory; but it was extremely difficult to devise an appliance perfect in character, easy to carry, and simple to use; however, if it could be done, they would try to do so. To overrate unskilled assistance, as was often done, was a mistake; and his conclusion was that the less that was done to a wounded soldier till he fell into the hands of a surgeon, the better. What he wanted to see was surgeons well equipped and carriage sufficient for their materials; if the latter were satisfactory, he would answer that the surgeons gave a good account of the wounded.

A VINDICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some years ago, I had occasion to write to you regarding Sir John Kaye's assertion, in "The Sepoy War," that I was unpopular and bad-tempered, though he was pleased to speak of the unquestionable honesty of my nature, and to state that I was not wanting in intelligence or zeal. In my letter to you, however, I proved that I was most popular both with the officers and with the men. But as another "History of the Indian Mutiny" has just been published, I must trouble you again, for the writer has repeated the assertion that I was unpopular, and has added that I was hard too. Now, the word "hard," I suppose, I must not object to, as the great captain was always called the Iron Duke; and in "Dombey and Son," Major Bostock boasted of being tough. "Joe is tough, Sir; yes, Joe is tough!" But unfortunately I cannot claim being hard, for Gen. Anson told me I was too soft. Still, it is not being hard and unpopular alone that I am accused of, for the author of the "Mutiny" is pleased also to state, in opposition to the opinion of so distinguished an officer and so great a disciplinarian as Sir John Pennefather, that I ought not to have gone to the General, though I was "field-officer of the week," but to my own regiment, I having ordered the men to remain in their stables, and left the corps in the hands of a most efficient officer,—one who had commanded a brigade in Turkey. I enclose you the letter regarding Sir John Pennefather's opinion of my conduct, and also my pamphlet on the Mutiny, a copy of which I had sent to the author of the last work on that subject. And now I have only to add that I feel perfectly satisfied, knowing that Sir John Pennefather said I was perfectly right.—I am, &c.,

G. CARMICHAEL-SMYTH, Major-General.

[True Copy of extract of letter, dated Nov. 26, 1872.]

"I recollect, a considerable time ago, having a conversation with my brother, who had been reading the 'History of the Mutiny,' and his opinion was that your conduct had been perfectly right.

"(Signed,) R. P. PENNEFATHER."

Reviews.

Gladys Fane. By T. Wemyss Reid. (Fisher Unwin.)

Gladys Fane is a story of rare excellence, bright in delineation of character, eloquent in descriptive power, and containing a story of two lives, which can scarcely fail to create profound interest. At the same time, it is eminently a sad story, and why it should be so it is difficult to say, as the author had no necessity to resort to such a dramatic ending. He had meted out to both hero and heroine, during the progress of the story, sufficient misery to justify some few rays of happiness which might serve to herald in a bright futurity. The Fanes of Fanesford belonged to a Northumbrian family which could not be excelled in antiquity and social rank. The member, who, at the opening of the tale, held sway in Fanesford, was a humdrum widower, oppressed with a conviction that the country was frequently saved from extinction by his Parliamentary services. His family consisted of a son and two daughters, Gladys and Bertha. The former is thus introduced :—"Gladys Fane had manifestly a strong sense of humour. The beautiful mouth broke into smiles at every moment as she spoke, and young as she was, men had already discovered that when Gladys Fane smiled her face was one of the loveliest they had ever seen. Possibly it may have been some consciousness of the fact that she never looked so handsome as when her dark blue eyes gleamed with suppressed merriment, or her lips bubbled over with laughter." Having so described his heroine, the author narrates with humour some of the strange escapades in which this girl of fifteen was constantly involved. When Gladys was eighteen years of age she "came out," under the auspices of an aunt, and took her place in society, where due homage was paid to her wonderful beauty. It was difficult to rouse up Fanesford at the best of times, but suddenly a reaction took place,—Parliament was dissolved, a general election was ordered, and, terrible to narrate, Mr. Fane's seat for Fanesford was threatened. The author here enters into an account of a contested election, which is written with considerable spirit. Suffice it to say that during its progress Gladys indulged once more in her fancy for making fun, and almost insulted the Conservative candidate, Mr. Rex Mansfield, journalist, politician, and practising barrister. But if she did so, her Nemesis was upon her, for it was at that very election that Gladys Fane found her fate. Rex Mansfield had the issue of the election at his feet when he withdrew from the contest in deference to some point of honour. The tenth chapter of Mr. Reid's book is devoted to a by no means uncommon person, but one who morally lived by system, and was fated to exercise her power on all the Fanes of Fanesford. The old gentleman thought of taking to himself a wife, and selected Lady Jane Craigallen, youngest daughter of Lord Greymore. This selection and the mode in which it was received by the family is thus told :—"A sharp cry of pain and horror rang through the room. Even the dull and hide-bound soul of Mr. Fane was pierced by that shriek, as it burst from the lips of his eldest daughter. The next instant Gladys, with her arms twined about his neck, and her lovely face upturned towards his, was clinging to him passionately, and crying in accents of wild beseeching, 'Oh, no, papa, not that woman ; not Lady Jane Craigallen ! You cannot mean it, you cannot know her ! Say that you were only joking ; say it is any one—any one in the world, no matter how young—but not Lady Jane!'" All to no use. In reply to this pathetic appeal, Mr. Fane said, "I beg you to understand that I am to be married to Lady Jane Craigallen immediately after Easter." The marriage took place, Lady Jane made known her system, and practised it with such effect that Gladys left her father's house under the protection of one of the head servants at Fanesford, who had nursed her when an infant. Bertha preferred yielding, and seemed not to care. In chapter xiii. Mr. Reid takes us to a soirée at the Cycle Club, where the reader may renew his acquaintance with Rex Mansfield, and be introduced to others, notably to Prince Bessarion, who is thus described :—"Above the average height, so tall, indeed, that he could be seen towering above the heads of most of the men around him, he was yet so perfectly made that there was no suggestion of ungainliness in his figure. It was clear cut and moulded on the lines of a Greek statue. There was something Greek, too, in the faultily faultless features of the man. The face had that tint of lustrous pallor that is never found among Englishmen. Nothing could have been more charming than the effect produced by the jet black moustache and well-trimmed beard against the marble paleness of the skin." It was finally arranged that Gladys should not be required to return to Fanesford, but should be placed under the care of a lady of position, Mrs. Carmichael. During their wanderings from place to place, Gladys met with many men who were of a different class from those she was accustomed to, but her influence over them was just as potent as that which she had exercised in former days. This was particularly remarkable in the case of Prince Bessarion, who took every opportunity of impressing her favourably. Rex, however, was the exception, whose bearing presented to Gladys an enigma which she could not solve. When the season at Nice was approaching, and Paris had become unutterably dull, the travellers proceeded to that favourite resort, and beheld on the platform the "stately form of Prince Bessarion." At this portion of his story, the author dwells upon the pleasures and attractions of Monte Carlo and "The Palace of Sin," which become so intimately connected with the future of this eventful tale. The scenery and charms which daily presented themselves to Gladys filled her with delight. Over and over again they have been described by skilful writers, but by none more effectively than by the author of *Gladys Fane.* Under the care of Rex, the time passed on delightfully, and made Gladys reflect with joy at her escape from Lady Jane and Fanesford. We cannot afford space to accompany the author, but must be content to ask the reader not to pass unread a single page. In chapter xxv., a "mystery" is involved, which throws some light upon the conduct of Rex Mansfield, who suddenly meets in the play-rooms a Greek who claims his acquaintance. It well may be that this was an event of some moment, when we learn that during the night which closed that day of excitement, Rex might have been seen walking up and down his sitting-room in the Hôtel de France, the picture of dejection, dejection which might have caused Gladys to feel even more pity for him than that with which Prince Bessarion, with his sweet voice and winning manner, had succeeded in inspiring her during their talk at the Casino. But now we must hurry on to the catastrophe. The continuous gaiety and pleasures which had been so abundantly enjoyed were rudely ended, by the receipt of a letter from Rex bidding Gladys adieu for ever. In chapter xxviii., "the secret of Rex" is disclosed. He was married, and could not bring himself to reveal that fatal secret, and thus destroy his happiness for ever. Consequently, he took refuge in flight. Poor Gladys struggled nobly, and succeeded in keeping her secret unknown, save to Mrs. Carmichael. And what was Rex Mansfield's secret? In very early youth, in one of his yachting excursions, he met with Calenas, a merchant at Smyrna, who had two daughters, lovely beyond description. He soon became unable to resist the spell, and married one of them ; her sister, equally beautiful, remaining with her father. Before long, Rex awoke to the fate that had befallen him, by discovering that his wife was cursed with a temper that could not be checked. He settled on her a handsome annuity, and left Smyrna for ever, returning to England to enter on a Parliamentary career. There he first met Gladys. We must now take up the threads of the story which rendered necessary this digression. After Rex had left Nice, Prince Bessarion laid his toils to compromise Gladys. He would have done so with consummate skill, but was frustrated by chance. Rex and he met and fought a duel, in which the former was almost fatally wounded. He, however, recovered partially, and proceeded to Smyrna, in consequence of a summons from Calenas, his wife's father. At an interview with him the fearful truth was told. It was Olga, Rex's wife, who was killed by brigands, and had been dead for sixteen years. At once Rex started for Paris, and on his arrival sent the following message :—"My darling, I am free! I have come to you at once. I left Smyrna on Thursday, and reached Paris an hour ago. I am in the fair haven at last, and you too, darling!—Rex." On this night Nice was *en fête.* A supper was given in honour of Gladys and her friend. Rex, just arrived, attracted by the lights and sounds of music, approached to the rooms in which some tableaux vivants were being enacted. There stood Gladys, in the garb of Jean of Arc, bound to the stake, awaiting her death. Suddenly fire broke out, and all were petrified with fear. The flames were almost circling round Gladys, as if greedy for their prey, when a powerful figure forced his passage to the stage, raised her up, and brought her to a place of safety. However, this exertion, in his enfeebled state, caused Rex to burst a blood-vessel. His death and Gladys' grief are described with deep feeling. It is quite a pity to make a tale so touchingly beautiful the subject of a newspaper notice. In closing this "Story of Two Lives," we can write with nothing less than decided approbation of the author's present work. We would draw attention to two faults which he falls into,—first, the cruel ending, already referred to; second, the very great difficulty in believing that a man like Rex Mansfield would have left his supposed wife dead for sixteen years with only faint inquiry about her.

Our Schools and Colleges for Boys. By F. S. Dumaresq de Carteret-Bisson. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—If these two volumes have acquired their present dimensions in the space of ten years, it must be difficult to speculate as to their probable size in ten years more, unless unfortunately some accidental circumstances may arise to check their progress. Since the work first appeared, seven successive editions have been published, and at the present moment it covers nearly 1,300 pages of closely printed matter. In the present edition, which has been materially enlarged, attention is paid to the newly-founded institutions known as "The Royal University of Ireland," "Victoria University, Manchester," "The Royal College of Music," "The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education," "Intermediate Education in Ireland," and the scarcely yet founded colleges of Bangor and Cardiff, in North and South Wales. The author of this work, in an introductory chapter, draws a striking contrast between the character and extent of English education at the present time with its character and extent 25 years ago, and points out how a silent and significant revolution has passed over it, and completely transformed it. Both books are full of instructive matter.

Citizen Soldiers. By H. Spenser Wilkinson. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—This is a collection of essays intended to assist in the improvement of the Volunteer Force, which have attracted favourable notice, not only at the present time, but when they appeared from time to time in the *Manchester Guardian.* The author grapples fairly the question whether the Volunteers of England, as at present constituted, are capable of taking their place in the field against European troops. This is, perhaps, the most crucial question that can be asked, and Captain Wilkinson does not shrink from giving a reply. "We believe that the Volunteers are utterly unfit, in respect of their training, their equipment, and their organisation, to cope with Continental soldiers. Those who may draw this conclusion from the evidence produced will find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. Either the Volunteer Force must be made what it ought to be, or conscription must be introduced. This is simply out of the question, so that another crucial question must arise. Is it possible, without changing its character, so to reform the Volunteer Service as to give it that efficiency which it does not possess?" Having thus enunciated his propositions, the author proceeds to suggest the reforms from which such a result may be expected. Captain Wilkinson, as an essayist, has produced a little book well calculated to throw light on a difficult subject.

Messrs. Cassell and Co., Limited, have commenced the first part of two new works, which promise to attract considerable attention. The first is *The Book of the Horse,* by S. Sidney ; and the other, a new and revised edition of *Cassell's Technical Educator.* Each of these publications has its distinctive merits, but *The Horse* will, no doubt, appeal to the majority of readers. The new serial issue is to consist of monthly parts, and proposes to deal with every description of horse. It will also contain 25 fac-simile coloured plates from original paintings, and 100 wood engravings the price being one shilling for each part.

Dod's Peerage, &c., for 1884, really requires no notice. It is too familiar to the world at large to require any support beyond its own intrinsic merits. There is, however, one important little fact which speaks very eloquently of the progress this publication has made since its birth. It is that *this is the 44th consecutive year of issue.*

IRISH MILITIA TRAINING.

The following return has been promulgated from the War Office, showing the dates and places, &c., for this year's training :—

Brigade or Regiment.	Date of Assembly.	Place of Training.
ARTILLERY.—(27 Days).		
North Irish Division—		
2nd Brig. (Antrim Art. Mil.)	May26	Carrickfergus.
3rd „ (Donegal Art. Mil)	Jun 20	Letterkenny.
4th „ (Dublin City Art. Mil.)	May19	Wicklow.
5th „ (Galway Art. Mil.)	Jun 30	Galway.
6th „ (Mid Ulster Art. Mil.)	June 9	Dungannon.
7th „ (Wicklow Art. Mil.)	Aug 11	Wicklow.
8th „ (Duke of Connaught's Own, Sligo Art. Mil.)	June 2	Sligo.
9th „ (Londonderry Art. Mil.)	June 2	Londonderry.
South Irish Division—		
2nd Brig. (West Cork Art. Mil.)	July 7	Charles Fort, Kinsale.
3rd „ (Royal Cork City Art. Mil.)	May26	Charles Fort, Kinsale.
4th „ (Limerick City Art. Mil.)	Jun 16	Tarbert.
5th „ (1st or S. Tipp'r'ry Art. Mil.)	Jun 30	Duncannon Fort
6th „ (Waterford Art. Mil.)	June 2	Duncannon Fort
7th „ (Clare Art. Mil.) (34 Days)	May 5	Portsmouth.
INFANTRY.—(27 Days.)		
Connaught Rangers—		
3rd Bn. (South Mayo Mil.)	Jun 23	Westport.
4th Bn. (Galway Mil.)	June 9	Galway.
5th Bn. (Roscommon Mil.)	Jun 30	Boyle.
6th Bn. (North Mayo Mil.)	June 2	Ballina.
Royal Dublin Fusiliers—		
3rd Bn. (Kildare Mil.)	May12	Curragh.
4th Bn. (Royal Dublin City Mil.)	May 9	Curragh.
5th Bn. (Dublin County Mil.)	June 9	Curragh.
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—		
3rd Bn. (Fermanagh Mil.)	June 9	Enniskillen.
4th Bn. (Royal Tyrone Mil.)	May19	Omagh.
5th Bn. (Donegal Mil.)	June 2	Lifford.
Royal Irish Fusiliers—		
3rd Bn. (Armagh Mil.)	May19	Armagh.
4th Bn. (Cavan Mil.)	June 2	Curragh.
5th Bn. (Monaghan Mil.)	May19	Monaghan
Royal Irish Regiment—		
3rd Bn. (Wexford Mil.)	May26	Wexford.
4th Bn. (North Tipperary Mil.)	Jly 17	Curragh.
5th Bn. (Kilkenny Mil.)	June 2	Kilkenny.
Royal Irish Rifles—		
3rd Bn. (Royal North Down Mil.)	June 9	Newtownards.
4th Bn. (Royal Antrim Mil.)	Jly 14	Moneyglass, Toome Bridge.
5th Bn. (Royal South Down Mil.)	June 2	Downpatrick.
6th Bn. (Louth Mil.)	Jun 12	Curragh.
King's Royal Rifle Corps—		
8th Bn. (Carlow Mil.)	June 9	Carlow.
9th Bn. (North Cork Mil.)	May22	Mallow.
Leinster Regiment—		
3rd Bn. (King's County Mil.)	Jun 30	Birr.
4th Bn. (Queen's County Mil.)	Jun 30	The Heath, Maryboro
5th Bn. (Royal Meath Mil.)	June 5	Curragh.
Royal Munster Fusiliers—		
3rd Bn. (South Cork Mil.)	July 7	Curragh.
4th Bn. (Kerry Mil.)	Jun 18	Tralee.
5th Bn. (Royal Limerick Co. Mil.)	Apr 28	Limerick.
Rifle Brigade—		
6th Bn. (Royal Longford Mil.)	Jun 30	Longford.
8th Bn. (Leitrim Mil.)	Jun 30	Carrick-on-Shannon.
9th Bn. (West Meath Mil.)	July 7	Mullingar.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For those symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received :—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 26, 1884.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt. R. H. Hardy, from the 11th Hussars, to be Capt., vice J. C. Dewar, who exchanges.

1st Dragoons—Capt. and Brevet Major W. A. Gough, from the Oxfordshire L.I., to be Capt., vice H. A. Amyatt-Burney, who exchanges.

5th Lancers—Supernumerary Major L. M. Carmichael to be Major, vice J. S. Benyon, retired.

11th Hussars—Capt. J. C. Dewar, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice R. H. Hardy, who exchanges.

Royal Engineers—The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts.:—James Henry L'Estrange Johnstone, James Aubrey Gibbon, Perceval Ashworth, Edward Darley Bullen, Thomas Harrison, Guy Palmer, Aylmer Gould Hunter-Weston, Arthur Reynold Reynolds, Henry Francis Gaynor, Richard Thomas Raynes Laurence, Herbert Christopher Impey Birdwood, John Anderson Dealy, Cecil Charles James Pery, Henry Brooke Hagströmer Wright, George Henry Fowke, Joseph Cameron Rimington, Henry George Lyons, and William Spiller Hunter.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. G. L. Hibbert, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice P. L. A. Hinds, resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. A. Hales has been appointed to command a battalion; Major D. M. Taylor to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. D. Geddes, placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Major J. W. F. Buxton to be Major, vice D. M. Taylor (all three dated Jan. 29).

The East Surrey Regiment—Major J. King retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieuts. H. C. Freer and J. W. Sears have been seconded for service with the Militia of the Dominion of Canada (both dated Dec. 1, 1883).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. H. A. Amyatt-Burney, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Capt., vice Brevet Major W. A. Gough, who exchanges.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut.-Col. W. R. White has been appointed to command a battalion; Lieut. W. S. Watson to be Capt., vice G. H. Powell, seconded from Jan. 12 for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Major J. P. Miller, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Major, vice A. M. Bowles, who exchanges.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Leach to be Lieut.-Col., to command a battalion, vice A. E. Fyler, retired; Capt. T. H. Brock to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Leach (both dated Nov. 17, 1883); Lieut. W. R. N. Annesley, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. S. Stewart, resigned.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. C. St. L. Barter has been seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Jan. 1).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Major A. M. Bowles, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Major, vice J. P. Miller, who exchanges.

The Highland Light Infantry—Qrmr.-Serjt. William Mackinnon to be Qrmr.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Serjt.-Major Michael Naughton to be Qrmr., vice D. Sullivan, retired (March 1).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—The Christian names of Lieut. Green are William Dixon "Haddock."

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Glasse has been appointed to command a battalion; Major J. A. Corballis to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. Frankland, placed on half-pay; Capt. M. J. Hickley to be Major, vice J. A. Corballis: Lieut. W. H. S. O'Neill to be Capt., vice M. J. Hickley (all three dated Jan. 29); Lieut. G. N. A. Proby has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, on probation (Jan. 30).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut.-Col. F. P. White has been appointed to command the regiment; Major C. J. L. Hill to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. A. Smith, retired (both dated Jan. 29); Lieut. D. M. Allen had been secondee for service as Inspector of Police, Honduras (Feb. 11).

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., M. Debono has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Jan. 24).

Staff—Major F. J. Tidy, the East Lancashire Regt., to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Major F. H. Dyke, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (March 12); Major A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 11th Hussars, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the troops at Aldershot (Dec. 1, 1883).

Army Schools—The Christian names of Inspector, with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., Goadby are Samuel Hill; Army Schoolmaster T. W. Smith to be Sub-Inspector, in succession to Inspector and Hon. Capt. J. Stewart, retired.

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. E. F. O'Leary, M.D., retired pay, has been granted the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (Dec. 12, 1883). The under-mentioned Surgs. on probation to be Surgs. (dated Feb. 2):—Oswald George Dyx Bradshaw, Michael Kelly, M.D., Horace Henderson Pinching, Robert James Geddes, M.B., William Kelly, M.D., David Valentine O'Connell, M.D., Anthony Dodd, George Wilson, M.B., James More Reid, Thomas Bassell Winter, Frederick Samuel Heuston, Robert James Anderson Durant, George Frederick Gubbin, James Perceval Myles, Robert Leesly, M.B., Henry Priestley Birch, Monckton O'Dell Braddell, M.B., James John Conway Donnet, Henry Maxwell Sloggett, and Clement Sumner Robinson.

Ordnance Store Department—Lieut. G. N. A. Proby, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Oct. 30, 1883).

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major T. W. Bacon retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. R. H. Sankey, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Jan. 11).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels:—J. Sconce, Bengal, H. A. Mallock, Bengal, G. L. Warden, Bombay, T. Weldon, Madras, and W. P. Dicken, Madras (all five dated Dec. 9, 1883); W. Hay, Madras, H. De Brett, Bengal, T. Obbard, Madras, C. W. Street, Madras, G. S. Stevens, Bombay, W. R. M. Holroyd, Bengal, and J. G. Watts, Bombay (all seven dated Dec. 10, 1883); H. I. Lugard, Madras, R. A. Cole, Madras, and J. K. Clubley, Madras (all three dated Dec. 14, 1883); H. L. A. Tottenham, Bengal (Dec. 20, 1883).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 26, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Scottish Division—Harry Hope, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Denis Mahoney Bower, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Welsh Division—Hon. Major and Adjt. H. I. de Kantzow resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. F. B. Dalrymple, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major H. I. de Kantzow, who retires on retired pay (both dated March 1).

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. H. H. M. Ellis resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

Royal Anglesey—Lieut. Sir R. H. W. Bulkeley, Bart., resigns his commission.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. C. C. Scott resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. R. W. F. Mayd resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Capt. C. Kennedy, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. Hely, 2nd Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (March 1).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Edward Robert Cureton, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. G. F. P. Cooper to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. L. B. J. K. O'Neal, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. W. F. Powell resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The Hon. Albert Edward Handcock to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Esme Stuart Erskine Harrison, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major A. Worthington resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Harry Ernest White, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. H. J. Wallace is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. Pringle resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—John Robin Gray, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—George Inverarity Walsh, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Fred Burrow, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. J. C. Macgregor resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—Capt. J. W. Thackeray to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. J. Howard and H. A. Trulock-Hankin.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Qrmr. D. Sullivan is placed on a retired allowance (March 1).

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Frederick William Mallins, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 26, 1884.

Buckinghamshire—Hon. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. D. Drummond, late 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt.

Hampshire—Capt. R. E. Pole resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, February 26, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—Lieut. W. Dunsmore resigns his commission.

1st Banff—John James George, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. R. Gilbert resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal)—Capt. S. McCaul resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Edmund George Greenep, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—Edward Service, gent., to be Lieut.

1st London (City of London)—Capt. H. V. Stow resigns his commission.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—George Innes Scott, gent., to be Lieut.

The Tynemouth—The promotion of Lieut. T. M. Favell to the rank of Capt., notified in the *London Gazette* of March 9, 1883, is cancelled.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—John George Seaton, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. D. Campbell to be Capt.

1st London—John William Evans, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

6th Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. J. P. Gordon resigns his commission.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Lieut. J. E. Fletcher resigns his commission; Lieut. S. Whaley to be Capt.

4th Cheshire—Lieut. J. Potter resigns his commission.

1st Derbyshire—Lieut. J. H. Gower to be Capt.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Lieut. J. Isles to be Capt.

1st Herefordshire—Lieut. J. O. Philpin resigns his commission.

5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. J. Campbell resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Lieut. W. L. Stewart resigns his commission.

7th Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. Grant and R. Nutt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—James Bell Taggart and George Sandeman.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—Capt. J. Croker, 1st Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. J. W. Cameron, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (March 1).

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major R. M. Mann resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Arthur Byford, gent. to be Lieut.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Lieut. G. O. Brookes to be Capt.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Walbancke Bruce Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—Charles Edward Howard Vincent, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. 40th Middlesex R.V. Corps (Central London Rangers), to be Lieut.-Col.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. H. Ellis, and Lieuts. W. H. H. Carus and J. P. Houghton.

20th Middlesex (Artists)—Capt. T. E. Roberts resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. L. Duffield, and R. F. C. Francis.

24th Middlesex—Lieut. B. Hoskyns-Abrahall resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. F. H. Taylor resigns his commission

2nd Nottinghamshire—Lieut.-Col. H. Eyre is granted the hon. rank of Col.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Charles Thomas Gillet, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Renfrewshire—Lieut. J. M'Lean resigns his commission.

3rd Renfrewshire—John Ernest Orr, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. J. G. Wilton to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—John Farmer Chapman, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. M. L. Nicholas to be Capt.

1st Suffolk—George Jones, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. G. Heaton resigns his commission.

1st Westmoreland—Qrmr. G. J. McKay resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Trevor Webster, gent., to be Acting Surg.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Feb. 27, and the current year must be understood.)

A correspondent "Thinks it would be a graceful act on the part of the authorities to allow Line officers, say, of five years' service and upwards to count any Militia service they may have. Militia officers joining the Line now sit on court-martials at once, although officers joining from Sandhurst cannot do so for two years district and three years for a general, and it seems somewhat hard that their Militia service should only be allowed to count for duty. The Army Pay Department is short of officers. Why should not the requisite amount of service for subalterns be made up with old Militia service? Captains, whatever their service is, are allowed to retire on half-pay, if 'about to be appointed to the Militia.' This boon might also be granted to subalterns who have, say, eight years' service, five at least being in the Line."

London Amusements.

At the Opera Comique, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Alfred Maltby introduced to the public his new farcical comedy in three acts, entitled "Old Flames." The piece is a free adaptation of a French comic drama written by M. Alexandre Bisson, and produced at the Cluny Theatre, Paris, April 17, 1882. The original story could not be possibly illustrated in its integrity by English actors and actresses, and the adapter has very judiciously eliminated as many of the objectionable allusions as he was able, while preserving most of the ridiculously droll situations. The novelty, favourably received, was briskly interpreted by Miss Lavis, Miss Woodworth, Mr. R. Pateman, Mr. F. Wyatt, and Mr. Alfred Maltby.

It is officially announced that 100 performances of "Cinderella," at Drury Lane, have cost £30,000, being an average of £300 expenses for each representation, and £600 when two are given on the same day. With pardonable pride, Mr. Augustus Harris proclaims that in no theatre in the world, except for opera, are such costly performances indulged in as are now offered to the public at popular prices at Drury Lane, a theatre without a subsidy, and leased by a private individual without State aid.

At Drury Lane on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings the harlequinade is now played first, so that late diners may now conveniently see the whole of the elaborately-illustrated extravaganza, which on these nights commences at half-past eight.

Salvini, the Italian tragedian, now in his fifty-fourth year, has commenced his new and, it is intimated, his final series of performances at Covent Garden Theatre, appearing in his famous embodiment of Othello. On this evening (Saturday) he plays King Lear for the first time in England.

Revivals of popular dramas have been given at the Surrey, the Grand Theatre, Islington, and the National Standard, the pantomimes at these houses having now terminated their career.

On Monday next will be brought out at the Prince's Theatre Messrs. Jones and Herman's new drama, called "Breaking a Butterfly," founded on the story of "The Doll's House," written by the Swedish dramatist, Henrik Ibsen.

Next week, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's drama of "Dan'l Druce," suggested by George Eliot's novel of "Silas Marner," and first played at the Haymarket eight years ago, will be transferred to the Court Theatre.

The new building on the northern side of Leicester Square, first intended to be called "The Pandora," then "The Phœnix," and afterwards "The Queen's," will be at last opened about Easter as the Empire Theatre.

Carl Millöcker's three-act comic opera of "The Beggar Student," which is to be brought out at the Alhambra, will also be acted at the Comedy Theatre during a season of morning performances to commence early in March.

"The Two Orphans" will shortly be revived at the Olympic under the personal superintendence of Mr. Henry Neville, who acquired the acting rights of this powerful drama.

A special matinée in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund will be given at the Novelty Theatre next Tuesday, when a new farcical comedy, by Mr. T. J. Warren, will be produced, under the title of "Nita's First." An original comedietta, by Mr. Horace Lennard, will be also brought forward on the occasion with the title of "Reaping the Whirlwind." The Easter novelty, in which Miss Kate Vaughan is to appear, is written by the same author, and will introduce some new music by the tuneful composer, Bucalossi.

"What object have the Admiralty in systematically neglecting the interests of naval or military people in Plymouth?" asks the *Western Morning News*:—"Yesterday the inquiries as to the Indian troopship Malabar were incessant at the Commander-in-Chief's office, Mount Wise, and at the signal station. It seems that when it was determined to detain the troopship Orontes, in consequence of the rebellion in the Soudan, the paid-off crews she was bringing home from the China and East India stations were transferred to the Malabar. There is no exaggeration in saying that three-fourths of these men belong to the west country, and yet the Admiralty direct that the Malabar shall actually pass Plymouth and go to Portsmouth, the men for Plymouth and Devonport and neighbourhood finding their way to their homes either at their own expense, or waiting the convenience of a Government vessel. This is a matter which the M.P.'s for Plymouth and Devonport should take in hand, and they ought to have substantial aid from Sir Thomas Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty."

With the purpose of carrying out the reorganisation scheme in its entirety, the Admiralty have called for a return of the established and acting foremen of the yards employed in the Royal Dockyards, with the date of their appointments.

The good-service pension of £150 per annum for captains, vacant by the promotion of Capt. W. S. Brown to flag rank, has been awarded to Capt. John D'Arcy, R.N.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*
MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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The Army and Navy Gazette *can be obtained in Paris of our Agent,* Mr. J. W. S. NEAL, *English Stationer,* 248 *Rue de Rivoli, to whom Advertisements and Orders for the Paper may be sent.*

"TOKAR is a miserable mud village, possessing no interest." "The people of Tokar are a despicable crew, being all convicts. The rebels are far superior to them in every way." "In Tokar only 70 soldiers were found by Major-General Graham on his arrival there. Next day we met many coming in with their wives and property. The garrison state that since their surrender they had been badly treated by the rebels, whose servants they had agreed to become." "The Black Watch have buried at El Teb nearly 2,500 bodies of the rebels, and are still working." Such are a few "facts" connected with what is called "the relief of Tokar," by one of the strangest misusers of terms ever sanctioned by official adoption. We are treated as a dead certainty by the correspondents to the stock phrases about "white devils" and "never fighting the English again," which have been in vogue since the Russians were credited with the complimentary phrases, after the Alma. There can be no doubt concerning the admirable conduct of the men, but it would be discreditable indeed if a force of nearly 4,000 British Infantry had evinced unsteadiness under the abortive fire of Egyptian and Arab artillerymen, whose guns did no harm, and if a corps of disciplined regulars wavered before the onslaught of naked barbarians armed with primitive spears and javelins. As far as can be made out from the various accounts in the papers, the hordes under Osman Digna's Sheiks did not much, if at all, exceed twice the force under Graham, and it would be hard, indeed, if a European with a breech-loader and 70 rounds of ball cartridge—and bayonet to boot—did not prove a match for more than two savages with pikes, ere they got to close quarters. By way of comparison between the fighting power of Araby's Egyptians, armed with Remington rifles, plentiful ammunition, and abundant artillery, in an entrenched position, and the bravery of these black sons of Ishmael in the Soudan desert, a correspondent calls attention to the following figures:—

Officers and men killed and wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir:—

Killed—Officers ...	10 ...	1 to 6	71 ...	1 ...	19·2
„ Men	61 ...			to	to
Wounded—Officers	34 ...	1 to 10	369 ...	5 ...	100
„ Men ...	335 ...				
Officers killed and wounded ...			44 ...	1 ...	11·1
				to	to
Men killed and wounded.........			396 ...	9 ...	100

Total killed and wounded to total force:—
440 to 13,646 ... 1 to 31 ...... or 3·2 per 100.

Officers and men killed and wounded at the battle of El Teb, March 1, 1884:—

Killed—Officers.....	4 ...	1 to 6·5	30...	1 ...	18·5
„ Men	26 ...			to	to
Wounded—Officers	20 ...	1 to 7·1	162...	5·4 ...	100
„ Men.........	142 ...				
Officers killed and wounded ...			24 ...	1 ...	14·3
				to	to
Men „ „			168 ...	7 ...	100

Total killed and wounded to total force:—
192 to 4,000 ... 1 to 20·8 ... 4·8 per 100.

The prominent part taken by the Cavalry in the action is now becoming apparent. They not only bore the brunt of the fighting, and sustained the heaviest losses, but by their fierce and resolute charges contributed to the utter defeat of the Arabs and to the comparative immunity of the footmen. Although the Mounted Infantry did good work, they could not have produced the result due to Stewart's horsemen; and Lord Wolseley's foresight, if questionable as regards the Artillery, was fully shown in his insistance on ample Cavalry being provided for the expedition. As in India in the Mutiny, it turned out that there is no more dangerous service than charging men on foot who can use swords or spears, and we must regret that such officers and men as fell did not die in some more glorious field than that of El Teb, though they could not find a braver enemy.

IN a passage in a diary kept by Dr. Russell when in Egypt in 1882 and 1883, there is an interesting account, which we have seen, of a visit paid by him to Zebehr Pasha, who was then living in seclusion and something like poverty in the Shoubra suburb of Cairo. Dr. Russell was introduced to Zebehr Pasha as one who could tell a great deal about the Soudan, which at the time was becoming of interest, owing to the Mahdi's successes, by an old Berber dragoman. Hamed,—as the worthy old dragoman is named, is a fellow-countryman of Zebehr, for whom he had the utmost reverence,—the same who was employed by the late Admiral Murray to take charge of, we believe, the first hippopotamus that was ever brought to England, whence he is known to many as "Hippopotamus Johnny." Dr. Russell was so impressed by the intelligence and capacity of the Pasha, that on his seeing the Khedive a few days afterwards he ventured to suggest that Zebehr was the very man to employ to make head against the False Prophet, and he also requested Baker Pasha to grant Zebehr an interview. The Khedive on that occasion said he would be quite willing to hand over Kordofan and Darfour to any capable lieutenant who would rule the country and send an annual tribute to Cairo, but he did not seem inclined to trust one with the influence Zebehr possessed in the Soudan. Baker Pasha was very much struck by the conversation he had with the conqueror of Darfour, and spoke to the Khedive about him; but nothing was done to secure his aid till Gordon went out the other day, and then an attempt to enlist the influence of Zebehr on the side of the Khedive's Government was made, under singular circumstances. The Pasha was to be employed, but his wife and the women of his harem were to be kept in captivity, and he was called on to act under and with the man who had caused his son to be executed on a charge, alleged by Zebehr to be quite false, of "slave-dealing." "Even if my son had done so," said Zebehr, "it was rather a strong measure, considering that you paid your slave-owners, instead of hanging them." But slavery was not then recognised as a "domestic institution" in the Soudan! When the Blacks whom Zebehr raised found that he was not to command them, their conduct became worse than doubtful. But, telegraphing from Khartoum on March 3, the correspondent of the *Times*, which may be considered as an official organ, actually clamours in Gordon's name for the appointment of the man whom Sir H. Wolff and others denounce as a vulgar slave merchant, whereas he is far superior in ability to most of the Europeans now in Egypt or the Soudan. "It is now admitted," the correspondent writes, "that Zebehr Pasha is the only man connected with the Soudan who is endowed with the ability and firmness necessary to head any Government here." (!) "The arrival of Zebehr Pasha would draw to his side the bands of rebels which are now scattered over the Soudan, and his great knowledge of the tribes fits him more than any other man to take the place of the Egyptian Government"! In fact, Gordon proposes to call Zebehr to help him to get off the garrisons, and then to install him as his successor in the government of the Soudan; and the Government at home, fearing the ignorant outcry, for which there is no solid base whatever, that Zebehr is a slave-dealer, will probably reject the counsel of their councillor and agent. However, we have as yet no evidence that Zebehr would go. If he did, it would be an augury of his confidence in his own powers and in the chances of success for which we should be grateful. There is no evidence, on which a police magistrate would give a ticket-of-leave man a day's imprisonment, that Zebehr Pasha ever was "The head of the slave-trade."

SIR WILLIAM HEWETT has been able to telegraph home a list of Naval casualties resulting from the battle of El Teb, which, though small in proportion to the Naval force engaged, is far too large, when the object for which the dead have laid down their lives and the wounded have been maimed is considered. We may, indeed, say that the expedition was objectless. It is, nevertheless, gratifying to find our Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers as ready as ever to do their duty, without question or complaint. "Theirs but to do or die, theirs not to reason why," now, as then, in days gone by; and the manner in which all ranks acquitted themselves at El Teb clearly proves that the raw material from which our forces are drawn is not deteriorating. Many deeds of valour have been reported. Foremost we find poor Lieutenant Frank Royds, of the *Carysfort*, who lost his life while gallantly working a Gatling in a hot corner. He was mortally wounded, and had to be taken to the rear. His gun was at the time detached from the main body, and the dangerous duty of escorting poor Royds to the rear was gallantly performed by Surgeon Gimlette, of the *Euryalus*. Dr. Gimlette's conduct appears to have been noticed by many on the field, and was specially mentioned in the *Times*' correspondent's able description of the fight. So was Captain A. K. Wilson's gallant deed. This officer, it appears, accompanied the *Hecla's* detachment, as did Captain Walter Stewart that of the *Carysfort*. Notwithstanding that these Post Captains were present, the chief command of the Naval Brigade was given to Commander Rolfe, with Lieutenant Montresor for Adjutant, a Naval way of doing things which has of late become somewhat popular in the Army, where to place a junior in command when a senior is present is no longer an unheard-of thing. We fear, however, that such selections can only in the end do harm to the service; and believe, therefore, that they should never be resorted to. On the present occasion, we have Commander Rolfe in supreme command. On one flank of the Naval Brigade he had Captain Walter Stewart, of the *Carysfort*, commanding three machine-guns, and on the other flank was Captain A. K. Wilson, of the *Hecla*, doing the same duty, both superior officers to Commander Rolfe. We candidly admit that we do not understand how such a disposition was possible, unless the Post Captains were merely allowed to be present "on leave of absence." In making these remarks, we do not wish it to be thought that we have a single word to say against Commander Rolfe. Far from it. He is generally recognised as a zealous, able, and dashing officer, and we heartily congratulate him on the good luck which placed him in command of the Naval Brigade at El Teb, and on the soldierlike manner in which he handled his men under fire. At one time, it appears, the Naval Brigade was more sorely pressed by the Arabs than was any other corps in action. Just then a wide gap occurred between the flank of the Naval Brigade and the nearest Line regiment. Through this gap the Arabs endeavoured to rush, when Captain Wilson, seeing the danger of the enemy getting inside the square, leapt single-handed into the gap, and fought with such determined bravery that, notwithstanding his sword broke, as Naval swords generally do when put to the test, and that he had to fight with nothing but his clenched fist and sword-pommel as "knuckle-duster," not an Arab got into the square. Captain Wilson was, however, somewhat severely wounded, receiving a sword-cut across his head, as well as other scars. The square had up till now been advancing to its proper front, but a flank movement brought the Naval Brigade to lead the advance. A change of formation then ensued, earthworks having to be stormed. Then Sir William Hewett, who up to now had been but the guest of Sir G. Graham, and a spectator, put himself at the head of the Naval Brigade, and with Commanders Rolfe and Caffin, Flag-Lieutenant Graham, and Mr. Hyne, Paymaster and Secretary, led his men to storm the enemy's position, the sole thought animating every breast being to do or die like a Briton. The *Sphinx* endeavoured to take part in the action during the earlier hours of the day, but her shells falling dangerously near our own scouts, she was signalled to desist. The *Briton*, Captain Andrew J. Kennedy, also arrived in time to send a contingent to swell the Naval Forces, to which the *Euryalus*, *Carysfort*, *Hecla*, *Sphinx*, and *Ranger* also contributed men and matériel. The Marines of the Mediterranean and East Indies Squadron experienced a few casualties, Captain W. H. Poë, R.M., and Dr. Martin, R.N., late of the *London*, being severely wounded. In an engagement in which all have so well done their duty, it is only natural to expect that honours and rewards will follow in due course. No doubt Captain Wilson has won the much-coveted Victoria Cross, as he has, we hear, been specially mentioned by General Buller, and Commander Rolfe his Post Captaincy, which will place the command of the *Dragon* at the disposal of the Admiralty.

THE following is a copy of the telegram from Lord Wolseley to General Stephenson, dated February 12, giving the instructions for the despatch of the Suakim Expeditionary Force :—

> "Force is to be collected at Suakim, with the object, if possible, of relieving Tokar garrison, if it can hold out; if not, of taking any measures necessary for the defence of ports. General Graham to command force. Redvers Buller to command Infantry Brigade and be second-in-command. Herbert Stewart to command all mounted troops. Two last and Wauchope, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, start to-night. Select other Staff officers as required in Egypt. Make following arrangements at once, settling all details yourself. Select three best battalions in your command. Those, with 2nd Irish Fusiliers, now in *Jumna*, and battalion of Marines, to form Infantry Brigade under Buller. If you deem it advisable, bring garrison of Alexandria to Cairo while expedition lasts. Report if you wish to do so, as orders would be sent to Fleet to hold Alexandria temporarily. While so held a Naval officer will command there. 19th Hussars, mounted Infantry, and any reliable native horsemen now at Suakim to constitute mounted force under Stewart. Take horses from Wood's Cavalry to complete 19th with country horses, leaving behind for the time English horses with Egyptian cavalry. One garrison battery, Royal Artillery, to take over guns, equipment, camels, and camel-drivers from Wood's camel battery. If it has started from Cairo, it must be brought back at once for this purpose. It can take ordinary field-guns with it up Nile. Send one of its officers with camel-drivers. Baring will give necessary authority. Admiral Hewett will furnish machine-guns, manned with sailors, if required. Do not send field guns on any account with expedition. Regimental transport to be taken with troops. Employ camels as much as possible. Hire them if possible; if not, purchase. Baggage to be on lowest possible scale, as troops ought to be back in Cairo in three weeks. Obtain from Egyptian Government means for carrying water on camels. Turn your best attention to carriage of water. Stretchers at rate of three or four per company. Make best arrangements you can for conveyance of wounded. Tents to accompany force to Suakim or Trinkitat, as case may be. Troops to bivouac on line of march. Provisions for men and horses for a fortnight to be embarked. Arrange for sending on enough afterwards for one or two more weeks. Naval authorities may be indented on for first needs to be landed from ships. All sea transport require to be arranged with Naval authorities. Three months' supply of groceries for 6,000 men and a reserve of 180,000 lb. preserved meat and 400 tons of forage will be shipped from England immediately. You will telegraph any further requirements. Send your best doctor as principal medical officer. Two hundred and fifty rounds per man, besides 70 in pouch. Furnish each man with ample puggaree. 10th Hussars from *Jumna* will be landed to garrison Suakim. A few of them might be mounted on horses now there, as it is desirable to be strong in cavalry. Order all good horses now there to remain for this purpose. Tell Parr to do his best to obtain land transport there. Naval officer at Alexandria will arrange for conveyance from Suez to Suakim. Communicate with him at once. Two medical and two commissariat officers start at once for service in your command. All confidence felt in your judgment and experience to settle necessary details. Communicate this to Baring and Hewett at once, and arrange details with latter. The greatest publicity to be given to the determination to relieve Tokar by British soldiers."

It is observable that General Stephenson, in whose judgment and experience so much confidence is expressed as to "details," is relieved from all trouble in the selection of officers, who are sent out from the Adjutant-General's in London. "Andy Wauchope," as he is generally called, is a very solid, hard-headed, and hard-working officer, and in all ways excellent; and no objection can be raised to Herbert Stewart and Buller, except that they are not the only capable officers for the work assigned to them. Graham is said "not to handle infantry well, and so he had to be nursed," but he is especially praised by the papers for the skill he displayed in his tactics. The most curious point in the memo. is the way in which Stephenson is authorised to take Wood's officers, men, horses, camels, guns, equipment, and drivers, without any reference to Wood, or Khedive, or War Minister! According to the Constitution, the Khedive is Commander-in-Chief of his army; but in this memo. his Highness is not mentioned, and "Baring" is "to give the necessary authority" to appropriate the Egyptian Artillery of Wood's army. The whole force, it will be observed, was to be back in Cairo in three weeks from February 12. The order about the field-guns is very positive.

TWO very important questions were recently put to the Secretary of the Admiralty by Lord Lewisham respecting the Marines at Suakim. The replies to those questions threw darkness rather than light upon the points at issue. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has a reputation for fairness and for plainness of speech. Doubtless he believed what he said, but what he did say was evidence against that system which has prevailed in Admiralty dealings with the Marines. He said that the Marines landed at Suakim on February 5, from Sir W. Hewett's squadron, "were under the Naval Discipline Act, and under the immediate command of the Admiral." He was "not aware who was the senior Marine officer landed there," but he had "no doubt Sir William Hewett made the best disposition of his officers for the service he had to discharge." Now, we know that Sir W. Hewett had a force of 100 Marines, and that his flagship carries a Captain of Marines. This, indeed, was the only military force the Admiral had at the time at his disposal, the only specially trained and organised military body really fit and effective for land operations, and the officers of the Marines the only officers under Admiral Hewett's command, trained to undertake purely military operations. Naval officers, with all the will in the world, have not, and cannot have, the same detailed knowledge and experience in military operations as Marine officers. Perhaps the Secretary of the Admiralty was not certain that a Marine officer was landed, for Marine officers have often been kept on board ship, while Naval officers from the same ship have been landed to take part in military operations on shore. He also knows that there are no Admiralty Instructions whatever forbidding such square pegging of "round holes." No one in the House or out of it is likely to doubt that Sir W. Hewett would ever do his best where fighting is to be done. He left his Fleet to risk his life and "prospect" danger from the centre of the military oblong at Teb, and if it be best for the public service that an Admiral should do so, the Secretary of the Admiralty must be quite certain the Admiral made the "best disposition" of the senior officer of the Fleet. But supposing Sir W. Hewett, following the precedent set by other Admirals, left his Marine officers on board, or that a Naval officer was put in command of the land defence of Suakim, would the Secretary of the Admiralty say it was the "best disposition" of officers "under the Admiral's command?" There is nothing in the Admiralty Instructions to prevent what is the custom of the service in like cases. The other question put by Lord Lewisham had reference to the fact that the Admiralty sent the Marines from the Mediterranean Fleet to Suakim, and left the officers behind. The Secretary of the Admiralty accounted for this by saying it was done by the Admiralty, "who took into consideration not only the requirements of Sir W. Hewett, but the circumstances of the possible duties of the ships of the Mediterranean Squadron, and also the limited accommodation for passage in ships of war." Is not the Secretary of the Admiralty aware that in the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, no duties are defined for Marine officers without their men? What have the possible duties of ships to do with Marine officers in the Mediterranean Fleet and their men in the Red Sea? As regards the excuse of "limited accommodation for passage in ships of war," the Admiralty telegram (No. 17, Affairs at Suakim), which took Marines out of the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet and left their officers behind, told Lord John Hay (as regards the means of transport for these men) that "*Orontes* was available at Port Said." The *Orontes* is a transport with ample accommodation for officers, and is not a ship-of-war with "limited accommodation" for passengers. We trust when the Navy Estimates come before the House, we shall hear more about this matter, for the reply of the Secretary of State for War on Thursday threw no real light on the subject.

THERE is, we venture to say, no officer in the Army, except those immediately benefited by the exercise of the patronage, who approves of the action or inaction of the Duke of Cambridge in reference to the recent appointments to the command of the expeditionary force in Egypt. We mention the name of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief because his Royal Highness is understood theoretically to be the responsible adviser of the Secretary of State for War in the selection of officers for employment. If he is not, then some greater change has been made at the Horse Guards than the degradation of the office of Commander-in-Chief to the functions of Chief of the Staff to the occupant for the time being of the post of Secretary of State for War. There must be now some wide divergence from the traditions of the service established in Pall Mall, if the practices which have been going on for some short time past be recognised as normal. It is understood that Mr. Childers, as Secretary of State, very resolutely exercised his authority in making some of the appointments to the Staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley, when that officer was sent out to command the expedition of 1882, but it is not to be supposed that Mr. Childers over-ruled the Duke of Cambridge or disregarded his advice, but that the Duke approved of what the Secretary of State proposed. However, there were then some hard things done "for the good of the service." The General officer at Malta, who saw his best regiments taken from his command and sent on to Alexandria, must have felt—nay, we may say he did feel—very acutely the disregard shown to his services and his reputation by the appointment of officers from home to pass over his head to field service, but he must now be aware that he was not singular in his suffering. When Sir Gerald Graham was ordered to take command of the troops sent to Suakim, it might be said that General Stephenson, his senior, could not be spared from Cairo to direct the operations of a brigade, but there were in Egypt at least two General Officers of great merit, experience, and service who might surely have been trusted to act in the field without putting the country to the expense, and these officers to the humiliation, of despatching their juniors from England to take their legitimate work out of their hands. It is not necessary to name the officers to whom we allude. The Army knows well who they are. The studied neglect of Sir Evelyn Wood's relation to the defence of Egypt, and the way in which he has been passed over in the arrangments for the military operations which have been considered necessary for the protection of the Egyptian ports on the Red Sea, may be easily conjectured to have been most painful to his feelings. No wonder it is reported that he is sick and unable to see any one. He and his officers are on the strength of the British Army. They were lent to the Khedive to organise and command an army for the protection of Egypt, and, having full confidence in their work and in their men, they are denied the right they might fairly have expected to be conceded to them of putting down those who are uniformly described as "rebels" (not to us—that they could not be, but to the Khedive), or of taking part in the operations against them, though they were deprived of some of the troops they had drilled for service in the expedition. The "orders" to appoint General Graham, and to employ the officers who were despatched from England, were not sent by the Commander-in-Chief through his Military Secretary. They were not sent by the Secretary of State for War. They were telegraphed to General Stephenson direct by the Adjutant-General. Sir Evelyn Wood's force was subjected to the effect of these orders. Perhaps it was "to save time," and Lord Wolseley has given another proof, perhaps a wholesome one, of his disregard of precedent and love of innovation. In the days of Crimea, it was the Duke of Newcastle or Lord Panmure who sent orders to the General in the field. Now all is changed. Any way, it was, so far as we know, a new departure as to form. The Adjutant-General would seem to be the War Office and the Horse Guards in one. He certainly is to be complimented on the energy and entire completeness of the way in which he did his business. But he might have done it just as well in the old fashion. It is a novelty to have a Queen's Adjutant-General making speeches at public dinners, in which Army reforms are discussed for the benefit of Fishmongers and Livery Companies. It is evident that all the "boulders" have been removed. They are knocked into a cocked-hat, and there is now no impediment to the full career of the brand-new vehicle in the form of a quadriga, in which the conqueror drives over the course in Pall Mall.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Globe* this week have written strong paragraphs in support of the view taken by many Military men, and well expressed in the letter of "A Cavalry Officer" to a contemporary, that the time has at last come when the long and cruel punishment of a gallant soldier should be considered to have been worked out, and that a term should be put to the ostracism of exile and to the degradation in sorrow and suffering which have tried, though they have not broken, the spirit or heart of one who, ever since the fatal moment which brought with it such fearful shame and loss, and cut short a great career of usefulness to the country, has rendered to friendly strangers all the services which a cool, clear head and admirable military aptitudes could bestow in the field. We do not propose to open the question of the fitness or fulness of the "justice" done in Baker's trial. But in the case of even the most abandoned criminal, the doctrine of eternal punishment is not accepted. When a man has purged himself of his offence by undergoing his sentence, he is no more liable to pains and penalties of any kind. For the alleged offence, which, it must be remembered, was established on the evidence for the prosecution alone, as the accused would not allow the cross-examination of the principal witness, Colonel Baker lost all a man held dear,—his rank in the Army, the favour of his Sovereign, the good opinion of his friends and his country. He was subjected to imprisonment, such as would have been inflicted on a civilian in a like case, but he was also subjected to a frightful fine, from which a civilian would have been exempt. He lost his commission, he lost the price of his commission—at least £8,000—and he was sent adrift with a mark on his brow blacker and deeper than that of Cain. We are very sure Valentine Baker, when he was sentenced, would have welcomed death gladly in lieu of the fate in store for him; but as it was, he bowed his head to "Justice," and went forth a broken man to win for himself a name and fame in foreign lands. The brightest page in the annals of the desperate campaign which nearly gave St. Sophia to the Russian Christians, was written by Baker's sword, when he conducted his gallant Turks in the masterly movements and hard fights which were necessary to cover the retreat of the Army of Bulgaria on the sea. He began later on the work of organising the Egyptian Army so well, that when he was removed by orders from home to make room for Evelyn Wood, his successor could do no better than work on the lines Baker had laid down, and the Egyptian Police, in the organisation of which Baker was exposed to all kinds of restrictions, impediments, and offensive imputations, were developed by him so rapidly that when our dilatory Government sanctioned the dispatch by the Egyptian Government of a force to Suakim to relieve Sinkat and Tokar, it was Baker's gendarmerie-constabulary which was selected as the only force available to serve as a nucleus of the expedition. How Baker behaved on the disastrous day when his wretched rabblement fled from the death they could not escape, we need not say. Those who know the man need no assurance that in proportion to the danger swelled his courage and his calm. He was recalled to Cairo after that terrible defeat, and many men of different mettle, and yet not less gallant, glad to escape from the painful position to which contact with the officers of the Queen's Army would expose them, would, in his place, have obeyed the command; but Baker was above all that kind of mock fine feeling. He was not vindictive. He placed his knowledge and his experience at the service of his old comrades, and it is to their credit that he was placed on the Staff of the army when it advanced, and was enabled to render substantial service to her Majesty's forces. We admit the very grave and great difficulties in the way of the measure recommended by our contemporaries; but "where there is a will there is a way," and we cannot believe that the service and the country would hestitate to sanction the bestowal of some mark of Royal clemency and favour on the English Pasha who has maintained so gallantly the reputation of our race, and illustrated the best qualities of a British officer in fighting the battles of our allies, and in directing the operations of a British Army.

THE necessity of a Mobilisation Scheme for the Navy, on the outbreak of war, when this country, having such vast interests to defend, should not only be able to protect those interests at once, but also to attack our enemy without loss of time, is evident. To do this effectually, every officer and man and every ship should be assigned a certain duty. Each squadron should be detailed to perform work prearranged for it, and the whole should be included in one grand plan of attack. That such an organisation does not exist is well known. Indeed, no such scheme has ever been worked out. Last year, the Council of the Royal United Service Institution offered its gold medal for an essay approaching this question, the subject being,—"On an outbreak of war, what is the best organisation for distributing the personnel of the Navy and the Reserves among the available war-vessels, and among a proportion of merchant vessels as an auxiliary to the Navy?" and Sir Astley Cooper Key has informed the world, when announcing that the prize had been won by Captain Charles Johnstone, late of the *Dryad*, that the Admiralty have had this very subject under their consideration "for the last year or two." Surely it is time that the question should pass out of the consideration phase. Here we are in the nineteenth century, and yet the Admiralty do not appear to have profited as yet by the experience gained during the last hundred years, for no mobilisation scheme exists for the Navy. Is this right? Did "reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action" of their Lordships, there would be far less cause for discontent in the Navy than exists at this day, when enterprises are undertaken without reason, and action without counsel, the motive power in all cases being "expediency." It is, however, most inexpedient that such a state of things should be allowed to exist a moment longer, as the safety, honour, and welfare of the Empire may thereby suffer. It is not enough for the Admiralty to rest satisfied with moving in the old and worn-out groove of the past. Their Lordships must keep pace with the times. To inform the country in this year of grace 1884 that "for the last year or two" their Lordships have been considering the adoption of a reform in the organisation of the Navy, which became necessary from the day steam superseded sail power, is to admit that the interests of the country have been neglected in the past. We can only hope, therefore, that with so many eminent and able officers at the helm as now compose the Board of Admiralty, the subject will be thoroughly gone into, and a scheme adopted without delay, whereby, at a moment's notice, the whole of England's Naval power may be exerted to the best advantage.

THE latest returns rendered to Head-quarters show that batteries of Garrison Artillery serving in England are, on an average, 30 per cent. below their normal strength. It is becoming as difficult to obtain recruits as it has been to obtain officers. Too much is expected from the garrison gunner. He is required, and rightly so, to be a proficient artillerist, to be acquainted with the service of all heavy guns used in the attack and defence of fortresses, and to possess a thorough knowledge of the stores and ammunition he may be called on to handle. He is also required—and it seems to us wrongly so—to be trained in infantry drill. We cannot think this system is sound. In these days of short service, the garrison gunner has quite enough to do to perfect himself in his artillery duties without being required to learn the work of an infantry soldier too. Yet this dual system of training has been developed lately to such an extent, and has so much to do with the difficulty of recruiting, that it requires serious notice. What is the *rôle* of the Garrison Artillery? Undoubtedly, fortress warfare. "The circumstances," writes a distinguished Artillery officer "are hardly conceivable, in fortress warfare, wherein it could be desirable for the gunner to desist from the service of the guns, and employ his carbine against the enemy." We cannot recall a single instance in former or recent wars when garrison artillery have ever been used as infantry. Why, then, are so many hours wasted in teaching men duties which are not really their own? The time allowed for training gunners is too short to admit of their energies being diverted into extraneous channels. English Artillery officers have a European reputation for smartness and scientific proficiency. When applying themselves to their Artillery duties they always display conspicuous ability. We think they are out of place in the field, dismounted, and conducting their men through intricate infantry manœuvres. The position of officers and men is a false one. They know it is such, and when this is so, it can hardly be wondered at if they grow disgusted at having to do work which they ought never to be ordered to perform. The fault is not with the Artillery regimental officers. It lies, as we think, chiefly with General officers commanding districts. In these days of skeleton battalions, the temptation to increase the number of effective men at field-days is great. Every time the General drags out the garrison artilleryman into the field, let him remember that he does so to the detriment of the man's legitimate duties as a gunner. For our own part, we should be glad to see the carbine withdrawn altogether from the Garrison Artillery. There would then be no excuse for playing at infantry drill. This reform has been strongly advocated by many Artillery officers, by none with greater force than by Major-General H. A. Smyth, commandant of the Woolwich Garrison. "Traditional custom," he writes, "would, no doubt, undergo some derangement by the general withdrawal of the carbine from the Garrison Artillery; marching-past would be less effective to the eye than heretofore; periodic inspection would see the gunners on the guns, rather than under arms, in the reality of shell practice rather than in the dumb-show of musketry exercises; but the display of ability would be more genuine, the effect in education more practical, and the men, relieved from supererogatory lessons, would devote a fuller and heartier energy towards the mastery of their proper, yet sometimes most lightly regarded, duties." These are weighty words. We commend them to the notice of the authorities.

It has been known for some time past that the Lords of the Admiralty have been seriously considering the case of the Senior Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, with a view towards taking some practical steps to mitigate the acknowledged hardship of their position. We have heard rumours to the effect that, in addition to granting a small increase of pay, they were about to introduce, if not a new rank, at least a new title. We trust that this is not the case. We feel confident that we are giving expression to the feelings of the great majority of Naval officers, when we say that such a step would be most unpopular, not only among the officers chiefly effected by it, but throughout the Navy generally. The title of Lieutenant-Commander, given to officers in command of gunboats and other small craft, is the one which most readily offers itself for adoption; but to confer on a man the additional title of Commander, while his rank and position in the ship in which he may be serving remains unchanged, would tend towards making that position ridiculous, rather than more dignified. Should an entirely new title be discovered or invented, it will be almost worse. Looking at it from a social point of view, it is well known that the general public, unconnected with the Navy, have very vague ideas as to the rank and precedence which the various titles of Naval officers confer on the holders. Let us not make matters worse by introducing some new-fangled designation, the unfortunate holder of which will, after being introduced to anybody by it, be compelled to explain what it means. We sincerely hope that when their Lordships disclose their intentions, the rumour to which we have alluded will prove to be unfounded.

Nothing has been heard of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Francis H. N. Wilson, R.M.L.I., of the *Lord Warden*, during the past month, and his absence without leave from his ship has been reported to the Admiralty.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., accompanied by Captain Speedy, will, it is said, meet King Johannes of Abyssinia near Massowah, in order to negotiate the retrocession of territory to Abyssinia and the surrender of Massowah, in consideration of King Johannes relieving the beleaguered Egyptian garrisons in the south of the Soudan. Captain Speedy has already left Cairo, and is said to be the bearer of a letter from her Majesty the Queen to King Johannes.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, accompanied by Captain Hugo Pearson and Staff, arrived at Hong Kong on March 2, and relieved Vice-Admiral Willes of the command of the China station the next day. Admiral Willes left for England on February 5.

A correspondent writes from on board the s.s. *Gilsland*, off Alexandria, on February 25, regarding the Marines sent from England, as follows :—"Thanks for your note, received at Malta on our arrival there last Friday, the 22nd, after a vile passage, and at least two days behind time. You will apprehend that I had no time to write from there when I tell you we got in at 8 a.m., and were bundled anyhow on board this craft, sailing again at noon, we suppose to assist in garrisoning Alexandria, where we hope to be at day-light to-morrow, until the return of the troops from Cairo and Suakim. Captain Montgomery and Lieutenants Roche and Eastman remained on board the *Poonah*. Captain Conolly and Lieutenants Stamper and Holman went to the *Superb* at Malta. The former lot are for conveyance to flagship at Alexandria. It is an infamous shame to have put us on board this craft, a quick steamer, but totally inadequate for the accommodation of 400 men. Fortunately, the weather has been perfect, or I really do not know how the men would have come through it; they could not have stood on the iron deck, and must have been battened down without air or light. Most of our cabins are bunks knocked up on the troop-deck among the men; and we feed in the most primitive style in two lots! I much fear Rose, good fellow as he is, will not be strong enough to represent the indignity of bundling us out of the *Poonah* to make room for the 38th and a battery of artillery, for conveyance to the same place as ourselves." The Admiralty seem to take very little heed of the feelings of the Marines, and to trouble their heads anent their creature comforts still less.

An Order has been issued from the Admiralty, dated February 27, 1884, notifying that certain alterations made in the system of musketry firing in her Majesty's Fleet, are to apply also to the Royal Marines, viz. :—"The annual expenditure of ball ammunition is to be increased from 100 to 150 rounds per rifle, at the discretion of the captain. All seamen are in future to fire up to 600 yards. The following classification to be adopted instead of that now in force, viz. :—Any seaman obtaining 165 points to be marksman; from 140 to 164, 1st class; from 100 to 139, 2nd class; below 100, 3rd class."

The "Torpedo Hunter" of which trials have been made in the Italian ports is said to have been most successful. It is an exceedingly fast and powerful vessel, intended to hunt down torpedo-launches, and is credited with a speed of 22 miles an hour.

Naval officers who have served on the West Coast of Africa, and are conversant with the past policy of this country in regard to Portuguese claims on the Congo and the West Coast, have been somewhat astonished at the announcement that Lord Granville has acknowledged the claims Lord Palmerston steadfastly combatted, and that a treaty has been signed between England and Portugal. But it appears that these "high contracting parties" have been disposing of that which other civilised states of Europe claim a right in. Lord Granville has surrendered rights which other nations assert England had no right to surrender. A century ago this would have led to a "grand war." And so it does now,—on paper.

The Order in Council of November 29, 1881, provided that Staff appointments in the Royal Marines were to be held for a period of five years. This, however, has now been modified, with a view to increasing the efficiency and value of the young officers of the corps by giving as many as possible an opportunity of perfecting themselves by experience in the important duty of instructing in musketry and gunnery; consequently, the appointments of Assistant Musketry or Gunnery Instructors are in future to be held for three years only, subject to renewal at their Lordships' pleasure for a further period of two years.

At Portsmouth, the brigs are preparing for their spring cruise, and in the ship basin is a steam yacht, purchased by the Admiralty to replace the *Antelope* in Eastern waters, and suitable, it is to be hoped, for the purpose. Judging, however, from former experiments of the kind, the presumption is not in her favour. Their Lordships have been singularly unfortunate in their purchases of yachts, the two schooners *Undine* and *Harrier* being quite unsuitable for their work, besides being ruined by alterations of trim, &c.; and the new *Fire Queen, née Candace*, having proved, as we prophesied, to be totally unfitted, owing to her heavy draft, for "conveying distinguished personages to Osborne," the "distinguished personages" objecting, not unnaturally, to being conveyed in a very small steam pinnace from Cowes Roads to the pier, and much preferring to be landed comfortably alongside by one of the "joint Company's steamers," which is accordingly hired on such occasions. The *Imperieuse* is under the sheers in the old steam basin, receiving her boilers and machinery; and the two vessels on the slips—the *Camperdown* and *Calliope*—are progressing slowly, but, it is to be hoped, surely; the former has one plate of her side armour in position, and a considerable portion of the armoured deck completed forward. The huge sheds which have stood for so many years over these building slips, and have sheltered so many different types of vessels during the process of construction, cause considerable anxiety to the Works Department during such a breeze, for instance, as that of a month ago; it is to be hoped that the one over the north slip is among the more reliable, as the *Camperdown* will probably not emerge from it for at least 18 months. The *Osborne* is now resplendent in new gilt and varnish; the *Triumph* is in No. 12, and the *Edinburgh* afloat in No. 13; the *Dreadnought* has been undocked, and resumed her place in the large basin. The *Bacchante's* refit is nearly completed, and she has been painted, for some reason, white, being evidently intended for service in a hot climate. The *Polyphemus* has once more taken up her quarters in No. 10 dock, and has a substantial platform built up round her spur, which would seem to augur another long spell of inactivity.

There is a considerable show of "great coats" among Naval officers at Portsmouth, and as a natural consequence—in the absence of any external mark of distinction—there is some confusion in the minds of subordinates, who may chance to encounter officers enveloped in this comfortable but cosmopolitan garment, as to the rank of the wearer. Even when it is surmounted by a gold-peaked cap, there is still some scope for the exercise of the imagination as to the number of stripes and the arrangement of buttons, &c.; but with plain peaks, it is simply one of those things "no fellow can make out."

The number of Acting Sub-Lieutenants at the old College at Portsmouth bids fair, from various causes, to be so large during the next few months as to preclude the possibility of accommodating the usual class of Half-pay Captains and Commanders in April. We understand that some alterations are contemplated, by which additional room will be secured; anything, of course, being better than paying these officers lodging allowance, to which there appears to exist an insuperable objection at the Admiralty. The attention of their Lordships has also lately been drawn to an incongruity existing in the Circular, issued periodically, determining the dates of the examinations in mathematics, gunnery, &c., for Acting Sub-Lieutenants, the days for the examination in pilotage—the last Wednesday in each month—being quite independent of the termination of the course, so that some students get their bare two months' instruction, while others may have to wait as long as thirty days for their examination, being under instruction the whole of this time. The days for joining Greenwich, on passing in seamanship, are to be reduced from ten in the year to five, viz., in February, March, May, September, and November.

One of the latest economies introduced at Portsmouth is the abolition of a boat's crew which used to attend until the "overtime" men left off work, in order to avoid any delay in conveying a man to Haslar, in case of accident, the crew, of course, being also paid overtime. This would seem to be a very necessary precaution, but probably the boat has not been required for years, and therefore is considered fair game for economisers. The saving effected can scarcely be commensurate with the importance of promptly obtaining the best surgical treatment in case of an accident; and accidents will occur, as we know, even in the best regulated dockyards!

The Admiralty, having regard to the altered condition of the examinations for Lieutenants, have decided that the lieutenant's commission and the prize of books, &c., will not be given to officers who entered after December 31, 1875, unless first-class in pilotage, as well as in other subjects, is obtained. Also that, with a view to encourage officers to acquire a thorough knowledge of professional and other useful subjects, a lieutenant's commission, dated from the day of attaining six months' seniority as sub-lieutenant, will be given to any sub-lieutenant who obtains first-class certificates in all subjects, and not less than 1,300 marks in the College examination. He must also be recommended by the President of the Royal Naval College, and must possess certificates of good conduct and zeal in the performance of his duties for the whole period of his service. A prize of books or instruments to the value of £10 will be bestowed on those who obtain first-class certificates in all subjects.

A correspondent writes regarding Egyptian honours:—"With reference to the letters which have at various times appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and in which it is generally stated that in the late Egyptian Campaign Lieutenant C. Burney, of the *Carysfort*, was in command of a detached Naval force, consisting of two Gatling guns, an electrical party, and a detachment of Marines; as also, that while in command of that party, he took part in the affair at Tel-el-Mahuta, &c., for which the said Lieutenant C. Burney received no reward; while another officer, Lieutenant King-Harman, 'who was miles in rear,' has been decorated; allow me to state that at no time was Lieutenant Burney in command of any such force, and I can vouch for the following :—After the seizure of Ismailia and the landing of Graham's Brigade, Lieutenant King-Harman received orders from Captain FitzRoy, of the *Orion*, to take charge of the force before mentioned, and attach himself to the Brigade in its advance on Nefiche. Not receiving any further orders, he remained with the Brigade until after the affair at Tel-el-Mahuta, during which the *Orion's* Gatling, under Lieutenant King-Harman, together with Lieutenant Adair, was in position about one hundred yards from our artillery position, on which nearly all the fire of the enemy was concentrated. The *Carysfort's* Gatling was detached by Lieutenant King-Harman to take up a position on the other side of the railway, for the support of the 84th Regiment, and there Lieut. Burney came into action towards evening, the casualties being two men of the 84th shot with the same bullet. So much for the determined attack. After the action, Commander Moore arrived, and took the Naval command, and detached Lieutenant King-Harman to cut through a dam on the Freshwater Canal. There was no more fighting until after the Gatlings returned to their ships. Just before Tel-el-Kebir, a Naval Gatling battery was formed, and sent up from Ismailia, in which Lieutenant King-Harman had charge of the *Orion's* party." It was, our correspondent presumes, for this latter service that, in common with all the other Lieutenants engaged in that affair, Lieutenant King-Harman received the decoration which has given rise to so much controversy. We may add, that a reference to Lord Wolseley's despatch will prove that Lieutenant King-Harman was in command of the Gatling guns on this occasion; and he has, therefore, evidently won his Medjidieh as honourably as any man in the "miserable little campaign." We hope that the work done by Lieutenant Adair on this occasion, as well as subsequently, when in charge of the Canal transport, will not be forgotten at the Admiralty.

We are given to understand that the Admiralty contemplate the abolition of the rank of Barrack-master at the several Divisions of the Royal Marines, substituting in lieu thereof an additional Quarter-master for the performance of the duties. Should this change be effected, we cannot but congratulate their Lordships upon the steps they are taking. The number of promotions from the ranks of the Royal Marines is totally out of proportion to the numerical strength of the rank and file of the corps; and viewing the splendid matériel of which it is formed, we cannot do otherwise than hope that the authorities will see their way to the realisation of so beneficial a change.

A correspondent calls attention to an inaccuracy in the letter headed "The Late Admiral Glyn," in which,—in referring to the services performed by a naval detachment in bridging the Danube during the war with Russia in 1854, for which Glyn and the Prince got the Sultan's gold medal and were mentioned in the despatch from Lord Raglan, reproduced in our last number,—H.S.H. Vice-Admiral Prince Leiningen, who was then "Prince Ernest," is spoken of as "Prince Edward of Saxe-Leiningen."

As previously announced, Lieutenant-Colonel Moody, Royal Marines, will be retained for a further period on the recruiting service in London. It is very possible that in future the London station may be held by a regimental lieutenant-colonel, as recruits from the out-stations pass through the hands of the recruiting officer in London, and he has therefore greater responsibilities than officers in the provinces, and is, further, in direct daily communication with the Royal Marine office. For these reasons, the officer in London should at least hold a senior position to those who have to send their recruits through him, and their Lordships would have great difficulty in securing the services of a more zealous and efficient officer than Lieutenant-Colonel Moody.

Captain Lord C. Beresford, R.N., is a candidate for Pembroke, and we hear that he has every chance of reappearing in Parliament as Member for the district, which could not be better represented. That he may be returned, is, we believe, the hope of those who desire to have the interests of the Navy advocated in the House by an officer who, whilst he respects and maintains the traditions of the glorious service of which he has proved himself a worthy member, has progressive ideas founded on experience. We say this without reference to party considerations, convinced that on all service questions Lord C. Beresford will regard only measures, not men.

The Admiralty have notified that, with reference to the provisions in Clause 9 of the Order in Council of November 29, 1882, that staff appointments in the Royal Marine Forces, excepting in certain specified cases, are to be held for five years. With a view of increasing the efficiency and value of the young officers of the corps, it is desirable that as many of these as possible should have the opportunity of perfecting themselves by experience in the important duties of instructing in musketry and gunnery; consequently the appointments of assistant-instructors of musketry and gunnery at the several divisional head-quarters and depôts are in future to be held for three years only, renewable, at their Lordships' option, for a further period of two years.

The meeting at Chatham in reference to a memorial to the late Lieutenant Waghorn, Royal Navy, of overland route fame, brought to light the fact that the Government of Victoria, fully recognising the valuable service rendered to Australia by that gallant officer, had granted each of his sisters a life-pension of fifty guineas. The Liberal Government of Great Britain has not been so generous.

Captain and Brevet Major C. S. Webb, R.M.L.I., having failed to pass the required test at the recent Army examination for the substantive rank of Major, will be compelled to retire for age on the 26th prox. The case of Major Webb is one calling for more than usual consideration at the hands of the Admiralty, from the fact that he owes his unfortunate position to his having served for a period of upwards of 18 years as a subaltern officer, a circumstance which has militated against him to such an extent as now to enforce compulsory retirement.

We hear from America that Captain W. A. Kirkland, U.S.N., who is so well known and appreciated by English Naval Officers, applied for the command of the Greeley Relief Expedition the moment it became known that the officer to whom Secretary Chandler had offered the said command (Captain Brown) had declined the duty. By cable we now hear that Commander Schley, U.S.N., has received this command, the services of Captain Kirkland, who is now commanding the receiving-ship *Colorado* at New York, being considered too valuable for him to be spared for the length of time it is anticipated the expedition will have to remain in Arctic waters.

It really makes one feel very sorrowful to come across such a paragraph as this, in a newspaper published in English in the commercial capital of Egypt:—

> "Gen. Gordon Pasha, in reply to a telegram of good wishes from the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, sent through their Cairo correspondent, telegraphed from Khartoum yesterday afternoon as follows:—'Khartoum, Feb. 18, 1884, 4·5 p.m. Editor *Daily Telegraph* Cairo,—Have arrived safe and had good reception from poor people. God willing, I hope things will go well. Mahdi will never advance. His endeavours are to raise population, who will not rise if just concessions are made them. I ask your readers for their prayers for the welfare of these people. —GORDON.'"

The readers of our excellent contemporary do not seem to have given their minds to the Soudanese Litany, and certainly Graham put some 3,000 of them past praying for.

It is to be regretted that there was no Lancer regiment at El Teb. Both the 10th and 19th Hussars fought, no doubt, admirably, but they were very much handicapped on the Egyptian ponies.

It would appear that the Medjidies and Osmanies, of which Gordon Pasha took up such a copious supply to Khartoum, have failed to win over the chiefs, and he has sent a demand to Cairo for more money. He lately asked for £49,000 in silver dollars, but all that could be collected in that medium up to February 20 was £19,000, and these were at once sent to him. On the same day a suggestion was sent to London from Cairo to authorise the despatch of British troops to Upper Egypt, but up to the departure of the last mail no action had been taken, as far as could be ascertained.

M. de Martino, the Italian diplomatic agent at Cairo, made a strong representation in favour of the officer of the 60th Rifles who was put under arrest by General Stephenson for tearing up an Italian flag at a public circus. We dare say a severe reprimand would have been thought adequate punishment. It is much to be regretted there should be any occurrence of the sort. Another incident which, according to the account of it in the *Egyptian Gazette* of February 19, does not read very pleasantly, led to the petition by some native soldiers of the 3rd Battery to the Khedive, which was exaggerated into a general refusal to serve. It appears to be that when the orders came from London to take over the guns of the 3rd Battery, it was found necessary to tell off a certain detail of the Egyptians to act as drivers, and these men were subjected to some horse-play and practical joking by the English artillerymen. They were, moreover, in bad humour at being deprived of their own officers. They complained to Major Wodehouse of their treatment, but apparently they were not satisfied. So "they went and told the Khedive they would not go with English soldiers." The five men who presented the petition, "which was perfectly submissive, were tried for irregularity in transmitting it direct to the Khedive," (poor devils, as if they could tell!) "and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the maximum being one year." (In an Egyptian prison!) It is astonishing how rapidly local associations and institutions affect the character of our officials. We remember what dreadful things were said about the use of the kourbash by the Egyptians. A correspondent, writing from Suakim on February 12, says:—

> "Last night, some Bashi-Bazouks, on being ordered to do guard duty on the lines, became very mutinous, and refused to obey orders, alleging that as General Baker, they had heard, was about to leave, they declined to serve any longer. General Sartorius at once caused a good dose of the kourbash to be administered to three of the ringleaders, which had the effect of bringing the others to their senses."

Gordon Pasha is quite in the swim with the Soudanese slave-holder, as long as the slaves are domestic. But there is no chattel slavery in the Soudan. It is almost pitiable to read that "the Egyptian authorities are taking measures to prevent the importation of slaves from the Soudan" into Egypt, in consequence of Gordon Pasha's proclamation (*vide Egyptian Gazette*, February 20).

The new order with regard to the tenure of Indian regimental commands has been published. It is notified that the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that a present Commandant of a regiment, who is required to vacate his command (under G.G.O. No. 209 of 1882) before he has served for the pension granted for 32 years' service, may, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Madras, or Bombay, and with the approval of the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, be permitted an extension of command, not exceeding two years—or nine years in all—towards his 32 years' pension service, or such less period as may be required for its completion; no portion of such extension being permitted to be passed on any leave or furlough except privilege-leave. Any officer whose command may be extended under this order will, if now on furlough, be required to rejoin his regiment at once.

Captain F. H. England, 101st Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia in the Western District, vice Captain P. F. Lambart, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, whose period of staff service has expired.

It may be remembered that an inquiry was recently conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, R.A., into the alleged defective state of the ammunition produced at the Kirkee Small Arms Ammunition Factory, and that it was reported *inter alia* that the Kirkee ammunition had not failed from any defect in the powder with which it was made up, but from certain defects in the Small Arms Factory itself. The result was that Colonel A. J. Wake, R.A., the superintendent of the establishment, was deprived of his appointment, and Colonel Walker succeeded him. The quality of the ammunition produced under the new *régime* having recently been complained of, a fresh inquiry it seems has been ordered, and is now being conducted. Colonel Walker apparently has come to the conclusion that it is the powder after all that is in fault, and it is suggested that the dry air of the Deccan has something to do with this, as Kirkee powder when fired at Dum Dum with bullets made there gives good results. If the powder is proved to be defective, Colonel Wake's case will doubtless be reconsidered by Government. The Kirkee Small Arms Ammunition Factory is again before the Indian public in regard to the alleged bad quality of the Snider cartridges lately turned out and used at the late Presidency Central Rifle Meeting at Poona. The complaint as to their want of accuracy was made by an officer of the Staff Corps, whose men won more prizes at the meeting than those of all the other native corps competitors put together, and this fact has been seized upon by the factory authorities as a ground of disbelief of the alleged inferiority of the cartridges used, apparently forgetting that the men being good shots were better able to determine whether a miss was due to a defective cartridge or to their own unsteadiness. Be this as it may, a very pretty dispute has been engendered, and the new superintendent of the factory has called for the services of an experienced officer from one of the Bengal factories to assist him in the inquiry ordered by the Bombay Government to be held in the matter.

Colonel A. Johnstone, R.H.A., has been selected for the command of the Eastern District, Madras, vice Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., who is about to be retired under the age clause of the Royal Warrant.

Earl Percy will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War how many captains in the last examination for promotion in the Army failed to pass. Whether of the five captains of the Northumberland Fusiliers who failed to satisfy the examiners four are adjutants of Militia and Volunteer battalions, and whether he will state how their regimental duties are to be performed during the summer months while they are preparing for the next examination. Whether, although the general standard of the examination may not have been lately altered, it is not a fact that the marks have been given more sparingly, and the minimum number necessary to receive a pass has been raised. And, whether failure does not in some cases render officers of long service who have distinguished themselves in time of war liable to be superseded by juniors who have never been out of the United Kingdom.

The Ordnance establishments of the three Indian Presidencies are to be amalgamated into one department from the 1st prox., subordinate to the Government of India, but under the immediate control of a Director-General of Ordnance, who will be the adviser of Government on all ordnance matters, and be responsible for the efficient and economical working of the whole department. The first appointment of commissioned officers to the department will be made by his Excellency the Viceroy, all proposals for their subsequent promotion, transfer, and leave being submitted by the Director-General for the orders of the Government of India. He will dispose of all questions relating to the appointment, transfer, and leave of all warrant and non-commissioned officers. The manufacturing establishments will remain under the superintendence of the Inspectors-General of Ordnance, but the general direction as to the nature and amount of work to be undertaken annually in each factory will rest with the Director-General. The Director-General will be responsible for the supply and distribution of ordnance stores, for the preparation and submission of the annual estimates, as well as of the annual indents for stores procured from England. The consolidated Ordnance Department for all India will for the present be divided into three circles of superintendence and supply—Bengal, Madras, Bombay—each under the charge of an Inspector-General of Ordnance, who will be allowed an assistant, taken from the establishment of Commissaries, but not seconded. The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, will also be assisted by a Deputy-Inspector-General. The Director-General and the Inspectors-General of Ordnance will hold their appointments for a term of five years, and the local rank of Major-General will be conferred upon the Director-General when not appointed in that rank. No officer above the rank of Major-General will be appointed Director-General, nor will any officer above the rank of Colonel be appointed an Inspector-General, but the Director-General and Inspectors-General will be allowed to retain their appointments for the full term of five years, even if the former be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, or the latter to the rank of Major-General. With this exception, no officer shall hold an appointment in the department after promotion to the rank of Major-General. Assistant-Superintendents of Factories will be appointed, as at present, for a term of three years, but all Superintendents of Factories and Commissaries of Ordnance will be appointed for a term of five years. They will then be eligible for re-appointment for a similar term, after which they will revert to regimental duty.

General Sir F. Haines was in Melbourne when the mail left. He has recently visited the New Hebrides and other Pacific islands on board the *Miranda*, and it was rumoured that he would probably be asked to state his views on Colonial defence.

The new scheme of defence for the North-East Frontier of India provides for the taking over of all outlying posts and stockades by the Frontier Police, who will be placed on a military footing and be drilled and armed accordingly. The regular troops in garrison will be in reserve, and their efficiency will not be lowered by regiments being broken up into small detachments. The Frontier Police will be organised into four large divisions, each under the command of a military officer, and half a lac yearly will be devoted from imperial resources towards their maintenance. An improved system of reliefs and patrols on the frontier has been arranged, under which the police will spend part of every year at their local head-quarters for training and instruction.

It is stated that the office of Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, will not be located at Simla after all, but the office of the Director-General of Ordnance, a new creation, will be at Simla, while that of the Inspector-General will remain at Calcutta.

Major-General R. S. Hill, who lately brought the Aka campaign to a successful conclusion, has been seriously ill. Unfavourable symptoms set in at Labi's village, and the General had to be carried down in a "doolee" to Dijumukh, where it was found necessary to perform an operation. The latest letters state that the General was doing well. We understand that it is under consideration to recommend General Hill for some mark of approval on account of his services.

It has been decided that the British soldier shall be allowed to calculate his pay in India at the rate of exchange annually fixed by Government. This will mean an increase of nearly 25 per cent. in his pay, which cannot fail to be acceptable to Tommy Atkins.

The *Times* and the other organs of the indefinite occupation of Egypt seem very regardless of some of the consequences of what would be in effect annexation. Indeed, "the leading journal" this week preached annexation, pure and simple. It is not our business to deal with the political results of such a breach of faith and a violation of distinct pledges given over and over again to the Powers of Europe, nor to speak of the moral results of such a proceeding on our good name and on the relations of European States to their neighbours; nor shall we insist on the financial aspect of the question, which would place the taxpayer at home in face of all the Bondholders of a State now only saved from bankruptcy by loans, and render us Receivers-General for Europe; but we do think it is no light matter to undertake to garrison a country like Egypt, exposed to epidemics and intense heat in summer, and inhabited by an excitable, if pusillanimous, people, with a dangerous ingredient of foreign nationality in the large towns. The mode of proceeding adopted in dealing with Egypt has been, and is, quite in keeping with its fruits. First, we destroyed—"shattered," says the *Times*—the native Government. We overthrew the popular leader and Minister, for Araby, no doubt, was the tribune of the Egyptian people. Then we established a military dictatorship, which after a time was changed into a provincial despotism extending over every department of the Government of Egypt. It was assumed that there would be found Egyptians pliant enough to consent to act as the "devils" of our officials, and to wear the official guise of independent Ministers; but not one native gentleman of station or ability like Cherif or Riaz Pashas would remain in such a position, when he was called on to sanction acts and carry out a policy of which he disapproved, and we were obliged to fall back on an Armenian like Nubar and such men as Sultan Pasha, who is a mere Fellah, without education or knowledge of affairs. The prestige of the Khedive having been trampled in the dust, and all power having been taken from his Ministers, the correspondents of the London newspapers cry out against the utter inaptitude of Egyptians, the folly of trusting them with power, the imbecility and corruption of all native officials, &c., and the leader-writers at home accept the invective as gospel, and declare that it is hopeless to do anything but annex or protect *à la* Pizarro.

The Victorian Minister for Defence has received a lengthy communication from Major-General Scratchley, in which the latter says he has practically concluded his mission in England regarding the defences. He gives full particulars of the progress made with the gunboats, guns, &c., and states that the South Channel fort for Hobson's Bay, the plans for which have been forwarded to Sir Andrew Clarke and Sir W. Jervois, comprises the very latest ideas for the construction of forts in the water. Exception has been taken to Lieutenant-Colonel Sargood's reorganisation scheme mainly on the ground of an undue increase of the proportion of the artillery and disregard of the accepted limit of three guns to every 1,000 men. Colonel Sargood points out that in the Franco-German War the Germans entered the campaign with 10 guns per 1,000 men, and in other wars the proportion was not less. He provides 18 guns for 3,000 men, and claims that he is supported by the highest military examples. Complaint is also made of the reduction in the cavalry from 250 to 102. The Minister thinks the cavalry would not be likely to be needed, and it would be almost impossible for an irregular body to keep trained horses fit for service. The Nordenfelt is to be provided in connection with the cavalry.

The loss of life in the various "military operations," which were not however "war," in Egypt since 1882, when we bombarded Alexandria to save the British fleet, to the action last week, has been very considerable. We do not take note of the slaughter in the Soudan before any English officer took the field, but begin with the expedition against the Mahdi at El Obeid, in which, at Tel-el-Kebir, the Egyptian loss was at least 2,000. It is said Hicks Pasha's losses were about 8,000, but were probably more. Moncrieff's losses were 500. The returns of Baker's losses were 2,335, as per following statement :—

Battalion.	No. at Battle.	No. of Killed.	No. of Officers at Battle.	No of Killed.	Horses Killed.
Infantry—					
Alexandria	560	381	25	15	—
Cairo	560	281	23	16	—
Bazinger	678	414	26	17	—
Senheit	421	267	11	10	—
Massawa	590	234	20	13	—
European Police	37	35	3	2	—
Turkish	419	352	20	16	—
Cavalry—					
Turkish	150	6	—	—	10
Arab	300	24	—	—	25
Artillery	—	95	11	8	and
Camelmen	—	120	—	—	15
Head-quarter Staff	—	30	—	—	wounded
Officer	—	96	—	—	
Total	3,715	2,335			

(About 3,200 rifles lost, 4 Krupps, 2 Gatlings, 2 rocket tubes. Each man carried 100 rounds, and 100 more per man were in reserve.)

The losses of the Arabs at El Teb may be put at 3,000. So that our "operations" in Egyptian territory have been attended with the slaughter of at least 20,000 men, including those who fell at Alexandria.

Experiments were made last year at the engineer camp of Ust-Ischorsk, in Russia, with firing at an iron railing, in order to show how far such railings could be used in place of detached escarps. The results have now been published. The railing, manufactured by Demidoff, was 13¾ ft. high, 72 ft. long, and was fixed in the bare ground without any protection. Firing took place at a distance of 3,608 feet, from two long 24-pounder (15-centimètre) siege guns, with small charges, with 10 degrees of inclination. Sixty shots were fired. From the damage done to the railing the following conclusions were drawn :—(1.) Railings exposed to the fire of siege guns suffer considerably. (2.) A large amount of ammunition, out of proportion to the results obtained, has to be expended before a breach can be made of the breadth of a storming column. If the expenditure of ammunition is less, only small openings are made, which break up the attacking party, and thus jeopardise the success of the assault. (3.) The damage done was, on the whole, of such a nature that under favourable conditions not much time and labour would be required to repair it with wire netting, &c. (4.) The material used for the railing exerts a great effect upon its power of resistance. Cast-iron breaks and splinters. The railing supplied by Demidoff was of the best wrought iron.

For the last two or three years considerable difficulty has been experienced in France in keeping the number of men provided for by the Estimates under the colours. In order to fill up the deficit in 1881, the War Minister had to lay hands upon certain sums voted for the expedition to Tunis. In 1882, Parliament was asked to vote, and voted supplementary credits. But the explanation furnished upon this subject by the War Minister were considered so unsatisfactory, that the next year the Government did not presume to ask for more money. In order to escape from his difficulties, the War Minister resorted to this expedient,—he determined to send 100,000 men on a confidential furlough for three months. The secret, (?) however, became known, and before this measure could be carried out to any extent, the War Minister was obliged to renounce it. To make up for this, he delayed incorporating the annual contingent, and we now see that the present War Minister, in order to make ends meet, has determined to liberate the class of 1879 in the month of August next, or two months before their time. In independent military circles this measure is much blamed, as the men to be liberated will escape the autumn manœuvres, when General officers like to have every possible man in the field. In previous years the strength of a company was seldom over 150 men—the war establishment being 250—and next autumn they will certainly not be over 130 men. Altogether, it is curious to see the War Minister obliged to resort to all kinds of devices, so as not to exceed the Estimates, which are now over £24,000,000.

The Report of the Minister of Militia for the Dominion of Canada, just presented to the Canadian Parliament, gives some interesting details of the Militia force of the country. The active Militia consists of 37,000 officers and men, divided into 12 military districts. A marked improvement is reported in the general bearing of the force, and the Minister believes that a most beneficial effect will result from the facilities which will hereafter be given to officers of all ranks, and in each arm of the service, to acquire a thorough knowledge of their duties by attending the schools of instruction now being formed. It is recommended that not less than three more permanent military schools be established, and that the force be more efficiently equipped. The Minister, in conclusion, expresses his opinion that "the Militia of Canada, being strong, healthy, active men, inured to outdoor labour, and temperate in their habits, are the making of excellent soldiers." We hope to review the Report more fully at an early date.

We learn that the recommendation of the Government of India to the Madras Government's scheme for the permanent location of the local Army Headquarters at Ootacamund has met with the approval and sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and will come into operation from April 1.

ANOTHER ANOMALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your columns, to direct attention to the anomalous position of Captains in the Line regiments with regard to their promotion to the rank of major, when compared with officers of a similar rank in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers? The Royal Warrant of 1881 provides by par. 10 (b) that a captain of the Royal Engineers, on attaining 20 years' service, shall be promoted to the rank of major, whether there may be a vacancy or not; and sub-section (ff) added by Army Circular of March, 1882, provides that a captain of Royal Artillery, on attaining a similar length of service, shall be promoted to a brevet majority; but no mention whatever is made of a captain of the Line receiving any similar promotion when he shall have served for the same term of years. I think, Sir, it must be admitted, that to make such invidious distinctions is, to say the least of it, eminently undesirable; but when it is borne in mind that the captains of the Line have paid money for their first commissions at least, then I think the omission to grant them favours similar to those bestowed on the captains of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery may be characterised without exaggeration as gross injustice. I would suggest, therefore, that captains of the Line be put on an equal footing with at least their brethren in the Royal Artillery, and be granted the brevet rank of major after 20 years' service, presuming, of course, that they have not attained the age of 40, and that they have qualified for promotion to field rank. Indeed, I would go further, and suggest that all officers so promoted should be exempt from compulsory removal from their regiments at the age of 40, and be permitted to serve under the same regulations as an officer promoted to brevet rank for distinguished service in the field. Such an act, of what appears to be simple justice on the part of the authorities, would probably not affect very many officers, but it would save a considerable amount of heartburning on the part of those who would otherwise find themselves ruthlessly deprived of their profession, because, having been supremely unfortunate in their promotion, they have committed the unpardonable offence of arriving at the age of 40 before obtaining their majority. Compulsory age retirement in the rank of captain is sufficiently harsh and impolitic in itself, punishing as it does a number of unfortunate officers for no fault of their own, and depriving the State of good and efficient servants; but to make a distinction in favour of one branch of the service appears to me quite unjustifiable, and calls for immediate amendment. If such a step as I have ventured to suggest were adopted, it would do much to ameliorate the present hard terms of service forced upon those who joined the Army under conditions entirely different.—I am, &c., A LINE CAPTAIN.

The Army.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. The move of the regiment from Manchester to Aldershot will take place, we believe, before the drill season.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. No date has been named for the removal of the regiment from Brighton to the North of England.

8TH HUSSARS arrived at Meerut on the 14th ult. from Meean Meer.

10TH HUSSARS. Latest advices from Egypt announce that the regiment has landed at Suakim. Major M. M. Slade, whose body was found after the battle of Teb on Friday last pierced with twelve spear wounds, was the second surviving son of the late Gen. Marcus Slade, some time Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, and col. of the 50th Regiment. He was born on Jan. 16, 1849, and joined the 56th Regiment in 1868, exchanging first into the 18th Hussars, and thence into the 10th Hussars, the regiment in which his distinguished grandfather, Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., gained the first of his many laurels. In the 10th Hussars Montague Slade served in the Afghan War, and earned the special mention and recommendation of his commanders. Returning home, he was stopped at Trinkitat to join his regiment, and if anything can render less poignant the grief and disappointment of the mother and sister, who, now at Cairo, went out to meet him and to be near his younger brother, Major F. G. Slade, R.H.A. (on the staff of Sir Evelyn Wood), it will be seen that he died, as he had lived, a grand-hearted and true scion of a family who have well served their country. Gen. Sir John Slade had 11 sons—of these, eight held, and with honour, commissions in the Army or Navy, two became prominent lawyers, and one entered the Church. Gen. Marcus Slade (who claimed to be the lawful inheritor of his father's baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Sir Frederick Slade, second baronet) left three sons to perpetuate the traditions of his house. The eldest, John Ramsay Slade (major R.H.A.), has received the Companionship of the Bath for his conduct at Maiwand and his courage and humanity during the difficult march to Candahar. The youngest son, Frederick George (also major R.H.A.), is with Sir Evelyn Wood, and has been to the front at every opportunity since he donned the Queen's uniform. The following officers arrived in Egypt with the regiment in H.M.S. Jumna from India :—Lieut.-Cols. Wood and Liddell; Majors Gough and Slade; Brevet Major Brabazon; Capt. Brett; Lieuts. Lord Compton, Durham, Wilson, Greenwood, Allsopp, Harvey, Byng, and Hughes-Onslow.

13TH HUSSARS. At the desire of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Division, an interesting tent-pegging competition came off at Meerut on Jan. 1, between teams of nine men selected from each of the regiments of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade. It was won by three points only by the 13th Hussars. The scores were as follow :—13th Hussars: Troop Serjt.-Major Pilsbury, 11 points; Serjt. Pook, 6; Serjt. Brooker, 7; Corpl. Hagan, 8; Pte. Brown, 6; Corpl. Barringer, 8; Pte. Farmer, 6; Pte. Powell, 6; Pte. Bathgate, 10; total, 68. 5th Bengal Cavalry, 59; 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, 65. Capt. and Pymr. Christie has passed the higher proficiency examination in the Urdu language. The regiment left Meerut on Feb. 9.

15TH HUSSARS. It is not thought probable that the regiment will leave Aldershot for Brighton until after the Aldershot drill season.

17TH LANCERS. Capt. Benson has taken up the appointment of Garrison Instructor at Lucknow. Lieut. Coventry has been granted leave from India to England for nine months, on private affairs.

19TH HUSSARS. The regiment, according to latest accounts from Egypt, had landed at Suakim. The *Times*' correspondent at Tokar writes on March 3:—"Two serjeants and a trooper of the 19th Hussars saved Col. Barrow with great courage, which might be inferred from this fact alone, that no other officer or man severely wounded escaped to live. One trumpeter, terribly cut about by spears, was carried out only to die. When Col. Barrow was wounded, Serjt. Marshall caught him as he fell from his horse, and seizing a loose horse, tried to place his colonel on it. Then came up Trooper Boseley, to whom belonged the loose horse, which had fallen. Boseley on foot, under a heavy fire, through masses of the enemy, supported the wounded officer into our infantry lines, aided by Serjt. Fenton; Serjt. Marshall, knowing that his troop would be feeling the loss of officers, rejoining it. A corporal of the 19th Hussars had four horses killed under him, three by rifle bullets and one by spears. In the last case, at the moment his horse was killed, a trooper near him was killed also, and he leapt into the empty saddle. The daring of the scouting up to Tokar may be illustrated by the fact that Serjt. James Fatt, of the 19th Hussars, being ordered to push forward on scouting duty, and finding himself close to Tokar and alone, entered the town, not knowing whether it were friendly or hostile. He was the first man in Tokar and brought out the inhabitants, who ran up to Gen. Stewart. The 10th Hussars record equally bold actions, which have not yet been reported in detail." Lieut. F. A. Freeman, who was killed in the Battle of El Teb, on the 29th ult., entered the Army, Aug. 13, 1879, and became lieut., July 1, 1881. He served with the regiment in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. W. H. Wardell has been appointed to command Royal Artillery in the Belfast District, vice Col. W. G. Brancker, C.B., transferred to Ipswich.

Brevet Col. T. F. Chapman, C.B., A.D.C., has resumed his appointment as Military Secretary to Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, Commanding-in-Chief in India.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the Artillery districts in the Southern District being designated as follows :—The present No. 2 to become the Spithead District; the commands at Weymouth and the Isle of Wight being respectively designated the Weymouth District, the Eastern Forts District, Isle of Wight, and the Western Forts District, Isle of Wight.

A brass memorial has been placed in the Garrison Church of St. George, Woolwich, with the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Clarence Thomas Irving Noble, Lieut., R.A., who died at Chanda, Central Provinces, India, May 7, 1883, in his 27th year."

Orders have been issued for the increase of the establishment of A Baty. A Brig., R.H.A., at Newbridge, to that of a battery of the 1st Army Corps. The following are the numbers to be added to the present strength:—24 gunners, 18 drivers, 18 riding-horses, 14 draught-horses, 18 sets of riding appointments, 14 sets of draught-harness, and two guns.

The Delhi paper makes an appeal to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, as major-general commanding of the division, to insist on a searching inquiry being instituted into the circumstances attending the mysterious disappearance of Major Innes, R.A., who is now stigmatised as a deserter. Our contemporary states that the missing officer was the soul of honour, and that there was not the faintest slur on his name; he owed no man a pie, and the accounts of his battery were kept with scrupulous exactness. Major Innes is known to have reached Calcutta, and when there he recollected that in the hurry of leaving Delhi he had omitted to pay a gunner of his battery for some private work done for him. He sent the man a m.o. for the money due, with apologies for his forgetfulness.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. R. S. Hedley was accidentally drowned at Trincomalee on Jan. 29. Deceased, who was 27 years of age, was son of Mr. R. Hedley, of 44 St. George's Square.

Grenadier Guards. Col. Lord Hinchingbrook has succeeded to the title and estates of the earldom of Sandwich, by the death of his father. His lordship has represented Huntingdon since February, 1876. Lieut. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset has resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay.

1st or Royal Scots. Lieut.-Col. W. Freeborn, captain on the Retired List, died at Mistley, Manningtree, on the 28th ult., aged 47 years. He joined the Army Jan. 10, 1854; became lieut., May 1, 1855; capt., July 20, 1866; major, Nov. 10, 1877; and lieut.-col., July 1, 1881. Landed in the Crimea with the 2nd Batn. on April 22, 1855, and was at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, Turkish medal, and 5th class of the Medjidie).

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). The 2nd Batn. will, it is understood, be moved from Hong Kong to Malta during the autumn.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Capt. MacCarthy, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to Australia for 13 months, on private affairs. Lieut. Thorne, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for eight months, on private affairs.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Major Broad, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Major Dyke and Lieuts. James, Caulfield, and Willmott, 2nd Batn., proceed to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Major Gibbs, 2nd Batn., on leave from India, has been posted to the depôt for duty.

8th King's Liverpool Regiment. Major Crawley and Lieut. Fowler, 2nd Batn., proceed to India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Loudon, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 25th Madras N.I., on probation.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Capt. Day, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Capt. Carden, 2nd Batn., proceeds to India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Smith, 2nd Batn., a probationer, attached to 13th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., from July 17, 1882.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Hamilton, 2nd Batn., has been confirmed in his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. An exchange has been permitted between Majors Bradburne and Cox, Major Bradburne joining the 2nd and Major Cox the 1st Batn. The 1st Batn., at Portsmouth, is likely, it is said, shortly to proceed to Aldershot.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The following officesr left Portsmouth on the 29th ult., with head-quarters, in H.M.S. Malabar, for Malta, viz.:—Lieut.-Cols. Dawson and Toppin, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Rogers; Majors Herbert, Brereton, and Daubeny; Capts. Lye, Hatchell, and Park; Lieuts. Chichester, Chawner, Orr, Ward, Daly, Bass, Downing, King, Cullinan, Garraway, Segrave, and Knowles; Lieut. and Adjt. Symonds, and Capt. and Pymr. Robinson.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. The *Deccan Herald* gives the following account of the regimental inspection of the 2nd Batn.:—"The battalion paraded on Saturday morning, at 7.30 a.m., for musketry inspection. The battalion was broken up, and, under the junior officers, was put through the preliminary duties of outpost duty and tactical drill. The 16 men per company were marched up to the range, and told off by companies, at distance and position ordered, commencing from 1,200 yards. The Major-General expressed himself highly satisfied with the good shooting of the regiment, and we say, 'well he may.' We had the Lancasters here before, and we can safely say that on or off parade they are the *beau-idéal* of soldiers. The battalion, punctual to time, was formed up in column at 5.15 p.m., and, on the arrival of the General, turned out for outpost duty and tactical drill. The change of relief-posts was well performed, the several moves to bring reliefs, and the increase and diminishing of outpost duties were smartly executed. We can safely congratulate our General in having the Lancasters at hand, a regiment as well handled by its present commander as any in the British service."

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. A draft, consisting of two officers, one serjeant, two corporals, two drummers, and 135 privates, left Aldershot, on the 4th inst., *en route* to the 2nd Batn., India. They were inspected on the previous day by Gen. Sir A. Alison and Major-Gen. Feilding. The men were in drill order, and were put through many testing evolutions by Serjt.-Major Smith, at which both distinguished officers expressed themselves highly pleased. At the termination of the inspection and drill, Major-Gen. Feilding addressed them. He said:—"Men of the draft of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, I send you from my command with feelings mingled with pleasure and regret, for whilst being sorry to lose you, I am highly pleased and thankful that I am enabled to send a draft of your appearance and your high training from under my command; and I never remember sending so fine and so perfectly drilled a body of men from under my command before. Amongst the many things which I would wish to say to you, from my experience of this distant country where you are now going, one, above all, I would ask you to remember,—keep from drink; it is bad at home, it is death in India. This is not the first time I soldiered beside your regiment, and as a parting favour, I hope you will endeavour to keep it in the high position which, through many years of gallantry and perseverance, it has won." Sir A. Alison then said,—"Men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, I am proud of all I have seen of you to-day; you are, indeed, a credit to your old and honoured regiment. I wish you all a pleasant voyage to your new homes." The draft is conducted to India by Major Auchinleck, Royal Scots Fusiliers, whose name is familiar to those who have been at all interested in the Transvaal Campaign. He defended with great gallantry and success the town of Rustenburg for three months; he was three times wounded, one causing a slight disfiguration of his face. The men paraded complete, without a prisoner. Previous to handing them over to Major Auchinleck, Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C., addressed them as follows:—"Men,—Only for the consolation of knowing that you are going to our 2nd Batn., whose interests are identical with us in all things, I should find it very hard indeed to part with you, because by your exemplary conduct, your attention to your drill (at which, I may say, you are perfect), your cleanliness and cheerfulness under all circumstances, you have caused us to feel your departure with regret. On you we depend to preserve, and, if possible, draw closer the bonds of friendship which bind us to the other battalion. Whether in peace or in war, never forget the example of loyalty, *esprit de corps*, strict performance of all duties, and good comradeship, which you have been taught whilst with us. Go on in the future as you have in the past, think well before you leave this regiment, and still more seriously before you give up your profession, for in vain will you search for a better regiment than your own, and you will never find a better or more honourable calling than soldiering. I entered the service before any of you were born, I appreciate and admire it now as then, and I think of the time when I must leave it with feelings of regret. Major Auchinleck, there is no officer to whom I would sooner entrust this draft than to you, for under my own command, in another hemisphere, you have proved yourself a real soldier, and few there are who have contributed more largely towards the honour of the Royal Scots Fusiliers than you have. You will find those 'lads' will amply repay your care of them, and I feel confident you can depend on them to render a good account of themselves, under whatever circumstances they may be placed. Major Auchinleck, I now hand them into your care." The men cheered again and again leaving the camp and at the railway-station for their colonel and serjeant-major, for in them, no doubt, they recognised their foremost friends. The 1st Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers is reduced to a skeleton again, just as it was 15 months ago, when Col. Gildea took it over; but thanks to his forethought, recruiting is going on in Scotland and Ireland for the last six weeks, so that he still hopes to hand over to his successor next August (when his command expires) a battalion fairly strong, if not complete. Capt. Lambart, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Peshawur on Feb. 6 for Umballa.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. and Qrmr. McCormac, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 10 months, on private affairs.

24th South Wales Borderers. Capt. Weallens and Lieuts. Drury, Kirkpatrick, and Field, 2nd Batn., proceed to India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Way, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 27th Madras N.I., on probation.

25th King's Own Borderers. Lieut. Turner, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

26th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians). Capt. Strong embarked for India yesterday in the hired troopship Nuddea.

27th Inniskillings. The regiment has now been in the Far East since February, 1879, over two years of which time have been spent in the Straits Settlements. A move ought to be arranged shortly. Capt. Thackeray has arrived home, and relieved Capt. Bayly, at the depôt.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Aitken, a probationer, doing duty with the 19th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C. from Dec. 31, 1882.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The following officers left Portsmouth on the 29th ult. in H.M.S. Malabar, with head-quarters for Gibraltar, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Bayley, Major Leatham, Capt. Butler, Lieuts. Treeby, Bowles, O'Hara, Hyde, and Grant, and Lieut. and Adjt. Napier. The left half-battalion, 14 officers and 530 men, left Aldershot on Wednesday morning, and proceeded by special train to Woolwich, where it embarked on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Ancoria, *en route* to Gibraltar.

36th Worcestershire Regiment. Capts. Allen and Holwell have been noted as fully qualified for promotion to the rank of major, and Lieut. Hickman to that of captain.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment arrived at Peshawur on Feb. 4 from Roorkhee and Delhi, to relieve the 2nd Batn. 22nd.

40th South Lancashire. Lieut. Darrah, a probationer for the Indian S.C., has passed the high proficiency examination in Hindostanee.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). By latest advices from Egypt, the regiment had landed at Suakim.

44th Essex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Macguire has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs. Capt. Powell is a candidate for the Pay Department.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty have notified that serjeant-majors and quartermaster-serjeants of the several divisions of Royal Marines may be considered available for employment on the staff of a battalion of Royal Marines, when formed for service.

Lieut. R. M. Byne has been ordered to proceed to Bermuda, to relieve Lieut. C. E. Hardy, period of service expired.

Capt. A. B. Liardet has been promoted (dated Feb. 11, 1884) to be major at the Plymouth Division, vice Moody, promoted, contingent upon his qualifying for that rank by Oct. 4. Lieut. and Adjt. A. E. Houghton to be Capt., vice Liardet, appointed to the Portsmouth Division.

Major and Gunnery Instructor W. P. Wright, Portsmouth Division, has been transferred to the Chatham Division, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Moody.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Col. Hughes has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. Col. Bond has been appointed to serve as a colonel on the Staff in South Africa, with a view to his commanding the troops in Natal.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 3rd Batn. landed at Suakim on Thursday. Qrmr. J. Wilkins, 3rd Batn., who was killed at the battle of El Teb, received his commission on April 19, 1882, having previously served in the Zulu War of 1879, and been present in the engagement of Ginghilovo and at the relief of Ekowe (medal with clasp). He also served in the Boer War of 1881, and was present in the engagements of Laing's Nek and the Ingogo River (mentioned in despatches, and medal for distinguished conduct). He was with his late regiment throughout the Egyptian campaign, being present at the engagements of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star).

65th York and Lancaster Regiment landed at Suakim on Thursday.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Capt. Garfitt embarked for India yesterday in the hired troopship Nuddea.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The regiment landed at Suakim on Thursday.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Capt. Bellingham, Lieuts. Le Bailly, Norie, and Burn, and 222 men embark for India to-day in the hired troopship Nuddea.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. The regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed from Devonport to Aldershot, from which station it was moved to Devonport three years ago.

88th Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Haldane, a probationer for the Indian S.C., attached to the 30th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Oct. 19, 1882.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The following combatant officers arrived in Egypt with the regiment in H.M.S. Jumna from India:—Lieut.-Col. Robinson, Majors Harvest and Caddell; Capts. Smith, Gordon, Reeves, and Munn; Lieuts. Moore, Campbell, Hill, Hext, Nurse, Brinckman, Angell, Williams, Plomer, and Davison. The regiment landed at Suakim on Thursday.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Major Millar and Lieut. Impey proceed to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut. Whistler, a probationer, wing-officer of the 3rd Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Dec. 18, 1880.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Major Prior, Capt. Seaton, and Lieuts. Tighe, Tribe, and Davidson proceed to India in H.M.S. Euphrates.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Capt. A. Q. Palmer died at 35 Dorset Square on the 29th ult., aged 32 years. He joined the Army, April 24, 1872, and became capt., May 24, 1879.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major J. J. Hockley, formerly of the regiment, afterwards adjt. of the 4th Devon Rifle Volunteers, died suddenly at Old Blundell's, Tiverton, Devon, on the 2nd inst., aged 59 years.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Ferguson, 4th Batn., and Lieuts. Drummond and M'Kenzie, 1st Batn., proceed to India in H.M.S. Euphrates. Lieut. Morrison, 3rd Batn., takes up the appointment of acting Adjt. of the Rifle Depôt at Winchester.

Pay Department. The *Times* says:—"In consequence of the number of vacancies in the Army Pay Department, it is understood that the War Office authorities are about to admit combatant officers of seven years' service and upwards as pymrs., with the option of reverting to their regimental positions within a certain number of years. Col. Swinburne, Chief Paymaster of the Home District and the senior officer of the Department, has been awarded a good-service pension of £50 a year. Several changes among the chief pymrs. are about to take place. As at present arranged, it is probable that Col. Swinburne will go from the Home District to Egypt, in the room of Col. Olivey, and Col. Macdonnell from York to Gibraltar. Major O'Dowd, late of the 4th Hussars, is named for the 31st Regtl. District, at Kingston-on-Thames, and Major Coote, from the 8th Hussars, to the 88th Regtl. District, at Galway."

Quartermaster E. Wilkinson, A.H.C., arrived at Aldershot, and has been posted to the Cambridge Hospital for duty.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 171.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884.

MAJOR-GENERAL Frederick Marshall, whose severe accident in the hunting-field was mentioned in this paper recently, is, we hear, making a rapid recovery, but his face will bear for a long time to come the scars of the wounds received from the horse's shoes, as the animal kicked the General in its efforts to get up. In the paragraph referred to, General Marshall was described, by a slip of the pen, as of the "1st Life Guards." There are few Cavalry officers of field rank who do not fully appreciate the reasons why General Marshall's friends associate his name with the "2nd Life Guards," which he saved from something like dissolution, and raised to a high pitch of excellence. It is no injustice to officers like Keith Fraser, Bateson, and others, who made the Household Cavalry of such temper and tone, that "the born leader" of horse, Baker Russell, had no words of praise too strong for the efficiency in Egypt of the Compound Householders, to say that the first and foremost of the Commanding Officers who carried out their regeneration was F. Marshall, aided as he certainly was by some few good officers, and that by the work he did and the example he set in the resuscitation of the 2nd Life Guards, a marked improvement was effected in the tone. But for the efficiency, tested by their appearance in the autumn manœuvres and by the reports of inspecting officers, the remonstrances and energetic representations of Colonel Keith Fraser, to which the employment of the Householders in Egypt was mainly, if not entirely due, would have been disregarded, and the Life Guards and Blues would have been left to live on the laurels of Waterloo and the doubtful traditions of Dettingen. Few who know the facts will gainsay the assertion that the established credit of the Household Cavalry was largely due to the efforts successfully made to set the 2nd Life Guards on their legs, and to work the three regiments as a Brigade. The Red Prince and the Crown Prince of Prussia, after careful inspection on two different occasions, declared the 2nd were "the finest and most mobile regiment" they ever saw. We shall not dwell on the scant justice—on the liberal injustice—Major-General F. Marshall received in Zululand, where he was subjected to the misery of seeing his Brigade broken up, turned into transport corps and mounted infantry, and the active command in the field given to a junior officer. The recompense of the C.M.G. was held to be a fitting reward for his work, and adequate consolation for his disappointment. But surely, now that Sir F. Fitz-Wygram is about to hand over his command to Major-General Fraser, the claims of Major-General Marshall to suitable employment should not be ignored. In some two and a half years or less, he will be promoted Lieutenant-General; if he be not employed before the end of this year, General Marshall will be passed on to the military Inferno established for the punishment of those whose only sin is that they are unfortunate. Major-General Fraser has only a few months to serve, and it is understood that he will hand over Aldershot to a very capable officer—to Sir Drury Lowe, who is General Marshall's junior, and served under him in South Africa. The appointment to the Curragh would obviate the application of the non-employment rule to his case, but the command there would necessarily be vacated by Major-General Marshall on succession to the higher grade in a comparatively short time, and A. Elliot is to succeed Fraser at the Curragh, should General Marshall not accept it as a final employment. We are the first to admit the greatness of Drury Lowe's services and the weight of his claims, and we feel how inadequate has been the public recognition of the work done by Major-General C. Fraser in a time of excessive responsibility and trial. It is no depreciation of these officers' services to say that it would be a pity and a hardship if General Marshall were not to have the employment he has a right to expect, especially at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief on whose personal Staff he was so long employed, and who must be aware of his fitness for Cavalry service.

Nothing is of course decided, but it is generally believed that the victory at El Teb will be commemorated by a line on the colours and appointments of the regiments engaged.

A vacancy is created on the list of Aides-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, by the promotion of Colonel Bateson, half-pay, late 1st Life Guards, to the establishment of General Officers.

The rank of Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry, abolished by G.O. 51 of 1883, will be resuscitated on April 1 next.

is no unusual sight, at our largest military station, at the present time, to see guards of less than six rank and file composed of men of different corps—helmeted privates commanded by a bonneted and bare-legged serjeant, or Scots Fusiliers commanded by a rifleman. It is said to be impossible, to avoid these incongruities in carrying out fairly the guard duties of a large station.

Colonel F. D. Walters, half-pay, late 82nd Regiment, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Recruiting at Liverpool, from April 1.

The appointment of Adjutant of the Royal Military College is vacant, by the death of Captain J. Davies, which occurred on the 3rd instant.

Among the announcements in Tuesday's *Gazette* is the following:—"The Essex Regiment—Major E. C. P. Pigott to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. Greenland, deceased." Major Pigott is thus promoted from the 1st Battalion (the old 44th) to the 2nd Battalion (the old 56th). He obtained his majority on July 1, 1881, on the introduction of the territorial system.

Major-General R. Gipps, C.B., has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., in command of the Home District, on April 1.

A practical answer to the statements in circulation as to the early removal of Major-General the Duke of Connaught from the Meerut division to the chief command at Bombay is furnished by the fact that his Royal Highness has just taken Herne Dale, Mussoorie, the residence of the late Commissioner, Mr. Colvin, for the season. Mussoorie, as most of our readers must be aware, is in the Meerut district, and within easy reach of the head-quarters of the division.

The Government powder magazines at Purfleet will in future be in custody of the Metropolitan Police Force, instead of military guards. This step is to be commended, for it is easier in these days to provide policemen than soldiers, and far easier than to provide soldiers who are fit to guard a magazine.

The York and Lancaster Regiment and Royal Irish Fusiliers must be considered exceptionally fortunate, seeing that both these battalions have within the last two years enjoyed the privilege of seeing active service. The 2nd Battalion of the former (the old 84th) and the 1st Battalion of the latter (the old 87th) took part in the campaign in Egypt, whilst the 1st Battalion of the York and Lancaster (the old 65th) and the 2nd Battalion of the Fusiliers (the old 89th) participated in the glories of El Teb.

Colonel F. Chenevix Trench, Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, who has been at home for three months on leave, has left England to rejoin his post.

A donation of £20 from the Queen has recently been received for the Victoria Soldiers' Library at the Aldershot Camp. During the Crimean War the Queen sent 2,112 volumes to the Army in the East. A great proportion of the books in the library are the identical ones which were sent out to the Crimea. and although much worn, are generally entire.

Earl Percy will, on Army Estimates, call attention to the system of examination of officers in the Army for promotion, and move a resolution.

The "Territorial" system is illustrated curiously by the names of the killed and wounded at El Teb. Imagine "York and Lancaster" men named "John Connor," "Callanan," "Hickey," and "Burke;" or a "Royal Highlander" named "Boycott"!

If the present state of our Army at home is so eminently satisfactory, why did the Secretary of State for War refuse to answer the question put to him in the House of Commons, namely, whether it was true that in one of the regiments about to embark for the Mediterranean the men were for the greater part under 21 years of age? This would have been an excellent opportunity to deal a blow against adverse criticism, but for obvious reasons it was not taken advantage of.

A desirable appointment seems just now to be going begging,—that of Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.

The *Times*, of March 3, in its acconnt of the battle of El Teb, says:—"There has been lately so much miserable talk in the Clubs, so much distrust of the quality of the present British infantry, that we have refrained from mentioning the fact that there have been an unusual number of young soldiers lately drafted to Egypt and incorporated in the regiments. It has been stated, and perhaps with truth, that many of them had not even gone through a course of musketry instruction." The *Times*, when it harps on military doings, always plays upon a one-stringed instrument, and we may be sure that it would not have sounded another note unless with some special object. But what can be said for a system which necessitates the sending-out to a regiment abroad lads who have not even received their first lessons in musketry instruction? The *Times*, however, is not certain as to the truth of the statement. It qualifies the assertion with a "perhaps." At the conclusion of the article, the writer becomes quite pathetic. He says:—"Yet those gallant souls who have gone to rest, and those sufferers [who now lie in pain, will not have died or suffered in vain, if their conduct has taught their persistent detractors that English courage and steadiness are exactly what they have always been, in old soldiers and young, whenever they have a commander whom they can trust." Fine words, they say, butter no parsnips, and the fine-writing above quoted does not alter the fact that the Battle of El Teb was fought by old soldiers, and not by young, though it serves the purpose of the *Times* and those who inspire its military articles to say the reverse. The only regiment there which could have had a sprinkling even of young soldiers in its ranks was the 3rd Battalion of the Rifles, and they were judiciously posted during the engagement. The brunt of the fighting was borne by the 65th, the Marines, and the Naval Brigade. Of the regiments under General Graham, not one was up to its war strength, and not one was composed of young soldiers, as the word is now understood. The 10th Hussars went to India in 1873, and took part in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79, and were all old soldiers. The 19th Hussars, though not so old, had the experience of one campaign, and it has been in Egypt for some time. The 42nd also took part in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and it was weeded of all its lads before it left England. The 65th went to India in 1871, and it is composed of all old soldiers; and it must be noted that General Graham waited for this regiment to land before he advanced. The Royal Irish Fusiliers were also on their way home from India. The 75th took part in the campaign in Egypt in 1882, and were at Malta before that. The battle of El Teb, more than any other battle of recent years, proves the value of soldiers of a certain age and length of service; and the conduct of the men there, both cavalry and infantry, is a strong proof in favour of the principles constantly advocated in these columns.

Dr. Cameron, on going into Committee of Supply, is to call attention to the cruelty, waste of money, and danger to British arms in recent campaigns, caused by the defective organisation of the Indian and British Transport and Commissariat services, and move a resolution.

Siout, or Assiout, a large town on the left bank of the Nile, to which it is believed the Sussex Regiment will be sent, is at the extremity of the railway which runs along the river from Cairo, and is a bustling, dirty, dusty place, with a large bazaar, a fanatical, one-eyed population, and a repute for disorderly outbreaks, which will not, we fear, be found either healthy or cool when the flies and the khamseen winds begin. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and is close to the Libyan range. The heat in summer is intense, but it is not as hot as Assouan, to which the English brigade of Wood's army is ordered.

The Colonel Harrington now in the Soudan with Baker Pasha was formerly a Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and Colonel Holroyd was a Captain in the 65th Foot. The "Colonel" in each case is the Egyptian rank. Colonel Candy, formerly a Captain in the 9th Lancers, has resigned his appointment.

It is all very wonderful! Fifteen hundred Remingtons were found at Dubbah a couple of days ago. "They were at once destroyed by the soldiers." A payment of a dollar apiece would have secured the carriage of these arms to the shore by the natives. When Alexandria was occupied, the astounding accumulation of war matériel in the forts was given over to destruction. Beautiful breech-loaders were rendered useless, the initial tubes being split by charges of gun-cotton; a magazine of the most expensive torpedoes was destroyed, and the energies of the Navy were taxed in flooding, exploding, and spoiling the powder, the water in the ditches of some of the works being turned into black paste by the process. There were complete batteries of beautiful Krupps found or surrendered at Cairo and elsewhere, with immense stores of artillery equipments, and there were Remingtons by tens and tens of thousands. Well, now we read that an Artillery officer has just returned to Egypt from Prussia, where he has been ordering Krupp guns, and that a steamer has sailed from England with powder and torpedoes for Alexandria! This seems a wicked, wanton waste of money.

With reference to the announcement we made some time ago as to the defences of Aden, we understand that Colonel Innes, Inspector-General of Military Works in India, is now on a visit, in his capacity as a member of the Defence Committee, in order to examine the existing fortifications.

Mr. or Colonel Long, whom the *Times*' correspondent calls "M. Chaille Long, the African explorer," is an American, ex-officer of the ex-Confederate Army, who was employed by the late Khedive when Stone Pasha was engaged to import a number of Americans to assist in the organisation of the Egyptian Army, which did not show to much advantage at Tel-el-Kebir. He was afterwards engaged by Gordon, when the first Soudan expedition was placed under the latter, but he was not "Chief of the Staff," for the reason that Gordon had no Staff to be Chief of, on the occasion. Colonel Long has, it seems, been amusing a Parisian audience by a lecture on "The Three Mahdis," "Arabi," "Mahmoud" (? Ahmed), and "Gordon," in which he elegantly described his former chief (now Lieutenant-Governor of the Soudan, vice the Mahdi, *pro tem.*), Ismail Pasha, his late employer, Arabi ex-Pasha, and Nubar Pasha as "humbugs." He is, it is said, an admirable judge of the article.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, February 29, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and November 29, 1879, Lieutenant Graham John Bower has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander (February 29).

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

ADMIRALTY, March 1, 1884.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and to such Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commander, as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply at this office, either personally or by letter, on or before the 5th day of April next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the will, an extract from which is herewith appended:—"These gentlemen are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men-of-war, single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life; to be removed if they give occasion for scandal." By the Act 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 100, widowers are deemed single men within the meaning of the will in question.

Deputy-Inspector-General James Nicholas Dick has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet (February 27).

The Rev. Barton Shepherd Tucker, B.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (February 19).

Assistant-Engineer Edwin James Rattenbury has been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (March 1).

The under-mentioned Assistant-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineers in her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—Joseph Thomas Purkis, Henry Samuel Rashbrook, Edwin Cornish, Ernest Frank Ellis, George Edward Bench, James Armstrong, John Lake Michell, Edward George Pitt Moffett, William Joseph Jeans Sivyer, Richard Samuel Hornsby, Robert Samuel George Norgate, James Barber (*b*), John Stanmore Fussell, John George Lightfoot Baker, John Greet Stevens, Walter Brown, and Arthur John Joens (all dated March 1).

ADMIRALTY, March 4, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Staff Surgeon Matthew Trevan has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (February 22, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, March 5, 1884.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Captain Augustus Bury Liardet to be Major, vice Moody, promoted; Lieutenant Albert Evelyn Houghton to be Captain, vice Liardet (both dated February 11, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, March 6, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander Coryndon Peters Boger, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander on the 2nd inst., has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from that date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—John Frederick George Grant, to the Terror, as captain-in-charge at Bermuda, vice Thomas Barnardiston; Robert Peel Dennistoun, to the Revenge, vice Philip Ruffle Sharpe.

Commander—Lionel Fanshawe, to the Duncan, vice Greenhow.

Staff Commander—John H. Ellis, to the Terror, vice Clapp, time-expired.

Lieutenants—Ralph John Ruck-Keene, to the Valiant, vice Theophilus Burnand; Augustus Lennox Scott, to the Dasher, vice William Towers Thompson; Walter Hailstone, to the Hibernia, vice Hungerford; G. H. Miller, to the Excellent, additional.

Chaplains—Rev. J. H. Berry, to the Royal Adelaide, for temporary service at Devonport Dockyard, vice Corfe; Rev. Barton S. Tucker, to the Pembroke, additional, for service with the Royal Marines, Chatham, vice Lewis; Rev. Alfred J. Whistler, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for service at Haslar Hospital; Rev. Francis W. Ames, to the Penelope, vice Whistler; Rev. Charles J. Corfe, M.A., to the Minotaur, vice Ames.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—Timotheus J. Haran, to Malta Hospital, vice Dick.

Paymaster—Andrew C. Jeffreys, to the Iris, vice Batchelor.

Engineers—John R. B. Wright, to the Indus, additional, for the Watchful; Joseph Wylie, to the Indus, for the Mistletoe.

Clerk—Edward H. Eldred, to the Duke of Wellington, supernumerary.

Assistant-Clerks — Joshua Schofield and Edward F. Rowe, to the Minotaur, as supernumeraries.

Gunners—John Endicott, to the Indus, additional, for the Tay, vice Blampey; John Blampey, to the Flirt, vice Endicott; George H. Shepherd, to the Belleisle, vice Nicholls.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Samuel Fisher, Ramsgate, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Stangate, vice Hobbs, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—J. McDonald, St. Alban's Head, to be chief boatman, Bovisand, vice John Kitt, pensioned; J. Crichton, Tyrella, to be chief boatman, Castletownsend, vice Scantlebury, promoted; John Lowry, Balleymoney, to be chief boatman, Kingstown, vice Finn, promoted.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Daniel J. Cullen, to Gweedore, vice Stephens.

ALBACORE, Lieut.-Com. Smythies. The full-speed trial of this vessel took place last Friday. She left Plymouth shortly after 9 a.m., and proceeded outside the Breakwater under the direction of Lieut. R. T. Yonge, senior lieutenant of the Asia, representing Capt. Edward Kelly, of the Steam Reserve. The engines were in charge of Mr. O. N. Booker, Chief Inspector of Machinery, and Mr. W. W. Chilcott, first assistant to the Chief Engineer of Devonport Dockyard. Mr. R. W. Edwards, engineer in charge of the ship, was in the engine-room during the trial, which was most satisfactory in every respect. The mean pressure of steam in the boilers was 76·7 lb., vacuum in condenser, 24·7; mean revolutions, 128·3; pressure in cylinder, high, 38·0 lb.; low, 12·1; indicated horse-power, 669·3; speed of the ship, 10·8 knots; consumption of coal per indicated horse-power, 2·9 lb. The Albacore subsequently returned to the Sound, where her compasses were adjusted by Staff Capt. A. de G. Sutton, Queen's Harbour-master. She then proceeded into harbour.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., arrived at Alexandria on March 6.

AMETHYST, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-east Coast of America, was at Monte Video up to Feb. 4. The Algerine was at Monte Video, and was about to proceed to the Falkland Islands. The Rifleman was at the Falkland Islands, and on relief by the Algerine, would return to Monte Video. The Wrangler was in the River Parana, proceeding to Colonia.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Pearson, flagship of Sir William Dowell, was at Hong Kong on March 1.

BRITON, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, arrived at Trinkitat on Friday last, from Bombay, and landed a detachment of seamen and Marines to join the Naval Brigade.

COMUS, Capt. James W. East, was paid off at Sheerness Dockyard yesterday (Friday) morning, after having been in commission since Oct. 23, 1879. A very pleasant gathering took place on board the ship on Thursday afternoon, when the whole of the crew assembled on the quarter-deck to witness the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal, and a testimonial on vellum, to John Prendergast, captain of the foretop, and Charles Chrismas, seaman gunner, in recognition of their courage and humanity in saving the life of a seaman named Alfred Cook, under very trying circumstances, whilst the ship was lying at Monte Video. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Poland, wife of Capt. Poland, of the Royal Naval Barracks. Capt. East addressed the men from the poop, and stated that during the commission the ship had gone over 80,000 miles, and the health of the crew had been unusually healthy, not a single death having occurred on board the whole of the voyage. He was pleased to congratulate them on their general behaviour, and was proud to inform them that the Admiralty expressed themselves well pleased with the work performed by the ship during the commission. He expressed a hope that they would thoroughly enjoy themselves among their friends, after which Mrs. Poland presented the medals and gave a short address to the men. At the Sheerness police-court on Thursday afternoon a marine named Samuel Smith, belonging to the Comus, was summoned for an assault upon Mahomet Kessim, a man of colour, belonging to the same ship. Defendant pleaded guilty, and stated that about three months ago the complainant told him at the breakfast table that he would get his four good-conduct badges off before the Comus reached England. When he met complainant on Wednesday afternoon, the affair again came into his mind, and he gave him a good shaking. Complainant stated that defendant beat him on the head, back, and shoulders, and threatened to murder him. The defendant was paid to commit the assault by another man. Complainant was a steward on the Comus, and his assistant was jealous of him, and wanted his berth. Defendant had taken the part of the under-steward, and had frequently annoyed him during the voyage. Defendant was fined £2, and 6s. 6d. costs, which was paid.

CYGNET, Lieut. and Com. Jauncey, was at Port Said on March 1.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Garforth, left Portsmouth on Tuesday, and arrived at Queenstown on Thursday, leaving the following day, after embarking drafts at both places for Bombay. Mr. Eckford, chief engineer of this ship, was, much to the regret of all on board, sent to Haslar on the day of sailing, and his place is temporarily filled by the chief engineer of the Emerald. When the Euphrates grounded at Tarifa a quantity of sand found its way through the valves in the ship's bottom, and endangered the machinery. Mr. Eckford, with a zeal which was most creditable to him, worked continuously in freeing the different parts, and his example to the engine-room staff was an incentive to additional exertion at a very critical period.

HELICON, Lieut. and Com. Winslow, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, was with the Invincible and Monarch at Alexandria on Feb. 25, when the Temeraire and Cygnet were at Port Said. The Alexandra was at Famagusta; mails to Alexandria. The Inflexible, Superb, Iris, Falcon, and Cockatrice were in dockyard hands at Malta. The Woodlark was at Malta, preparing to pay off. The Cruiser was at Corfu; mails to Malta. The Bittern was at Constantinople. The Condor is on passage to Alexandria.

JUMNA, Capt. Singleton, left Trinkitat on March 6 with wounded to be landed at Suez, and was to return.

MALABAR, Capt. Harris, arrived at Gibraltar on Feb. 5.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the remaining ships of the Channel Squadron in company, arrived at Suda Bay on March 5.

MYRMIDON, Com. A. Carpenter, which arrived at Gibraltar on Thursday last, was to leave for Malta on Saturday.

NELSON, Comdre. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Hobart up to Jan. 22, and would leave for Sydney about the middle of March. The Diamond, Miranda, Dart, and Raven were at Hobart on Jan. 22. The Espiègle was at Dunedin on Jan. 16, and would proceed to Lyttleton on Jan. 24. The Lark was at Auckland on Jan. 5.

OPAL, Capt. Brooke, was at Simon's Bay on Feb. 13.

RAMBLER, Com. the Hon. Algernon Littleton, will be paid off on March 15 at Sheerness.

SERAPIS, Capt. Douglas, arrived at Port Said on March 5.

"F. B. R. T." writes:—"Will you kindly afford me space in your valuable paper for the following extraordinary fact? I was in Brussels a few weeks ago, and visited the new cavalry barracks of the 1st Regiment of Guides. The arm the men carry in their holsters is an obsolete muzzle-loading pistol, date, 1811. I have just received one of these funny old things. It is to be hoped the Belgian War Office will soon substitute a modern weapon for this *pistolet horrible.*"

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE PACIFIC LABOUR TRAFFIC.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued, giving the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Western Pacific Orders in Council, which govern the relations between British colonists and traders with the natives of the Western Pacific Islands. The Royal Commissioners recommend that the Orders in Council should be carefully revised, with a view to their simplification, and the extension of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner. Also that the High Commissionership should be separated, if possible, from the Government of Fiji, and should for the present have his head-quarters in the island of New Guinea. That the islands to the west of Fiji should be divided into five districts in each of which a resident Deputy-Commissioner should be stationed. That the Line Islands, Gilbert, Ellice, and Marshall Groups, and also the Caroline Islands, should for the present be visited annually, or when occasion arises, by a ship-of-war, the commanding officer of which should receive a temporary commission as Deputy-Commissioner for the purpose. That a steam yacht of considerable tonnage should be placed at the service of the High Commissioner, and that this vessel should be put by him as he may think desirable at the disposal of each Deputy-Commissioner in turn, so as to allow an inspection of each district to be made annually. That each Deputy-Commissioner should possess a small sailing boat of from five to 25 tons burden, in proportion to the size and nature of the district; "and we desire in the strongest manner," say the Commissioners, "to represent to her Majesty's Government that, without the command of such means of locomotion, it is literally impossible for a Deputy-Commissioner to discharge his functions, and that our other recommendations, even if carried out, would become nugatory and unavailing." That provision should be made to enable each Deputy-Commissioner to be absent from his post for four clear months every alternate year. That the Orders in Council should be so modified as to admit of power being given to Naval officers to bring offenders before the High Commission Court, and to arbitrate in civil cases, as provided by the rules issued by the Court on March 3, 1881, and May 5, 1881, but which were decided to be *ultra vires*.

As regards the labour trade, the Commissioners recommend and consider it absolutely essential to the continued sufferance of the trade, that its regulation should be placed entirely under Imperial authority. To effect this we advise—(1), the appointment of a greatly superior class of labour agents, to be nominated and paid by the Imperial authorities, conjointly with the owners of the labour vessels as before suggested; (2), that every Colonial vessel starting on a labour cruise should be compelled, in the first instance, to report to the Deputy-Commissioner of the district within which he proposes to recruit, and to receive from him a recruiting agent and a licence, stating at what islands and for what number of men permission to recruit is given; (3), that when recruiting is completed, the vessel should return to the Deputy Commissioner, discharge the labour agent, and report proceedings during the cruise; and that after having discharged the labour agent, the vessel shall be bound under heavy penalties to proceed direct to her destination; (4), that when labour is returned, similar process should be gone through. That the recruiting of women should be limited strictly to wives or immediate relations of men recruited, and conveyed in the same vessel and at the same time as themselves. That the marine survey of the islands should be prosecuted with diligence, with a view to the better knowledge of the localities.

The concluding paragraph of this Report is important. The Commissioners say:—"We cannot conclude this Report without again expressing our firm conviction that any considerable delay in placing upon a more satisfactory footing the control over British subjects in the Western Pacific, and the supervision of their relations and intercourse with the native races, will be perilous, and, in all probability, attended with calamitous results. The time has arrived at which to do nothing is, in fact, to take most momentous and most responsible action. We do not suppose that our recommendations, if adopted, will effect all that we desire, nor are we unaware that they may be easily susceptible of modification and improvement; but we trust that in no case will they be laid aside unconsidered, and that, if not adopted, their non-adoption will be due to the inauguration by her Majesty's Government of a policy and measures calculated more effectually to attain the desired end, and not to any hesitation to recognise the importance of the subject of which they treat."

Sir Arthur Gordon, Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, and Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson formed the Commission.

In June last, we mentioned that a subscription had been started amongst the brother-officers of the late Mr. George Reay-Mackey, assistant-paymaster Royal Navy, who died suddenly, whilst employed as manager of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in which office he had not time to reap the advantages of his income, and, therefore, left his widow and children without any support and in embarrassed circumstances. The subscription list, now closed, amounts to £250 and a few shillings. For this substantial help, Mrs. Reay-Mackey wishes, through our columns, to offer the expression of her heartfelt gratitude to those officers and friends who have so liberally subscribed towards the support of her children and self. She values their contributions the more, as being a mark of their respect and regard for her lamented husband.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

NEW SYSTEM FOR INFANTRY ATTACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough to publish an account of the trial in Australia of my system of formation for attack some weeks ago. In answer to numerous enquiries as to whether it can be tried in this country, I am glad to say that the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned its being practised by my corps, and reported on by the General commanding here, as will be seen by the accompanying copy letter.—I am, &c. J. H. A. MACDONALD,

Lieut.-Col. Commandant,
Queen's Edinburgh R.V. Brigade.

15 Abercromby Place, March 4.

[COPY.]

Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.,
February 11, 1884.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 6th inst., I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that the General officer commanding the North British District has been requested to give you facilities for trying your system for infantry attack this season, and to report on the same.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed), REDVERS BULLER, A.A.G.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. A. Macdonald,
Edinburgh (City) Rifle Volunteer Corps,
15 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.

ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.

"Syntax" writes:—"With reference to your leader upon Army Schools and Schoolmasters, I hope that a few remarks by one of that unfortunate class—schoolmasters without warrant rank—may not be out of place. I entered Chelsea as a serjeant. When enlisted as a schoolmaster, I had a total of eight years' service, but 18 months—the time spent in Chelsea—is entirely lost, I not being allowed to count it towards completion of the first period or pension on discharge. If I ask why do I forfeit this service, I would be told 'it was one of the articles in the agreement I signed before going to Chelsea.' Quite so. But it was also in the same agreement that if I was successful in passing my examinations, and appointed schoolmaster, 'that I should rank with but immediately after the serjeant-major;' and the Government having broken the agreement by placing the bandmaster between us, why can I not dispute the agreement, and claim my forfeited service? I have not forfeited my position by misconduct, then why am I punished? By changing our relative positions Government has not only punished, but acted with great injustice towards me. Government ought in justice to restore me to my position, or allow me to count my previous service towards first period of service."

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GENERAL BOXER AND PELLET POWDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the account of a lecture on "Gunpowder" delivered at the United Service Institution on Friday last which appeared in the *Times* of the 2nd inst., I notice that the Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factories claims to be the designer of the "cylindrical" powder lately introduced into the service for heavy breech-loading guns. I think I am correct in stating that this form of gunpowder is by no means a novelty, but is the same in all essential particulars as the "pellet" powder I supplied to the original committee on gunpowder, for experimental investigation, more than 20 years ago. This pellet powder was adopted for rifle ordnance in 1866, but was afterwards superseded, on the recommendation of the Committee on Explosives, by a gunpowder (termed "pebble"), which, owing to the mode of its manufacture, was defective as regards uniformity, in density, and in the size and form of grains. The lecturer appears to have omitted to mention a fact which would probably have been an interesting one to a professional audience, particularly as the public of late years have been taught that we mostly owe to foreigners our improvements in gunpowder and other artillery matériel. The fact I allude to is, that it was a British artillery officer who, in 1858, was the first to bring to official notice the great importance of modifying the explosive action of gunpowder for rifle ordnance and for guns of large calibre, and to explain the scientific reason why the rapidity of combustion should be reduced as the calibre of the gun was increased; and, moreover, to point out the method (which is now universally adopted) by which the desired result could be best attained.—I am, &c., E. M. BOXER,

Major-General, late R.A.

Upton, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, March 5.

SERVICE PROMOTIONS, R.N.

"J. M." says:—"There will, of course, be some special promotions for the late affairs in Egypt. It is to be hoped that these will not be merely confined to the officers of the flagship and personal friends of the Admiral, as was the case in the Ashantee war, and that the seniority of those engaged, both afloat and ashore, will be properly recognised. These desultory affairs, now constantly happening, spoil entirely the chances of the senior lieutenants and commanders, and point to the absolute necessity of some system of brevet promotions, by which an officer may be rewarded without injuring the prospects of senior, and frequently better men."

Dr. Henry Veale, Deputy-Surgeon-General, will give a lecture on Organisation and Management of Field Hospitals at the Parkes Museum on Thursday, March 13, at 5 p.m.

CAIRO CIGARETTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

New Large-Print War Map of Egyptian Soudan (G. W. Bacon).—Alphabetical Index to Mr. C. Marvin's Works and Translations about Central Asia generally, by Major W. E. Gowan (Calcutta Central Press Company Limited).—La Télégraphie Optique (Baillière).—Mechanical Exercise, a Means of Cure (J. and A. Churchill).—Magazines for March:—Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

E. S. P.—The extra inch in the Conqueror's armour is a vast increase in the resisting power of her plates, as you may satisfy yourself by calculation. The comparative power of the armaments can scarcely be established, but the Richuelo's draught and speed score heavily in her favour.

M. I. C. E.—Altogether fanciful and unpractical.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Yes, the Commanding Officer very properly has the needful authority.

The Editor is requested to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, received by Captain Sangster in aid of the fund being raised for Captain Lawless, late 97th Regiment:—General Sir W. Codrington, G.C.B., £5; A. L., £5; Colonel Holdsworth R.A., £5; Major Morrah, S.O.P., £2.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Obituary.

Capt. Francis Grant Suttie, R.N., died last week in Edinburgh. Capt. Suttie was born in Jan., 1832. He entered the Navy in 1847, and served as acting mate of the Bellerophon during the Russian War, in the Black Sea (Crimean and Turkish medals, Medjidieh 5th class, Sebastopol clasp). He retired in 1882, having attained Post rank in 1869.

THE CEDARS and MORNINGTON PARK ESTATES, near West Kensington and Addison Road (Kensington) Railway Stations, and Omnibus Routes to the City, &c.—HOUSES to be LET or SOLD. Rents from £55 to £150. Well built, of white bricks, Bath-stone dressings, admirably designed, with all modern improvements, bath-rooms, electric bells, venetian blinds, &c. These well-known and fashionable Estates afford advantages which cannot be surpassed in any of the suburbs. Situate within easy access of the West End either by road or rail, and within the four-mile radius of Charing Cross. For Military and Naval officers and persons of moderate incomes who require good family residences, they are unequalled. Soil is a fine gravel. St. Paul's School (from St. Paul's Churchyard), now being erected on the Estate, will, when completed, afford exceptional advantages to the sons of residents in the neighbourhood. Lawn-tennis and ornamental gardens on the Estate for the use of residents.—Particulars post free on application to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

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PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT. PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.

		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*) PER DOZ.

		s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet			...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

DEATH.

EYRE.—On March 2, at Devonne le Bains, France, Robert Henry Eyre, Commander (Retired), R.N., eldest son of the late Robert Thornton Eyre, of Bartley, Hants.

Advertisements.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, March 14. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain J. T. BUCKNILL, R.E., on "Automatic Artillery Fire."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on SATURDAY NEXT, March 15, at 3 o'clock precisely, his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, K.G., in the Chair.

CHARLES DIBDIN, Secretary,
14 John Street, Adelphi.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—The THIRD ANNUAL SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, March 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1884.

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The results of the last WOOLWICH and SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to SEVENTY-SEVEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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THE DIRECTORS have much pleasure in presenting their Report and Accounts for the year 1883.

The reduction in the rate of expenditure in both Branches has been continued during the year.

The Funds of the Company have been increased during the year by the sum of £759,818; in the Ordinary Branch £126,255, and in the Industrial Branch £633,563, raising the total assets of the Company to £3,807,217.

It will be seen that the Investments of the year have been confined to the usual first-class securities.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

The new business of this Branch for the year consists of 9,504 Policies, assuring the sum of £1,166,392, and producing a New Annual Premium Income of £16,959.

The claims of the year amount to £86,075, representing 526 Deaths and 21 Endowment Assurances matured.

The Annual Premium Income at the end of the year is £200,790, being an increase of £35,811 over the year 1882. The increase for 1882 was £22,216, making a total increase in the Premium Income for the first two years of the Quinquennium of £58,057.

The rate of expenditure of the Branch slightly exceeds Ten per Cent. on the Premium Income.

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The Premiums actually received during the year in this Branch are £2,504,307 14s 2d, as compared with the sum of £2,126,022 3s 11d received during 1882, being an increase of Premium Receipts of £378,285 10s 3d. The increase for 1882 was £276,527 5s 6d, making a total increase in the Premium Receipts for the first two years of the Quinquennium of £654,812 15s 9d.

The claims of the year amount to £912,333.

The total expenses of this Branch, as compared with those of the previous year, show a reduction in the rate of expenditure of 2½ per cent. on the Premium Income.

The Directors have thought it advisable to make a further addition to their number, and they have invited Dr. Robert Barnes, of Harley Street, one of the original Shareholders of the Company, to a seat at the Board. Dr. Barnes's election will be submitted to the meeting for confirmation.

The vacancy in the Auditorship has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Thomas Wharrie, of Glasgow, a duly qualified Shareholder.

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,259.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

THE BATTLE OF EL TEB.

THE news of the success of the Expedition under Major-General Sir G. Graham's command, despatched from Trinkitat for the relief of the garrison of Tokar and other objects, reached London on Saturday last. The force was made up as follows:—

Cavalry.—Col. Stewart.—10th Hussars, 328 men; 19th Hussars, 410 men; Mounted Infantry, 126 men.

Artillery.—Major Prendergast.—Royal Artillery, 126 men; six 7-pounder guns, 10 brass mountain guns, and four Krupp 9-centimètre guns.

Naval Brigade.—Com. Rolfe, of the Euryalus, and Flag-Lieut. Graham.—Blue-jackets, 62 men; two 9-pounder guns, three Gatlings, three Gardners.

Infantry.—1st Brigade.—3rd Batn. 60th Rifles, 610 men; 75th Highlanders, 751 men; 89th Fusiliers, 334 men. 2nd Brigade.—42nd Highlanders, 761 men; Royal Marines (Infantry and Artillery), 361 men; Royal Engineers, 100 men; details (various detachments), 200 men.

Later on, the force was joined by the 65th York and Lancaster Regt. The troops bivouacked in marching order. The Gordon Highlanders, under Col. Hammill, were in front; the Black Watch, under Col. Green, in the rear; the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the King's Royal Rifles on the right front; and the York and Lancaster on the left front. Half a battery, the Naval Brigade, two Gatlings and one Gardner, commanded by Flag-Lieut. Graham, of the Euryalus, were also on the left front, and half a battery, two Gardners, and one Gatling, under Capt. Stewart, of the Carysfort, on the right front. Com. Rolfe commanded the Naval Brigade, with Lieut. Montresor as adjutant. The Royal Artillery, Major Prendergast—eight guns—were in rear of the flanks. The cavalry were in rear, in three lines, the first commanded by Lieut.-Col. Wood, 10th Hussars; the second, by Lieut.-Col. Barrow, 19th Hussars; and the third, by Lieut.-Col. Webster, 19th Hussars. The mounted infantry, under Lieut. Humphrey, 69th Foot, were in front.

Having set out from the landing-place as soon as all was ready for a start, Major Harvey went out the same evening with a flag of truce and a letter, which was stuck in a stick in the sand, warning the enemy of the consequences of attacking us. Arriving at Fort Baker at sundown on February 28, the expedition bivouacked for the night, due precautions being taken to guard against a surprise.

During the night the enemy, at intervals, fired on the bivouac, including two rockets. Just before daybreak, half an hour's heavy rain refreshed the horses, for which there was no water, but it made the ground heavy. On Friday morning reveille sounded at dawn. The order to march sounded at 8 o'clock. The formation was a square, with four companies in reserve on each flank. The cavalry were écheloned on the left rear, the mounted infantry moving in advance. The march over difficult ground was necessarily slow, and on approaching El Teb it became evident that the enemy was determined to make a stand, and had prepared entrenchments. Gen. Graham ordered the whole square to change direction half right, the mounted infantry and cavalry skirmishers meanwhile continuing the advance as before, until the officers were enabled to see into the rear of the works. This inspection showed that there were but few men at the guns, and no men could be seen in the trenches. Gen. Graham then brought up the right shoulder of the square, and moved past the flank of the works at a distance of 1,200 yards. While executing this movement, 2,000 men who had been concealed in rifle-pits suddenly sprang up, and the Krupp guns in the works at the same time opened fire on our flank. Our troops, however, remained thoroughly cool, not returning a shot, but marching steadily forward until a point was reached which was 800 yards in rear of the works. While this movement was being completed the enemy had run forward, and having passed to a position facing what had originally been the left face of the square, took cover behind some bushes, from which position they opened a tremendous fire on the square. At this moment, a bullet from a shrapnel shell, which burst close to the line, struck Baker Pasha in the cheek, inflicting a severe wound, but he refused to leave the field until an order to him to do so was given by Gen. Graham. Col. Burnaby also soon after received a shot through his left arm. Gen. Graham now ordered the square to lie down without firing, while our Gatlings and Gardner artillery opened on the enemy with excellent effect. During this Admiral Hewett rode about the square, setting a splendid example of coolness. Orders were at last given to the artillery to cease firing, and the advance was sounded. The men sprang to their feet, and with tremendous cheering rushed on at the double. Splendid courage was shown on the part of the enemy, who under a heavy fire, coolly threw themselves upon the square, using their spears with the utmost determination. The enemy, when driven out of their works, took up a position in the rear of their entrenchments, and were immediately engaged by the left face of our square. The cavalry finally charged the masses of the enemy in the open, who were flocking towards the position. These footmen, however, would not run, and the troops galloped to and fro among them, knocking them down by the sheer weight of their horses. Although there was in this work but little slaughter, these charges produced an excellent moral effect.

The *Times'* correspondent, describing the cavalry charge, says:—"Soon came the order to charge; this was about 12.40. On went Col. Barrow, his squadrons as regular as if on parade, but he had a dangerous enemy to meet. Neither horsemen nor footmen showed the faintest vestige of fear or indecision. The men on foot lay in shelter of the hillocks and mounds of sand, which, though small to the eye, were effective, and rising as the horses leapt over them or swerved aside, drove home their heavy spears, throwing them, where they were unable to reach their foe by hand. The spears are Zulu assegais in form, except that being weighted with a roll of iron at the extreme end of the shaft, they have a greater momentum and piercing power. Some 30 horsemen rode with full force and boldly against the whole advancing squadron, not a sign of trepidation anywhere among them. Three came safely straight through, and undismayed either by the shock they had survived or the equal peril imminent from the second line sweeping down upon them, wheeled their horses, which they were riding barebacked, with wonderful rapidity, and actually hesitated not to hunt in full pursuit the squadrons whose superior power they had so narrowly escaped. I do not think they survived to boast of their prowess, but the tussle became a tough one, and obscure in some of its details. Col. Barrow was struck by a thrown spear that pierced his arm and side, entering, it is feared, the lung. Then the first line, missing its leader, and not fully realising the position, swept straight on where its lost leader no doubt would have wheeled it to the right. Gen. Stuart, who was riding somewhat in advance of the left flank of the second line, noting at once the flaw, drove spurs into his horse, and with his Staff galloped hard to bring round the erring squadrons. It was a race between this small band, the General and Staff, and a cloud of the foe rushing from the right. The General won, and caught up his first line; but in this conflict, and under the unfaltering sweep of the 10th Hussars, as they followed, wheeling with admirable precision to the left, the most mournful casualties of the day came. Of the General's four orderlies, one was killed and two were wounded, but this was little. Major Slade, 10th Hussars, as fine a soldier and of as fine a family of soldiers as ever breathed, fell mortally wounded. His horse has since been found hamstrung to the bone, its gallant rider close beside it pierced with seven spear wounds. Lieut. Probyn, 9th Bengal Cavalry, attached to the 10th, is missing, and must, there is every fear, be counted dead. Here, too, perished Lieut. Freeman, 19th Hussars. The enemy were now in full flight to the left, and since a pursuit of them would have brought the pursuers across an infantry file, the men of the leading line were dismounted, to use their carbines. Just then Col. Webster, who had been charging the enemy independently at a distance, reappeared. From 12 o'clock to 2 the cavalry had been riding backwards and forwards through the enemy, at the gallop for the greater part of the time."

The day was now won, and our troops took possession of El Teb. The number of the enemy engaged is estimated at from 9,000 to 12,000. Admiral Hewett, Baker Pasha, and Col. Burnaby rode back to Trinkitat later in the day, and left that place for Suakim at noon on Saturday.

The following General Order was read on the 1st inst.:—"The object of the expedition is achieved. Tokar has been relieved, and the rebels in arms have been defeated, and so thoroughly humbled that the force before Tokar may safely be reduced. Before the force is broken up the General Officer Commanding desires to record his sense of the gallantry and discipline displayed by all arms of the force which he has had the honour to lead. The Cavalry showed the dash which has always characterised that arm. They have also rendered invaluable service in reconnaissance and scouting duties. The action of the Infantry was generally characterised by steadiness and firmness in presence of the enemy. The first operation—that of moving to the flank under fire—was very trying to the steadiness of young soldiers, as was also the great daring of the foe in charging to close quarters in face of an overwhelming fire. The result of the action of Feb. 28 (29?) has shown the British soldier that as long as he is steady, keeps his formation, and is cool in firing, the desperate rushes of brave blacks only insure their destruction. The Arab has now felt the terrible fire of British infantry, a lesson not easily forgotten. The General Officer Commanding thanks the Naval Brigade for their cheerful endurance during the severe work of dragging the guns over difficult country when suffering from heat and scarcity of water, and for their ready gallantry and steadiness under fire while serving the guns. The Naval Brigade contributed materially to the success of the action, and the General Officer Commanding cannot too highly express his thanks for their services. The guns of the Royal Artillery were also admirably served, and, in conjunction with the Naval Brigade, succeeding in silencing the enemy's guns, and preparing the way for the infantry advance. The staff and departmental officers worked loyally, without sparing themselves, and the supplies of the army were always furnished, in spite of difficulties in the communications." This is a very well deserved order, but it does not appear as if the "brave blacks" are quite so much cowed by the fire and loss as they ought to be. Perhaps the fear will spread in time.

The *Times'* correspondent at Trinkitat telegraphs on March 2:—"Major-Gen. Buller has just arrived here from Tokar, and also the 10th Hussars and some regiments of infantry—in all, nearly 1,000 men, while more are on the way. Major-Gen. Graham read a farewell despatch to the troops to-day. He thanked and congratulated them all, but made special mention of the gallantry of Trooper Hayes, of the 10th Hussars. All the troops will have arrived here to-morrow. The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) have buried at El Teb nearly 2,500 bodies of the rebels, and are still working. The rebel prisoners, some 20 in number, mostly wounded, are greatly astonished at the treatment which they have received. They say that the rebels will never face the 'White Devils' again. The refugees from Tokar are embarking rapidly, and a large number of them have already started."

A correspondent at Suakim, telegraphs on March 4:—"Major Slade, Lieut. Freeman, Lieut. Probyn, and seven troopers were killed within 30 yards of one another. Major Slade, leading his squadron, received a spear-thrust, and his horse was then hamstrung. Major Slade fell, and was speared again on the ground. Apparently, however, he made a great fight, for several rebels were found lying dead round him."

The Queen sent the following message to Gen. Stephenson, on Saturday:—"Pray convey my congratulations and deep sense of his services and of those under him to Sir Gerald Graham, as well as my sorrow for the loss of the distinguished officers and men, and my anxiety for the wounded."

The following are some of the official telegrams:—"From Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham, Teb, to the Secretary of State for War. Despatched Suakim, March 1, 4.30 p.m., received 4.20 p.m.—No reply received to message sent to rebel chiefs. Advanced this morning from Fort Baker with entire available force of 3,000 infantry, 750 mounted troops, and 115 of the Naval Brigade, 6 machine guns, and 8 Royal Artillery 7-pounders. Found rebels entrenched at Teb with Krupp guns. Moved to right, so as to turn their entrenchments, which were stormed and carried in rear, two successive positions being taken. Captured four Krupp guns, two brass howitzers, and a Gatling, besides a quantity of arms and ammunition. Loss of rebels very heavy, nearly 900 bodies being already counted in positions captured, irrespective of cavalry operations. Action lasted three hours, enemy showing desperate resolution and tenacity. Their force is reported as about 10,000. Our loss amounted to 28 killed, 2 missing, and 142 wounded. The infantry moved at first in a hollow square, with transport animals carrying reserve ammunition, gun ammunition, and hospital equipment only inside, but found some difficulty in attacking in that formation, which was accordingly altered. Our loss would have been far heavier had the entrenchments been attacked in front. The cavalry were very ably handled, and made some dashing charges, but I regret their heavy loss. Tents and every necessary appliance for the wounded have been supplied from base. I leave this post entrenched to-morrow, and push on to Tokar. Moderate water supply here. Have sent through prisoners a summons to the chief of Tokar to make submission to-morrow, and have repeated the terms offered yesterday.

"Officers Killed—Lieut. Freeman, 19th Hussars; Major Slade, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Probyn, 9th Bengal Cavalry; and Qrmr. Wilkins, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles.

"Officers Wounded.—Gen. Baker Pasha, severely; Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, severely; Lieut.-Col. Barrow, 19th Hussars, dangerously; Lieut. Royds, R.N., dangerously; Brevet Major Brabazon, 10th Hussars, slightly; Capt. Kellie, R.A., slightly; Vet.-Surg. Beech, slightly; Qrmr. Watkins, Irish Fusiliers, slightly; Surg. Turner, slightly; Major Dalgety, York and Lancaster Regt., slightly; Capt. Littledale, York and Lancaster Regt., severely; Lieuts. Gordon (? Wolrige Gordon) and Macleod, Royal Highlanders, slightly; Capt. Green, R.E., and Capt. Wauchope, Royal Highlanders, Staff, slightly; Capt. and Adjt. Poë and Major Allen, Royal Marines, slightly; Staff Surg. Martin, R.N., slightly; Capt. Kelly, Staff, slightly, and Capt. Wilson, Royal Navy, slightly. The garrison left at this place have orders to search Baker's battle-field, and bury European dead.

“From Sir G. Graham, Tokar, dated Suakim, 4th, 6.0 p.m., received 9.30 p.m.:—Bodies of following identified near Teb, and received proper burial: Morice Bey (Morice Bey had been for some years in the service of Egypt, and was esteemed by the European colonists of Alexandria as a man of considerable capacity and intelligence. He was the younger brother of Morice Pasha, formerly a Commander R.N., who succeeded to the charge of the maritime forces, lighthouses, &c., on the lamented death of McKillop Pasha, and was entrusted with the conveyance of Araby and the Egyptian condamnés of 1882 to Ceylon. There is a movement in Alexandria to erect a monument to his memory); Abdel Russik Bey; Dr. Leslie; Capts. Forestier, Walker, and, Rucca; Lieuts. Wilkins, Morice, Demarchi, and Smith Adjt. Major Palioka; Messrs. Donebann, Masconas, and Wells, and many Italian Police. Those of Consul Moncrieff, Major Yusef Bey, Lieuts. Bertin, Carrol, and Cavalieri not found. Further search will be ordered for them, and report sent if successful. Proceeded this morning to group of Arab villages south of Tokar; found abandoned guns and Gatlings, quantities of ammunition, and nearly 1,000 stand of Remingtons. Latter have been destroyed, and guns brought in. Rebels all retired to mountains. To-morrow, 10th Hussars, Naval Brigade, and Marines will return to Trinkitat for re-embarkation, leaving Royal Artillery, York and Lancaster, Irish Fusiliers, 19th Hussars, Mounted Infantry, and Gordon Highlanders only before Tokar, Royal Highlanders at Teb, and Rifles at Fort Baker and Trinkitat. Buller will proceed to Trinkitat and command at base. All but two wounded sent to base yesterday. All well. Remainder will follow to-day, if possible.”

“From Senior Officer at Suakim.—Dated March 1. Despatched 11 a.m., received 9.29 a.m.—Native messenger arrived with news of army from correspondent of *Daily Telegraph*. Pith of his report is hard day's fighting yesterday. Enemy fought courageously, but beaten on every point. Remained at Wells for night, and advance [to] Tokar to-day. Our loss is 10 killed and 40 wounded. Enemy's loss about 1,000. Am expecting official confirmation by steamer.

“From Admiral Hewett.—Suakim, March 1, 1884. 4.30 p.m.—Gen. Graham fought battle at Teb yesterday, driving enemy from entrenched position, capturing four Krupp, two howitzer guns, and one machine gun. Enemy's loss very severe; ours, four officers and 24 men killed, 142 wounded; Lieut. Royds, of Carysfort, very dangerously. Serapis left this morning for Suez, with all women and children. Everything has been arranged for conveying the wounded across the lagoon, and boats to take them on board the Orontes. Naval Brigade lost two men killed—J. Beard, of Briton, and T. Marston, of Dryad—and seven wounded. I intend returning to Trinkitat to-morrow morning.”

The following non-commissioned officers and men were killed:—

Royal Artillery.—6th Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Division: 25,356, Gunner Angus.

Royal Engineers.—26th Company: 16,310, 2nd Corpl. Ough.

10th Hussars.—Serjt. Cox; 1,742, Pte. Brindley; 1,800, Pte. Frederick Stride, and 1,754, Pte. James Douglas.

19th Hussars.—1,342, Serjt. Gray; 1,979, Corpl. Ibbott; 1,313, Pte. Cottle; 2,342, Pte. Garside; 1,666, Pte. Hughes.

1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.—923, Pte. Boycott; 2,000, Pte. Henderson; 1,056, Pte. Rowe.

1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.—505, Lance-Serjt. John Connor; 2,216, Lance-Corpl. Callanan; 1,354, Pte. Edwards; 1,742, Pte. Kemsley; 748, Pte. Hickey; 1,848, Pte. Kirby; 1,809, Pte. Burke.

Royal Marine Artillery.—12th Company: Gunner Jenkins.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—47th Company: Pte. Holder; 5th Company: Pte. Anderson.

Royal Navy.—A.B. Beard, A.B. Marston.”

“From Sir G. Graham, Tokar. Dated Suakim, 4th, 6 p.m., received 8.20 p.m.—Remains of Consul Moncrieff have been identified and received interment.”

“From Sir G. Graham, Tokar. Dated Suakim, 4th, 6 p.m., received 8.20 p.m.—March 3, 1884.—Garrison and Egyptian inhabitants of Tokar are being sent in to Trinkitat, transport being provided for by camels. Marines and Naval Brigade march to base to-day, also 10th Hussars. Shall withdraw remainder of force to-morrow to Teb, and concentrate to Trinkitat on 5th. Wounded doing well. No sick.”

“From Principal Medical Officer, Tokar Forces, dated Suakim, 4th, 5.35 p.m., received 7.50:—Wounded are on board Jumna and Orontes. Col. Barrow, 19th Hussars, spear wound of left arm and abdomen. Capt. Littledale, York and Lancaster, and all other wounded officers doing well.”

The following telegrams have also been received at the War Office:—1. From Sir G. Graham, Tokar, dated Suakim, 4th, 6 p.m., received 8.20 p.m.:—“Remains of Consul Moncrieff have been identified and received interment.” 2. From Sir G. Graham, Tokar, dated Suakim, 4th, 6 p.m., received 8.20 p.m.:—“March 3, 1884.—Garrison and Egyptian inhabitants of Tokar are being sent in to Trinkitat, transport being provided from my camels. Marines and Naval Brigade march to base to-day, also 10th Hussars. Shall withdraw remainder of force to-morrow to Teb, and concentrate at Trinkitat on 5th. Wounded doing well. No sick.” 3. From Principal Medical Officer, Tokar Forces, dated Suakim, 4th, 5.35 p.m., received 7.50 p.m.:—“Wounded are on board Jumna and Orontes. Col. Barrow, 19th Hussars, spear wound of left arm and abdomen, not out of danger. Capt. Littledale, York and Lancaster, and all other wounded officers doing well.”

The latest telegrams from what may fairly be termed now the seat of war, are as follows:—

“Suakim, March 7, Morning.—Flags of truce are flying upon the forts, but Osman Digna has hitherto flatly refused to come to terms. Some men from a few friendly tribes are arriving here in response to the proclamation issued by Admiral Hewett and Major-Gen. Graham. The troops will advance from here on Sunday or Monday, and a battle with Osman Digna will probably be fought on Tuesday.”

“Suakim, March 7, Noon.—Gen. Graham is making preparations for an immediate advance upon Osman Digna's stronghold at Tamanhid. Another battle is believed to be imminent. Admiral Hewett concurs in the necessity for an offensive movement against Osman Digna. The precise composition of the expeditionary force has not been settled, but it will differ in no material feature from that composing the Tokar expedition.”

Having retired to Trinkitat to embark the bulk of the troops, the General and Admiral superintended the despatch of the people and soldiers found at Tokar, and transferred the base of operations to Suakim, to await events or orders and counter-orders from home and the good pleasure of Osman Digna. Possibly to warm him up to the scratch, the Admiral and the General prepared a stinging proclamation, in which Osman Digna was informed he was “a great scoundrel,” and that he would be treated accordingly if he attempted to fight. It is a curious document, with a good deal of local colour about it, but we fear it will not be more successful than Major Harvey's cautionary *cartel* in the sand before El Teb. Indeed, we are told that a chief who was coming in from the Amara tribe to-day, with 120 men and 40 camels, to Suakim, would not hear of it at all. “Mahmoud Ali, on his way here, stopped some messengers bearing Admiral Hewett's last proclamation to the tribes. He has pointed out to the British authorities that if pardon were offered before the rebels themselves asked for it, more trouble would follow.” It remains to be seen what Osman Digna will do. The latest news we have indicates a great secession from the ranks of his followers, but that the “scoundrel” remains obdurate, and puts his trust in cold steel, attributing the disaster of El Teb to the foolish weakness of the Arabs, who took to rifles and guns they could not use. It is quite obvious that if this troublesome person who will not admit he is a “rebel,” and does not acknowledge the right of England to appropriate Suakim in the name of the Khedive, and has abandoned the Soudan to which Suakim belongs, remains with a large force to molest the place when Graham goes away, the object of the expedition, which was not only the “relief” of Tokar, but the salvage of the Red-Sea ports, will not be effected, and, therefore, another expedition, not “primitive,” but fighting, will be directed to Tamanieb, which is said to be of an elastic distance from the coast, and north of the line taken by us to El Teb, and Sunday or Monday are named for the advance, and Tuesday for the possible battle, if he does not cave in.

One telegram yesterday evening announced that the tribes which had fought at El Teb, or what was left of them, had sent in a deputation to Suakim at 3 o'clock yesterday, and that apparently “fighting is at an end.” But Osman Digna only sent a contingent to the tribes at El Teb, and he is reported to have 6,000 men at one place, and another force at the foot of the hills to the north of his camp, where there are wells, so that it does not follow his men have submitted because the other tribes, whose leader has not been named, have sent in to make terms.

At Khartoum things look more hopeful, but we cannot say if the caravan, the arrival of which from Dongola is hailed by the *Times*' correspondent with such unction as a proof of Gordon's success, may not have been what a Dongola caravan often was, laden with articles for the slave market, and whether or not it is a sign of another revival of that erewhile persecuted emporium. Slatten Bey, a gallant European who commands an Egyptian garrison in Darfour, has, it is said, punished very heavily a body of untrue believers belonging to the Mahdi's following, and the Rabbabish believers in Gordon have given a beating to another detachment of his people, so that the Mahdi may after all be glad to lay down his spiritual authority and accept his Sultanate before Zebehr comes on the scene. We hope there will be no necessity for keeping English officers and men at Suakim or Khartoum, for in summer both are detestable.

The work of Baron Colmar von der Goltz, entitled, “The Nation Armed: Military Organisation and Modern Tactics,” has just been done into French by M. Jaeglé, and it is of interest to see what the French military critic thinks of it. “First of all,” writes one critic, “Baron von der Goltz starts from this principle, that war, being an act of social life, ought to undergo in its visible form all the modifications undergone by that condition. Not only in the way of railways, telegraphs, and various improved means of slaughter, but in instruction in political economy. He arrives at once, without any preamble, at the object of his work, which is to direct more attention to the art of leading armies, attention hitherto almost entirely absorbed by the art of directing the battle. If, therefore, the modern army is to be the nation in arms, it must be well trained, morally and physically, without which it will rapidly become one of those inert masses which a small force of well-armed and well-drilled men, led by a new Alexander, would drive before them, because they would have lost all value, and have been transformed into an innumerable mob of citizen shopkeepers.” “Never,” says the French writer, “was there a more stinging criticism penned of compulsory service than that traced by a German, who knows that his country owes its present splendour to its methodical application. But it is not the Prussian compulsory system which is run down by the German officer, but the compulsory system in France, because in France the decline of both society and State, if latent, is not the less real.” What Baron von der Goltz finds is that although French intelligence is not dead, a love of luxury and enjoyment has destroyed the sentiment of duty, the enthusiasm of self-sacrifice, and the love of the public weal. Baron von der Goltz is clearly of opinion that France is done to a turn, and is quite ready to be served up and devoured by the Teuton. There are many assertions in the work of the Prussian officer to which serious exception can be taken. The very patience with which France has submitted to compulsory service and all the hardships which it entails is a good proof of the existence of a sentiment of duty, &c. When the Reserves are called out for yearly training, the men leave the shop, the loom, the field, and, though at a great loss, cheerfully pay their military tribute. The number of defaulters is very insignificant. Before the Franco-German War, the general opinion in France, as one of their own writers has acknowledged, was that the Germans were all philosophers and dreamers, instead of a nation of soldiers. It may lead to dire consequences should Germany now fall into a similar mistake with respect to France, and under-rate her military qualities. “I do not believe,” says the French critic already referred to, “that the German nation desires to try another war against our regular masses, less solid, no doubt, than the regiments of 1870, but very much stronger than the armies of Gambetta.” In France doubts seem to be entertained as to whether the work of the German Baron should be looked upon as a threat, or as a sort of cry of despair on the part of an officer who sees all prospect of another war vanishing.

Even well-informed French papers continue to speak of the Black Watch as negro troops. An error of a similar nature was probably the cause of a French historian gravely declaring that at the battle of Waterloo the Duke of Wellington made one of his finest cavalry regiments drunk, and then launched it without bit or bridle against the enemy. We can only suppose that Michelet mistook “*les Ecossais gris*” for “tipsy Scots,” instead of Scots Greys, and thus is history often written.

Fighting appears to be going on at Bacninh, where the French are hammering away at the outer defences. We see, however, that the river has fallen so low that the lightest gunboats cannot ascend it, and it will consequently be impossible to employ the flotilla in attacking the body of the place. It is also said that it will be impossible to turn the Canal of the Rapides to any account even for flat-bottomed junks. Captive balloons are being used to keep up communications between the two corps into which the French Army is divided, between General Millot and General Négrier. In all probability, we shall have to wait several days before learning the result of the operations against Bacninh, as there will be a good deal of fighting, and many serious obstacles to be overcome before beginning the siege—fortified dykes, formidable redoubts, and a series of strong entrenchments, which, if properly defended, will not be carried without hard fighting and considerable loss. The French Generals, who are moving against Bacninh with a force of 15,000 men, expect to meet with a stout resistance from the garrison, which is set down at 20,000 men. According to the French papers, the Chinese are “full of audacity,” and have twice endeavoured to surprise the advanced guard of General Négrier; they evidently mean to contest every inch of ground.

This year the Russian Minister of War has only ordered 72,000 Berdan rifles at the Government small-arms factories at Tula, Ijeff, and Sestroretsk, instead of the usual number of 96,000, a circumstance which has given support to the report prevailing for some months past that Russia intends adopting a magazine rifle.

The increase which has taken place in the strength of the Volunteer forces in India during the past ten years is considerable and worthy of notice. In the years 1874-75 the number of Volunteers were 3,620, the estimated cost being 145,000 rupees per annum. For the coming year the entire forces are estimated at 12,000 men, at a cost to the State of 615,000 rupees. This sum is exclusive of the value of arms and ammunition, which are supplied by the Government without payment.

The Government of India have refused to make any alteration in the rules of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, under which the annuity of £300 each, offered annually in July to subscribers to that fund, are considered to have been declined by any officer who does not intimate his intention to accept an annuity before October 31, of the same year. Under these circumstances, any medical officer who, not having accepted the annuity before the prescribed date, wishes to retire from the service, will have to forego the annuity and wait until it is again offered in July of the following year.

The Archbishop of York has arranged to preside at a public meeting in aid of the Missions to Seamen, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on May 1. 32,440 seamen have been enrolled as total abstainers by this society during the last five years by its 68 chaplains and readers, who minister to the shipping in 48 seaports, at home and abroad.

THE ARMY IN 1884.

When Lord Morley was obliged to explain that the interesting figures which the Adjutant-General took out of his pocket at the "Artists'" annual dinner were ancient history, he implored the House of Lords to abstain from further discussion on the state of the Army until the publication of the "Preliminary Return" for 1883-84. That return will not appear till about the end of the month; but in the meantime, the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting has been issued to Parliament, and may be studied by anybody at a cost of 4½d. It is one of the most remarkable documents ever issued from a public office.

For years past the waste of the Army has been a matter of deep anxiety. The report of Lord Airey's Committee was enough to cause well-grounded alarm, which the facts disclosed by successive annual returns increased. At last the deplorable state to which the Army had sunk so impressed Mr. Childers that, acting on the counsel of experts and the reiterated warnings of many a competent observer, he raised the standards of age and height. It was pointed out at the time that if with these increased restrictions the numbers were maintained, it might be taken for granted that the pay and the other inducements to join the Army were sufficient; but that if the numbers fell away, it should be understood that the attractions of soldiering were too small. As all the world knows well, the numbers did fall away—so much so, that acute distress was visible in every part of the Military machine. The moral, of course, was "higher pay;" but, ignoring that—ignoring the plainest lesson which all this muddling of the Army has taught us—the Government deliberately reverted to the system which a year before they had condemned in the most practicable way conceivable. To meet the persistent demands for men, the standard was further reduced to 18 years of age, to five feet three in height, and to thirty-three inches round the chest! Nor was that all. Special measures were taken to fill the ranks; bounties, penny pamphlets, postal-bringers, policemen, half-a-crown rewards, were resorted to, and with what result? Thirty-three thousand recruits says, Lord Wolseley. "Thirty-three thousand," echoes the Inspector-General of Recruiting. Now let us see what sort of recruits these 33,000 are, according to the official report.

First of all, we repeat what the report quietly ignores—namely, that abnormal as the present number of recruits is, it is only 4,000 more than the total of 1876 and only 5,000 above the results of 1878 and 1879. Then we have to remark that more than a third of these men have been taken from the Militia—a new version of the old farce of depleting the Reserves to fill the gaps in the first line. No fewer than 12,450 of the redoubtable 33,000 are Militiamen, and even officially this is described as "a very large drain." No doubt. And then what is the quality of these recruits? On this point, of course, the report is either vague or silent altogether. Lord Wolseley quoted what purported to be the returns of height and girth for 1883. We know now that the figures he produced had nothing to do with 1883; but it is certain that returns for that year exist. Why, then, are they not set forth in this report? Of the 12,450 Militiamen, however, we are told that 8,342 were "under 20 years of age," which may also mean 18. And if the figures regarding the rest are not forthcoming, we may gather some idea of their character from the answers of district commanders to certain questions put to them by the War Office. Says the latter: "What is your opinion as to the recruits enlisted for the Army during the past year as regards their physique?" The answers are significant. There is a certain proportion of "good," "good on the whole," "fair," "generally fair;" but, on the other hand, we have such significant statements as these: "physique slighter;" or "good, considering chest-measurement;" "all that can be expected;" "standard too low;" "physique not so good;" or "up to average," "just up to standard" (5 ft. 3 in.), "fallen off," "poor," "not to be compared to men of previous years," and, finally, "physique too small for carrying full kit." Of course, it would be wonderful, if out of 33,000 young Englishmen many were not fairly strong and big; but all the more difficult is it, therefore, to consider these answers from 76 regimental districts as satisfactory. The *Times* declares that it has gone through them, and finds that in 33 cases the reports are "very favourable." Very favourable from what point of view? From the altitude of five-foot-three, perhaps. But, granted that 33 reports are satisfactory—which is very doubtful—it comes to this: the rest are quite the contrary. Is it satisfactory to find recruiting-officers formally reporting that the standard is too low, that the physique has "fallen off," that the men are not to be compared to men of previous years, and that (in one district, at all events) the warriors of this country are too small to carry their own kits? To say that such a state of things as this is "in every respect satisfactory," is to talk violent nonsense.

The plain truth is that, notwithstanding all the desperate efforts to make up deficiencies during the past year, the army is many thousands of men below the establishment. The gap of 48,000 men to which we pointed as long ago as last November (and our estimate is practically confirmed by the present return)—this enormous gap, we say, has been only partially filled by taking 12,000 men from the Militia, by inducing some 6,000 regulars to re-engage (thus to a like extent denuding the Reserve), and by enlisting thousands of immature and feeble lads, the majority of whom must in the event of war be weeded out and left behind, as they have been weeded out and left behind before. And after all, the army, even according to this official return, was between seven and eight thousand men below its establishment number on Jan. 1 last. And when it is remembered that the establishment number itself is below the minimum fixed as necessary to the success of short service; that large allowance must be made for discharge, desertion, and other casualties; that many thousands of men must this year pass to the Reserves—considering these things, is it possible to say that the Army is in a satisfactory condition? Is it not manifest that the whole system is barely kept going by a succession of the most desperate makeshifts?—*St. James's Gazette.*

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have watched with great interest and satisfaction your earnest endeavours to throw light and suggestion on subjects touching our national well-being by preparation for any emergencies; and feeling that my own working has been in its small way as patriotically inspired; I venture to ask the favour of your giving admission to your columns a brief statement of one or two ideas connected with our defences that may seem, perhaps, as rough material out of which it may be possible to develope serviceable additions to our present systems, and build up, so augmented and strengthened, a volunteer defensive force as to add greatly to our security. There exists on our coasts a handy, hardy, and numerous class, the fishermen, few of whom are in the Royal Naval Reserve, for reasons I think I am right in saying of the Regulations of that service, which are, of course, framed in view of the duties the men would be called upon to perform. But the whole of these men, it seems to me, would be of the utmost use if brought into organisation for purposes of shore and harbour torpedo work, and to act as artillery and infantry. I am inclined to think practically the whole of these might be induced to join, were a bank chartered for the purpose of enabling the fishermen to purchase their boats and tackle, in the same way it has been found expedient to foster the acquisition of property by the masses in other directions, notably of dwellings, through the operation of building societies. This would really do nothing less than manumit these men, who in return for the difference in their favour between the interest payable to the bank, even added to the sum of gradual instalments of purchase money and what they now pay as shares to boat and tackle, would consent to enrol themselves members of the proposed force. The bank might also have power to do a great deal of good work, by undertaking insurances and other matters beneficial and needful to the class under consideration. We have 14,000 Yeomanry Cavalry, besides Volunteer Horse, standing very much out of connection with the Regular Cavalry, and it is an idea that very great advantage in many directions might ensue from having a service troop or squadron added to each of these regiments for more or less permanent and complete attachment to Line cavalry regiments. Many young men, I think, would jump at the opportunity to do some real work, who yet hesitate to enlist into the ranks of the Regulars, and would, under this scheme, become a new source of maintaining our Cavalry force in case of strain being put upon it; while the link it would form between the Yeomanry and the Line would probably tend to bring them all into greater uniformity. Much has been said about the expenses the Yeomanry are put to, but where the Government, as in England, does not possess a horse-breeding establishment, it occurs to the mind were the Yeomanry regiments to take up the breeding of cavalry remounts, they might benefit themselves and strengthen the Government, which has now nothing on which to depend directly for horses. I will not venture to tax your indulgence by writing much more, yet it is desirable to add I have done my best to advance these views, and very many others, without success, except in having sympathy from some who, should you publish and they read these lines, might think me forgetful did I not gratefully acknowledge their kindness and courtesy.—I am, &c., W. GREEN.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have observed in the *Army and Navy Gazette* there has been some little correspondence lately, apparently from an officer of the Regular Army, conceived in a bad spirit and worse taste, with the object, as it appears to me, of casting discredit upon Militia officers. I should not have noticed the matter, had not your paper commented upon it in a manner to give it an importance to which it is not entitled; and this is the excuse I offer to my old brother-officers for taking upon myself to answer the charges of your gallant and anonymous correspondent, who, if I am not mistaken, is some silly youth who, without brains enough to pass into the Army through the regular channel, has managed to creep in through the Militia, and is now dreadfully shocked to find the uninitiated fail sometimes to distinguish between him as he was and him as he is. For this he blames the Militia, and charges its officers with dishonourable conduct at the same time; and, contrary to the traditions of the English Army, which is to accept without murmuring whatever the Sovereign and her advisers consider necessary for the good of the country and in the interests of the service, he complains of the reforms lately introduced, and denounces them in the public Press as a hardship on the Regular Army. He deliberately accuses Militia officers as a body of wishing to palm themselves off as Linesmen, in not having the letter "M" on their uniforms, in sinking the number of their battalions by leaving them out on their cards, when advertising their marriages, "deaths," or the births of their children in the *Times*, and on the occasion of their being presented at Court, &c., and he demands that, since the uniforms have to be alike in all the battalions of territorial regiments, those of the Militia be more conspicuously marked—I was going to say branded—with the letter "M." Now as to there being any desire on the part of Militia officers to sail under false colours, I will take upon myself to give the accusation the most unqualified denial. I have had as much experience of the Militia as anyone, and I do not hesitate to say that nowhere will be found more genuine *esprit de corps* or more pride taken in their own branch of the service than among Militia officers, and I am quite certain the last thing they wish is to be thought ashamed of their cloth. When the other grievances are looked into, it at once becomes apparent that professional jealousies and prejudice are at the root; that drawing the professional and the constitutional forces into closer connection is distasteful; that the object, which has been to create a national Army for the better protection of the country, by bringing its different military forces under one system, is neither understood nor appreciated. If it were such, the petty grievance of similar uniforms, or the hardship of having occasionally to sit on a court-martial, or perform some other duty in company with Militia officers, would scarcely be seriously put forward, though a subaltern of the Line has, on those occasions, to rank junior to captains and field-officers of the Militia. And now, let me remind your correspondent that, in dwelling on such small matters as a hardship, he should not have omitted to mention that, in the matter of courts-martial, Line officers are always senior in their rank; that to serve on a court-martial in company with Militia officers, the prisoners must be Militiamen, for the simple reason that Militia officers cannot sit as members of a court to try soldiers. Surely, if there is a hardship, which I do not admit, it is on the side of the Militia, and I will quote myself as an instance. I had frequently to sit on courts-martial when I was a captain and hon. major to try men of my own regiment, junior to captains of the Army, some of whom were probably in the nursery when I was serving in the Crimea as a captain and an adjutant of a regiment, the Anglo-Turkish Contingent. Your correspondent should not forget to mention, at the same time, that every appointment in the Militia to which permanent pay is attached is now conferred upon officers of the Army only, however well qualified some in the Militia may be for the posts. He may also remember that there was a good deal of friction at the brigade depôts when the new order of things first came into operation; and I will ask him if he thinks it becoming in an officer to add to the difficulties of those under whom he is serving, by striving to create a bad feeling between the two branches of the service.—I am, &c., C. HOWARD CHAPLIN, Major,
Late 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.

Bordighera, Italy, Feb. 18.

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key presided on Saturday last at the fifty-third anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution. The report stated that 205 new members had joined the institution during the year, bringing up the total membership to 4,627, whilst the number of corresponding members was 25. Seven essays had been received for the gold medal,—"On an outbreak of war, what is the best organisation for distributing the personnel of the Navy and the Reserves among the available war-vessels, and among a proportion of merchant vessels as an auxiliary to the Navy." Admirals A. P. Ryder and Sir Leopold M'Clintock and Capt. W. Arthur undertook the duties of referees. The subject for the military essay for this year is,—"Should the European army in India continue as at present constituted, or should it be converted in whole or in part into a local force?" Admiral Sir John Hay moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated the institution on its satisfactory condition. The funds were increasing, new members were being constantly added, and the library was now the best of its kind in Europe. Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke seconded the resolution, which was carried. On the motion of Admiral Gore-Jones, seconded by Capt. Colomb, the recommendations of the Council with regard to vacancies in that body were approved of, and the retiring auditors (Lieut.-Col. Wethered and Messrs. T. G. Ridgway and E. P. Raitt) were, on the motion of Lord Chelmsford, seconded by Admiral Luard, re-elected. Gen. Sir B. Walker moved that the meeting confirm a recommendation of the Council to the effect that "any member of the Council appointed to a tour abroad shall be considered as vacating his seat at the Council." The reason for this change was the importance of always having the Council kept up to its full strength, and the desirability of electing to that body those gentlemen who had been selected to fill vacancies as they occurred. Admiral Sir Frederick Nicolson seconded the resolution, which was carried. The report of the referees on the Naval prize essay was then read. It stated that they had awarded the gold medal to an officer whose essay was signed, "Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action," and the secretary announced, amid much cheering, that the name of the writer was Capt. Charles Johnstone, late of her Majesty's ship Dryad. The essays of Com. Kingscote, Capt. Robert H. Harris, and Capt. Henry Cleveland were highly recommended. The chairman said he knew of nothing more satisfactory than that an officer, who had just been promoted for distinguished service, and who had acted as Capt. Johnstone had lately acted, should have received this gold medal. A vote of thanks was passed to the referees, and a similar compliment having been paid to Sir A. Cooper Key for presiding, the chairman, in reply, said Lord Northbrook had desired him to express to the members his warm interest in the institution, and his regret at being unable to be present. The usefulness of the institution would be understood when he told them that the subject of the Naval Prize Essay for which the medal had just been awarded was the very subject the Admiralty had had under consideration for the last year or two. The "Journals" of this institution were to be distributed to the Seamen's Library, so sensible was the Admiralty of the amount of valuable information which was gathered together in their papers. The meeting then terminated.

Count Munster, the German Ambassador, visited Plymouth during the week. Lieut. A. H. Smith-Dorrien, acting for Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, was present at the railway-station to meet the Count, accompanied by the German Consul. The German Ambassador was at once driven in Sir Houston's carriage to the Royal William Victualling Yard, Stonehouse, where the Admiral's steam launch was in waiting to convey him across to Cremyll. Here the Count was met by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, whose guest he was for the night at Mount Edgcumbe House. The German Ambassador then went on board the Olga, and, with Prince Henry of Prussia and some of the officers on board the corvette, dined at Admiralty House in the evening. Sir Houston and Lady Stewart gave a reception in honour of Prince Henry, for which a very large number of invitations were issued. A grand dinner was also given on board the Royal Adelaide, by the officers of that ship, to Prince Henry and the officers of the Olga.

OUR CRUISERS.—IV.

We now proceed to consider the question of the structural strength of ships, so far as to point out the failures in this respect of our State ships, and the reason of those failures. This knowledge it is extremely important to possess; it does not come by inspiration, and if a seaman has to acquire it for himself, it will probably cost more money and more health than will be at all pleasant in after years to contemplate. The following structural observations are founded on the rules of Lloyds' Register; not because we consider them perfect, but that as rules we consider them the best, and the ones that possess the most extended confidence among the shipping public. In pointing out the failures of the highest-classed ships, it is not from any mischievous spirit of picking holes in Lloyds' coat; the superior officers of Lloyds' know the truth of the following cases quite as well as the writer, but then they cannot wash their dirty linen in public. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that success in any new enterprise is only the result of a great number of failures. Except to a very select few, the following are two of the commonest notions now prevalent:—1. That as long as a ship is of the highest class, she is quite sufficient for any purpose. 2. That ships built of steel may be built of lightened scantlings, as compared with the minimum of what will pass the regulations in force for iron; and that this also is equally sufficient. To both these notions we have to offer our most emphatic and flattest contradiction. We must ask our readers to accept the two following propositions,—First, that, *cœteris paribus*, a steamer must be stronger than a sailing ship, and that the faster you intend to drive the steamer the stronger you must build her. How much stronger for extreme speed is not a point on which, at present, we have accurate knowledge. It is sufficient to say that of the whole of the extreme-speed Atlantic steamers, there are not three which, if they had to be built over again, would not be built stronger. As a case in point and to illustrate the latest and best practice, the two 8,000-ton, 19-knot, sea-speed steamers now building at Elder's, for the Cunard Company, have their frames and reverse frames both doubled in the engine and boiler space—spaced 30 in.—and the floor-plates carried a long way up between them. There is nothing in Lloyds' Rules to compel you to put in double frames. The second proposition to accept is this,—that no engine can go, if the ship is not strong enough to keep her shape. It is no part of the duty of the screw-shaft to keep the ship in shape; and if in a weak ship this duty comes to fall on the shaft, the shaft breaks, and then there is an end of it. It often happens that the bearings in a weak ship go out of line gradually, in bad weather, for instance, in which case, by means of a good look-out and stopping in time, you may save the shaft, but you have to stop. A few words of explanation are also necessary as to shipbuilders and their position in respect to their employers, such as the Admiralty or private shipowners. Shipbuilders build ships, but they also build—and the distinction is worth notice—what their employers believe will be ships, and which turn out to be rattletraps. We divide shipbuilders into the three following classes:—1. Men from whom, if you will let them alone, you cannot get a bad ship; at least, in all our experience, we have never known a bad ship turned out by them. 2. Those from whom you will get a good ship, if you pay them a good price, and look after them well, but who will build you, at a cheap price, a cheap and nasty ship, and this in spite of all your looking-after, and in spite of her being of the highest class of Lloyds' or any other registry. 3. Those from whom you cannot get a good ship, except by accident. The majority of builders are of the 2nd class; the 3rd class we do not believe to be numerous; they are supported by shipowners of the "vulpine class" (see Blue-book, Royal Commission on Tonnage, Q. 13,367-9), whose one aim is to make money, and who sail as near the wind as the fear of the jail will let them. One more explanation. Some ships built by men of Class 1 are built for a specific purpose and of exceptional type. Many of them fail for the purpose for which they were designed, because the design is wholly impracticable. The unarmoured ships in the Navy are examples of this. It is quite a common thing for it to be said at the Admiralty, "It is a failure of the contractor." Not that the officials have any idea they are doing the builder an injustice, as they sin through ignorance, not knowing that the design is in fault, and that they have produced the design in the same way that the German did the camel. H.M.S. Tourmaline is an illustration. On the miserable collapse of this ship, an Admiral was very ready to write to the papers, "failure of the contractor." It was nothing of the kind. In this particular case, we happen to know the contractor does good work. But neither Dixon nor any one else could build a ship in the way the Tourmaline was built, as we shall presently show. The Czar's yacht Livadia is another instance of a first-class failure. Who does not remember the amount of noisy buncum inflicted on us about this ship? Says one "eminent" man, Admiral Popoff may rest assured that he has initiated a great and valuable improvement in the form of ships; her length, 235 ft.; breadth, 153 ft.; displacement, 4,420 tons; indicated horse-power, 12,354; speed, 15·9 knots. The Atlantic mail steamer Arizona, 450 ft. by 45 ft.; displacement, about the double; indicated horse-power, 6,357; speed, 17·3 knots; or roughly, half as much speed again, double the size, and on one-half of the coals. As the truth about her has never been told, it is as well to tell it here. She did not rise or give to the sea like an ordinary ship, the sea struck her like a half-tide rock, and would have washed her to pieces in a very short time. In this case, the builder did his best to lick Admiral Popoff's notions into shape, and is not at all responsible for the failure of the design. We now proceed with our illustrations:—1. Steamship A, of 3,000 tons, built some 25 years ago for a public company; after the usual champagne lunch and mutual-admiration speeches of builders and owners, she started from the east coast of England to take up her station. She encountered a moderate head gale off the Lizard, and commenced to leak like a sieve. A few hours sufficed to show the captain that he would, if he wanted to avoid foundering, have to give it up. He put the stern of the ship to the wind and made for port, when immediately the leaks took up, and she was kept free with one pump. She was put into dry dock, and had to have structural additions to the extent of 25 per cent. of her original cost. In a few months the company "busted up," the ship never made a voyage in the service for which she was intended, and was sold by the liquidators. 2. Steamship B, of 3,300 tons, 376 ft. long, built about 30 years since for a most successful public company, and by a builder of the highest class. She nearly broke in two on her first voyage, and had to receive enormous structural additions. She then ran on her station for many years; the owners fortunately had a heavy subsidy. The cause of this ship's giving out was that the builders had cut the sheerstrake to reeve the paddle-beams. We had at that time no knowledge as to how to build a ship of such length; and for this knowledge we are indebted to E. T. Harland, *i.e.*, the iron decks. With the single exception of the Scotia, we do not know one long ship built at that time that did not show signs of weakness. 3. Wooden barque C, on her first voyage classed A1, loaded with a light cargo of rail and pig iron. After two days the captain found himself with six feet of water in the hold, and the pumps constantly going, so he put into the nearest port. The writer of these articles was consulted by the captain as to his next step; a Lloyds' surveyor of great experience in these cases was sent for, and he recommended large sister-kelsons of pitch pine, which were added, and the ship has since gone along all right. 4. Wooden barque D, also A1, failed in the same manner, and was similarly treated. We have known this vessel for many years; at no time, in our opinion, was she fit to carry dead-weight cargoes. She was continually in trouble; the owner, after having lost about £6,000 with her, sold her at a sweeping reduction of 90 per cent. off her cost! It follows, then, that the owner of this ship regards the dictum, "As long as the ship is A1, it is sufficient," with considerable suspicion. 5. Steamer E, comparatively new, 3,100 tons, 3,300 indicated horse-power, built for a large company for a light trade, classed 100 A1. Found to be leaky on her first voyage. A surveyor, known as a most capable man, and of the widest experience, was sent to make a short voyage in her, to see if the allegation of leakiness was correct. The ship was sent back to the builders, and, after a long bow-wow, the experts decided that the ship as built was not strong enough to be driven at her full speed, viewing her large power relative to her tonnage. She was all right at 10 knots, but drive her at 12 or 13 she began to leak like a basket. 6. Steamer F, 2,500 tons, built some 20 years ago for a public company, and of the highest class in the Liverpool book. The ship immediately showed signs of weakness. The company failed. After lying idle for some years was sold to a private firm, who spent a large sum in strengthening her. She ran in an onerous trade for a number of years, and last winter foundered, with loss of life. The captain of the ship who rescued part of the crew told the writer that there was nothing in the weather that a good ship ought to have succumbed to. A short time previously we had seen her in dry dock, under treatment, having had to put back with her decks swept, and some of her frames broken. There was an inquiry as to the loss, and the magistrate decided that the owners were not to blame. There is no doubt that this loss may, in the words of Mr. Dawson, be ascribed to "bad weather bearing upon ships too weak for their work." 7. Steamer G, 5,100 tons, new vessel, classed 100 A1. This is a most interesting case, and shows to what an absurdity competitions between registries and the designs of amateurs can push the construction of a ship. She is a typical example of what the late W. J. Lamport called building down to the minimum of what will pass classification rules. In this case, the "designer" got to windward of the Registry; the rules have consequently been altered, and a ship could not now be similarly built. We have seen her in dry dock on two separate occasions, under treatment for general debility, and as she is engaged in an onerous trade, we have no hesitation in saying that, if fully laden, she is deficient for it. We do not say that she is dangerous, because, as in No. 1 case, the captain might turn his tail to it, or heave to. The remarkable part of the design is this, that Lloyds' have assigned a load-line L——R *above* the tops of the bulkheads; and we have walked from end to end of her on a deck some two feet *below* the assigned load-line without meeting any bulkhead. The builder of this ship is a man of high reputation. He told us he had less than £80,000 for this ship, a sum which is quite insufficient to build such a vessel sufficiently strong for the trade in which she is engaged. Notion the second, ships built of steel. A short time since we were introduced to one of the most eminent steel-makers, and we asked him if there was any chance of steel being made at the same price as good ship-building iron (it is now 50 per cent. dearer), so that we might have the same scantlings. He said no, but that it did not matter, because shipbuilders would now build you of steel, for the same price, a vessel of the same dead-weight capacity as the iron one,—*i.e.*, with lightened scantlings. To this we replied that with our present knowledge, lightened scantlings in steel had so far failed; but the steel-maker was quite unconvinced, and retired from the discussion with an air of calm superiority. Two good things have been said about steel:—By Thomas Gray, of the Board of Trade—"Put as much steel in your ship as you would iron, and then you will have a good ship." By Alexander Logan, Superintendent Engineer, Cunard Company—"I am just afraid it's o'er soople," *i.e.*, too elastic. We have examined in dry dock a great number of steel steamers, cases of debility have had extra attention from us, and we are quite clear in saying that all of them "built down to the minimum" are insufficient. We have in our mind's eye three steel steamers, new, over 5,000 tons, classed 100 A1. It is fair to say that the price paid for them was very low. Two out of the three have been in port in distress at the same time, and one of them has had to put back twice on the same voyage. The owners have been at considerable expense for structural additions to them since they were built. We think that these steamers are further illustrations of Mr. Dawson's statement,—"There can be little doubt that to a general deficiency of strength in our trading steamers, to meet such trials as were imposed by the weather of 1881-2, is traceable a large proportion of the extra losses." Further, all the successful steamers in the Atlantic, which is by far the most onerous trade, are built very much in excess of any classification rules; and it does not matter how far you go back. It is just as true of the Great Western, built in 1837, as in the ships now building for the Cunard Company. We have now tried to show that ships built down to the minimum are unfit for a high speed or an onerous trade; if, then, we can show that our cruisers are very much below this minimum, then, *a fortiori*, they must be entirely unfit for their work. Let us compare the Inconstant and Cunard steamer Russia, built at the same time, *i.e.*, 1867-8. The frigate is 337 ft. by 51 ft., and 4,000 tons; the Russia 358 ft. by 43 ft., and 3,000 tons. It is hardly necessary to say the Russia was and is a thorough good ship. Her frames are spaced 21-in. frames, 6 by 4 by 10-16ths, reverse ditto, 4 by 3 by 8-16ths; double reverse bars in engine and boiler space, floors 10-16ths centre-plate kelson, and two intercostals each side, 10-16ths. Plating 12-16ths and 13-16ths, and garboard strake 16-16ths. The sea speed of the Russia was 13½ knots. The frames of the Inconstant are 42 in. apart, the plating 8-16ths; on this are fastened two 3-in. thicknesses of wood; this mixture of wood-and-iron plating or planking is not through fastened. The iron plating is fastened to the frames, the lower tier of wood is fastened to the iron plating, the upper tier of wood is fastened to the lower tier of wood, much in the same way that a bill-sticker sticks bills on a wall. The speed of the Inconstant in Sir Thomas Brassey's last book is given at 16½ knots. She has possibly done this for a few minutes. A very little consideration will show such a wide difference in these scantlings that both cannot be right. The Russia's are the result of experience, the Inconstant's of "inner consciousness." It is quite open to say the Inconstant's have been found to be sufficient. And the reason she has been found sufficient is, that she has never been tried. Drive the Inconstant for 24 hours into a head sea in bad weather, say in chase of the Elbe, or Fulda, or Werra, what then? The British public would experience some disappointment, and the recording angel a pretty heavy job among the big D's. Another humbug in the Inconstant is the balanced rudder. The plan was tried and abandoned 25 years before in the s.s. Great Britain. We now take the Iris. The details of the Iris are taken from Mr. W. H. White's lecture and drawings at the meeting of Naval architects, April, 1879. In this ship we are officially told that everything has been sacrificed to extreme speed. We wish we were as certain of the speed as we are of the sacrifices; in the matter of structural "slimness," she is certainly a *chef d'œuvre*. The Iris frames are 6 by 3½ by 7-16ths; reverse ditto, same by 6-16ths; spaced 48 in. amidships and 42 in. at ends, 83 frames a side. For the minimum of Lloyds' 100 A 1 the frames would be 5½ by 3 by 7-16ths; reverse, 3½ by 3 by 7-16ths; spaced 24 in., 148 a side, double reverse bars in bottom in engine and boiler space. Longitudinals in bottom. In the Iris the central kelson is 6-16ths in., and lightening holes are cut in it in alternate frames 24 in. by 15 in.; there are two longitudinals each side, 5-16ths in. thick. If built to Lloyds' there would have to be three on each side, the central one less than 10-16ths in., and the side ones 7-16ths in. Lloyds' would certainly not allow holes in a central kelson-plating. The Iris has garboard strake 10-16ths in., up to topsides 8-16ths in., topsides, 6-16ths in., single rivetted. Lloyds' would require, garboard 10-16ths, remainder 9-16ths and 10-16ths in. alternately, and the whole of it double rivetted. Again, no man of sense would have built the Iris without an iron deck 6-16ths in. thick. The Iris has stringer plates 8 ft. broad amidships, tapering to 4 ft. at the ends; but then there are a number of holes cut in these stringer plates to fill the coal-bunkers; five or six a side, if we remember rightly. Lloyds' would certainly not allow holes to be cut in a top-deck stringer to fill the bunkers. Not to weary our readers, we may say that we think we are within the mark in stating that the Iris is not within 20 per cent. of Lloyds' minimum. We have shown in the case of steamer E that this minimum is not sufficient for a high speed, still less than ever is it sufficient for an extreme speed. Sir Thomas Brassey stated in Parliament, when these swift cruisers were laid down, "that they were a mistake, and could render no service to the country proportionate to their cost." We should like to know Sir T. Brassey's opinion, now that he is a Lord of the Admiralty, on the Arethusa class, which are of similar design. We now take the Opal class, composite vessels. Nobody doubts that these vessels are failures; let us try to show why. There was no mystery and no difficulty in building such vessels,—many such, notably the China tea clippers, had been so built. But then the Constructive Department will not copy existing successful ships, and the taxpayer pays the piper. The ordinary frame-spacing of composite ships is 18 in.; in the Opal class they are 20 in. The Opal has no kelson-plate on top of floors, no vertical kelson on ditto, only two angle-irons instead of four, no rider plates on kelson angle-irons. Briefly, she has no backbone at all. Opal has two intercostal kelsons a side, connected to straps on the outside of frame, about 9 in. broad; one wash-plate, half-way between this and lower-deck beams, one 9-in. strap over stringer-plate on lower-deck beam; sheerstrake 30 in., but not connected with stringer-plate. A reference to Lloyds' book will show that a ship of this size should have a sheerstrake of 36 in., connected continuously by a heavy angle-iron to a 32-in. stringer-plate; diagonal straps 9 in. broad, arranged in pairs at an angle of 45°, crossing each other symmetrically, and connecting the sheerstrake to a 21-in. bilge-plate. In the Opal nothing of the kind exists. Tie-plates would also be required on the lower-deck beams, and diagonal ditto on the upper-deck beams. In the Opal class there are none. The reader who reads and understands the above will no longer wonder why the ships will not keep in shape. For a first-class example of incapacity and total ignorance of the very A, B, C of shipbuilding, we are inclined to place these ships in the front rank.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The military training of companies has already commenced here, in accordance with G.O. 30, of 1884. A syllabus of the course of instruction has been issued to all concerned:—First week, company drill; second week, hasty entrenchments, defence of posts, advance and rear guards, &c.; third week, reconnaissance, outposts, &c.; fourth week, camping, bivouacs, &c.

It is in contemplation to shortly reappropriate the South Camp, so that accommodation may be provided there for three infantry battalions on a war footing, instead of, as at present, for four weak battalions.

Thirty Lieutenants of Militia, who are candidates for commissions in the Line, will undergo competitive examinations here in military subjects on the 18th inst.

Surgeon-Major S. K. Ray, A.M.D., has arrived at the station for duty, and has been taken on the strength of the Division from the 1st inst.

The twenty probationary Surgeons at the Cambridge Hospital, having concluded the prescribed course of Army Hospital Corps drill, are now undergoing instruction in riding, under the direction of the General Officer commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

It was notified in Division Orders yesterday (Friday), that the following officers, having been examined for promotion, in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, sec. 4, para. 37, have been found qualified:—For the rank of Major.—Captains Cooke and Heathcote, Cameronians; Beatty, 39th; Jelf, R.E.; Bigg, R.A.; Tillotson, R.H.A.; Deputy-Commissary-General Bourne, Assistant-Commissary-General Shannon, and Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General Creagh, Collard, and McMurray, Commissariat and Transport Staff. For the rank of Captain.—Lieutenants Gordon, 15th Hussars; Helyar, R.A.; Dawkins and Wilbraham, 85th Light Infantry; Polhill-Turner and Preston, 2nd Dragoon Guards; McGrigor, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; Douglas, Wood, Ranken, Wise, Ussher, Ward, Grant, Young, and Lermitte, Cameronians; Barry, R.H.A.; Fowler, 85th Light Infantry.

CRITICAL POSITION at KHARTOUM.—LETTS'S NEW BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of the SOUDAN.—This beautiful picture, artistically printed in colours, shows the whole of the country from Alexandria to El Obeid, conveys a better idea of the relative positions of places and the characteristics of the land than anything published, and gives site of Graham's victory, as well as all recent battles, with dates. Size, 23 inches by 20, folded, 1s, post free; or flat, in protecting tube, 1s 4d.—LETTS (Limited), London Bridge.

Reviews.

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Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas and Round the World. By Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets R. McCormick, R.N. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)

These magnificent volumes contain the personal narratives of attempts to reach the North and South Poles, and also of an open-boat expedition up the Wellington Channel in search of Sir John Franklin and of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror, in the boat Forlorn Hope, under the command of the author. Quite irrespective of the time that has been already devoted to Polar explorations, it is abundantly clear that many other expeditions with similar intentions may be organised from time to time. It will, then, be well to learn from the experience of so high an authority as that of the author all particulars on such a highly important subject. Deputy-Inspector-General McCormick has been personally engaged in three of the most memorable expeditions of the present century,—one with Parry, in the year 1827; one with Ross, in his Antarctic voyage during the years 1839 and 1843; and another in command of a boat expedition in search of Franklin in 1852-3. The value of these experiences can scarcely be over-estimated, and now they are fully described and lucidly explained in the work under notice. If any justification was required for undertaking its publication, it is afforded by the recent renewals of interest in favour of personal research and discovery, which of late have been so strongly marked. Every attempt seems to have been made by the author to prepare a work sufficiently comprehensive to prove of practical utility to the many who are now, no doubt, cherishing the hope that at some future period they, too, may become familiar with the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The main point of the author is clearly stated; he wishes to be regarded by future explorers as the one who had placed on record an exhaustive treatise on an unfamiliar but wonderfully interesting subject. With this object before him, he has placed at the end of the first volume sketches of plans for reaching both Poles, North and South. He has also introduced five panoramas of the coast line of the new glaciated southern continent, which he and his party had discovered on their first voyage south, drawn on a large scale, with the Great Barrier and remarkable bergs, so as to give full effect to the appearance of that wonderful land. The earlier chapters of this work will afford much pleasure to the reader, although there is no important feature to call for particular attention. In the twelfth chapter, the first voyage towards the South Pole is described. On November 13, 1840, the explorers entered upon the first interesting portion of their expedition: to pass their summer amid huge packs of icebergs and a glaciated land. The author, however, writes almost enthusiastically upon the future for the next few months, describing it as exceptionally novel, full of interest, promising in the prospective of great discoveries, and the possibility, at least, of unfurling our flag on the ice-girt Pole itself. The notes on natural history are interesting. While roaming about the Auckland Islands, several albatross eggs were found. On one occasion the author saw a pair of albatrosses sitting near a nest without an egg. Only in one solitary instance did he find two eggs in the same nest, and these two eggs were of an exceptional shape, one being more rounded, and the other much more elongated, than in the normal form, and were evidently twins, and laid by the same bird, no unusual occurrence amongst mammalia having one offspring as the ordinary number. The author here differs decidedly from Cuvier, who had been under the erroneous impression that the albatross laid more than one egg; whereas, the opportunity that these islands afforded of examining so many nests during the season of incubation enables the author to assert definitively that, like the petrels, one egg is the normal number. The habits of these birds and their peculiarities are thus pleasantly described:—

> "The fine, white head and neck of the bird, appearing above the grass as she sits on her nest, would lead to its discovery at a great distance, even if she did not betray having had the egg beneath her, by so pertinaciously refusing to quit it till pushed off, bravely defending herself and her treasure with her beak, snapping the mandibles together with a sharp, ringing sound, making no attempt at flight unless drawn off by force, when she waddles off in the most awkward and grotesque manner, floundering with outspread wings amongst the long grass, often rolling over and over if any ruggedness of the ground obstructed her progress."

In the thirteenth chapter, the author returns to the subject of the albatross, and introduces him as taken in the act of wooing. There can be little doubt that such was the interesting ceremony that was witnessed from a lofty perpendicular wall of rock, which overhung a deep valley on the opposite side. The albatrosses were breeding in great numbers in the long grass covering the land; their beautiful white necks could be seen above the grass, as they sat in their nests, studding the hills in all directions. Now and then the male bird might be seen standing by the nest alongside of its mate, but more frequently the female is alone, and frequently sleeping. The author gives an amusing description of how these interesting birds carried on proceedings:—

> "A group of 13 had assembled together, evidently for the purpose of selecting their future partners; and so intently were they engaged in this ceremony, that my own approach was quite unheeded by them. It was quite a pantomime of billing and twisting of necks into various curvatures, without a note or sound escaping them. Several others were flying overhead as they arrived from the sea, rapidly cleaving the air with their huge pinions, anxious to join the coterie below them."

A rather amusing event occurred when descending from the ridge through the long grass. Several lestrises suddenly made a desperate attack on the solitary author, circling round his head, and darting with open beak at his face. This showed the close proximity of their nests, and subsequently one young one, covered with down of a yellow colour and squatted amongst the long grass, was secured, immediately followed by the finding of a solitary egg, which was regarded as a special prize. Shortly after this the author saw for the first time the beautiful and elegant white petrel *(Procellaria nivea)*, its black beak and feet forming a striking contrast to its pure, unsullied, snow-white plumage. This was an important event, having regard to the interests of the ornithological collection. On January 11, 1841, land was reported ahead. At first it could just be traced, showing the faint outline of a somewhat conical summit. In an hour it had become almost obliterated, but before 9 in the morning it was sufficiently well defined and clear in outline to be made the subject of a sketch. In summing up the results of his attempts to obtain a satisfactory one, the author draws a striking picture of the grandeur of the magnificent panorama which gradually unfolded itself like a dissolving view:—

> "The northern side, which we were approaching, presented a very remarkable appearance,—a cluster of white, angular-shaped hummocks, or small peaks, in the background, resembling a vast mass of crystallisation, having a steep wall or escarpment of black rock like lava in the foreground next the sea. We tacked ship during the first watch, and at eleven got another view of the coast. Here were to be seen several curious birds, a stormy petrel, a gigantic petrel, a white petrel, a pintado, and some penguins. The latitude at noon was 71° 14′ 45″, and longitude 171° 15′, consequently we were beyond Captain Cook's farthest, and have discovered a new land of so extensive a range of coast-line, attaining such an altitude, as to justify from its general aspect the appellation of a 'Southern Continent,' in the highest latitude within the Antarctic Circle yet known, and we have now but Weddel's track to get beyond."

The first thing to be done was to take formal possession in her Majesty's name of the enormous southern continent which had been so recently discovered. After the flag was unfurled, hoisted, and the Queen's health drunk in a glass of sherry by the party which carried out the ceremony, three cheers were given for her Majesty, who thus became possessed of a continent in all probability exceeding in magnitude the continents of either the Old or the New World. It may as well be added that at present its productions are ice and guano. The author here describes a curious black rock, circular in its formation, and resembling a martello tower. In its face there is a beautiful cavern, with a fine display of columnar basalt; at one spot there are two very remarkable projections of rock, resembling human forms, which we at once named Victoria and Albert, as presiding over the new land we had just added to our dominions. At the close of this chapter the author expresses his regret that he should have occasion here to allude to the circumstance of a very injudicious order of Captain Ross's, one which was calculated to have prejudicial effects on the "collection." This order forbade the ships being left without a medical officer on board of each, however, near to each other or the land they may be. The author thus states his opinion on the subject:—

> "I do not hesitate to say that many highly interesting observations, both in natural history and geography and the collateral sciences, in a newly-discovered land, in so high a latitude as we have had the good-fortune to attain, and which may, perchance, never be visited again, have been lost to the world through this ill-timed order; and notwithstanding my having had some personal influence with Captain Ross, both of us having served together as youths under our mutual old commander and friend, Sir Edward Parry, I could not induce him to cancel any order he had once placed in the order-book, so strong were his prejudices, and as a sequence so difficult to reason with. One medical officer left with the ships, as I pointed out to him, would be a sufficient guarantee, in the remote chance of any accident happening on board during so short an interval of time."

We hope to give presently a supplemental notice of the second volume.

Our Schools and Colleges. By Captain F. S. Dumaresq de Carteret Bisson. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)

In the brief notice of this comprehensive compilation, dedicated to the Duke and Duchess of Albany, which appeared in our last issue, we did not sufficiently emphasise the fact that the first volume was intended for boys, and the second for girls. The stupendous volumes indicate the laborious nature of the task which the author has undertaken and successfully carried out. It is asserted distinctly "that a mother, with such a book in her hand, would have the satisfaction of feeling herself capable of deciding definitely upon the serious question involved in the future education of her daughters." A sketch of the course of instruction for girls of two or three generations back serves as a basis of a comparison which shows how very different the condition of the next generation will be, if the present earnestness and zeal on the subject continue, and the work be carried out in a wise and efficient manner. "A little—very little—French, a little geography, a little arithmetic, a little writing, spelling, and needle-work, and a musical ability to rattle off 'The Battle of Prague,' were thought sufficient to justify the heads of seminaries in pronouncing their pupils sufficiently educated to take their places in society." The author's opinion of home education is given without any qualification. "It cannot be denied that with all its shortcomings home education is in many points far superior to any other, and with judicious care, may be made the very best. But the objection both then and now is the obtaining of a well-informed governess, who has received a sound education herself, and who knows how to impart it to others." As to private schools, he thinks that those having only a limited number of boarders offer the greatest social and educational advantages. Captain Bisson enters minutely into the dissection of rather difficult questions, such as these; and the introduction to Vol. II. presents a cheerful mode of imparting knowledge, which deserves trial and consideration.

Mr. Bacon, of 127 Strand, has published a large print map of the Soudan from official documents, which may be accepted as pretty accurate generally, but cannot be relied upon for the country due west of Suakim, and north of the ordinary caravan route from that place to Berber. We do not see the Wells or the head-quarters of Osman Digna marked, but the country south of Berber, along the Nile, and the Khartoum region is well defined. In a short time, this vast region will probably cease to exercise any influence over our general policy, but the shores of the Red Sea will always be interesting and attractive.

ADMIRAL WILLES.—A VINDICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I read in your paper that,—"During the three years that Admiral Willes has held command of the China station, he has succeeded in giving offence not only to the officers of all foreign Navies serving on the station, but also to the principal European inhabitants and merchants with whom he has been brought into contact, and the advent of his successor is hailed with delight by all." Having served under the Admiral during a part of the three years to which you allude, I felt the injustice of your remarks, and felt sure that you were misinformed. As the *Army and Navy Gazette* can have no personal feeling in the matter, but simply wishes to record its judgment without partiality or bias on one side or the other, I beg to bring to your notice a leading article published in the *Hong Kong Telegraph* of Jan. 22, 1884, which gives a very fair expression of opinion on Admiral Willes's services during the time he has been Commander-in-Chief in China. The following is a copy of the article referred to:—"Vice-Admiral George Ommanney Willes, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Britannic Majesty's Naval squadron in China, must long since have realised the truth of Swift's well-known saying, that censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. We have not taken up our trusty goose-quill for the purpose of making ourselves the panegyrist of the gallant admiral; it is not even our intention to contend that his record of service is one that will achieve for his Excellency a niche in the Temple of Fame amongst Britain's great Naval heroes; but as we happen to know that Admiral Willes has been most unjustly maligned, abused, and vilified during the three years he has held the command of the British Squadron in Chinese waters, we feel bound, as a matter of justice and fair-play, to expose the hollowness, the utter worthlessness of the unscrupulous and anonymous charges impeaching his official character which have, from time to time, occupied so prominent a place in one or two of the home 'service' journals. In a copy of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, received by last mail, we read the following false, scandalous, and evidently inspired communiqué:—'During the three years that Admiral Willes has held command of the China station he has succeeded in giving offence not only to the officers of all foreign Navies serving on the station, but also the principal European inhabitants and merchants with whom he has been brought into contact, and the advent of his successor is hailed with delight by all.' There is not a vestige of truth in the assertion that Admiral Willes has given offence to the officers of all foreign Navies serving on the station; it is a mischievous and malicious invention to say that he has in like manner offended the principal European inhabitants and merchants with whom he has been brought into contact; and it is only one of those half-truths, which are far worse than a deliberate lie, to crown the feeble attempt at anonymous defamation, by stating that the advent of his successor 'is hailed with delight by all.' There is no earthly good to be gained by disguising the fact that Admiral Willes has not been so popular in the service as some of his less particular, less exacting predecessors. No useful purpose can be served by glossing over the self-evident truth that his Excellency's retirement and Admiral Dowell's advent will be hailed with delight by a number of Naval officers and dockyard officials, whose ideas of duty and discipline have been somewhat rudely shocked by the present Commander-in-Chief's exceedingly practical and business-like management of Naval matters generally. The whole history of the querulous complaints we have so frequently heard concerning Admiral Willes' *régime* on the China station is to be found in the foregoing sentence. Real men of action must be decided on what they will not do, and then they are able to act with vigour in what they ought to do. The management of our Naval affairs in China during the past three years has conclusively demonstrated that whether or not Admiral Willes be a man of eminent abilities, he has certainly established sufficient claims to be considered a man of strong character and of decided action. It has also been conclusively shown that he is an officer thoroughly competent to discharge the onerous and responsible duties entrusted to him by the Admiralty. When Admiral Willes strikes his flag in Hong Kong, he can confidently look for approbation from the country for the fulfilment of the trust reposed in him, on the merits of the good work he has carried out on this Naval station. He came here, and found chaos; he leaves everything in the most perfect condition,—a credit to himself and the service. Admiral Coote was, no doubt, a good sort of man, and his good-natured leniency contributed in no small measure to his popularity with his officers, especially with that race of heroes who consider the principal portion of a Naval officer's duty to be cricket, lawn-tennis, lady-killing, and some other less harmless amusements. But he was eminently unfitted in many important respects to properly carry out the extremely arduous labours connected with the management of our Naval affairs. Admiral Willes was made the sufferer for his predecessor's notorious neglect; but he has evolved regularity, discipline, and system out of hopeless confusion, and his successor will reap the advantage of his thankless exertions and receive the eulogiums he has so justly earned. What is the keystone to Admiral Willes's so-called unpopularity? It is easily explained. His Excellency is a sailor of the old school, a man of wonderful energy, and a strict disciplinarian. Fond of his profession and hard work, the Admiral appears to be of opinion that what is good enough for himself ought to be good enough for the officers and men under his command. Consequently, the ships of the Squadron have seen a vast deal more actual service at sea during the past three years than has been customary in these piping times of peace. The abolition of manifold abuses which had become the talk of the colony, and the introduction of numerous greatly-needed reforms into the Hong Kong Naval Dockyard may have affected the Admiral's personal popularity, but they also certainly conduced, and that in no minor degree, to the efficiency of the service. It may be urged that Admiral Willes carried his economical policy to extremes, and we do not say that such a charge might not be well founded; yet when it is admitted that an almost fabulous amount has been saved in coals, as compared with the expenditure under Admiral Coote and others, and a greatly increased efficiency has, nevertheless, been obtained both in men and ships, thinking persons will probably be disposed to consider that it is a policy which has answered well, and, judging from results, which might advantageously be emulated in other quarters. In one or two instances we have been unfortunate enough to differ from Admiral Willes on trifling matters of detail connected with the management of the British Squadron in these waters, and on such occasions have not permitted any feelings of delicacy or mock modesty to prevent our plainly telling that experienced and gallant officer what we consider his duty in the best interests of the Crown. For instance, when the people of Hong Kong awoke one fine morning, at a time when relations between Great Britain and France were rather 'strained' over Madagascar and other troubles, and found Admiral Meyer with a powerful French fleet in the men-of-war anchorage, while Admiral Willes and our Naval protectors were cooling their heels in the salubrious north, we did not hesitate to point out that his Excellency would be much better employed, under all circumstances, had he deferred his summer tour until the political atmosphere wore a somewhat brighter hue. The Admiral may have committed an error of judgment in being so far away from the base of his operations at such a time, although it must be confessed that he is fairly entitled to the benefit of the doubt even on that point. Some rabid partisans have attempted to saddle Admiral Willes with some measure of responsibility in connection with the riotous outbreak at Canton a few months back, in consequence of there being no gunboat at that point when the riot commenced; but for this, as was clearly proved long ago, the naval authorities were in no way to blame. In what other respects has the Commander-in-Chief incurred odium and unpopularity? He objected to his sailors running the risk of catching infectious diseases in Nagasaki, and so excited the ire of the disinterested tradesmen of that interesting seaport. In other ports, both in China and Japan, Admiral Willes may possibly have offended certain classes of people by presuming to think and act for himself in matters connected with the Squadron, and in using his judgment for the best interests of the Admiralty. And no doubt all these disinterested persons will rejoice when his Excellency departs for fresh fields and pastures new. It would be almost impertinent to enter into the question of the Admiral's social connections. So far as we can learn, he is greatly liked in the social circles of this colony, such as they are, and regarded in his own house as the soul of lavish hospitality. We know that his liberality in all cases of deserving charity, especially in connection with Naval men, has been generous in the extreme; we know that he is well spoken of by nearly all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance; we know that he is a steward of the Hong Kong Race Fund, and the first Admiral, in modern days at least, ever elected to that honour; and we trust that the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which has been so ready to disparage Admiral Willes, will have the fairness to note the above plain, unvarnished statement of facts." I think the above article speaks for itself, and having condemned the Admiral in your paper, it strikes me as only fair and above-board that you should give your readers an opportunity of seeing that there are two sides to this question, and that everybody does not agree with your correspondent on the subject.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE L. ATKINSON, Commander, R.N.

2 Bryanston Place, Bryanston Square, W., March 3.

[We have, as Captain Atkinson asks, and as we would under any circumstances have done, had we seen it, inserted the article from the *Hong Kong Telegraph*, though the terms which our uncourteous contemporary uses with regard to an expression of opinion, which may have been erroneous, but was not "inspired," in our journal, might have exempted us from any obligation to notice it. We know nothing about Admiral Willes, except what is known to the service, and if the *Hong Kong Telegraph* be right, the officers—"the race of heroes" alluded to and others who do not take the view of the Admiral's popularity with which the lavish hospitality of the Admiral and the other merits set forth have "inspired," the writer—are very much to be pitied. Certainly, it appears to be admitted he did offend a good many people, *pour le bon motif*, but we are far from saying that is a proof he was wrong in what he did.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

NON-EXECUTIVE PAY IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is unfortunate that any comparisons between the pay, rank, and position, social or otherwise, of officers serving in the different branches of the service should at any time be made by individuals anxious to show that their particular department is worse off or better off than another branch. Hence it is most deplorable that a writer in your issue of Dec. 29 should have seen fit to throw down the apple of discord, by contrasting a very optimistic view of the prospects of the Paymasters' branch with a doleful tale of the woes of the Engineers. There can be no real comparison, if only from the very nature of departmental duties, modes of entry, &c., differing *in toto*. A paper war appears to be the result of his action, for on one side "R.N." and "A Brehon" rush into the fray, while "An Engineer Officer" is quite as eager to meet and demolish their arguments. These unseemly encounters are, in the interests of both branches, much to be deprecated, as a good deal which had been best left alone can be said on each side, while no definite benefit to either can possibly be the result. I would, however, point out that "R.N." has undoubtedly overlooked the fact that in the table, paymasters' pay was not carried out beyond the age of 55, while he has hit two most serious blots in it,—firstly, the omission from it of the pay of inspectors and chief inspectors of machinery, explained somewhat lamely by engineer officers that as they are not "heads of departments on board ships, the same as paymasters," their pay was not inserted; and the more serious blunder (for statistical purposes) of comparing the length of service of all the chief engineers on the list with that of all the paymasters, to arrive at an average, it being well known that the majority of the paymasters, who have little or no junior service to count, have been indebted to the now-vanished system of death vacancies, whilst the other lucky ones have owed their rise to gallantry and war services. Why the engineer branch has not been equally fortunate, is no business of mine to inquire, but I must insist that to institute a fair comparison (if such a thing is possible, which I take the liberty of disbelieving), it is absolutely necessary to eliminate such officers of either branch as owed their early promotion to either cause, otherwise it is, undoubtedly, misleading and incorrect. Personally, I would draw attention to the fact that in the table published Dec. 29 last, 20 paymasters are represented as being of and above the seniority of 1856, while by the *Navy List* of Dec. 1, 1883, I can find but 12; and the writer does not appear to have been much happier with the chief engineers, only 11 being of and above the seniority of 1871, to 33 as shown by him. I must reiterate, and cannot too strongly do so, that there is no comparison possible between any two branches of the Naval service, and that any attempted ones are odious in the extreme, and that, if the object of the compiler was to demonstrate to an indifferent public that (as "An Engineer Officer" implied) "the engineer is the worst paid officer in the service," he surely might have chosen some department having a definite market value like his own, instead of painting in rose-coloured tints a stagnant and unfortunate branch of the service. What engineer and accountant officers should do, is to work hand in hand and all together, to have the great grievance common to both redressed (I allude to the present grossly unfair system of counting "junior service," a modification in which would be only just), and awake to the fact that recriminatory correspondence and imperfect comparisons have only the effect of making the enemies of both grin at the vain attempts of each to batter down a brick wall of obstinacy with their unhappy skulls.—I am, &c.,

PAYMASTER.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have gone into the average ages of paymasters of various years, and I find that in every year I have analysed, the average age has been understated in the original table referred to, and in some cases as much as four years. As my basis of age is not conjectural, but taken from the actual dates of birth, I leave you to imagine how much of the rest of the table can be fully relied on, especially as to rates of pay actually received by each officer, &c.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

"An Instructor" writes:—"The results of the last examinations for promotion have just been made known, and another batch of unfortunates have heard their doom. It may be presumed that no change will be made in the nature of these examinations, unless, as is probable, they become more difficult; but there is one point respecting those last held which we may hope will be altered on another occasion. I refer to the date on which the winter examinations are held. Last examination, in accordance with the Queen's Regulations on the subject, was held on Jan. 2, the day after New Year's Day. Surely this date must have been fixed by someone whose only idea of enjoyment is either to be examined themselves or to examine someone else, especially to examine someone else. Now, what does it entail? It makes it necessary for those about to be examined either to forego all the pleasures of the Christmas and New Year season, or to indulge in these at the expense of lessening their chance of passing most materially. Allow me to hope that you will use your powerful influence towards altering the date to, say, a week before Christmas at the next winter examination."

THE RECRUITING OF 1883.

The Annual Report of Major-Gen. Bulwer, C.B., the Inspector-General of Recruiting, contains, as usual, full details of the causes of the increase and decrease of the Army during the past year. As is well known, the conditions of enlistment were materially changed. In the month of April, the minimum age at which recruits became eligible for the Regular Forces was virtually restored to 18 years, instead of 19, to which latter limit it had been raised in 1881. This applied to the whole service. Further on, in June, important changes were sanctioned in the case of certain branches. Thus, in the Artillery, the chest measurement of gunners was reduced from 35 in. to 34 in. In the Infantry of the Line, in cases where the officer commanding the recruiting district and the medical officer were jointly agreed, sanction was given to finally approve men between 5 ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 4 in. in height, and with a chest measurement of from 33 in. to 34 in., provided they appeared likely to make efficient soldiers. Men after completing three years were allowed to extend their colour service to 12 years, with the privilege of re-engaging in their last year for a second period, making 21 years in all, with pension rights. A bounty was offered to men belonging to regiments in India with more than three and less than seven years' service to prolong their stay with the colours to 12 years. In the Foot Guards the standard of height was lowered from 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 7 in. An option similar to that in the Line was given to men to re-engage, so as to complete 12 and ultimately 21 years; and a new kind of enlistment was instituted, under which men might engage for three years with the colours and nine in the Reserve, with the choice at any time within the three years of completing seven years, or subsequently 12 years, and 21 years with the colours.

The effect of these changes upon the recruiting of the Regular Army was very great. The total number of recruits, which had been 25,622 in 1880, 26,258 in 1881, and (no doubt in consequence of the new restrictions) so low as 23,802 in 1882, rose to 33,096 in 1883. Most of the chief branches of the service shared in this great increase. Comparing 1882 with 1883, the Cavalry sprang from 2,057 to 3,036; the Foot Guards from 626 to 1,727; and the Infantry of the Line from 15,279 to 22,464; the Artillery showing but a slight increase, from 3,983 to 4,022. These figures do not, however, fairly represent the contrast of the results of the new changes. For during the first four months of the year the old and restricted conditions of service were more or less in operation. Speaking roughly, recruits were obtained at the rate of 2,000 a month in 1882 and the first four months of 1883, while since that time they have been coming in at the rate of over 3,000 a month, and they are now joining at the rate of 800 a week. The increase has therefore exceeded 50 per cent. Further illustration of the popularity of the Army under the new and more elastic conditions may be drawn from the numbers offering to join the service. In 1880 they were 46,108; in 1881, 47,444; in 1882, 45,423; while in 1883 they amounted to 58,273. These numbers are unprecedented in time of peace. It is satisfactory to learn that all districts have contributed to the increase, and that "recruiting is beginning to improve again in Ireland," owing, no doubt, to the revival of the Irish Militia as an active force.

The most noticeable fact connected with this increase relates to the Brigade of Guards, where by far the largest option as to the duration of his period of active service is given to the intending soldier. In the return it appears that the recruits for the Guards have increased threefold —from 626 to 1,727. But it would be more correct to say that the yield has been fully quadrupled—that is to say, from 626 a year to 2,500, counting from last June, when the new conditions took effect; so that whereas on May 1 the Brigade of Guards was 940 below its establishment, it wanted but 252 men to complete on Jan. 1.

Gratifying and instructive as are these results, they have not yet sufficed to fill the gaps in our ranks, mainly caused by the measures of 1881. Upon this important point the Inspector-General observes:—"It was calculated by the actuaries that the number of recruits required to meet the wants of 1883, including the abnormal deficit, would be 39,242. The alterations alluded to above, to stimulate recruiting, were not adopted till April, and, therefore, notwithstanding the successful recruiting, the total numbers required last year have not been obtained. The actual deficit of Jan. 1 this year was 7,627 non-commissioned officers and men. With a fixed Parliamentary establishment there will always be a nominal deficit at this period of the year, owing to the discharge to the Reserve of men who have begun to arrive from India, and whose places can only be filled gradually by the process of recruiting. After careful consideration of the returns rendered, it has been calculated that the requirements of the Army, at the present establishment, to meet the normal want of 1884 will be 30,700. This, coupled with the deficiency of last year mentioned above of 7,627, will bring the total number required up to 38,327, or a weekly average of about 737 men. Since the beginning of the year the weekly average has been over 800, and should recruiting continue to be as successful as hitherto, there is every reason to hope that the numbers required will be obtained."

The facts above quoted do not admit of controversy. Unprecedentedly large numbers of soldiers of some sort have been and are being obtained. That is undeniable. Not so, however, the question of their quality and physique. Bearing in mind what we are frequently told by the older race of officers regarding the puny immaturity of the British recruit of the day, and the modifications in the standard restored last year, the question of physique becomes of the first importance. It would certainly seem that unfit youths are not permitted to pass into the service from any want of care on the part of the superintending or the medical officers. The rejections show this, for they are but inconsiderably less in proportion than those of former years. For each year since 1880 this proportion is respectively, per 1,000, 407, 432, 424, and 399. Upon this point, however, the remarks of the Inspector-General are so valuable that we must quote them *in extenso*:—"The discretionary latitude given to medical officers of districts and commanding officers during the past year allowed them to pass men between 18 and 19 years of age, if likely to make efficient soldiers, for any branch of the service; and further, to take men for the infantry between 33 and 34 in. in chest measurement, and between 5 ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 4 in. in height, who, in their opinion, were also likely to make efficient soldiers. The number of men admitted under this discretionary power cannot be given exactly yet, but, roughly stated, it may be said that about 10,000 have been so taken, of which about 7,000 were between 18 and 19 years of age. As stated before, however, I have no reason to believe that this discretionary power has, as a rule, been exercised otherwise than with both judgment and care, and, by means of it, every man who offered himself during the past eight months whose condition held out a good prospect of his becoming an efficient soldier has been passed into the service. The fact must not be lost sight of that until very recently the age of 18, and the chest measurement of 33 in., were the minimum fixed standard at which, if found qualified, men were finally approved, and necessarily passed into the service. During 1883 final approval at this standard depended on the joint assent of the commanding officer and medical officer. The reports of the general officers commanding and officers commanding regiments, batteries, and battalions are on the whole favourable. Some commanding officers speak in most satisfactory terms of their recruits, others complain that the men are in some instances young, and in some under the minimum standard required. With regard to the age, there is no doubt that lads at the age of 18 are young, and require time to develope, but it is a fault on the right side. It is hardly fair to judge of these men, or of the men slightly under the minimum standard, until it is seen how they develope. It is sometimes stated that some of the men are younger than they profess to be. Though there are no doubt cases of this sort, yet where there is no means of actually testing the age the man gives on attestation, it becomes a matter of opinion. It is safer to be guided by the medical judgment than by any other. Again, though it is necessary to have a minimum standard, there are many cases in which men slightly under the standard will in reality become better men than some others over the standard. For this reason it is desirable that, whatever standard is fixed, some discretionary power should be given jointly to the commanding officers and medical officers on the spot. These officers are not infallible, but they are of standing and experience, and are certainly not likely to pass men wilfully into the service who in their opinion will not with time become efficient soldiers. It is difficult to deal with generalities, but in all cases in which complaints of individual recruits are brought to notice a medical board is held and due investigation made, with a view to discharging those who are actually unfit. It seems to me but just and fair, not only to those commanding officers and medical officers who are intrusted with carrying out recruiting throughout the country, but also to the great body of recruits themselves, to treat every man who after careful examination has been passed into the service as a good man, or in a fair way of becoming so, until there is evidence to the contrary."

The statistical tables embodied in the Report more than justify the general conclusions thus drawn. The total number of recruits objected to by commanding officers during the year was 379. The remarks of the general officers commanding districts upon the recruits inspected by them are thus epitomised:—In the Northern District, Cavalry, "In all respects satisfactory;" Artillery, "Not so good as in former years; rather too young;" Infantry, "Most of the recruits I inspected were enlisted before the relaxation of the standard." In the Western District, the remark is "Fair;" in the Southern, "Satisfactory;" Chatham, "Generally of good physique;" South-Eastern, "Satisfactory, especially for Cavalry;" Woolwich, "Satisfactory, on the whole;" Aldershot, "In most cases fair, but many apparently younger than stated;" Scotland, "Satisfactory, on the whole; young, but improving;" Jersey, "Young, but likely to make efficient soldiers;" Dublin District, "Very fair, except for 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps;" Belfast District, "Generally good;" Cork District, "Quite as satisfactory as those of former years." No reports appear to have been made from the Eastern or Home Districts, nor from Guernsey—a fact to be regretted, more especially in the case of the Home District, where information as to the effect of the relaxation upon the Brigade of Guards would have possessed much interest. There are, however, exports from all the regimental and auxiliary artillery districts upon many points of interest relating to recruiting, so far as they bear upon the physique of the recruit. We save gone through them, and find the following results:—In 33 cases the reports are very favourable, in 27 more they are also favourable, but with here and there a qualification, such as, "Small, but stoutly built;" "Small, but healthy;" "Fair physique, though young." In five regimental districts the description may be called indifferent. Thus, in the 5th, "Physique moderate;" in the 13th, "Physique not so good;" in the 22nd, "Physique too small for carrying full kit;" and in the 38th and 64th, "Indifferent" is the expression. In 11 cases the reports are still less satisfactory. In the 7th, 57th, and 91st the remark is, "Standard too low;" in the 8th and 40th, 15th and 28th, "Physique poor;" in the 33rd, "Physique fallen off;" and in the 50th, 51st, and 65th, "Physique inferior." It is to be noted that the proportion of men discharged as invalids in their first year's service was in the five years preceding 1883, 13·8, while in that year it was but 8·8 per 1,000; and it is somewhat remarkable that a slight majority were found among those who had enlisted at 20 years and upwards. We have dealt at such length with this all-important question of physique, that we are enabled only to glance slightly at some of the other interesting points which are dwelt upon in the report. The tendency towards localisation seems to be developing; thus it is noted that 43 districts have been able to supply their regiments with upwards of 50 per cent. of their recruits, and 15 of these have supplied upwards of 80 per cent. of the numbers required from their own sources. It also appears that the number serving in each infantry regiment who were born in the regimental district to which their regiment belongs have in some cases considerably increased. Of the Militiamen (12,450) who volunteered for the Regulars, 6,389, or 51 per cent., joined the local regiments. It is a very noticeable circumstance that the number of enrolled Volunteers enlisted in the Army from the regimental districts, as compared with previous years, has increased from 405 in 1881, and 680 in 1882, to 1,392. Upon this fact Gen. Bulwer remarks:—"The Volunteer force is essentially national and popular, and the more men it contributes to the Regular Army, the more the Army will be known and appreciated by all classes."

The option given to men to re-engage—in fact, to turn their short service into long service, as it existed in the pre-Cardwell days—does not, as yet at least, seem to have been largely adopted. In India, indeed, where a large bounty (120 rupees) was offered, 6,335 men prolonged their service; but where this exceptional inducement did not exist, only 929 men at home and 143 in the Colonies took advantage of the privilege. This appears to be a fair measure of what may be expected in the future, and Gen. Bulwer thinks it is "not unreasonable to suppose that the great bulk of men who have not risen above the rank of private, and who probably do not wish to rise, will, as a rule, prefer, on the completion of their colour service, to take their deferred pay, and try their chance in civil life, instead of remaining in the ranks." It may, perhaps, be taken as a sign that a long military career is generally distasteful, that the Guardsmen, who have the option of a very short (three years) or a long term of colour service, have almost unanimously chosen the former. Possibly the shortening of the term may have something to do with the decrease in the number of desertions, which is described as the smallest since 1870. It is satisfactory to note that the number of discharges for misconduct has also decreased.

The 1st-Class Army Reserve numbered 34,589 men on Jan. 1, and the net estimated increase during the year would be about 8,000. This does not include men entering the newly-formed Supplemental Reserve, of whom a large number may be expected to continue their liability to military service.

Regarding the Militia, we have only space to say that the increase in the rate of recruiting for the year appears to correspond very closely with that in the Regulars. Between the trainings of 1882 and 1883 the number was 32,049, as against 23,432 and 26,120 in the preceding years respectively. This is exclusive of re-enlisted men; and although the increase is, to a considerable extent, accounted for by the reopening of Militia recruiting in Ireland, the increase in Great Britain itself is substantial. The quality of the recruits, as reported upon by the inspecting officers, is summarised thus—24 very good or very satisfactory, 92 good or satisfactory, 34 very fair or fair, one "promising set," one moderate, six indifferent, and six "other causes." The desertions from the Militia have largely increased, from 6,942 in 1882, to 11,330 in 1883. This is a fact much to be lamented, but it would appear that the new system of drilling men on enlistment has had a favourable effect as regards the number of absentees from recruit drill and first training. But the effect of the change cannot yet be fairly estimated, and there can be no question that there is much difference of opinion regarding its effects among competent judges.

EXPLOSION OF A CARCASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have only just read, in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 19th ult., the remarks on the accident at Woolwich Arsenal caused by the explosion of a carcase shell. I was present when the somewhat similar accident to which reference is made in your article took place, during an inspection, at the Royal Marine Artillery fire-barn, on Southsea Common; and although then, as now the accident was pronounced to be unaccountable, it is not difficult to show that it was perfectly capable of explanation. The laboratory serjeant, doubtless, wishing to produce a more startling effect than usual with a smoke-ball, substituted for the ordinary paper casing a 13-in. iron shell. The composition being filled in moist, with alternate layers of powder (for the purpose of clearing the fuze-hole from the débris of the burnt composition), naturally contracted in drying, and so left a space between it and the inner surface of the shell, whilst it gradually hardened into a substance much resembling lava. When the priming was lighted, the fire, instead of igniting the composition, flashed round the vacant space, and exploded the several blowing charges, when the resistance offered by the hardened composition, which could only escape by the fuze-hole, being greater than that of the shell itself, a violent explosion was the consequence, attended with the melancholy results you have mentioned. In this case, the fragments showed that the walls of the shell had been reduced to a minimum of strength by several, large, pear-shaped cavities hidden within its structure.—I am, &c., G. G. ALEXANDER,

Nervi, Italy, March 3. Major-General, late R.M.A.

"Checkmate" writes:—"Would you kindly allow me space to give a hint to officers of regiments which would appear, just at this time of deep distrust, to be appropriate? I would strongly recommend every regiment to place its plate in the hands of trustees, to be selected from old officers of the regiment, in order to prevent further robbery and spoliation. This plan has already been commenced to my knowledge, and I would suggest its adoption by every regiment in the service, without delay."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 4, 1884.

5th Lancers—Capt. E. G. Paley to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Chichester, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (Nov. 28, 1883).

11th Hussars—Capt. and Brevet Major C. E. Swaine to be Major, vice A. C. F. FitzGeorge, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. A. F. Peyton to be Capt., vice Brevet Major C. E. Swaine (both dated Dec. 1, 1883).

18th Hussars—Lieut. F. J. P. Butler to be Capt., vice A. R. Pryce, retired (Feb. 13).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. T. Rogers (late Madras) to be Col., vice J. F. Fischer, promoted; Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. A. J. Filgate (late Madras), upon the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut.-Col.; and H. M. Vibart (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. T. Rogers (all three dated Jan. 11).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. D. F. Lewis to be Capt., vice R. W. McG. Martin, retired (Feb. 20).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. R. H. Thurlow to be Major, vice A. R. W. Thistlethwayte, retired (Dec. 12, 1883).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. H. T. Brown has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 29, 1883).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. N. Pochin to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Barton, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. G. S. Nicholson to be Capt., vice N. Pochin (both dated Jan. 20).

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt. H. Cautley to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. Kennedy, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. (March 1).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. C. R. A. Bond has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 16, 1883).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. C. E. D. Telfer to be Capt., vice W. M. Prendergast, seconded (Jan. 1).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. P. H. N. Lake to be Capt., vice B. W. Lucas, retired (Feb. 13).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. C. E. Heath has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Dec. 29, 1883); Lieut. S. Custance to be Adjt., vice Capt. and Brevet Major W. F. D. Cochrane, appointed to the Staff in China (Sept. 15, 1883).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. J. A. S. Thomson, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Capt., vice W. Seton, who exchanges; Supernumerary Lieut. G. P. B. Molyneux to be Lieut., vice A. P. D. Harris, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major B. P. Cary retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. W. C. F. Kell to be Major, vice M. S. Crofton, seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 31, 1883). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. N. S. Allen is antedated to Oct. 31, 1883, in succession to Major W. C. F. Kell, Adjt 3rd Batn. Lieuts. C. H. Wylly to be Capt., vice M. Thackeray, appointed Adjt. 6th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); and A. G. Chesney, Adjt., to be Capt. to complete establishment (both dated Nov. 20, 1883).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Reilly to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (March 17).

The Essex Regiment—Major E. C. P. Pigott to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. Greenland, deceased (Nov. 27, 1883).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. J. B. W. Atkin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Nov. 4, 1883).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. A. J. Price, dated Sept. 5, 1883, is cancelled under the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Major H. P. M. Wylie to be Major, vice F. B. N. Dickenson, retired (April 14).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. B. Keyl resigns his commission.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. A. G. B. Stubbs to be Capt., vice W. L. Gronow, promoted (Jan. 1).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. C. E. Bradley to be Adjt., vice Lieut. T. M. Hawtayne, who has resigned the appointment (Jan. 14).

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. C. Fulton to be Major, vice W. Gordon, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. A. C. Hilliard to be Capt., vice C. Fulton (both dated Nov. 15, 1883).

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. E. C. Bethune to be Capt., vice C. W. Carfrae, seconded (Feb. 1).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. W. G. Cameron, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be Lieut., vice F. Hacket-Thompson, promoted.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt. S. H. Gardner to be Major, vice E. A. Brind, seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 28, 1883).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. W. Seton, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Capt., vice J. A. S. Thomson, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. A. M. Addison, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice D. M. Allen, seconded.

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. C. B. Lyster to be Major, vice R. J. Bingham, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 26, 1883); Gent. Cadet Herman Witsius Gore Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. M. Addison, transferred to the 1st West India Regt.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Qrmr.-Serjt. Carmelo Grech to be Qrmr. (with local and temporary rank), vice M. Debono, retired.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. C. Campbell, C.B., half-pay, to be an Assist. Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. (for Recruiting), vice Col. S. Darling, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (March 8).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Maurice, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters (Intelligence Department), vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. Maxwell, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (March 13).

Capt. C. F. A. Turnbull, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot (Oct. 1, 1883).

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major C. E. Wikeley, retired pay, has been granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Feb. 2); D. Murray, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. J. B. Stradling, half-pay, to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Feb. 4).

MEMORANDA.

Cols. J. F. Fischer, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Major-Gen., vice R. H. Sankey, C.B., retired (Jan. 11); and R. Bateson, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to be Major-Gen., in succession to Gen. J. A. Street, C.B., Col. of the 2nd Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), placed on the Retired List (Feb. 7).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Knox-Rowan Niven, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Major and Brevet Col. W. R. Farmar, half-pay, Assist.-Comdt., the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (March 14).

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Allnutt, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Col. (Feb. 11)

Lieut. A. L. Ussher, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay (Feb. 7).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels (dated Feb. 25):—J. G. Campbell, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, J. M'D. Allardice, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), and F. Chenevix-Trench, half-pay, Military Attaché, St. Petersburg.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 5, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, March 7, 1884.

The following appointment has been made to the personal Staff of Major-Gen. his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., C.B., &c., commanding a Division of the Bengal Army:—Major H. R., Viscount Downe, 2nd Life Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp (Nov. 26, 1883).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Capt. A. J. A. Wright, East Lancashire Regt., to be Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Major J. E. Baines, who has resigned the appointment (Oct. 31, 1883); Lieut.-Col. G. W. Borradaile, C.B., R.A., to be Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., Bengai Establishment, in succession to Col. T. N. Holberton, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Jan. 18).

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 7, 1884.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—Capt. A. M'Kenzie retires into the Veteran Company, with the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear his uniform on retirement; Lieuts. E. Blanks retires into the Veteran Company, wtih the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to wear his uniform on retirement; F. J. Stohwasser to be Capt., vice M'Kenzie, retired; Frank Mathews, gent., to be Lieut., vice Stohwasser, promoted; C. A. Port, gent., to be Lieut., vice Blanks, retired; Y. Priestley, gent., to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 7, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Western Division—Robert Michael Nowelt Usticke, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. R. J. Smith-Sligo resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Welsh Division—Capt. J. G. P. Hughes is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. J. H. Barnes resigns his commission; John Godfrey Phillips, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—William Floyde Radcliffe, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. M. B. Williams, notified in the *London Gazette* of 15th ult., is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. R. R. Jones resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. W. O. Lloyd-Price resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Lieut. S. Croft resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. H. R. Vyvyan resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. G. Egerton resigns his commission; Herbert Richards Homfray, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. F. M. Wingfield-Stratford resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Walter Charlton Pryce, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Kenneth James Grant Dunolly, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—William Prowting Roberts, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Charles Duncan Stewart, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. G. D. Crooke resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. E. G. Brown resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 7, 1884.

West Kent—Lieut. R. W. G. Leveson-Gower resigns his commission.

Middlesex—Alfred Butler Trew, Esq., to be Capt.

Northumberland—Capt. W. H. Pawson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Shropshire—Lieut. C. H. Wright resigns his commission; Ralph Beaumont, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 7, 1884.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifeshire—Edward Gorrel Baxter, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devonshire—Arthur Kyffin Crossfield, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Essex—Alfred Gravely Howard, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Inverness-shire—Hon. Qrmr. G. M. Mather to be Qrmr.

2nd Kent—Alexander Henry William Jackson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—William John Arthur Charles James, Duke of Portland, to be Hon. Col. of the corps; George Law Mackenzie, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Hugh Mesnard Melly, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Lancashire—Lieut.-Col. Commandant C. Inman resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex—Major H. Joseph resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. and Hon. Major A. W. Foxwell to be Major; Qrmr. M. W. Thomas resigns his commission; M. W. Thomas, Esq., to be Capt.

The Tynemouth—Capt. S. A. Morrison to be Major.

1st Worcester—Sam Owen, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Brecknockshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. G. L. Matthews and Qrmr. J. Baker.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Charles Gamon, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Cheshire—Lieut. C. C. A. Wedemeyer to be Capt.; James Aspinall Turner, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Highett Philip Westbury, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Devonshire—Lieut. F. Hake resigns his commission.

1st Dumbartonshire—The Rev. John McKeessor Webster to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Dumfriesshire—William D'Oyly Grange, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Durham—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Major W. Davison, Capt. W. N. Davison, and Lieut. R. G. Davison.

1st Elgin—James Thomson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. T. L. Salter resigns his commission.

1st Hampshire—James Alfred Fort, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Isle of Wight—Lieut. W. T. Arnell to be Capt.

5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Acting Surgeons:—Hunter Urquhart Walker and David Mitchell Arthur.

1st Lanarkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Thomas Eaton Robinson, James MacLaren, and Thomas Mackenzie.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Capt. J. Ritchie to be Major; Lieut. S. H. Smith to be Capt.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commission:—T. L. Selkirk and J. J. Frame.

6th Lanarkshire—John Brownlie, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Qrmr. E. S. Hargreaves resigns his commission; Edward Spencer Hargreaves, Esq., to be Capt.

17th Lancashire—Lieut.-Col. W. Sharratt is appointed Hon. Col. of the corps.

2nd (South) Middlesex—James Henry Townsend-Green, gent., to be Lieut.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Lieut. H. Stedall to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. G. F. Catcheside to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. J. W. Wood resigns his commission.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Philip Herbert Eliot, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Shropshire—Arthur Richard Frederic Exham, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Major F. B. Cooper resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

1st Suffolk—Walter Charles Tuck, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Surrey—Major N. Pott to be Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 16); Capt. R. H. W. H. Harris, 2nd Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. King, the East Surrey Regt., who has resigned that appointment on retirement from the Army (March 1).

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. W. D. Jefferson and Qrmr. H. T. Bellerby.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 8, and the current year must be understood.)

London Amusements.

Signor Salvini, supported by his own Italian company, would have been perhaps seen and heard to much greater advantage at a theatre smaller than COVENT GARDEN, but his magnificent voice and his intelligent rendering of every character he assumes, would secure the admiration of all earnest students of the dramatic art under even less favourable circumstances. His impersonation of King Lear, though deficient in pathos, was replete with proofs of a scholarly study of the Shakespearian text, and in some passages his power was to be recognised as strongly marked as in his forcible embodiment of Othello. On Friday and this evening (Saturday), the great Italian tragedian added to his repertory "La Morte Civile" and "Macbeth," both performances being novelties in England. This engagement will terminate on April 5.

"Breaking a Butterfly," at the PRINCE'S THEATRE, is a free adaptation by Messrs. Henry A. Jones and Henry Herman of the Danish play of "Norah," by Hendrik Ibsen. The version was prepared for Madame Modjeska, whose impersonation might have given the piece a greater popularity than it is now likely to attain. Miss Lingard plays with intelligence the girlish wife of the bank manager, whose position is imperilled by the thoughtless and almost innocent forgery of his young spouse. Mr. Kyrle Bellew distinguishes himself by showing some unsuspected dramatic power as her self-sacrificing husband; and Mr. G. W. Anson does his best with a part quite out of his usual line. As a villainous clerk, Mr. Beerbohm Tree is not very appropriately placed, and Miss Helen Mathews and Mrs. Leigh Murray have only shadowy characters allotted to them. The second act is most dramatically effective, but it is hardly likely that the play, though possessing many features of interest, will command the sustained attention of the playgoing public for any lengthy period.

At the GAIETY, a slight farce called "Polly's Birthday," ascribed to Mr. Charles Fawcett, now precedes Mr. F. C. Burnand's amusing three-act burlesque drama of "Camaralzaman." A pretty laundress, who with three lovers chooses the youngest one for her husband, is the chief personage in this airy trifle, and her sparkling song, excellently rendered by Miss Fanny Robino, becomes the prominent feature of this unpretentious prelude. Other parts are amusingly sustained by Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Monkhouse, but scanty opportunities are afforded them of displaying the humorous powers they are severally known to possess.

To the GLOBE has been transferred Mr. G. R. Sims's lengthy farce of "The Member for Slocum," originally brought out at the Royalty. Mr. Shine is now the embarrassed Onesimus Epps, and with Miss Fanny Brough as Arethusa, Miss Carlotta Leclerq as Mrs. Jeffs, and the other characters entrusted to competent hands, the piece goes off in its present form with success.

A three-act farcical comedy, called "Nita's First," was tentatively performed on Tuesday afternoon at the NOVELTY THEATRE. There is some humour, though not of a very refined kind, in the piece, written by Mr. T. G. Warren, but the plot, bearing upon the mysterious parentage of a baby, is curiously similar to that of "Confusion," now running such a successful career at the Vaudeville. Mr. Charles Groves, Miss Fanny Brough, and Miss Victor have the best parts assigned them, but it must be added Mr. Warren, the author, Miss Susie Vaughan, Miss Clara Jecks, and Miss Stella Brereton helped very successfully to ensure for the entertainment a favourable reception.

The OLYMPIC has been closed during the week to prepare for a revival of "The Two Orphans" on Monday next. The COURT THEATRE was closed on Wednesday night to allow of a dress rehearsal of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's revived three-act drama of "Dan'l Druce," in which Mr. Hermann Vezin will resume his original part, and Miss Fortescue will appear in a more exacting character than was associated with her engagement at the Savoy Theatre.

The new EMPIRE THEATRE in Leicester Square will be opened on Easter Monday with the opera bouffe of "Chilpéric." The company will include Mr. Herbert Standing, Mr. J. P. Powers, and Mdlle. Camille D'Arville. M. Bertrand superintends the ballet department.

The *Standard* understands that the Secretary of State for War has expressed to Lieut.-Gen. F. Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt, his entire satisfaction with the expeditious manner in which the regiments detailed for duty under Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham were dispatched from Cairo to Suakim. Special commendation is accorded to Major-Gen. the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B., Chief of the Staff at Cairo, and to Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, M.D., principal medical officer in Egypt, for their services in this direction.

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*** *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
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All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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THE publication of the Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the year 1883 has been anticipated with anxiety, on account of the very contradictory statements that have been made as to the state of the Army. Lord Morley, in answering a question put to him by Lord Galloway in the House of Lords some time ago, stated that General Bulwer's report would, when it appeared, dispel all doubts as to the state of the Army. That it will do this is pretty evident, but not in the way Lord Morley expected. The two great requirements of Armies, of course, are men and organisation. With the question of organisation we have not now to deal; the subject treated upon in the Report before us is that of men. We say that the public have looked forward with anxiety to the issue of the present Report. We wish we could add that the Report is of a nature to relieve that anxiety. General Bulwer starts by giving a table showing the progress made in the field of recruiting since 1880. The numbers obtained have been successively 26,622 in 1880, 26,258 in 1881, 23,802 in 1882, and 33,096 in 1883. "This," it is pointed out, "is the largest number of recruits which have been raised in any one year in time of peace, and it will be seen that nearly every branch of the service has been benefited by the increase of numbers." Now, in face of such statistics and arguments, how, it will be contended, can anybody be so foolish as to assert that our present system of enlistment is not the success that its originators and supporters claim for it. At first sight, it will appear as though the case of the "pessimists," "grumblers," "discontented few," or whatever name they may be called by, was clean played-out. But figures are at all times misleading, and in the present instance they certainly must not be relied upon too implicitly. "Thirty-three thousand men in one year," says the Adjutant-General, "and yet the 'pessimists' are not happy!" But it is as well for us to remember who the "pessimists" referred to are. They are the whole body of General, Staff, and Regimental Officers. And the contented ones,—who are they? The officers charged with administering the affairs of the Army, who have been for years past speaking and writing in favour of our present system, and representing that system to be the acme of perfection. Who are most likely to speak without prejudice? To such a query there can be but one reply. To begin with, General Bulwer is somewhat uncertain as to what the establishment of the Army really is. The General gives the deficit on January 1, 1884, as 7,627 men, whilst the total strength of the Army on that date is shown on another page to be 173,529. Now, the establishment voted by Parliament, as provided in the Army Estimates for 1883-84, is 183,760 non-commissioned officers and men. From this it is obvious that the deficiency is not 7,627 men, as General Bulwer makes out, but 10,231. It will be said, no doubt, that it is only a difference of 2,604 men, and that the number is not a very large one. True, but it is as well to be accurate in an official document. Speaking a fortnight ago at Fishmongers' Hall, the Adjutant-General took pains to impress upon his hearers that it did not matter in the least to what year the figures he had quoted on a previous occasion referred, so long as they were figures, and fairly represented the stamp of men who were entering the ranks of the Army. Those who take the trouble to peruse the latest Recruiting Report will find on page 2 some such sentences as the following:—"The only change made during the year in the conditions of enlistment for service in the Cavalry of the Line, has been the special permission given to enlist men between 18 and 19." "In April, special permission was given to enlist men between 18 and 19 for the Royal Artillery, and in June the chest-measurement for gunners was reduced from 35 in. to 34 in." "The considerable deficiency in the Brigade of Guards led to special measures being adopted. In April, permission was given to take eligible men between 18 and 19. In June, the standard was reduced from 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 7 in." "To meet the exceptional requirements for the Infantry, special measures had to be taken, and in cases where the officers commanding the recruiting districts and the Medical officers were jointly agreed, sanction was given to finally approve men between 5 ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 4 in. in height, and with a chest measurement of 33 in. to 34 in., provided they appeared likely to make efficient soldiers." It is clear from the above quotations that, far from it not mattering what year the figures in question referred to, it made all the difference in the world. The fact is not disguised by General Bulwer that the standard of age and chest measurement was reduced in 1883, because men were not forthcoming of the stamp obtained in 1882. Lord Wolseley gave the 33,000 recruits obtained in 1883, the benefit of the higher standard of height and physique of the much smaller number secured under different circumstances in 1882. Strange to say, in the report before us, we look in vain for any particulars as to the physical fitness of the men enrolled during 1883. This may be an unintentional omission, but as Lord Morley, when apologising for Lord Wolseley in the House of Lords, promised that these details should be furnished, it seems like a breach of faith to withhold them. Whilst on the subject, it may be as well to point out that Lord Morley lately excused a speech of the Adjutant-General, on the ground that the British soldier had been calumniated,—had been called a boy, a weakling, and a stripling; whereas, in Lord Morley's opinion, he was every inch a man. Hence, Lord Wolseley had done well in defending him against his calumniators. But was Lord Morley right in saying that individuals over 18 years of age, only 5 ft. 3 in. in height, and 33 in. round the chest, are men capable of doing men's work? If so, what is looked upon as a man in the Army is only regarded, strange to say, as a boy in the Navy, for the Admiralty are now advertising for healthy boys, sixteen to sixteen and a half years of age, measuring 5 ft. 3½ in. in height and 32½ in. round the chest, to be rated ordinary seamen when eighteen years of age. Until these boys have reached that age, they for the most of the time remain on board the training-ships, and are only called upon to do boys' work. The boys now being taken for the Army as men, though two years older than the boys who are entered for the Navy, do not actually come up to them in physique. The so-called man is enlisted for the Army at eighteen, when only 5 ft. 3 in. The boy for the Navy must, at sixteen years of age, be 5 ft. 3½ in. The so-called man must be 33 in. round the chest; the boy, two years, or two years and a half, younger, 32½ in. Why should Lord Morley take offence at our recruits being called boys? The Lords of the Admiralty would feel mortally offended if their boys were called men, and yet they are twice the men for actual fighting purposes which the "Morley-Wolseley soldier men" are. These are facts which the advocates of boy-soldiers would do well to ponder over, for the question may some day be asked, "When is a man not a man?" A great deal of capital has been sought to be made out of the 33,000 fish brought by one means or another into the military net during the last twelve months; but on examination this bright and encouraging picture presents its dark side. We have shown above of what sort of stuff the "men" are made. And even to secure these sweepings—for such they are—the Militia has had to be drawn upon to the extent of 12,450. Indeed, the drain on the Militia is acknowledged by General Bulwer to be "very large." The document is the most convincing proof that, in a military sense, we are in a most unsatisfactory state, and that no amount of minor chopping and changing will repair the injury that has been done, by the tinkerings to which the Army has been subjected during the last thirteen years.

LAST year, Commodore Simpson and Captain Matthews, of the United States Navy, and Colonels Crispin and Baylord, of the Army, with Lieutenant Jacques, of the United States Navy, as secretary, visited this country, went through its arsenals and gun factories, and were initiated in all the details of our ordnance system by officials of the Department of Ordnance and Stores at the War Office, and by Admiralty officials at our Dockyards. They then visited France, Germany, Russia, and Italy, returned to the United States, and prepared their report, which has been recently presented to the House of Representatives. The American Board arrived at the conclusion that the system in England and in Russia is not to be recommended. In England they assert that all ordnance matters are in the hands of a few civilians, and artillery officers, their friends; and that these form a ring, into which it is next to impossible for an outsider to penetrate. With regard to the German system, the members of the Board are of opinion that the works of Mr. Krupp at Essen are practically the sole source of supply. With regard to France, the members of the Board are unanimous in their opinion that the present practice in that country is theoretically perfect, and has proved to be practically efficient. Under all these circumstances, the members of the Board accept the French ordnance system as the proper one for imitation, and they recommend its adoption by the Government of the United States, and that in the following manner:—They suggest that if Congress shall conclude to arm the country, a certain sum should be fixed as a permanent yearly appropriation to be expended in the purchase of steel. They do not recommend the establishment of a Government foundry, properly so called, but advise that steel manufacturers should be called upon to provide the material, which would be worked up in two gun factories—one for the Navy and one for the Army—under the control of the Government.

THE death of Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, following so closely on that of Vice-Admiral Glyn, brings Vice-Admiral Sir Francis M'Clintock on the Full Admirals' List. Rear-Admiral Charles L. Waddilove shifts his flag to the fore, and Captain George Tryon, C.B., A.D.C., is advanced to flag-rank. These death vacancies will cause the following alterations in the promotions due to "age retirements." On April 1, when Rear-Admiral H. S. Hillyar retires, Vice-Admiral Somerset will shift his flag to the fore, and Captain Heneage will attain flag-rank. Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock will have to retire on July 8, when Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay will shift his flag to the main, and Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., his to the fore, Captain Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe advancing to flag-rank. On October 19, Admiral Sir R. Macdonald retires, and Vice-Admiral E. Bridges Rice, Rear-Admiral Algernon Lyons, and Captain John Rowley are promoted. Admiral Henry Chads, if not previously promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, will be retired on October 27, when Vice-Admiral Augustus Phillimore, Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth, and Captain Richard Wells will be promoted. Admiral E. Bridges Rice will retire on October 30, when Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, Rear-Admiral T. B. Lethbridge, and Captain Thomas le Hunte Ward will be promoted, leaving Captain William Arthur senior Captain of the Navy, to be advanced to flag rank on March 27, 1885, on Admiral Sir E. Inglefield retiring, or sooner, should another unexpected vacancy occur.

Commander Rolfe distinguished himself the night before the fight, as, according to the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*,—"About 11 o'clock, Commander Rolfe, having got permission, stole out of the camp alone to observe the enemy. He returned about midnight, and reported having seen Arab pickets a mile and a half in front. He passed two of their dead by our shells, and saw six men asleep. Creeping among the bushes to the top of the ridge, he was able to see the enemy's camp fires in the hollow close beside the wells." This was performing dangerous work indeed. When we were blockading Whydah, in 1876, he left the *Active* with Commodore Hewett's secretary, and the two made their way through swamp and lagoon to Lagos, with a view to ascertaining whether, in the event of our going to war with Dahomey, it would be possible to take that country in flank. Commander Rolfe's recent exploring trip in the Soudan was of an even more venturesome nature.

The replies made in Parliament to the questions put to the Government regarding the treatment of the Marine Battalion sent to Malta in the *Poonah*, and there trans-shipped to the *Gilsland* for conveyance to Alexandria, as detailed in our last issue, will be found in another column. The authorities required a ship to carry "somebody," and to effect this they went into the market, and as a result chartered the *Gilsland*. That charter was, no doubt, in conformity with Government precedent, subject to the usual pains and penalties, and requiring the usual fittings, &c., to be put in for arms, officers' accommodation, &c. Another part of the charter says that she shall be inspected and finally approved of by a Board, consisting of Naval and Military officers, who shall report upon her, a copy of which report is to be forwarded to the Director of the Transport Service at the Admiralty. Now, was the *Gilsland* inspected; and if so, what was the report? And, secondly, if she was not inspected, she ought to have been. This, however, is only one point. When hired by the authorities, was she actually utilised by the authorities without any troop fittings whatever, *i.e.*, directly after returning from some coal-carrying trip or cattle-carrying cruise? If so the treatment is aggravated. Lord Lewisham will not rest satisfied with the reply which was given him, and which was not to the point, and uncourteous, and will no doubt return to the charge after the Admiralty refusing to reply when Captain Price rose and called for the "Report on the *Gilsland*," Mr. Campbell Bannerman's silence proving that there has been neglect of duty in the case.

The Italian Minister of Marine has decided to build all ships and torpedo-boats in Italy. He has ordered the construction of 18 new torpedo-vessels capable of navigating the high seas, to have a mean speed of 21 knots an hour, and carry coal to enable them to keep the sea. For some time past over 1,500 workmen have been employed day and night on the *Lepanto*, and it is hoped to have this ship in commission within the next two years. A new dock, 250 metres long, is to be built at Spezzia.

A correspondent states:—"A good deal of scandal and some surprise have been occasioned at one of the garrisons where the Royal Marines are stationed at the circumstances under which a Field Officer of that corps has recently been placed on the Retired List. The scandal was caused by the somewhat unusual necessity which existed for calling in the barrack guard to interfere in the matrimonial squabbles between this officer and his spouse. Of course, an affair of this nature could not be hushed up, and the officer in question was requested by his Colonel to send in his papers. But how to do it? Naturally he did not wish to resign; he was not eligible for retirement. He was, therefore, sent to the adjacent Naval hospital for medical survey; but, apparently, the Principal Medical Officer there did not sufficiently grasp the salient points of the case, as the officer was found medically fit to 'go anywhere and do anything.' Strange to relate, about a fortnight after this a notice appeared in the *Gazette*, to the deep astonishment of the officer who had surveyed him, that he had been placed on the Retired List, 'having been found medically unfit for further service.' I think, in the interests of the service, that if this officer had been guilty of an act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, he should either have been tried by court-martial, or compelled to resign, instead of being 'shelved' upon grounds which had no existence in fact."

Captain Colomb's Naval War-game is again all the rage at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. Several clubs assemble twice a week to play the game. It is significant that in nearly every instance the enemy is an English squadron, and the names of vessels and officers taken from our *Navy List*.

We are not aware whether the operations in Egypt have disarranged the Admiralty programme respecting the reliefs of ships on foreign stations; it certainly ought not to have, because the addition to the Naval force in Egyptian waters has been an infinitesimal one. We would especially direct the attention of their Lordships to the *Tourmaline*, which was commissioned as far back as September, 1880, and for which, up to the present time, no relief has even been named. This vessel is at present serving in the East Indies, a station which is not regarded by even the most sanguine Naval officer as the most salubrious one, and it would therefore seem desirable to hasten forward another corvette to take her place, as even were one commissioned immediately, she must complete more than four years in commission. It is this insensibility on the part of the Admiralty to the comfort and happiness of both officers and men which renders the Naval service unpopular on board ship, whether it be in the ward-room or on the lower deck.

The largest German fleet ever witnessed will be assembled in the harbour of Zoppot, near Dantzig, on June 30. On this occasion 28 ships-of-war will assemble. In addition to the large armour-clads, there will be four corvettes, four gun-vessels, eight torpedo-boats, and two despatch boats. The corvettes *Blücher*, *Hansa*, *Vineta*, *Elisabeth*, and *Nymphe*, the old sailing frigate *Niobe*, the brigs *Rover* and *Undine*, the gunboat *Hay*, and the torpedo-vessel *Ulan* will also take part in the cruise. The German Government have at the present moment stationed in China the men-of-war *Prinz Adalbert*, *Stosch*, *Leipzig*, *Iltis*, *Nautilus*, and *Wolf*; the *Freya*, *Albatrosz*, and *Hyena* in Australia, and the *Marie* at Panama.

The severe protective tariff of Russia necessitates the employment of 20 steamers and 112 sailing cutters in the Baltic Sea to keep down the contraband trade.

In the Dominion Parliament, much attention is being paid just now to the consideration of the question of the navigation of Hudson's Bay, which, at certain periods of the year, is anything but safe to navigate. Hence Mr. Royal moved on February 11 for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the advisability of fitting out a surveying expedition, as there is strong evidence to prove that Hudson's Bay is navigable for from three to five months of the year. The debate lasted some time, most of the speakers being in favour of Mr. Royal's motion, and Sir John Macdonald, fully recognising on behalf of the Dominion Government the importance of the subject, assented to the appointment of the Select Committee. He further stated that his Government were already considering the advisability of sending a vessel this spring to examine the Straits. He was of opinion that a steamer should be fitted out and allowed to winter in the Bay, so that when frozen in, its crew could start to different points of the coast to make investigations. The undertaking will be one of some expense, but there is no doubt that the Dominion Parliament will vote the money, when the Admiralty will most probably be applied to for the loan of additional hydrographic surveyors.

The German Admiralty have resolved to proceed at once with the introduction of submarine torpedo batteries for coast defence, the trials recently made having given satisfaction. A sum of 857,000 marks is the first instalment for which Parliament will be asked. At present, it is only the intention to protect the shores of the Baltic in this way; the mouths of the Jade and the Elbe are to follow. The originator of the scheme is Captain Count Schack, and the first battery, placed in the mouth of the Kieler Förde, and with which the trials were made, was supplied by the well-known firm of explosives manufacturers, Messrs. Schwartzkopf, of Berlin. The following is an outline of the construction of the batteries:—Two pontoons, similar to those used by pioneers for floating bridges, are connected by an arched framework formed of the beds for from four to six torpedoes, and carrying a platform for the men serving the battery. The torpedoes used are ordinary, self-acting, fish torpedoes; are held down in their beds by their own weight also under water, and are connected by wires with a station of observation on shore. The battery is towed out to the position where it is to be placed, sunk by opening valves in the pontoons, after the manner of floating docks, and secured taut by four anchor chains, several feet above the bottom, according to the depth of the water. The torpedo batteries are to serve only defensive purposes, by closing entrances to harbours, estuaries, &c. Their armament is designed to await an enemy, and they thus somewhat resemble land mines. On a hostile vessel approaching, the torpedo is set in motion by electricity, and launched against it, the steering apparatus having been adjusted before sinking the battery. As will easily be understood, the adjustment of the apparatus is liable to be disturbed from various causes, and the greatest possible care has to be exercised in setting it. By themselves, torpedo batteries are not efficient protection; but their moral effect must be very great.

That the custom of imbibing alcoholic spirits to excess is dying out in both the Army and Navy, there can, we think, be but little doubt. But every now and then we are painfully reminded that it is not entirely eradicated. Another young Naval lieutenant has, we regret to learn, had his service career brought prematurely to a close, "by consuming alcoholic beverages to such an extent as to incapacitate him from the performance of his duty," as, rather than appear before a court-martial, he has accepted the option which was offered him of resigning his commission. His captain, who commands one of our First Reserve ships, is well known in the service as a strict disciplinarian; but as this was this young officer's first stumble, he may veritably consider himself born under an unlucky star, as we venture to asseverate that in three-fourths of her Majesty's ships, a simple reprimand and "logging" would have been considered ample to meet the merits of the case.

We understand that there is some talk at the Admiralty of abolishing the life appointment of Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, G.C.B.

The Austrian Government has determined to increase its torpedo-vessels of the *Zara* class, built at the Government yard at Pola and by the Stablimento Tecnico in Trieste. These vessels are of about the same dimensions as the German *Albatrosz* class, and are all built of steel. But although their machinery works up to 2,600 indicated horse-power, they can only be driven at a speed of 14 knots, which is very slow for torpedo-vessels. Besides these, Austria possesses 14 torpedo-boats, most of which are of new design. Two Yarrow boats were purchased in England in 1881, and at this moment four similar boats, of slightly larger dimensions, are being built in Pola. This yard had four torpedo-boats ready finished in 1880, from designs made by the engineer Pegan, and these were designed for a speed of 18 knots. It is proposed to condemn the old wooden armoured ships *Salamander*, *Ferdinand Max*, *Hapsburg*, *Lissa*, and *Kaiser*, and to build in lieu of them armour-clads of modern construction, in the course of the next eight years. The Austrians prefer building a fleet of torpedo-vessels and boats, to constructing ships which may be rendered useless by the rapid strides of torpedo warfare.

Lieutenant Maximoff, deputed to conduct trials with petroleum fuel on board the torpedo-boat *Batoum*, has sent in a very favourable report.

The annual meeting of the Royal Naval Club at Portsmouth was held on March 9, and was largely attended. By the report, the finances of the Club are in a flourishing state. A quantity of land at the back of it has been purchased for the sum of £1,400, upon which it is proposed, when the necessary funds are available, to extend the Club premises, so that at no far distant date this, the only purely Naval Club, promises to be in all respects worthy of the senior service. Captain P. H. Colomb, R.N., the Chairman of the Committee, having resigned, owing to his approaching departure from Portsmouth, Captain W. Codrington, C.B., was elected in his stead. The retiring members of Committee, Colonel Le Grand, R.M.L.I, Major Hersey, R.M.A., and Mr. R. Donaldson, Assistant-Paymaster, R.N., were also re-elected. During the past year twelve members have been removed by death and sixteen have resigned, but there have been 67 new entries. This is a gratifying fact, but at the same time we are of opinion that the Club is not supported to anything like the extent it ought to be by the Naval service generally.

In the *Morskoi Sbornik* is a full account of the port at Batoum, to be constructed at a cost of half a million sterling, illustrated by numerous plans.

Nearly three months of the current year have now elapsed, and only one Assistant-Paymaster has reached the goal he has been striving for for over 15 weary years. The unfortunate officer who now adorns the head of the Assistant-Paymasters' List is compelled to view day after day, week after week, and month after month going by without apparently bringing him any nearer his promotion; while he cannot but feel that every day makes it more and more impossible that he can ever reach those higher rates of pay which he, no doubt, often reads in the Admiralty Instructions, and which, we presume, are placed there by their Lordships for the use of the Secretary of the Admiralty, when asked inconvenient questions as to the pay of the Accountant Branch of the Navy. They do not seem to serve any other practical utility, as it is quite impossible, under existing regulations, that the present senior Assistant-Paymasters can ever reach them. What the feelings of those who are a dozen or so down the List are we cannot tell; it must to a large extent, we suppose, depend upon the expectations of their character, and the character of their expectations.

We hear that the Russian Admiralty have assigned the sum of 200,000 roubles, or £20,000, towards carrying out a series of experiments at one of the dockyards on the Neva on the resistance of water to models of vessels of various types of construction.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* at Suakim, Mr. Cameron, a man of great ability, has been struck with the "neglect and apathy" of our Naval authorities in matters of the most vital importance when the efficiency of our ships is concerned. Telegraphing last Sunday from Suakim, he makes the following statement in regard to the English ships under Sir William Hewett, V.C.:—"There are now in Suakim harbour Russian, French, and Italian sloops-of-war. All these ships are furnished with the electric light and other modern scientific appliances. We have the *Euryalus, Carysfort, Briton, Dryad, Dragon*, all large cruisers, and the *Sphinx* and *Decoy*, gunboats. Not one of all these ships has the electric-light apparatus, and all are deficient in the scientific appliances with which the foreign vessels are supplied. Comment is needless, but the remarks here as to the neglect and apathy of our authorities in allowing all other nations to be so far ahead of our own are general and bitter."

The retirement of Admiral Lesovsky from the Russian Navy, accompanied by a flattering letter from the Czar, acknowledging his eminent services, deserves more than a passing notice. Lesovsky was the officer who set on foot the secret-cruiser operations in America which provoked such a scare in England in 1878. He was then Minister of Marine, and was notorious for the dislike he entertained towards Admiral Popoff, nominally his subordinate, but in reality, through the influence of the Grand Duke Constantine, his equal, and in some respects, his superior. Between Lesovsky, who advocated cruiser warfare as the best adapted against this country, and Popoff, who favoured ironclads, there was no love lost. Up to the middle of the Turkish War, Popoff had it all his own way. The clamour against the Grand Duke Constantine and Admiral Popoff then caused the Emperor to pay more heed to Admiral Lesovsky, who was entrusted with full power to carry out his own project of operations against our merchant shipping. How he secretly fitted out the *Cimbria*, and sent her with 600 men and 60 officers from Port Baltic to the United States, is too well known to be repeated here. After the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin, he was sent to the Pacific to control the 18 men-of-war that were concentrated in the China Seas to bring about a pacific solution of the Kuldja difficulty. The squadron effected its purpose, and the Admiral was paying a visit to Vladivostock before returning home, when his vessel was caught in a storm, and during the tempest he was thrown violently on deck, and broke his thigh. Since then he has been practically a cripple, and his recovery being hopeless, he has at last been relieved, at his own request, of all his duties in connection with the Russian Fleet.

Experiments are being made in France with two new pieces of ordnance. The heavier, invented by General Dard, of the Marine Artillery, weighs 78 tons. It is asserted that this gun has an effective range of 18 kilomètres, and that at 4,600 mètres its projectile can pierce the heaviest armour-plate yet made. It is further claimed for the Dard gun that it has none of the faults of the Armstrong heavy ordnance; that little or no strain is put on the ship, and that those working the gun are not liable to deafness. The second piece of ordnance tried is of lighter construction, weighing 6,000 kilogrammes, say 5 tons. It is constructed of steel, in eight pieces, which are screwed and unscrewed as required. This gun is said to have a range of 18 kilomètres, and to be able to pierce any armour-plate at 14 kilomètres. It is also stated that every French Army Corps is to be provided forthwith with a battery of these guns, the inventors of which are the directors of the Ternois Foundry. Where is the "Hope gun;" of which we read such enthusiastic accounts in a contemporary last year? It seems our only chance of being able to meet the Dardanian ordnance.

Sir Herbert Maxwell will, on going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, move, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to retain distinctive uniforms for the Territorial Regiments; that the proposed discontinuance of the feather bonnet, which has been worn by the Highland regiments for upwards of a century in many victorious campaigns, is especially to be deprecated; and that, in view of the unsatisfactory materials issued from the Clothing Department to the Highland regiments, the provision of all Highland articles of clothing be entrusted to the regimental or battalion authorities, as was formerly done by the Colonels-in-Chief, when regiments were clothed by them." It is impossible Sir H. Maxwell can think the Government will consent to this latter proposition.

We learn from India that Colonel A. G. Ross, 1st Sikhs, who lately returned from furlough in England, has been sent on special duty to Hong Kong, to enquire into the condition of some Sikh lascars, belonging to the Royal Artillery. There is said to be nothing of a political nature connected with his mission; although, doubtless, at this juncture, when a strain may any day be put upon our Chinese defences, it is very desirable to see that all our screws are tight.

General Saussier, who was in command of the 19th Army Corps, lying in Algeria, has been appointed to succeed General Lecomte as Military Governor of Paris. This appointment may possibly attract notice on the other side of the Rhine, in consequence of an article in a French paper which was published a couple of months ago, and which foretold the above nomination, saying at the same time that, in the event of a war with Germany, the command-in-chief of the French forces would be confided to General Saussier. Some astonishment was then expressed that, under such circumstances, the gallant officer should be detained in Algeria. It is probable that General Saussier will be succeeded in the command of the 19th Corps by General Davoust, who bears the highest reputation, and is said to be gifted with all the French military virtues, even to rashness.

The Government of Canada has under consideration the general improvement of the Militia force of British Columbia. Among other steps to this end is the increase of the fortifications in the vicinity of Victoria and Esquimo in Vancouver Island, the establishment of a school of gunnery at Victoria, and the formation and maintenance of a permanent battery of artillery in the same city. It is not, however, the intention of the Government to form a Naval brigade and torpedo corps in the province.

Lieutenant-General Brialmont, Aide-de-Camp to the King of the Belgians, who has for many years resided at Antwerp, lately celebrated his 96th birthday. He is still hale and hearty. General Brialmont, like General Schramm, who died recently, made all the campaigns of the Empire, and was in the disastrous retreat from Russia.

A note in one of our French contemporaries informs us that General Dumont's Committee, after a careful study of various repetition and other rifles presented to it, has come to the conclusion that in the hands of a well-instructed soldier the present Gras rifle can be fired with sufficient rapidity to answer all purposes. The facility of blazing away no doubt tends to a useless and dangerous waste of ammunition, and this consideration may have influenced the decision of the Committee as much as anything else.

The full programme of the manœuvres and military operations to take place during the coming summer and autumn in Germany has been published. From it we learn that those operations will be on as vast a scale as hitherto. The 7th and 8th Army Corps will carry out autumn manœuvres before the Emperor, including review, corps manœuvre against a marked enemy, each corps for itself, and finally field manœuvres, lasting three days, against each other. The infantry and cavalry of the other army corps will operate in divisions and brigades, as in former years. Siege operations lasting five weeks will be undertaken at Coblenz.

The 3rd Regiment of Dutch Hussars has been celebrating the 70th anniversary of its creation, in the shape of a réunion at the Hague of present and past officers. The regiment was raised as a "Belgian National Regiment" in 1814, by Count Van der Burch, under the authority of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was at that time Commander-in-Chief of the army in Brabant. The regiment distinguished itself greatly at Quatre Bras, where it lost nearly one-third of the strength engaged.

A French paper bitterly complains that the War Minister gives orders to Germany to the extent of £400,000 annually. The journal in question furnishes full details of the orders given—orders for piping and steam-engines. The writer says that one order was for fittings for the war-vessel *Le Foudroyant*, the plans of which ship remained for some months in the hands of the Germans. This last order could hardly have emanated from the War Office. Seeing the crisis through which French industry is at present passing, the conduct of the French Government in giving such extensive orders abroad is sharply censured. The French War Minister, by the way, has decided against the destruction of the *enceinte* round Paris, which some of the Democratic party decided to see taken possession of by the municipal authorities, for the purpose of constructing dwellings for the poor on the site now occupied by fortifications. The *enceinte* is of doubtful utility in a military point of view, but its removal would cost almost as much as its construction did. We also see that General Campenon has been pleased to allow Captain Berthau to undertake the organisation of the military forces of Japan, and that officer will doubtless take a good working staff with him. The appointment is significative at a moment when the relations between France and China are somewhat strained.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates for the year 1884-5 were laid on the table of the House of Commons on Monday night. They show a net decrease of £44,700; but when the Supplementary Estimate for the current year is included, there appears a net increase of £326,200. The number of men of all ranks provided for is 140,314, or 2,682 more than in the present year. The several increases in the Votes for the effective services are as follow:—Regimental pay and allowances, £109,900; Militia, £4,000; Army Reserve, £65,000; Volunteers, £5,700; Commissariat and Transport, £3,400; and War-Office charges, £34,000. Decreases upon other Votes are shown as follow:—Provisions, forage, and transport, £227,000; warlike stores, £114,500; medical establishments, £11,000; works and buildings, £18,200; clothing establishments, £1,500; and miscellaneous effective services, £9,400. The sum taken in aid of Army Estimates to meet the expenditure for raising and training the recruits, and for the non-effective services of the European Army serving in India, amounts to £1,130,000. Whilst the total expenditure upon the effective services (exclusive of the appropriations in aid) is diminished from £13,008,500 to £12,818,100, the aggregate of the Votes for the non-effective service is increased from £2,966,800 to £3,112,500, the gross estimate for effective and non-effective services (inclusive of the appropriation in aid) being £18,575,416, as against £18,837,376 for 1883-84—exclusive of the Supplementary Estimate of £547,900, less £177,000, the amount of the appropriations in aid. The amount included in the Vote for warlike stores estimated to be produced for the Royal Navy during the years 1884-85 is £500,000, being a slight decrease as compared with 1883-84. This vote includes an additional sum of £37,450 to be spent on steel ordnance, but large decreases on all the principal items of material and stores. The principal decrease (£227,100) which appears in the Vote for provisions, forage, fuel, light, and transport, is spread over nearly all the items comprised in the Vote, the largest diminution being in the charges for transport. The increase of £65,000 in the Vote for the Army Reserve is accounted for by an increase in the number of the 1st Class from 31,000 to 40,000, the number of the 2nd Class being slightly less. The total establishment of the Volunteer Force is fixed at 249,412, inclusive of the permanent staff, and the capitation grant of 30s. is provided for 202,526 efficients. A special capitation allowance of £2 10s. each for 17,932 proficient officers and serjeants, and of 10s. each for 485 officers passed in tactics, is also provided. The increase in the Militia Vote arises upon the item of "bounty and expenses of enrolment."

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for 1884-85 were issued yesterday. The total sum required is £10,811,770, being a net decrease on the previous year of £87,730. There is an increase of £35,500 for seamen and marines' wages, and of £52,000 for naval stores. The principal decrease is £69,000 for victuals and clothing. Among the other increases are £6,300 for the Admiralty Office, £12,200 for dockyards, and £19,300 for new works and buildings. There is a decrease under the head of machinery and ships built by contract of £12,600, and of £29,700 for miscellaneous services. We shall deal with these Estimates at greater length on a future occasion.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Detachments will proceed this morning to Portsmouth, and embark on board the Tyne:—Captain Lindsell, for Malta; one serjeant and 49 rank and file, Royal Engineers, for Gibraltar; Captain Powell, 35th Regiment, and one serjeant, one corporal, and 47 rank and file of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, for Egypt; one corporal and 10 privates, Commissariat and Transport Corps, for Gibraltar.

The mounted portion of the I Battery, B Brigade—four officers, 65 non-commissioned officers and men, and 61 horses—will march on the 26th inst. to Exeter.

One officer, 16 men, and 22 horses of I Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., will march on the 24th inst. to Guildford, where the men and horses will be handed over to B Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., on the march from Exeter to Woolwich, and proceed with the latter battery to Woolwich. The officer will return to Aldershot.

In order to facilitate the training of the Infantry battalions, in accordance with General Order 30 of 1884, it has been ordered that the company struck off duty for military training will not attend divisional, brigade, or regimental parades unless specially ordered to do so. The divisional instruction in field-cooking, carried out here annually in former years, will now be discontinued, and each company during the fourth week of the training, after sufficient instruction has been given in the details, will march from its quarters one morning soon after daylight, with camp equipment, fuel, and uncooked rations for the day's consumption, and proceed with military precautions to the ground selected for the day, where tents will be pitched, dinners cooked, &c.

OUR CRUISERS.—(CONCLUSION.)

We gave in our last article on this subject some examples of deficient structural strength in our ships-of-war. The Arethusa class appear to us little or no better than the Iris; the shell-plating of the one we went over is only half-an-inch thick. The iron deck over engines and boilers has, doubtless, a protective value; in the matter of structural strength, it is of next to no value. Had the engines been vertical, and the iron deck incorporated into and made a part of the top deck, it would have been of great value. Of the Comus class, it is unnecessary to go into details. Even Whitehall spectacles can see that a vessel with a measured-mile speed of 13 knots is about as useful to protect our commerce as a cow would be in chase of a greyhound. Under the wooden sheathing they have 5-16ths in. steel plating and iron frames 42 in. apart. To potter about in peace time, and afford a little sea experience to our officers and men, is the work for which these vessels are adapted. They cost about £136,000 each, or £64 a ton. A 16 to 17-knot sea-speed mail-steamer can be built for half the price. The engines of our State ships are all made by private makers, and are not made in the dockyards. None but makers of the highest repute are employed by the Admiralty. The London makers—Penn, Maudslay, Rennie, Humphreys—are not shipbuilders. The Scotch makers—Napier, Thomson, Elder—are shipbuilders as well as engine-makers. It occasionally, but rarely, happens that the order for the engine is given to a London maker for a ship built in Scotland. The Northampton, built by Napier and engined by Penn, and three of the first batch of "C's., built by Elder and engined by Humphreys, are examples. All State engines are built to rigid plans. "Any weight that can be saved in the hull or engine can be utilised for coal or for armament, or in other ways." This is the phantasm they are always in chase of. If a private shipowner wants to build a steamer, he knows pretty well before he begins the following four things, and if he is in doubt, plenty of builders will guarantee them:—1st, the cost; 2nd, how much she will carry; 3rd, how fast she will go; 4th, how much coal she will burn. In the State ships, no one knows any of these things. For instance, the Admiralty send out tenders for engines for a ship, let us say the Iris. Do Maudslays guarantee that the ship shall have a sea speed of 18 knots, on eight tons of coal per hour, at her load draught? Nothing of the kind; they would soon engineer themselves into the poor-house, if they attempted such a thing. They know that "a stroke of 3ft. (connecting-rod 5 ft. 9 in.), 95 revolutions, crank pins and shafts 15 in. to 18 in.," are so utterly and wildly impracticable, that no one but a "Naval Constructor" would ever dream of such a thing. All that the engineers guarantee is that the engine shall indicate so many horses-power,—that is, that they shall make so many revolutions a minute—nothing else; as to coals, speed of ship, weight carried, the engineers reserve *carte blanche* for themselves. On the third trial (*Times*, December 18, 1877), the engineers got the power they wanted; in fact, 88 horses more, five revolutions less, coals $10\frac{1}{3}$ tons an hour, the ship short of her draught 20 in., and the speed 16 knots. Great was the weeping and wailing thereupon, as she had been built for $17\frac{1}{2}$ knots. Even "the Department" had a "mauvais quart d'heure." The then First Lord, Mr. W. H. Smith, went on board, and asked if they could explain this horrid blunder. The reason was that the screws were expending half their force in churning the water, and not in driving the ship, and that the whole thing from beginning to end was a simple abortion; but this information was not likely to be given to any First Lord by the men who surround him, and are responsible for the blunder; it would, we think, be "unofficial." After six months spent in trials, the ship at 20-in. short draught, by decreasing the diameter and increasing pitch of screws, she was got to go 18·6 knots, or a knot more than the calculation. It is true that the 18·6 knots was only a question of a few minutes, and then the crank-pin brasses had to come on shore; but this also is "unofficial." A sea trial by one of the most competent officers in the Navy gives her sea speed and coal endurance as follows, *ipsissima verba*:—"I should call 16 knots for a week roughly her true water speed and run under fairly good conditions." This is official, and any one having the run of the Whitehall papers can refer to it, but it will be quite in vain to look for it in any published account. A practical man would know that the same result could have been attained with a vertical engine of half the power with twenty or thirty tons of coal a day less, and at an expense of £90,000, instead of the £244,594 the Iris has cost. After all, the Iris is nothing but a despatch-vessel with a torpedo armament, of limited coal endurance. One of the principal failing points in Admiralty design is too short connecting-rod and stroke. Iris is given above; one of the Arethusa class has 3 ft. 3 in. stroke and 6 ft. 6 in. connecting-rod, for 375 nominal horses-power. Some of this class have 4 ft. stroke. In a mail-steamer of 500 nominal horse-power stroke would be 5 ft., connecting-rod 10 ft.; in a similar successful steamer of 375 horse-power, 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, 9-ft. connecting-rod. In the Alaska, the stroke is 6 ft., connecting-rod 12 ft. These are the result of experience, and is the cheapest and best way to get what you want. In the Navy it is thought essential to have the cylinders horizontal, and the engines as much as possible below the water-line. It is quite impossible for a man to get about and look after the engines of the Iris, they are so jammed up. The high-pressure cylinder is socketted into the low-pressure one, and to tighten up the outer gland of the high-pressure piston rod, it is necessary to go through a man-hole in the low-pressure piston. It is much to be wished that the man answerable for the design had the job of doing so. We have gone at some length into the details of the Iris, as the faults are there emphasised, but the plan is the same all through. For instance, Opal class, 350 h.p., 33-in. stroke. The craze after lightness, or, as the late Mr. Carlyle would have called it, "slimness," is alike in all. The speed of our mail steamers in the Atlantic trade has in ten years increased from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 knots, and how has it been attained? By lightening the scantlings? by shortening the stroke? by getting rid of the bed plates, and building up the engine stools on the raw hull of the ship? by cramping up the engine, till it has become like the celebrated button-hole with the two tailors at work on it, one on each side? by hanging one cylinder on to another, like Mahomet's coffin, as in the Cordelia? "Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest." The very reverse of this is what has been done, and therefore we are met face to face with the fact that the Admiralty plan is in direct opposition to the experience of all the ablest men in the kingdom. Both cannot be right. Of late years the engines of our unarmoured ships have been built without bed plates; a sole is cast on the lower part of cylinders, and this in the Iris rests on a 5-16ths in. plate, which lies on the stools. The guide rods for piston cross-head are not bigger than a man's wrist. Not even a land engine would work without proper bearing surfaces for piston cross-head, much less would it in a marine engine with the ship tumbling about. Underneath each engine of the Iris is a central kelson 6-16ths in., lightened, two intercostals a side 5-16ths in., flat plate of inner bottom 5-16ths in., two bracket frames more than half-a-hundredweight away, four feet apart, and three hanging knees with gussets 5-16ths in. Three a side continuous angles $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 5-16ths in. on longitudinals. Short pieces 3 by 3 by 6-16ths in. to connect longitudinal to shell. Two on each side of ship, short angle-irons on inner edge of brackets, 6 in. by 3 in. by 6-16ths in. Compare this with the strength under engine of the Gallia, built in 1879, one of our most successful Cunard steamers, built by J. and G. Thomson. Frames, 6 in. by 4 in. by 10-16ths in.; spaced, 21 in.; double reverse bars, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 8-16ths in.; floors, 29 in. by 11-16ths in.; intercostal central kelson, and two intercostals a side, all 11-16ths in.; intercostals connected to skin with two short angle-irons. Central girder, 30 in. deep, 16-16ths in. thick, with four continuous angles; size of frames, standing on foundation plates on floors, 12 in. by 10-16ths in. First and second side girders, 12-16ths in.; four continuous angles on each side, girders connected to intercostals. Similar foundation plates under first side girder; plate under engines, 14-16ths in.; plating of shell of hull, garboard strake, 15-16ths in.; next, 14-16ths in.; remainder, 13-16ths in. There is not a quarter of the strength under the more powerful engines of the Iris that there is in the Gallia. The horse-power of the Iris is 1,000, of the Gallia 700; sea speed of the Gallia, $15\frac{1}{2}$ knots. A few words must be said as to naval boilers. Many of them have very short lives—four or five years—and from their design they are very wasteful of fuel. It is owing to the anxiety to keep them below the water-line that they are so small. The boilers in "C" class are 8 ft. 3 in. diameter; in Opal class, 10 ft. A boiler in a mail steamer lasts 10 years, and for the power of these corvettes would not be less than 14 ft. diameter. In extreme-speed Atlantic steamers, the boilers are 16 ft. diameter. The first thing that strikes an observer in a Navy boiler is the greediness of the designer for heating surface; consequently, they are deficient in steam and water space, prime readily, and are easily burnt. But if they can be got to go for six hours, under the most favourable conditions, Whitehall is satisfied, and goes home to its pudding with an easy mind. Sir T. Brassey calmly announces the speed of the Iris to be 18 knots. The Iris in sea-trim has never been driven at 18 knots, even for one hour; for the simple reason that the attempt to do so would only break her down. Does any mortal suppose that the Iris in moderately bad weather—and how long have we to wait for this in the North Atlantic in winter?—could be driven alongside the Alaska, which has a sea speed of 18 knots, even for one hour? No! not even a member of the "Royal Corps of Naval Constructors," in his dreams. We know that the Elbe, Fulda, Werra, Erus, Eider, Normandie, Stirling Castle—all British built, but foreign-owned steamers—will assuredly, the next pinch that comes, be turned loose on our commerce. The sailing dates are advertised of these ships; take any of our unarmoured ships, and try how it will go with one of these for 24 hours, in moderately bad weather, to the westward; and by all means let the fullest publicity be given to it. If they will not go with them—and it is certain that they will not—then, what is the use of our State ships as protectors of our commercial marine at sea? They are nothing but a sham and a mendacity. A short time since, a gentleman who has built and engined some of the finest ships that swim, said, "The fact is, that if the engines and boilers of these State ships were taken out and put on the quay and sold, no one would give anything for them except to break up." Before any real oversight can be exercised, the Blue-book must be closer kept. During the last few years, under the care of Mr. Hamilton, the Dockyard Blue-books have been much better kept, and are much easier of reference. But now, unfortunately, Mr. Hamilton has gone to Ireland. The amount spent on each ship in the previous year should be published when the Navy Estimates are brought forward in April. The men who spend more money in repairing an old wooden ship than a new iron one can be bought for, ought to be hauled over the coals. We have no doubt that this is again the case in the Myrmidon, just gone to the Red Sea, and that two or three years hence, when all interest in the matter has evaporated, the thing forgotten, and the Government changed, it will doubtless appear in the Dockyard Blue-book. There is no difficulty about it, every private builder knows within a few weeks what a ship has cost him. If it is a repairing job, the builder knows in a few days. If the magnitude of the transaction be urged as an excuse, we may point out that they are not nearly so large or so complicated as those of the North-Western Railway. The accounts of this Company are published within six weeks of the period to which they refer. Britain is at the head of shipbuilding nations, why are our best builders not asked to join the Board of Naval Constructors? For many years no First Lord knows, or has known, anything practically about shipbuilding, and it is not necessary that he should; but it is, we apprehend, of the last importance that the First Lord should have the best men in the country at his back as advisers, and that this is of much more importance than perpetually stumping the country with the cry "That the British Navy is the finest in the world." Mr. Harland and Mr. Pearce are admitted on all hands to be quite at the head of shipbuilders in this country. Why are they not asked for their opinions? Who cares a pinch of snuff whether they are in Parliament or not? We augur that much would follow from this step. That what has been elsewhere called the "chopping-block theory," and the present structural strengths, would have but a short shrift, that our unarmoured cruisers would have vertical engines, rational boilers, and protected by 4 in. or 5 in. armour, which the experience of the Shah *v.* Huascar and Alexandria have proved the value of; that the cost would be diminished by one-half, that there would be a training squadron of sailing-ships, "en permanence," and that no officer would be eligible for Lieutenant that had not served four years at sea in these ships, that in a few years our unarmoured ships would be doubled without extra cost; and that beyond a small margin to provide for ill-health and casualties, there would be no long spells on shore or on half-pay, as there would be plenty of ships to put the men in. These would be some of the results of the measure.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

"The Staff is to an army what steam is to a locomotive. The machine itself may be of the highest order; the engineer who directs it may be a man of first-class talent; but without the motive-power of them, it is merely a huge collection of well-polished material." Such is the dictum of Lord Wolseley, and he is well borne out in his opinion by the experience of the Franco-German War; the contrast which the operations of this campaign brought to light in the working of the Staff of the opposing armies must have struck the most cursory reader, and led him to inquire into the cause. On one side, friction and mistakes were reduced to a minimum; on the other side, they attained a maximum almost without parallel. The "material" was equally good on either side, as evidenced by the determined fights of Wörth, Mars-la-Tour, and Gravelotte; but the "motive-power" was as deficient on the French side as it was sufficient on the side of their enemy. The French learnt many lessons in that terrible war, and the practical result of some of these lessons was the establishment of a Staff College for the training of officers for the Staff on principles similar to those which obtain in Germany and England; and the abolition of the "Staff Corps," a body of officers who filled various important offices on the Staff, and who never had and never could have the smallest experience of regimental duty. In the British Army, the qualifications for Staff employ are either a Staff-College certificate or the fact that the officer has already held a Staff appointment on active service. The recognised method by which an officer who is ambitious of distingushing himself in the service can place his foot on the first rung of the ladder which all are desirous of mounting, is to go through the Staff-College course and obtain the much-coveted certificate. An officer who has determined to enter the lists for this distinction, and has completed five years' service, exclusive of leave of absence, must, in the first instance, be strongly recommended by his commanding officer and by a regimental board of his brother-officers "as one whose services on the Staff are likely to be a credit to his regiment;" in addition to this, his commanding officer is called upon to answer an exhaustive list of questions as to the officer's character, disposition, habits, &c. The candidate for Staff service is then attached for a month to the Staff of the General commanding his district, and if he acquits himself creditably in this preliminary canter, his application to be allowed to compete at the ensuing examination for entrance into the Staff College is forwarded to the Horse Guards, and he is duly entered for the race. The candidate who is successful in reaching the required standard at the entrance examination (held once a year), and in passing among the first 20 competitors, is ordered to join at the Staff College in the following February. The course at the College lasts two years, with a subsequent course of four months at Aldershot. The enemies of progress have cast many a stone at this institution, some of them have struck the mark, and many of the caustic gibes which have been indulged in at its expense have been too well merited; howbeit, the unsparing criticism of foes and the untiring and earnest work of friends have, between them, brought the Staff College into a state of such thoroughly workmanlike efficiency that the most obstinate disciples of the old school, of whom "there are some few remaining," are fain to confess that there is "something in it" after all; while those who really love and study their profession, hail it as the means of developing as far as possible in time of peace those manifold qualities which are so essential in actual war. The enemies of study in our Army are fond of pointing at the late Gen. Sir Pomeroy Colley, as an instance of a brilliant theoretical soldier who came to signal grief in practice. It is not a grateful task to discuss the failings of a gallant officer who died in the service of his country, but since the disaster at Majuba Hill has so often been brought forward as a warning to those who place their faith in "Staff College men," it is only fair to point out for the benefit of the perverse and uninitiated, that the course of action pursued by Colley was in direct contravention of all rules. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the course at the Staff College is essentially theoretical; on the contrary, it is almost entirely practical, and of late years, owing to the unwearying efforts of the Commandant and his Staff, the system has undergone many and great improvements. The constant practice in reconnaissances of the most varied and extended nature must in itself be of incalculable benefit, and anyone who has seen the work done by the officers in this subject during the second year of their residence at the College cannot fail to be struck by the excellence and extremely practical nature of the work. One of the most striking features of the system is the prominence given to sketching on horseback, and the facility attained by the majority of officers in this apparently difficult art is really astonishing. There is, in addition to all this, and to a great extent as a preparation for it, an exhaustive course of strategy and tactics, and the most careful theoretical and practical training in Staff duties and military administration. These form the more important features of the course at the College. A sound knowledge of French is considered essential; other languages may be taken up at the option of the individual, and we note that at the last examination of officers obtaining their certificates at the conclusion of the course, no less than four passed in Russian. It would not be out of place here to offer a suggestion, that as there must be many officers in the service who are good linguists, but who for one reason or another never go through the Staff College course, it would be desirable to throw open the final examination in languages to all officers of the Army who may wish to obtain a certificate in any particular languages with which they may be conversant; and then the authorities would be enabled to keep a record of the linguistic attainments of every officer who has any pretensions to shining in that line, and select those qualified for any service, requiring knowledge of any special language. The struggle against the red-tape and officialism of the War Office, though it has been crowned with a certain amount of success, is by no means over, and it would be well if those who have the necessary weight and influence would institute an inquiry into the number of hours which each officer is compelled to waste in learning purely theoretical mathematics. It is well known at the Staff College that in the case of the large majority of officers, the greater part of the first year's work has to be sacrificed to mathematics, the result being that ambitious and zealous officers have their energies sapped and valuable time wasted in endeavouring to discover whether the "moon's lower limb" will be visible above the horizon on a certain night at an hour when all sober people should be in bed, or, perhaps, in estimating the amount of friction called into play on the faces of a wedge in some abnormal and ridiculous situation. It would be quite as profitable to estimate the amount of friction, under normal conditions, between the Horse Guards and the War Office. It appears to us that a sufficient knowledge of mathematics should be required at the entrance examination, and any additional knowledge of practical astronomy for surveying purposes should be imparted by the Professor of Surveying. We observe that Col. Richards' valuable work on surveying, &c., contains all the astronomy which it is necessary for a Staff officer to be acquainted with. It will scarcely be believed that the instruction given in electricity and magnetism as applied to telegraphy, mining, and military purposes generally, and the use of meteorological instruments, is purely theoretical, and in the form of lectures; no attempt has been made to issue printed notes on these subjects; the result, of course, is that the value of the lectures is almost entirely thrown away, as it is evidently impossible for the officers under instruction to think of anything except writing as hard as they can throughout the lecture. The absurdity of highly-educated men being thus sunk to the level of copying clerks is so manifest that it needs no comment. There appears to be no reason why these blots should not be removed from an otherwise excellent system; but at present there seems little hope of any alteration being made. We believe, however, that it is intended to sever the connection between the Educational Department and the Staff College, and bring the latter under the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief. We feel convinced that such a change will be for the benefit of the service, and much appreciated by those more immediately concerned. We cannot avoid paying a well-deserved tribute to what we believe to be one of the most useful, as it undoubtedly is the most successful, institution at the Staff College: we refer to the Staff College Drag Hunt. Nowhere could one find any institution which so thoroughly promotes friendly emulation, hard-riding, and steady nerve, and at the same time gives such a complete refresher to body and mind. Those who have been fortunate enough to witness the annual "point-to-point" race of the members of the Staff College Drag Hunt will confess that they have seldom seen a more sporting race, or one that has been entered for with better pluck and keener relish. So long as a "Staff College man" can be well to the front in the hunting-field and on the cricket-ground, there is little fear of his becoming a mere theorist. Theory and practice at the Staff College go hand-in-hand, and neither is subservient to the detriment of the other.

BRITISH-BUILT SHIPS-OF-WAR.

When the Chinese Imperial Government and the Governor of Canton some years ago ordered the construction of five ships-of-war by German shipbuilding firms, the majority of the Continental Press gloried in the fact that "enlightened" foreign Powers had at length perceived the fallacy of providing themselves with ill-constructed English vessels. Some German papers even went so far as to assert that the entire foreign shipbuilding trade of the Thames, Clyde, and Mersey would, within a very few years, be transferred to the Oder, Weser, and to Kiel. As nearly three years have elapsed since the first appearance of these patriotic effusions, it may not prove uninteresting if we examine the extent to which their prognostications have been verified up to date. Commencing with the year 1880, we find that the Argentine Government have had nine vessels-of-war built in England since that date, viz., two ironclads, one cruiser, one large paddle steamer, and five despatch-boats, the aggregate displacement of the whole being 11,762 tons. Brazil has built two ironclads in England, the displacement of which is 11,370 tons. The Government of Bulgaria purchased a paddle-wheel yacht in France, the tonnage being about 1,000. Chili will shortly receive an Elswick-type cruiser of 3,000 tons from England. China has ordered in Germany two ironclads and three unarmoured cruisers, of an aggregate displacement of 21,555 tons. Two cruisers were constructed in England for the same Government,—displacement, 2,700 tons. Besides these, three gunboats, with a total displacement of 1,960 tons, were supplied from Newcastle. The Greek Government have purchased two gunboats and a torpedo depôt ship in England,—tonnage, 2,054. The Haytian President purchased a 1,000-ton steamer in Philadelphia. For the Italian Navy, a cruiser of 3,065 tons was built in England, and a cruiser of 1,500 tons was constructed in the same country for Japan. Portugal is likewise having a corvette of 1,100 tons built on the Thames. Roumania has added six gunboats to her small river flotilla, one of which, of 110 tons, was built in Austria, and the remaining five, of 629 tons, were of English design. Russia has added to her navy a 3,150-ton corvette, built in France, and four English-built auxiliary cruisers, having a total displacement of 12,000 tons. Siam has purchased two gunboats, of together 1,000 tons, in England. Spain has also supplied herself from the latter country with two corvettes, having a displacement, together, of 2,304 tons. The Republic of Uruguay, lastly, is having a small gunboat of 270 tons constructed in Austria. From the above, it will be seen that, of the 46 vessels-of-war built for foreign Governments since 1880, 36, with a displacement of 54,444 tons, were constructed in England; five, with a total of 21,555 tons, in Germany; two, with 4,150 tons, in France; two, with 380 tons, in Austria; and one, of 1,000 tons, in the United States. It will, of course, be understood that this list refers only to such vessels as have been built by private firms for foreign navies, and that ships built by private contract for the respective home Governments or Colonies are not included in the same. It is reported that the Greek Government have just concluded a contract with Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, of Glasgow, for the construction of two ironclad vessels. Should this rumour prove to be correct, the tonnage of foreign vessels-of-war ordered in England will be considerably augmented. These facts and figures form the best argument to refute the absurdities published on the Continent regarding the decay of the British war-ship building trade. With the exception of China, no foreign nation has as yet ordered regular fighting ships in Germany, and the belief is generally current that the construction of the above vessels was undertaken by the respective builders more for advertisement than for profit, as the lowness of the contract prices would seem to preclude every prospect of the latter.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should like to ask the War-Office authorities, through the aid of your valuable paper, if they are aware of and are making arrangements to meet the deficiency of officers in our service. If something is not done at once, it will not be improbable that several officers will obtain leave from the coming trainings simply on account of not submitting to pay the extra expense, which naturally must fall upon all who unfortunately belong to regiments which have not their proper complement of officers. The expense usually attending a Militia training is not light, even in regiments which are fully officered, what with mess waiters, hire of furniture, &c., stationery, the proverbial ball (if you get off with only one), large inspection lunch, civic entertainment, and, perhaps, a picnic, but worst of all, probably, the expense of having to hire nearly all your band, if your training takes place in a rural and thinly populated neighbourhood. An eight-company regiment ought to have 25 officers; now, possibly, 14 or 15 may be nearer the number, and of these you may calculate that certainly 3 will be absent each training from various causes. Thus you have 12 to pay what 25 ought to divide, the only cure for which is either leave of absence or retirement. Who would, under these circumstances, belong to a regiment stationed in an unfashionable quarter, when they can get commissions in one having its full complement of officers? The only remedy would appear to be either to give increased pay in some cases, or fill the regiments up with officers. Something ought to be done, and at once, as weakly-officered battalions mean inefficiency and decay. It is hardly necessary to point out that weakness as regards officers means something like double the work to do; but this even is not all, for courts-martial boards take officers from their companies and the whole system is impaired. As to the deficiency of rank and file, such an extraordinary state exists in one district I know, that it is perhaps useless to allude to the subject further than give an illustration,—a regiment which for upwards of a quarter of a century has never once trained its full quota of men,—generally a hundred or so short,—yet would you, Mr. Editor, believe it, that with a full knowledge of this, which they either had or ought to have had, the authorities have brought into the district two other regiments, on the principle, I presume, that what is not sufficient for one man must be enough for more! Perhaps some school-board official who is "well up" can supply an answer to what would be to most people a puzzle.—I am, &c.,

A Militiaman.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The appeal of the Member for Stirling District to the corps of Royal Marines, on Friday evening, can only be described as both undignified and feeble. Having carefully read and re-read Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's reply to Capt. Price, I fail to deduce therefrom that the exigencies of the public service were advanced by the transfer of the Marines from the Poonah to the Gilsland. On the contrary, it would suggest itself to me that whilst the battalion of Royal Marines were *en route* to Malta, it was decided to send a Line regiment to Egypt, but that the departure of this regiment was retarded, in consequence of the military authorities declining to allow their troops to embark in the Gilsland. If such was not the case, why was not a wing of the regiment sent on in the Gilsland, leaving the remainder to follow in the Poonah with the Marines? The country knows well that the Royal Marines are ever ready to submit themselves to any inconvenience to which "the exigencies of the service may expose them," and that they are, moreover, ready to acquiesce in "any action which may be governed by the consideration of the interests of the public service." In this, case, however, it would appear that the interests concerned were the interests of a battalion of the Line, whilst the country was exposed to the risk of losing 400 of its finest troops.—I am, &c.,

Viator.

A FORGOTTEN PAGE OF HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The British public appear surprised at the reckless gallantry of the Desert Arabs, but the actions of El Teb and Tamati are not the first in which our troops have been engaged in close and deadly conflict with the Arab race. By a strange coincidence, also, it was the 1st York and Lancaster (then known as the 65th Regt.) that took a prominent part in the sanguinary fighting. I shall briefly describe the incidents, which afford a singular resemblance to the events that have occurred in the neighbourhood of Suakim during the past few months. In 1821, the Ben-Bor-Ali Arabs, who inhabit the country near Ras-ul-Had, in Arabia, having committed some excesses, a force of 600 Bombay Sepoys, with eight guns, manned by European artillerymen, and about 2,000 troops of the Imaun of Muscat, under command of Capt. (the late Gen.) Perrinet Thompson, of the 17th Dragoons, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, landed on the Arabian coast, and marched inland, to inflict chastisement on the Arabs. On Nov. 8, the opposing forces came into conflict, and the Arabs broke into the British square, and a terrible scene of slaughter took place. Six out of eight officers engaged and 270 men were slain, besides the loss suffered by the forces of the Imaun, who was himself wounded while endeavouring to save an artilleryman, for which act of gallantry the Governor-General of India presented his Highness with a magnificent sword. The Bombay Government speedily despatched an expedition, under Sir Lionel Smith, consisting of 1,700 Sepoys and 1,300 European soldiers, including the 65th Regt., the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, a troop of Horse Artillery, and an Indian Naval Brigade, with guns. On Feb. 10, 1821, the Arabs made a night attack on the British camp (similar to what was attempted with ill-success on Wednesday last), in which our loss was one officer and 16 men killed, and three officers, including Brigdr. Cox, and 23 men wounded. On March 2 took place the decisive action, when the Arabs sought to repeat their tactics of charging the British square, broadsword and target in hand. But the 65th and 7th Native Infantry, forming the right brigade, on whom the main attack was directed, proved steady, and repelled the Arabs, who, out of less than 1,000 warriors, left 500 on the field, the British loss being 29 killed and 173 wounded. Thus history has repeated itself in a close and striking manner. —I am, &c.,

C. R. Low,
(Author of "The History of the Indian Navy.")
Kensington, March 14.

In a lecture delivered at the Parkes Museum, March 13, on "The Organisation and Management of Field Hospitals," by Dr. Henry Veale, deputy-surgeon-general, attention was called to the importance of every department of the Army being always prepared to take the field. The present system of affording medical aid to the sick and wounded in the field was explained. The defects of the regulation plans were pointed out, as well as the advantages of the plan proposed. Alterations were recommended in the scale of medicines for such hospitals. Subdivision of the whole Army Medical Department into general and field hospitals, &c., has been recommended. The hospital service at Ismailia in 1882 was described, and Dr. Veale argued that the campaign was as great a success for the medical service as it was for the Army at large.

We would ask our naval friends to give a look to-day at Spong's *exhibit* of a novel rowing invention at the "Sportsman's Exhibition,"—face-to-bow rowing. It may prove to be something more than curious.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The *Holy Trinity Magazine*, published in Windsor, says:—"It has been proposed that there should be a cemetery for the Household Cavalry at Windsor. The poor fellows who have died in these three regiments lie, most of them scattered about, in nameless graves in Brompton Cemetery. The Chaplain to the Brigade here has offered, if a piece of ground be acquired, the use of Holy Trinity Parish Church for funerals until, in due course, a chapel be erected. The Rev. Arthur Robins will take all such burials without fees, and there will be, moreover, during his time, no charge whatever on this head for monumental stones or crosses. Last year, about this time, or a little earlier, Mr. Robins had some communication on the subject with Col. H. P. Ewart, C.B., then commanding the 2nd Life Guards, who was corresponding with the Woods and Forests Department. We understand that one acre of ground, or thereabouts, and that would be enough for this particular God's acre, was obtainable at Spital, at a cost of some two or three hundred pounds. We don't know where the hitch is, or what may be the difficulty, but we have heard nothing of the matter since. The thing ought to be done. It can be done at a comparatively insignificant cost; and Mr. Robins's offer to the Household Cavalry Brigade really means the gift of a free funeral to every soldier dying in these regiments. We believe if his Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief, whose whole heart is in his command, will take the matter up, a cemetery such as there should be for the Bodyguard at Windsor will soon be an accomplished fact, for nothing that it is right to do in his hands ever fails to get done. No one would be more kindly anxious than the Prince of Wales that the soldiers of these regiments, who in life, in the true *esprit de corps*, pull all together, in death should not be divided."

17th Lancers. The regiment, under the command of Major the Hon. Pleydell Bouverie, left Mhow on Feb. 2 for Lucknow. Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., commanding the division, and Lady Phayre, all the staff officers, and a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the railway-station. Sir Robert Phayre's farewell orders run as follows:—"On the departure of the 17th Lancers from Mhow to the Bengal Presidency, it affords Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Phayre unqualified satisfaction to express to Col. Boulderson and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men how fully he values the official support which he has always received from them, and how highly he estimates the admirable discipline, soldier-like bearing, and good conduct which have characterised the regiment whilst under his command for the last three years. It is not only, however, in a public sense that the departure of the regiment is regretted, but in a social one also; and it affords Sir Robert Phayre great pleasure to assure all ranks that they carry with them the cordial wishes of the station for their future welfare."

19th Hussars. Later accounts from Egypt state that Lieut.-Col. Barrow, C.M.G., who was dangerously wounded at El Teb, is making good progress. Major Smith has arrived home from Egypt on leave on medical certificate.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major R. Wace, Superintendent of the Cossipore Shell Factory, near Calcutta, has just raised a battery in that place which is to be known as the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers Battery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A General Order by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, just issued, states that the following changes in the organisation of the Royal Engineers will come into effect on the 1st of next month:—The C Troop and the 22nd and 34th Companies, R.E., will be formed into one body, under the name "Royal Engineer Telegraph Corps," which will be composed of two divisions, as follows:—1st Division, the officers, men, horses, and equipment hitherto forming the C Troop; and 2nd Division, the officers, men, and equipment hitherto forming the 22nd and 34th Companies.

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Bond has been appointed to the Committee on the organisation of the Field Companies and Pontoon Troop at the Horse Guards, of which Lieut.-Col. A. G. Durnford is president. Major S. Waller and Capt. J. E. Blackburn attended at the Horse Guards on Wednesday last from Aldershot to give evidence.

Major W. Fitz H. Spraight has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff of the Army of Occupation in Egypt during the absence of the Expeditionary Force in the Soudan.

Major S. Waller will shortly be appointed to succeed Capt. P. S. G. Reid, about to retire, in charge of the War Department Lands (4th Division), at Aldershot.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. The Marquis of Hartington, replying to Earl Percy on Friday, said he had already stated that 85 captains failed to pass out of 257 who were examined in the last examination for promotion in the Army. Of the five captains in the Northumberland Fusiliers, one was an adjutant in a Line battalion, one in a Militia battalion, and two in Volunteer battalions. If an officer found that his duties as an adjutant interfered with his preparation for examination, he was afraid that there was no alternative for him but to resign his adjutancy. It was not the fact that the marks had been given more sparingly, or that the minimum for passing had been raised since 1880. Failure to pass did, in some cases, render officers of long service liable to be superseded by their juniors.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The drafts for the 2nd Batn., after being inspected by Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck, left Chatham on Saturday last, and proceeded to Portsmouth, where it embarked on board the hired transport Nuddea, for Bombay. The marching-out strength was 5 non-commissioned officers, 2 buglers, and 161 privates, with Capt. Mayne, Leinster Regt., and Lieut. H. Smythe. Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Col. J. N. Colthurst, half-pay, late of the regiment, to command the 13th Regimental District at Taunton, in succession to Col. R. Montgomery, whose term of service expires on the 15th inst.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Col. Daunt, C.B., half-pay, late 2nd Batn., has been appointed to command the 28th Regimental District at Bristol, in succession to the late Col. A. S. Dickins. Col. Daunt was created a Companion of the Bath for his services in the late Afghan War.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. It is not surprising, remarks the Allahabad paper, that the 2nd Batn. have reached Burmah in a deplorably weak condition. Before the corps was moved from Kamptee, we pointed out how thin it was in point of numbers, and how much the health of the men had suffered by attacks of fever and cholera, in which respect the battalion has been singularly unfortunate. If it was fit to move anywhere, it was to a hill station, and not to a place like Rangoon, where the climate is bad and the duty heavy. The regiment there, to begin with, has to furnish a strong detachment to Port Blair, and when this had been done, the unlucky Prince Alberts landed in Rangoon, we understand, less than 300 strong.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Major Dickenson, 1st Batn., has been ordered to Richmond by the 27th prox., for the purpose of taking up the duties of his appointment as Adjt. of the 4th Batn., in succession to Major Gipps, whose period of Staff service will expire very shortly. A quadrille party was given by the Serjt.-Major and Serjeants of the 2nd Batn. in the gymnasium, Curragh Camp, on Monday, in honour of the twenty-first anniversary of the Princess of Wales's wedding-day, and to commemorate the formation of the battalion in 1858. Over 250 invitations were accepted. Amongst the guests were Col. and Mrs. Davidson and nearly all the officers. Colour-Serjt. W. Heap had the management, Serjt. Fitzgerald being M.C.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Qrmr. Brogden has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut. Hodgson is a candidate for the Indian S. C., and has been appointed to the Meywar Bheel Corps, on probation.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Major W. Aitken, killed in Thursday's action, had been in the 42nd Highlander since Dec. 1861, when he joined the regiment as an ensign by purchase. He served with head-quarters in India until 1868, was subsequently with his regiment at Aldershot, and filled the duties of regimental musketry instructor for some time prior to his promotion to his company. With the Black Watch he took part in the Ashantee campaign, and was present at the actions of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie (medal and clasp). He also served with the regiment in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and Khedive's star). He was promoted captain in 1874, and Major in July, 1881.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Capt. Browne has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Dublin District, in succession to Major the Hon. W. F. Elliot, 93rd Highlanders, removed to the War Office.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. and Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Royal Marines, and the commanding officers of the Divisions and depôt, are authorised to act as justices of the peace for the purposes of enlistment, under section 94 of the Army Service Act of 1883. This course will faciliate attestation, as it is always known where either of the before-named officers may be found.

The Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. has notified that non-commissioned officers are not to be permitted to exchange more than once in each grade on the Foreign Service Roster.

Lieut. A. G. Vincent, R.M.L.I., has embarked in H.M.S. Lord Warden, vice Lieut. F. H. Northesk Wilson, whose name has been removed from the list of officers, R.M.

The following were the questions and answers in Parliament as to the recent trans-shipping to the transport Gilsland of the R.M.L.I. "at sea":—Capt. Price asked whether it was the fact that the battalion which left England in the Poonah were transferred at Malta to the Gilsland, on board which ship the accommodation was very inferior; whether the Royal Marines were put to this inconvenience in order to embark the 38th Regt. on board the Poonah; whether the same thing did not occur in 1882, when the Marine Battalion embarked for Egypt in the Orontes were transferred to another ship at Gibraltar, in order to make room for a Line regiment; and what was the reason for submitting the Royal Marines to this kind of inconvenience?

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: Before replying to the hon. and gallant gentleman, perhaps he will allow me to express my belief that his question cannot have been inspired by any member of the corps of Royal Marines, who, I feel sure, would be the last to complain of any inconvenience to which the exigencies of the public service might expose them. The facts of the case are these,—The Poonah was chartered to convey 500 Marines to Malta only. The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean had ordered 256 Marines to be sent from Malta to Alexandria, and the Gilsland was taken up at Malta for that purpose. Before the Poonah arrived it was decided to send a battalion of the Line from Malta to Alexandria, and the Poonah was engaged for that duty, as she could take the whole battalion and other drafts, while the Gilsland could only accommodate 400. The Gilsland was accordingly got ready to leave Malta with the Marines immediately on their arrival. Before their arrival Lord John Hay ordered all the 500 Marines to Alexandria, and the Gilsland therefore proceeded at once with all she could carry, viz., 400. The Poonah followed with 944 soldiers, without dividing the battalion. The hon. member refers to the case of the Orontes in 1882. That vessel conveyed 800 Marines for the Mediterranean station, with orders to transfer them to the Tamar at Gibraltar, because the Orontes was required to convey thence to Malta or Egypt the Berkshire Regiment, with its transport animals, —a duty which she was capable of performing, but for which the Tamar was not large enough, although she had ample accommodation for the Marines. From this detailed explanation the House will see that in both instances our action was governed by a consideration of the interests of the public service, to which I am certain that no Royal Marine, whether officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, would desire his personal convenience to be preferred.

Viscount Lewisham asked, with reference to the Gilsland, whether it was a fact that the Military authorities at Malta refused to permit a certain body of soldiers to proceed in that ship, in which the Marines were afterwards sent?

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: No, Sir; we have heard nothing of any such occurrence; and it is in the highest degree improbable that the Military authorities were consulted as to the embarkation of soldiers in the Gilsland, because, from the first, express directions were given by the Admiralty that she should convey Marines.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Fortescue, 3rd Batn., has been appointed an acting Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff of the Army of Occupation at Cairo during the absence of the Soudan Expedition.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The *Morning Advertiser* says:—"The late Capt. Ford, a son of Major-Gen. Ford, of the Madras Army, was born in March, 1848, and entered the service in Nov., 1865, as ensign by purchase in the 11th Regt., from which he passed in the following year into the 7th Fusiliers. He was a subaltern in the Ceylon Rifles from 1870 until the reduction of the regt. in 1873, and was then brought into the 56th, serving with the Pompadours at Kurrachee and Aden, and on home stations until selected for a company in the 65th Regt., in May, 1880."

70th East Surrey Regiment. Major Gregson completes his period of Staff service as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at head-quarters on the 24th inst.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. Gen. M. K. Atherley, col. of the regiment, died on Tuesday, in the 80th year of his age. He was the second son of the late Mr. Arthur Atherley, formerly M.P. for Southampton, and entered the Army in 1823. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1825, became capt. in 1828, and was promoted to major in 1846, lieut.-col. in 1849, and col. in 1854. He attained the rank of major-gen. in 1864, was advanced to lieut.-gen. in 1872, and became a gen. in 1877. Gen. Atherley had held the colonelcy since 1880.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Major the Hon. W. F. Elliot has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at the head-quarters of the Army, in succession to Major Gregson, 70th Regt., whose period of Staff service expires on the 24th inst.

Medical Department. The *Medical Press and Circular* says:—"As the efficiency of the Army depends upon the zeal and ability of its regimental lieutenant-colonels, so undoubtedly does that of the Medical Department upon the excellence or otherwise of those senior executive officers who hold the most responsible charges of our military hospitals. Now, what is their position? In the nine years previous to 1873, the average annual strength of medical officers was 1,048; during the last nine years, since the introduction of unification, 880, or 168 less. The Government having thus gained largely at the expense of the comfort and health of its medical officers, the least it may be asked to do is to remedy those evils which they justly complain of. Dr. Boileau, in his admirable set of tables, has shown that previous to 1874 the rank of deputy-surgeon-general was obtained at an average age of 48·5, and 25 years' service, while many officers were promoted much earlier. Of late, things have come to such a pass that a large proportion of the brigade-surgeons can never hope to reach the rank, or the senior surgeons-major that of brigade-surgeon, until they are nearly 50 years of age and 30 of service, a sharp contrast to the recommendation of the War Office Committee, of which the late Director-General Sir William Muir was a member, that in the interest of efficiency this rank should be reached at 22 years' service, and that of deputy-surgeon-general at 48 years of age."

Pay Department. The following changes of station, promotions, and retirements have taken place during the past month:—Majors Luke, Unattached List, to the 42nd Regtl. District, Perth; Beaumont, 68th Regtl. District, Newcastle, to Unattached List; Nott, 2nd Batn. 10th Regt., to Unattached List; Coppinger, 1st Batn. 24th Regt., to Unattached List; Aked, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Unattached List; Capt. Bromfield, 1st Batn. 10th Regt., to 31st Regt.; Mansergh, 5th Dragoon Guards, to Egypt; Creighton, Unattached List, to 6th Regtl. District, Warwick; St. John, 31st Regt., to Unattached List. Promotions.—The following pymrs. and hon. capts. to have the hon. rank of major in the Army: Lawrie, Kitson, Dawson, Aked, Kneller, Ward, D'Aguilar, Fenton, Brown, Ballard. To be staff pymrs.: Majors Thornhill, vice Muskett, retired (Jan. 16); and Compigné, vice Large, retired (Jan. 21). Capt. Armstrong has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Major Baron has retired on retired pay (Feb. 27), with the hon. rank of lieut.-col.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers who have gone through a course of instruction in stretcher-drill and field-dressing, and have passed a satisfactory examination therein, will, in future, receive a certificate from the Volunteer Ambulance Department. Two Volunteers from each company who have so qualified will be selected by the commanding officer of the corps, on the recommendation of the medical officer, to be the stretcher-bearers of the corps, and to wear the Geneva badge on the right arm; and they will be entitled to wear the badge from year to year on certificates by the medical officer of the corps that they have attended not less than four ambulance drills during each year, ending Oct. 31.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 11, 1884.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt. and Brevet Major F. M. Wardrop to be Major, vice Col. H. Stewart, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 18).

5th Lancers—Lieut. L. H. Jones to be Capt., in succession to Major E. G. Paley, Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 28, 1883).

10th Hussars—Lieut. P. F. Durham to be Capt., on augmentation (Feb. 18).

19th Hussars—Lieut. F. A. Freeman to be Capt., vice H. O. C. Henchy, resigned (Oct. 10, 1813, since killed in action); Lieuts. E. K. G. Aylmer to be Capt., vice J. D. M. Guthrie, resigned (Nov. 7, 1883); H. W. Boyce, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice E. K. G. Aylmer.

Royal Artillery—Col. J. Spurway, Unemployed Full-pay List, retires upon retired pay, with hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, Seconded List, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed upon half-pay (Feb. 19). The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors:—J. P. Cundill, upon the Seconded List (March 1); A. F. Fletcher, upon the Seconded List; C. M. Smith, from the Seconded List, vice Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B. (late Bengal), Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, seconded for service on the Staff (both dated March 1); A. W. White, upon the Seconded List (March 13); A. A. Newman, upon the Seconded List (March 13); C. W. Kennaway, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Maurice, seconded for service on the Staff (March 13). The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. R. A. Kerrison, vice F. B. Dalrymple, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 1), and Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart., vice C. W. Kennaway, promoted (March 13). Lieut. C. Wood to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent (Feb. 23). The promotions to the rank of Captain of Lieuts. S. M. Rogers and O. Rowe, dated respectively Jan. 1 and Jan. 9, notified in the *Gazette* of Feb. 22, are cancelled. Lieuts. O. Rowe to be Capt., vice J. A. Coxhead, seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 1); S. M. Rogers to be Capt., vice R. E. Mundy, promoted (Jan. 9). The first Christian name of Lieut. H. N. Schofield is *Harry*, and not as described in the *Gazette* of Feb. 22. The surname of the officer appointed Lieut. in the *Gazette* of Feb. 22 as Hanmett, is Hamnett.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. N. Colthurst, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 13th Regtl. District (the Prince Albert's Somersetshire L.I.), vice Col. R. B. Montgomery, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (March 15).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. G. H. H. Hayhurst to be Capt., vice E. L. R. Thackwell, seconded (Feb. 16).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. H. H. N. Martin has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (Feb. 22).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. M. W. Baugh, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. B. Page, appointed Adjt.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. J. Croker has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. K. O. Burne, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. P. D. Lushington, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. C. E. D. Telfer has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Jan. 1).

The East Surrey Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, dated Aug. 1, 1882, is cancelled, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. K. H. St. G. Young to be Capt., vice C. E. Heath, seconded (Dec. 29, 1883).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. R. A. Threshie to be Capt., vice F. F. Rudman, deceased (Jan. 31).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. G. Ponsonby to be Major, vice E. T. Dickson, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Feb. 2).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capts. M. Wynyard to be Major, vice T. H. Brock, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 17, 1883); E. H. Carr to be Major, vice C. M. Churchill, retired (Feb. 13).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. C. T. Dawkins has resigned the appointment of Adjt. (Feb. 21).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. P. W. A. A. Milton to be Capt., vice C. St. L. Barter, seconded (Jan. 1).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Capt. G. H. Wells to be Capt., vice Brevet Major W. H. Holbech, seconded (Jan. 23).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. R. N. Walton is superseded for absence without leave.

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. F. H. Whitby to be Major, vice S. B. Triphook, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. G. M. Saunders to be Capt., vice F. H. Whitby (both dated Jan. 20).

The Gordon Highlanders—Major D. Papillon retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. C. Findlay, from the Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieut., vice W. C. Halkett, promoted.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. J. K. Tod, from the Hampshire Regiment, to be Lieut., vice T. Davison, promoted into the Essex Regiment.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. D. T. Hammond, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (October 28, 1883).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. C. L. M. Pearson resigns his commission.

Staff—Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. W. D. Bond, the Northamptonshire Regt., to be a Col. on the Staff in South Africa, and O. H. A. Nicolls, R.A., to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. G. B. Traill, half-pay, R.A., about to be transferred to the Staff at Head-quarters (both dated April 1); Major the Hon. W. FitzW. Elliott, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), from Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Head-quarters, vice Major L. A. Gregson, the East Surrey Regt., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (March 25).

Half-pay—Capt. G. H. Palmer, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Majors of Royal Artillery to be Lieut.-Cols., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882:—W. E. Lockhart (late Madras), G. B. Macdonell (late Madras) (both dated Jan. 29), and P. H. Greig (late Bombay) (Feb. 28).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. P. Wyllie, half-pay, R.A., has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Oct. 16, 1883). Lieut.-Cols. H. Smithett, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Col. (Feb. 1); T. T. Simpson, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Col. (March 6); Qrmr. C. Brennan, 5th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (March 11).

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Col. W. N. Lees, Bengal Infantry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Feb. 21).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. T. H. K. Payne, Capt., 3rd Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Capt.; Lieut. H. P. James resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 12, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, March 14, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Col. St. G. Caulfeild, of the Madras S.C. (March 8); Majors C. W. Campbell (Jan. 24), E. R. Ives (Feb. 1), and Brig.-Surg. W. Watson, of the Bengal Army (Dec. 21, 1883); Brig.-Surg. B. Williamson (Jan. 27), and Surg.-Major W. P. Kelly, of the Madras Army (Jan. 28).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. St. G. Caulfeild, of the Madras S.C (March 8).

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors C. W. Campbell (Jan. 24), and E. R. Ives, of the Bengal Army (Feb. 1).

To be Deputy-Surgeons-General:—Brig.-Surgs. H. King (Aug. 16, 1883), and A. Sanderson, M.D., of the Madras Army (Dec. 20, 1883).

NOTE.—The date of the retirement from the service of Surg.-Major J. Davies, of the Bombay Army, is altered to Oct. 17, 1882 (vide *London Gazette*, Oct. 27, 1882).

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the S.C. and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors:—Capt. and Brevet Major W. J. Vousden, V.C. (Jan. 8), and Capt. A. Fishe (Jan. 15).

Lieutenants to be Captains:—A. C. Bunny, M. C. Cooke-Collis, C. S. Wheler, T. H. Eyre, C. M. Fitzgerald, E. B. J. Vaughan, C. F. Gambier, F. G. L. Mainwaring, W. G. Mansel, M. I. Gibbs, E. G. Barrow, W. S. Hewett, and A. W. D. Campbell (all 13 dated Dec. 30, 1883); C. H. D. Vœux (Jan. 10).

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy-Surgeons-General:—Brig.-Surgs. P. W. Sutherland (Dec. 18, 1883), and A. Eteson, M.D. (Dec. 20, 1883).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors T. J. Cotton, M. Protheroe, C.S.I., F. Middlecoat, and E. MacD. Stevenson (all four dated Jan. 4).

To be Captain:—Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten (Jan. 10).

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major J. McN. Donnelly, M.D. (Dec. 20, 1883), and J. Keess, M.D. (Jan. 27).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors H. J. Stock (Jan. 4) and C. J. S. Cahill (Jan. 20).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. A. Smith and A. B. Mein (both dated Dec. 30, 1883).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 14, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Western Division—Lieut. M. C. Sandys resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—James Caulfield Beamish, Esq., to be Capt.

6th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. A. St. J. Seally to be Capt.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. W. S. S. Tyrwhitt resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Frederick Randall Harrison, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Capt. N. Forte resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Thomas Keppel, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Henry Cecil Beaumont, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Capt. E. P. Huddleston resigns his commission; Arthur Paston Mack, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—John Musgrave Benson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Leonard Robert Sunkersett Arthur, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. U. J. R. de Burgh resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. J. C. Weguelin resigns his commission; Edmund Heathcote Thruston, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut.-Col. E. St. Aubyn is granted the hon. rank of Col.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut. R. C. C. Long resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. C. Gould is appointed Hon. Col. of the Batn. Major R. A. Morris resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—William Combes, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major A. W. Marshall to be Lieut.-Col. (Feb. 16).

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. R. Story, retired pay, to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. A. S. Bateman resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. H. F. W. Gwatkin resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Ernest Beachcroft Beckwith Towse (Feb. 29) and Roderick Donald Matheson Chisholm (March 1).

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Major J. W. Comyn is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. R. C. F. Dallas resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. J. A. R. Newman resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. J. J. Mulchinock to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Ashworth Peter Burke, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 14, 1884.

Northumberland—Lieut. C. E. Hunter to be Capt.

2nd West York—Capt. A. G. Thompson, 6th Dragoons, to be Adjt., in succession to Major R. H. Martin, 21st Hussars, who resigns that appointment on promotion (March 10).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 14, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Banff—Alexander William George, Earl of Fife, K.T., to be Hon. Col. of the corps.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. W. R. Gilbert, notified in the *London Gazette* of 26th ult., is cancelled.

1st Glamorgan—Major J. Sloper, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of 22nd ult., is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Gloucestershire—Richard Ellison Strachan, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Bucks—Major S. Thompson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Henry Davis Jolliffe, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Derbyshire—Lieut. W. H. Sale to be Capt.

2nd Derbyshire—Qrmr. E. Waters resigns his commission; Henry Dakin, gent., to be Qrmr.

5th Durham—Capt. W. H. Challoner to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. H. Thirlwall and R. H. Lyon.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. W. Humphreys, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 23, 1883, is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. D. R. Pelly resigns his commission.

1st Herefordshire—Lieut. F. R. James to be Capt.

1st Isle of Wight—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Henry Sweetman and Charles Sweetman.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Edward Travers Clark, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. W. Bishop resigns his commission.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. W. Gardner resigns his commission; James Coltart, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Lanarkshire—John Stirling Millen, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Lanarkshire—Capt. B. Neilson to be Major.

1st Lancashire—Capt. J. Siddeley resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. J. J. Thomas to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. H. A. Williams resigns his commission.

Cadet Corps (Rossall School) attached to the 1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. H. B. Bush to be Hon. Capt.

15th Lancashire—William Ireland, gent., to be Lieut.

29th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—John George Saville, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd London—Capt. G. S. Waterlow to be Major.

3rd Middlesex—Capt. R. Clay to be Major; Lieut. A. W. Bentley, from the 2nd (South) Middlesex R.V.C., to be Capt.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Lieut. W. Coombes resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Furnivall to be Lieut.-Col.; John Henry Dettmar Todd, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex—Thomas George Read, gent., to be Lieut.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Robert Wilkie Henderson Edis, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Lieut. G. W. Wilson, from 2nd Volunteer Batn. the Essex Regt, to be Lieut.; Alfred Fielder, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

24th Middlesex—Lieut. F. W. R. Garnett to be Capt.

2nd Midlothian and Peeblesshire—Thomas Thomson Gray, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Monmouthshire—Capt. W. M. Morgan resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. E. Cross, C. F. Thompson and J. H. Hearsey.

2nd Nottinghamshire—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major S. Job resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Frederick Henry Appleby, gent., to be Surg.

2nd Oxfordshire—Frederick William Henry Lindsey, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Shropshire—Capt. J. P. Hamer resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Henry Esme Riland Bedford, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capts. W. A. Barrows and H. Evans, and Lieut. W. B. Thursfield. Lieut. J. Round to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Francis James Jennings, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. Wark and A. H. Joyce.

5th Surrey—Capt. H. Smith resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. W. S. Ellwood resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. R. Caldicott resigns his commission; Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. Greenway, late Major. 4th Batn., to be Lieut.-Col.; Robert Caldicott, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. Comdt., to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Algernon Estcourt Keys-Wells, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 15, and the current year must be understood.)

Reviews.

Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, and Round the World. Second Volume. (London: Sampson Low and Co.)

The second volume of this work, of which the first was noticed in our last issue, opens with a description of a voyage made to the Wellington Channel in search of Sir John Franklin and the crews of the Erebus and Terror on April 21, 1852. The author gives an interesting description of the Esquimaux and of Disco, with its bold, black rocks and wonderful bergs. Not a few readers will be glad to read the *ménu* of a Disco breakfast. The *pièce de résistance* was eiderduck; another dish consisted of the inner skin of the whale preserved in vinegar, presenting a curious piebald appearance, the strips or ribbons into which it was cut being half black and half white; a third dish was a pudding of cod-fish and currants; then came coffee-biscuits and a cordial, with ginger-gin. The two waitresses—Marie and Sophie—evidently made a favourable impression on the author. Altogether, the reader will find no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that Disco is by no means a bad place to live in, and that the Governor has a very pleasant time of it. The illustrations with which both the volumes of this work are embellished are very far indeed superior to the best of those we are accustomed to see in any other country. The author's next experiences of Arctic exploration were in a boat expedition up the Wellington Channel in the year 1852, in the Forlorn Hope, in search of Sir John Franklin, and the narrative, supplemented by the author's remarks on the loss of Sir John Franklin, completes to the reader a meritorious work on a most interesting subject.

Messrs. W. Collins and Co., Limited, of Bridewell Place, E.C., have sent us some Pachyderm Stationery, which seems very smooth and pleasant to write upon.

Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy has obtained a medal and first-class award at the Calcutta International Exhibition. First-class medals were also obtained by the firm in London in 1871 and Melbourne in 1883.

The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"From the moment we decided to intervene in Egypt against our will we decided as the cardinal point that that interference should be as little as possible. We may have been right or wrong, both in the idea and in the way we carried it out, but that was the main idea, and every act is consistent with it. We found it was necessary to destroy the forts of Alexandria. We did so, but declined to land troops. We found it was necessary to land troops and bring Arabi to reason. We did so, but declined to undertake the government of the country. We found it was necessary to undertake the government of the country, but we declined to interfere with the Soudan. We found it was necessary to interfere with the Soudan, but we determined not to send troops, and we have sent them. What next? The finger of Fate seems to be pointing us further and further down the road that we have honestly striven to avoid; hounded on by those who would have been the first to reproach us had we pursued a less honest policy, who would have proclaimed us criminals in the one case, as they proclaim us fools in the other—what course shall we adopt?"

CAIRO CIGARETTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TEWFIK BEY AND MORICE BEY.—Any of our readers who may be desirous of subscribing to the fund for the relief of the destitute widow and children of the gallant—nay, heroic—defender of Sinkat—Tewfik Bey—who fell, sword in hand, heading the sortie of his famished garrison, and proved himself as brave and as true a soldier as ever stepped, can send his subscription to our office, whence it will be forwarded to General Dormer, at Cairo (duly acknowledged). We shall be happy to receive and forward subscriptions to "the Morice Bey memorial," which it is proposed to raise for the erection of a suitable monument to the devoted officer, who illustrated in his death at El Teb the best qualities of an English soldier.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 194.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884.

VERY recently the *Pall Mall Gazette* published, under the head of "General Gordon's Religious Opinions," long extracts from a work published some three or four years ago, in which letters, &c., were reproduced,—or rather, were printed for the public,—which, it is as well to let the public know, were not intended for their inspection. And that we have authority for saying so, those who read the letter which follows, may judge for themselves. The letter was, as our readers can see, written in answer to some remarks in this Journal in 1881, when General

Gordon was in the Mauritius, in reference to a notice of the book from which the "opinions" quoted by the *Pall Mall Gazette* were taken, and it was addressed to the old friend who was, General Gordon believed, the writer of these remarks. We have omitted some proper names. It will be observed that General Gordon did not wish his religious opinions to be concealed, but we think he would be a little surprised to see them put before the public as they were. Here is the letter:—

Mauritius, Dec. 21, 1881.

MY DEAR ———,—I happened to see your article in *Army and Navy*, Nov. 22 (or Oct., I think), and I cannot help thinking that what you wrote respecting ———'s book and my letter is very just. I mean that it was not fair to those who were kind enough to go with me to print passages which detracted from their efforts. Speaking now, when these things are past, I can conscientiously say that when I wrote thus I did so when worried and troubled, discontented, &c., and that it was more my fault in dealing with them, than their want of helping me. I never saw the book; I never read over the letters. Had I done so, I certainly would never have let them appear; indeed, one or two passages which I have seen in reviews are positively nauseating to me. Of course, I am in difficulty with respect to ——— and ———, who looked over the book. I do not excuse myself in any way. I wrote what was written, and the only thing I can say is that I impressed on those who were selecting portions of the correspondence was not to hurt any one's feelings; that egotism was to be cut out. I will not say I did not wish my views on religion to be concealed, and consequently I did not look with disfavour on the publication; but that I could wish to be praised, or to court praise at the expense of those brave fellows who were with me, is what I did not wish. However, I can do nothing now, and must be content to leave matters as they are, though should you think it right to use this letter, you can do so. This little paragraph is what my opinion is, and you were quite right in what you say about my being employed. The Duke knows I have told him so frequently, and that I have never sought it. Though I may put it in a queer way, I say that were I Prime Minister, I would not risk employing myself. "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel," and I do not want to excel. I am afraid that this is a very egotistical letter, but I have now finished it. This place is very interesting, and must be important again, for we can never consider the Canal more than a second-rate communication; it can be so easily stopped. Gen. Murray, over 70, is a fine, old, shrewd man, and I hope he will stay on. If I get promoted, I am going to Syria, and may try to go to Nineveh. If more men wrote as you do, they would be more respected. Praise undeserved is censure in disguise; self-conceit is self-deceit, and who wants to be self-deceived?—Yours sincerely, C. E. GORDON.

[In a later letter, Col. Gordon says, "When one knows the little one does of oneself, and any one praises you, I, at any rate, have a rising in the gorge, which is a suppressed '*You lie!*'"—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

Of course, there is irresponsibility in using the letter, "should you think right to do so," but we think no one will or can read it without rising from the perusal with, if possible, increased respect for the Christian Paladin who penned it.

The appointment of Major-General Elliot to the Curragh will afford employment for long pent-up energies and much soldierly experience; and it is far better that he should have waited till this for his chance, than that he should have wasted his time as military attaché in the salons of Paris. It is now nearly thirty years since, as Scarlett's best man, he went into the thick of that diagram of dragoons (as a red speck, duly illustrated in Mr. Kinglake's account of the cavalry actions of October 25, 1854), and came out with some tangible and visible marks of the rencontre. Even then he was possessed of actual campaigning knowledge, and had taken part in hard fighting; but any one who sees the erect figure, stalwart frame, and clear-cut features of the gallant sabreur to-day might well doubt that the Major-General could have served in India in the Sikh wars, or that he had done his devoir as staff officer at Balaclava. At present he promises to emulate the example of the veteran who directed the charge of the Heavies on that memorable day, and who is still to be seen shaming by his alertness and springiness, which seem little affected by the years which have elapsed since he first smelt fire with the Russian army in front of Varna in 1829, for that, we believe, was the Earl of Lucan's introduction to service, the exhausted energies of the young fellows of seventy who can just crawl up and down the steps of the Senior.

Among the resources of civilisation which the Mahdi or Zebehr Pasha will find at Khartoum, there will be apparently an excellent photographic establishment from which the London Stereoscopic Company have obtained very excellent likenesses of Major-General Gordon, with fac-simile of his signature. He is in the full uniform of a Turkish Pasha, with a tarboosh on his head, the Medjidie and the Osmanie, the Crimean medal, Legion of Honour, &c., all arrayed very distressingly low down on his left breast, or rather on his side, below the proper level, with the exception of his Cordon; but his features and his look are admirably given, though the lines in his face appear to have been softened down or rubbed out,—a fine, thoughtful brow, with a somewhat dreamy eye.

"More good news for the Army!"—the suggestion in the *Times* that the British Government should take charge of the "road" from Suakim to Khartoum, especially in the summer! Suakim would be lively enough in the dog days, and Siout will be most refreshing during the Khamseen, but when to these delicious stations there is added a chain of posts along the Desert to Khartoum, it will be difficult to restrain the rush of volunteers from the Service generally for duty in Egypt. "That way madness lies."

Perhaps the least said and the most done in consequence of the Russian occupation of Merv, the sooner the consequences will be mended. But if Russian interests, of which Russia must be the best judge, leads her to accept the suzerainty of the Turcomans, we may be pardoned to look after our own interests on the frontiers of India and towards Persia. There are a certain number of people here and in Egypt who think we ought to turn out all Egyptian officials and put Englishmen in their places, only on larger salaries, and possibly that might be called receiving the submission of the Egyptians. All that would be needed would be the consent of the Great Powers; and as to the Sultan there would be no difficulty, as arrangements would be made for acknowledging his Caliphate at Cairo, and escorting the Holy Carpet to Mecca and back by the British troops on the proposed frontier road to Suakim. The Russians act on very different lines, and, as it seems to us, with more success in the way of their march. They use "natives" as far and as much as they can.

The commands of the 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades at Aldershot will be vacated by Major-Generals Walker and Willis, on the 31st inst. It is stated that Major-General T. C. Lyons, C.B., will get the command of the 1st Brigade.

It is quite proper that facilities should be afforded to the Volunteers for working alongside of the Regulars, and learning something of brigade and division drill; but we fail to see why what is conceded to the Volunteers should be systematically denied to the Militia. Since the discontinuance of the Autumn Manœuvres, our Militia battalions, with the very rarest exceptions, have been absolutely cut off from any chance of supplementing their annual individual trainings by any more advanced exercises, and we cannot wonder that even those of their officers who once were zealous are listless and disheartened. Why should they study tactics which they can never have a chance of practically applying? They know too well that the annual march-past is the limit of their duties; can we blame them if "Surtout, point de zèle," becomes their motto. The day may come when we shall regret that our Militia was permitted to moulder into undeserved decay.

A circular memorandum has recently emanated from Army Head-quarters on the subject of "courts-martial," addressed to General Officers Commanding at home and abroad. The large number of men tried by courts-martial during the past twelve months, and the severity of the sentences awarded, is the text of this lengthy, but interesting document. Owing to the altered conditions of service during recent years, a reduced scale of punishments is recommended, except for determined desertion and aggravated insubordination, and it is pointed out that the proper amount of punishment to be awarded in any case is the least amount by which discipline can be maintained.

Captain the Hon. F. W. Shore has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, Inspector-General of Artillery, vice Captain Foote, who has vacated that appointment.

We regret to perceive in the leading journal one of the dangerous, irritating, and useless articles in which our newspapers from first to last are too apt to indulge, when they perform their favourite part of Universal Monitor to the world. At the very moment that our troops, under Graham, were about to engage with Osman Digna's tribesmen on the western shore of the Red Sea, the French columns, under Negrier, were victoriously driving the Chinese Tonquin rabblement out of Bacninh—with an ease and celerity which our heavy losses must cause us to regard with something like envy—the *Times* takes to lecturing France as to her ambitious projects, and incidentally rakes up a most dangerous matter,—the charges of cruelty which we know from our own experience will be made by foreign correspondents against any army, aided by savage auxiliaries, and engaged with a barbarous enemy. Those who know what the Swazis did in Sekukuni's valley, the Punjaubees and Brazier's Sikhs did at Lucknow, and the like, will be ready to admit that questions of the kind, especially when they are raised in an ill-natured way, and as a kind of exercise in the comparative anatomy of races had better be left alone. It is a dreadful fact, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that civilised Christian troops fighting inferior races, who do not understand any rule of war, except killing, and who accept and give no quarter, imitate their enemies. A wounded savage fires on a soldier, or wounds him with a dying thrust, and therefore there are no more wounded left to linger in their pain, and there are no prisoners. There are no such trophies of war as prisoners in an African campaign. Why should the *Times* gird at the French because they have followed, perhaps rather intently, as is their wont, the customs of war in like cases? The French are warned, too, against extending their operations in Tonquin by the same voice which is clamouring for the creation of a British province at Khartoum, under an English Major-General, and the establishment of a line of British posts from Suakim across the Nubian Desert to the Nile!

"57. The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing the subjoined extract from a letter, dated January 1, 1884, from the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to Brigadier-General Gillespie, C.B., commanding Bikaneer Field Force:—'As I am leaving the camp of the Bikaneer Field Force to-morrow, I wish to place on record my sense of the admirable manner in which the force have performed the services which they have been called upon to undertake. Organised as this force was at almost a moment's notice, and marching through a country full of difficulties to transport and discomforts to men, they have, perhaps, in their own eyes achieved no tangible military ends. But the total absence of complaints from the villages of the territory through which you have passed has rendered this march a subject of admiration to the country people, of congratulation to myself, and may be fairly a subject of pride to yourself and the officers and men under your command. This state of things, I know, is attributable to the exertions of yourself and the officers of the Bikaneer Field Force, and I trust you will allow me to convey my thanks to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command.'—By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, dated February 8, 1884."

Mr. Labouchere will, in Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, Vote A, move to reduce the number of men on the Establishment of the Regular Army by 2,687. Strange are the ideas of the modern Radical!

The war-games played at Aldershot this winter, under the rules framed by Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, Royal Scots, have been a great success. As the object of the war-game is to give practical lessons, we think it would add to their reality if the cavalry patrols used in them were commanded by cavalry non-commissioned officers. Four would be enough for each game, as there would rarely be more than four cavalry patrols out at one time. We are of opinion that the character of the parades of the Army will be greatly affected by these games, the tactical knowledge of officers of all ranks being very much improved. Should this be the case, the thanks of the nation will be due to General Sir Beauchamp Walker, Director-General of Military Education, who was mainly instrumental in effecting their introduction.

Lord Eustace Cecil is to move an address for return of the age and length of service of the soldiers in each regiment engaged at the battle of Teb (in continuation of similar returns with regard to the troops engaged at Tel-el-Kebir).

Under the new Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia, candidates for commissions and certificates will be required to qualify for a corps of the city at one of the military schools established in the Dominion. The certificates will be issued for "long," "short," and "special" periods. It is not intended that the new Regulations shall apply to Manitoba, as there is at present no military school established in that province. The Dominion Government is stated to be negotiating with the Imperial authorities for the purchase of the Royal Artillery Park at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to be used as a school of gunnery.

Lieutenants H. C. Freer and J. W. Sears, 38th Staffordshire Regiment, are posted to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for service. These two officers were graduates at the Royal Military College at Toronto, and received their commissions from that institution, and it was on this ground that their services were applied for.

A special course of "training" for Cavalry is to be instituted.

Lord Napier of Magdala formally opened on Saturday the United Service Warrant Officers' Club, an institution which promises to supply an undoubted want. The club-house is conveniently situated in New Coventry Street, Leicester Square. It is most comfortably fitted up. To staff serjeants employed in the Home District it will be a great boon, and the members of the Permanent Staff of the Auxiliary Forces will find it a convenience also. But it will be to Warrant officers visiting London during the furlough season that the club will be especially valuable, for a number of bedrooms are provided at reasonable rates, and they will be able to enjoy the comforts of a first-class hotel at the lowest possible tariff. Such an institution well deserves to be encouraged; it is calculated to advance the interests of her Majesty's service in many ways, and the promoters have earned the gratitude of all ranks by their exertions to establish on a sound basis a club which foreign officers visiting London will have pointed out to them as evidence of that professional fellowship which is yet a characteristic of the British Navy and Army.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 5, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Captain John D'Arcy has been placed on the Retired List from the 6th instant.

ADMIRALTY, March 12, 1884.

Assistant-Engineer Benjamin John Lewis has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (March 5).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Richard F. Britten, to the Minotaur, vice Fellowes.

Commander—William C. C. Forsyth, to the Defence, vice Boldero.

Lieutenant—Alfred F. Welldon, to the Dragon, vice Stewart.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—Henry Fegan, M.D., C.B., to Haslar Hospital, vice J. Horan.

Staff Surgeons—John Tyndall, to the Flora, additional, for Ascension Hospital, vice Homer; Ralph W. Brereton, to the Opal, vice Tyndall.

Surgeons—John Dudley, M.D., to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for Lisbon Hospital, vice Eames; John A. McAdam, to Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer, vice Dudley.

Gunners—John Edwards, to the Vernon, additional; A. H. Churchill, to the Indus, additional, for the Rapid, vice Edwards; C. G. Crabb, to the Cambridge, additional, for the Foudroyant, vice Churchill.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer — Walter Gorman, to the Hercules, additional (Brook Station), vice Reed.

Chief Boatmen—William Lee, St. Margaret's Bay, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Yantlett Creek, vice F. Cole, promoted; W. Harding, Carnarvon, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Rhyl, vice R. Johns, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Robert J. Johnson, Mulroy, to be chief boatman, Tarbert, vice J. Dalby, invalided; Robert Powell, Garrison Point, to be chief boatman, Burnham, vice S. Fisher, promoted.

ALBACORE, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, returned to Devonport from experimental cruise on March 11, and went into harbour.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Rawson, arrived at Suda Bay, Crete, on March 10.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, but at the time still flying the flag of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, was with the Linnet, Merlin, and Vigilant at Hong Kong on Feb. 5.

CARYSFORT, Capt. Walter Stewart, left Suakim on March 11 for Suez, with sick and wounded on board.

CONDOR, Com. Jeffreys, arrived at Alexandria from Malta on Feb. 28.

CONSTANCE, Capt. Doughty, left Coquimbo for Vancouver on Feb. 16.

CROCODILE, Capt. Carr, left Suez on March 10.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Suakim on Feb. 27, with the Briton, Dryad, Ranger, Sphinx, Decoy, Coquette, Carysfort, Jumna, Orontes, Hecla, and Humber. The Tourmaline was at Madagascar. The Osprey was to leave Zanzibar on Feb. 25 for Madagascar. The Arab was on passage from Trincomalee to Aden. The Dragon left Bombay on Feb. 14 for the Persian Gulf. The Philomel was in the Persian Gulf.

FLY, Com. Hope, left Hong Kong on Feb. 5 for Canton. The Sapphire was at Nagasaki on Jan. 31; would leave for Kobé on Feb. 1. The Kestrel was at Tientsin, and will proceed to England in the spring. The Cockchafer was at Chefoo on Jan. 18, and remains there. The Albatross was at Hankow on Jan. 23, and remains there. The Espoir was at Chinkiang on Jan. 24, and remains there. The Curaçoa was at Chinkiang on Jan. 26, and remains there. The Champion was at Shanghai on Jan. 30, and remains there. The Midge was at Wenchow on Jan. 22; she was to proceed to Ningpo on Jan. 26. The Foxhound was at Foochow on Jan. 30, and remains. The Cleopatra was at Amoy on Feb. 2, and remains. The Swift left Hong Kong on Feb. 5 for Swatow, and was to return by Feb. 11. The Tweed was at Canton on Feb. 4, and was to return to Hong Kong on Feb. 6. The Daring was at Hoi How on Jan. 21, and was cruising between Pakhoi and Hoi How. The Pegasus was at Penang on Jan. 18, and was to remain until the first week in February, and then goes to Singapore. The Zephyr was at Singapore on Jan. 29, and remains. The Flying Fish was at Hong Kong on Feb. 5, and would leave on Feb. 9 to survey near Haitan Straits. The Magpie was at Penang on Jan. 25; since ordered home.

FORWARD, Lieut. and Com. Furlonger, left Malta on March 4 to rejoin the Channel Squadron at Suda Bay.

HEROINE. Capt. Blackburne, remains at Coquimbo.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Gibraltar on March 11 from Halifax, and was to sail the same day for Malta.

MALABAR, Capt. Harris, arrived at Malta on March 10.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Channel Squadron in company, arrived at Syra on March 13, the Achilles being ordered to Suda Bay.

MONARCH, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, at Alexandria. The captain and officers gave a dance on Feb. 28, which was very well attended. The weather was most favourable for an entertainment of this description, and it was with regret that the guests found themselves compelled as the shades of evening came on to take leave of their hospitable entertainers.

MYRMIDON, Com. Carpenter, arrived at Malta on March 10, and left next day for the Red Sea.

OPAL, Capt. Brooke, was at Simon's Bay on March 12, and will remain till the Commander-in-Chief returns in April.

STORK, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, was to leave Simon's Bay on Feb. 20 for St. Helena and St. Paul de Loando, to convey the mails to the Commander-in-Chief.

SWINGER, Lieut. and Com. Marx, arrived at Adelaide on March 9, and was to leave for Sydney on March 23.

SYLVIA, Capt. Wharton, may be expected to arrive at the Cape of Good Hope about April 22, when Capt. Wharton will return home, to take up his appointment as Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, SESSION 1883-84.

CHRISTMAS TERM.—J. K. Laughton, Esq., M.A., R.N.: Nine Lectures on Naval History, from 12 to 1 on Wednesdays, beginning on Wednesday, Oct. 10. Staff-Com. Martin, R.N.: Twenty Lectures on Meteorology, from 9 to 10 on Saturdays, beginning on Saturday, Oct. 6.

EASTER TERM.—J. Allington, Esq.: Five Lectures on Leading Features of Torpedo Boats; Buoyancy and Water-tight Subdivisions of Ships; Stability of ships, from 12 to 1 on Wednesdays, beginning on Wednesday, Jan. 9. Capt. Leefe, R.M.A.: Six Lectures on Minor Tactics, from 11 to 12 on Saturdays, beginning on Saturday, Feb. 23. W. E. Hall, Esq.: Five Lectures on International Law, from 12 to 1 on Wednesdays, beginning on Wednesday, Feb. 27.

MIDSUMMER TERM. — Staff-Commander Martin, R.N: Severn Lectures on Practical Astronomy, from 11 to 12 on Saturdays, beginning on Saturday, April 26. T. S. Oborn, Esq., R.N.: Thirty-two Lectures on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, from 9 to 10 on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, beginning on Tuesday, April 1. R. Sennett, Esq., R.N.: Five Lectures on the Present Condition of Marine Engineering, from 4 to 5 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning on Tuesday, April 29.

Officers of all ranks, in any department of the public service, are permitted to attend these lectures. Those officers who are not Students of the College are requested to sign their names, with rank appended, at the entrance of the lecture-room.

Acting sub-lieutenants who obtain first or second-class certificates in pilotage are to be exercised on board ships they subsequently serve in either as sub-lieutenants or lieutenants in navigating duties occasionally. They will receive an addition to pay whilst so employed.—*Portsmouth Times.*

The Admiralty have selected Com. L. Fanshawe, late of the Valorous, to succeed Com. J. E. Greenhow, at the Duncan (Royal Naval Barracks). Com. Greenhow, who will vacate his appointment on the 17th inst., has held the appointment since March, 1881.

Garrison Point Fort is about to be increased by the mounting of several additional 12-ton guns.

Class II. of the Army Reserve will not be called out for exercise during the year. This suspension of training will not affect the issue of the necessaries allowance.

In reply to a memorial to the War Office on the part of the Corporation of Portsmouth, in favour of the continuance of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in the command of the Southern Division, the Marquis of Hartington states that to do so would not be in accordance with the regulations of the War Office, and would not meet with the approbation of other general officers.

The collection of Naval and Military "Photo-Mezzotint Portraits" of Mr. Fradelle, of Little Argyll Street, is worth a visit. In addition to many officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces who have made a name for themselves, distinguished Members of the Lords and Commons, the Ecclesiastical Body, the Bar, the Medical, Artistic, and Literary professions have sat for their portraits. Lord Northbrook and Lord Wolseley head their respective services at Mr. Fradelle's.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Mediæval Military Architecture in England, by G. T. Clark, illustrated, 2 vols. (Wyman and Sons).—Photographs, Pasha Gordon, photographed at Khartoum (London Stereoscopic Company).—The History of a Lump of Iron, from the Mine to the Magnet, by Alexander Watt (A. Johnston).—New Milton Mill Note-paper (W. Collins and Sons, Limited).—La France par Rapport à l'Allemagne, Etude de Géographie Militaire (Trübner and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

G. A. T.—Better let the matter rest as it is.

W. F.—No trooper would be passed for foreign service with the injury you refer to, but it is probable that where there is a prospect of reducing it, the medical officer may retain the man. It is, however, a ground of discharge. "Being continually in the saddle" is not the cause as you suppose. It is common among men who never ride.

QUARTERMASTERS.—We do not believe the papers purposely omitted the answer, but they do not report so fully as the *Times.* The man who asked the question is the worst "champion" possible, and would damn the best cause by his advocacy.

F. S. F.—Such is the present idea.

C. H. R.—We have seen no such report as that to which you refer, and would be very glad if you could tell us of any notice.

D'ETAMPES.—Your judicious paper on Musketry must stand over.

G. A. J.—Better let it rest at present.

G. W. H. C., C.B., &c.—We regret we have no space for your letters, which are in type.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

GENERAL BOXER ON VOLUNTEER ARMAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article in yesterday's *Times*, and in a notice which appeared on Tuesday, upon the Army Estimates of the coming financial year, the following statements occur with reference to the rearming of the Volunteers with the Martini-Henry rifle:—(1), "The time is come for the supply to our best marksmen, the Volunteers, of a rifle suited to their skill;" and (2), the weapons with which they are now armed "are so worn as to be little better than smooth-bore muskets." Although the extremely beneficial results to the country derived from the Volunteer movement cannot be denied, nor the great value of this defensive force, if properly organised and trained, I doubt very much if it is correct to say that the Volunteers, taken as a whole, are our best marksmen. It is true that the very small per-centage of the force which attend the meetings at Wimbledon display great skill in target shooting at known ranges, and when firing under favourable conditions; but there is no evidence to prove that, even in the case of these picked men, it would be proper to apply the term "marksmen," if by marksmen is understood those who are capable of shooting accurately under the ordinary conditions of war; and moreover, it would be unreasonable—I may truly say absurd—to judge of the shooting qualities of the mass of Volunteers by the results of the target shooting of the few who go to Wimbledon to compete for prizes. And I think it extremely probable that as regards the mass of the Regular Forces and that of the Volunteers, the former would not compare unfavourably with the latter as regards skill in war shooting. It would, no doubt, be a great advantage if all branches of the service were armed with weapons firing the same ammunition, and it would probably be convenient for those who shoot for prizes at long ranges to have the Martini-Henry as the service arm; but I feel convinced that, as regards the mass of the Volunteers, or, indeed, of the Regular Army, the Snider has qualities of accurate shooting in excess of the skill of the men, and is a more suitable weapon in some respects. With regard to the stated conditions of the "Sniders" now in the hands of the Volunteers, I doubt very much "if they are so worn as to be little better than smooth-bore muskets;" but if this be a true account of the state of these rifles, it appears to me to be a strong argument against arming the force with a more delicate weapon, for their worn condition must have resulted from improper handling. I notice that the writer of the article in yesterday's *Times* indulges in the usual sneer at "the old school of officers." It is to be regretted that the leading journal, when dealing with Army subjects, should attach little or no weight to the opinion of those who have the greatest experience. With other professions, the opinions of those who have practised longest are generally regarded as the most reliable, and there are special reasons why the same principle should be observed in dealing with military matters.—I am, &c.,

Upton, near Ryde, March 13. E. M. BOXER.

Lieuts. R. E. de Lisle and R. A. J. Montgomerie have been appointed to command the Dee and Don, gunboats, both of which are at Malta ready for commissioning, and the crews for which are on their way out from England.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT
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DEATH.

MERCER—On the 13th inst., at Shandon, Gareloch, N.B., Major-General Charles MacWhirter Mercer, Royal Artillery (Bengal), aged 55.

Advertisements.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, March 21. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel Sir CHARLES B. NUGENT, K.C.B., R.E., on "Imperial Defence.—Part I. Home Defence."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

SECOND MILITARY INSTRUCTOR REQUIRED the first week in May in a well-known Army Establishment to assist in the Preparation of Militia Officers for the Military Competitive Examination. Must be able to assist in Law, Tactics, Topography, and Fortification. Salary from £250 to £300 per annum, non-resident.—Apply in the first instance to ASKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 38 Sackville Street, London, W.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for H.M.S. Britannia, to Conduct Reed and String Bands. A Violin Player preferred.—Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, H.M.S. Britannia, Dartmouth.

TO MESS PRESIDENTS.—Situation required as MESS STEWARD or CATERER. Would take Militia Mess during Training. Well up in all his duties. Excellent testimonials and references. Security if required.—H. B. STEWARD, Wellsbourne, Warwick.

WANTED, for the NORWICH CITY POLICE FORCE, a SOLO CORNET-PLAYER. Age not to exceed 28; height, 5 feet 10 inches. Pay, 21s, increasing to 26s 10d.—Application to the CHIEF CONSTABLE, Guildhall, Norwich.

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ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE will PRESIDE at the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution, to be held at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION (by the kind permission of the Council), on THURSDAY, March 20, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. Tickets may be obtained at the Office. By order,

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
Office, No. 22 Cockspur Street, S.W., March, 1884.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the Annual General Meeting of this Institution, to be held on Thursday, March 20, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, will, at its close, be constituted a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of confirming the following addition to Fundamental Law No. 6:—

"The privilege of a life presentation shall not in future extend beyond the term of 21 years, for which term the amount payable has been calculated."

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
Office, No. 22 Cockspur Street, S.W., March, 1884.

TO SURGEONS RETIRED, or about to RETIRE from the Service.—For a Bachelor, a great opportunity presents itself to establish a practice where he can be accommodated with handsome apartments, attendance, and every convenience, in main road of a high-class neighbourhood, 3½ miles from City or Whitehall, situated where fields have recently been covered with superior dwellings, readily tenanted; house is less than five minutes from rail, tram, or omnibus, for South, West, East, or North Districts.—Apply to "J. B.," 7 Clapham Road.

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HINDUSTANI TAUGHT, Cito, Tuto, Jucunde. Officers prepared for Examinations. Correct Idiom guaranteed.—PUNDIT, 7 Beechholme Road, Clapton.

CAPTAIN NOEL BRYAN HOVENDEN VARDON, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 35, sec. 29, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons having any Claims against the Estate of Noel Bryan Hovenden Vardon, deceased, late of No. 5 Queen's Gate, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, formerly a Captain in her Majesty's Army, who died at No. 5 Queen's Gate aforesaid on the 24th day of December, 1883, and whose Will was duly proved on the 19th day of February, 1884, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, by George Edward Norwood Ryan, of Fulwell House, Upper Teddington, in the said County of Middlesex, Esquire, Egbert Pell Vardon, of No. 7 Newland Street, Eaton Square, in the same County, Esquire, and Charles Richard Durant, of No. 40 Rutland Gate, in the same County, Esquire, the Executors thereof, are HEREBY REQUIRED to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims to the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Executors, at his offices, situated at No. 35 Great James Street, Bedford Row, in the said County of Middlesex, on or before the 1st day of May next, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Noel Bryan Hovenden Vardon amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice, and to the exclusion of the Claims (if any) of all other persons.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1884,
EDWARD F. M. RYAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, an Officer to purchase a Fourth Share in an Established and Prosperous Concern, where Candidates are Prepared for the Militia Military Competitive Examination. Applicant must be willing to Instruct, and to reside in the Country.—Apply to "P. S. C.," 49 Oxford Street, London, W.

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Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
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Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
Captain H. W. Seguire Brown.
Major Sir F. G. T. Cunynghame, Bart.
Captain A. Baird Douglas.
Major B. Fletcher.
Major Lamorock Flower.
Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
Hon. R. G. Molyneux.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
Lieut.-Colonel George C. Porter.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Amyatt E. Ray.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
Major James Templer.
Major Triscott, R.M.

This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

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Golden, and	42	48	60
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Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
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Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
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Per Doz.			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle...					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
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Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune ...		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

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MOSELLE.

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle ...	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

Per Doz.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto ...		78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (con.)

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.	
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)...	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel...		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Per Doz.			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly ...	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet			...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira...		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala ...			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan...			18	20

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117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the WESTMINSTER TOWN HALL, Caxton Street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 2 p.m.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

March 12, 1884.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

117 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

NOTICE is hereby Given that, at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society, to be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, on Thursday, March 27, the following Alterations in and Additions to the Articles of Association will be proposed :—

55A.—The Committee may with the sanction of a Resolution of the Society in General Meeting out of the profits carry over to a separate account to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit; any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the Shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies, either separately affecting the respective Shareholders (as, *e.g.*, the respective deaths of the existing Shareholders at the date of the Resolution), or otherwise, as shall by the Resolution be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.

56.—To be altered by adding at the end, the words, —This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of "The Deferred Bonus Fund," but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself.

57.—To be altered by inserting at the commencement of it, "Subject to the provisions of article 55A."

By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

March 12, 1884.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—The THIRD ANNUAL SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION CLOSES TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.—Under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., M.F.H.; his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., M.F.H.; his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C.; his Grace the Duke of Montrose, K.T.; his Grace the Duke of Athole; his Grace the Duke of Portland; his Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.; his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; his Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., and many other distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION, comprising every requisite in connection with Coaching and Driving, Hunting and Riding, Shooting, Racing, Coursing, Yachting and Aquatics, Bicycling and Tricycling, Fishing, Cricket, Athletics, Lawn Tennis, Archery, Fencing, Billiards, &c. Sporting pictures and prints of all kinds.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION CLOSES TO-DAY, SATURDAY, March 15. Admission—One Shilling. Manager, JOHN H. RAFFETY, Agricultural Hall; Secretary, HARRY ETHERINGTON, 152 Fleet St., London, E.C.

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From whatever cause arising.

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viz.: Twelve into Sandhurst, one into the Marine Infantry as Marine Cadet, and two made their marks as Militia officers. In July, 1883, THIRTEEN were successful.

At the Sandhurst Preliminary Examinations, held in 1883, TWENTY-THREE out of TWENTY-FIVE sent up from the Manor House were successful.

The following is a complete biennial list of the Names of Mr. Wolffram's Pupils who passed into Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Sandhurst Preliminary in the years 1882 and 1883.

N.B.—This list does not include the names of those who passed the Militia Literary and Militia Competitive Examinations. A separate list of the latter appears below.

1883.	Name.	Cadetship.	Marks.
Dec.	Newbury, B. A.	Sandhurst	5884
Dec.	Prowse, G. W. T.	Sandhurst	5332
Dec.	Hickie, W. B.	Sandhurst	5006
Dec.	Chichester, A. G. V.	Sandhurst	4999
Dec.	Williams, A. H.	Sandhurst	4836
Dec.	Greenfield, H.	Sandhurst	4658
Dec.	Cotton, C. L.	Sandhurst	4645
Dec.	Forbes, Hon. W. R.	Sandhurst	4433
Dec.	Anley, H. A.	Sandhurst	4382
Dec.	Wallace, W. B.	Sandhurst	4352
Dec.	Oswald, J. H.	Queen's India	2094
Dec.	Richardson, H. L.	Queen's India	1896
Dec.	Connolly, A. M.	Queen's Marine	1858
July	Walker, H. S.	Sandhurst	5682
July	Walsh, H. H. A.	Sandhurst	5507
July	McConaghey, A.	Sandhurst	5389
July	Pratt, E. St. G.	Sandhurst	5364
July	Reid, J. W.	Woolwich	5082
July	Barrow, G. de S.	Sandhurst	4935
July	Lamb, G.	Woolwich	4861
July	Clowes, H.	Sandhurst	4858
July	Audain, G. M.	Sandhurst	4721
July	Price-Davies, S. D.	Woolwich	4701
July	Cross, A. G.	Sandhurst	4573
July	Chichester, A. A.	Queen's India	4118
1882.			
Dec.	Hardy, W. K.	Woolwich	7350
Dec.	Swinburne, A.	Sandhurst	6480
Dec.	Dickinson, T. M.	Woolwich	6160
Dec.	Watson, E. Y.	Sandhurst	5983
Dec.	Harrison, G. H.	Woolwich	5868
Dec.	Thruston, A. B.	Sandhurst	5621
Dec.	Galbraith, G. H. L.	Sandhurst	5354
Dec.	Brooks, L. A.	Sandhurst	5281
Dec.	Hovell, H. de B.	Sandhurst	5235
Dec.	Lillingston - Johnson	Sandhurst	4970
Dec.	Warland, W. N. M.	Marine Inf.	4655
Dec.	Burne, Knightly, O.	Queen's India	1905
July	Speranza, W. S. J.	Woolwich	6834
July	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	Woolwich	6122
July	Nelson, T. M.	Sandhurst	6076
July	Norie, P. W. M.	Sandhurst	5404
July	Crichton, H. M.	Sandhurst	5401
July	Hawkes, L. H.	Sandhurst	5239
July	Knight, W. C.	Sandhurst	5232
July	Langdale, P.	Sandhurst	5133
July	Willmott, W. A.	Sandhurst	5048
July	Benett, H. V.	Sandhurst	5003
July	Bellamy, P. J.	Sandhurst	4952
July	Milne, A. H. R.	Sandhurst	4945
July	Fitzgerald, J. W.	Sandhurst	4920
July	Sutherland, J. C.	Sandhurst	4818
July	O'Leary, C. E.	Woolwich	4505

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THIRTY-FIVE Candidates out of FORTY-ONE sent up passed the above from the Manor House during the Years 1882 and 1883:—

1883. — Messrs. Bliss, Connolly, Price-Davies, Richardson, Shute, Carey, Chichester, Crane, Dun, Eastwood, Gibbon, Nicholl, Stewart, Arnold, Bell, Gadsden, Kennedy, Marshall, Moore, Scott, Simonds, Upton-Dormer, Wogan-Browne.

1882.—Messrs. Macnaghten, Galbraith, Maitland, Hovell, Curteis, Martyn, Bedingfeld, Brooks, Boisragon, Clowes, Prowse, Drummond.

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	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

Alphabetical List of the THIRTY-THREE Militia Officers who passed from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment direct into the Line during the previous four years, out of FORTY-FIVE sent up for Examination:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
„ Sir H. Bellew, Bt.
„ A. G. Cartwright.
„ G. R. Cavaye.
„ P. K. Coke.
„ R. P. Colomb.
„ R. G. Couper.
„ L. Croasdaile.
„ H. L. Custance.
„ T. O. de Crespigny
„ D. J. Dickson.
„ F. W. Eagar.
„ H. J. Elphinstone.
„ W. Flood.
„ M. A. Foster.
„ W. J. Gould.
„ S. C. Gough.
Lieut. H. Graham.
„ H. P. Holland.
„ A. E. Jenkins.
„ P. Lees.
„ E. E. Manson.
„ G. Marsh.
„ A. P. Murray.
„ H. P. O'Neil.
„ T. D. Pilcher.
„ G. W. Savile.
„ H. K. Stewart.
„ H. Swann.
„ T. O. Travers.
„ F. O. Vane.
„ E. Wheeler.
„ F. Whitehead.

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WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

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MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

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The results of the last WOOLWICH and SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to SEVENTY-SEVEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,260.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

THE BATTLE OF TAMAI.

THE military operations conducted by the Queen's Army against the Arab spearmen, under the Suakim tradesman named Osman Digna, have been successful. "The supremacy of England," we are told, has been asserted in the Desert. The sons of Ishmael have been killed and wounded to a satisfactory extent. Some of our newspapers call the rabblement who rushed so valiantly to their death against cannon, machine-guns, breech-loaders, and horsemen, an "army." It was but a mob of wild men, without military training, formation, equipment, or appliances, who, nevertheless, feared not to die for their faith, fighting on their own soil against tremendous odds; for had they been tenfold as many as they were, the odds in the actual array of means to resist and to destroy were hopelessly—overwhelmingly—on the side of their enemies. Now, these were brave men who did these things. Had they been Celtic Irish in the Widow MacCormack's cabbage-garden, or Highland clansmen at Culloden, what a difference it might have made in history! What a theme their deeds would have furnished for writers in the "patriot Press" across the water, and for Jacobite poets, like Ayrton and his fellows! Not one jot does it detract from the praise due to the courage and superior skill of their masters in the fight—the white-faced Northmen from the Isles, who, with indomitable strength and masterful might of armament and bravery, met the rush of these intrepid martyrs for their faith—that they were disciplined soldiery. But still we cannot but deplore the necessity which caused the slaughter of such splendid foes. It was scarcely a Christian work. The God of Battles who presided over the field was surely not the Preacher of the Sermon on the Mount? Soldiers, however, have but the one duty to perform. "Theirs not to question why." It is a matter for the philosopher to determine whether or not any war at all, or this war, is justified by the cause or end, or at all justifiable. A soldier, whether he is engaged in war, or is merely killing people in "a military operation" which is not war at the rate of 500 an hour, is doing his duty; and General Graham and his troops in the abstract deserve as much credit for their most trying and arduous campaign, for so it may well be called, as if they had been engaged against regular Egyptians in a fortified camp, as at Tel-el-Kebir, or had marched through the defiles of fighting Afghanistan. It is to be observed with regret that the tendency to boast and brag of our prowess, which in Frenchmen is called "chauvinisme," has led some journals to indulge in absurdities which will, we hope, escape foreign critics, and therefore we shall not name them. But there was scarcely any anticipation of what was to occur in the papers which is not disproved by the known facts, as stated by competent witnesses, for whatever else may be disputed, there is a consensus of evidence that the appearance of the horsemen in the nick of time saved one brigade from the disgrace of headlong rout before the Arab spearmen. The deplorable obstinacy shown by the Adjutant-General in refusing to let a horse battery accompany the force under Graham is illustrated most painfully by the temporary loss of our artillery, and by the pitiable fate of the gallant sailors, of course on foot, who served the pieces, for any artillery officer of ordinary intelligence, seeing that he had no cavalry support and that the infantry were wavering, would, in presence of a determined charge on his guns being imminent, have limbered up and retired. Suppose there had been a few Arabs with skill enough to disable the breech-loaders and machine-guns, or to have turned them on our square! The consequences might have been the destruction of the whole force. We cannot reproduce at length the details which the telegraph from Suakim transmitted with marvellous rapidity and accuracy, day after day, and column after column, to the principal morning papers. The duty of a General is to fight as much as is needed, and to write as little as possible, and the official despatches are very meagre and colourless, as well as bald and brief, compared with the admirable narratives of the Correspondents. In fact, it may be thought at Suakim, at least, that these gentlemen were a little too precise, and we shall not be surprised to see indignant denials of the statement that there was anything like the perturbation which is described by the *Times*' Correspondent as incidental on a charge of footmen in the smoke, and the consequent *désarroi* of one brigade. Poor Feldzeugmeister von Benedek attributed the capture of Chlum, and the consequent loss of the battle of Königgrätz, to the "*pulver-dampf;*" but it never occurred to him to excuse the unsteadiness of his infantry on the plea put forward by one journalist, that the nerves of the men had been shaken by their proximity to the enemy all night, and to the tension of being under fire and in expectation of attack for such a lengthened period. Yet no doubt there was something in it. We cannot, in fact, think it was quite wise to have pushed the force so close to the position of such an enemy, but we are unwilling to assert there could be no reason for it. In the same spirit, we hazard the observation that it seems strange that there were no *avant-postes*, no advance guards, or outlying pickets. Then, again, there may have been good cause for what appears a departure from sound practice, in the nature of the ground, or of the enemy, or of the situation, which we do not know anything about. The force which fought at El Teb, having been marched back to Trinkitat and skilfully embarked there and landed at Suakim, was, without much respite, marched from Suakim to the entrenchment formed by Baker, and halted there for concentration, and the collection of supplies and provision of water, as our readers have read, following almost hour after hour every movement of Graham's force; and when all was ready, advanced over the ground which lay between them and Osman Digna's position in the hills, till they were within a measureable distance of his desultory fusillade. The evening of the 12th was troublous, for "about 5.30 p.m. the rebels began to show thickly on the ridge about a thousand yards to the left face. Four 9-pounders were dragged on to the rising ground on the left face to disperse them. Five shells were thrown on to the ridge, the sighting being excellent. The rebels found the ridge too hot, and withdrew, firing. The convoys with water and provisions arrived from the zariba at 6.15 p.m. The convoys were in charge of Lieutenant Chamley Turner, who deserves the highest praise for his activity and efficiency in discharging his duties, being always on the spot at the right moment." The "rebels," as they are ludicrously styled, seeing that the Khedive has given up the Soudan, in which these tribes live, and that they cannot owe allegiance to the Queen, who does not own it, blazed away all night, and hit horses and men, but under the bright moonlight they did not like to come too close, and it is suggested that they were "daunted by the preternatural silence" of our troops, lying down in their squares; but it would seem as if we must have made some noise too, for we opened fire with our biggest guns (9-pounders) before nightfall, and at 7 a.m. our guns and Gatlings were plying the Arabs with shrapnel and bullets. At 7.30, a.m. Herbert Stewart moved out his cavalry to feel for the enemy, and the bugles sounded for the fall-in. Our troops left the bivouac at 8 o'clock, marching by brigades, separated, however, by an interval of a thousand yards, *en échelon*, the 2nd Brigade leading. This brigade was composed of the 42nd, 65th, Royal Marines, and Naval Brigade, with Gardners and Gatlings. The 1st Brigade comprised the 89th Gordon Highlanders, 60th Rifles, nine and seven-pounder batteries, and Royal Marines. As the 2nd Brigade moved off to the left, led by General Davis, it was joined by General Graham and Staff. "Our route," says a correspondent, "lay across dry watercourses towards a deep nulla full of boulders and huge detached rocks. Meanwhile the Cavalry, which had taken up a position on our left rear, sent forward two squadrons, together with the Abyssinians, to skirmish. The enemy coming on, the skirmishers fell back, and the 2nd Brigade went forward 700 yards, firing as they went. The troops had opened out nearly into line, their rear to a great extent being covered by the 1st Brigade, which was half-a-mile away on our right. As we gained the edge of the nulla the fire became very hot from our side, the enemy mostly contenting themselves by attempting to rush at us with their spears and swords. Our men could not easily be got, despite trumpet-calls and officers' shouts, to reserve their fire and aim carefully. In a few minutes our line was obscured by dense smoke from our own rifles, and under cover of this the enemy crept up the sides of the nulla." The *Times*' Correspondent gives a technical account of the formation. He says:—"The 2nd Brigade was in advance. The front line was formed by a half-battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, and a half-battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), with the other half-battalion of each regiment in open column on the respective outer flanks, ready to wheel up into line. In rear, in a second line, close to the flanks of the first line, were the Royal Marines, in line. A nine-pounder battery of four guns in rear of the detachment of the York and Lancaster Regiment, having the half-battalion of that regiment in column on its right flank. The Gatling battery was in the same position on the left flank of the front line, so that on the word, 'Halt,' by the outward wheel of the half-battalion on the flank, square would be instantly formed. The 1st Brigade was in the same formation, with a half-battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and a half-battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers forming the front line, the remaining half-battalions of these regiments being in column in rear of their flanks. The camel battery was in rear of the centre of the front line." That sounds very well, but what happened was not foreseen. "The force advanced in échelon of brigades by fours from the right of companies. The morning was bright and clear, but with no breeze to carry away the smoke of the men's fire. As we approached the steep side of the valley we were met by numerous bodies of the enemy, who retreated before the fire of our men to the edge of the incline, where they halted and awaited our approach." As the front line approached the foe the men began to cheer, and with fixed bayonets advanced at the double, thereby increasing the gap already existing between them and their companions forming the sides. The 65th, who were on the right, Marines on their left, and 42nd on extreme left, were nearest the brink of the nulla, which, on their front, made a bend inwards towards them. As the first companies reached the edge of the incline the rebels suddenly appeared in great numbers, leaping from behind the rocks, and made a wild charge upon the square. Our men could not see their enemy for the smoke, and so a species of momentary panic arose. The rebels were quick to profit by the confusion in our ranks. They crawled on their hands and knees beneath the bayonets and beneath the muzzles of the Gardners and Gatlings, and thus got into the square, when they commenced stabbing and slashing our men, doing terrible execution among them. At close quarters with the cold steel our men were no match for these powerful savages, who dodge the bayonets or catch them on their shields, and deliver two or three spear-thrusts before the man armed with the bayonet can recover. The York and Lancaster men fell back in confusion behind the Naval Brigade, thus cutting the latter off from their limbers and ammunition. That the Naval Brigade stuck to their guns to the last is sufficiently testified by the fact that they lost three officers and eleven men before they left their guns, and then only retired when they had no more ammunition." Another correspondent says:—"The 65th wavered and began to fall back on the Marines and 42nd, opening great gaps in the square. Through the smoke the dark figures could be seen rushing on, unchecked even for an instant by the hail of bullets, and in another minute they were upon us, and the fight became hand to hand. The breaking-up of the square by the recoil of the 65th threw the Marines and the Black Watch also into confusion, and the square no longer existed. [!] The enemy pressed upon the front as well as on the right flank, dashing in upon what was now a confused mass of troops, spearing many, and dying themselves on our bayonets or by our bullets. The machine-guns had to be abandoned. The Blue-jackets, despite the misadventure, managed to remove the sights and otherwise temporarily disable the weapons, which all fell into the hands of the rebels. To their credit, be it ever said, many men disdained to run, but went back with their faces to the foe, firing and striking with the bayonet. Several hundred of Marines and Highlanders fought back to back, firing and retiring in excellent order. They were over 200 yards to the Brigade front when it was halted and re-formed, and to their great coolness and steadiness is largely due the final success of the day. [!] General Graham and his Staff tried their best to hold and rally the men, and General Davis and all the officers laboured to get the troops to stand their ground in an orderly way. We came back about 800 yards, moving in a more easterly direction than the line of advance. By this time the fire from the 1st Brigade, on our right as well as front, and the Cavalry on our left, held the Arabs, and the officers succeeded in checking the retreat. In that single struggle we lost over seventy men killed. The bodies of over thirty of the 65th and about an equal number of the 42nd lay within a radius of fifty yards, all shockingly mangled and hewn with sword-cuts and spear wounds. The Arabs lay dead in hundreds." And now the Cavalry came on the scene. We confess we do not quite comprehend how it was they were not in the usual place in the advance. "It was some moments before the retreat could be checked, and then the check was in a great measure due to the action of the Cavalry. When first the Infantry were engaged the Cavalry withdrew to the rear, where they were hidden from the enemy by a fall in the ground. In the panic, the cavalry advanced at a trot, meaning to afford aid to the infantry by a charge. This, happily, was unnecessary. The enemy, seeing a large body of cavalry bearing down upon them, hesitated, and this gave time to the soldiers to listen to their officers and re-form. They did not do so a moment too soon, for the rebels, elated by their first success, soon began to come on again, and the men had all their work to do to repulse them by a heavy fire, and so prevent a repetition of the reverse. Here, again, the cavalry did good service, some of the squadrons dismounting and firing volleys at the rebels, who were collecting in the rear and on the flanks, and advancing part towards the zariba, and others towards the rear of the flanks of the 2nd Brigade. All this time the other brigade, 500 yards on the rear, were moving forward in perfect order, and advancing with the steadiness of troops on a parade-ground. In front of them were the guns of the Marine Artillery, and these opened fire upon the enemy, but without checking them. Upon getting back in line with the Brigade, covered by their fire, Davis's Brigade rallied at once, and the men very speedily resumed their formation; and, as if determined to retrieve the disorder into which they had been thrown, they now advanced manfully side by side with Buller's square. So terrible was the fire which the united brigades poured into the enemy, that their advance was at length checked; but there was no retreat, for few of the impetuous Arabs who had surged down upon us turned their face to the rear, nearly the whole being swept away by our fire. On reaching the point where the Arabs had charged down upon the leading brigade, the guns which had been abandoned when Davis's square was broken were recovered. Short as was the time, the Arabs had run one of the Gatlings down into the nulla, and set fire to an ammunition limber belonging to some gun. The gun was recovered, but the limber fired shots for half an hour afterwards. It was now the turn of the 2nd Brigade, which was under General Redvers Buller's immediate command. The 2nd was halted on the right of the nulla, and forward, down, and across it went the 1st Brigade. The men were formed in square, the Gordon Highlanders on the right and the 89th on the left being leading regiments, with the 60th in the rear and the nine and seven-pounders, under Major Gough, in the centre. They advanced to the edge of the ridge commanding the entire breadth of the valley, where they poured a murderous fire into the rebels, who were soon in hot retreat, tumbling down the valley side, scouring across the plain, and hiding here and there behind the bushes and rocks. All chance of success had departed for the enemy, who began to understand that this was the case. Now and then, with wonderful courage, two or three devoted fanatics charged up the valley side, only to fall after proceeding a few yards, their bodies rolling and bounding downwards from rock to rock. The objective point was the second intervening range, 800 yards off. With a cheer the men took the first ridge. The Arab fire in reply to ours was feeble and wild, and they soon began trotting off towards the mountains. General Graham, with a portion of his Staff, directed the advance. The defence of the second ridge was insignificant. Gaining the top, the brigade descended slowly into the valley, and then took the opposite heights at the charge. Clearing the way before them with a steady fire, they then descended the next hill into a small valley, where Osman Digna's camp lay. The rebels made here an attempt to hold their own, but by doing so only lost a few more brave warriors, and the village was taken. The village, or, properly speaking, the villages—for there are three villages, situated at distances of about a quarter of a mile from one another—are formed of bush and mat huts. Having burned the villages and all they contained, the 1st Brigade recrossed the valley and joined the 2nd Brigade, which had meanwhile occupied the Wells, where we are now halted. From Tamasi the troops brought back Osman Digna's standard and Tewfik Bey's standard, which was captured when his force was annihilated." The *Standard's* correspondent, telegraphing at 7 p.m. on Thursday, says:—"I have just returned to Suakim from the front. When I left there, the entire force were marching into the zareeba we occupied last night. They will remain there until to-morrow morning, and will then march to the next zareeba, and the following day will arrive at Suakim. Upon my way back I passed over the battle-field. From what I saw there I should increase my estimate of the killed to at least 3,000. The Arabs lie in heaps, as the Egyptians did in the square on General Baker's battle-field. Alongside of them are the skeletons of the Black Regiment annihilated here three months since, and now terribly avenged. Osman is said to have fled to the hills."

And now what is to be done? The troops had to go back to Suakim, because they could not stay where they were, and very soon Suakim will be like Aden with the chill off, and no Aden barracks, or casemates, or comforts; in fact, untenable at present. Admiral Hewett and General Graham are trying "proclamations." We hope they may succeed. But one thing —one act of insanity and wickedness—we deprecate, the dispatch of British soldiers, horse or foot, across the Desert from the shores of the Red Sea to the Nile in the month of March. It is reported that General Graham has asked, as it is, for reinforcements. The Queen has, of course, telegraphed her congratulations to the victors, and expressed her unfailing sympathy for the fallen and the wounded of her gallant sailors and soldiers.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Major Walker Aitken, 1st Batn. Royal Highlanders, was born in 1842, and was appointed ensign of the 42nd Foot in 1861. In 1865 he was gazetted lieutenant, and in 1874 as captain. He was appointed major in the Royal Highlanders in 1881. Major Aitken served in the Ashantee war of 1874, being present at the battles of Amoaful and Ordashu and the capture of Coomassie.

Lieut. Houston Stewart was the eldest son of the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and up to the time of his death first lieut. of H.M.'s ship Dryad. He was only 31 years of age, and entered the Navy in 1866 as a cadet on board the Britannia at Dartmouth. He became a midshipman in her Majesty's service in 1868, a sub-lieut. in 1873, and a lieut. in 1876. He had seen much foreign service. The last ship he paid off was the Fantome. He then joined the Cambridge for a short course of gunnery duties, which he successfully passed. He was next appointed to the Achilles, one of the Channel Squadron. When it was deemed desirable to recommission the Dryad, the Admiralty selected Lieut. Houston Stewart to fill the post of first lieut. of the ship. Lieut. Stewart, together with all the other officers and men for the Dryad, left Devonport at the end of Dec. in the troopship Humber, and consequently had barely entered on his duties when he met with his death. He distinguished himself in the Battle of El Teb, where he also had charge of a gun.

Lieut. Walter Byrom Almack was the son of the Rev. H. Almack, rector of Fawley, Bucks. He entered the Navy in 1863, and was appointed lieutenant in 1875. He served as sub-lieutenant in H.M.'s ships Pallas and Sultan, and as lieutenant in H.M.'s ship Raleigh in 1876-77. He studied for gunnery lieutenant from 1877 to 1879, and on examination took a second-class certificate. Lieut. Almack has been gunnery lieutenant of H.M.'s ships Penelope and Briton, and in 1881 proceeded to the East Indies station in the latter vessel.

Lieut. William Hughes Hallett Montresor—son of Admiral Frederick Byng Montresor, by marriage with Emily, daughter of Mr. J. Delafield—entered the Navy in 1868, and was appointed lieut. in 1879. As sub-lieut. he served in H.M.S. Swiftsure and H.M.S. Himalaya, and as lieutenant was employed in the latter vessel, and in the Nautilus, brig, tender to H.M.S. Impregnable. From October. 1881, to March, 1883, Lieut. Montresor studied for torpedo lieutenant, and on examination took a first-class certificate. In June, 1883, he was appointed torpedo lieutenant of the Euryalus, flagship, on the East Indies station. He took part in the action at El Teb, and served as adjutant to the Naval Brigade.

The officer killed is presumably either Capt. Harry George Wakelyn Ford, or Lieut. Charles Wilbraham Ford. A Reuter's telegram says Capt. Ford was killed (York and Lancaster).

THE BATTLE OF EL TEB.

Telegrams.—The War Office on March 11 announced that:—"Seven officers, 141 men, landed at Suez satisfactorily. Bulk of cases chiefly flesh wounds from swords and spears; very little bone smashing. Three amputations, all dangerous; two compound fractures, both very severe. Several bullet and sword wounds, dangerous. Thirty-four medical cases. Col. Barrow doing well. The non-commissioned officers and men wounded on Feb. 29, reported by telegram, were:—

"10th Hussars.—1,518 (? 1,583), Lance-Corpl. John Cramp; 1,718 (? 718), Corpl. William Green; 1,408, Corpl. James Lee; 1,667, Pte. James Rumble; 1,111 (? 1,110), Serjt. Matthew Palmer.

"19th Hussars.—1,664, Trumpeter R. Fanning; 1,150, Serjt. W. D. Brown; 1,052, Serjt. Henry Phipps; 1,636, Pte. O. Connor; 1,754 (? 1,784), Pte. G. Wait; 2,026, Pte. F. Flood (? Floyd); 874, Troop Serjt.-Major Taylor; 1,305, Pte. H. Reeves; 2,256, Pte. D. C. Price; 2,201, Lance-Corpl. G. Masters; 1,884, Saddler Ferguson; 2,342, Pte. S. Garside; 2,320, Pte. Sankey; 1,921, Pte. Fitzpatrick; 1,700, Pte. A. Hubbard; 2,201, Pte. J. Barnley (? Bartley); 2,166, Pte. T. Todd; 1,600, Pte. R. Haining; 1,724, Pte. M. Lennon; 2,115, Pte. R. Shepherd; 2,020 (? 2,028), Pte. J. Raines; 2,008, Pte. W. Hollingshead.

"Mounted Infantry.—160, Pte. W. Watson, 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders; 1,478 (? 1,475), Pte. A. Dunster, 1st Batn. Royal Sussex.

"3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles.—3,199, Colour-Serjt. W. H. Ireland; 598, Pte. A. Maple; 436, Lance-Corpl. J. Grainger; 4,209, Pte. T. James; 2,512, Pte. G. Connor; 3,895, Pte. J. Willis.

"1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.—1,016, Pte. W. Wilson; 2,150 (? 2,156), Pte. H. Holbrook; 1,484, Pte. D. Foley; 900, Pte. M'Donald; 2,108, Pte. Leonard Winsor; 1,507, Pte. E. Lamb; 827, Pte. D. Macpherson; 1,460, Pte. J. Brown; 2,039, Pte. E. Keen; 1,072, Pte. Duncan Macdonald.

"2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.—1,773, Serjt. W. Stubbington; 1,409, Pte. W. Forbes; 1,197, Corpl. Johnson; 1,604, Lance-Corpl. J. Murphy; 970, Pte. E. Quinn.

"2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.—1,497, Pte. Charles Edwards.

"1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.—1,716, Pte. D. Butters; 2,603, Pte. J. P. Smith; 928, Pte. W. Dalgleish; 1,055, Lance-Corpl. J. Hines; 2,238, Colour-Serjt. Hector White; 1,092, Pte. G. Jones; 1,818, Serjt. Alex. M'Swain; 810, Pte. R. Humphries; 175, Lance-Serjt. J. Ewen; 963, Pte. Lachlan M'Lean; 160, Pte. J. Marshall; 2,388, Pte. A. Cruickshank; 2,528 (? 2,428), Pte. J. Richards; 2,710, Pte. R. Lyle; 907, Pte. A. Joss; 697, Pte. A. M'Lucas; 2,348, Pte. T. Graham; 954, Pte. J. Bates; 2,666, Pte. J. Watt; 12, Pte. J. Gray; 2,416, Corpl. J. M'Intosh; 164, Pte. J. Middleton; 2,605, Pte. A. Anderson.

"1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.—2,560, Pte. T. Potts; 1,638 (? 1,658), Pte. W. Smith; 1,648 (? 1645), Pte. C. Keen; 1,526, Pte. M. Connolly; 1,833, Pte. T. Ward; 1,741, Pte. J. Smith; 1,268, Pte. Reuben Clarke; 1,715 (? 715), Lance-Corpl. J. Entwistle; 881, Serjt. H. Baker; 1,905, Pte. D. Keefe; 756, Pte. J. Gorman; 2,762, Pte. J. Sheldon; 1,609 (? 1699), Pte. J. Lloyd; 1,706 (? 1,906), Pte. Barcock; 1,436, Pte. J. Harris; 734, Pte. Bolton; 355, Colour-Serjt. C. Wake; 2,034, Lance-Corpl. G. Barrett; 2,108, Pte. R. Bellamy; 1,194, Pte. W. Gordon; 2,760 (? 2,767), Pte. R. Henry; 1,732, Pte. C. Cocks; 1,443, Pte. Benjamin West; 824, Serjt. W. Pycock; 1,529, Pte. F. Dunster; 2,036, Pte. G. Wadley; 1,624, Lance-Serjt. A. Franklin; 1,762, Pte. J. M'Cartney; 1,850, Pte. J. Rum; 1,650, Pte. J. Hayward; 1,742, Pte. W. Lyons; 1,201, Pte. J. Duke; 1,927 (? 1,928), Pte. Jesse Spratt.

"Royal Marine Light Infantry.—42nd Company, Lance-Serjt. G. Randall; 3rd Company, Corpl. B. Bale; 44th Company, Bugler Dawble; 17th Company, Pte. J. Bindle; 36th Company, Pte. A. Castledene; 12th Com.

pany, Pte. G. F. Syker; 18th Company, Pte. E. J. F. Mason; 36th Company, Pte. Casey; 10th Company, Pte. J. Birtwhistle; 39th Company, Pte. R. Morrison; 31st Company, Pte. T. Nowell.

"Royal Marine Artillery.—15th Company, Bombdr. J. White; 6th Company, Gunner J. Bridges.

"Naval Brigade.—A.B. J. Murray; Capt. of the Foretop Alfred Rewel; A.B. Jeremiah Sullivan; Boatswain's Mate Thomas Toleman; A.B. James Pickell; Capt. of the Foretop W. Bethel; A.B. Thomas Maddock; A.B. G. Glunville; A.B. A. Grieve.

"Royal Artillery.—6th Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Division, 25,342, Serjt. Jackson; 1,896, Gunner Higginbottom; 20,578, Gunner M'Donald.

"Royal Engineers.—26th Company, 10,329, Sapper C. Burbidge; 9,290, Sapper Ellacott; 14,232, Sapper H. W. Shrives; 16,343, Sapper W. S. White.

"Army Hospital Corps.—4,349, Pte. J. Fussy."

"We understand," says the *British Medical Journal*, "that General Baker's wound was more severe than the first accounts seemed to indicate; the bullet was part of a charge of shrapnel fired from a Krupp gun. The bullet entered at the outer part of the right cheek, passed through the antrum, and was arrested at the bridge of the nose. The course the bullet took was nearly parallel to the base of the orbit, and about half an inch below it. The eye was not injured, and the bullet was successfully extracted on board the Sphinx, by Surgeon John S. Logan, M.D. Since then, General Baker has been transferred to the Euryalus, and the last news was that he was progressing favourably, and that as yet there had been no fever. We hope that no complication may arise. Colonel Burnaby has received a flesh-wound through his left arm, caused by a rifle-bullet, but no danger is anticipated from this. He received the wound while outside one of the squares that were passing along the flank of the enemy. At first, it was thought from the size of the aperture that it had been caused by a Martini bullet; it is now believed to have been due to a Remington bullet striking diagonally. Col. Barrow, who was severely wounded by a spear-thrust, is, according to latest advices, progressing favourably. Amongst the officers wounded were Staff Surgeon Martin and Surgeon Turner.

REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS IN ACTION.

The following General Order by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been promulgated to the Army:—"When an extended line has become thin through losses in action, or when it is desired to strengthen the fighting line against a counter-attack, or with a view to deliver an attack, or to hold a position that has been seized, any part of this front line may be reinforced by throwing forward the support, or any part of it. This reinforcement will, as a rule, insert itself as a body into any gaps that may at the time exist in the fighting line, or into the intervals between companies, or it may take its position on either flank of that line. In either case, the troops composing this reinforcement will be kept as much as possible together under their own officers. This will be the more easy, if the men of the fighting line have during the advance closed in to the centres of companies, as they became thinned by loss. This is a point that must be carefully attended to by the officers and section leaders in the fighting line and those commanding the reinforcements. Troops out of hand in a straggling line are of little use for either attack or defence. Opportunities for closing up gaps occasioned by losses, and getting the men in hand, will frequently occur when any portion of the line is temporarily under cover, or protected by an undulation of the ground from the enemy's fire, or even during an advance, and they must be taken advantage of immediately. This closing will create intervals between companies and battalions, of which the reinforcements, as they reach the fighting-line, must avail themselves. If two or more companies or battalions do, however, become mixed, the senior officer present will command all officers and men in his vicinity; but he will take immediate advantage of any opportunity that may offer to separate the companies or battalions temporarily mixed up. Men may at times become separated from their own company, and be unable to rejoin it; they will in that case consider themselves under the command of the nearest officer, and take their place as he may direct; and all officers will take under their command any stray men near them."

The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"Liverpool is again to be a head-quarters recruiting station, and the officer to be appointed from April 1 next is Col. F. D. Walters, who will be A.A.G. and A.Q.M.G. for Recruiting. From the beginning of the nineteenth century, and until about 1870, there was an 'inspecting field officer of the Liverpool recruiting district.' About the year named, the title was changed to assistant-adjutant-general; and in April, 1873, Col. Jones, who held the post, had his title changed to colonel of No. 13 sub-district, and eventually the latter was changed to 'the 8th Regimental District,' and removed to Warrington, to be worked with the 40th (late 14th) District, which at first had a separate colonel."

Col. MacIver, late of the Servian Army, who is well known in London anent the New Guinea Exploration Scheme, is about to start to the Antipodes on a lecturing tour. The history of his life will form the subject of this his first peaceable campaign, and his experiences, as verbally recounted, are likely to prove as interesting as told by Capt. W. D. L'Estrange in *Under Fourteen Flags*, shortly to be produced by Messrs. Tinsley.

Throat Irritation and Cough.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, Gordon Holmes, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

Obituary.

Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died on Saturday, March 8, at Brighton, aged 80. He was a younger son of Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres and brother of Gen. Sir Richard J. Dacres, of the Royal Artillery. He was born in 1804, educated at the Naval College, Portsmouth, entered the Navy in Feb. 1817, obtained his first commission in May, 1827, and was appointed early in the following year to the Blonde, Capt. Edward Lyons. With Lieut. A. Luckraft, he commanded a party of seamen in reducing Morea Castle, the last stronghold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus. In 1834 he was promoted to be commander, and assumed the command of the Salamander, in which vessel he was actively employed on the north coast of Spain during the Carlist War in 1839 and 1840. He commanded the Sanspareil at the attack on Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, on Oct. 17, 1854, and for his services before Sebastopol and Inkerman was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1855. He acted as captain of the Fleet on board the Marlborough, flagship of Admiral Fanshawe, in 1859, in the Mediterranean, and hoisted his flag on board the Edgar as senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron in 1862, serving in the West Indies and Channel successively until 1865, in which year he was advanced to K.C.B. In the following year Sir Sydney was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which post he held at Whitehall till 1872. He retained his seat at the Board when the Conservatives went out in 1868, and was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour (1828); a Knight of the Redeemer of Greece for services in the Morea; a Knight of San Fernando of Spain for his services during the Carlist War; and for his services in 1854-5 had the Crimean and Turkish medals, Sebastopol and Inkerman clasps, the Third Class of the Medjidie, and was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. For the investiture of King Louis of Portugal with the Order of the Garter, in May, 1865, he had the Tower and Sword, but had not received her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the same. He was made a Grand Cross of the Bath in May, 1871; was promoted rear-admiral June 25, 1858, vice-admiral Nov. 17, 1865; and admiral April 1, 1870. He married in 1840, Emma, the daughter of the late Mr. John Lambert, of Banstead, Surrey. The funeral took place at Brighton with full military honours.

Admiral Sidney Grenfell, C.B., died on March 6 at Castlepark, Exmouth, aged 78. He was the son of the late Mr. John Granville Grenfell, of Chelsea. He entered the Royal Navy in 1822, became com. 1840, capt. 1850, rear-admiral 1866, retired vice-admiral 1873, and an admiral in 1878. He was gunnery-lieut. of the flagship Thalia on the West Coast of Africa in 1835-7, and commanded all boat expeditions against slavers. He also served as senior and gunnery-lieut. of the Cyclops in Syria in 1839-40, and fought with the ships at the bombardment and storm of Sidon and the taking of Djebail. He was then gazetted for recovering, with great gallantry, amidst the cheers of the ships, a flag left under the walls. He commanded all boat expeditions against the enemy, and was in command of the capture of a camel provision convoy, for which he received a medal and clasp, and Turkish medal. In 1857-8 he was captain of the Amethyst in the China war, and was present at the taking of Chueenpee, and also commanded an advance before Canton, and at the boat action at Fatsham, for which he received the medal with clasp. He was also present at the destruction of the Tartar camp in the White Cloud Mountains, and was senior officer in the Straits Settlements during the Indian Mutiny, where he surprised a pirate stockade on Lingli River, and shot a pirate Rajah with his own hand, for which he was thanked by the Supreme Council of India. At Coquimbo, Chili, during the revolution of 1859, he was senior officer, where he did good service, and was thanked by the Foreign Office and the Admiralty. In 1861-4 he commanded N.E. and S.W. Coastguard Districts. He married in 1848 Matilda, only daughter of Mr. John Sweetland, J.P., of Hermosa, Teignmouth, and was created C.B. in 1868.

Com. John Townshend died on Feb. 11 at his residence, Langdon House, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, London, aged 69. He was the son of the late Horatio Townshend, of Bridgemount, county Cork, and Elizabeth Trelawney, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Townshend, of Whitehall, county Cork, Inspector-Gen. of the Forces and Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty George III. He leaves a widow and four children. Com. Townshend entered the Navy in 1829, and was placed on the Retired List in 1867, with the rank of commander. He had the honour of serving under three Sovereigns, and was entitled to wear four medals for war services. He was present in the Druid, Capt. G. W. Hamilton, during the siege of Oporto in 1832. He also served two years in the North Star, Capt. O. V. Harcourt, as midshipman. He qualified for the rank of lieut. in 1836, and was appointed mate in the Talavera, Capt. W. B. Mends, serving on east coast of Spain during civil war; served as mate in Revenge, Capt. Hon. W. Waldegrave, in operations on the coast of Syria, under Admiral Hon. Sir R. Stopford, including the bombardment and capture of St. Jean d'Acre and the blockade of Alexandria. Afterwards was employed by Capt. Waldegrave on a mission among the insurgent Greeks of Candia; served as mate in Agincourt, Capt. H. W. Bruce, flagship of Sir T. Cochrane, on China station; promoted to lieut. Feb. 9, 1844, and served as senior lieut. of Plover, surveying vessel, Capt. R. Collinson, from 1844 to 1846 on the coast of China. Remained from 1846 to 1847 in Vestal, Capt. C. Talbot, the Plover being ordered home. Returned to England in 1847, and was appointed senior lieutenant of Pantaloon, Com. Prevost, July, 1848; employed in suppression of slave trade on the West Coast of Africa. Afterwards served as second-in-command of the Naval station at Ascension, until May, 1853. He served for the last time during the Russian War, in 1855, as senior lieutenant of the Himalaya, Com. Priest, conveying troops to the Crimea. Com. Townshend held high rank as a Mason, being a Knight of the Order of St. John of Malta, at which place he was initiated 40 years ago. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Rose Croix. He was in receipt of a Greenwich Hospital Pension. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Lower Norwood.

Lieut. Frank Massie Royds, R.N., who fell while gallantly leading his men of the Naval Brigade at the battle of El Teb, entered the Royal Navy in July, 1870, and was promoted to lieut. in 1880. He served in the Agincourt, flagship of Sir Geoffrey Hornby, when in command of the Channel Squadron, and in the Achilles, when commanded by Sir William Hewett, in the Mediterranean. He afterwards served in the Bacchante during her voyage round the world with the sons of the Prince of Wales. He had lately been selected for service in the Britannia, training-ship for naval cadets at Dartmouth, but neither the shore prospect nor the compliment suggested by the offer tempted him, and in spite of three and a half years' absence from home he preferred more active service. Sir W. Hewett, by whom he was held in high esteem, promptly found employment for him with the Naval Brigade of the British Expedition from Trinkitat, and he fell, mortally wounded by a bullet through the chest, during the engagement at El Teb, being afterwards carried to his own ship on board which he died, aged 27 years.

Lieut. Somerset A. Hungerford, serving on board H.M.S. Orontes, died at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, Feb. 22, of fever. He served through the Zulu War in South Africa.

"CHINESE" ADMIRALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a significant commentary on the reign of the late Commander-in-Chief in China that his near connection, Com. Atkinson, should find it necessary, in the first place, to ask you to publish any vindication of the Admiral's proceedings; and in the second, to draw that vindication from an obscure paper like the *Hong Kong Telegraph*, which, if I remember right, sprang into existence about three years ago. Admiral Willes's character is so well known in the service, that it is hardly necessary to say that the anticipations of the China Squadron on his appointment to its command of a hard three years have been fully confirmed, but there are several statements in the article quoted to which exception must be taken. It says, "he came here and found chaos;" this is simply untrue. The ships of the Squadron (with, perhaps, one or two exceptions) were clean and thoroughly efficient, and the whole station happy and contented. Admiral Coote was courteous, kind-hearted, and, I have been told on good authority, a far better politician than his successor, and it is grossly unfair to charge him with notorious neglect. Next, as regards the ships having seen much more active service at sea for the last three years, the *Hong Kong Telegraph* does not seem to be aware that the order for an Admiral to bring his ships together on a distant station for cruising purposes emanates from the Admiralty, and that Admiral Coote could not have brought the Squadron together for such purpose without their sanction, while there were formerly many reasons for keeping the ships at the various treaty ports. The question also may well be asked whether a hard grind of five months' cruising out of every twelve, during which time nothing is done but shifting spars and sails, compared with the two months on all other distant stations, adds to the efficiency and contentment of the Squadron, tends to the health of the ship's companies, or decreases crime. Statistics would, I think, answer "No!" With reference to the outbreak at Canton, any one who has any knowledge of China must be well aware that had a gunboat been there, as it would have been in the old days, the riot would not have taken place. Lastly, as regards the Europeans at the principal ports. Of their feeling as a whole there can be no doubt in any one's mind who has of late years had any communication with China,—it is and has been decidedly adverse to the late Commander-in-Chief; in fact, as you observed in the paragraph quoted by the *Hong Kong Telegraph*, "the advent of his successor will be hailed with delight by all."—I am, &c., Z.

[We do not think that any fault can be found with Capt. Atkinson for asking us to publish his remarks on the article which appeared in our columns, and we inserted the quotation from the Chinese paper he sent us for what it was worth. If a man's near connections do not defend him, who ought, or can?—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just read Com. Atkinson's letter of vindication of Vice-Admiral Willes, coupled with the inspired leader of the *Hong Kong Telegraph*. I contend that the article of the *Army and Navy Gazette* to which Com. Atkinson takes exception was not only warranted, but founded on facts. I can mention two instances of discourtesy, which were regarded as such by not only the foreign population on the Japan and China coasts, but by British Naval officers themselves. Admiral Willes informed the Admiralty that he would be at Yokohama until July 10, 1882. When the Fleet got to Yokohama, he discovered that July 4 was the American Independence Day, and, as such, would be observed by the two American men-of-war in port, as well as the other foreign war vessels. He hurried to get away, and left with the Fleet before that time, and even went to the discomfort of transferring his flag from the Vigilant to the Iron Duke, leaving the Vigilant to remain until July 10, and bring on the mails to Hakodadi or Siberia. The Comus had been transferred to the Pacific station, and was about sailing for Callao. Admiral Willes met Capt. East, and asked when he was going to sail. The reply was that, as there would be no other British vessel in port that could join with the American's saluting, that he would sail on July 5. Admiral Willes ordered him to sail the afternoon of July 2, which the Comus did. The foreigners in the East form one body, and their national celebrations form an occasion for all to participate. American men-of-war always join with the British in celebrating the Queen's birthday, and there is no record of an American vessel in any part of the world ever leaving a port to avoid it. The action of Admiral Willes in this case was looked upon in the East as a deliberate insult to the Americans, and it was intensified when his action regarding the Comus became known. The Russian and French flagships joined with the American vessels (one of which was flagship) in celebrating the day. The Vigilant dressed ship, and as she burned no powder in saluting, British honour, according to Admiral Willes, was safe, and international courtesy thrown to the winds, with the ill-manners of a single officer to the fore. Some time in August, 1882, the U.S.S. Swatara sailed for home at the termination of her cruise. As she left Yokohama homeward bound, she was cheered by the two Americans present, also by the French and Russian flagships. As she passed the Champion, just arrived from the Pacific station, which lay farthest out, not a cheer or sign of good-will! The effect on the other foreign war vessels was like a wet-blanket, and that night the sole topic of conversation ashore was the rudeness of the Champion. The next morning it became known to foreigners that Admiral Willes had issued a special order calling strict attention to the clause in the Queen's Naval (is that the correct name?) Regulations forbidding cheering, &c., as compliments. If the Admiralty believed in it, why did they afterwards send out a confidential circular saying it was not to apply in the case of international courtesies. The acting commander of the Champion did right in obeying Admiral Willes's circular; but why did the admiral issue it when he knew the Swatara was going home? As regards the laudatory manner in which he is commended for sharing the hardships of the cruising, &c., it is only well to make a plain statement of facts. The Vigilant, which is virtually a yacht as well as despatch-vessel, was used by Admiral Willes the greater portion of his stay on the China station. He carried his horses, and while the vessels were cruising for exercise, he was exercising for cruising, by laying in port as long as it suited him. He was supposed to be a great sufferer from indigestion, which was generally known by the unsailorlike term of mal-de-mer, and the Iron Duke (Jumbo) was, as the ladies say, a great rocker. While he lay in port and gave precise instructions to drill, sail, and stay away at sea until certain dates, Capt. Tracey, of the Iron Duke, was doing his work, and deserves the credit of the efficiency of the Fleet. He did, I know, on the occasion mentioned, go from Yokohama to Hakodadi and Siberia in the Iron Duke, and at periodical occasions hoisted his flag on her for a few days. The saving in coal which the *Hong Kong Telegraph* so triumphantly speaks of was probably more than balanced by the fitting and sweating, and damaged sails, rigging, and dangers of collision, *vide* the Daring and other vessels colliding at sea in a calm, when steam could not be raised, as the Admiral forbade it, and he lying snug at anchor in Kobe or Yokohama. Capt. Tracey then took the responsibility of getting up steam at his own risk of displeasing the Admiral to save the vessels. The lavish hospitality which your contemporary mentions was never visible to the Fleet or in other ports of the station. If the Admiralty are so satisfied with Admiral Willes, why is every officer who comes home more or less interrogated by them to find out if certain scandalous stories are true? The gratuitous sneer at Admiral Coote and his predecessors is entirely uncalled for, and the *Telegraph* would have the world believe that Admiral Willes is "our only Admiral." I will not criticise the sailing of the Fleet instead of always steaming, because when there is a good breeze it is preferable as regards not only economy, but also the instruction to officers and men. Yet attempting to sail in calms, or beat against head winds with vessels not built exclusively for sailing, does not show skill or seamanship. The small economies of reducing the hospital staff, particularly in Yokohama, was one of his many "penny-wise-and-pound-foolish" schemes. Hong Kong Hospital is no place for a sick man from April 1 to Nov. 1, particularly when there is such a good hospital in the healthy climate of Yokohama. There is no use of disguising the fact that Admiral Willes was unpopular in China, with his own Fleet, with foreign fleets, and the foreign residents. There may be a small coterie in Hong Kong, who, having experienced his lavish hospitality, repay it in laudation. They are a very small minority of the British in the East or other foreigners. In apologising for trespassing on your valuable space, I must tell you a little anecdote which amused the Far East exceedingly. The coast papers had been hinting that it was the intention of the Admiralty to confer a K.C.B. on Admiral Willes. The Japan *Punch* represented the Admiral riding Jumbo (the Iron Duke), and on the tail of the elephant a small flag with K.C.B., and underneath was written "won by a canter." The sarcasm was so effective that the Admiral said "he objected to skylarking with rank." There is small kudos attached to the Corean Treaty, because he followed Comdre. Shufeldt who made the American Treaty, and the omission to take ink, or something more diplomatic, required Sir Harry Parkes to go and make a fresh one. It is to be hoped that the Admiralty, appreciating the valuable services of Admiral Willes, have provided a comfortable shelf on which he can repose for the remainder of his life, and thus allow some junior unfortunates in the Navy a similar chance of the peace and happiness. Regretting that I am obliged to furnish some facts which are stronger than fiction,—I am, &c.,

A NAVAL OFFICER.

More than 10,000 signatures have already been obtained to petitions against the proposed abolition by the War Office of the Highland feather bonnet, the head-dress so long worn by the various Highland regiments. A large number of petitions have been signed by Scotchmen and others in England, but the majority of the 10,000 signatures have been obtained in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

London Amusements.

◆

Signor Salvini has appeared at COVENT GARDEN in Giacometti's mournful but impressive drama, "La Morte Civile," of which an English version was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in December, 1880, when the adapter, Mr. C. F. Coghlan, played the principal character. The story, it will be remembered, turns on the self-sacrifice of an escaped felon, who, hastening to rejoin his wife and child, finds them so happily placed in the house of a generous friend that he feels the discovery of his identity would seriously imperil their future position, and accordingly he terminates his existence without making himself known. In this scene, forming the close of the last act, Signor Salvini afforded the strongest proof of his tragic power. The popular Italian tragedian has since given a forcible impersonation of "Macbeth," very indifferently supported by his Italian company, and on Monday next he is announced to appear as Ingomar, a character peculiarly suited to his energetic style. At the close of his present engagement Signor Salvini takes a short provincial tour, then goes to Russia, and afterwards to New York, where he intends to take his farewell of the stage.

At the NOVELTY, Mr. T. G. Warren's farcical comedy, called "Nita's First," recently played at a morning performance with satisfactory results, has this week occupied the prominent position in the programme.

At the OLYMPIC has been reproduced the late Mr. John Oxenford's adapted drama of "The Two Orphans," originally produced here in 1874. Special attention has been bestowed on the pictorial embellishment of the present revival, and an efficient cast has been provided. Three of the original representatives have been retained. Mr. Vollaire is still the benevolent doctor, Mr. William Rignold the burly, braggart Jacques, and Mrs. Huntley the hateful hag La Frochard. Sympathetic exponents of Louise and Henriette, the two orphans, are found in Miss Laura Linden and Miss Alma Murray. Miss Rose Leclerq renders valuable aid as the Countess. Mr. Henry Vincent and Mr. Philip Beck afford adequate support as Pierre and De Vaudry. The original cast 10 years ago included Miss Fowler, Miss Ernstone, Mrs. Arthur Sterling, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. Charles Harcourt, and Mr. C. Sugden.

A slight comedietta, called "Sugar and Cream," has been produced at the GLOBE THEATRE, as a prelude to the "Member for Slocum." This trifle, turning upon father and son wooing the same lady, is briskly played by Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Noad, and Messrs. Lethcourt and Gardiner. The author is Mr. James P. Hurst.

Mr. Sydney Grundy has adapted for the ROYALTY the French opera bouffe of "La Cosaque," in which Miss Kate Santley will represent the character identified with Madame Judic. The Saturday preceding Easter Monday is named for the date of production.

The obituary of the week includes the name of Mr. William Blanchard Jerrold, who expired, after a very short illness, on Monday last, in his fifty-ninth year. He was the eldest son of Douglas Jerrold, and was a most industrious contributor to the literature of the last 30 years. His dramatic pieces comprise "Cool as a Cucumber," produced in 1851, "Beau Brummel," "The Chatterbox," and a two-act comedy, called "Cupid in Waiting," brought out at the Royalty in July, 1871.

The decease is also recorded of Mr. George Buckland, the well-known musical lecturer and popular entertainer, in later years identified with the Polytechnic Institution. Mr. George Buckland died on Sunday evening last, at his residence, Maiden Terrace, Dartmouth Park, North London, at the age of 63. A benefit programme, with distinguished names, was being framed on his behalf, for an attractive entertainment to take place at St. George's Hall on the 26th inst.

VIVA VOCE.

"Light Bob" writes:—"In your issue of Jan. 12 last I see a paragraph stating that a knowledge of modern languages is now considered so important an item in the training of the Staff officer of the future, that in the entrance examination for the Staff College it is laid down that half marks must be obtained in French in order to qualify. Now, while fully recognising the fact that a knowledge of modern languages (more especially French) is most essential in a Staff officer, does it not seem strange that no marks are allotted to *vivâ voce* in the Staff College entrance examination? Surely an officer who can make himself understood in a language should be given some credit for his knowledge, provided he obtains a certain proportion of marks in grammar, translation, &c., which latter would seem to be theoretical, and therefore a secondary consideration, where a practical knowledge of a language was required, as in an enemy's country, for instance, in time of war. I can state, from my own personal experience, that many a man who can read and understand a French novel or a piece of Hindustani, and write both languages with fair grammatical correctness, could not make his conversation intelligible either to a Frenchman or a native (as the case may be) without much difficulty, owing either to bad pronunciation or want of fluency. The question then remains, 'What is the most essential item in the knowledge of a modern language, fair conversational fluency or the art of writing grammatically and correctly?' Should we not consider as a linguist a man who combined both, but especially excelled in the former? Would it not, then, be better if *vivâ voce* formed part of the examination in languages for entrance to, as well as exit from, the Staff College?"

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THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

The details of the march on Portsmouth next Good Friday have been prepared by Colonel Methuen, who has again been entrusted with the whole of the arrangements:—

"A Western Force is marching from Salisbury to reinforce the garrison at Hilsea. The commander of a Northern Force at Guildford resolves to endeavour to intercept this movement.

"Operations of Friday, April 11.—The advanced guard of the Northern Force, having reached Liphook the previous evening, arrives in the neighbourhood of Petersfield, covering the roads leading to the Portsdown Ridge.

"Operations of Saturday, April 12.—The advanced guard of the Northern Force continues its advance, drives back the weak outposts of the Hilsea garrison, and gains the Portsdown Ridge. The outposts of the Hilsea garrison occupy Cosham. The main body of the Northern Force is supposed to reach the Portsdown Ridge during the night. The Western Force arrives at Fareham during the night.

"Operations on Monday, April 14.—The Western Force endeavours to carry out its object, aided by a sortie made by the Hilsea garrison. The Northern Force endeavours to prevent the junction.

"General Instructions.—The Western Force is represented by the Volunteer Corps detraining at Fareham, together with an infantry brigade from Gosport and one field battery (rendezvous, Fort Nelson). The Northern Force consists of the Volunteer Corps detrained at Havant (rendezvous, Fort Purbrook). The Hilsea garrison is formed by the Regular troops from Portsmouth (rendezvous, Hilsea Lines, with advanced posts at Cosham). The advanced guard of the Northern Force is represented by the Volunteer marching columns. The outposts of the Hilsea garrison are represented by small bodies of cavalry and infantry brought forward on April 12 to meet the marching columns. The forts at Portsdown Hill are supposed to be non-existent. The bridges over the Hilsea Channel are supposed to be protected by a *tête de pont*, which prevents their being destroyed by artillery fire. Neither of the forces will advance from the rendezvous before the signal gun fires for the commencement of the operations, at 12 noon. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, the whole of the troops will assemble on the heights, halfway between Forts Widley and Southwick.

"The directing party and escort, consisting of one battalion of Hants Rifle Volunteers and one squadron of Hants Yeomanry, under Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. Crichton, are despatched from Portsmouth garrison on the 10th, to profit by the weekly market held at Petersfield. The convoy, well furnished, is preparing to return by train at 10 a.m. on Good Friday, when intelligence is received that a small party belonging to a flanking detachment of the marching column, to the east of the Petersfield and Havant Railway, has destroyed the line north of Rowlands Castle. No alternative remains but to take the provisions by road.

"On arrival of the Fifth Column, under Col. Routledge, the officer commanding the troop of the divisional cavalry (Middlesex Yeomanry) attached to the marching column, informs him that a convoy has just started from Portsmouth, *viâ* Bulser Hill, Horndean. The open country is covered by small parties of the enemy's cavalry (imaginary), sent out on information having been received that the line has been cut, to cover the retreat of the convoy."

The horses and mounted officers, and two Nordenfelt guns belonging to the 22nd Middlesex R.V., leave Waterloo on Friday morning at 6.55 a.m. The troops leave in five trains, the first from Waterloo at 8.25 a.m., and the last at 9.55 a.m. The first train reaches Petersfield at 10.15, and the last at 11.58. It was suggested that the force should detrain at Liss, but it was found that the march to the different billets would have been too long, and would have simply consisted of a march, instead of a march combined with tactics, and consequently full of interest to the whole force.

The marching force will be formed in five columns, under the command, No. 1, of Lieut.-Col. Robinson; No. 2, Lieut.-Col. Lumsden; No. 3, Lieut.-Col. Brown; No. 4, Lieut.-Col. Richards; and No. 5, Lieut.-Col. Routledge. On Good Friday night the troops will be billetted in barns and farm-buildings at Hambledon, Lovedean, Catherington, Horndean, Blendworth, Rowlands Castle, Tetsworth, Finchdean, Chalton, Clanfield, Brinton, Weston, and North House. To give some idea of the capacity for billetting in this part of England, it may be remarked that 1,000 more men could be billetted in the radius above, plus 1,500 to 2,000 men at Petersfield. The troops will for the most part be fed by Mr. Swan, of Petersfield, on the same terms as in the two previous years—viz., for a dinner on Good Friday, consisting of ½ lb. of cold meat, ½ lb. of bread, hot potatoes, and pickles, 1s. 6d.; tea or coffee, 3d.; and next morning, bread and butter, with tea or coffee, 6d. The accommodation in barns, &c., will cost 6d. per man. Some of the corps ration themselves; some are fed by the publicans of the villages where they are billeted. The officers will be housed and fed by the gentry of the neighbourhood. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the welcome hospitality shown by the landlords and farmers, every one having endeavoured to do all in his power to help the marching column to comfortable billets and ample rations on Good Friday night.

The march will be resumed on Saturday to Portsmouth, and the columns will be opposed by a brigade of infantry representing the enemy, also a squadron of cavalry. The troops will then be distributed in the forts on Portsdown Heights and the various barracks in and near Portsmouth. The Artists go to Eastney and the London Scottish to Anglesea, while the Middlesex Yeomanry will find quarters for men and horses in Hillsea Barracks. The column will then cease to form an independent command, and the senior officer in each fort will be in command of the men composing the force in the fort.

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A RESPECTED reader has written to suggest that it would be as well for the present to direct attention rather to things than to persons. "No one," he observes, is "seriously occupied by the speeches of any particular Admiralty official on Naval matters, nor is it thought necessary to pay especial attention to the counsels of the *Times* in Naval or Military matters. Why, therefore, should the Army be so much interested in the sayings of the Adjutant-General, or in the writings of the *Times?*" There is, we think, a very good answer to the question. They both tend, we think, in their sayings and writings, to a common end and object, which is believed by them to be the promotion of the efficiency of the Army. By a series of bold innovations and changes, which go far below the roots of mere regimental efficiency, and touch very nearly the foundations of the Constitution, if, indeed, in these days there be such substrata left for the much-vexed edifice erected by the wisdom of our forefathers, the Adjutant-General and the *Times* are brought to deal with a very serious problem in Army organisation. If some particular First Lord, and the *Times*, set to work to clamour against the constitution of the Navy, and to demand the recasting of all the establishments connected with it,—the creation of a Lord High Admiral, with an irresponsible Chief of the Staff, the arbitrary nomination of officers at the will and pleasure of the Chief, the abolition of all rights founded upon seniority or service, the substitution of boys for able-bodied sailors, and of girls for stokers, the enlistment of foreigners, the substitution of *papier-mâché* for iron and steel, and the construction of fleets of balloons,—people would only wonder, and laugh. But if, after a time, practical effect were about to be given to these crazes, or to such of them as were capable of being carried out, there would be something very like active resistance to them, ending in the discomfiture of the theorists. To those who think that the phenomena connected with recent changes in the Army organisation are equally absurd and dangerous, and who recognise the success with which they have been forced upon the country, it seems necessary that the speeches of those who are mainly instrumental in the introduction of them, and the writings of the organs which, changing in the line of their support of these new doctrines, have been conspicuous in their support of change, should be constantly resisted. When a Member of Parliament gets up in his place and, "line upon line, precept upon precept," figure after figure, proves incontestably that the supposed efficiency of the Army does not exist, because in the case of the Army seeing that no one can ever foresee where the strain will come, the measure of the strength must be taken to be the weakest link in the chain, and is encountered by contemptuous and vapid comments, without a single attempt to refute or to explain, it is surely the duty of a journal having the interest of the service at heart to insist on the duty of the Government to give a substantial reply. We think we may declare that there is only one feeling among officers of the Army, and those who have its interests most deeply in their affections, of the futility of attempting to convert the *Times* to any reasonable view of the actual deficiencies and weakness of our Military establishments. Our great contemporary will not willingly admit that the system it has tried to bolster up has completely broken down; but from time to time there come confessions and admissions, that slip out unawares, that things are not what they ought to be; and there are savage kicks at the War Office, which are intended, however, to pass through the Minister's Cabinet, and hit some inoffensive person behind. It is all owing to the working and bungling of the Horse Guards, that this divine conception has not been developed into beauty and strength. Returning to the charge with a persistency which indicates the strong motive-power behind it, the *Times* on Thursday makes another demonstration against the Commander-in-Chief. Not one word has our contemporary to say in reply to the remarkable speech of Colonel Tottenham, except that he went on "for an hour and a half by the clock to tell us in effect that the home battalions of our Line regiments are weak in numbers and, to a great extent, consisted of youthful soldiers, thereby causing trouble to the officers," thus, as if it were not a matter of the smallest consequence, triumphantly disposing of the whole question of the efficiency of the home battalions! On one point, we quite agree. Our contemporary condemns the policy of concealment which a Liberal Minister, Mr. Childers, introduced in regard to the most important information which can be laid before the public respecting the condition of the Army. If it be admitted that Parliament has a right to meddle in matters of administration—which we think very questionable, but which seems to be admitted—it surely is only wise to let Parliament have the fullest information, to enable it to legislate and act rightly. Trust it all in all, or trust it not at all. But the reason why Mr. Childers introduced the policy of concealment was, we believe, very different from that which the *Times* supposes. It was not "to save the susceptibilities of individuals, commanding officers or men," but to conceal the unsatisfactory condition of regiments. That condition was not necessarily dependent upon the commanding officer in any case, but might frequently be attributed to the materials of which the regiment was composed. Now, if the head of the War Office at Printing-House Square were asked to conduct the department of the Horse Guards, we would ask him on what principle he would select officers to command battalions? He would reply that he would do it by selection, making each Colonel a special appointment. Then we should like to know how is the selection to be made, and upon what data does the fitness in each case of the officer to be selected rest? Probing a little below the surface, we would find our amateur Commander-in-Chief obliged to resort to secret information and to confidential reports. Then would come the question of the fitness of those who made these reports to condemn or to praise individual officers. Human nature is very much the same in the Army as it is out of it, and intelligence, justice, and sagacity are distributed amongst senior officers very much as they are among an equal number of men of the same age in civil life. The inspecting General or officer may be one whose report should be conclusive and decisive as to the fitness or unfitness of another to command a battalion, or founded upon prejudice, or narrow views, or conceit, or even (such things have been) personal dislike and influence, it may not be worth a rush. But supposing that the best possible men be selected in every instance, it is still obvious that as vacancies occur, and the best men are pounced upon and put into them, the selectors at last will find very little room for choice. How far is the principle to go? Because, if the efficiency and safety of a battalion depend upon the Colonel, who is not immortal, either in or out of action, and who may die on a distant station command, or under circumstances placing the command immediately in the hands of the next senior officer, there ought also to be an eye upon such a contingency, and the rule of selection should be applied in the case of Majors and Captains, and so on through the military hierarchy. The principle of selection is admitted; but it does not follow that it is ignored because some new man is not thrust in whenever a colonelcy is vacant. There must be some deserving men next for promotion. Why pass over them? That is selection by seniority. The Duke of Cambridge, it is true, declared once that he could not carry selection out, and his Royal Highness has been quoted as declaring that the comfort and efficiency of a regiment depend upon the Colonel. The corollary is, we suppose, that anybody should succeed to the command of a battalion, rather than the next senior officer. It is, as we said in a former article on the same subject, to place the patronage of the Army in the hands of the Chief of the Bureau, who represents a majority of the House of Commons, to turn the Queen's Army into the Army of the Parliamentary Minister and his Chief of the Staff, who is really the Adjutant-General of the Forces for the time being, that this tremendous clamour about selection is raised, and it is not in the interests of the Army, nor is it for the interests of the country, that it should be attended to.

HAVING carefully gone into the question of fleet actions and of the fleet ship proper, as explained by us in a previous article, Admiral Sir George Elliot proceeded to refer to single actions, in the course of the lecture recently delivered by him at the Royal United Service Institution. Admiral Elliot agrees with Captain Harris, that there should be two classes of sea-going armour-clads, the one faster than the other, each with special services. The first class should be constructed specially for foreign service, and the second class for European waters, each fleet of the latter class to be accompanied by a small force of the former. Ships of the first class should have a displacement of 10,000 tons, and a sea-going speed of 16 knots, ships of the second class having a displacement of 8,000 tons and a sea speed of 12 knots. Admiral Elliot would attack the sternmost ships of an enemy's fleet with the ships of the first class attached to a second-class squadron, and thus bring on an action. Should the enemy be willing to engage without such pressure, he would hold the fast ships in hand, as a reserve squadron, ready at any moment to strike a decisive blow. The sea-going qualities of both classes must be of the very best, and speed and handiness, with light draught, the gallant Admiral regards as absolutely necessary. It is due to the crews that no liberties be taken which might imperil the safety of the ships in the storms to be encountered on the wide ocean. He would place the lower deck, the habitation of the crew, high enough out of water to admit of good-sized scuttle-ports. Above that he places the main-deck, carrying a battery of light broadside and heavier bow and stern guns, and above that the barbette turrets. Both classes could carry the same number and weight of guns and thickness of armour, but he would give greater steam and sail power to the first class than to the second, while the latter should be the handiest to manœuvre. This we do not quite understand, as Admiral Elliot designs the first class for "battles chiefly to be fought single-handed;" that is to say, for single-ship actions, in which handiness and speed, when the ram has to be used, are of the very first importance. True, he designs these ships to act "independently of the order of battle in fleet actions," believing that in such contests "the gun-attack would be the prominent feature of the fighting," an assertion the correctness of which requires yet to be proved. The *Huascar* did all she could to ram the *Shah*. She resorted to the same tactics when she encountered the Chilian ships. Unfortunately for her she had no speed. She was neither fast nor handy enough, and both her guns and her armour were too light. Hence, she succumbed to the superior gun-power of the Chilians, owing to the superior speed and armour of their ships, though the latter was of little consequence. Had the armour of the Chilian ships been no thicker than that of the *Huascar*, the latter would still have had to haul down her flag to the superior armament she encountered. No doubt, Admiral Elliot is right when he says that, to attempt to combine all the requirements enumerated in one class of armour-clads, must result in having excelled in none. This the Germans and the Austrians have long ago recognised. Hence, they have stopped building monster armour-clads, and are concentrating all their efforts on constructing a large fleet of torpedo-vessels. Indeed, Germany and Austria might well dispense with battle-ships, as all they require of their Navy is to defend their own coasts and harbours. They have no vast Colonial Empire to defend. They do not depend on their Mercantile Marine for the bare necessaries of life. England has both Colonies and a Merchant Navy to defend, and must, therefore, have cruisers to patrol the ocean, and keep its highways clear of hostile ships. Admiral Elliot admits that he considers both strength of bow and handiness to be the most efficient means for securing future victories in fleet actions. In single actions, however, the gallant Admiral believes that the opportunities for ramming will seldom be found. Nevertheless, he does not lose sight of the importance of an armour-plated bow, and powerful end-on fire, "considering the tactics which would prove most advantageous in an encounter at sea between two armour-clads possessing equal speed and displacement, and weight of guns and armour." Surely this means that the end-on attack would be adopted by both combatants! And if such were the case, handiness, where all things are equal, would go far in determining the result of the engagement, which would assuredly resolve itself into a "ram-fencing match." Admiral Elliot thus describes what he considers would be the tactics of two ships engaging in a "single ship" action:—

> "Ship X and Ship Y are two armour-clads, of equal speed, meeting at sea and intending to fight. They steam towards each other, Ship X having a bow well strengthened for ramming and powerful end-on fire. Ship Y has a more powerful broadside fire, but is weaker at the bow. Ship X has reason to know the type of ship built by the enemy, and he sees his advantage: he is determined to meet his adversary bow to bow if he will only come on. He steers right for him, and Ship Y must turn away in good time if he desires to avoid that kind of encounter. Ship X still steers right for him wherever he goes. He thus presents a small target and his bow armour-plating deflects the shot, and each attempt of the enemy to bring his broadside guns to bear only shortens the intervening distance, and eventually he must turn tail and fight stern-on against X's better protected bow, and I presume it will be allowed that the stern being more vulnerable than the bow, X must have the best of the fight, and this would be still more conspicuous if Y had unprotected ends like the Italian armour-clads."

Now, it surely stands to reason that, if Ship X has but the slightest advantage in speed, she must, at some time during the action, overhaul her antagonist. Now comes the question of handiness. If X is as handy as Y, she may succeed in delivering the *coup-de-grâce* with her ram, and thus decide the action. Should she be in the slightest degree handier than Y, the latter is doomed, as the officer commanding X is certain to ram his adversary, whatever he does. But, in the event of Y being handier than X, the whole aspect of the case is altered. The advantage in speed of the latter, if any, goes for nothing in the face of the superior manœuvring-power of Y. On the latter being overhauled, her captain can dodge the unwieldy ship chasing him. A few spokes of the helm, and X glides harmlessly past the chased ship's quarter. The captain of Y turns his ship rapidly away from X, while the latter, through want of handiness, cannot turn so quickly, loses ground, and by the time the ship has her nose pointing towards Y, the latter is away, if she has not actually won by ramming. Another danger of unhandiness is, that the ship missing her stroke lays herself open to be struck by the torpedoes launched by the ship she has missed. She may even find herself rammed before she has been able to turn. It is, therefore, self-evident that, when end-on tactics are resorted to, handiness plays an all-important part in securing a successful result, and we cannot, therefore, endorse Admiral Elliot's opinion that handiness in ships designed for single actions is not of so great importance as in ships intended mainly for fleet actions. True, the Admiral has inserted a saving clause. It is this:—"If all ships were equally strengthened at the bows and equally handy, then the bow-to-bow encounter would be the exception to the rule, and other tactics would be pursued. Most French ships have armour-plated bows, but the Italians are badly off in that respect, and are also unhandy, owing to their great size, and consequently will invite the ram attack." But here we would remark that, when an English and a foreign ship do again engage in combat on the ocean, and supposing both ships to be in every essential particular the same, the result will assuredly depend on the ability of the Commander to handle his ship smartly and in a seamanlike manner. Still, it is not fair to the Naval officer to handicap him in any way. That is what has been done of late years, for all the most recent French ships are known to be of greater speed and far handier than their contemporaries in the English Navy, and their bows are far stronger. The torpedo attack has also remained unnoticed by Admiral Elliot, because "it does not affect one way or another the tactics of ramming." Here, again, we are forced to differ from Admiral Elliot. Let us suppose his ship Y, while being chased by X, to tow a Harvey torpedo on each quarter, as do all French ships. How would the latter approach the former, on overhauling the chase? In single ship and fleet actions the towed torpedo will play a most important part at all times, acting as a deterrent to the approaching ship. The attack on Alexandria has, as Admiral Elliot justly remarks, taught us nothing, but the first fleet action will most probably revolutionise many features of the modern equipment for battle, which are now so highly appreciated, as evidences of scientific improvements. With him, we think that the day will never dawn when the Engineer officer should take the helm in all matters relating to ships-of-war, and it strikes us, too, that there has been too great a leaning in that direction already. With Admiral Elliot, we can only hope, for the glory and safety of England, that in the day of peril our Naval rulers may prove to have been wise in their generation in giving the greatest prominence to gun attack and defence in those ships which constitute the first line of defence.

OUR limited space does not permit us to give any lengthened notice this week of the exceedingly important and interesting paper, by Colonel Sir C. H. Nugent, on "Imperial Defences," the first part of which, on our "Home Defences," was read at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday; and the second part of which, on "Colonial Defences," is to be read on April 4. And, indeed, our readers cannot expect that, in a journal which has to deal with the immense variety of topics relating to the service which crop up every week, there would be space for the full consideration of each and all of them. The very circumstance of the number of questions which are asked respecting the Army and Navy, in and out of Parliament—the uneasiness, so to speak, of the public mind, on every point affecting their efficiency—indicate the sense with which the gravity of the issues involved is coming home to us, in the midst of all the craze of accumulating wealth and aggrandising empire, which occupy the energies and attention of so large a portion of the population. And it is at the very moment when the condition of the Army is inspiring even moderate men with suspicion, and pessimists with alarm, and when the state of the Navy is viewed, if not with despondency, at least without much confidence and exultation, that we are called upon to assume an enormous responsibility in taking over 1,300 miles of the coast of the Red Sea, the whole of the interior of Africa between the Nile and the sea—a region larger than France and Germany—and to annex Egypt. Nothing like it has ever been known since the Conscript Fathers of Rome bought the land on which the Gauls were then encamped outside the city. The best energies and powers of the best of our citizens, statesmen, sailors, and soldiers will, we think, be taxed to preserve that which we have got, without any extension of dominion such as that which has been pressed upon us. Colonel Nugent, in commenting upon the complete nullity of the labours of past Commissions, might, if he were less sanguine, be met at the threshold of the United Service Institution by the repressing consideration, "What is the good of all I am about to say?" The ghosts of defunct Commissioners, officially speaking, are all around him, pointing with shadowy fingers to mounds of abortive recommendations. The apathy and indifference of the large section of the English public, of which Lord Lansdowne spoke, if long persisted in, are likely to have either a rude reaction, or to be punished by a series of misfortunes. No Government, under present conditions of party warfare, will venture to propose any large measure of defence, for the simple reason that the politician out of office would make capital out of the cry which would be raised against extravagance and waste, gaining the support of the taxpayers, who will always be on the side of the economist. "Turn the Government out!" that most horrible of cataclysms, is to be averted at all hazards by sacrifice of all principles, stopping short, we hope, with "Imperial existence." We have not yet got to the pass of "Perish the Empire!" being the war-cry of any large party. Colonel Nugent has, for the most part, only truisms to deal with, but he has set them forth in a picturesque way. He is an old hand at the work, and more than four years ago he urged that which most people think not a necessity, because most people know nothing about the subject, that works of defence for the protection of the capital should be carried out. People in England will not believe that what was possible under their very eyes almost, in the case of Paris, could be feasible in that of London; but they generally assume certain qualities, which would render it impossible for an enemy to invest the capital. Colonel Nugent, however, assumes that these works for the defence of the capital have been completed, and that a central arsenal has been formed, not at Woolwich, but at some convenient position; and with these data he commences the consideration of the Home Defences. Those of our readers interested in the subject, which we venture to think more important than even the extension of the Franchise, we must refer to the full report, which will appear in the paper of the Institution.

WHEREVER Sir William Hewett may be employed, there is no doubt his superabundant energy will produce the best results when it is developed in the direction of action of an aggressive character. Without at all impugning the correctness of the theory that Naval officers make excellent diplomatists, we are inclined to think that the cases in which they are most successful are those in which the arrangement aimed at is likely to be materially affected by the application of the physical force which may be at the command of the Naval officer engaged in the negotiations. Sir William Hewett could not get at Osman Digna by sea. He could not bombard him or storm him, nor land detachments of blue-jackets to sweep him off the face of the earth, and so he, having previously, we are informed, held a consultation with a body of native sheiks respecting the terms of the document and the propriety of issuing it, resorted to a proclamation. If Sir William had asked these worthy gentlemen whether it would not be a very effective clause in the proclamation to threaten Osman Digna that he would be pickled and eaten on board ship, we have not the slightest doubt that the worthy gentlemen would have expressed their high admiration at the ingenuity of the menace. Nothing, in fact, absurd or preposterous could have been proposed by the British Admiral sitting under the fire of his guns, and surrounded by a victorious army, that the friendly sheiks would not have approved of. We had already occasion to remark, with dissatisfaction, the tendency of the Admiral and of the General to issue proclamations, and after the rebuff which the previous document of the kind encountered, and its utter failure, we should have thought experience would have caused the General and Admiral to abandon the preparation of ukases, which are not likely to do anything but bring us into contempt where they are understood, and, where misunderstood, to be mischievous or ineffectual. That the Government should recall an officer of such service experience and ability as Sir W. Hewett from the post which he has occupied with so much advantage, because he committed the indiscretion, or worse, of offering a reward for Osman Digna, dead or alive, would be an offence against the service and against the country; but the manner in which the news of the proclamation has been received in this country will prevent any chance of a similar mistake, and will remind the gallant Admiral of the great difference of the moral temperature of the Red Sea and of England. When the *Times* talks of "Osman Digna having grossly infringed the usages of war by the murder of messengers sent from the British camp," we can only suppose that our contemporary has forgotten that we are not engaged in war at all. We think that if England were invaded tomorrow by any foreign army, the commander of which advised himself to send messengers to the camp of Lord Wolseley, or whoever else was in command, warning him that he would be destroyed if he did not submit, and holding out inducements to his followers to abandon the national cause and come over to the enemy, the heralds, especially if they happened to be Englishmen, would very probably be treated as Osman Digna is said to have treated the emissaries of Admiral Hewett. We make our contemporary a present of this parallel for future use.

The Flag Officer's Greenwich-Hospital Pension of £150 a year vacant by the death of Admiral Sidney Greenfield, C.B., on the 6th inst., has been awarded to Vice-Admiral Arthur Parry Eardley-Wilmot, from that date.

We observe that Commander Rolfe was left to his own devices during the advance on Osman Digna's camp, no superior Naval officers accompanying the Naval Brigade in the capacity of sight-seers, as at El Teb. Even the Admiral remained at the base, on board his flagship. And it now turns out that it was very lucky that he did so, having thereby been placed in a position to prevent rumours of disaster being telegraphed home, before the official dispatch reached him announcing the final victory.

A medical survey, held at the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, on March 1, invalided Mr. W. C. E. Batchelor, Paymaster, serving on board the *Iris*, Mr. F. Vowels, clerk, serving on board the *Carysfort*, and sixteen seamen, who were ordered home in the *Malabar*. Lieutenant Montgomerie, of the *Inflexible*, was granted a month's leave of absence for the restoration of his health.

The Admiralty have not been slow in filling the vacancies created by the deaths of Lieutenants Almack, Royds, Houston Stewart, and Montresor, by promoting the senior Sub-Lieutenants of the East Indies Station with commendable fairness. We presume that the Junior Sub-Lieutenant of the *Hecla* owes his promotion to the fact of his having been attached to the Naval Brigade. Thus the two senior Subs. of the *Euryalus*, the senior of the *Decoy*, and the junior of the *Hecla*, all at Suakim, have been promoted and appointed to different ships this week.

Sir William Hewett has, for once, apparently, made a mistake. He has issued the following proclamation:—"I, the English Governor-General, Civil and Military, of Suakim, make known that whosoever will bring in the rebel Osman, the murderer, who has by his lies caused the blood of the tribes to be spilt at El Teb and Tamanieb, alive or dead, shall receive $5,000 reward." Earl Granville in the House of Lords and the Marquis of Hartington in the Commons have both had to answer numerous questions in consequence, both Cabinet Ministers replying to the same effect, that inquiries had been made through the Admiralty, which had resulted in information being received from Sir William Hewett stating that he considers Osman Digna to be a murderer, as he had killed two messengers in cold blood, and that the proclamation had been issued after consultation with the head men and the sheiks of the friendly tribes; but that the Government have telegraphed in reply that they cannot approve it, and that the offer must be withdrawn at once, in the manner which seems to those on the spot to be most judicious. Sir William Hewett will not be recalled, and has withdrawn the proclamation, but in what terms it is not yet known.

The several ships of the First Reserve have been ordered to send in their lists of defects, with a view to the necessary arrangements being made for carrying out their repairs early in May. Nothing is as yet known as to the nature of the forthcoming summer cruise, but it is authoritatively stated by those who ought to know something about the matter, that the Duke of Edinburgh will this year take the combined squadrons on the summer cruise.

In Mr. Walter Besant's latest novel, "All in a Garden Fair," he depicts a village exclusively inhabited by bankrupts. The Admiralty, who are not prone as a rule to soar into the realms of fiction, appear to have been taking Mr. Besant's novel as a happy thought, and are endeavouring to form a ship which shall be entirely officered by those unfortunate persons who have had the misfortune to undergo the ordeal of a court-martial. It is quite unnecessary to indicate the locality of this vessel. She is well-known, and universally avoided by all those who have sufficient interest to prevent the stigma of having belonged to her being attached to their name. At one time lately she possessed six officers who had been tried by this Naval tribunal, about six more whom their Lordships apparently consider ought to have been tried, and of the remainder it may be said that the "credit" of belonging to her causes it to be believed that at some former period they had a black-mark against their name. Playing fast and loose with the service in this style is neither compatible with either its dignity or interests, and is decidedly unfair to the officers in question, to whom it does not give a chance. We have no doubt their Lordships will have no difficulty in guessing the ship we refer to.

We understand that in view of the possible necessity of sending a joint naval and military expedition to relieve General Gordon in the autumn, the Admiralty have directed Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay to have the upper waters of the Nile surveyed, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of sending gunboats to its upper waters. Several naval officers have been detached from the ships at Alexandria to carry out this work.

The Australian gunboats *Victoria* and *Albert* left Malta on March 8, the Victorian torpedo-boat *Childers* having left on March 1, for Melbourne, with orders to report themselves *en passant* to Rear-Admiral Hewett, at Suakim, in case their services were required in the Red Sea.

Although not an actual promotion in rank, it has usually been notified when officers have been raised from the junior to the senior, or 16s., list of Majors in the Royal Marines. We have not observed that any such notation has yet been made in the vacancies caused by the promotions of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Hore and Moody, and the retirement of Major Tom; although the succession promotions have been made from the Captains' to the Junior Majors' Lists.

The Queen will embark at Sheerness on April 7 on board the royal yacht *Osborne*, and leave the harbour on Monday, April 8, for the Continent, where her Majesty intends to remain until April 24. Vice-Admiral Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, has been directed by the Admiralty to have everything in readiness for her Majesty's reception and departure.

Admiral Lesovsky, ex-Minister of the Russian Marine, and advocate of the cruiser system of warfare against this country, whose retirement from service we announced last Saturday, died this week at St. Petersburg.

The dinner at Marlborough House this day week to the gallant and distinguished officers of the Navy and Army afforded another proof of the tact and discrimination of the Heir Apparent, who on all occasions evinces the highest consideration for the great services on which the Empire depends at sea and on land. The names of the Prince's guests recall all the famous deeds of arms which have illustrated the reign of the Queen with extraordinary brilliancy, in a long roll of victorious campaigns. There was, we think, only one civilian present—Sir Allen Young—and he may be regarded as a representative man of the Mercantile Marine, a Naval Volunteer, a Captain of the Naval Reserve, an eminent explorer and experienced Arctic navigator, who was engaged as far back as the days of the Crimea in transport and supply duties in connection with the Army before Sebastopol. We do not believe any Sovereign could assemble so many sailors and soldiers, all of whom had done services to the State in hard fighting, as the Prince of Wales saw around him last Saturday.

We are gratified at perceiving that a reaction is taking place in favour of Zebehr Pasha, for whom we were the first to say a good word and a true word weeks ago, when all the papers and statesmen on both sides were in full-cry against him, as the great slave-dealer and head of slave-dealers. They will not be a whit less ready or less loud to follow the next red-herring that may be trailed before their noses, nor will they utter a word of regret for the wrong done to the "bad, black man." Gordon, it seems, made a hasty charge he could not prove, and must now repent of, against the man he desires now to govern in the Soudan.

Colonel R. Warren has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer of the Western District, vice Colonel Morrison, whose term is about to expire.

It is rather amusing, or rather it would have been so, if the subject were not so serious, to observe the outcries which are made about the mystic cloud of smoke which obscured the front of one square, and the appeals, almost frantic, which are made to the Government immediately to provide the troops with powder that will not give forth the fumes of this villainous saltpetre. We would ask if Buller's brigade did not make quite as much smoke with its powder as Davis's Brigade, and yet it was not broken. The fact probably is that Buller's square was more solid and steady all round, and, furthermore, that owing to its position, it was not subjected to such a quick and powerful rush of the enemy. Davis's brigade, whilst more loosely formed, caught at the angles where the junction between the flanks and the front line was not complete, afforded an occasion to a dauntless and magnificent enemy to purchase a temporary advantage at an enormous sacrifice of life. We have nothing but praise for the soldiers who rallied, but it is not a proper application of words to praise the "steadiness" of those who were at one time, according to the *Times*' correspondent on the spot, "in headlong rout." If the smoke concealed the Arabs from the eyes of the infantry, it must be remembered that when they charged the Arabs in their turn could see nothing but the smoke, and we can scarcely conceive anything more trying to the nerves when they broke through this cloud of smoke, than the aspect of a line of infantry in close order, with breech-loaders delivering a rolling fire, and a sheen of bayonets in their front. The smoke in fact, to use a phrase not quite applicable to it, "cuts both ways." We were reminded last week of poor Benedick's pulverdampf, which he said lost him the battle of Königgratz.

Meantime, the first step towards Berber has been taken by Herbert Stewart with the 19th Hussars and the Gordon Highlanders. We venture to predict that, notwithstanding the impassioned cries from Printing House Square, there will not be much further movement towards Berber in that direction. It was supposed to be characteristic of the stolid Briton that he did not know when he was beaten. Osman Digna seems to have a touch of the same quality. He will not come in, but it is said he has run off into the mountains. But the accounts vary from day to day. On Wednesday, he was all full of fight. Osman was determined to die. "He is still breathing fire and sword, and already he has collected 2,000 men in the mountains in our front." Thursday's news was that he had bolted, and that the Arabs were demoralised. It may be, in the language of the *Times*, difficult and unsafe to delay much longer the "recognition of the realities out of which the conception, in the eyes of our soldiers and sailors, that they are putting down a rebellion, has grown," but we venture to say that the very last thing either the sailors or the soldiers desire would be to carry out the policy of the *Times*, if marching to Berber, holding the Soudan, and sweeping the Arabs out of their own country, as long as they resist the irruption of strangers into it, be the incidents of its accomplishment.

The French have been very unkind in their remarks about our campaign in Egypt. A review called the *Correspondant* has alone done us any justice, and we thank the gallant Captain who has dared to tell the truth, and quote old Marshal Bugeaud's saying about the British Infantry,—"And thank God, there are so few of them!" The price put on Osman Digna's head is as much disapproved of in France now, as the fact of Napoleon I. having offered so many *talari* for Mourad Bey, dead or alive, was formerly disapproved of in England.

The new Regulations for Musketry Instruction have been issued provisionally during the week. The annual course of musketry for 1884-5, which should have commenced on the 1st inst., but was postponed till the issue of the new regulations, will now be proceeded with.

It is rather curious that while there is a general feeling of regret in England that so many Arabs were slaughtered by General Graham's force, the French regret that General Millot missed making a severe example of the tag-rag and bobtail against which he marched with 10,000 men. We lament the destruction of gallant fellows, the French the escape of a miserable horde who, after much bluster, took to their heels at the approach of danger. Neither in France nor England does the action of the Government excite the least enthusiasm; but whereas in the former country public opinion is averse to any further prosecution of military operations, such is certainly not now the case in England.

The "stop-press" of the *Times* correspondent last Saturday contained food for reflection, but we doubt if it was turned to much account. On the field of battle, the day after the fight, he came across what he calls "a wounded rebel." The Arab must have been wounded before 12 o'clock the day before, and there he had been lying, in the midst of his slaughtered fellows, under an African sun, and under the bright moon till the sun was up again, unattended and uncared for, till the correspondent found him. He says the wounded rebel, "by some mysterious chance, had not been killed yesterday after the fight." We are quite sure the correspondent and Colonel Slade, who is as kind as he is gallant, did something more than question the poor wretch about Osman Digna; but the "stop-press" does not give details on that point, and the correspondent only says, "I then rode on." As might have been expected, such a paragraph as that has not escaped the eye of the intelligent foreigner, who is always desirous of taking us down a peg or two; and the *Cologne Gazette*, which has not forgiven or forgotten the controversy in which the statements of its War Correspondent respecting the cruelty of the British troops in killing the wounded Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir were challenged, seizes upon the incident as a proof that the charges it made on the latter occasion were well founded. But as we observed in an article last week, when we had occasion to speak of the injudicious remarks of the leading journal on the alleged barbarities of the French at the capture of Sontay, the fact which has to be faced, and which it were better not to deny, is that in warfare, or in operations of war conducted against enemies who are not civilised, and who do not understand what are called "the laws of war" (which, in fact, are conventional arrangements, subject to change from time to time, as civilisation advances), the soldiers of civilised nations do not extend to those whom they call barbarians or savages, or to those who have differently coloured skins from their own, the privileges which are generally conferred by custom on the wounded on the field of battle by the conquerors. The reason assigned is on nearly all occasions the same, —that the wounded enemies, expecting no mercy or quarter, continue to fight after they are on the ground, and are dangerous even to those who seek to help them. No one would think of sending the Geneva-Cross ambulance to General Graham, under the idea that the red cross and white flag would protect its attendants. Of course, it is all very dreadful and horrible. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis 'tis true;" and there is an end of it.

Major A. W. White, R.A., will shortly be appointed, in succession to Major E. Bainbridge, R.A., Instructor at the School of Artillery Range-finding, at Aldershot.

It is denied in France that General Dumont's Committee have rejected the idea of adopting a repeating rifle. A French military critic, writing upon the subject, says:—"It is all very fine to declare and repeat, as was done in 1866, that in war it is not the number of shots which are fired that count, but the number of shots which tell. This reasoning, which was quite correct when it applied to soldiers of seven years' service, is no longer so, now that our Army is composed half of soldiers of three years' service, half of recruits entirely devoid of instruction, and who will necessarily be found wanting in coolness and solidity. Imagine the disastrous effect which would be produced upon youthful battalions by a rapid and almost incessant fire. The conscripts would not search to know if the shots told. They would simply comprehend that they were in face of an adversary better armed than themselves, and the moral effect would be enormous. Now, the result of a battle does not depend on the number of killed or wounded, but on the obstinacy of the troops, and the strategical conceptions of those who command them."

The vagaries of military amateurs are beyond the rules of reasoning or the application of argument, or we would deal seriously with the suggestion that a squadron or two of our Cavalry should be employed—in this blessed month of March in the Nubian Desert, remember—to march from Suakim to Berber, on the Nile; but that, happily, has been "cut short," for the present.

A French paper publishes the following interesting telegram from Hanoi, dated March 16:—"I have just travelled along the road from Bacninh to Hanoi. It bristles all the way along with an almost uninterrupted series of entrenchments, including two fortified dykes and 30 redoubts. All those works, and those of Bacninh itself, are not worth those which defended Bacninh and its approaches. They are merely earthworks, not sufficiently thick to offer any serious resistance to artillery. No intelligence was exhibited in organising the defence of these positions. The Chinese took no advantage of the ground, and everything that was done for the defence of Bacninh appears to have been the work of two Mandarins, only superficially acquainted with European proceedings. All the dead and wounded picked up upon the field of battle wore the uniform of the Army of Kouang-Si. There were no Annamites among them. The enemy left 200 dead bodies on the field. Our loss was five killed and 40 wounded. All the rifles captured were Remingtons or Martini-Henrys." So fell Bacninh, where it was supposed that General Millot and his troops would meet with the most desperate resistance. It was sufficient for the French General to threaten the line of retreat, for the whole garrison to make off in the direction of the Chinese frontier. Since then the enemy have been hotly pursued, and not without success.

Monthly classes of non-commissioned officers of Cavalry and Infantry are about to be formed at the principal military stations, commencing probably on April 1 next, for instruction in minor tactics, outpost duties, and elementary topography, under the Garrison Instructors.

"Easy writing" has been defined to be "d——d hard reading," and easy speaking would sometimes seem, when the results are in print, to come under the same heading. "May the evening's speech bear the morning's inspection," should be given as a "sentiment" by the toastmaster at many of our popular convivial gatherings. If Lord Wolseley were not a Blue Riband man, he might be suspected of having drowned his shamrock in something more frisky than cold water on St. Patrick's night, if we were to judge of his state of mind by the report of his speeches at dinner in honour of the Scotchman who converted the interesting population of the sister Isle to the Christianity of the period. *Quem non fecundi calices fecere disertum?* asked the poet, before St. Patrick introduced the usquebaugh of theology into the Island of Saints. The facility with which illustrations could be afforded of the portentous increase effected by plentiful potations of the natural powers of boredom possessed by some eminent topers, would lead to the belief that the wine was better or the brain was stronger in the days of Horace than in the nights of Willis's Rooms. Perhaps it was the water which spoiled the punch, but certainly all the eloquence was far away in Holborn, where Mr. Sullivan was delivering a very pregnant commentary on the assurances of Lord Wolseley that all that was needed to make Irishmen happy, was to have an opportunity of dying in defence of the Act of Union. When the Adjutant-General gets on his boys, he becomes, as nearly as his natural Hibernian sprightliness will permit him to be, a bore, and in the excesses of cups of the oxide of hydrogen he waxes somewhat maudlin over "the lovely ruin he has made." Surely, it was a little strong to challenge comparison between the fighting at Tamasi and the feats of the old British Infantry at Talavera, Waterloo, or Inkerman? Still more venturesome was it to claim for "boys" the credit due to those who, in the present state of our Army, may really be called "veteran" soldiers? A correspondent of the *Morning Post* put the case very pithily as regards the men of the regiments whose "steadiness," for a moment shaken, was in the end improved by the process of shaking.

We have elsewhere made some observations respecting the somewhat indiscriminate and injudicious praise which is intended not so much to honour the troops as for the glorification of those who consider they have inspired the British infantry with peculiar virtues. Lord Wolseley, unwittingly, perhaps, gave expression to his innermost thought when he said that if boys improved with age as wine does by bottling, the youngsters who fought at Tamanieb will be very terrible indeed, in a few years to come; but the Adjutant-General knows enough, theoretically, of the property of vinous liquids to be aware that bad wine does not improve by bottling, or by age at all. He would be a singular exception to the great commanders of the world if he held that, for the purposes of war, a veteran army is inferior to an army of boys. We quite admit that there may be particular operations of war, where the ignorance which is bliss leads recruits to commit glorious follies, in which the rashness and the *élan* of youth may be relied upon, and if they are led by cool and experienced soldiers; but for campaigning, surely there is no officer in the world—we cannot believe that Lord Wolseley is the exception—who would deliberately set out to make a campaign with an army composed of youths in preference to an army consisting not of old fellows, but of men whose thews and sinews were formed, with experience of the hardships as well as the luxuries of the operations which contradistinguish the art of real war from mere descents and expeditions of flying columns.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The last and most interesting minor war-game of the season was played on Wednesday last, under the supervision of Major Harvey, 71st Highland Light Infantry, Garrison Instructor, and in the presence of Lieutenant-General Sir C. P. B. Walker, Director-General of Military Education. The players were six officers of the Cameronians, two officers of the Royal Artillery, and two officers of Cavalry. Colonel Luck, C.B., 15th Hussars, officiated as chief umpire.

Lieutenants Haynes and Maude, R.E., who are candidates for admission to the Staff College, have been attached respectively to the Staff of the General Officers commanding 2nd and 3rd Brigades, in accordance with instructions contained in sec. 9, par. 8, Queen's Regulations. Lieutenants Wise and Ward, Cameronians, Lieutenant Kentish, 39th, and three non-commissioned officers, have been attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department, for topographical work in the vicinity of Aldershot.

It has been notified here, under Horse Guards authority, that serjeant master-tailors have been added to the list of non-commissioned officers who are exempted from musketry instruction.

The Army Athletic Meeting will be held here on July 1 and 2, the 7th Hussars Steeplechases on April 15 next, and the Army Rifle Meeting during four days, in the latter end of July.

Captain C. H. Bagot, R.E., attended at the Horse Guards on Monday last, to give evidence before the Committee on the Organisation of the Field Companies and Pontoon Troop, R.E.

Rear-Admiral R. P. Cator's alarm buoy, which has been tried on board several ships with such marked success, has been ordered by their Lordships to be supplied to each ship of the Reserve Squadron.

In future, when the punishment of imprisonment or cells is accompanied by stoppage of leave, the time of confinement in the former is to count as a portion of such stoppage. To avoid any laxity in carrying out this regulation, it is further directed that a certificate is to be signed on the back of the quarterly punishment return to the following effect,—"In all cases where confinement in prison or cells has been accompanied by stoppage of time, the period of confinement has been reckoned as a portion of such stoppages."

Reviews.

◆

The Russian Annexation of Merv. By Charles Marvin. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

The writer of this little pamphlet tells us in his preface that "Merv is lost, and beyond recovery," that Herat is in deadly peril, and that unless a prompt and vigorous policy in Central Asia be at once adopted by the Government, and supported by the unanimous opinion of the public, the key of India and the rest of Western Afghanistan will succumb to Russian pressure. Without for a moment questioning the ability of Mr. Marvin to discuss this important question, we may say that we do not consider the state of affairs in Central Asia to be so very critical as Mr. Marvin declares it to be. However, the pamphlet he has last written contains some valuable and important information, which fully justifies its publication.

Soldiers' Stories and Sailors' Yarns. (W. H. Allen.)

There is no particular novelty in this volume, but it need not be apprehended that it will not obtain a favourable reception from the public. Soldiers' stories and sailors' yarns are almost always readable, and in the present case the author, whoever he may be, has compiled a capital book of mess-table drollery and reminiscences picked up ashore and afloat by Naval, Military, and medical officers, who, no doubt, assisted him in his researches. The contents of the volume are varied and amusing. The colonel tells his "Shell and Shark Story," which is not particularly amusing. A "soldier" enters the list with a story about "Gabriella's Gratitude," and the sailor spins a capital yarn relating to Smythe's Channel and the Straits of Magellan. The stories are with few exceptions smartly written, and well calculated to interest youths particularly.

The Personal Recollections of Peter Stonner. By Charles Blatherwick. (Chapman and Hall).

This volume, which is formed on somewhat similar lines to those of "Scraps," by Lord Saltoun, is written with the spirit which might be expected from a distinguished member of an old Hertfordshire family, which quotes back to services rendered to Edward IV. during the French campaign. The family seem also to have been possessed of considerable self-esteem, for the writer of these *Recollections* tells us how his father was not only a thorough gentleman of the old school, but the handsomest man about town, and that he himself strongly resembles him,—in fine, that he was a good-looking enough man, but plain for a Stonner. It appears also that the "Stonners," from time to time, have consistently supported the fine old bulwarks of the Constitution. The writer of these *Recollections* shows emphatically how his father refused Parliamentary honours, and persistently declined to represent his county in Parliament. As to oratory, he declares that he knows all about it, and the power it exercises. Many a time in his solitary rambles have tears come into his eyes at the words that have gushed from him on some of the burning topics of the day; but yet he did not use that power simply because he had it, and it is not in a gentleman's province to do so. The same thing occurs, we are told, in "writing." The Stonners have always been pretty ready with their pens. For example, there stood his grand-uncle's "Letters on the Times," written after the model of Lord Chesterfield, and considered by some superior to his. No doubt, they have not only got an European celebrity, but that a well-preserved copy can be seen even now on most of the libraries of our country gentlemen. This slight introduction to the compiler of these *Recollections* will enable the reader to enjoy their perusal more thoroughly than would otherwise have been the case. In fact, the book is in every respect a laugh-provoking one, and deserves a kindly reception, such a reception as will satisfy the compiler.

Last week the *Hampshire Telegraph* took the liberty of pointing out that Gen. Gordon's mission to Khartoum was a failure, and that in the face of inspired telegrams from Cairo to the contrary, having perfect confidence in the friend of Gen. Gordon, its informant. Since then, the correspondent of the *Times* has had an interview with Gen. Gordon, and has telegraphed that officer's own gloomy view of the situation, which is briefly this,—that Gen. Gordon believes he has reached the end of his tether, and that, unless supported by a joint Naval and Military expedition, we may have to send a far larger expedition in the not distant future either to relieve him in a beleaguered city, or to avenge his death. Why should England wait?

The Chinese war-vessel Nan Thin is at present lying in the River Tyne, where she arrived on Saturday last. The original intention was to take the vessel above the bridge to the works of Sir William Armstrong and Co., where artillery, on the order of the Chinese Government, was to be shipped. The authorities, however, have interfered, and have for the time being insisted on the detention of the Nan Thin. The present disturbances between China and France have led, it appears, to the impression that a breach of neutrality laws may be committed, if the vessel is allowed to depart with the guns on board. English police officers, or officials, have been placed on board, and no one is allowed to approach the ship without direct permission. The vessel will remain under detention until the point involved by the placing of guns on board has been settled. The Nan Thin was built in Germany for the Chinese Government. She is a very fine vessel, and during the few days she has been lying in the Tyne has been much admired.

THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT.

Sir F. Milner called the attention of the House of Commons on Thursday evening to the powers given to Naval officers by the Naval Discipline Act of 1866, contending that Naval courts-martial should not have the power to inflict penal servitude on young men and boys of good character for offences against discipline involving no moral guilt. Mr. Warton supported the views of the Hon. Member for York. Mr. Hopwood contended that there ought to be some responsible officer at the Admiralty, charged with the revision of all sentences of courts-martial. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman thought the Admiralty would be willing to accept as a rule of conduct the very words of the Hon. Baronet's motion, namely "that the powers given by the Naval Discipline Act of 1866 ought not to be used to inflict penal servitude on young men and boys of good character for offences against discipline involving no moral guilt." The increased severity of the sentences passed of late years by courts-martial was not due to a tendency to increase the severity of such sentences unnecessarily, but to the growing tendency to insubordination in young seamen. To do away with the extreme punishment on board ship would be very dangerous, because on board ship order and discipline were maintained by moral rather than by physical force. The Admiralty by no means approved of exaggerated sentences being passed, and mitigated such sentences, when it was shown that a man had been too severely punished for a first offence. With regard to the inequality of sentences, the question was a difficult one. It had been found impossible, even in the courts of Law, to have uniformity of sentence. Still the Admiralty endeavoured to equalise the punishments according to the best judgment they could form of the circumstance of each case. It was intended to bring in a Bill to amend the Naval Discipline Act, and that would afford an opportunity for further debate.

Joseph H. Moreland, plumber, Duke of Wellington; Edwin Henry Flower and Edward Milton, naval schoolmasters, Vincent; Harry Seymour, boatswain's mate, Hector; Samuel Brown, leading stoker, Repulse; Edward Fuscher, boatswain's mate, Superb; John Furzland, leading stoker, Hibernia; Benjamin Silence, gunner's mate, Daring; Frederick Bargery, corporal R.M., Espoir; Henry Sansom, leading stoker, and George Robert Smith, colour-serjt. R.M., Diamond; Robert Lambert, butcher, Duke of Wellington; Francis H. Teague, gunner's mate, Cambridge; Eli Stone, private R.M.L.I., Osborne; Thomas G. Martin, caulker, Inflexible; George Lahiver, ship's corporal, Hibernia; James C. Longley, signalman, Champion; Michael Gifford, master-at-arms, and Alfred Martin, writer, 1st class, Swiftsure; William N. Hancock, quartermaster, Boadicea; and James Ozzard, chief boatman; James Chalkley and Robert Bellingham, commissioned boatmen; and James Helland, Thomas Flanagan, James Redman, and Thomas Dillon, boatmen, Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The Grand General Staff having now completed its history of the Franco-German War, it has resolved to do the same thing, on as complete and comprehensive a scale as possible, for the campaigns of Frederick the Great. Marshal von Moltke has, therefore, issued an appeal to the nation for a sight or loan of all hitherto unpublished documents, maps, and plans, &c., bearing on the subject which may help the writers in the execution of their huge and patriotic task. *A propos* of this, I may quote the remark once made by a military lecturer connected with the Grand General Staff to an English officer here. He by no means agreed, said the lecturer in question, with all Carlyle's political views of the Great Frederick; but he found the English historian's plans of Frederick's battles wonderfully accurate, and always recommended their use to his students in preference to any others."

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined together at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, to commemorate the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. Vice-Admiral R. Vesey Hamilton, C.B., was president, and Major-General Henry Kent was the guest. Among those present were Vice-Admirals H. S. Hillyar, C.B., and Thomas Saumarez, C.B.; Rear-Admirals Blomfield, Dent, Edward Hardinge, C.B., Soady, and W. Cox Chapman; Capts. C. Noel Hoare, T. Harvey Royse, H. H. Boys, R. H. Thompson, R. Pitman, Horatio Nelson, Sir Lambton Loraine, Sir John Swinburne, W. Spratt, Kinahan, F. L. Clayton, H. E. Crozier, R. S. Bateman, and Alfred N. Fairman; Commanders G. L. Atkinson, Hughes-Hallett, B. L. Morrison, S. Rickman, W. M. Lathom, R. B. Needham, H. T. Kemble, R. F. Hammill, Cecil S. W. Willis, E. C. Royse, William Bailey, S. Gassiot, M'Conochie, and M'Kechnie.

The *Western Morning News* says the authorities having determined to bring the Thalia forward for the purpose of carrying naval supernumeraries, everything is being done to remedy the defects previously existing. A general mess has been fitted on the main deck for the officers, including the captain, a part of whose cabin has been consequently taken to make increased cabin accommodation for officers taking passage. The ship's company is reduced to 62, all told, it being intended to fill in the rest from those taking passage, so that practically the crews will work their passage out and home. One of the great objections to sending crews out to their stations in troopships and bringing them home in the same way, is that they lose the experience gained by a crew navigating their own vessel on the long voyage either way. By this system that objection is in a measure overcome, each man fitting into his place in the ship, and the whole forming a complete ship's company. Should it be intended to continue this system, it would be advisable to construct vessels from more modern designs, both for economy and speed, which would include improved accommodation as a matter of course. The number of supernumeraries to be carried in the Thalia, both officers and men, is 350, and the ship is at present ordered to be ready in May.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—TRAINING, 1884.

Corps.	Dates of Training.	Place of Training.
Ayrshire	June 18	Ayr.
Berks	May 19	Newbury.
Buckinghamshire	May 15	Buckingham.
Cheshire	June 3	Chester.
Denbighshire	May 31	Denbigh.
Derbyshire	May 5	Derby.
Devon, Royal 1st	May 7	Teignmouth.
Devon, Royal North	May 29	Barnstaple.
Dorset	May 17	Weymouth.
Gloucestershire	May 15	Cheltenham.
Hampshire	May 31	Winchester.
Herts	May 9	Watford.
Kent, Royal East	May 15	Margate.
Kent, West	May 17	Gravesend.
Lanarkshire	June 14	Lanark.
Lanarkshire (Queen's Own)	June 19	Hamilton.
Lancaster's Own, Duke of	June 20	Lancaster.
Lancashire Hussars	May 14	Southport.
Leicestershire	April 28	Leicester.
Lothian, East	July 9	Dunbar.
Middlesex	—	—
Montgomeryshire	—	—
Northumberland	Aug. 1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nottinghamshire, Southern	April 29	Nottingham.
Nottingham (Sherwood Rangers)	April 29	Mansfield.
Oxford Queen's Own)	May 2	Banbury.
Pembroke (Castlemartin)	June 19	Haverfordwest.
Shropshire	May 12	Shrewsbury.
Somerset, North	—	—
Somerset, West	May 17	Taunton.
Staffordshire	June 12	Lichfield.
Suffolk	May 15	Bury St. Edmunds.
Warwickshire	May 8	Warwick.
Westmoreland and Cumberland	May 16	Penrith.
Wiltshire, Royal	May 13	Salisbury.
Worcestershire (Queen's Own)	—	—
Yorkshire Hussars	May 6	York.
York, 1st West	April 19	Doncaster.
York, 2nd West	July 28	Harrogate.

Horse Guards, War Office,
March 15, 1884.

WOLSELEY, A.G.

"WHAT ARE YOU GRUMBLING AT?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are soldiering far from home, and we only get news a month old. We were startled the other day by seeing that a certain officer from a regiment of Dragoon Guards had been selected to command another regiment of Dragoon Guards, over the head of the 2nd lieutenant-colonel of that corps, who is his senior by nearly two years. We got over that, but a fortnight ago another paper tells us that one of her Majesty's troopships left England for Bombay with the regiment in question on board, and both these officers. There were drafts of other regiments on board, too. By Army Circular of December, 1883, clause 207, we presume that the 2nd lieutenant-colonel would command the troops on board. Does not this prove more than ever what an extraordinary anomaly is committed? Truly, we live in curious times, and no man is safe. A little bird has whispered (but may be wrong) that the selected one has never soldiered out of England. If so, there is nothing like home service, for we have also heard, but can hardly believe it, that the senior majors of a battalion, whose 2nd lieutenant-colonelcy has been open for months, are to be "rewarded" for five years of foreign (and active) service, in not the best of stations, by being passed over by an officer of another battalion,—senior, it is true, but guiltless of foreign service for many, many years. And yet we were always told what heart-burnings were caused by the Purchase system! You will probably have other communications on these subjects, but I trust this may be inserted in your much-read paper, for these bits of news are very disheartening to officers serving hundreds of miles from all they care for, who are steadily doing their duty, and who were (till this news came) cheered in the prospect of many more years of dull foreign service, by the hope of one day getting command.—I am, &c.,

OUT OF SIGHT.

[You must not be "cheered" by anything! This is the age of the survival and promotion of the fittest. "Resolved, 'That the earth belongs to the Saints of the Lord.' Resolved, 'That we are the Saints.'"—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or the postal authorities inform me why letters posted at Trinkitat on Feb. 22, and addressed *viâ* Brindisi, should first be sent to Aden, where they arrived on Feb. 28, before coming homewards? Surely, somebody at Suakim is charged with the care of letters to be despatched from the expeditionary force for the relatives and friends in Europe of those now exposing themselves for their country? It does appear too absurd, unless in this instance it comes from gross carelessness, that letters for Europe from Suakim should go first to Aden. The letter I have just received has, therefore, been 17 days on its way, and I hold the envelope at your disposal, if you wish to see it, to consult the post-marks. I think some instructions should be issued in this matter, *à qui de droit*.—I am, &c.,

C. B.

MILITIA AND LINE.

"A." writes:—"Major Davis denies that Militia officers wish to be taken for Linesmen, and no doubt he is right in the majority of cases; but how about those officers who leave out the 'M' on their uniform, and their battalion on their cards? of whom plenty have been noted lately at Dublin Castle. One officer, I saw, presumably in the uniform of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who not content with the regulation black lace on his cuffs, wore also a sort of chevron of scarlet braid. I do not know what the gallant 60th thought, but I certainly considered it a misuse of their uniform."

The Calypso, at Chatham, is to have her Nordenfelt guns on the quarter fitted with shields to protect the gunners from small-arm and machine-gun fire.

The Admiralty have conferred the Captain's Good-service Pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Capt. J. D'Arcy, on March 6, on Capt. Philip Henry Colomb.

CHINESE ADMIRALS.

"One who Served with both Admirals" writes to us on a subject which we think ought to drop as follows:—"Com. Atkinson is quite right in defending his late chief, and, doubtless, as commander of the flagship, he lays the flattering unction to his soul that he had a share in raising the China Squadron out of the state of chaos he describes, though I do not recollect that the Iron Duke was particularly smart, but rather was beaten in exercise by every ship in the Fleet. Though very right in being loyal to his own chief, he has no right to do so at the expense of another gallant and much-loved officer, viz., Admiral Coote. I deny that the Squadron was in a state of chaos when Admiral Willes joined, and my principal authority is Admiral Willes himself, who, with a generosity rare in any official, said to the commodore, "I was told in England that this squadron was in very bad order, but with the exception of one small craft, I have never seen ships in better order or better station orders." It is a poor compliment to pay the captains of a squadron, to suppose that even if the Admiral takes things easily, they should allow their ships to be slack. I endorse every word of Com. Atkinson about Admiral Willes's generosity and hospitality. I am sure every farthing of his pay and allowances went in keeping up the position of a British admiral, and probably a good deal of private means. Few men now-a-days have the profession so thoroughly at their fingers-ends; scarcely a thing escaped him. Had he been less overbearing, and had he allowed anybody else to have an opinion besides himself, he would have been popular. How about getting the appointment of paymaster done away at Yokohama? Could not an assistant-paymaster do this duty as well as you? Certainly. Could not a captain do the duty of commander-in-chief as well as an Admiral? That would be a much greater saving. How about the miserable 2s. 6d. a day allowed to the senior officer's clerks at Singapore and Shanghai being done away with? the assistant-surgeon sent away from the Yokohama hospital, which was to be reduced to a sick bay of the Hong Kong hospital? all the nurses discharged, and no sooner has this wonderful saving been effected, than they had to get doctors and nurses from the fleet. Like many another gallant officer, Admiral Willes seemed to think that the sole duty of the British Navy was to shift topsails, &c., and cruise together in squadrons far away from where they would likely to be wanted, as turned out to be the case. The British Navy is for the protection of British interests, and ships are sent out for that purpose only, to these distant stations. Therefore, to keep them all together for six months on a station several thousand miles long, can scarcely be the intention of the authorities at home. That Admiral Willes would wantonly annoy any foreign authority is ridiculous; but he certainly did not lay himself out to please their susceptibilities on more than one occasion."

THE VOLUNTEERS AND GENERAL BOXER.

A correspondent writes:—"I should be glad if you could find space in your valuable journal for a few remarks, by a Volunteer, on Gen. Boxer's criticism of two statements which appeared in the *Times* relating to the armament of Volunteers, and to which that gallant officer appears to take exception. The statements referred to run thus:—(1.) 'The time is come for the supply to our best marksmen, the Volunteers, of a rifle suited to their skill.' (2.) 'The weapons with which they are now armed are so worn as to be little better than smooth-bore muskets.' Gen. Boxer admits the beneficial results to the country derived from the Volunteers, and recognises their value as a defensive force, providing they are properly trained and organised. Now, if the Volunteers are worthy of being properly trained and organised, surely they must be worthy of being properly armed and equipped. The General next says that he doubts very much if it is correct to say that the Volunteers are our best marksmen, but he assigns no reason for his doubts; and even assuming that the Volunteers are not 'our best marksmen,' it must necessarily debar them from ever attaining that appellation, to withhold from them the superior arm issued to the other services. Gen. Boxer next doubts if the Snider rifles are in the condition stated by the *Times*, and he goes on to say that if they are so, this is a strong argument against arming the force with a more delicate weapon, as their condition must be the result of improper handling. This, I venture to think, is a very grave charge to bring against the force, and one that should not be brought, unless it could be thoroughly substantiated. Referring to the condition of the Sniders, they are doubtless in a very bad condition, as far as regards the bore, but when the fact that many of them have been in use upwards of 20 years is taken into consideration, this can scarcely be wondered at. In conclusion, I beg to state that in my rather limited experience, I have never yet seen or heard of a case of improper handling, in the sense implied by Gen. Boxer."

"A Volunteer Officer" writes:—"In a letter in your current issue, Gen. Boxer writes, doubting the statement that the Snider rifles in the hands of the Volunteers are in a worn condition, and expressing his opinion that in any case such worn condition must be due to improper handling. I beg that both you and Gen. Boxer will pardon me, if I presume to remind him that many of the Sniders at present in use are merely converted Enfields, which, no doubt, had been used to some extent before conversion. Perhaps the General may by this means find a way to account for their worn condition, and acquit the Volunteers of neglect."

As the number of boys in the several training-ships is in excess of the number required for the service, the Admiralty have directed that the special entry of boys is to be stopped for the present, pending further directions. It is a pity that their Lordships do not give some of the surplus and rejected boys who are candidates for the Royal Navy the option of joining the Army, as, taking their age into consideration, they would make far more eligible recruits than those the military authorities are at present glad to accept.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Major Wentworth Dawes, pymr. on the Half-pay List, died suddenly on Sunday night during the service in Kidderminster parish church. Major Dawes was formerly a subaltern in the Military Train, which he joined March 16, 1855. He was appointed pymr. Nov. 18, 1868, and offered his services at the outbreak of hostilities in Egypt in 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Heart disease is assigned as the cause of death.

5th Dragoon Guards. The regiment has been practising "field-firing" at York, under command of Lieut.-Col. Kenyon-Stow. The practice commenced at 1,300 yards, at marks representing different forces, columns, skirmishers, &c., each man firing 130 rounds, and the troopers with their carbines beat the infantry regiment by six points. What will the advocates of mounted infantry say to this?

10th Hussars. Just before leaving India, the regiment received a well-timed and flattering compliment, in the shape of a very handsome cup of Indian workmanship, presented to Col. Wood and the officers, in the name of the officers of the Bengal and Punjab Cavalry and Central India Horse, as a memento of the good-fellowship which had ever existed, and of the kindly feelings evoked, as well by service together in the field as by friendly rivalry and contention in various sports and games. Col. Wood, in a letter acknowledging the acceptance of the cup, wrote:—"The trophy will recall to all those who have served with the regiment in India the pleasant reminiscences of bygone days."

12th Lancers. A Bangalore telegram says that Lieut. Churchill, of the 12th Lancers, who fell from his horse in the cavalry charge at the recent camp of exercise in Bangalore and sustained a concussion of the brain and a fracture of the ribs, will leave for England, as the only chance of saving his life.

13th Hussars. Capt. Baden-Powell has been temporarily attached to the Staff of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, General in command at Meerut.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

F Baty., B Brigade, R.H.A., will march *e route* to Canterbury on the 3rd prox.

C Baty., B Brigade, R.H.A., will occupy quarters at Aldershot, in succession to I Baty., B Brigade, under orders for Exeter.

Quietly, and, it might almost be said, leisurely, the defences of the River Hooghly, to protect the approaches to Calcutta, are being completed. On Jan. 29 last a detachment of the 3rd Baty. 1. Brig., Scottish, at present stationed in Fort William, left, under command of Major T. C. Price, for Fulta, to mount the armament of the new fort erected there. This armament consists of 9-in. 12-ton R.M.L. guns, which, though perhaps not of the most approved modern type, should, with the assistance of the torpedoes in the river, be able to stop the progress of any vessel. The work of mounting the guns, varied with, perhaps, some of the first-rate snipe-shooting to be got in the neighbourhood, occupied the officers and men of the baty. till Feb. 16, when they returned to Calcutta.

Col. T. F. Chapman, has been reappointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lord Hartington, it is stated, is to be further pressed about the alleged refusal of horse artillery to Gen. Sir Gerald Graham. The story, as now told, is as follows:—The Military authorities in Egypt, when the expedition started, asked for artillery. That request was refused. Lord Hartington, in answer to a fresh request, telegraphed to Gen. Graham, on the 6th inst.:—"Is it desirable to obtain Horse Artillery from Cairo, considering the time required for transport to Suakim? Presume the enemy has no artillery. I leave you to decide." It is asked, what Gen. Graham could do but reply in the negative? The battle was expected to take place in two or three days, and the telegram of the Secretary of State for War, put into other words, ran thus:—"You do not mean to say you want to delay fighting for another ten days, and that with an enemy entirely without guns?" Gen. Graham, thus pressed, decided to fight without waiting for Artillery.

Owing to the number of officers being below the regimental strength, the authorities have awarded 10 additional commissions to the same number of gentlemen cadets in the 2nd class at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, who were considered qualified. The senior cadets in the class referred to continue their studies, in order to obtain commissions in the Royal Engineers. The 10 gentlemen cadets recommended for commissions will be gazetted to the regiment in the course of the next few days.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following circular has been published:—"1. It having been notified in General Orders that the C (Telegraph) Troop, and the 22nd and 34th Companies of the Royal Engineers, are, from April 1, 1884, to be merged into one body, to be designated 'The Royal Engineer Telegraph Corps,' full details of the equipment of the corps have been prepared, for both peace and war services, and will be supplied to officers concerned. 2. The equipment of the Royal Engineer Telegraph Corps will be accounted for in accordance with the following instructions:—(*a*.) The officer commanding the 1st Division will, in time of peace, render to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, Royal Arsenal, under Par. 100 of the Equipment Regulations, 1881 (Army Regulations, Vol. III.), an account for the entire equipment (viz., arms, accoutrements, and other stores, now included in the Troop and Company Equipment Ledgers) of the Royal Engineer Telegraph Corps. (*b*.) In time of peace, the officer commanding the 2nd Division will be a sub-accountant to the officer commanding the 1st Division, and will draw his equipment under Par. 42 of the Equipment Regulations. (*c*.) On the mobilisation of the corps for war service, the officer commanding will transfer, by regular voucher, to the officer commanding each section, the equipment to be taken into the field. This will be done before leaving England, the transfer being made under the authority of Par. 43 of Equipment Regulations. (*d*.) During active operations, the officer commanding each section will be a direct accountant to the Senior Ordnance Store Officer with the forces, under pars. 33 and 35 of the 'Regulations for the Supply of Stores to an Army in the Field, 1881.' (*e*.) On the conclusion of hostilities, the section-equipment ledgers will be balanced in accordance with Par. 37 of the Regulations last quoted. All stores will be duly retransferred, by regular voucher to the officer commanding the 1st Division, and the section-equipment ledgers will be rendered to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, Royal Arsenal, as final ledgers. (*f*.) The officer commanding the portion of the 1st Division of the Royal Engineer Telegraph Corps remaining at home, after the despatch of the sections destined for active service, will become the accountant for the residue of the corps equipment left behind."

Major L. Conway-Gordon, Deputy-Assistant-General South-Western District, is under orders to report himself in England (as one of Sir A. Colvin's two specially-selected officers), to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Indian Railways. This officer, the now well-known author of "The Yellow Pamphlet" on the wheat export trade of India, which caused so much sensation, not only in India, but in the mercantile centres of England, has been closely connected with the Indian Railways since a subaltern, and having lately received the high compliment of being elected an Honorary Member by both the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Calcutta, and been appointed manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, his evidence before the Committee is looked forward to with much interest by the mercantile community of both India and England.

Grenadier Guards. The Duke of Cambridge accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, inspected the three battalions on the Horse Guards' Parade on Saturday last.

Coldstream Guards. The 1st Batn., consisting of about 22 officers, 543 non-commissioned officers and men, with 1 officer and 32 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Scots Guards, proceeded by a special train from London to Aldershot on Thursday, to go through a course of musketry practice. The battalion is quartered in G and H Lines, North Camp, and attached to the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). The 2nd Batn. left Umballa on the 25th ult. for Subathu.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Taylor, late of the regiment, died at Fern Lodge, Barnes, S.W., on the 15th inst., aged 51 years.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Carpenter, 1st Batn., joins the Commissariat and Transport Staff, on probation.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Half the 1st Batn., consisting of 7 officers and 188 non-commissioned officers and men, with 28 soldiers' wives and 35 soldiers' children, arrived at Aldershot on Wednesday, by a special train from Portsmouth, and are accommodated in the Centre Infantry Barrack, and attached to the 2nd Brigade.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. left Peshawur on the 25th ult., *en route* to Umballa. Lieut. Hardy, 1st Batn., joins the Commissariat and Transport Staff, on probation.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. In reply to Viscount Lewisham, the Marquis of Hartington stated on Friday last that he was not prepared to say that the case of Major Hutchinson, late of the regiment, who in 1880 was ordered out to India at a few days' notice, and within three months of his landing was compulsorily retired, was not a hard one; but as all the steps taken had been in conformity with the Regulations, he did not see how any exceptional advantages could be granted without their being given to other officers as well.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Lieut. Grant joins the Commissariat and Transport Staff, on probation.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Erskine joins the Commissariat and Transport Staff, on probation.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Col. Castle will complete his tenure of command of a battalion on July 23; consequently, he will be placed on half-pay from that date. His intention, it is believed, is to leave India in May. The command will fall to Lieut.-Col. Bally, who, with the exception of six months, has passed all his service in the regiment. Major Fenn will obtain the vacant lieut.-colonelcy.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment left Cairo on Monday for Assiout.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. The *Pioneer* says:—"The Dorset Regt. will undergo great changes, it is believed, shortly; Col. T. F. Dixon, who commands the 1st Batn., the old 39th Regt., completes his five years in that position next July; the second lieut.-col. (J. G. Smyth), who will then have nearly 30 years' service, is not expected to succeed to the command for various reasons, so that the command of the battalion becomes an open question. Lieut.-Col. Newbolt, the junior lieut.-col. of the territorial regiment, is commanding the 2nd Batn. (54th), owing to Col. Hughes having been compelled to go home sick on account of an attack of paralysis with which he was seized at Umballa. The two senior majors of the regiment (territorial) are Lieut.-Col. Gossett and Major Wynen, both Staff College men who have held Staff appointments. The former entered the service in 1856, and the latter in 1855, so that in all probability both will obtain their lieutenant-colonelcies, as the senior major of the 39th, now seconded, only dates from Jan. 1859. Should the promotion go regimentally, Lieut.-Col. Newbolt would obtain the command of the 1st Batn.; Lieut.-Col. Gossett would then become junior lieut.-col. of the 2nd Batn., and Major Wynen the junior lieut.-col. of the 1st Batn."

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The following account of the career of Major W. Aitken, who fell at the battle of Tamasi, has been sent to the *Times* by one of his brother-officers:—"Born in 1842, Walker Aitken joined the 42nd Regt. as an ensign in 1861, and served with his regiment in India until the effects of a violent attack of Peshawur fever compelled him to proceed home on sick-leave. On the return of the regiment to Scotland in 1868, he rejoined it at Stirling Castle, and continued to serve with it until his death. At the close of 1873 the 42nd Regt., then in garrison at Portsmouth, was detailed as one of the three British battalions sent out to reinforce Sir Garnet Wolseley on the Gold Coast, in view of the invasion of Ashantee, and Lieut. Aitken embarked in the steamship Sarmatian with his corps, and, in command of a company, took part in the actions of Amoaful and Ordasoo, and final occupation of Coomassie. In Aug. 1882, the 1st Batn. Black Watch was again called to embark for active service in Egypt, and Major Aitken, though not entirely recovered from a severe accident he had met with not long before, in which he sustained concussion of the brain and was more or less unconscious for 17 days, claimed his right to proceed to Egypt with his company, and embarked in the steamship Nepaul at the Albert Docks. In the attack on Arabi's intrenched position at Tel-el-Kebir his company occupied the extreme right of the Highland Brigade, and in the short but decisive struggle of that day he displayed great energy and decision. Never completely recovered from the injuries received in the accident alluded to, after the excitement of the campaign was over, his health soon gave way, and shortly after the occupation of Cairo he had to be invalided home, landing at Portsmouth in a thoroughly enfeebled condition. After a stay of a few months at home, when his health was sufficiently restored, he returned to Egypt, where he remained until he embarked with his battalion at Suez for the intended relief of Tokar. In the battle of Teb he escaped without injury. Major Aitken was a good officer, fond of his profession and devotedly attached to his regiment. With all who knew him he was a favourite." The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes:—"A very serious statement is made about the cause of the temporary disaster to the 2nd Brigade at the battle of Tamanieb. The Black Watch were ordered to double against the Arabs. They obeyed, though, as they say, 'We knew the order was foolish, and because we were put on our mettle.' They advanced into what was practically an ambuscade, and as the flanks could not keep pace with the front line, gaps were made, through which the Arabs rushed into the square. It is, therefore, incorrect to say that the square was broken by the enemy's charge. It had ceased to exist before the charge came, and it is now asserted that the flanks did not hear the order to advance. All this seems to show that 'some one had blundered,' though the Black Watch, with soldierly instinct, do not 'reason why;' but there will probably be an inquiry into the whole incident."

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. S. Polkinghorne has been granted four months' leave of absence on sick certificate, with permission to visit the Continent.

Lieuts. L. R. G. MacDonnell and Q. G. Monckton have qualified for captains.

54th Regiment arrived at Peshawur on the 25th ult., and relieved the 2nd Batn. 22nd. See 39th Regt.

55th Border Regiment. Capt. Arnot joins the Commissariat and Transport Staff, on probation.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. At the close of last week a telegraphic message was received that Gen. Sir Arthur A. T. Cunynghame, G.C.B., colonel-commandant, had died on board ship on his way from India, where he had been on a tour with his eldest daughter. Gen. Cunynghame obtained his first commission as 2nd lieut. in the 60th, the King's Rifle Corps, in Nov. 1830. He proceeded to China in 1841 as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lord Saltoun, and was present at the storming and capture of Chin-kiang-Foo, when he led the column of attack on the heights of Makuikiow, and at the investment of Nankin. In 1854 he accompanied the Army to the East as Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. to the 1st Division, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of the Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman (where he was with the Guards in the Sand-bag Battery, and led into action a detachment of the 20th Regt.), and the siege up to May, 1855. In March he was appointed local Major-Gen.; in May took command of a division of the Turkish Contingent; and in August received the personal thanks of the Sultan, and was created a Lieut.-Gen. in the Turkish Army. In October, he sailed in command of 10,000 men to Kertch. In 1865 he commanded the reserve in the Sittana campaign. From October, 1865, to March, 1877, he commanded the Dublin District, and received the thanks of the Irish Government on the suppression of the Fenian rising; in June, 1869, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. Shortly after leaving Ireland he was appointed to the command of the Cape of Good Hope, which he held till the year 1878. He was placed on the Retired List in 1881. He was appointed col. of the 36th Regt. in Dec., 1868, in Feb., 1876, col.-comdt. of the 1st Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps. He was nominated a G.C.B. in 1878. He received the medal for Nankin; the medal with four clasps for his services in the Crimea, and was made a C.B.; was made an officer of the Legion of Honour; received the Turkish medal and the Fourth Class of the Medjidie; and subsequently the Turkish war medal and the Second Class of the Medjidie. Gen. Cunynghame married, in Sept., 1845, the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., by whom he leaves a family of two sons and three daughters. Among other literary works, Gen. Cunynghame was the author of "Travels in the Eastern Caucasus." He was a descendant of Sir David Cunynghame, of Milncraig, county Ayr, and of Livingstone, county Linlithgow (said to be descended from the second son of Alexander, first Earl of Glencairn), who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in Feb., 1702, with remainder to heirs general.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. The officers mess-house at Lucknow was burnt down on Feb. 12. All the mess plate, kit, furniture, &c., was saved with but trifling exceptions.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieuts. Davison, Tyrwhitt-Walker, Barry, Hon. E. Stopford, Blood, Wolfe, Mulock, Conran, and Sandys have passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee. A team of the 87th Fusiliers won the garrison tug-of-war at the sports held at Rawul Pindee in February, having pulled over the King's Dragoon Guards in the final tie. One officer, two non-commissioned officers, and 20 selected men of the detachment of 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, now attached to the 3rd Rifle Brigade, proceeded to Portsmouth on Thursday, to await the return home of the 89th Regt., and take charge of the soldiers' families. The detachment of the 87th are mightily pleased at the prospect of being incorporated with the 89th at an early date. They will not be sorry to leave Aldershot, where they have been hewers of wood, diggers of trenches, and standing camp fatiguemen ever since the battalion left for India last year.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. Gen. M. K. Atherley, whose death we announced last week, entered the Army in 1823, being gazetted to the 70th Foot, in which regiment he served until 1834, when he joined the 92nd Highlanders as capt.; was promoted major in 1846, and subsequently commanded the regiment from 1849, until his appointment to a brigade at Malta in 1863. In 1873 he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 109th Regt., and in 1880 was transferred to his old corps, the 92nd Highlanders. Gen. Atherley had held the reward for meritorious service.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. "X. Y. Z." writes:—"The adjutancy of the 1st Batn. Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt. has been vacant since September last, a period of six months. Is this calculated to keep a regiment in a state of efficiency and preparation for active service in Egypt or elsewhere? It appears to me a most short-sighted policy, particularly as a number of recruits are waiting to be trained. Perhaps, by calling attention to this in your columns, the authorities may be induced to hasten their movements, and appoint an adjutant before another six months elapse."

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Russell joins the Commissariat and Transport Staff, on probation.

Medical Department. Deputy-Inspector-General T. J. Haran, R.N., was entertained on Saturday last at a farewell dinner at the Medical officers' mess at Haslar, where for two-and-half years he has been on service, and has, by his kindness and genial disposition endeared himself to all those with whom he came in contact. He will be greatly missed by a numerous circle of friends, whose best wishes accompany him to his new sphere of duty in charge of the Naval Hospital at Malta.

Pay Department. In the House of Commons, on the 10th inst., in reply to a question by Mr. A. O'Connor, Sir A. Hayter said:—"There were recently 22 regiments and one regimental district in which the pay duties were administered by a committee or acting paymaster. The number of candidates for the Pay Department has fallen off considerably, since the reorganisation of the Army in 1881 diminished the probability of captains having to retire compulsorily. But this incentive to accept paymasterships is likely to revive during the next few years. Representations have recently been made asking that the officers of the Pay Department might be placed on the same footing as officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff. The Secretary of State has under consideration some suggestions in connection with the retirement of officers in this Department; but he can hold out no hope that they will be placed on the same footing as the Commissariat in respect of rank, pay, and retirement." In reply to a further question on the 14th inst. by the Member for Queen's County, the Financial Secretary said:—"The *Army List* will show that there are six cavalry regiments and 29 battalions which have not paymasters attached to them. To 13 of these, however, paymasters have been detailed, but the fact of their having joined has not yet been notified in the *Army List*. The West India Regiments are allowed one paymaster only. There are seven officers on the Retired List of the Army Pay Department, who are temporarily employed in consequence of the Department being under its establishment. It may be here mentioned that since the beginning of this year 12 officers have applied to become candidates for the Department. The duties of chief paymaster in the Woolwich and North-British Districts are being performed by officers on the Retired List, temporarily only, until the arrival home of chief paymasters from foreign service. The rank given to the Commissariat Department was not granted with reference to treasury-chest duties only, but mainly on account of the other duties for which that Department is responsible. When the Pay Department was formed in 1878, the highest rank in it was that of major. Since then the ranks of lieut.-colonel and colonel have been given to the officers in charge of the principal stations and abroad; these are the officers who have custody of the treasury chest. At the few stations abroad where an officer of this rank is not serving, the officer in charge is always granted additional pay for the responsibility of the chest duties." Again, last Monday, Mr. John Talbot asked:—"Whether the Secretary of State for War had received a memorial from the officers of the Army Pay Department, enumerating certain grievances under which they conceive the Department to be suffering; whether it is a fact that a large number of vacancies in the Department remain unfilled; and whether he can hold out hopes of redressing one of the principal grievances complained of, namely, the absence of a permanent representative at the War Office, and of thus placing the Army Pay Department on the same footing as the Commissariat and the Ordnance Store Departments." Sir A. Hayter said:—"The answer to my hon. friend's first question is yes; to the second, there are 23 vacancies out of a total establishment of 314 (? 324) in the Pay Department, for which there are 12 candidates; to the third, there is no intention of appointing a permanent representative of the Department at the War Office."

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles. In addition to the Volunteer regiments already named, a wing of the regiment will take part in the Easter Monday Review at Dover, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Ormonde, the newly-appointed Commandant.

The following officers have been ordered to join the Auxiliary Cavalry School at Aldershot on April 1:—Capt. E. Frewen, Royal East Kent. Lieuts. J. E. Dykes, Ayrshire; O. Ormrod, Denbighshire; Viscount G. E. Throwley and R. J. Tylden, Royal East Kent; H. F. de Trafford and H. J. Walmesley, Lancashire Hussars; R. A. Falkner and H. G. Clough-Taylor, Leicestershire; F. A. Smith, Southern Nottinghamshire; St. D. M. Kemeys-Tynte, L. W. Molesworth, and S. Pleydell-Bouverie, West Somerset; H. de G. Parker-Jervis, Staffordshire; Hon. G. Ashburnham and A. G. Lucas, Suffolk; J. Baldwin, E. B. Milward, and J. H. Cartland, Worcestershire; W. Rawson-Shaw, 2nd West York; C. W. Gray, 1st Forfarshire Light Horse Volunteers.

MILITIA.

The eight battalions of Militia to train at Aldershot will be attached to brigades as follows:—3rd East Surrey, June 9 to July 5, Rushmoor, 1st Brigade; 4th East Surrey, July 14 to Aug. 9, Rushmoor, 1st Brigade; 5th Royal Fusiliers, June 9 to July 5, Rushmoor Hill, 2nd Brigade; 4th Royal Fusiliers, June 16 to July 12, Rushmoor Hill, 2nd Brigade; 3rd Royal Fusiliers, June 23 to July 19, Rushmoor Hill, 3rd Brigade; 4th Oxfordshire L.I., June 9 to July 5, Swan Inn Plateau, 3rd Brigade; 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps, June 16 to July 12, Cove Hill Plateau, 3rd Brigade; 3rd Middlesex, June 23 to July 19, Church Plateau, 3rd Brigade.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The 11th Middlesex (Railway) R.V. will take part in the field day on the Fox Hills and Chatham Ridges on Easter Monday.

London Amusements.

At Covent Garden Signor Salvini has repeated that impressive performance of "The Gladiator" which so delighted his audiences at Drury Lane in the spring of 1875. The play of "Il Gladiatore" is very gloomy, and in some portions repulsive, but the vigorous acting of the Italian tragedian keeps the attention of the auditor fixed on the scene, and the powerful situation where, like Virginius, the father slays his daughter to preserve her honour, will linger long in the memory of the playgoer. A morning performance of "Othello" was given on Thursday afternoon.

"Breaking a Butterfly," at the Prince's, is now followed by a little plagiarism in twenty minutes, called "Six and Eightpence." A young married couple think, after six months of connubiality, they ought to have a divorce, as the husband is always smoking cigarettes and the wife continually solving double acrostics. A lawyer effects a reconciliation, and the professional fee recorded in the title is gladly paid. The little sketch is brightly sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.
and "La Cosaque." In July, Madame Sarah Bernhardt will appear in a round of her favourite characters.

Experimental trials of new pieces at morning performances remain a feature of the Gaiety programme. On Thursday was produced in this manner a comedy-drama in three acts and a prologue, called "My Queen," written by Mr. W. Howell-Poole. Next week, Miss Rose Osborne is announced to make her first appearance in England as the heroine of a new three-act drama, called "Pique;" and Miss Adelaide Moore is on Thursday afternoon to make her first appearance on the stage as Julia in "The Hunchback."

"The Golden Ring," at the Alhambra, was on Monday evening represented for the one-hundredth time, and on Saturday next the piece will be removed from the programme to make way for "The Beggar Student," which will be produced on April 12. In the meantime, the theatre will be closed to complete the decorations, and

This evening (Saturday), at the Globe, will be produced the travestie, by Mr. Arthur Clements, called "Dan'l Traduced," with Miss Lottie Venn and Mr. J. L. Shine in the prominent characters. The burlesque was first acted at the Strand Theatre, Nov. 27, 1876, two months after Mr. W. S. Gilbert's play was brought out at the Haymarket.

The burlesque of "Bluebeard" has been this week reproduced at the Gaiety. On Saturday afternoon, "Little Don Cæsar" will be revived, to enable Mr. E. W. Royce, who has partially recovered from his severe illness, to reappear in his original character. Mr. Robert Reece will provide the next extravaganza, which will illustrate the subject of a well-known French opera bouffe.

The eleventh season of French plays will commence at the Gaiety on June 9, with Madame Judic in "Niniche" allow improvements to be made in the interior conducive to the greater comfort and convenience of the visitors.

"The Rivals" will be the next attraction at the Haymarket. Mr. Lionel Brough is engaged for Bob Acres, Mrs. Bancroft will play Mrs. Malaprop, and Mr. Bancroft and Mrs. Bernard-Beere Falkland and Julia.

The authorised version of "Le Maîtres de Forges" will be brought out at the St. James's in the Easter week. The plot of the play is already familiar to the public through Mr. Robert Buchanan's adaptation called "Lady Clare."

Mr. Laurence Barrett, a popular American actor, will appear at the Lyceum in April, when Miss Mary Anderson closes her present engagement. July and August will witness the reappearance of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, who return to New York in September, and then Miss Mary Anderson resumes possession, and plays Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," with Mrs. Stirling as the Nurse and Mr. Terriss as Romeo.

Mr. Charles Du Val will present this day (Saturday) his 300th representation of his successful monologue at St. James's Hall. A special programme will be presented, including Mr. Du Val's recital of the Irish ballad-poem of "Shamus O'Brien, a Tale of '98."

It has been intimated that on the issue of new clothing on April 1 the old clothing need not necessarily be returned into store, but may be kept for fatigue purposes.

Obituary.

Col. E. J. Simpson, late Bengal Infantry, died at Wiesbaden, in his 65th year, on March 14. The deceased entered the Army in 1839, became successively lieut. in Aug., 1840; capt., July, 1844; brevet major in 1859; major in Feb., 1861; lieut.-col. in July, 1864. In 1845 he served as Commissariat officer with the force under Sir Charles Napier, in Scinde. Served as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Hunter, C.B., Commanding Indus Field Force; when that force was broken up, acted as Cantonment Magistrate and Brig.-Major at Meerut, North-West Provinces. In 1848 was appointed permanently to the Commissariat Department, and joined the advanced Cavalry Brigade of Gen. Cureton, C.B.; was present at Ramnuggur; accompanied the force under Sir J. Thackwell; was present at the battles of Soolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (medal and two clasps); appointed to same force under Sir Walter Gilbert, and with it was present in the advance attack in pursuit of Sikhs and Afghans. In 1849 was transferred, by particular request of Sir C. Napier, to Army head-quarters. Was present with the expedition in the Kohat Pass. Remained at Army head-quarters, on the staff of Sir W. Gomm. On promotion, was appointed to Meerut as executive officer, and was in charge during the Mutiny of 1857. Received the thanks of Government for services rendered to the force before Delhi during that period, and received medal. In 1858 was transferred to Calcutta, where all commissariat arrangements for the China campaign were organised by him. On losing his eyesight, he retired from the Army in 1868 as colonel.

Mr. Arthur Coysgarne Sim, midshipman R.N., serving on board H.M.S. Carysfort, died on Feb. 24, aged 18. He entered the service in 1879, and passed for midshipman in Feb., 1881. He served on board the Carysfort during the Egyptian War, for which he was granted the medal with clasp for the bombardment of Alexandria, and the Khedive's bronze star.

The Rev. George Mathias, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, one of the few survivors of the army of occupation that entered Paris after Waterloo, died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, on March 10, at the age of 87. He was the fourth son of Capt. J. V. Mathias (late 62nd Regt.), of Stanhoe, in the county of Norfolk, and was born in 1796. In 1812, he obtained a commission in the Royal Regt., through the Duke of Kent. Soon after he sailed for America, and was shipwrecked on the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The regiment, returning in 1815, landed at Ostend just too late to take part in the battle of Waterloo, but joined the army of occupation, and marched to Paris. In 1819, Mr. Mathias sailed to India, and after five years' service there was invalided home. In 1825, he purchased his company in the 79th Highlanders, and in 1832 was ordered to take a detachment of that regiment to Canada, and was shipwrecked on a small island off Cape Breton. In 1834, after 22 years' service, Capt. Mathias sold out of the Army, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1838, and was ordained to the curacy of Loddon, in his native county. He then became incumbent of Handley, in Dorsetshire, where he remained till 1847, when he was appointed chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, through the influence of his old friend and brother-officer, Lord Panmure, then Secretary of State for War. He was also appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. At Chelsea he remained 22 years, and then retired to St. Leonard's. Mr. Mathias was one of a family of ten sons, nine of whom were serving his Majesty at the same time, eight being in the Army and one in the Navy.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS, R.N.

On Thursday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Alderman Cotton asked the Secretary to the Admiralty "whether it is the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to alter the existing regulations with reference to the Accountant Branch of the Navy, in which the block is so great that there is no promotion whatever from assistant-paymaster to paymaster, many of the former of which rank have been in the service upwards of 14 years." Sir Henry Wolff on the same day asked the Secretary to the Admiralty "whether their Lordships' attention has been directed to the present stagnation in the promotion of assistant-paymasters of the Royal Navy; and, if so, whether it is proposed to take any steps to remedy the same." Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, while answering the hon. Member for the City, at the same time replied to questions on the same subject standing in the names of the hon. Members for Portsmouth and Limerick, stating that "although there may be a temporary slackness of promotion in the Paymasters' branch, it is purely temporary, and there is no intention of adopting any special measures with regard to it. The number of paymasters who will reach the age for compulsory retirement before the end of 1889 is 17; but this number must by no means be taken as including all who will retire, as it seldom happens that officers remain on the active list to the end. During the last three years, I find that only one-tenth of the actual vacancies have been created by age retirements."

Instances having recently occurred of misconduct on board her Majesty's Naval training-ships on the part of boys received from the Industrial School ships, the Admiralty have directed that greater precautions are to be taken to prevent the entry from those institutions of boys of bad character; and the particulars of all boys who have been committed to any of these ships by magistrates' order are to be reported to the Admiralty in each case for directions, before they are finally entered for the Royal Navy.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 214.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons on Monday night, the Marquis of Hartington—who, of course, was provided with materials for his answer, as personally he knew nothing about the matter—informed the hon. member for Preston that there was substantially no truth in the statement we made in the *Army and Navy Gazette* last week respecting the destruction of ordnance and war material after the bombardment at Alexandria. Lord Hartington stated that there were only four 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong guns found in the works, that these were not injured, and that there were no torpedoes, but that a large number of submarine mines had been destroyed. The case stands thus :—In a recent number of the *Egyptian Gazette*, it was stated that an English officer of Artillery "had just returned from Germany, where he had been sent to order a number of Krupp guns" for Egypt. In a recent number of the *Times* another paragraph appeared to the effect that on a certain day a steamer had sailed from England for Alexandria under contract with the Government, with a quantity of torpedoes and war matériel on board. Thereupon we naturally called to mind the fact that after the bombardment of Alexandria a number of breech-loading guns and rifled ordnance found in the forts were destroyed, the initial tubes of the rifled ordnance having been split by the action of gun-cotton; and that a large store of torpedoes was also rendered useless, not in the heat of action, or by any warlike operation, but by order of the authorities —Military and Naval—then, we presume, in undisturbed possession of the works, and the great magazines of gunpowder had been spoiled by explosion, or immersion in water, or by other means. We, moreover, called attention to the fact that batteries, complete, of Krupp guns had been found at Alexandria and Cairo, with all their equipment and prodigious quantities of ammunition. Upon that statement, Mr. Tomlinson put his question to the Secretary of State for War. Lord Hartington, as reported in the newspapers, stated that there were only "four breech-loading Armstrong 40-pounders" found in the works of Alexandria, that those had not been injured, and that there were no torpedoes at all in the forts, but only 634 submarine mines, which, we infer, his lordship allowed, had been hopelessly damaged. Now this we hold to be an illustration of the art of evading a question, by the subtle use of the application of the particular to the universal. We said nothing about Armstrong guns or 40-pounders, but we did certainly say there were breech-loading guns which had been injured by the purposeful ignition of gun-cotton. And if in the works of Alexandria all the rifled ordnance were only four 40-pounder Armstrongs, we want to know the justification for the terrible alarm expressed by the Government and by Lord Alcester, lest his fleet should be destroyed by the Egyptian artillery; and what was the ground upon which Lord Charles Beresford telegraphed the news which threw the *Morning Post* into convulsions, and frightened the isle from its propriety? If Lord Hartington meant to convey the idea that the splendid rifled guns, the mounting of which was the immediate *casus belli*, were not injured by us, so as to render them unfit for use, then all we have to say is that no man must trust the evidence of his sight in any case in which it is opposed to official assurance. But, indeed, if he persists in stating that the rifled guns were not rendered useless, his lordship will not receive support from any of the Naval officers who were engaged in the work at Alexandria, for it was our boast at the time that they had been all placed *hors de combat*. As to the difference between submarine mines and torpedoes, used in the highly technical sense in which the words are by his lordship, we have only to say that the brass-mounted copper cylinders and vessels, provided with apparatus for electrical discharge and ignition, were called torpedoes by the Naval officers who were engaged in destroying them. It is strange that a Minister should think it necessary to baffle what perhaps was only legitimate anxiety for information on such a matter, by implying that the information respecting the destruction of the rifled ordnance in the batteries of Alexandria, which every one engaged in the bombardment knew to be true, was not founded on fact; or that the play upon words —torpedo and submarine mines—should have been considered by him a triumphant refutal of an unvarnished tale. With the statements of the *Egyptian Gazette* and of the *Times* respecting the purchase of Krupp guns by the English Artillery officer at Cairo, and the dispatch of torpedoes from this country to Egypt, we have nothing to do, our paragraph having been based on the assumption that the statements were correct, as they had been uncontradicted; but we did not say, nor did we expect that any provision would be made in the Estimates for the furnishing of torpedoes to the Egyptian Government.

Promotions from the ranks are being gazetted very slowly this year. The only two promotions to lieutenancies as yet announced have both been in the Cavalry, viz., Serjeant John Hamilton Martin, from the 19th Hussars, to be Lieutenant in the 13th Hussars, and Troop Serjeant-Major Philip F. Dwyer, from the 17th Lancers, to be Lieutenant, 8th Hussars. This latter promotion is the third which has been made in the last two years from the 17th Lancers, Serjeant-Major Charles Coventry and Serjeant George W. Forbes, having both recently gained Lieutenancies from its ranks. The non-commissioned officers of the 19th Hussars have also been fortunate in seeing no less than four of their Serjeants advanced to commissions in the last three years. While so many promotions from the ranks are being accorded, why are the Guards excluded?

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Farrell, has been appointed to the command of the Auxiliary Artillery, 1st Sub-District, N.B., and to command the Depôts, Scottish Division, vice Colonel-Hope Johnstone, who has resigned these appointments.

A problem which may interest some of our readers of a mathematical turn of mind has lately been propounded to us :—There are two bodies of fighting men; one of them civilised, which we will call A, and the other uncivilised and almost unarmed, which we will call B. There is a third force, called C, which, when convenient, has been styled an army. A and B have, on different occasions, routed superior numbers of C. The problem is this:—If a barony and £25,000 be the reward of a commander who, with 30,000 men of A, easily defeated about an equal number of C, what should be the reward of a commander who, with less than 5,000 men of A, defeats, in two hard-fought battles, much larger numbers of B, all valiant warriors who know no fear, and in whose minds flight is the last thought to arise? We do not know the correct answer, but it has been whispered that it ought to be, in fair proportion, at least a Dukedom and £50,000.

Colonel G. Le M. Tupper, lately commanding the Horse Artillery at Woolwich, becomes a Major-General on the Active List on the 31st inst., consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-General Sir C. D'Aguilar.

It may interest our readers to know that the forthcoming number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine* will contain an article by Captain C. W. White, entitled, "The Army and the Public: an Appeal to the Patriotic." The article, we understand, has been written at the request of a large number of our best-known soldiers and politicians, as a sequel to "Our Military Position: a Note of Warning," by the same author. It will be devoid of all technicalities, as it is addressed to lay rather than professional readers, the object of the writer being to explain clearly and concisely what our position is in a military sense, and to show the steps it is desirable for the nation to take to strengthen that position, and render the Army an effective fighting machine; in other words, to induce the taxpayers to take an intelligent interest in the Army, and to regard it as something better than an institution maintained for the benefit of certain high officials, and the purpose of eating up public funds. As in the case of the "Note of Warning," this "Appeal" will eventually be published in pamphlet form.

It is difficult to understand on what principle an Infantry Depôt of 200 men is given some ten officers, whilst Artillery Depôts of about 400 men each are to be satisfied with less than half that number.

The drill season was opened at Aldershot on Monday last. The four preparatory drills a day, each of one hour's duration, have been steadily procceded with, in accordance with a Memorandum on the subject issued from Head-quarters. These "spring drills" will be continued till the end of the month, when they will be succeeded by squadron, company, and battalion drills. With reference to the instruction of the troops in attack formation during the drill season of 1884, Sir Archibald Alison has intimated to commanding officers his desire that particular care may be taken in the instruction of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men at drill, in extended order, whether for skirmishing or for the attack formation. It is pointed out that nothing is more difficult, or requires more practice, than an advance in extended order over rough ground.

The military training of Cavalry by squadrons has already commenced. Each squadron will in future be annually put through a course of instruction by its own officers. The training will take place between March 1 and June 30, and will include only trained soldiers and first-class recruits. Only one squadron of each regiment will at a time be under instruction. A syllabus of the course of instruction has been furnished to all concerned.

A correspondent writes :—"I have just come off parade, a commanding officer's inspection. My company numbered four, myself, my subaltern, a serjeant, and one man. Verily, the present are soldiering days."

A message along the wires may, it appears, at any instant, alter or direct the policy of this Empire, not only with regard to the course it will pursue in the Soudan and on the coast of the Red Sea, but in Egypt itself we think recent events must have convinced the Government that the first step which they took in ordering the bombardment of Alexandria and the dispatch of a military force to Egypt, without the smallest idea of what would follow on their action, was a deplorable mistake. Our readers do not need to be reminded that from the very first this journal consistently opposed the policy of intervention, unless it was accompanied by the steadfast purpose of supporting the Egyptian Government in its entirety, rather than of subverting it, and of abandoning to barbarism the enormous regions which, up to the time of the military insurrection of Arabi, were fast expanding their resources and being opened up to the influences of commerce and civilisation. We had no business in Egypt at all, as representatives of the Powers interested in securing to their subjects the payment of their bonds, whatever right we might have acquired to protect our own interests if they were menaced; and to these interests there would have been no menace in Arabi's triumph, had we accepted the principle upon which English Governments have hitherto acted, that when a revolution is a *fait accompli* it should be recognised. It was our hostility to Arabi and his Government, and the demand for his degradation and exile, which forced him to assume the attitude in which he was stricken to the earth, with consequences which may probably involve the overthrow of the greatest Ministry England has seen since the passage of the Reform Bill, and complications which their successors, whoever they may be, cannot face without apprehension.

It is strange to hear, on the authority of Lord Hartington, that no English firm is able at present to furnish the Government with steel forgings of the size and quality required for the new breech-loading ordnance, though in France and Germany several such firms exist.

Captain Low has written us a letter to show that "Egyptians" did not always run away. But what is the use of it? It is our policy to believe that all Egyptians are "cowards," just as all Cretans were "liars." And no braver men ever fought and died than the Egyptians who gave the name of "Arab-tabia" to the outwork of Silistria in 1853, or than those who worked their guns on the miserable breast-works of Alexandria; not to cite those who, under Ibrahim, beat the Turks, and who won the respect and praise of our officers at Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre. The *mot d'ordre* has gone forth. They are cowards. *Q.E.D.*

The disturbance produced by ordinary service duties in the feeble organisation of the Army, which is always chipping its shell and coming out in an unfledged state, to be sat upon and rehatched, is already sufficiently serious and embarrassing without further strains, and although the demand modestly made for the present wants of Egypt is only for six and a half battalions, it has knocked our linked battalion system into a cocked-hat. But that is a mere detail, and the infatuated incubators point proudly to their latest hatching, while modestly deprecating any criticism on the ground that the demands of Egypt have thrown the poultry-yard into a little disorder. Should the policy advocated by the *Times*, which is led by the nose, and is kept straight ahead towards annexation by the powerful wire of its Egyptian correspondent from Cairo, be listened to and adopted, we are very sure that not six-and-a-half nor sixteen-and-a-half battalions will be sufficient to meet the consequences, and to assert our sway from the Nile to the sea, and from Suakim and Suez to the Lybian desert. Of course, from a professional point of view, nothing would be more desirable than that there should be a considerable expansion of the military establishments and of the Naval forces of the country produced by, and consequent upon, obligations incurred for the maintenance of our supremacy in Egypt, and the parts adjacent to it, especially if any military operations, not war, were likely to lead to the growth of such plentiful crops of honours as sprang out of the desert of Tel-el-Kebir, and as will come, we hope, from the mounds of El Teb and the rocks of Tamai.

Major P. D. Trotter, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who lately volunteered for active service in Egypt, has been despatched by mail-boat up the Nile to Assouan, as second-in-command of the field force recently despatched there under Colonel Duncan. Captain Molyneux, of H.M.S. *Invincible*, has also proceeded up the river from Assiout to Assouan.

The sensible and practical remarks of Mr. Archibald Forbes on the nonsense which has been printed about the bayonet will, no doubt, settle the question, if any there were, raised by the twaddlers about Roman swords and stabbing-irons, &c., in the minds of the readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; but there ought to be some authoritative inquiry into the truth of the statements made by correspondents, respecting the inferior quality of the cavalry sabres and of the bayonets in the Soudan. The same complaints were made in the Crimea, notably after the heavy-cavalry charge. Tailors' swords are sometimes bad, but are generally good enough. The blades of our cavalry sabres come principally, if not altogether, from Germany (Sollingen, &c.), and have done so for many years; and, we fancy, many bayonets are made abroad in the rough. Prussian sabres, lance-points, and bayonets are considered to be of excellent quality, and no complaints were made of them in 1870-71, except by the enemy.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 15, 1884.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—Montague George Cartwright, George Alexander Ballard, Henry Herbert Philips, and Henry Faulconer Aplin (all dated March 15).

ADMIRALTY, March 18, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander Henry James Stanley has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander (March 9).

ADMIRALTY, March 19, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer Francis Edwin Julian has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (March 16).

ADMIRALTY, March 20, 1884.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets William Loudon Gordon, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander Edward Parker Bedwell has been placed on the Retired List of his rank; Lieutenant Ernest Chamberlain Hobkirk has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (both dated March 20, 1884).

ADMIRALTY, March 21, 1884.

Navigating Lieutenant George William Balliston has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in her Majesty's Fleet (March 21, 1884).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Compton E. Domvile, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Rodney M. Lloyd, to the Briton, recommissioned.

Commanders—Richard W. Hope, to the Pelican, commissioned; John P, Pipon, to the Ranger, recommissioned.

Lieutenants—Montague T. Cartwright, to the Carysfort, vice Royds; George A. Ballard, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Henry H. Phillips, to the Briton, vice Almack; Henry F. Aplin, to the Ranger, recommissioned; Robert C. Sparks, to the Dryad, vice Stewart; Charles E. Gladstone, to the Euryalus, vice Montresor; John W. Osborne, Alfred W. Paget, Hugh Talbot, Charles W. Fowler, and William J. Scullard, to the Carysfort, recommissioned; Francis G. Kirby, Sidney Hughes, and Francis G. T. Cole, to the Briton, recommissioned; Henry H. Douglas, to the Audacious, additional; Francis C. B. Sampson, W. A. L. Q. Henriques, Norman G. Macallister, Henry H. Stileman, Ewen F. Domville, and Ernest Duncombe, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; William J. Grogan, to the Pelican, commissioned; John F. Stuart, to the Ranger, recommissioned; Griffith G. Phillip, to the Lion, vice Paget; Frederick G. McKinstry, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Calypso, vice Scullard; Reginald B. Colmore, to the Valorous, vice Grogan; Max H. W. Laborde, to the Valiant, vice Leader; Francis H. Davies, to the Neptune, vice Gladstone; Arthur J. Horsley, to the Pelican, commissioned; Henry Belam, to the Audacious, additional; William H. W. Grove, to the Lord Warden, vice Hill; Powlett H. E. Hungerford, to the Ranger, recommissioned; Henry J. Keane, to the Merlin, vice King; Harvey M. Murphy, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Keane; Moultrie B. Fowke, to the Neptune, vice Hungerford.

Navigating Lieutenants—William J. Baird, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Thompson Maclean, to the Pelican, commissioned; Charles Heyward, to the Indus, for the Tamar; Charles H. Hopkins, to the Valiant, vice Baird.

Sub-Lieutenants—John W. Webb, to the Carysfort, recommissioned; Montagu E. Browning and Henry S. Boldero, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; John de M. Hutchinson, to the Assistance, vice Grant Dalton; Herbert P. Barton, to the Decoy, vice Cartwright; G. W. Cornish, to the Briton.

Midshipmen—Hugh H. Paynter, Edward G. W. Davy, William B. S. Wray, and David Bremner, to the Carysfort; Basil W. R. Hall and Richard M. Harbord, to the Northumberland, complement incomplete; Philip W. Dumas, Louis J. MacHutchin, and Alexander W. Atkinson, to the Agincourt; Ernest F. de Chair and Stuart St. J. Farquhar, to the Sultan; John C. Soady, Arthur H. Walsh, George R. Mansell, George E. S. Petch, George E. Cave, Maurice Woolcombe, Guy L. Sclater, and Robert W. Glennie, to the Temeraire, recommissioned.

Naval Cadet—Henry W. Armstrong, to the Temeraire, recommissioned.

Deputy-Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets—John Fisher, to Hong Kong Hospital, vice Gordon; Doyle M. Shaw, C.B., to Plymouth Hospital, vice Fisher.

Fleet Surgeon—George Bolster, to the Alexandra, recommissioned.

Chief Engineer—William G. Littlejohns, to the Duncan, additional, as Chief Engineer of Sheerness Dockyard, vice Morcom.

Surgeons—Robert H. Nicholson, to the Albacore, vice Armstrong; William Hayes, to the Royal Adelaide, vice Nicholson; J. F. Donovan, M.D., to the Duncan, vice McAdam; Charles James and Robert W. Doyne, to the Temeraire, recommissioned.

Paymasters—John G. Shepherd, to the Belleisle, additional, for service on shore, vice Sturgess; William Dewar, to the Dædalus, vice Warwick; Henry de Ridder, to the Boscawen, vice Cole; Russell Hill, to the Penelope, vice Evans; Cecil P. Walker, to the Lord Warden, vice Clayton; Norcott D'E. Roberts, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Frederick L. M. Dyer, to the Carysfort, recommissioned; Walter H. Rae, to the Briton, recommissioned; Edward T. Dixon, to the Pelican, commissioned; Thomas R. B. Rogers, to the Asia, vice Rae; William J. Hubbard, to the Ranger, recommissioned.

Assistant-Paymasters—Louis Le Brun, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Douglas H. S. Alldridge, to the Carysfort, recommissioned; George C. A. Bowyer, to the Briton, recommissioned; Richard Read, to the Vernon, vice Le Brun; Malcolm M. Murdoch, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Read; Robert W. Saunders, to the Penelope, vice Alldridge: William L. Gill, to the Valiant, vice Boyer; John Riches, to the Defence, vice Dixon; Ralph B. Marwood, to the Shannon, vice Dyer; Frederick B. J. Mathias, to the Humber, vice Hubbard.

Engineers—Frederick J. Kingston, to the Lord Warden, for the Firm, vice Ellis; John F. Price, to the Penelope, vice Kingston; Richard T. Serle, to the Hibernia, from the Orion, vice Moysey.

Carpenter—William J. Cousins, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; William Turton, to the Briton, recommissioned; Thomas H. Stidston, to the Carysfort, recommissioned.

Clerks—Grover H. Miall and Frederick Treglohan, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Herbert B. Hill, to the Pelican, commissioned.

Chief Boatswain—John Sullivan, V.C., to Duke of Wellington, vice Cullinane.

Gunners—George Cuthbert, to the Brilliant, vice Barfoot; G. C. Smith, to the Asia, additional, for the Osprey and Tees, vice Cuthbert; John H. Wells, to the Carysfort, recommissioned; Gabriel Ham, to the Briton; George Key, to the Vernon, complement incomplete; Launcelot Creagh, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; William H. Gribble, to the Pelican, commissioned; Thomas Holman, to the Ranger, recommissioned; Daniel W. Hawkins, to the Asia, for the Mercury, vice Creagh; Frank James, to the Banterer, vice Hawkins; Samuel H. E. Dawe, to the Asia, for the Volage, vice Wells; Richard Stuttleford, to the Indus, for the Prince Albert, vice Ham; Patrick Sweeney, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Joseph T. Lonnon, to the Penelope, for the Calypso; William H. Parkin, to the Pembroke, for the Wanderer.

Boatswains—Henry K. Hoskins, to the Duncan, vice Hills; John Metters and James Powell, to the Briton, recommissioned; John T. Owens, to the Carysfort, recommissioned; George Trice and Walter E. Millgate, to the Temeraire, recommissioned; Jones Jones, to the Indus, for the Tamar; Frederick Tew, to the Duke of Wellington, vice Owens; John W. McCauley, to the Carysfort, recommissioned.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Henry Reynaud, Holywell, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Jury's Gap, vice Bartlett, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Murgath Maginness, Giles Quay, to be chief boatman, Mouth of Boyne, vice Morgan, removed; Alfred Collar, Pitt's Leap, to be chief boatman, East Cowes, vice Gorman, promoted.

Surgeons and Agents—Mr. Samuel A. L. Swan, to Cushenden and Cushendall, vice Robinson; Mr. Joseph W. Hodgson, to Exmouth.

ALBACORE, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, left Plymouth on March 17 for the Mediterranean.

AMETHYST, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-east Coast of America, was at Monte Video up to Feb. 17; would proceed to Falkland Islands. The Rifleman is on passage from Falkland Islands to Monte Video. The Algerine was at Falkland Islands. The Wrangler was at Monte Video.

ARAB, Com. Stopford, arrived at Suakim on March 18.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, was at Hong Kong on March 16. The Magpie and the Kestrel would be ordered home, *viâ* the Canal.

CROCODILE, Capt. Carr, arrived at Malta on March 3, having on board for Malta 28 Naval officers, 220 Bluejackets—comprising the new crew for H.M.S. Woodlark, recommissioned by Com. A. Kingscote—4 women, and 4 children; Major Fleming, 5 officers, 165 rank and file, 9 women, and 17 children; and for Bombay, 38 officers, 459 men, 46 women, and 59 children. The Crocodile, after embarking the Royal Munster Fusiliers, proceeded for Bombay.

DEFENCE, Capt. Pollard. A very successful and interesting entertainment was given at Holyhead on Feb. 26 by the captain and officers of the ship, which drew a large and appreciative audience on board from the shore. The committee consisted of the 1st lieutenant, the captain of Marines, the paymaster, and Lieut. Elwes. The whole performance was under the management of the chaplain, and concluded with the farce, "Out of Place," which was warmly applauded.

DRYAD, Com. Hutton, will leave Suakim for Muscat and Bombay, to be docked on March 24.

EUPHRATES, Capt. St. John Garforth, arrived at Malta on March 15, and would leave the same day for Bom bay.

EXPRESS, Lieut. and Com. Vesey Knox, left Devonport on March 16, for the Mediterranean.

FORWARD, Lieut. and Com. Furlonger, arrived at Malta from Palermo on March 1, and left on March 3, with mails and stores, to rejoin the Channel Squadron in Suda Bay.

HEROINE, Capt. Blackburne, remains at Esquimault, and not Coquimbo, as stated in last week's movements of ships issued by the Admiralty.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Malta on March 15.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of the Duke of Edinburgh, with the ships of the Channel Squadron in company, left Syra on March 15 for Rhodes. The Channel Squadron arrived at Marmarice on March 16.

MYRMIDON, Com. A. Carpenter, proceeded from Alexandria to Port Said on March 19, and left that place for Suez on the 20th inst.

NELSON, Comdre. James E. Erskine, was at Hobart on Feb. 1, and would remain until the middle of March, and then return to Sydney. The Diamond was at Hobart, and would remain for the present. The Miranda was at Hobart, and would remain for the present. The Raven was at Hobart, and would remain for the present. The Dart was at Hobart, and would remain. The Espiègle was at New Zealand, and would remain. The Lark was at Auckland.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Commerell, was off Jacmel, Haiti, on Feb. 23, cruising in the West Indies; will leave the West Indies about March 10 for Bermuda, visiting certain United States' ports on passage. The Canada was off Jacmel, Haiti, on Feb. 23, cruising with flag in the West Indies; will part company about March 4, and proceed to the Barbadoes Division as senior officer, where she will remain until April, when she will be relieved by the Garnet, and proceed to Bermuda to be docked, arriving there early in May. She will be at St. Kitt's on March 24; St. Lucia, April 1; Antigua, April 18; and at Bermuda, May 1. The Garnet was off Jacmel, Haiti, on Feb. 23, cruising with flag in the West Indies; will remain on the Jamaica division after the flag leaves for Bermuda, and will relieve the Canada in April, as senior officer of the Barbadoes division. The Tenedos was at Bermuda on Jan. 18, being repaired. The Dido was at Trinidad on Feb. 18, as senior officer of the division; will be relieved by the Canada in March. She will then proceed to Bermuda to refit. The Griffon was off Jacmel, Haiti, on Feb. 23, cruising with flag in West Indies; returns to Barbadoes division after flag leaves West Indies for Bermuda. The Flamingo was off Jacmel, Haiti, on Feb. 23, cruising with flag in West Indies; remains on Jamaica division after flag leaves West Indies for Bermuda. The Fantôme was off Jacmel, Haiti, on Feb. 23, cruising with flag in West Indies; after West Indian cruise, will proceed to Bermuda, to refit for Newfoundland Fisheries. The Mallard was off Jamaica on Jan. 25; general service on division; will proceed to Bermuda about March 10, to refit for Newfoundland Fisheries. The Foam was at Jamaica on Jan. 25; general service on division; will proceed to Bermuda about March 10, to await arrival of her relief, the Bullfrog.

OPAL, Capt. Brooke, was at Simon's Bay up to Feb. 27, and will await return of Commander-in-Chief in April.

RAMBLER, Com. the Hon. Algernon C. Littleton, was paid off on March 15 at Sheerness, where she was commissioned in September, 1880, for the South-East Coast of America.

STORK, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, left Simon's Bay on Feb. 20 for St. Helena and St. Paul de Loanda.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Nicholson, is shortly expected at Malta from Alexandria.

TYNE, Com. B. E. Cochrane, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday from Portsmouth with drafts and stores for the Mediterranean. Supernumeraries awaiting passage at Plymouth were embarked, after which the ship proceeded on her voyage to Malta.

VALOROUS, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, left Devonport on March 18 for Portsmouth, to embark a navigating party for the Collingwood, at Pembroke.

WOODLARK, Com. Kingscote, is under orders to leave Malta on April 1 for the East Indies station.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, 1884; Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1884 (Dean and Son)—Jack of Ours: Song (Enoch and Sons)—Suggestions for the Military Training of a Company of Infantry, by Lieut. H. J. Craufurd, Regtl. Adjt. Grenadier Guards (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

QUEENSFERRY.—Thanks for the "tip." You were right in your surmise.

GUNNER.—We are not aware that Mr. Longridge, M.I.C.E., ever made a "gun" in his life. We believe, from a question asked by a correspondent, that there must have been some trial of a "Hope" gun somewhere, but whether it was a model or a piece of real ordnance we cannot say. It is probable the trial, if any, was not successful any way, or we should have heard more about it.

E. G.—You gave no address to send an answer to.

CONSTANT READER.—Brass spurs and button bottines at a levée! The Volunteer Colonel may have been entitled to wear field officer's spurs—was, and is, we suppose—but the button boots must have given his Royal Highness "a turn."

"ROYAL ARTILLERY."—Thanks. We are obliged to keep the MSS. over.

C. S. H.—The information has not yet been published.

X. V.—If possible, next week.

FUSILIER.—Possibly, next week.

OLD OFFICER.—We have made inquiry, and cannot ascertain that there is any such asylum, or any fund from which assistance could be given to the imbecile and destitute orphan sons of officers.

GENERAL A.—Your reputation and your motives alike entitle your opinions to respectful consideration, but we fear the object you have in view is not regarded with favour. It is a national misfortune that the family should feel toward that country very much, as George I. felt towards England. *Stat nominis umbra.* It cannot be said the sentiment is unnatural or causeless.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

At the recent final examination of Naval cadets, of the 32 who presented themselves, three incurred discharge, having failed to gain 10 per cent. of the maximum marks. The group of cadets now leaving the Britannia are hardly equal in intelligence to the cadets who passed out in 1882 and 1883. The difference is most marked in algebra and theoretical navigation. The director thinks that the course of study on the fourth and third terms presents a formidable programme for young boys, and that a great part might be omitted with advantage.

Acting Sub-Lieutenants Messrs. C. MacCrea, Sydney Maxwell, Fred S. Rogers, Francis Miller, Will. Boys, Albert Lafone, B. J. Yelverton, Philip Musgrave, Chas. Taylor, Francis Smith, Francis G. Travers, Herbert Powley, and the Hon. Robert F. Boyle, having passed their examinations at Greenwich, will join the Vernon on April 7 for the torpedo course.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

DEATH.

SIMPSON.—On the 14th inst., at Wiesbaden, aged 64 years, Colonel Edward James Simpson, late Bengal Army, only surviving son of the late Colonel Simpson, H.E.I.C.S., deeply regretted.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, March 28. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. J. B. FELL, Esq., Assoc. I.C.E., on "The Necessity for an Improved Means of Communication with India by the Euphrates Valley Route."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SWIMMING COMPETITIONS with REFERENCE to SAVING LIFE from DROWNING.

THIRD YEAR.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY again offers a LIMITED NUMBER of SILVER MEDALLIONS for COMPETITION at various schools selected by the Committee.

The number of scholars in each school must not be less than 200, and preference will be given to those schools having the largest per-centage of boys who can swim 25 yards without aid.

Applications from those schools which have not already taken part in these competitions should be sent to the Secretary before April 10 next, and copies of rules to be observed by the competitors can be obtained at the offices.

By Order of the Committee,
I. W. HOME, Secretary.
March 20, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, an OPPORTUNITY is OFFERED of INCREASING their INCOMES in a first-rate undertaking. Respectability guaranteed.—Apply to "W. B.," Esq., R.N., care of E. CATES, Esq., 4 Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

PARTNERSHIP. — Wanted, an Officer to purchase a Fourth Share in an Established and Prosperous Concern, where Candidates are Prepared for the Militia Military Competitive Examination. Applicant must be willing to Instruct, and to reside in the Country.—Apply to "P. S. C.," 49 Oxford Street, London, W.

5TH BATTALION, the ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (KILKENNY MILITIA). SEVERAL COMMISSIONS for LIEUTENANTS are VACANT. Applications will be duly considered by the Commanding Officer at Kilkenny.

WANTED, for the OFFICERS' MESS of the 1st BATTALION, NORFOLK REGIMENT, a thoroughly experienced MAN COOK.—Apply, stating terms, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to the MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Norfolk Regiment, Colchester, Essex.

MESSMAN WANTED, for Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots.—Apply, forwarding testimonials, to the MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, Curragh Camp, County Kildare, Ireland.

COOK WANTED, for an Officers' Mess at Aldershot. Catering system. Wages, £2 a week, with a kitchenmaid to assist.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, The Cameronians, Aldershot.

GEORGE HILLEL, BRESLAU, FIREARMS and UNIFORM DEPOT, Recommends as serviceable and cheap, Uniforms of fast colours,

Tunics and Jackets, in black, brown, and blue	6s	France.
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Contractor for the most important Arms Factories of Germany. Samples—also of cloth—on application. Agent wanted.

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LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

TO OFFICERS about leaving the Service, a very favourable opportunity offers itself for SETTLING in CANADA, the undermentioned FARM being for SALE, completely stocked. The Farm consists of 100 acres of land, 90 being under cultivation, and the remainder consisting of excellent pine. There is a good stream running through the property. Soil, sandy loam, rolling land and good fences. The buildings consist of a frame dwelling-house, containing seven rooms, outside cellar for milk, large stable, and drive house, storeroom, wood, smoke, and bee houses, barn, cow stables, pig-stye, poultry-shed, machine-shed, and carpenter's shop. There are two pumps, and a pump cistern; a large orchard, containing apple, peach, plum, and pear trees; also a kitchen garden, and grape vines. The stock consists of two horses, five milch cows, five steers, four calves, 27 sheep, one ram, and over 40 fowls; one waggon, two wheeled traps, three sleighs, single, double, and farm harness, reaping and mowing machines, ploughs, cultivators, harrows, and farm implements, carpenter's tools, stoves, chairs, &c. Price, £1,000; £500 cash, remainder payable in three years, at 6 per cent.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BAKER, FOLDER, and UPPERTON, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.; or to "A. K. T.," box 261, Post Office, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

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ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the WESTMINSTER TOWN HALL, Caxton Street, Westminster, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 2 p.m.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 12, 1884.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

NOTICE is hereby Given that, at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society, to be held at the Westminster Town Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, on Thursday, March 27, the following Alterations in and Additions to the Articles of Association will be proposed :—

55A.—The Committee may with the sanction of a Resolution of the Society in General Meeting out of the profits carry over to a separate account to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit; any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the Shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies, either separately affecting the respective Shareholders (as, *e.g.*, the respective deaths of the existing Shareholders at the date of the Resolution), or otherwise, as shall by the Resolution be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.

56.—To be altered by adding at the end, the words, —This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of "The Deferred Bonus Fund," but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself.

57.—To be altered by inserting at the commencement of it, "Subject to the provisions of article 55A."

By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 12, 1884.

EBERLE'S ARMY & NAVY HOTEL

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Table d'hôte (5s), from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. at separate tables, unsurpassed for excellence.

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SHIPPED direct from Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S Shipping Cellars, at Jerez-de-la-Frontera, in the South of Spain.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.

		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Uusweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*) PER DOZ.

		s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet				48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray					60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

The Greater Number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half Bottles. [By Appointment to Her Majesty & the Royal Family.]

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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,261.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

The following is the text of General Graham's order of the day issued on Friday week last:—"The second task of the expedition has now been accomplished, the rebel army that threatened Suakim is dispersed, and its leader, Osman Digna, is a fugitive in the hills, with a price upon his head. This result you, the officers and men of this small army, have brought about by the discipline and steadiness which you have shown in the performance of the several duties assigned to you. The men who cheerfully worked on the wharf all night, who bore the thirst and heat of the march, who quietly endured the dropping fire of the enemy all that night before the battle—those men showed themselves to be the true stuff of which the British soldiers are made. There was only one critical moment when discipline was forgotten, but remember, you men of the 2nd Brigade, how, when you rallied and stood shoulder to shoulder, all danger was over, and the enemy no longer faced you. Remember, also, those brave comrades who stood to the last; who cared more for your honour than their own safety, and who died nobly on that spot where the dead bodies of over 600 enemies showed how dearly they had purchased that temporary success. The thanks of the Army are due to the 1st Brigade for the steadiness with which it received and repulsed the enemy's attack. The Naval Brigade for a brief moment lost their guns, but through no fault of their own. Three of their officers and seven men were killed in trying to defend themselves, and each gun was locked before it fell into the enemy's hands, so that it could not be used against us. The cavalry co-operated well with the infantry as skirmishers and scouts, and at the most critical moment protected the flank of the 2nd Brigade. The Commissariat and Transport Department were indefatigable, and showed the admirable energy of organisation, without which the Army would in this waterless country have suffered terribly. The arrangements made by the Army Medical Department for the comfort and transport of the wounded and sick were all that could be desired. Many instances of self-devotion on the part of the medical officers occurred which will not be forgotten. The Staff, too, have evinced great zeal and capacity, a proof of which is shown in the smoothness with which all in authority have worked together for the general good. The Naval Brigade have shown the same fine qualities of courage and endurance that carried them through the Tokar expedition, and their share in our work will always be remembered with admiration by their comrades in the Army. I have already had the honour to convey the thanks and congratulations of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, who never forgets her soldiers, and of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The country will also thank you for maintaining the honour of the English name, and your General will always be proud to be associated with you."

The casualties of the Naval Brigade were:—

"KILLED.

"Thomas O'Brien, Benjamin Parrick, Richard Nichol, Harry Coward, able seamen, John Strike, torpedo instructor, Euryalus; James M'Lemon, able seaman, Briton; James L. Howarth, leading seaman, Dryad.

"WOUNDED.

"Frank Freeman, coxswain, 2nd class, dangerously, and Joseph Chetwin, coxswain, 2nd class, slightly, of Euryalus; William Wood, gunner's mate, Frederick Johnson, armourer's crew, and John Cross, able seaman, of Briton; J. G. Newlove, able seaman, of Sphinx; and J. Buckett, able seaman, of Hecla."

The casualties among the Troops were:—

"KILLED.

"1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.—1,763, Pte. John Lebreth; 1,553, Pte. Fred Payne.

"17th Company, Royal Engineers.—9,068, Sapper Moffatt.

"19th Hussars.—2,415, Pte. William Page.

"1st Battalion, Sussex Regiment.—2,018, Pte. John Morley.

"Royal Marine Light Infantry.—24th Company, Pte. William Lock; 42nd Company, Pte. Arthur Giles.

"Royal Marine Artillery.—8th Company, Gunner Thomas Tustin.

"1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.—1,657, Pte. Samuel Johnson; 1,616, Corpl. William James Maynard; 1,262, Pte. William Webb; 766, Pte. William Earnshaw; 1,830, Pte. John Richards; 1,156, Pte. Robert Burnet; 1,665, Pte. John Roy; 2,339, Pte. Thomas M'Combe; 30, Pte. Albert Pinn; 2,121, Pte. Benjamin Smith; 2,070, Pte. Thomas Brook; 1,583, Pte. John Steele; 2,788, Pte. John Taylor; 1,286, Lance-Corpl. Richard Mayors.

"1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.—2,595, Serjt. R. M'Clay; 1,732 (? 1,370), Serjt. Ronald Fraser; 1,667 (?1,661), Serjt. William Campbell; 80, Serjt. J. E. Reed; 69, Serjt. James Duncan; 876 (? 896), Serjt. Peter Gray; 465, Colour-Serjt. Michael Johnston; 705, Serjt. John King; 2,415, Corpl. William Anderson; 2,062, Lance-Corpl. Percy Finlay; 675, Lance-Corpl. William Inkson; 65, Pte. J. Blake (? Black); 2,696, Pte. David Johnstone; 1,329, Pte. Hugh Morton; 1,072, Pte. Thomas Peacock; 2,625, Pte. Thomas Peacock; 2,040, Pte. James Adams; 1,146 (? 1,136), Pte. James Anderson; 1,947, Pte. Hugh Gillies; 1,215, Pte. Charles Kelly; 160, Pte. James Marshall; 1,282, Pte. William M'Intosh; 2,070, Pte. William Thom; 1,024, Pte. Donald Patterson; 1,300, Pte. Donald M'Farlane; 352, Pte. James Christie; 1,387, Pte. Michael Sands; 1,789, Pte. James Downie; 2,701, Pte. Thomas Scott; 99, Pte. George Thompson; 2,429, Pte. John Blackhall; 2,606, Pte. George Blyth; 1,298, Pte. John Swanson; 1,016, Pte. James Walker, Pte. Alexander M'Donald, Pte. James Trufitt; 36, Pte. David Bishop; 825, Pte. John Cairns; 1,992, Pte. Thomas Graveson; 2,480, Pte. John Miller; 147, Pte. James M'Nally; 214, Pte. Frank Prime; 209, Pte. William Barrowman; 2,095, Pte. William Fraser; 1,592, Pte. William Fulton; 232, Pte. Henry Shipston; 1,092 (? 1,099), Pte. William Crump; 2,073, Pte. Alexander Stewart; 932, Pte. Andrew Barclay; 102, Pte. A. Young; 1,252, Pte. William Taylor; 887, Pte. Alexander Durrah; 1,027, Pte. Charles Durrant; 2,025, Alexander Morgan; 2,714, Pte. Finlay M'Pherson; 1,666, Drummer James M'Kay; 2,695, Pte. Alexander Arthur.

"WOUNDED.

"1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.—805, Serjt. James Walls; 1,483, Serjt. David Hopkins; 1,714, Corpl. Kenneth Mackenzie; 943, Pte. Alexander M'Leod; 857, Pte. David Macpherson; 143 (? 148), Pte. Andrew M'Ard; 1,101, Pte. Thomas Higgins; 1,822, Pte. Charles Ryder.

"3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles.—4,220, Serjt. Charles Duffin; 3,321, Pte. J. Lockett; 1,159, Edward Batten.

"2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.—1,509, Serjt. W. H. Clark; 1,253, Lance-Corpl. Charles Connors; 1,865, Pte. William Rice; 1,476, Pte. Walter Turner.

"2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (attached Royal Irish Fusiliers).—1,511, Pte. Charles Goodyear.

"Royal Engineers (26th Company).—13,433, Corpl. John W. Harrison.

"Egyptian Artillery.—278, Gunner Suleiman Depane.

"Mounted Infantry.—3,997, Pte. John Currie; 3,563, Pte. Alfred Oakes, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles; 221, Pte. Joseph White, 1st Batn. Royal Highlanders.

"1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.—1,874, Colour-Serjt. William Gerrard; 1,448, Lance-Serjt. John Evans; 1,311 (? 1,811), Lance-Corpl. Patrick Crowe; 2,264, Lance-Corpl. George Shemming; 1,476, Thomas Lawman; 2,660, John Mulholland; 837, Pte. William Riley; 2,044, Pte. Michael Hanlan; 1,207, Pte. John Bennett; 1,930, Pte. James Trehearne; 2,065, Pte. J. Grieve; 2,000, Pte. James Reid; 730, Pte. Peter Foy; 1,530, Pte. John Henry Skelton; 1,610, Pte. John Hill; 1,818, Pte. John Kenny; 2,588, Pte. Robert Brightmore; 1,857, Pte. William Booth; 2,647, Pte. J. Bartley; 1,325, Pte. Job Cherritt; 2,079 (? 2,070), Pte. William Millard; 2,625, Pte. John Houghton; 593, Pte. James Law.

"1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.—1,250 (? 125), Serjt. George Stewart; 840, Corpl. J. Snelling; 78, Corpl. Alexander Grant; 260, Corpl. Charles Ross; 57, Pte. George Caldwell; 832, Pte. Samuel Morgan; 2,553, Pte. William Robertson; 2,077, Pte. James Anderson; 1,160, Pte. Thomas Smith; 1,321, Pte. Alexander Duncan; 29, Pte. James Wilson; 1,194, Pte. William Douglas; 1,239 (? 1,229), Pte. Robert Ferguson; 1,048, Pte. George Lewis; 1,065, Pte. Ebenezer Clayton; 2,099, Pte. Fergus West; 110, Pte. George Drummond; 1,225, Pte. James Smith; 921 (? 971), Pte. Peter Miller; 1,005, Pte. James Beaton; 2,471, Pte. George Stewart; 688, Pte. William Walker; 1,205, Pte. Angus Padin (?); 2,096, Pte. Owen Payne; 149 (? 145), Pte. Robert Rowe; 826, Pte. Robert Collins; 893, Pte. James Patterson; 947, Pte. James Stewart; 2,665, Pte. John Turner.

"19th Hussars.—2,434, Corpl. Robert Williams; 2,249, Pte. J. Hamilton; 2,199, Pte. Cheeseman.

"Army Hospital Corps.—5,153 (? 5,133), Pte. James Sayer.

"10th Hussars.—1,224, Serjt. Arthur Dowson; 754, Pte. William Loretto.

"Royal Marine Light Infantry.—2nd Company, Serjt. William Trowbridge; 21st Company, Pte. Daniel Beautyman; 25th Company, Pte. William F. Harris; 31st Company, Pte. George Southern; 28th Company, Pte. Robert Boundery; 19th Company, Pte. William Chalkley; 6th Company, Pte. John Shaw; 39th Company, Pte. William Charles Lugg; 48th Company, Pte. Edward Horsewell; 38th Company, Pte. Richard M'Donough; 30th Company, Pte. Henry E. Skinner; 14th Company, Pte. John Wilkie.

"Royal Marine Artillery.—10th Company, Gunner Frederick Eveleigh; 8th Company, Gunner James W. Davis.

"Abyssinians.—Serjt. Tedetar, Ptes. Alddenkiel, Gabra Mariam, Walda Georgis.

MISSING.

"1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.—2,739 (? 2,734), Lance-Corpl. George Robinson; 1,522, Pte. James Stoney; 2,191, Pte. George Higginson; 1,568, Pte. Samuel Le Blancq; 593 (? 594), Pte. William West; 1,190 (? 1,090), Pte. John Brophy; 2,085, Pte. Robert Cripps; 571, Pte. Isaac Hope; 735, Pte. Peter Malloy; 1,721, Pte. John Yilbepi (?); 300, Pte. Andrew Kirby; 297, Pte. Charles Read; 2,120, Pte. Alfred Fennell; 1,948, Pte. John Pont; 1,840, Pte. Charles Rookyard; 887, Pte. John Fisher.

"1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.—743, Pte. Frank Coulthard; 279 (? 1,279), Pte. John Roy.

"Total.—Killed, five officers, 86 men; wounded, eight officers, 103 men; missing, 18 men.

"The missing are since reported killed.

"Major-Gen. Graham adds to-day that wounded will be on Jumna to-day, and are doing well."

War Office, March 15.

"Sir G. Graham, in telegram dated March 15, reports the following casualties in zariba from enemy's dropping shots, between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. on March 13:—

"Killed.—2,762, Pte. John Sheldon, York and Lancaster Regt.

"Wounded.—Lieut. and Adjt. F. Gordon, Gordon Highlanders; Pte. William Smith, 3rd Company, R.M.L.I.; Pte. David Thomas, 46th Company, R.M.L.I.; 3,321, Pte. John Lockett, King's Royal Rifles; 2,042, Pte. J. Williamson, Gordon Highlanders."

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If I, a small man of no great stature, require at least six and a half to seven or seven and a half yards for my kilt, how can we reckon the supplying five yards for a kilt to a private soldier anything short of a scandal? Suppose six yards were supplied, two pairs of trews could be made out of this same kilt at the end of the year. The tartan should be supplied from Scotland, and each man supplied with the same by the regimental authorities. This is no reverting, only an extension of the present practice of allowing the hose and sporran to be supplied by these same regimental authorities. A man of 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 11 in. takes at least 7½ yards for making up his kilt. The extra quantity thus falls on the regimental officers, who, to make the men look decent, have to supply the deficiencies in War Office supplies. How truly ludicrous is such a system! If Wilson of Bannockburn has really supplied shoddy tartan, and not Pimlico, it is, at all events, Governmental goods. Too low a limit must have been allowed to Wilson; moreover, the disgrace of supplying shoddy tartan, whether from Pimlico or Bannockburn, is all one. If the stuff is bad, this must be exposed. No respectable firm would turn out bad tartan unless compelled so to do by Government stinting too much, and allowing too low a limit. To say, we'll take away the bonnet in order to pay for kilting the extra regiments, is too truly ludicrous almost to be true, but truth is stronger than fiction, as we all know. If bad tartan is supplied by Government, and the quantity insufficient, who is to blame? Wilson of Bannockburn, or the authorities? It is, of course, patent to every one that Wilson has not had a fair chance. The Governmental shabbiness in shoddiness is by no means excused by the answer,—Wilson of Bannockburn made the stuff. The present *modus operandi* is a scandal, and little short of an insult to our gallant regiments.—I am, &c.,

Archibald Campbell.

Capts. E. Cooke and G. R. Heathcote, 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles; R. C. A. Beatty, 1st Batn. Dorset Regiment; R. H. Jelf, R.E.; F. Bigg, R.A., and L. Tillotson, R.H.A., have passed examinations for promotion to the rank of Major. Lieuts. J. R. P. Jordan, 15th Hussars; A. B. Hilyar, R.A.; C. T. Dawkins and H. V. Wilbraham, 2nd Batn. King's Shropshire L.I.; C. H. Polhill-Turner and C. H. Preston, 2nd Dragoon Guards; J. R. D. McGrigor, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade; C. C. Douglas, C. B. Wood, A. W. Ranken, H. E. Wise, A. V. Ussher, W. P. Ward, and S. G. Grant, 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles; W. J. Young and H. J. Lermitte, 1st Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers; R. H. Fowler, 2nd Batn. King's Shropshire L.I.; and J. D. Barry, R.H.A., for the rank of Capt.

From Cape Coast Castle we learn, in date Feb. 21, that the English and French Commissioners appointed to settle the boundaries of the English and French territories have finished their labours, though for a time both parties were in considerable jeopardy from the hostilities of the natives. The Commissioners on the English side were Lieut. Pullen and Mr. Firminger. The King of Kinjaboe assumed a very warlike attitude towards the English Commissioners. So serious were matters that the District Commissioner at Axim made several applications to the Governor for a man-of-war to be sent to his assistance. No vessel was sent, and according to the latest accounts affairs were reported to be an unsettled state.

THE EXAMINATION IN TACTICS.

Result of the Examination in January, 1884, of Officers of the Auxiliary Forces in Tactics, under the provisions of G.O. 138 of 1883.

Field Officers and Captains, as laid down for Captain before promotion to Major :—

[* Special mention.]

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Dover.—Capt. R. Simpson, 1st Kent A.V. ; Capts. N. W. Pook and E. Satterthwaite, 2nd Volunteer Batn. West Kent Regt ; Capts. R. Chignell and R. L. Knight, 1st Volunteer Batn. East Kent Regt.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Portsmouth.—Capt. E. K. Perkins, 2nd Hants R.V.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

York.—Major J. Liddell, 2nd Volunteer Batn. West Riding Regt. ; Capts. J. T. Nelson, 2nd West York E.V. ; F. Rhodes, 3rd Brig., Cinque Ports Division, R.A. ; and H. P. Ditmass, 2nd Brig., Northern Division, R.A.

Salford Barracks, Manchester.—Capt. A. K. Cannington, 15th Lancashire R.V.

Lichfield.—Capts. W. H. Broughton, 1st Volunteer Batn. South Staffordshire Regt. ; W. H. Ford, 3rd Volunteer Batn. South Staffordshire Regt. ; J. Hatchett, 1st Volunteer Batn. Leicestershire Regt.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Major W. B. Proctor, 5th Durham R.V. ; Capt. H. O. Bell, Tynemouth A.V.

NORTH BRITISH DISTRICT.

Edinburgh.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. H. Macdonald, 1st Edinburgh R.V. ; Major D. Campbell, 2nd Edinburgh R.V. ; Capts. J. Duncanson, 1st Edinburgh A.V. ; W. Andrew and W. M. Bryce, 1st Edinburgh R.V.

Glasgow.—Majors J. A. Reid, 1st Lanark R.V. ; A. Mein, 4th Lanark R.V. ; Capts. G. S. March and T. Stout, 1st Lanark R.V. ; W. R. Maxwell and W. R. Church, 4th Lanark R.V. ; R. B. Shaw, 8th Lanark R.V.

Ayr.—Col. G. G. Walker and Capt. R. W. Ewart, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Capt. J. Lennox, Galloway R.V.

Perth.—Capts. T. Robertson Chaplin, 3rd Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; J. G. Grant, 1st Forfar A.V.

HOME DISTRICT.

London.—Majors H. W. Gray, 2nd Middlesex R.V. ; E. Baughan-Jones, 16th Middlesex R.V. ; J. Freeland, 1st Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. ; S. Bevington, 3rd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. ; Capts. R. L. Abbott, 1st Oxford R.V. ; J. Bennett, 1st Tower Hamlets ; G. H. Diamond, 2nd Middlesex R.V. ; D. W. Wynfield, 20th Middlesex R.V. ; H. Roberts, E. G. Lloyd, and R. L. Badham, 16th Middlesex R.V. ; W. C. Steel, 1st Volunteer Batn. Berkshire Regt. ; W. C. Dixon and C. G. Berrill, 3rd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. ; L. H. Pead, 3rd Brig., Eastern Division, R.A. ; J. C. R. Reade, 3rd Batn. the Welsh Regt. ; E. W. Bone, 13th Middlesex R.V. ; G. Le M. Gretton, 3rd Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. ; J. A. Bourdillon, Calcutta Volunteers.

ALDERSHOT DISTRICT.

Aldershot.—Major J. Davis, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Colchester.—Major C. Ford and Capt. H. Freyberg, 4th Volunteer Batn. Essex Regt. ; Capts. A. H. Douglas-Hamilton, 2nd Cambridge University R.V., and F. W. Panzera, 2nd Brig., North Irish Division, R.A.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Devonport.—Capt. C. E. R. Chanter, 3rd Brig., Western Division, R.A. ; Major P. F. S. Amery, 3rd Devon R.V.

Bristol.—Capt. E. H. Davies, 1st Monmouth R.V.

Cardiff.—Major D. R. Lewis, 2nd Glamorgan R.V. ; Capt. B. A. S. Tuttiett, 3rd Glamorgan R.V.

Officers, as laid down for Lieutenant before promotion to Captain :—

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Dover.—Lieuts. G. P. Hinds, H. Neve, and S. W. Marchant, 2nd Volunteer Batn. East Kent Regt.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Portsmouth.—Lieuts. E. Du Pre P. Powney, 3rd Batn. Hants Regt. ; J. E. Le Feuvre, E. E. Cooper,* and C. H. H. Candy,* 2nd Hants R.V. ; W. J. Arnell, 1st Isle of Wight R.V. ; H. F. Walters, 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt.

WOOLWICH DISTRICT.

Woolwich.—Lieut. J. Malings, 2nd Kent A.V.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

York.—Lieut.-Cols. E. C. York, 1st West Riding Yorkshire R.V., and C. G. Freeman, 2nd Volunteer Batn. West Riding Regt. ; Major P. Widdows, 1st Volunteer Batn. L.N. Lancashire ; Capts. J. S. Watson, 1st West Yorkshire E.V. ; R. Weedell, 1st Volunteer Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers ; H. Trafford, 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. ; G. A. Burton, 7th West Riding Yorkshire R.V. ; J. Cook, 2nd East Yorkshire A.V. ; G. L. Batley and T. E. Hirst,* 2nd Volunteer Batn. West Riding Regt. ; and C. O. Booth, 1st Volunteer Batn. West Riding Regt. ; Lieuts. F. F. Power, 3rd Brig. Lancashire A.V., and G. Tobin, 1st Volunteer Batn. L.N. Lancashire Regt.

Salford Barracks, Manchester.—Capts. H. T. Cox, 15th Lancashire A.V. ; J. Formby,* 13th Lancashire A.V. ; Lieuts. F. A. Sharratt, 7th Lancashire A.V. ; W. H. Fernie, 15th Lancashire A.V. ; A. Lockwood, 2nd Volunteer Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers ; H. Knowles, G. J. French, and E. W. Grey, 2nd Volunteer Batn., L.N. Lancashire Regt.

Hulme Barracks, Manchester.—Capts. H. Darlington, 4th Lancashire R.V. ; A. W. Galloway,* 20th Lancashire R.V. ; R. Guest, 6th Lancashire R.V. ; Lieuts. F. Watkins,* 2nd Volunteer Batn. L.N. Lancashire Regt. ; J. E. Walker, 4th Lancashire R.V. ; W. C. Hall,* J. Heap, M. Vickers, and E. S. Hunter, 6th Lancashire R.V. ; and W. Hughes, 20th Lancashire R.V.

Chester.—Lieuts. G. S. F. Napier,* and H. E. Eaton,* 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt. ; and Capt. E. C. Kendall, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lieuts. F. G. Catcheside, 2nd Volunteer Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers ; M. W. Sidney, Tynemouth A.V. ; H. C. Watson, 2nd Durham R.V.

NORTH BRITISH DISTRICT.

Edinburgh.—Major J. G. Maitland, 1st Berwick R.V. ; Lieuts. J. Tuke, 1st Edinburgh A.V. ; W. Black,* J. R. Baxter, and C. N. Johnston,* 1st Edinburgh R.V.

Glasgow.—Lieut.-Col. J. Merry, 3rd Lanark R.V. ; Capts. F. J. Outhwaite, 3rd and 4th Batns. Highland L.I. ; A. Hillcoat, 3rd Lanark R.V. ; Lieuts. S. R. Mitchell, P. R. Lunan, R. H. Elder, and W. Scott, 1st Lanark A.V. ; D. Campbell, 1st Lanark E.V. ; P. L. Scott* and G. Findlay,* 1st Lanark R.V. ; C. A. Lewis, J. B. Wilson,* W. Achnach and W. Dunlop, 3rd Lanark R.V.

HOME DISTRICT.

London.—Capts. M. A. Blumenthal* and P. L. Hall, 2nd Volunteer Batn. Royal Fusiliers ; and H. E. W. Rodwell, 2nd London R.V. ; Lieuts. W. T. Bayley, 13th Middlesex R.V. ; G. H. Hoste and W. H. Knight, 12th Middlesex R.V. ; H. L. Williams, 1st Oxford R.V. ; L. Peevor, 3rd London R.V. ; E. T. Evans and S. Sharp, 3rd Middlesex R.V. ; W. Nicholls, 1st City of London A.V. ; E. P. Anderson and R. O. Warren, 1st Middlesex R.V. ; C. Q. Henriques, 1st Middlesex E.V. ; C. Morris, 1st Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. ; R. K. Bevington, 3rd Volunteer Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. ; H. W. West, A. W. Bentley, F. C. Griffin, and P. J. Dixon, 2nd Middlesex R.V. ; J. B. Delap, Royal Bucks Yeomanry ; W. C. Horsley, H. Northcraft, R. A. Todd, and A. L. Coke, 20th Middlesex R.V. ; S. W. Cooper, H. A. Bull, and H. Manders, 1st Volunteer Batn. Berkshire Regt.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Colchester.—Lieuts. H. L. Garrett, 1st Essex A.V. ; J. E. Ripley, 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt. ; R. F. M. White,* 2nd Volunteer Batn. Lincolnshire Regt. ; H. B. Pullen-Burry,* 1st Herts R.V.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Devonport.—Capts. W. S. Mortimer and C. T. K. Roberts, 1st Devon R.V. ; Lieut. S. Tozer, 5th Devon R.V.

Bristol.—Lieuts. R. B. Wrenford, 1st Monmouth R.V. ; A. Goss, 3rd Monmouth R.V. ; A. N. G. Gibbs, 1st Gloucestershire V. ; H. Knowles, 2nd Gloucestershire V. ; and H. J. Dixon, 1st Worcestershire V.

CAVALRY TRAINING.

The following special memorandum has just been issued from the Horse Guards, War Office :—"As a corollary to G. O. 30 of this year, each squadron of cavalry will be annually put through a course of instruction by its own officers. The following instructions will regulate the training, which will take place between March 1 and June 30, and which will include only trained soldiers and first-class recruits. The course will be limited to one month ; only one squadron of each regiment will at a time be under instruction. This course will be generally adhered to ; but where special circumstances, such as the absence of proper training-ground, necessitate a deviation from it, general officers will make such alterations as may appear expedient, taking care that the whole course of instruction is fully utilised. Considerable scope is left to commanding officers in arranging details, to which their careful attention is directed. In making their arrangements, the principle will be followed that each elementary subject must in turn be completely mastered before another is proceeded with. When mastered, it will afterwards be only incidentally adverted to in combination with more advanced subjects. During inclement weather, and where no special accommodation or drill-shed is available, instruction will be given in the barrack-room by means of lectures, explanations, and questions. Every available officer, non-commissioned officer, and man will be present with his squadron, and relieved from all other duties while under instruction. No leave or furlough whatever is to be granted, except in peculiar cases of emergency, to any one belonging to the squadron, when struck off for this duty."

PORT SAID.

A correspondent says, writing by last mail :—"We have been quite gay in Port Said during the last week, and on Monday afternoon Capt. Nicholson and the officers of the Temeraire gave an afternoon dance, and a most enjoyable time was spent by those who were invited. On the afternoon of the 7th inst., the Naval athletic sports were held in the square behind the Dutch House. The weather was everything that could be desired, and most of the residents at Port Said witnessed the events. The most amusing, perhaps, were the donkey race and the Arabs' race. In the latter, all the competitors seemed to consider themselves entitled to a prize. The fine band of the Temeraire played a selection of music during the afternoon. The thanks of the community are due to Capt. Nicholson for the trouble he has taken to provide them enjoyment, and the departure of the Temeraire will be regretted by not a few. On the evening of Friday, Feb. 29, an entertainment was given at the Dutch House, Port Said, by the naval force under the command of Lieut. Reginald Yorke Smith, which was landed from H.M.S. Orontes to garrison Port Said, relieving the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regt., which has since proceeded to Cairo. The tennis court was very prettily and tastefully decorated, under the direction of Sub-Lieut. Ernest Barton, forming an excellent bijou theatre. The string band of the Temeraire, by kind permission of Capt. Nicholson, played a selection of music during the evening. The first part of the programme consisted of a performance by the minstrels of the force, their songs being all well executed and received. These were followed by a hornpipe, danced by two men evidently masters of their art. The entertainment concluded with the farce, "Turn Him Out," and the way in which it was represented evidently gave great satisfaction to the audience. The parts of Nicodemus Noggs and Moke were especially well represented, and reflected the greatest credit on Jno. Nash, chief boatswain's mate, and Jno. Darthey, A.B., who performed them.

Cairo Cigarette.—Special Notice.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, on the House going in Committee of Supply on Thursday night, brought fo ward the Navy Estimates. In moving the vote f 56,950 men and boys for the Fleet and Coastgu service, including 12,400 Royal Marines, the Par mentary Secretary of the Admiralty said that he wishe to commence by explaining how the Estimates compare with those of last year. The net amount required to be voted for the service for the year 1884-85 was £10,811,770, a decrease of £87,730 below the total amount which had been voted for the current year. In reference to the personnel of the Navy, he felt sure that the committee would agree with him in warm admiratio of the conduct of the operations in which our sailor and Marines had been recently engaged. Thoug limited perhaps in extent, those operations were in many respects trying and difficult, and he must take the opportunity of expressing his deep regret at the loss sustained by our seamen and marines, and at the death of those four gallant officers—Lieuts. Royds, Montressor, Almack, an Houston-Stewart. The commanders spoke in the highes terms of the conduct of their crews. In order fully t maintain the number, they had increased by 150 the boys to be trained, while the reduction in seamen was in the non-combatant class of domestics, and was in a large degree owing to the suppression of the London at Zanzibar. It was upon the petty officers that the maintenance of the high spirit and sound tone of the Navy depended. They must be men of great steadiness and of quick intelligence, and the Admiralty had carefully considered the memorials which had been presented on their behalf. They had accordingly provided an improved rate of pay for seamen, petty officers, and chief petty officers, based on the principle of giving rewards to men of good characte who kept their rating. Seamen petty officers of the 2n class would have their pay raised from 1s. 11d. to 2s. a day. The 1st-class petty officer would commence at the present rate of 2s. 2d., and after four years' service would receive an increase of 3d. a day. The chief petty officer's initial rate of pay would be increased from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d., and after three years he would receive an increment of 6d. a day, which would bring the maximum up to 3s. 2d., instead of 2s. 9d., as at present. It was proposed to establish a new rating of armourer's mate, a class intermediate between the armourer and the armourer's crew, at 2s. 8d. a day. It was further proposed, considering the importance of signalmen, to give them some improvement in pay, but the details had not as yet been absolutely agreed to by the Treasury. Another subject which had engaged the attention of the Admiralty was the sick-berth staff and the nursing staff in Naval hospitals. A committee, under the presidency of Admiral Hoskins, having reported that the present arrangements were unsatisfactory, they would be remedied. As regarded the hospitals, the Committee recommended a test staff of lady nurses. This scheme had, in its general outlines, been approved by the Admiralty, and provision for its adoption would be found in the estimates. Consequent upon representations that had been made as to the position of the warrant officers of the Navy—a most deserving class—the Admiralty, whilst unable to recognise that there was any necessity for a change in the pay, retirement, and widows' pensions, yet had decided to allow a larger number of good-service pensions, to admit their orphans to compassionate allowance, and to raise them to a similar position to that occupied by the warrant officers of the Army. As to the commissioned officers, he could say that they had never better senior officers to command ships or better junior officers to serve under them. With regard to the Admirals' List and promotions to flag rank, a large number of vacancies would occur this year. The Commanders' List was in a better position this year, but the same could not be said of the Lieutenants', which was a most efficient branch of the service—a branch, however, the members of which could not all, or nearly all, be promoted. The present board had done much to improve the position of the lieutenants ; it had increased the chances of promotion, but now it was further proposed to make a substantial increase in their pay. The establishment at the Admiralty of a small but carefully constituted intelligence department had been decided upon. He was glad to be able to inform the Committee that at the end of this financial year they would have built 19,099 tons in all, and out of that 12,558 tons was armoured, and 6,661 unarmoured. The Admiralty had thought it right this year to lay down and make progress with a new ironclad ship to be named the Hero, which would be practically a second Conqueror. The last-named vessel was now complete, and it was considered that they could not make a more useful addition to the Navy they by repeating her. This was the only new armoured ship of which he was able to speak definitely, although it was intended later in the year to lay down a new ironclad at Portsmouth, the details of which were not yet settled. With regard to the protected ships, two were under construction, and it was proposed to lay down three more of the class of the Mersey, which would be admirably suited for service as cruisers, and, if mounted with heavy armour-piercing guns, would also form effective battle-ships. Among the other new vessels proposed to be built was a torpedo cruiser to be named the Scout, with an estimated speed of 16 knots, carrying a light armament of guns, and designed for the employment of the Whitehead torpedo. The Admiralty was about to build of ironclad ships 10,500 tons in the dockyards and 2,114 tons by contract, and of unarmoured ships 5,555 tons in the dockyards and 2,510 tons by contract, giving a total of armoured and unarmoured, in dockyards and by contract, of 20,679 tons.

The petition to be presented by the Hon. Thomas Bruce, M.P., praying that the power whereby courts-martial can sentence to penal servitude for service offences may be abolished, has received close upon 14,000 signatures from Portsmouth and the neighbourhood.

The Admiralty have given directions for the construction of two new despatch boats, the Surprise and Alacrity, in place of Salamis, condemned, and the Lively, wrecked off Stornaway last year.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suda Bay, Crete, Sunday, March 9.

We were lying at Terranova the week before last, under the impression that we were to leave at the end of the week for Gibraltar, and resume the original programme of the cruise, when we were suddenly ordered off to Palermo, to await orders. On Tuesday, the 26th, at noon, the Admiral hoisted the blue-peter and fired a gun, and made the signal prepare for sea. We left that evening at 5.30, and made sail to a strong, fair wind, as soon as we cleared the harbour. We held the wind all next day, and remained under sail alone (with the exception of the Neptune), with studd.-sails set, from 9 in the forenoon till 4 in the afternoon, chasing on our course. The Minotaur and Sultan, as usual, showed best to the front. We remained under sail during the night, and furled at daylight. As the Squadron approached the Bay of Palermo on Thursday morning, in columns of divisions, line ahead, the signal was made to invert the line from van to rear, and soon afterwards to alter course together eight points to starboard, bringing us into columns of divisions line abreast, the first division leading, in which formation, with the columns closed to two cables, we stood in, and came to off the town at 8.30. The next day we received orders for Suda Bay. The Forward left for Malta in the afternoon, to rejoin at Suda. When we left Terranova, Admiral Wilson and several other officers were away on leave at Rome. They were telegraphed to, and all arrived at Palermo by steamer from Naples, and rejoined their ships. We weighed at 5.30 p.m., and stood along the land, to the eastward, passing between the Lipari Islands and Sicily during the night. On Saturday we passed through the Straits of Messina, steaming in single column line ahead, with top-gallant masts housed and yards braced up, against a strong head wind. After clearing the land the wind went down, and we picked up a light, fair breeze, which continued for the next three days. On Monday we had a forenoon's drill, shifting main-topsail-yard and jibboom from plain sail twice; and on Tuesday we had steam tactics. About noon on Tuesday the P. and O. steamer Gwalior, with the outwardbound China mail on board, passed us. She made a signal that she could give us some newspapers, if we would send for them; so we stopped, and the flagship sent a boat, and afterwards semaphored the principal news to the other ships. We arrived here on Wednesday morning, the 5th, at 9 o'clock; the previous night had been a very unpleasant one, dark, drizzling, and blowing rather hard, and we came in and anchored in a steady downpour of rain. We steam up the harbour, and came to in columns of divisions line ahead, the columns two cables apart. Outside the harbour we met the torpedo-boat Childers, on her way to Melbourne, for the Victorian Government. She had put into Suda Bay for coal, having found the sea outside rather heavy; she left, however, next day for Port Said. There is a Turkish Admiral here, flying his flag on board a small ironclad, and the usual salutes were exchanged. The day after we came in a steam-collier arrived, and since then all the ships have completed with coal. Yesterday a signal was made that the Squadron would leave here on Tuesday next, the 11th, for a cruise among the islands, visiting Santorin, Syra, Rhodes, and Marmarice Harbour, returning by the 28th to meet the Tyne, which is due here on the 29th. We are very badly off for mails; we have not received any since we left Terranova, and do not know exactly when we are likely to. The mail here is only once a week; it comes in and leaves on Monday, and takes eight or ten days between this and England. As we have been accustomed lately to a daily mail, only three or four days old, we feel the difference very much. The weather is very unpleasant; ever since our arrival it has been overcast and drizzling. The Forward arrived this forenoon from Malta; she was five days *en route*, and encountered very heavy weather.

Monday, March 10.

The Alexandra arrived here this forenoon from Cyprus; she is awaiting orders, and expects to go on to Malta.

THE NAVY.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued showing that At the beginning of the year, there were 28 armoured and 122 unarmoured ships in commission. The number of the former class, in commission, complete, in reserve, preparing for the 1st Division, waiting repair, building, and ordered to be built, was 62. Of the latter class, there were altogether 221, making a total of 283 ships. The latest estimates of ships building and completing amount to 16,099 tons, 11,490 for armoured, and 4,609 for unarmoured vessels. The total of tonnage in 1884-85 is 16,055:—Armoured ships, 10,500 tons; unarmoured, [illegible] tons. Of the ironclads, the Anson is to have 1,56[illegible] [illegible] built; the Conqueror, 4,200 tons, is to be completed by April; the Collingwood is to be advanced 421 tons, and the Rodney 1,267. The armed despatch-vessel Mercury and the corvettes Cordelia and Canada are to be finished by the end of the year 1884. The shipbuilding work to be constructed by contract in 1884-85 amounts to 4,624 tons; in the Estimates for 1883-84 the tonnage proposed to be built was 4,252, but the amount now expected is only 3,000 tons. The ironclad Benbow, now building at the Thames Ironworks, is to have 2,114 tons built into her in the course of the coming financial year. The total number of tons proposed to be built in Dockyards and by contract in 1883-84 was 19,424; the total now expected is 19,099. The total proposed to be built in 1884-85 is 20,679 tons, made up as follows:—In Dockards, 16,055 tons; by contract, 4,624 tons. Admiral Sir John Hay called attention to this subject on Thursday evening in the House of Commons, and asked for a select committee to report thereon. Sir Thomas Brassey contended that the Navy was in a very good state, and ready to meet all emergencies.

The Director of Contracts has accepted Messrs. Henry Potter and Co.'s tender for supplying musical instruments to the whole of the British Army for three years.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

On Thursday evening Viscount Lewisham moved for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether the administration of the Royal Marine Forces adequately provides for the due representation of their special interests, and sufficiently secures economy and efficiency of the public service. A committee could, he said, in a short time ascertain whether the present system was a good one or not, and he thought the Marines would be willing to abide by their decision. Rightly or wrongly, dissatisfaction existed through all branches of the Marine force, and the Admiralty should be glad of the opportunity of vindicating their administration, especially as the request for inquiry was not made in a spirit of hostility. The special grievances of which the Marines complained were the hopelessness of advancement of officers of rank, the non-employment of Marines in the Intelligence and Ordnance Departments, the careful exclusion of Marine officers from employment on Committees on Military and Naval subjects, and the fact that there was no proportion of Marine officers on Naval courts-martial. He believed that the Marines were perfectly satisfied while serving under the Army Discipline Act, but when serving under the Naval Discipline Act and the Admiralty Instructions the whole system of discipline was entirely changed. The responsibility of officers became nominal, they had no power to punish their own men, and they themselves might be tried by captains and commanders of ships without any one of their body sitting on the court-martial. It was extremely prejudicial to the service and humiliating to the officers and demoralising to the men. He referred at length to the case of the Gilsland, and said he was informed that "the men went on board cheerfully, and agreed among themselves that there should be no grumbling." The cheerful way in which officers and men had taken the indignity was beyond all praise. Although promises had been made last year, nothing had so far been done for the Marines. Com. Price seconded the motion, complaining of the manner in which the Marines recently sent out from England had been treated, and advocating Marine officers being allowed to sit on Naval courts-martial. Lord Henry Lennox was quite sure that the Admiralty intended no slight upon the Marines by placing them on board the Gilsland, but provided the best accommodation in their power. He thought the Government ought not to refuse to appoint a Committee. If the Marine force was in a satisfactory condition, that fact would appear more clearly after inquiry. If it was not, the Committee would render an important service. Mr. Puleston and Mr. Gorst having likewise spoken in support of the motion, Mr. W. H. Smith said it seemed to him wise that an inquiry should be made by a Royal Commission, which should consider the very important questions raised by the motion which referred to the professional training and technical instruction of officers in the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry. Such an appointment would enable the Government in selecting the members to go beyond the House of Commons, and obtain an inquiry and a report which no ordinary committee of the House could possess. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman expressed his satisfaction at the tone of the debate. He deprecated any attempt to set up the Marines as a separate corps from the Navy, and he did not see any need for inquiry. There could be no doubt about the Marines' position when away from their ship and acting with the Army; but there were cases in which they were placed in a somewhat anomalous position. They might be acting with an army, and yet being on a ship's books might still be liable to be recalled to their ship; and it was not desirable that they should be under the Army Discipline Act one day, and subject to that of the Navy the next. With a view of remedying this defect, it was intended to give the senior officer commanding a detachment power to administer punishment to those under his command. He could not believe that this complaint about the Gilsland came from the officers of the Marines engaged in the expedition, and those who made such a complaint on the part of the Marines were doing the corps a very sorry service, and he could not help regretting that it was made so much of. He believed that no Board of Admiralty had done so much for the Marines for many years as the present, which had increased the pay of the men to the extent of £24,000 a year, and had equalised and improved the promotion of officers, and introduced other smaller reforms. If any discontent existed, they would only be too happy to remove it, but to appoint a committee on the whole of the subjects mentioned in the motion could not conduce to the public service. Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot was disappointed at the speech of the hon. gentleman, yet he was glad that he had announced the willingness of the Government to go so far as he had stated. While great compliments were paid to the Marines, yet, so far as their grievances were concerned, very little was done for them. There might be some difficulty in putting officers of the Marine forces on the Admiralty Board, but whenever the good things were given away they never found their way to the Marines. He did not say that it was the fault of any Board of Admiralty, but there was something wrong about the system by which this gallant corps was always left in the lurch. The House divided,—For Viscount Lewisham's motion, 36; against, 63; majority, 27. So inquiry is shelved for the time.

The Queen has presented to the military libraries at Aldershot copies of "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to make some criticism on the leader which appeared in your issue of March 1 on the School of Military Engineering at Chatham? First, as a Royal Engineer, allow me to thank you for that article, which I sincerely hope may bear much good fruit, not only among us, but in the rest of the Army. English Military Engineers have never looked upon themselves as a fourth arm, the idea never took root in England; nothing they would like better than to be allowed to have their place in military operations, which you so well describe as that of directing, but not in executing, the engineering operations of an army. The only campaigns in which I have had the privilege of serving and drawing experience, were the two successive campaigns in Afghanistan, in which the energies of the Royal Engineers were most severely taxed, not only in directing, but also in the execution, of every detail of the military engineering carried out in those campaigns. Demands for working-parties were strenuously opposed by regimental officers, and were rarely acceded to, and only then when coolie labour could not be got. The result was that coolie labour, demanding incessant personal supervision, was resorted to, and the sapper companies were at work 300 days out of the year, while the remainder of the troops had as many days' complete rest. Royal Engineer officers worked unceasingly every single day, Sundays included, as the work had to be done, and the avaricious coolie did not recognise that day as one of rest. Every one in that campaign will own to the untiring energy with which Royal Engineer officers worked at their often thankless and apparently unglorious work, which indirectly was so beneficial to the course of the campaign in facilitating the march and supply of the troops. The mere fact that only one company of Engineers is told off to a brigade or division shows that their work is one of direction, and of only executing any skilled labour required, yet in Afghanistan the company of sappers (containing 90 to 100 men) I belonged to, on arrival at camp, had often to prepare the watering-places for the various arms, and nearly always, when marching in a new part of the country, after a long, weary, and trying march, had to go on and get ready the road, sometimes three or four miles ahead, to facilitate the next day's march, furnishing their own covering party, and finally, they had at night to take their share of the outpost duty. The above is quoted merely as an example to show how we are forced to do more than our duty of mere direction. With regard to the School of Military Engineering, as concerns the instruction of the Army generally, it is hardly the fault of the authorities there if the Army instruction at the school is, as you consider it to be, of a desultory, undecided nature. Every effort is honestly made to make it otherwise. When the School of Military Engineering was organised, the main or even only object in view was the military and technical education and instruction of the Royal Engineer officers and men; the addition of Army instruction was an after-thought, being added on to existing arrangements, and not included in the original scheme. Consequently, the efforts of the instructional staff are greatly taxed by the addition of Cavalry, Line, and Pioneer classes to the corps instruction, especially as this staff is barely sufficient for the instruction of the Royal Engineer officers and men alone; while financial considerations have apparently prevented any addition to be made to it, as also the fact that the Corps of Royal Engineers have a fixed establishment, while the work for it is yearly increasing, producing a scarcity of Royal Engineer officers. With regard to our former wish to monopolise Army signalling, which has called on us your displeasure, probably if it had not been for us Army signalling would not have held the place it now does, and being introduced by us at a time when regimental, corps, and departmental jealousies ran far higher than they now do, it was only natural to cling to it. To show the change of feeling and the higher spirit that now exists in the experiments on entrenching tools for the Army, the Royal Engineers had a pattern spade which they advocated, but when the Wallace spade—now adopted—was brought forward, they at once advocated it, although it was, in principle, in direct opposition to the Inspector-General of the Forces memo. issued on the subject,—that the entrenching tool was not to be a combined one, no successful combination having been invented until the Wallace spade appeared. Royal Engineers quite realise their place, and are ready to take it if the Generals in command will only give it them. As you say, there is nothing mysterious or inherently difficult in the engineering works required in the field; but simple as the theory of engineering works is, yet they are full of minutiæ which requires the direction of an engineer who has made a study of them; but we are compelled besides directing them to personally execute them. That is where the flaw is. The fault does not lie so much with us as with those who employ us; our time is so often taken up with execution, but we fail in time for direction. With regard to your scheme of making the School of Musketry Engineering an Army school, instead of mainly a Royal Engineer school, as it is at present, much may be said in its favour; but to make it a school for teaching trades to soldiers of the Line is hardly practicable. To learn a trade men must make various articles, and the expense would be too great to allow men to erect buildings or make various things not wanted, which would have to be done to give them the necessary work, unless an arsenal for the manufacture of barrack-furniture for the United Kingdom was started at Chatham, which idea would hardly be accepted. Perhaps the true line of reform in the Corps of Royal Engineers is to organise them in technical bodies, such as siege or garrison engineers, railway engineers, telegraph and torpedo engineers, and so on. In ordinary life, a civil engineer makes a profession of one subject; we make a profession of all, becoming Jacks-of-all-trades, though, let us hope, master of one of them, at least. Military buildings (exclusive of forts) could be built and maintained by civil contract, as our public buildings are, at probably the same, if not at less, cost; and the siege or garrison engineers for fortification work should have an intimate connection with the siege artillery, doing away with the necessity of a universal knowledge of the art of permanent engineering, our theoretical *raison d'être* in the present organisation of the corps, and thus allowing it to openly remain in the hands of a few, as it at present does, instead of pretending that all of us have a complete knowledge of the subject which in our varied work it is impossible to have.—I am, &c., R. E.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 18, 1884.

5th Lancers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. L. Browne, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (March 15).

8th Hussars—Troop Serjt.-Major Philip Fogarty Dwyer, from the 17th Lancers, to be Lieut., vice B. Grant, promoted.

Royal Engineers—Col. J. Y. Moggridge retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882:—J. L. Macpherson (March 1) and H. P. C. Dillon (March 8). Gent. Cadet Cyril Harcourt Roe, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieut. (Feb. 15).

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. B. Montgomery, commanding the 13th Regtl. District (the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry), having completed five years' service in command, has been placed on half-pay (March 15).

Line Battalions.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. F. A. Loudon has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 7).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. J. P. Barnes, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. A. Browning, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt. R. H. W. H. Harris has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 1).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. J. Castle has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Supernumerary Lieut. E. C. H. Price, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice H. Smythe, transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (Jan. 16).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. B. A. Johnstone has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 2).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. J. O. Sherrard to be Major, vice W. Sinclair, retired on half-pay (Jan. 26).

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. T. B. Hawks has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Dec. 24, 1883).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. G. E. Liebenrood is placed on retired pay, on account of ill-health.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. H. J. Nevill resigns his commission.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., H. Jones, 3rd Batn., is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. H. W. Laing has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 11).

Staff.

Major-Gens. F. A. Willis, C.B., from Brigdr.-Gen. Commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Northern District, vice Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., from Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff (Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry in Ireland), to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff (Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry in Great Britain), to command the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; M. Walker, V.C., C.B., from Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the Brigade at Gibraltar, vice Lieut.-Gen. C. Adams, C.B., who vacates that appointment in consequence of promotion; R. Gipps, C.B., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Home District, vice Lieut.-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., who is about to vacate that appointment in consequence of promotion; A. J. H. Elliot, C.B., to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff (Inspector.-Gen. of Cavalry in Ireland), to command the Brigade at the Curragh, vice Major-Gen. C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., who vacates that appointment (all five dated April 1).

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. G. B. Traill, half-pay, R.A., from an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. in Ireland, to be Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. R.A., at Head-quarters, vice Col. H. Le G. Geary, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; F. D. Walters, half-pay, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. (for Recruiting) (both dated April 1).

Lieut.-Col. C. W. B. Bell, 8th Hussars, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters (Intelligence Branch), vice Major L. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (April 1).

Lieut. L. G. Russell, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., commanding the troops in the Dominion of Canada (May 27, 1883).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major E. Wilson has been granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. (Feb. 28).

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major J. Mahony, C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 16); Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major J. Campbell to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 22); Pymrs. and Hon. Majors W. L. Brockman to be Staff Pymr., vice T. W. Bacon, retired (Feb. 27); J. B. Stradling, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 1); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. J. F. Mosse to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (March 15).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen. J. T. Walker, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Gen. (Jan. 12).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. C. Stewart, C.B., half-pay, Brigdr.-Gen., Madras, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (March 15).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—T. E. Strong, Bombay S.C. (Jan. 4); G. F. Graham (Jan. 14), and A. Copland, C.B., Bengal S.C. (Jan. 14); D. W. Laughton, Madras S.C. (Jan. 14); E. Leach, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.) (Feb. 5); J. P. Campbell, the East Lancashire Regt. (March 16); W. L. Auchinleck, the Manchester Regt. (March 18).

Lieut. H. J. T. Shadforth, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay (Aug. 1, 1883).

Qrmrs. H. Jones, 3rd Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Jan. 20); P. Kelly, 2nd West India Regt., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Mar. 11); T. Cleary, the Royal Irish Rifles, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Mar. 18).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. E. W. Allum, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (Jan. 3).

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 18, 1884.

Capt. and Instr. of Musketry G. A. Raikes retires into the Veteran Company, with the hon. rank of Major, and has permission to wear his uniform on retirement. The commission of the under-mentioned officer is renewed from Feb. 25, 1884:—Surg. T. S. Barringer, M.D. The initials of Lieuts. Port and Priestley are "C. G. J." and "T. P." respectively, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 7th inst.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 19, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 21, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Shakerley retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. A. H. H. Sharland retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. W. F. King to be Capt., vice H. C. Dunlop, seconded (March 13).

In consequence of Capt. H. C. Dunlop being placed upon the Seconded List from Feb. 1, 1884, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Capts. J. O. Hodgson (Feb. 1), E. R. A. Kerrison (Feb. 2), and Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart. (March 1).

The under-mentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. (all dated Feb. 15):—John Philip DuCane, vice F. W. L. Birdwood, seconded; Charles Edward Lawrie, vice R. Wynyard, seconded; Meade James Crosbie Dennis, vice C. W. Kellie, promoted; Lancelot Graham, vice H. C. C. D. Simpson, promoted; Disney James McCall Maxwell, vice W. E. L. Balfour, promoted; Disney John Menzies Fasson, vice H. G. H. Galton, promoted; George Samuel Bateson Lyle, vice A. B. Purvis, promoted; John Cecil Wray, vice E. W. Fleming, promoted; Percy Agnew Bainbridge, vice D. F. Downing, promoted; Henry Arthur Pratt, vice G. R. Townshend, promoted.

Serjt.-Major Alexander Martin to be Qrmr., on augmentation; Qrmr.-Serjt. Samuel Firth to be Qrmr., on augmentation (both dated April 1).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. R. Maunsell (late Bombay) to be Col., vice W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., promoted; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. M. Ducat (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. R. Maunsell (both dated Jan. 12).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—The promotion to the rank of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. L. A. Clutterbuck is antedated to Dec. 19, 1883; Lieuts. C. E. Ogle, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Nov. 26, 1883), and H. L. Silvester, the Cheshire Regt., to be Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Dec. 14, 1883).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice J. T. Walker, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, retired; Col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Major-Gen., vice F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers (both dated Jan. 12).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 21, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Harold Carlisle Kempe, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, Western Division—The name of the gentleman whose appointment as Lieut. was announced in the *London Gazette* of 7th inst., is Robert Michael "Nowell-Usticke," and not as therein stated.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—David Simson Buist, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—James Meredith Maurice, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Qrmr. J. Sutherland is placed on a retired allowance (April 1).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—W. E. Ker-Fox, late Lieut. the Royal Regt., to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Capt. H. J. C. Haly resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. A. T. Olive resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. R. Bell, from 4th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. J. R. C. Talbot resigns his commission; J. W. G. P. Jeffcock, from 3rd Batn. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. J. M. Read is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Capt. J. James to be Major; Lieut. C. P. Jones to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. A. H. Battye, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. T. H. Keough resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. B. Shaw resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—M. A. C. B. Fenwick and O. S. Vale.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. A. Austin-Jackson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Lieut. G. A. Mounsey-Heysham, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Marson and Henry Ward Oliver. Lieut. J. P. E. Gilmour resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Frederick Porter, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. H. E. Yardley resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. Barclay to be Capt.; C. F. Pinney, from 4th Batn. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. L. T. Phillips resigns his commission.

8th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Thomas Moore Kirkwood, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. F. B. Graves resigns his commission; Phillip Thomas Blakeway, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. D. G. Conyers resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 21, 1884.

Berks—Edward David Stern, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Cheshire—The Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton to be Lieut.

Hampshire—Gerald Anthony St. John Mildmay, gent., to be Lieut.

Royal East Kent—Lieut. Sir J. W. Honywood, Bart., resigns his commission.

West Kent—Fiennes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—Capt. H. Champion resigns his commission.

Royal Wiltshire—George Simon Arthur Watson-Taylor, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 21, 1884.

Light Horse.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. the Hon. H. F. H. Elliot resigns his commission.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. the Right Hon. J. D. S., Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., resigns his commission.

1st Banff—Lieut. W. Beddie resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (City)—William Carruthers Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Essex—Lieut. J. A. Dowsett resigns his commission; John Allin Dowsett, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Inverness-shire—Robert Craigie Macfie, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal)—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hozier is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Lieut. S. C. Paul to be Capt.

The Tynemouth—Lieut. C. T. Gomoszynski to be Capt.

1st Worcester—Robert William Blood, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Lieut. H. A. Vernet resigns his commission.

1st Middlesex—Acting Surg. N. W. Bourns, M.D., resigns his appointment.

Rifle.

1st Brecknockshire—Capt. L. D. Browne resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Rees Williams and the Hon. Robert Charles Devereux. Adam Orlopp, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. W. Hastings resigns his commission.

4th Cheshire—Capt. H. Bibby resigns his commission.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieut.-Col. G. J. Courthope resigns his commission.

2nd Derbyshire—Hon. Chaplain the Rev. C. H. Leacroft resigns his commission; the Rev. C. H. Leacroft to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Dumbartonshire—James Stevenson, gent., to be Acting Surg.; the Rev. James Home Pringle to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Dumfries—Capt. H. Graham resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. W. Ralph to be Capt.

2nd Hertfordshire—Lovel Smeathman, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. A. H. Cunynghame resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Bertram Henry Latter, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lanarkshire—Capt. G. M. Wilson resigns his commission.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hannan resigns his commission.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Alexander Charles Brown, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Thomas Ryder Mawdsley, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. R. Laugharne, from 1st Herefordshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. R. C. M. Pooley resigns his commission; Lieut. J. T. Wood to be Capt.

15th Lancashire—Lieut. A. H. Knight, from 1st Glamorgan R.V.C., to be Lieut.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Edward Crabtree Watts, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. J. E. Sarson is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Joseph Charles Chapman Price, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Acting Surg. E. H. Hare resigns his appointment.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Lieut. W. Gregory resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Philip Dudley Perceval, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex—Capt. the Hon. A. de T. Egerton resigns his commission.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—William Jones, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Lieut. H. Byrne to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Frederick Routledge and Willis Browne.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—John Peter Elliot, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Lieut. J. Black to be Capt.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Lieut. H. J. Mackinder to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Edward James Moore and Walter Charles Haines.

1st Perthshire—Major P. Stirling, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Lieut.-Col.

1st Renfrewshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Weir and William Bruce.

2nd Renfrewshire—James Paton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Shropshire—Arthur William Weyman, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Suffolk—Hon. Major P. B. Schrieber to be Major.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade)—Alfred Hewitt, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. E. Mason is granted the hon. rank of Major.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 22, and the current year must be understood.)

THE PEPYS MEMORIAL.

It takes a long time for the country to discover the work of its public servants. Indeed, so long ago is it, some 230 years, since Samuel Pepys was born, and 180 since he died, that at the present day few Naval officers remembered him except as the writer of an amusing "Diary," until they this week were informed by the daily papers that a memorial had been erected in the ancient church of St. Olave's, near the Tower of London, to the memory of "the Clerk of the Acts and Secretary to the Admiralty." There was a large company present on March 18 to do honour to the memory of Samuel Pepys. These represented the various Corporations or City Guilds to which Pepys belonged 200 years ago. After prayers had been read, the Hon. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, made an excellent speech, as is his wont, and said he should have been glad if the First Lord had been present, for he should then have had the opportunity of expressing publicly the high appreciation of the American Government and people at the graceful act lately performed by the British Government in the gift of the ship Alert. The contemporary account which Lord Northbrook sent him said:—"Pepys was, without exception, the greatest and most useful Minister that ever filled the same situations in England, the acts and registers of the Admiralty proving this beyond contradiction. The principal rules and establishments in present use in these offices are well known to have been of his introducing, and most of the officers serving therein since the Restoration of his bringing-up. He was a most studious promoter and strenuous asserter of order and discipline. Sobriety, diligence, capacity, loyalty, and subjection to command were essentials required in all whom he advanced. Where any of these were found wanting, no interest or authority was capable of moving him in favour of the highest pretender. Discharging his duty to his Prince and country with a religious application and perfect integrity, he feared no one, courted no one, and neglected his own fortune." Mr. Lowell thought Pepys what was now called a "Philistine." No word in English was equivalent to the French word *bourgeois*; but, at all events, Samuel Pepys was the most perfect type that ever existed of the class of people whom this word described. He had all its merits, as well as many of its defects. With all those defects, however—into which it was there unnecessary to go—Pepys had written one of the most delightful books that it was man's privilege to read, in the English language or in any other. Sir Richard Collinson unveiled the memorial, which is very handsome. It bears simply the inscription, under the bust, "Samuel Pepys; born Feb. 25, 1652, died May 16, 1703."

Lord Claud Hamilton has laid the case of the Naval Reserve men, who are agitating for more liberal arrangements as to the age at which pensions are granted, before the Lords of the Admiralty. It is not expected, however, that any concession will be made.

A military tournament on a grand scale will be held in Dublin in May next, in aid of the Irish military charities, modelled on those which have been so very successful in London.

Rowland's Macassar Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

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*** *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THE week opened with gloom, although some journals were disposed to take a light-hearted view of the news from the Soudan. Our policy hangs upon the telegraph wire. With astounding pertinacity, the *Times* renewed the cry for the despatch of a small cavalry force on the Berber road, whatever our contemporary may have meant by that. There is no road to Berber. There is a desert between the Red Sea and the Nile, with certain wells, the position of which, of course, determines the route of the caravans. But how a small cavalry force could give moral or material reinforcement to Gordon at Khartoum by its presence at Berber, we cannot for the life of us understand, supposing a few hundred horsemen could make their way at the end of March or beginning of April, in execution of the mandate of our great contemporary. When General Gordon first went to Khartoum, in the time of Ismail Pasha, one of his staff wrote some interesting letters which were published in the *Times*, in one of which there was a very clear account of the difficulties to be met with in a journey from Suakim to Berber, when the weather was cooler; but now is the time when the Nile is almost at its lowest, and it would be quite impossible for any force to make its way from Berber up against the stream, and past the Upper Cataracts by boat. There is a route from Khartoum striking directly across the Desert from Hadjia above the Sixth Cataract, crossing to the Nile near Karnek. The river from that place makes an extraordinary sweep at right angles to its course, and turning northwards from the Fourth Cataract strikes eastward to Abbou-Hamed, whence it pursues its southerly course by the Fifth Cataract towards Shendy. Gordon's ride from Korosko to Berber was a matter of small moment, and of easy execution. The march from Suakim by Ras-el-Wady and Kokram would be a very different matter. The real difficulties would begin when the Nile was reached. It would be insanity to send a small force, and to despatch a large force at this time of the year would be impossible. We inserted a paragraph last week, on information supplied by good authority, that the Government had issued orders for the hydrographical survey of the Nile, by Captain Molyneux and other officers, with a view to the despatch, it was presumed, of a flotilla. We do not assert that such orders could not have been given, but with the information at the disposal, with Lord Alcester at the Admiralty, with Admiral Spratt handy, and dozens of officers who have been along the coast, it would be quite easy for them to obtain information which would, we imagine, conclusively knock the idea of a flotilla, at this time of the year, on the head. It would be practical to send up pinnaces of very light draught of water by rail as far as Assiout, where they might be put on the Nile, and make their way up to the First Cataract at Assouan. What will be done with them there? The smallest of Cook's steamers and the postal boats of the Khedive can scarcely find water after February, in the shifting channels of the Nile. The river rises in July, and there are no enemies up to Assouan. From the First Cataract to Wady-Halfa, on the Second Cataract, the river is pretty deep, but there are in places very dangerous shallows and shoals and barriers of rocks, and the best soundings will be rendered useless by the constant changes which are marked day after day by the local boatmen, who stick palm branches in the sand to mark the new channels. At last, that impossible project has been abandoned. The march to Berber, for which there has been so much clamour, against which we protested from the beginning, has been sent to the limbo of impossibility. Osman Digna's hovels have been burned, by way of increasing the number of friendly Arabs; the woolly-headed rabblement which had gathered among the rocks in the valleys have scrambled away, under pressure of rifles and artillery; and General Graham is by this time back at Suakim. The campaign, according to Admiral Hewett, is at an end. The question of the occupation of the Red Sea ports, which we have promised to guard, is one rather for politicians and diplomatists, than for soldiers and sailors. The latter, indeed, would be the very last to desire to garrison or cruise about in those regions, unless there was a prospect of fighting; but still, there is an extraordinary tenacity in the minds of some of our contemporaries in favour of their beloved project of opening the road from Berber to Suakim, or *vice versâ*. Now, any one who knows the country and the climate, would, we think, at once declare that the natural and feasible route for troops between Cairo and Berber is by the Nile, for the simple reason that there is water the whole way; that there is food to be had all along the banks; and that there is continuous communication—certainly not always the best in the world, but often, at the worst, better than the Desert route—by the banks of the stream. Because a few ragged natives have been induced by good pay to act as scouts for Major Chermside, whose knowledge of the language and well-known energy have enabled him to do good service, it seems to be thought probable that we shall obtain the services of the tribes generally to cover our communications through the Desert, while Colonel Kitchener and Major Rundell are to work from Berber with the same object. The common point, therefore, of the two schemes will be Berber; and we maintain, that starting from Cairo, with the railway to Assiout, and availing ourselves of the inexhaustible flotilla of the Nile boats and swarming river population, we would make much better and more permanent way to open communication to Khartoum than we should effect under any circumstances by the Desert from Suakim. In fact, if that route were open to-morrow, English troops, or men, could scarcely make use of it. Perhaps there is no great use in retrospect, but as to what might have been done, we reprint a memorandum, of which the authorship is well known, that appeared in our paper on the 1st of last December. Some time before its appearance, a letter in the *Times*, under a well-known name, recommended the immediate despatch of Indian troops to Suakim and Massowah. We are told that service out of India is unpopular for any length of time, but if the Government were willing to pay, they would find any number of Sikh mercenaries ready to garrison the Red Sea ports to the end of all time, as long as their lives and their money lasted; or, if they were not to be trusted, good material could be found among other races in India, not Hindoo, to do the same work, under similar conditions. To show what an imbroglio we are getting into, we have been shouting out for the creation of a great empire in Equatorial Africa, where the climate is deadly, and the heat intolerable for many months, and for the domination of the Red Sea; and yet we cannot even march twenty-five miles from Suakim, or look forward to holding a single port on the coast in another month, the force of which observation lies in its application of it, that any sort of rule we might establish would be dependent upon foreign mercenaries or on natives, and that, therefore, we should from time to time be liable to the overthrow of all our arrangements by revolts or insurrections, increasing the responsibilities of the taxpayer, and harassing the Army and the Navy by inglorious military operations which are not war.

THE Navy Estimates this year leave much to be desired. The usual excuse for not adding to the strength of the Navy is put forward. It would never do to frighten foreign Governments. The celebrated French programme was decided upon, adopted, and set in operation, without any regard to what England might say or do. Why, then, should the British Government evince such great concern for the susceptibilities of foreigners, who never take any heed as to how or in what manner they hurt our feelings? Admiral Sir John Hay was met by a "No, no!" from Sir Thomas Brassey when making the statement that the ships of the French Navy have the advantage of ours in speed. Sir Thomas Brassey in his work on the Navy, Vol. III., page 49, says:—"The French claim for their ships superior speed, and much greater coal-carrying capacity than we have succeeded in obtaining. It is worthy of consideration how far these assumed advantages have been realised, for if they have been obtained without sacrificing more important considerations, then we ought not to allow our ships to continue inferior in these particulars to those produced by the French constructors." This was written after Sir Thomas Brassey had made a careful comparison of the ships of the two Navies, class for class. In Vol. II., we find this comparison. "The second-class cruisers of the French Navy have a conspicuous advantage, both in speed and in coal-endurance, over the English ships." Again:—"When the compiler passed through the China Seas in the *Sunbeam*, the French had a corvette on the station, which, in speed and coal-endurance, far exceeded any vessel in the British Squadron." Speaking of third-class cruisers, Sir Thomas wrote:—"With 770 tons less displacement and 550 less horse-power than the *Comus*, they have an advantage in speed of two knots." And again:—"Comparing the *Chasseur* with the *Flamingo* or the 'Bird' class . . . . . . the *Chasseur* steams 12·18 knots and the *Flamingo* 11·55 knots, and that, too, with about 100 horse-power less." Sir Thomas Brassey also says:—"Amid many conflicting opinions, there is, perhaps, only one essential point as to which unanimity prevails in regard to our shipbuilding policy. By universal consent, an advantage in point of numbers is of the last importance for the defence of our wide-spread dependencies." Yet what Sir John Hay complained about was, in that point of numbers and in speed, the French have the advantage over this country, so far as armourclads are concerned. We have in previous articles quoted Sir Thomas Brassey's "conclusions" when not in office as to the speed of French armourclads. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty made a great show with the material he had to deal with. The policy of construction pursued by the Admiralty remains unaltered. The programme contains few new vessels to be built, and the repairs have been sadly neglected. Of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's sanguine views of promotion in the Navy, and the general aspect of the *Navy List*, we will only say at present that we do not share them; but we are glad to hear that the Naval Intelligence Department is at last established and working. The petty officers have at last had their case considered. The Admiralty regard them in light of the "backbone of the Navy." To reward these deserving men, their Lordships have generously granted them an increase of pay of from one penny to sixpence a day, according to class. No one will grudge the continuous-service chief petty officer his hard-earned three-and-twopence a day, nor the Warrant officer his increased number of good-service pensions and compassionate allowance for children, nor the Lieutenant his increase of pay of two shillings a day, after having served ten years in that rank. Mr. Bannerman was forced to admit that insubordination was rapidly increasing among the young seamen of the Fleet, and, we may add, that we think it will continue to increase so long as the Admiralty pander to the agitation in favour of curtailing the powers of courts-martial. What is really wanted is to make punishments equal and certain as far as possible. Were the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions made as binding on the Admiral as on the seaman, were a man's duties certain and fixed, and his privileges assured to him, the great cause of discontent would be removed, and the Navy would be far more popular than it is. But where everything affecting the comfort and happiness of both officers and men is left to the caprice of the officer in command, everything depends upon that one man's temperament and tact, and he as often fails as succeeds in governing those under him with even-handed justice and impartiality.

THE Memorandum just issued on Cavalry Field Training (a corollary of General Order 30, of this year), provides that each squadron is to be put through a four weeks' course, of which a synopsis is appended, and that during that time officers and men are to be struck off all duties. Only one squadron of each regiment will be under instruction at a time, that each elementary subject must be completely mastered before another is proceeded with, that men in hospital, prison, &c., who are unable to attend with their "companies" (?), will, as soon as available, join, "mounted on their own horses," the next squadron struck off for training, and that a return will be forwarded to the General Officer Commanding on the completion of the training of each "company." Reduced as our Cavalry regiments now are, in officers, men, and horses, it would be impossible to strike off two squadrons at one time to practise defending posts, banks, ditches, &c., camping, cooking, bivouacking, with a few tents and "military precautions." From October 15 to March 14, duties are almost doubled by absence on leave. For three and a half months more, one-fourth of the regiment is struck off all duties. From October to March, in our climate, the weather seldom permits regimental field-days, and the regulations prohibit them. In future, from March 1 to the end of June, a commanding officer can only exercise three troops,—for more he could seldom put in the field. Meanwhile, his officers are under disadvantages as regards the leading of their troops and squadrons. And when, in July or August, a commanding officer is handed over to the mercies of a brigadier, he will find himself unassisted by his leaders, and subjected to censure; but we admit that field training is most desirable, and that we must submit to some disadvantages to secure it.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh left Mamarice with the Channel Squadron on March 25 for Rhodes, and Suda Bay, Crete.

Captain Rising has now been on half-pay for over three years. As he only completed a year's service when in command of the *Eclipse*, he still requires five years full-pay to qualify him for promotion to the Active List of Flag Officers. We think it would be a graceful act to give him another ship.

The Admiralty appear to think that as long as a vessel holds together, it is advisable to recommission her, to save expense, and so keep down the Navy Estimates. Accordingly, vessels are recommissioned on distant stations, where there is no opportunity of giving them a thorough overhaul, they are kept away from England for years, and have therefore no opportunity of being fitted with the latest improvements in torpedo warfare, the electric light, machine-guns, &c. The *Briton*, *Carysfort*, and *Ranger* are examples. The officers and crew of the *Tourmaline*, in the West Indies, and the *Kingfisher*, in the Pacific, both nearly four years in commission, can scarcely be expected to regard with complacency the fact of vessels like the *Briton* and *Ranger*—which have only this month completed three years in commission—being paid off, before their reliefs are even named. In the long-run, the system will prove more expensive for the country.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell was at Hong Kong on March 21.

The Admiralty a couple of years back modified the inquisitorial annual report. But Captains, after they have paid off their ships, proceed to Whitehall, and in a back room, in the presence of a Naval Lord and his Secretary, make or mar the future of those who have been serving under them. If an officer has committed any offence or is an undesirable person, he should be informed of it, so that he may know exactly how he stands. The publication of the volumes of confidential reports now at the Admiralty would be of deep interest to the service, and would occasion some startling surprises.

Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., has given notice that on April 22 he will call attention to the case of Lieutenant Conway-Gordon, R.M.A., and at the same time move for a Select Committee to investigate all the circumstances under which so serious a wrong has been inflicted on this young officer.

The vacant good-service pension has been bestowed on Captain P. H. Colomb, R.N. There is probably no officer on the Active List who has done so much for the service, and has received so little reward. It is no exaggeration to say that the system of flashing signals, of which he was the inventor, has effected a revolution in the Navy, while his improved method of lighting ships has proved both economical and highly successful. As a reward for his flashing signals he only received £500, which, we believe, did not cover the expenses, and his promotion was deferred sufficiently long to render it impossible that he can ever reach the Rear-Admirals' List. By his compulsory retirement the service will lose an officer of great merit.

The Admiralty have determined to enter this year an additional 150 boys, but, so popular is the Naval service at the present moment among parents and guardians, that it is no exaggeration to say that their Lordships could easily increase the entries by ten times that number, did they desire to do so, and even then be able to select only lads of good parentage and physique. Day after day the recruiting depôt in Hemmings Row is besieged by a whole army of martyrs, crying their eyes out because they have been rejected. Many of these are the sons or wards of professional men. It would appear as if parents and guardians regarded the Navy as a useful institution into which to pass their sons or wards, and thus get them off their hands, and save further outlay on their behalf, at an early age. Boys will often do anything to get away from school, and adopt with a light heart a profession which, when older, they would give all they possess never to have heard of. The lower deck is hardly the place for the sons of country clergymen, doctors, and lawyers, and the recruiting officer does well to throw every obstacle in the way of such lads entering the Navy, as he has the command of a supply far exceeding the demand, and can afford to pick and choose his recruits.

We are given to understand that the name of Lieutenant F. White, R.M.L.I., has been brought to the special notice of the Admiralty for conspicuous gallantry during the recent operations in the Soudan. Lieutenant White served during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and was present during the bombardment of Alexandria.

Whoever inspired Mr. Alderman Cotton to ask the Secretary of the Admiralty, on the 20th inst., "whether many of the Assistant-Paymasters in the Navy had not been upwards of 14 years in the service," and whether it was the intention of their Lordships to alter the regulations, in order to relieve the block which at present exists to promotion, did not take the trouble to frame the question in accordance with facts, as it is patent to all that the Assistant-Paymasters of the standing of 1868 have been some 20 years in the Navy, instead of 14; and though it was no part of the business of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to set Alderman Cotton right, we consider that, in his reply, he should have been candid enough to say that the Alderman understated the case. We happen to be aware that if every Paymaster who reaches the age for optional retirement (55) up to December 31, 1889, avails himself of the clause allowing him to then leave the service, the total of 41 will be reached. As the junior Assistant-Paymaster of the year 1871 is No. 56 on the List, he cannot under any circumstances anticipate promotion before December 31, 1889 (allowing a good average of deaths of Paymasters), when he will have been some 22 years in the Navy, and will have arrived at the mature age of 39. It is thus plainly shown that it is only by a stretch of Admiralty imagination that the stagnation in the promotion of Assistant-Paymasters can be considered as "purely temporary," as the period served by these officers prior to promotion will tend to increase until the year 1890, at least. Under these circumstances, we would suggest to every Assistant-Paymaster in the Navy to use the legitimate channels of the service to place before their Lordships a straightforward statement of his hard case, as it is manifestly impossible for an officer promoted at the age of 39 to put in the 11 years' senior service necessary to enable him to count all "junior service," until upon the eve of retirement; and if compulsory retirement of Paymasters were introduced at 55 years of age, this hardship would assume a more aggravated form the longer a man served in the junior rank. Something must soon be done for these officers, and the sooner the better. We can commend to their notice the fable of the ancients, in which the old man whose cart was in a slough called upon Jupiter to help him, and called vainly, until it was suggested he should put his shoulder to the wheel, upon which he extracted his vehicle, and put on record the moral that "the gods help those who help themselves." We draw the attention of their Lordships, and of the service generally, to the statement placed in the hands of Members of Parliament relative to the Accountant branch of the Navy, as their case is therein moderately and temperately stated; and we trust means may be found, if even of a temporary nature, to make some concession, to compensate the Accountant branch for their long service in the junior rank.

Captain and Brevet Major Tucker, Royal Marine Artillery, mentioned in Major-General Sir G. Graham's despatches of March 2 and 3, for gallantry and efficiency in working the enemy's captured Krupp gun, served throughout the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, being mentioned in despatches for similar conduct in the action of Kassassin Lock (August 28) as that for which he is now again so highly commended by the Major-General commanding the Tokar Expeditionary Force. On the termination of the campaign of 1882, Captain Tucker received his brevet majority and the Medjidie of the 4th Class, in recognition of his distinguished services on that occasion.

The Admiralty have appointed Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, G.C.B., to be Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in succession to the late Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres. Admiral Sir Lewis Jones entered the Navy in 1808. When Midshipman of the *Granicus*, he was wounded at Algiers (medal and clasp for Algiers). He commanded the *Princess Charlotte* at St. Jean d'Acre in 1840 (Syrian medal). In 1849, he commanded the boats at the destruction of the slave barracoons at the Gallinas, under Sir Charles Hotham. When Captain of the *Samson*, he commanded the forces at the capture of Lagos, which, from being a large depôt for slaves, became a free settlement under the British flag; was honourably mentioned in despatches in 1851; commanded steam squadron at the bombardment of Odessa, for which he was gazetted, assisted at the destruction of Redoubt Kaleh on the coast of Circassia, and bombardment of Fort Constantine, Sebastopol, 1854; the *Samson* having been dismasted and otherwise damaged in the hurricane on November 14, 1854, he was appointed Captain of the *London*, commanded her during the blockade of Sebastopol, 1854-55, and assisted at the capture of Kinburn (Crimean and Turkish medals, Sebastopol clasp); was second-in-command in China, and assisted in the operations which led to the occupation of Pekin in 1860 (China medal); was senior officer in command at Queenstown, April, 1862, to April, 1865; K.C.B., 1861; Officer of the Legion of Honour; 3rd Class Medjidie; G.C.B., G.S.P.

The second series of Danish armour-plate trials commenced last week on the Island of Amager, near Copenhagen. There were four plates, one of solid steel, from the Creuzot Works, one of iron from the works of Marrel Frères; two compound plates, one made by Cammell and Co., and one by John Brown and Co. These plates were each 9 in. thick, and were about 6 ft. 6 in. long by 5 ft. wide. They were attached to the backing of 9 in. of wood, with skin plates and frames, by bolts. The guns used were 6-in. and 10-in., firing steel projectiles. The shot from the 6-in. gun appeared to have much the same effect upon each of the competing plates. The shot from the 10-in. gun knocked the left-half of the Creuzot steel-plate completely away, and laid open the target. The shot from this larger gun pierced the other competing plates, but it is said that they were broken up by the English compound armour plates, which were not otherwise seriously damaged. It appeared as if the energy of the 10-in. gun was too great for any plate having a thickness of only 9 in.

The Admiralty have issued a new Circular regulating the smoking hours of officers and men on board ship. The new rules to be observed differ but little with those in force for the last thirty years. Officers are now granted the privilege of smoking for 55 minutes after their breakfast, and until 11 p.m. in harbour and 9.20 p.m. at sea. Smoking during the night watches is to be permitted by the Captain, "if he sees fit," for a short period, not exceeding one hour. But what is to prevent one Captain "seeing fit" and another not "seeing fit," under exactly similar circumstances? The men allowed to smoke will be contented. Those not allowed the privilege will be discontented; and will argue, that, because Captain Brown allows his men to smoke, Captain Jones should do so likewise. But Captain Jones will answer that he "does not see fit" to allow the indulgence. Then, again, officers on shore, in uniform, are prohibited from smoking in the public streets; but who has not seen officers in the Army, in uniform, smoking when returning from duty, and whole battalions marching at ease, doing the same in the streets of the metropolis itself? Surely it is time that the question of the cigarette or cigar should be disposed of once and for all. Were foreign officers prevented from smoking when in uniform they would never smoke at all, as they are always in uniform, and no one will venture to say, we suppose, that the German officers are any the worse for smoking in uniform in the public streets. The Admiralty are only driving officers into plain clothes by making uniform irksome.

Naval and Military officers who have had the benefit of the ministrations of the Rev. S. A. Bullen, M.A., while Vicar of St. James's, Devonport, for the last seventeen years, will be glad to learn that a testimonial is about to be presented to him on his leaving Devonport for Dawlish, and that they can assist by subscribing to the fund of which Dr. Archer, R.N., residing at 2 Donegal Terrace, Stoke, is the treasurer.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 26th, there is an interesting account of a visit to the Small-Arms Factory at Enfield, from which it would seem that every possible care is taken to provide the infantry with effective bayonets, but it looks as if the manufacture of swords for the cavalry was not carried on at Enfield. At the last Paris Exhibition the jurors from Germany stated positively that the bulk, if not all the sabres used in the English Army were made at Solingen, and that they had been turned out there for many years past. It is satisfactory to know that the attention of the Government has been directed to the matter, and that specimens of the weapons of which the quality, according to the account of correspondents, is by no means satisfactory, are to be forwarded for inspection from Egypt to this country.

Mr. Dawnay will, on going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, Vote 4, call attention to the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Army Hospital services, and the recommendations there made for the future organisation of those services; and move,—"That in the opinion of this House, the present method of appointing Medical officers in the Army, according to the Unification System, has not contributed either to the efficiency or economy of the service, and that such efficiency and economy would be better secured by a return to a modified form of the regimental system."

A recent French work, entitled "John Bull and His Island," by Max O'Rell, gives a much fairer account of the manners and customs of the English than is usually accorded by French writers. It is with regret, but not with surprise, that we see the status of the British soldier adverted to in the following terms:—"The love of John Bull for his soldiers is somewhat curious. He gives them ovations, showers decorations on their heads when they return home after rounding off his estate; but if he goes to a public place of entertainment and meets a soldier there, away he hurries, exclaiming, 'This place is not respectable, soldiers are admitted.' In the singular, the warrior loses all his prestige. So he who admires hair in the mass on the head of a lovely woman, would make a wry face if he happened upon *one* hair in his soup, even though it had strayed from the tresses of his beloved." We hope the custom of the times will change with regard to the social light in which our soldiers are viewed as individuals, and that when Mons. O'Rell again writes, he may be able to give a more satisfactory account.

Mons. Max O'Rell smiles at our 400,000 Volunteers; speaks of them as "very inoffensive," "pretty sure to end their existence in their beds," and that life insurance companies, who charge extra upon soldiers and sailors, proclaim that "Volunteers pay the ordinary premium." However this may be, it is satisfactory to us to know that the Volunteers have arrived at a marvellous state of efficiency, and that the fact of their existence has on more than one occasion been a check upon the carrying-out of certain subtle intentions on the part of our neighbours.

The revision of the prize-list of the National Rifle Association for the forthcoming Wimbledon Meeting, strikes us as being in all cases most judicious. The £1,000 additional prizes will certainly be a great feature in the Meeting of 1884. The "abolition" of the Snider is, all things considered, a move in the right direction, though it will no doubt be disappointing to many to find that their chances of winning prizes are now reduced. Still, the Martini-Henry is the recognised service arm. Intending competitors are given every facility for practising with the improved weapon, and, ultimately, the Volunteers will have it issued to them. There is much, therefore, to be said in favour of the decision which the Council of the Association have arrived at to discontinue all Snider competitions. The changes in the programme may be summarised as follows:—The members of the Association will have a new series of prizes open to them, value £200, and another £150 is to be added to the Queen's Prize in 75 awards of £2 each. The "Glen Albyn" and "Windmill" are to be thrown together, and another £100 added, for a series at 200 and 500 yards, instead of single-range series, the entrance fee being doubled; while all the "bi-diurnals" will have their lists augmented. As the "Snider Aggregate" Series will now become a thing of the past, its place will be taken by a "Volunteer Aggregate" for those series open only to efficient Volunteers, and which includes the "Queen's," "St. George's," and "Martin's Cup." Besides this, instead of a "Martini-Henry Aggregate," there will be an "All-Comers' Aggregate" for those series not included in the "Volunteer," and the grand aggregate, including them all, for the Dominion of Canada Trophy. These changes ought to give general satisfaction, and if this year's meeting is not more largely attended and generally more successful than previous meetings have been, it will certainly not be due to any fault on the part of the Association itself, which has shown a praiseworthy desire to do all in its power to encourage the use of the rifle, and foster a martial spirit.

The secret of the proposed withdrawal of the ostrich feather bonnet from the Highland Regiments is now out. Lord Hartington states it was to counterbalance the increased cost incurred by placing four regiments in kilts, in accordance with the Territorial scheme. Such paltry economy is unworthy the War Office of a great country.

The Government, which has to submit to interrogatories in Parliament every sitting about Egyptian affairs, would be more puzzled than ever if it were to take counsel from the Press. Some of the organs have gone clean demented. The leading journal, having set its mind on the march (in March) of a column from Souakim to Berber across the Desert, is quite ready, apparently, to order a correspondent to perish with the last man of the expedition, who would probably die on the fourth day out. "If," says the *Pall Mall* on Wednesday, "we can send the two squadrons of Cavalry through to Berber General Gordon asked for, it ought to be done." But our contemporary "gives up the relief of Khartoum by an army at present." How, then, could two squadrons at Berber save Khartoum? "We cannot get the garrisons out just now, that is obvious. What, then, ought to be done?" We rub our eyes as we read the answer:—"What we have now to do is to give General Gordon *carte blanche* to establish his own authority at Khartoum, and to stop there. If he wants money, he ought to have it." Certainly. But how is he to get it? By balloon? Our contemporary talks of "fellah soldiers who want to return to the Delta" and "the arsenals" (!), "fortresses" (!), and steamboats, which are to found a civilised, independent State on the wreck of the Soudan,—making Khartoum a base for operations on the Congo!!! Gordon is, willy-nilly, to become Sovereign, Khartoum the capital, of the new Empire!

The following particulars of the physical requirements for recruits for the British Army in 1727, taken from an authentic document, present a striking contrast with the present diminutive standards:—"Men not under 5 ft. 10 in., in stockings, is a sufficient size for the Horse and Dragoons, and they must be chosen men, with good countenances, good limbs, and broad shoulders. The size of the men for the Foot Guards to be 5 ft. 9 in., and for the Marching Regiments 5 ft. 8 in." In 1727, we were at war with Spain; our army was very much larger in proportion to the population than it is now; and, if we may rely on statistics and estimates from various sources, the average size and strength of the people were less than they are today. Yet there appears to have been little difficulty in obtaining then ample supplies of such men as our military administrators now sigh for in vain. But the difference is easily accounted for. In 1727 the Army had not been reorganised and made popular and attractive.

A correspondent writes:—"I was pleased, as well as surprised at seeing two soldiers in uniform in the dress circle at the Princess's Theatre last week. One of them was a trooper in the Blues, and the other a trumpeter in the 3rd Hussars. Several of the leading papers have lately deprecated the unpatriotic and inexcusable custom of excluding men from places of public entertainment and amusement, solely because they wear that uniform by which they should be elevated in social consideration, and not degraded. The incident I have mentioned above, and many others, show that more reasonable opinions are being disseminated, and that better taste prevails. We may fairly hope that for every soldier and sailor who conducts himself in a manner worthy of his honourable profession, her Majesty's uniform will soon be generally recognised as a passport, instead of being stigmatised as a reproach. On my return from the theatre, I saw a staff serjeant of some infantry battalion (there are no regular infantry *regiments* now, except the Guards). A neat and tasteful badge on his forage-cap conveyed no information; and the legend on his shoulder-strap was a hopeless puzzle, as I had not a powerful magnifying glass, and was not near an electric light. But if I had been able to read the title, it would not have told me anything I wanted to know. As I find others do in such cases, I asked the serjeant what he belonged to, and he, as a matter of course, told me the number by which his 'line battalion' is unofficially called. He said he believed that the army were looking forward to the restoration of their old numbers, and that he knew the territorial titles of four regiments only, including his own!"

A regimental court-martial was recently held at Plymouth, the officers sitting thereon being three Majors of the Royal Marines, whose united length of service was 72 years. The junior Major had 24 years, and 10 months' service. The senior Major, and president of the court, had 23 years and nine months' service, and the "middle" Major had 23 years and two months' service, both the two seniors being junior in the service to the junior, who came to hold that enviable position through having been reduced, as a reward for efficient recruiting service, which duty, having taken him to the North of England, prevented his passing in tactics. Since this officer has qualified, the Admiralty have restored him his rank, but not his seniority. Thus are zealous officers rewarded!

It is gratifying to observe that the strictures we passed recently on the culpable remissness of Militia officers in availing themselves of the voluntary examinations in tactics have apparently had some effect, nineteen having passed last January, as compared with a solitary individual in the previous July. Let us be thankful for even this small beginning, and hope that, in spite of much discouragement, Militia officers may increasingly avail themselves of these and other means of adding to their professional knowledge. The names of those who have passed are as follows:—*Senior Class.*—Colonel Walker, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Major Davis, 3rd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Captains Rhodes, 3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, R.A.; Ditmas, 2nd Brigade, Northern Division, R.A.; Ewart, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Chaplin, 3rd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Pead, 3rd Brigade, Eastern Division, R.A.; Reade, 3rd Battalion, Welsh Regiment; Gretton, 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Panzera, 2nd Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A.; Chanter, 3rd Brigade, Western Division, R.A. *Junior Class.*—Captains Trafford, 3rd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment; Rendall, 3rd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Outhwaite, 3rd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenants Powney, 3rd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment; Walters, 4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment; Napier and Eaton, 3rd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment; and Ripley, 3rd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

A serious accusation brought by several French papers against General Campenon has met with a satisfactory refutation. The War Minister was accused of having given orders to some German manufacturers for 10,000,000 francs' worth of iron piping, for various military establishments. It appears that only one contract for piping was passed, and this for 800 francs, with a firm the directors of which are French. The mention of 10,000,000 francs reminds us that General Campenon has just signed contracts for the clothing of the French Army by which that amount will be saved yearly. Several large firms, such as that of the Godillots, who have supplied the army for many years, sent in no tenders. The contracts have been taken up by new men at reduced prices, and it must be added that in military quarters this change is viewed with some apprehension.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The annual course of musketry commenced here on Monday last. The preliminary instruction of non-commissioned officers will be concluded this week.

The Spring drills of all arms have also been steadily practised during the week, under the superintendence of commanding officers.

In accordance with instructions contained in the Syllabus of Military Training (Appendix to G.O. 30, of 1884), the whole of the companies of Infantry, which will commence the annual course of military training on Tuesday next were put through a course of field-work instruction during the week, on Church Plateau, North Camp, under directions issued by the Colonel C.R.E.

All young officers of the Division who have not been through the prescribed course of gymnastic instruction have been ordered to attend at the gymnasium for that purpose on the 1st prox.

The Amateur Dramatic Society of the 1st Battalion 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, give four performances next week in the Royal Engineer Theatre, for the Charitable Fund of the Female Hospital, a most laudable purpose. The pieces selected are "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "His Last Legs."

Deputy-Surgeon-General R. Wolseley, M.D., will assume the duties of Sanitary Officer of the Division on the 1st prox.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. J. Thompson has been ordered to Dublin for duty as P.M.O.

The official residence of the General Commanding the Division, recently erected near the North Camp, hitherto known as "Cove Park," has now been designated "Government House."

Edward Head, commissioned boatman, of H.M.'s Coastguard, has been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

GORDON'S ORIGINAL IDEA.

In the *Army and Navy Gazette* of December 1, 1883, was published a paper which it is interesting to reproduce, in connection with the present shiftings about, on March 29, 1884; and we may, at the same time, call to the attention of the *Times* that they printed a letter from Dr. Russell at a still earlier date, in which he advocated the dispatch of troops and the employment of Indian auxiliaries. The paper was as follows :—

"Memo. upon the present state of affairs in Egypt, consequent upon the defeat of Colonel Hicks' Army :—

"November 25, 1883.

"The line of communication between Khartoum and Suakim no longer exists.

"The soldiers, if they can be so called, and the people of Khartoum would join the Mahdi, should he advance. With Khartoum would fall Sennaar and all the provinces South-east and West, with their garrisons.

"The revenue received from the Soudan would cease, and all expenses would fall upon Egypt Proper.

"No remarks are necessary upon the ill-fated march to Obeid, more than that, in case of defeat, the position of Khartoum should have been secured.

"Should Khartoum fall, there would be no object in defending any position south of Assouan, the more especially as the Nubian and the Bahluda deserts lie between Khartoum and Assouan.

"Assouan being within the limits of Lower Egypt, the objection to employing Sir Evelyn Wood's forces in defensive operations would cease. That force, therefore, should be moved to Assouan for its defence. It could readily be transported to Siout by rail, and thence by steamers.

"The British garrisons in Cairo and Alexandria would preserve order there.

"With regard to offensive operations, the White Nile should be secured to where the Siubat River enters it. This would be the western frontier. A line running north-west from this point to the Abyssinian territory, and then along that frontier until it reaches the Red Sea at Mansourah, would bound it on the south and south-east.

"There are two ways of securing this object. First, for Turkey to take the initiative; second, for England to do so.

"In the event of the latter, 6,000 native infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, and the Aden troops should be landed at Kossier, and move across to Keneh, on the Nile, in the same way as Sir David Baird's force did in 1802. The distance is 120 miles, which could be covered in eight marches. (See 'Annual Register,' 1802, p. 814.)

"The force could be moved to Assouan, whence active offensive operations could commence."

"HIGHLAND HONOURS."

The Highland Society of London entertained Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison at dinner on Friday, the 21st inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern. The gallant General is not at all a Highlander, and his ancestors of the Baillie Nicol Jarvie time regarded Highlanders as Ulster Orangemen of to-day look on mere Irish Papists and Fenians; but the Highlands under the ægis of the Queen has come down on Scotland from the north, swept over the Grampians, and carried the poor Lowlands by storm, so that Bruce, and Wallace, and Rabbie Burns, and Walter Scott are all at this moment, in the mind's eye of the world, set down as phillibegged Highlanders. About 150 gentlemen were present to do honour to the guest, including some 50 officers in the uniform of the Highland Regiments. In the course of the evening, the chairman presented Gen. Alison with the gold medal of the Highland Society, remarking that these medals were first given to the sons of Sir Ralph Abercromby, as tokens of the Society's admiration of their father. Gen. Alison acknowledged the compliment, and said that he should always value the gift most highly, and on his death he should hand it down as an heirloom to his family. Sir C. R. MacGregor, Bart., President of the Society, in proposing the toast of the evening, said :—"Like Lord Wolseley, he began his military career in the Crimean War, which, with its great hardships and dangers, was probably a good school of training for young soldiers. That distinguished Scotchman, Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, was then serving in the Crimea. No doubt his penetrating eye and his long experience, which had first been gained in the campaigns of Wellington, soon discerned the merits of Alison, for immediately after the Crimean War was at an end, he took our guest with him to India as his military secretary, where he was severely wounded. Our officers during the Indian Mutiny were exposed to the climate in the worst season of the year; but bad and trying as the climate of India may then have been, I can hardly think that the climate on the West Coast of Africa could have been an improvement. As second in command in the war against the Ashantees, he was present in every action, and at the capture of Coomassie. The last service of this veteran soldier—veteran not in years, but in service—was in Egypt. There he commanded the Highland Brigade. One account which I have read, and which is said to be authentic, states that the Highland Brigade at the battle of Tel-El-Kebir was enclosed in a triangle of fire, that the enemy's breech-loaders were good, that their ammunition was abundant, that the air was a hurricane of bullets, through which shells tore their way. We all know, however, that the Scotch regiments, instead of being daunted by these dangers, rushed onwards, stormed the enemy's intrenchments, and captured all their works and batteries. But what Scotchman would not fight to the last extremity under the command of Gen. Sir Archibald Alison? He has served his country in Europe, Asia, and Africa, so ably, that he has been more than once thanked by both Houses of Parliament. We members of the Highland Society thank him for the honour of his company here to-night. We are especially glad to see him on March 21, the anniversary of the battle of Alexandria, because we see in Sir Archibald Alison a proof that Scotland, which formerly gave birth to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sir David Baird, Sir John Moore, and others, can produce good Generals still. I think we may be certain that his name, like theirs, will be preserved in the hearts and minds of his countrymen." Sir Archibald Alison said the greatest object of his ambition was attained when he received the command of the Highland Brigade in Egypt. He wished to propose to them the toast of the Highland Regiments, who, he said, could in these latter days have no reason to complain that they had not had their full share of service. In Ashantee, in Afghanistan, in Egypt, nearly every one of the Highland Regiments had been represented. But since the last-mentioned operations, by far the hardest hand-to-hand fighting he could recollect since he joined the Army had taken place on the eastern shores of the Soudan, forming the severest trial which British soldiers had gone through for a long time, and there also the Highlanders had taken their part. The enemy was superior in courage, in determination, and in fearlessness of death to any we had almost ever encountered. One could now see how such Mussulmans, animated by the same spirit and under the same religious excitement, were in days gone by able to conquer almost the whole western part of Europe, and threaten even to subdue France. Under that gallant, distinguished, and most able soldier, Sir Gerald Graham, two battles had been won—as hard battles as could be fought. In the first we were entirely successful. In the second, at one time and for a certain interval, victory trembled in the balance; in fact, it seemed to have almost turned against us, when one of our squares was broken. The square, of all formations, was one of the best to resist attack, but it was one of the worst to make an attack. There seemed little doubt, although the accounts were somewhat conflicting, that the front face of the 2nd Brigade, composed of half-battalions of the Black Watch and the York and Lancaster Regt., instead of waiting the attack, charged into the midst of the enemy in the most gallant way. The flank of the advance force became thus exposed, the enemy rushed in, and many of the officers in its rear were speared before the men in the front ranks actually knew what had taken place. The square, composed of three as fine regiments as were in the British Army, became entangled in a mass of the enemy, and were driven back 500 or 600 yards in one throng of fighting, struggling, bleeding, dying men. To those who knew what war was, the rallying from that attack must appear one of the finest things in the history of British arms. When soldiers were once broken in a fight like that, usually a panic seized them, they fled, and could not be rallied. The very reverse happened at Tamanieb. They went back, struggling, borne down, overpowered, crushed; but there was no panic flight. No man fled one foot further than the spears of the enemy actually drove him. When Buller brought up his brigade on the right in magnificent order, and caused a cessation in the pressure of the enemy, the men instantly rallied to the call of their officers, they re-formed their ranks, they resumed the offensive, they joined in the line of the general advance, and there was no pause, no stopping, no hesitation, until, with one united attack, the British army swept on, and drove the enemy from his position, broke his power completely, and left between 2,000 and 3,000 of their foes in the dust. As Scotchmen, they had reason to be proud of the Highland regiments, just as Englishmen had reason to be proud of the gallant York and Lancaster. In sentiment the two were united, and all must feel a pride in the way in which their gallant comrades served their country, fought for it, and died for it.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A propos of the discussion in the House of Commons on the 20th inst. on excessive punishments, the following circular has been issued from the War Office :—"The attention of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has lately been called to the large number of courts-martial and the severity of the sentences awarded. The Army, especially the home Army, is largely composed of very young men, the number of recruits who join annually being nearly double that of former years. In addition to instruction, young soldiers require encouragement and consideration, and, as a rule, it is not advisable to deal with them at first with the same severity in proportion to their offences as may have hitherto been requisite with older and more experienced men. Many causes are often now disposed of by courts-martial which might with the same result as to discipline be dealt with by the commanding officer. A crime which when summarised into a charge before a court-martial appears deserving of the severest punishment may, if carefully considered with regard to the intent, character, and temper of the prisoner and the circumstance of the case, resolve itself into an offence which should not even be a subject for trial. The conditions under which soldiers serve have been much changed of late, and every facility is now given for the discharge of those bad and worthless men whom some years ago it was impossible to get rid of, and his Royal Highness is disposed to think those changes in the condition of our Army all point to the possibility of reducing the scale of punishment. Except in cases of determined desertion and aggravated insubordination, the imprisonment that can be awarded by a district court-martial varies from one day to two years, with the intention that the punishment should be commensurated with the offence, but a comparison of courts-martial affords grounds for the impression that courts are often too much guided by custom in their awards. His Royal Highness does not by these remarks impute any want of care to the officers of the Army, but thinks it right to draw their attention to the altered terms of enlistment, which call for a modification of the scale of punishments hitherto found necessary. General officers are directed to devote particular attention to this subject, and endeavour to impress upon courts-martial the maxim that the proper amount of punishment to be awarded is the least amount by which discipline can be effectually maintained."

FIRE TACTICS.

F. P. Forteath, Colonel Commandant, 4th Bombay ifles sends the following remarks, which we think worthy of attention :—"I think those who have had opportunities of observing the results the Bombay Army have attained during the last two years by practising the system of fire tactics and double-company column drill, introduced by its present Commander-in-Chief, must admit that it has been a great success. Troops that have been previously well instructed in steady drill can be handled with great ease and rapidity under any circumstances on Gen. Hardinge's system. It has, however, often occurred to me that triple companies would be even better than double companies. For instance, a battalion of six companies formed into two columns of three companies each, commanded by a major, would be self-supporting. Each triple company column could almost instantaneously be formed for either attack or defence, without the slightest confusion or unsteadiness. For attack, column formation is generally used. In this case, the front company of each column would advance, preceded by scouts (right files of sections). The second company would follow as the support, and the third company as the reserve. It seems to me that, according to the Field Exercise, the files of the fighting line are too much extended. I would prefer extending them only two paces, instead of four, and have intervals of three paces between sections. For defence, troops are generally in line. In this case, the two front companies would be in line extended two paces,—that is, one pace between files for the rear-rank men to move up on the order to commence firing; and the third company in rear as a support and feeder. As regards the respective merits of double and triple company columns for rapidity of manœuvring, the latter can deploy outwards almost as rapidly as the former can deploy to either flank. The plan of leaving everything as much as possible to individual intelligence is admirable, and should be carried out as far as it is practicable; but I think it is absolutely necessary to lay down fixed rules for all formations, whilst it may be left to the individual intelligence of officers to decide, in ordinary circumstances, which formation is most suitable to the occasion. In these few lines it is impossible to enter into details, but if you consider the suggestions I offer worthy of consideration, perhaps you will be good enough to afford them a place in your paper."

THE EXAMINATION JUGGERNAUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see by this day's paper that at last some one has had the courage to expose in the House the present iniquitous system of examination, by which many old and deserving officers are suffering the grossest injustice. What can be said in defence of a system which produces such flagrant cases as the following, and it is well known that there are many others just as hard, if not harder?—A enters the service, and obtains both his first commission and his lieutenancy by purchase. He remains a subaltern 14 or 15 years. About the time he obtains his company this new order for examination to rank of major comes out, but on applying to be permitted to go up for the same, is informed he cannot do so until he has served for two years as captain! (What could be more illogical?) Well, this brings him to, say, 16 years' service before he can go up, but on applying to go through the garrison class a second time, he finds his regiment either ordered on active service, or else the exigencies of the service will not admit his absence for so long; and to make a long story short, he is unable to go up until he has 18 years' service then fails by a few marks either in one subject or in the aggregate, and finds himself superseded, no matter what service he has seen, by a man who may never have been out of his native country, but, having nursed his brain in a cool climate, manages to get through by the "skin of his teeth"! The authorities seem to forget that men during the Purchase days came in on a very low standard of examination, and many of these, in spite of real hard work, and with the very best private instructors (to whom high fees must be paid), fail to qualify by a few marks. Every military man knows full well that these examinations get harder and harder, and in Earl Percy's speech last night he mentions that the per-centage of failures amongst captains has increased from 2·75 in 1881 to 40 in 1884! In spite of this, the authorities state that the standard has not been increased. How can these two statements be reconciled? In common justice, permit these poor, deluded officers, who came in under the Purchase system, to be placed on the same footing as officers who, having been five years captain in 1881, were let through on a very low standard. At the last examination six or seven artillery officers (one of them had been an instructor at Woolwich) were plucked, and I also hear that an engineer was spun in fortification! This will give some idea of the character of the examination.—I am, &c.,

March 18. Passed Over and Disgusted.

We (*Daily News*) believe that we are correct in saying that Col. Synge, who died in Cairo on Monday night, never fully recovered from the effects of his captivity among Albanian brigands some years ago. His actual treatment at the hands of the brigands was not very severe, but the anxiety of mind as well as the physical privations which he had to undergo, gave a shock to his system from which it never completely rallied.

The annual general meeting of the Army and Navy Hotel, Limited, was held at the Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W., on Saturday, the 22nd inst., when the chairman, Sir James Mackenzie, Bart., stated that the trading accounts related only to a period of seven months, and that a small profit of £300 had been earned. He did not know of any hotel company which had paid a dividend in its first year. A letter was read from a visitor of the hotel requesting that a vote of thanks should be given to the sub-manager and the resident staff for their willing and efficient services, and such a resolution was accordingly passed on the motion of Gen. J. T. Harris. A vote of thanks to the chairman and board of directors were proposed by Gen. Lowry, who said the shareholders had unbounded confidence in the management, and had every reason for satisfaction at the progress that had been made.

COLONEL HALE ON THE STAFF COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 15th inst. there appeared, treating of the Staff College, an article roseate in the view it took of Staff-College education, and yet, in this respect, if I may venture to say so, somewhat self-contradictory. Having, only a few months since, quitted the College, after working there as Professor for between five and six years, I would ask your permission to offer a few remarks on some of the points touched on in the article in question. The education given at the Staff College is, in truth, a matter of national importance; the potentialities of the College for giving regimental officers the necessary education are vast; but, regretfully I say it, the *in esse* is very different from the *in posse*; and at the outset I must demur most strongly to the assertion in the article that the College is in a state of "thoroughly workmanlike efficiency," an assertion inconsistent, as I shall show, with statements made subsequently in the article, and, moreover, contradicted by the experience of nearly every student who has passed through the College. And if the College is not in the condition claimed for it, it is difficult to say on whose shoulders the responsibility for the existing situation rests. The authorities at the Horse Guards are primarily interested in the efficiency of the Staff College, but between them and the College interposed the Department of Military Education, which for the last seven years has held strong and decided views of its own on the training at the Staff College. The collegiate authorities are not free agents, for they have also to work up to the Education Department. On examination, it would probably be found that whilst on all three sets of authorities a certain amount of responsibility rests, the Education Department is the one which has been the real power at the College for the last few years. It is, I own, with utter amazement, that I learn from the article that there is at the College an "exhaustive course of strategy and tactics." Perhaps, sir, you are not aware that there is not at the College teaching power available for conducting such a course. There is, it is true, a Professor of Military Art, History, &c., within whose province fall these subjects, but for him or any other man to teach them "exhaustively" under the existing system is simply an impossibility. Every week is that unfortunate Professor required to deliver two lectures, with an additional lecture every other week, and during the year he has, besides, to read over and carefully criticise nearly one hundred essays written by the students. What time possibly can be available for either Professor or student to do any practical work, without the execution of which tactics cannot be even superficially, much less exhaustively, taught or learnt ? The want of tactical instruction is a scandal to the College. Not more than three or four times at the outside whilst I was at the College did the students receive practical instruction even in taking up an outpost line, that most elementary and necessary branch of practical tactics. It is true that the present Commandant has during the last four or five years encouraged the introduction of quasi-tactical work into another branch of study; but of direct systematic practical instruction in tactics there is nothing to be found at this institution, which is in a state of such "thoroughly workmanlike efficiency." and one of the causes of this lamentable shortcoming is not so much want of time, as misemployment of time. As the article most truly, but not half-strongly enough, says, "ambitious and zealous officers have their energies sapped and valuable time wasted in endeavouring to discover whether the moon's lower limb will be visible above the horizon on a certain night, at an hour when all sober people should be in bed, or perhaps in estimating the amount of friction called into play on the faces of a wedge." Now, there can be no denying that for staff work there is no knowledge which may not be useful; and, therefore, even a knowledge of the spectacle presented by the moon at the hour named may, at some time or other, be useful to a staff officer. No doubt the ideal staff officer should be a walking encyclopædia,—he should be as full of information as an egg is of meat; but does it not strike one that we should take care that into what I may call his mental valise for service, we should first stow away the articles he is sure to want most whenever he takes the field, and afterwards fill up the odd corners with the less necessary articles, according to the time allowed for packing, the probability of their being wanted, and, permit me to add, the carrying power of each valise. It is not the mere hours of attendance at the mathematical instruction which sap the energies and waste valuable time; it is the time out of study required by a great number of students to work their mathematical knowledge up to examination pitch. Students have said to me, "I am very sorry I cannot read military subjects here as I should like to, but I am weak in mathematics, and, of course, I must grind at them." And they do "grind" with a vengeance, to the detriment of their professional work. Mathematics are useful either as a part of general education or as a part of a Staff officer's education. If the former, they should not be taught at the College, which is an institution intended for giving a special education; if the latter, the knowledge of them can be obtained before entering the College, which exists because there, and there alone, are there opportunities for giving regimental officers the special portion of the Staff officer's training; but, believing as I do that only a very small amount of mathematical knowledge is required by a Staff officer, I should be very sorry to see, even if mathematics were got rid of at the College, anything like the present College examination standard being taken as the standard for entrance. I pass on to another flaw in this "thoroughly workmanlike efficiency" of the Staff College, also mentioned in the article, the "absurdity of highly-educated men being sunk to the level of copying-clerks," as they are in the process of note-taking at the lectures delivered by the professors. But remember, Sir, here you are on delicate ground, for the College is in its curriculum "lecture mad." It matters not whether the lecturer be good or bad, whether he is preaching an old sermon, the notes of which, handed down by members of his previous congregations, are stowed away in the quarters of members of the congregation he is addressing; no matter whether the topic of the lecture is one that the student either knows well or would prefer to study for himself; then to the lecture-hall, with rare exceptions, must the student come, and form part of an "obligatory" congregation prepared for the professor. No doubt, great improvements have taken place in respect to note-taking very recently, but there is still much room for further progress in this direction. The subject of lecturing is one too wide to be dealt with in this letter, but on one point there can be no doubt,—namely, that students who are anxious to employ their time to the greatest advantage, as are, with an exception here and there, the officers studying at the Staff College, should never be compelled to listen to matter which from its standard character can be supplied to them either printed or lithographed. Of some of the lectures delivered, exist notes made by previous generations of students, and the fortunate possessors of these invaluable legacies regard, with a suppressed chuckle, their less fortunate brethren striving might and main in the lecture-hall to take notes of the oft-told tale. A similar shortcoming involving misemployment of time lies in the making and tracing of maps or plans required for practical work. I have known two or three hours lost by a student in getting hold of maps and tracing them for the work out of doors, when, by a little forethought, the tracing or map could easily have been supplied beforehand. This mere mechanical work is most irritating to the worker, as being utterly unnecessary. Surely the thoroughly workmanlike efficiency of the Staff College is somewhat an ideal picture. Nevertheless, this most desirable condition is not difficult of attainment. Let the idea of "work for work's sake" be got rid of; let the time of the students be strictly economised, and not wasted in doing mechanical work which might easily be done for them; let the authorities keep steadily in view the primary object for which the College exists, namely, the training regimental officers for staff work; let the courses of the professors be so arranged that whilst they are carried out in combination, no work is done unnecessarily twice over under different professors; let practical tactics be really taught; finally, let the students be regarded as sensible men, and not boys,—as men who want to learn, and do not need scholastic restrictions in doing their work, and then the educational millennium will be at hand at the College. Worked on these principles, the College will send out men who will have acquired a maximum of practical knowledge in a minimum of time. In the latter part of the article an announcement is made which is almost too good to be true, namely, that it is intended to sever the connection between the Staff College and the Military Education Department, and to bring the College under the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief. It is well-nigh impossible to exaggerate the beneficial results of such a change. In the first place, Generals and commanding officers will be extremely careful in signing certificates as to the competency of officers who will thus come at once under the eye of the head-quarter authorities; that they will so come, will be a direct incentive to enable officers to come to the College; and the College Educational Staff, being responsible to an executive and not an educational authority, will naturally strive to make their teaching as practical as possible, being no longer hampered by the traditions of a period when theoretical teaching and paper-examinations were supposed to be the training and the test of scientific soldiering.—I am, &c., LONSDALE HALE, Colonel, Retired, R.E.

Athenæum Club, March 24.

The Special Committee appointed by the Dominion Parliament to obtain information in connection with the navigation of Hudson's Straits and Bay met on Feb. 21 for the first time, the Hon. Mr. Royal in the chair. Professor Bell was called, and gave some interesting evidence. He said he had spent six years in Hudson's Bay and Straits, and was fully satisfied that navigation was good for at least four and a half months during the summer season, and there was a probability of the ports being accessible the whole year round to steamers. Heretofore, only sailing-vessels were used, and were obliged to round the thin ice, instead of breaking it. He was a civil engineer, and having traversed over the proposed route, did not hesitate to pronounce it feasible on either side of Lake Manitoba, but he was not as well acquainted with the east as with the west route. Muskegs might have to be encountered on the west side of the lake, which would make the road somewhat expensive to build. He was satisfied that the mean temperature of the water in the bay was much higher than that in Lake Superior. He referred at length to the mineral wealth of the country along the proposed route. At Churchill there were millions of tons of iron ore broken up and washed clean. This ore contained a large per-centage of manganese, and would make a splendid Bessemer steel—better, in fact, than that used in England for this purpose. There were also rich lead deposits and anthracite coal of excellent quality, but the extent of the fields was not known to him. Silver, gold, and copper were also found. He thought there was probably a large quantity of the latter, as the rock formations were very favourable. He referred also to the fish prospects, expressing the opinion that haddock, codfish, salmon, white-fish, speckled trout, and other good food fishes were abundant.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Archduke John, who has already been successful in dealing with other military problems, has constructed a repeating-rifle with an attached chamber. A commission, including three of the most prominent constructors of small arms, has been trying the new weapon at the rifle-range in the arsenal, and the results of the experiments are said to have been highly satisfactory."

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The Secretary of State has decided that the India medal with the North-West Frontier clasp shall be granted to all the survivors of the troops who took part in the operations under the command of Col. A. Macdonell, C.B., against the Momunds between Dec. 5, 1863, and Jan. 2, 1864."

THE WORN-OUT CLOTHING QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As too many could not possibly raise their voices against the injustice of taking old clothing from the soldier, I wish to say a few words on the subject in your columns. This pilfering economy has done more harm to recruiting, and created more dissatisfaction amongst clean and well-inclined soldiers than it is possible to describe. The question was thoroughly argued and ventilated last year, the danger and dissatisfaction were fully pointed out; but no, reason would not be listened to, commanding officers' experienced opinions must be thrown aside, to give to Moses and Co. the rightful property of half-paid and well-fleeced "Tommy Atkins." It has always been graceful custom to give way to the wish of the majority, and in this case we go no further than to ask that the wishes of the majority be acceded to; we ask that the soldier be allowed to retain his clothing at double the contract price, and try how many will wish to return them. I know the soldier does not be allowed to decide much for himself; however, by way of experiment, we might see if he could decide on the proper time to remove his old clothing from the barrack-room to the ash-pit, instead of making a marine store of the quartermaster's department, and over-working every functionary there in turning up musty records to decide how much of the clothing of 1882 becomes the property of Moses in 1884. I was on leave some time ago in a well-populated part of Ireland, near Dublin, and was in hopes of obtaining many recruits, but soon before I returned an Army Reserve man came on the scene; he told little but the truth, and he referred with an extra tinge of bitterness to "the old-clothing question." He described the suit given to him on leaving "as the convict suit," and invited an inspection of them; and, in a word, he put me from getting one recruit. I was certain of six. So if cause why recruits are scarce be required, I think I have given you one strong reason of it. The minds of the raw material are poisoned and terrified by the accounts of the Army Reserve men, as they arrive. If it is intended to remove one of the soldier's worst grievances, leave him his clothes mended again and again at his own expense. Give them to him either at their usual price, or increased by the worn-out value, if you will; but "leave him his clothes."—I am, &c., A.

It has been notified that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has no objection to regiments and battalions at home contributing from canteen funds to the expense of the Army Athletic Meeting of 1884, as sanctioned last year and the year before.

The *Standard* learns that "Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, on terminating his command of the Portsmouth District at the end of April, will be entertained, with the Princess, at a banquet, at which the Mayor (Mr. R. Marvin) will preside. An illuminated resolution, expressive of the public appreciation of the Prince's services to the community, will be presented. The Princess will be asked to accept a souvenir of her residence at Portsmouth, during which period she has given valuable assistance to local charities, besides being mainly instrumental in the establishment of a home for soldiers' wives."

Joseph Clayton, who fought through the Peninsula and at Waterloo, died at Dudley on Saturday in his 95th year.

A meeting of the supporters of the Egyptian War Fund was held on Thursday at Carteret Street, Westminster, Lord Wemyss presiding. It was stated by the Hon. Secretary, Capt. T. Tully, that temporary pensions had been given to widows and mothers of soldiers, and 237 invalided soldiers and sailors had been assisted, the amounts given reaching the sum of £3,424. Lord Wemyss referred to the necessity that existed for the fund to supplement the aid given by the Government, as well as to assist the widows of the soldiers who perished from fever and dysentery in the Egyptian war, many of whom would have been left helpless if it had not been for Lady Jane Taylor's Fund. The Government dealt differently and more liberally in these matters with sailors, inasmuch as death from sickness arising through the operations of war was recognised as entitling the widows to relief at the hands of the Admiralty. The report was adopted, and some other business having been transacted, the meeting concluded.

We gather from the Grenada press, says the *Colonies and India*, the particulars of an extraordinary and exciting episode, which arose in connection with the recent visit to the island of a detachment of the Naval squadron. The Fleet arrived on Feb. 9, and it seems that in the *Grenada People* of the previous day there had been published an article reflecting on the personal character of his Excellency Sir William Robinson. A copy of the paper found its way into the hands of the Naval officers, and Capt. the Hon. V. A. Montagu, the commanding officer, who is a personal friend of Sir William, denounced the article, and expressed his opinion that the editor ought to be horsewhipped, and even went so far as to vent a threat that he would send his crew on shore to wreck the newspaper office and plant. Capt. Montagu despatched a sailor, armed with a horsewhip, to the office of the *Grenada People*, where he left a letter to the editor. This missive informed Mr. Donovan that the captain intended to come on shore and horsewhip him. Mr. Donovan, as soon as the communication reached him, sent back a reply, in which he invited the captain to come alone, or along with a friend, and he (the editor) would show him that "two could play at the game" of horsewhipping. Mr. Donovan also warned Capt. Montagu against carrying out his expressed threat of destroying the *People* premises, and wound up by stating that he would lay a copy of the captain's threatening letter before the Lords of the Admiralty, and would also take measures to have the attention of Parliament directed to the matter.

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THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

An Artillery officer writes the following long letter, which is one of many on the same subject. We insert it without the least hope that any practical result will come of it, or of any number of similar letters:—"Surely the time has come for the reorganisation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; we have seen many reforms lately, but none of our reformers appear to have the courage to grapple with the really serious question of reorganising this unwieldy and overgrown regiment. We do not wish to see any further reduction in the *personnel*. It has long been notorious that the Regiment of Artillery is far below its proper strength, to say nothing of the recent reductions in the number of batteries,—eleven batteries struck off the Indian establishment in 1883, and since that date five batteries reduced on the home establishment, to meet a deficiency of over 2,000 rank and file. It is a point worthy of note in contemporaneous history, that about this time Germany increased her force of artillery by the addition of 30 batteries. It is high time that the reorganisation of the Artillery be immediately taken in hand, and its separation into horse, field, and garrison artillery fairly and fully discussed by those who have no personal interests at stake, and no party object to serve, instead of allowing it to be relegated to committees sitting at the War Office with closed doors. We have been officially informed that it is not contemplated to inaugurate any change in the coming year, and it is pretty well known that some high in office are opposed to any separation of the regiment; but we believe that the opposition in this quarter is not entirely upon public grounds; administrative difficulties are much overrated. On the ground of efficiency there can scarcely be two opinions. The service of Garrison Artillery is daily becoming more complicated and scientific, and nothing but special aptitude, constant practice, and careful study, can make an officer thoroughly conversant with the working of this arm. The Germans recognise this fact, and not only is their fortress Artillery a separate arm, but it has a special system of mobilisation which in time of war brings every man back to the same fortress where he originally was trained in his duties as a gunner. In addition to this there are annual manœuvres of the most complete description for the fortress Artillery, in order to render officers and men thoroughly at home under the ever-varying conditions of a siege on an extended scale. England cannot of course enter upon anything in the shape of military manœuvres, which cost money; but this is simply another argument for making the shoemaker stick to his last and the gunner to his gun. There is absolutely nothing in common between the Garrison Artillery and the Mounted branches, in fact, the service of Garrison Artillery is much more nearly allied to the active and strictly military work of the Royal Engineers; it is most unfair to transfer officers from the Mounted Artillery to the Garrison Artillery and at the same time is a fraud on the public, which has a right to demand that the best possible value be obtained for the money voted in the Army Estimates. With regard to the separation of Horse from Field Artillery, the case is not quite so strong, the difference between these services being more tactical than technical. Looking at the question from another point of view, viz., that of the officers concerned, it will readily be conceded that the officers in each branch of the Royal Artillery would be in every way more competent to perform their various duties, and more eager to perfect themselves in everything connected with their profession, in a word, more imbued with *esprit de corps*, and in a better situation to cherish it, if they were certain of remaining for the whole of their service in one branch of the regiment, instead of being shuttlecocked about from one to the other. An officer who is within a few months of his promotion comes home from India in a Horse Artillery battery; he has to purchase two chargers, he cannot tell until the day he is gazetted where he will fall on promotion, it may be to a garrison battery at Hong Kong; the idea of such a fate will not encourage him to spend more than is absolutely necessary in buying chargers for use in the battery which he is shortly going to leave; his commanding officer, at the same time, is bound to look at the other side of the question, and insist that the said chargers shall be in every respect what they ought to be; in any case, the unlucky officer who gets his promotion finds that it costs him a good deal of money. Take another case: an officer who has served all his time with the Horse and Field Artillery, is promoted major of a garrison battery at Gibraltar or Malta. Is he fit to take charge of the complicated machinery of one of these batteries? No, and he knows it himself, and all the time that he is condemned to perform duties which he hates, and is utterly unfitted for, he is at the time 'working the oracle' to obtain a transfer to the Mounted branches. If the transfer does not come off, and he is a moneyed man, he gets an exchange; but if he cannot afford such a luxury, he must, perforce, make the best of a false position. Again, an officer whose service has been principally with the Garrison Artillery is promoted to command a field battery in some pleasant country quarter. He does not understand the work and does not care about it; but he finds his lines are laid in pleasant places, his conscience has been seared by many a hard struggle with the Pay Department for numerous small sums which have been under various pretences filched from him from time to time, and the result is that he stays where he is, and 'shoves along somehow,' and his battery suffers in consequence. There are many cases such as the following:—Lieut. X, to proceed from Candahar to Canterbury, on appointment to the Horse Artillery; Lieut. Y, to proceed from Cabul to the Cape, &c.; Capt. Z, to proceed from Newcastle to Meerut, &c. What, then, are the obstacles in the way of separation? It is presumed by those who oppose the scheme of separation that every one would elect for the Mounted branches, and almost every one for the Horse Artillery; that it would be most unfair to compel any officer to remain for the rest of his service in a branch of the regiment which he did not like, and that every one ought to have his chance of the Horse Artillery, if he wishes for it, in the due course. We know how easily the last objection can be overruled! Some such scheme as the following would work well, and many imaginary obstacles would vanish, if they were fairly faced:—1. Place the Garrison Artillery on the same footing as the Royal Engineers with regard to pay and allowances, &c. 2. Every officer of Artillery at present holding a commission to record his wish to serve with Horse, Field, or Garrison Artillery for the remainder of his service, and to post every officer accordingly, so far as the exigencies of the case would admit. 3. Every cadet, upon passing the final examination at the Royal Military Academy, to be allowed his choice (according to seniority) of Horse, Field, or Garrison Artillery, or Royal Engineers." Our correspondent ends thus:—"We know that the feeling on the part of the great majority of officers of the Royal Artillery is in favour of separation, and we also know that for the present no officer is likely to be encouraged to express his opinion." We cannot corroborate or deny the statement as to the feelings of the majority. Who can?

CORRECTING A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading of "A Correction," Lord Archibald Campbell, in your paper of the 22nd inst., writes that we have supplied the War Office with tartans for the kilts of the Highland Regiments, made of shoddy, and so utterly bad that no respectable firm would make them. To our many business friends, the quality of the goods we make, both in tartans and tweeds, is so well known, that the statement referred to does not call for a reply from us; but as your valued paper is read by many who are not acquainted with the circumstances, we venture to ask your permission to make the following statement in reply. We have been manufacturers of tartans for about 150 years, and have, we believe, had the honour (of which we are justly not a little proud) of supplying the Highland Regiments with their tartans, both through the regimental authorities and through the Clothing Department, since tartans were worn by them, and we confidently assert that the quality at present in use for kilts is the best for wear, comfort, and all practical purposes, that they have ever worn, and was only fixed on after very careful trial and consideration. In the manufacture of these tartans, not an ounce of shoddy, mungo, or other waste is used, but they are made of the finest qualities of the best and purest Cheviot wools grown on the best sheep farms of Caithness, Sutherland, and the North of Scotland, specially selected for the yarns these tartans are woven of. These yarns are dyed in the best manner, and with the greatest care, with the best dyestuffs, no expense being spared to have the colours as fast and permanent as they can possibly be, and no aniline or fugitive colours at all being used. If Lord Archibald Campbell had made inquiry at us as to these matters, before rushing into print and making the misstatements he has done, we should have been glad to have given him every opportunity of testing the truth of what we have written; and we shall still be glad to give him practical proof of the truth of our statement, if he will come and see the tartans made. As to the quantity allowed for a kilt we have nothing to do, except that the greater the quantity put into a kilt, the likelihood is that the orders will be the larger to the manufacturers. The proof of a pudding is in the eating of it, and we think the best proof of what we have written as to the above is that the reports from the various regiments, who have had these tartans to wear in kilts, have invariably been favourable. We think we may, therefore, ask Lord Archibald Campbell to withdraw the misstatements he has made with regard to us, evidently in ignorance of the true facts of the case.—We are, &c.,

WILLIAM WILSON AND SON.

Bannockburn, March 26.

Obituary.

The late Capt. Harry George Wakelyn Ford, 1st York and Lancaster Regt., who fell in the action at Tamanieb in the Soudan on March 13, was born on March 22, 1848, and was the youngest son of William M. Ford, staff surgeon, A.M.D., who died at Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, in 1850, while in the exercise of his profession during the outbreak of cholera among the British troops there, and who had seen active service in China, winning medals, and at the Cape of Good Hope during the Kaffir war. The deceased officer was grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Smith, of Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, J.P. and D.L. of the Isle of Ely, who was wounded at Waterloo, in which he took part with his brothers, the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., of Aliwal, G.C.B., and the late Col. Thomas Lawrence Smith, C.B., for many years barrackmaster at Chatham and Aldershot. Capt. Ford entered the Army as ensign in the 11th Foot in Nov., 1865, and subsequently served in India, Ceylon, Aden, and at home with the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the Ceylon Rifle Regt., the 56th ("The Pompadours"), and the York and Lancaster Regt. He was gazetted lieutenant in Nov., 1871, and captain in May, 1880.

Mr. Edward Hay, Midshipman, R.N., died at St. Thomas's Home, London, on March 5, aged 19, of wounds received while forming part of an expedition up the Niger. Mr. Hay was serving on board the Opal, and accompanied Capt. Brooke and the expedition in the Alecto to Aboah, where he was mortally wounded. He was the second son of Col. K. J. Hay, D.A.G., Royal Artillery, at the Horse Guards. Was present at the bombardment of Alexandria (medal, clasp, and Khedive's bronze star).

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

The Army.

2ND LIFE GUARDS. Major Viscount R. Downe, A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, has passed the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

1ST DRAGOON GUARDS. The leave from India to England granted to Lieut. Lowry has been extended to July 10.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. In reference to the obituary notice of the late Major and Pymr. W. Dawes, we were in error in saying that the deceased *served* in the Egyptian Campaign. He volunteered his services, but they were not accepted, on account of the delicate state of his health.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Major Tynte completes his period of service as adjt. of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry in May next, when he will rejoin head-quarters.

2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS). Capt. the Hon. W. P. Alexander has been selected for the adjutancy of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, and will take up duty after the annual training in May next.

10TH HUSSARS. A requiem mass and service was celebrated on March 14 in the Roman Catholic Church in the Ismailiyeh, Cairo, in memory of the late Major Slade and the Roman Catholic soldiers who fell at El Teb.

12TH LANCERS. Capt. Montagu is about to retire from the service. Lieut. Broadwood has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following movements are announced from the Horse Guards:—H Baty. A Brig., from Exeter to Woolwich, on April 7; B Baty. B Brig., from Woolwich to Exeter, on 31st inst.; the C Baty. B Brig., from Woolwich to Aldershot, on April 3; and F Baty. B Brig., from Aldershot, to Canterbury, on April 3.

A correspondent at Rangoon writes to the following effect:—"With regard to the mysterious disappearance of Major Innes, R.A., who has been advertised as a deserter from her Majesty's service, it may interest your readers to become acquainted with the following fact. Major Innes's battery being about to proceed to Tonghoo, a station of British Burmah, he wrote to Major Sands, commanding the relieving battery at that station, and purchased certain portions of that officer's kit. Shortly afterwards Major Sands received an anonymous communication bearing the Calcutta post-mark, which stated that the articles purchased would not after all be required, the writing being that of Major Innes." There was no need (the *Times of India* remarks) for a man bent on suicide—since self-destruction has been suggested—to seek the banks of the Hooghly with a view to carry out his wild design. Probably the unfortunate officer went off his head, and started—having money in his possession—upon an aimless career of globe-trotting. He will probably be heard of in Australia or Japan.

The *Irish Times* announces that Major J. H. G. Browne is to be allowed to retain his appointment as Garrison Instructor at the Curragh Camp for an extra period of two years.

The detachment of the 1st Baty. 1st Brig., Southern Division, R.A., stationed in the earthworks on the Mokattam hills, overlooking Cairo, with their seven-pounders, were inspected recently by Gen. Stephenson.

Lieut. W. Lloyd, I Baty. B Brig., R.H.A., left Aldershot on Wednesday morning for Windsor, to present the Mahdi's standard captured at Tokar to the Queen. Lieut. Lloyd, who is a relative of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, received permission to accompany the Army in the Soudan, and on his return home towards the expiration of his leave was commissioned by Gen. Graham to convey the trophy to her Majesty. He left Trinkitat on March 5, travelling *viâ* Cairo and Alexandria to Venice (where he was detained in quarantine five days), and thence to London, where he arrived on Sunday. Lieut. Lloyd arrived at Windsor about noon, and immediately proceeded to the Palace. The standard, which is about two and a half yards long and two yards wide, is composed of red and yellow silk. On one side is an Arabic inscription to the effect that it was presented by the Mahdi to the Governor of Tokar, and on the other a text from the Koran,—"There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet. Every one professes the knowledge of God." The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, received Lieut. Lloyd in the corridor after luncheon. Lieut. Lloyd was included in the Queen's dinner-party. Lieut. Lloyd is the son of Col. Lloyd (late 68th Light Infantry) and of Annie, daughter of Mr. George Savage, late 13th Light Dragoons, of Ballylowan, County Down, and brother of Mr. Clifford Lloyd. He joined the Army in 1876, and served in the Kaffir War of 1877-8, and throughout the Zulu War of 1879, where he was in command of the Royal Artillery of Pearson's column, and was at the battle of the Inyezane, and the defence of Ekowe. He was four times mentioned in despatches. In 1882 he was appointed temporary Resident Magistrate in County Clare, Ireland. He was attached to the cavalry, and was present at the battle of El Teb and the relief of Tokar.

Lieuts. F. J. A. Trench, R.H.A., and A. J. Hughes are candidates for admission to the Staff College.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. W. A. Baker, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, and formerly chairman of the Port Trust, retires from the service this month, and will probably be succeeded by a civilian member of the Department. Col. Baker was to have left for England by the mail steamer yesterday.

SCOTS GUARDS. The *Irish Times* says:—"We can positively state on perfect authority that there was no foundation whatever for the rumour that cases of cholera had occurred in the Scots Guards at Richmond Barracks. Not only was that statement not true, as we on Tuesday intimated, but neither was it correct to say that the two men who died had perished from blood-poisoning, owing to having drunk impure water. The deaths took place on the 18th and 19th inst., and were due to lung disease only. No epidemic of any kind has broken out in the barracks, or did or does exist there, and the rumour may, therefore, be dismissed from the public mind. Since the foregoing words were written, a letter as follows from the surgeon in charge reaches us:—'Richmond Barracks, March 25.—Sir,—There is no foundation whatever for the "extraordinary rumour" that cholera, or any epidemic, has broken out in these barracks.—Francis B. Baker, Surgeon-Major, Grenadier Guards, in charge.'"

7th Royal Fusiliers. Major Chard, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. Malcolm, 2nd Batn., joins the Wellington Depôt, Madras, for duty.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Capt. Astley, 1st Batn., is a probationer for the Pay Department.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Major Hely, 2nd Batn., has completed his term of appointment as Adjt., 4th Batn., and will revert to duty with his battalion at Galway. H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has notified to Capt. Claude Kennedy his satisfaction at the highly creditable examination passed by him for promotion in January last.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Little, 2nd Batn., succeeds Capt. Bradshaw as Adjt.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. An exchange has been sanctioned between Capts. Penno and Adye, Capt. Penno joining the 1st and Capt. Adye the 2nd Batn.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 1st Batn. will come home from India next winter.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. The *Morning Post* says:—"A very handsome cross has recently been erected in the churchyard of All Saints, at Aldershot, to the memory of Col. B. M. Deane, who was killed in the Transvaal war whilst leading the attack at Laing's Neck. The cross has been erected at the expense of the brother officers and other friends of the gallant colonel."

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Major Bridge, 1st Batn., has been appointed commandant of the School of Instruction at Aldershot. Lieut. Churchill, 2nd Batn., succeeds Lieut. Davidson at the Wellington Depôt, Madras. Qrmr. Lapham, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs. The 1st Batn. went through a most useful day's shooting at Aldershot on the 22nd inst. A shooting club having been established, of which almost every man is a member, the use of five ranges were procured to carry out the first monthly practice this year; the weather was most favourable, and the men enjoyed the outing thoroughly. The classification of shots on the merits of last year's shooting gave great satisfaction, and brought many unexpected prizes. The amount of funds were divided into prizes alone, the men having to buy their own ammunition, which they did in abundance. By the time every class had completed it was 4 o'clock, shooting having gone on without interruption (only one half-hour for refreshments) from 10 in the morning. Close on 300 men out of a weak battalion were made available. Men who never fired before had the benefit of "Morriss's tubes," but these are not many, only a few who enlisted at head-quarters inside the last two months. The prizes were given out by Mrs. Gildea on the 25th inst., outside the officers' mess, when upwards of 80 successful competitors received their prizes from her hands.

24th South Wales Borderers. Major Harvey, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs. Lieut. Beresford, 2nd Batn., from the Wellington Depôt, Madras, is ordered to join the detachment of his regiment at Mulliapooram.

27th Inniskilling Regiment. Capt. C. W. Hare died at Singapore on Feb. 23, from the effects of an accident. Capt. Hare, who was a son of Major Hare, of Surbiton, Surrey, joined the Army Nov. 18, 1868; became lieut., Oct. 27, 1871, and capt., Nov. 18, 1878.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Col. Castle has been retired from the 15th inst., although he would not have completed five years' service as a lieutenant-colonel until July 23. Having, in 1879, exchanged from the 107th with Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, he was obliged, under the regulations affecting such changes, to undertake to retire at the same time as that officer, whose five years as lieutenant-colonel would also have expired on the 15th inst., had he not already gone to half-pay.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Surg. F. G. Gallwey proceeded with the 1st Batn. to Assiout from Cairo. We understand that the regiment is encamped four miles from Assiout, in the Desert, and one mile from the Nile. The camp is being entrenched, and a depôt of supplies formed in it.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. During the absence on sick-leave of Qrmr. Jarret, the duties will be performed by Serjt.-Major N. Billings.

39th Dorset Regiment. The extract from the *Pioneer*, republished in our issue of the 22nd inst., contains, among other inaccuracies, a statement that the senior major of the 39th "is now seconded, and only dates from January, 1859." This is not the case, Major Wynen being the senior, and having been senior captain of the 39th on July 1, 1881, he is, under Clause 30-I. of the Royal Warrant, entitled in ordinary course to the vacancy arising when Col. Dixon completes his command.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. According to present arrangements, the regiment will return home in 1885-86.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry will return home, according to the present programme, in 1885-86.

44th Essex Regiment will come home from Aden next winter.

45th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Capt. Hudson has been permitted to exchange to the 2nd Batn. (the 95th), with Capt. Coney.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that when a recruit enlisted into the Royal Marines shall deposit £10 for his discharge within three months from the date of his entering the service, his discharge shall at once be carried out by his commanding officer, without reference to the Admiralty.

The Admiralty have sent orders to Chatham directing a detachment of the Royal Marines, consisting of 70 men, one colour-serjeant, one serjeant, one corporal, and one bugler, to prepare to proceed on foreign service. With the exception of the colour-serjeant, who will be attached to the Carysfort, the detachment will fill up vacancies caused by the casualties in the Naval Brigade on board ships serving under Admiral Hewett. The detachment will probably leave on the 4th prox.

Brevet Major C. S. C. Webb, R.M.L.I., senior on the list of captains, reached the limit of age for compulsory retirement on Wednesday last, the 26th inst. By Major Webb's retirement, Lieut. A. E. Houghton, Adjutant of the Portsmouth Division, obtains his company.

Major H. Gritton, R.M.L.I., at present serving on board H.M.S. Pembroke, has been selected by the Admiralty for the duties of Pymr. of the Royal Marine Battalion, at present stationed in Egypt.

Major Gritton, pymr., Capt. J. A. R. M'Kechnie, Capt G. Hobart, and Capt. A. St. L. Burrowes, R.M.L.I., have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark in H.M.S. Malabar, for conveyance to Egypt on the 4th prox.

Capt. J. W. Walker, R.M.L.I., will relieve Major H. Gritton, R.M.L.I., in command of the detachment of Royal Marines at present serving on board H.M.S. Pembroke.

Major A. Donald, R.M.A., will assume charge of the Recruiting Station, Exeter, in the place of Capt. A. St. L. Burrowes, R.M.L.I., ordered to embark for service in Egypt.

The following detachment will embark on April 3 in H.M.S. sloop Pelican, ordered to be fitted out at Devonport for service on the Pacific station, viz., one serjeant, R.M.L.I.; one corporal or bombardier, R.M.A.; one drummer, R.M.L.I.; three gunners, R.M.A.; and 18 privates, R.M.L.I.

On April 5 one colour-serjeant, R.M.A., one serjeant, R.M.L.I., five gunners, R.M.A., and 19 privates, R.M.L.I., will embark in H.M.S. Malabar for passage to Malta, thence by H.M.S. Tyne to H.M.S. Briton, ordered to be recommissioned at Port Said.

Capt. G. A. L. Rawstorne, R.M.A., one serjeant, R.M.A., one serjeant, R.M.L.I., one corporal and one bugler, R.M.L.I., 13 gunners, R.M.A., and 65 privates, R.M.L.I., will embark on the 4th prox., in H.M.S. Malabar, for passage to H.M.S. Temeraire, ordered to be recommissioned at Malta.

One colour-serjeant, R.M.L.I., will embark in the Malabar for passage to H.M.S. Carysfort.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Broughton, R.M.L.I., has been granted one month's leave of absence.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. The *Pioneer* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Gosset, who has just rejoined his battalion at Peshawur, from being officiating Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will not remain long unemployed, he being now fully qualified for Staff employ, having recently passed in languages. Col. Wolseley, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Lahore, is likely to go home for six months shortly, which will leave an officiating vacancy open; while on Aug. 8, Lieut.-Col. Combe will complete his five years' tenure on the Staff." Into one of these vacancies Col. Gosset will no doubt slip.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Hatch has been permitted to exchange to the 2nd Batn. (the 99th), with Capt. Clarke.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Capt. Brooke, a probationer, wing-officer 17th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 11, 1882.

68th Durham Light Infantry. As at present arranged, the regiment will return home from India in 1885-86.

70th East Surrey Regiment will come home from India next winter. Lieut. Hamilton, a probationer, wing-officer 39th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 5, 1882.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Major Royds and Lieut. Lumley are ordered to join the Wellington Depôt, Madras. Lieut. Oliver rejoins head-quarters.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Capt. Coney has been permitted to exchange with Capt. Hudson, of the 1st Batn. (45th).

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Conspicuous amongst the memorials in the interior of S. Fin Barre's Cathedral stands a tablet which has been erected to the memory of the late Mr. W. Johnson, also of Mr. Geo. C. J. Johnson, sons of Mr. Johnson, of Vosterberg. Mr. William Johnson was killed riding at Carrigaline Races two years ago, and Lieut. G. Johnson, late of the regiment, fell at Ginghilovo during the Zulu war. The memorial is the gift of the numerous friends and admirers of the deceased gentlemen. Capt. Clarke has been permitted to exchange with Capt. Hatch, 1st Batn. (62nd).

Pay Department. Last Monday, in the House of Commons, Mr. J. Talbot asked the Secretary of War whether of the seven departments of the Army six had a representative at the War Office, and whether the only department without such a representative was the Army Pay Department; and if so, what was the reason for treating that particular department differently to all the rest of the Army? The Marquis of Hartington replied,—"Yes. The Army Pay Department is the only department of the Army without a representative at the War Office. The reason is that all the Departments except the Pay Department have executive duties to perform connected with the administration of their departments, such as the Supply and Medical services of the Army. No such duties connected with the Finance at Head-quarters can be delegated to an officer of the Pay Department. The only work which could be entrusted to him would be that connected with the posting and appointment of officers, and this would not be sufficient to warrant the employment of such an officer." The following particulars respecting the Department are taken from the Army Estimates for 1884-5, which were brought before the House of Commons last Monday week. Compared with last year, provision is made for 15 instead of 12 chief paymasters, and 87 in place of 82 staff paymasters. This increase in the higher ranks, however, was actually carried out last year. Thirteen Warrant officers and 87 serjeants are estimated for. The distribution of the establishment is as follows:—

Home and Colonies—	
Chief Paymasters	15
Staff Paymasters	87
Paymasters and Assistant-Paymasters	162
	264
For India—	
9 Cavalry and 50 Infantry Paymasters	59
	323

The increase on the vote is £5,000, being £138,600 for 1884-85, against £133,600 last year. No provision is made for a chief paymaster for North Britain, one up to a recent date having been stationed at Edinburgh. In view, however, of the character of the duties in some general's districts, now occupied by staff paymasters, we have reason to believe that it is in contemplation to increase the number of chief paymasters at any early date.

Medical Department. The following transfers have been ordered in India:—Surgs.-Major J. J. O'Reilly, from the Lahore Division to Rawul Pindee, and A. W. Roche from Meerut to Umballa; Surgs. R. H. Forman, from the Sirhind Division to Meean Meer; A. O. Geoghegan, from Oudh to Umballa; and W. R. Henderson, from the Presidency to Meerut. Surgs. G. R. Morse and R. W. O'Donnell have been posted to Abbassiyeh for duty.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots Fusiliers. Col. Walker and Capt. Ewart, 3rd Batn., have passed the senior voluntary examination in tactics. Both these officers hold, in addition, first-class Hythe certificates, and certificate from the Schools of Instruction.

THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

The following orders have been issued for the marching column to Portsmouth:—

"Orders for the advanced Brigade proceeding from Petersfield to Portsmouth on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th prox.: 1. The Fifth Column, under command of Lieut.-Col. Routledge, will, as soon as possible after arrival at Petersfield, endeavour to prevent the retreat of a convoy, returning by road from Petersfield to Portsmouth. 2. The Second Column, under command of Col. Lumsden, will throw out outposts on Butser Hill, covering Petersfield. As soon as the outposts have been inspected, the column will march to its billets. 3. A second line of outposts will be taken up with the right, one mile west of the 'Bat and Ball,' on the Clanfield-Hambledon Road, to Chalton Down on the left. First Column, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robinson, will occupy the roads from the right to the point where Chalton Lane meets the Petersfield-Horndean Road; Fourth Column, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Richards, will occupy Windmill Hill; Third Column, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Brown, will occupy Chalton Down, watching the country to the south-east. Special instructions will be forwarded to officers commanding columns respecting the advance of the Brigade on Portsdown Ridge, on Saturday, the 12th prox.

General Instructions.—1. Companies not to be less than 20 files. 2. The organisation of each battalion is entrusted to the commanding officer of each column. 3. Each corps will furnish a state on Army Form B, 237, on the morning of the 11th and 12th prox. On Friday, the 11th, they will be collected by the staff officers of columns on arrival at Petersfield, and handed over to the Brigade-Major when possible. On Saturday, the 12th, they will be collected by staff officers of columns at the rendezvous. 4. Brigade head-quarters on Friday, 11th, Idsworth House, Horndean; on and after Saturday, 12th, Officers' House, Portsmouth.—(Signed), C. A. Broadwood, Lieut.-Col., Acting Brigade-Major."

The request of the Admiralty to be furnished with a return of the men available at Devonport as drafts for the new crews of the Temeraire and Carysfort, in the Mediterranean, and the Briton and Ranger, in the East Indies, all of which are about to be recommissioned on their respective stations, has given rise, says the *Western Morning News*, to some comment in local naval circles upon the great scarcity of seamen available for sea service. Nearly 1,200 men are required to commission the four ships, and though, of course, the other Naval ports will furnish their contingents, Devonport cannot spare the number of men proportionate to its importance as the second naval port without taking men who are not yet on turn for sea service, and consequently doing them some amount of injustice. This want of men is all the more inconvenient, as at the other ports there is also a great scarcity of men. Of artificers and stokers, on the other hand, there is a plentiful supply, the Indus being able to furnish far more than are likely to be required. Of the four ships to be recommissioned, the Briton alone belongs to Devonport, having been commissioned at that port in March, 1881. The Temeraire belongs to Portsmouth, and her usefulness on a station like the Mediterranean is demonstrated by the fact that this will be the second time she has been recommissioned abroad. By the time she returns to England at the end of her third commission, she will have been fully ten years in the Mediterranean. The other two are Sheerness vessels, where they were recommissioned, the Carysfort in September, 1880, and the Ranger in March, 1881. The Malabar, which takes the new crews out, will leave Portsmouth on the 4th prox., calling at Devonport on the following day for the embarkation of the local drafts.

Cairo Cigarette.—Special Notice.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 234.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884.

LORD SALISBURY, on Thursday night, did good service in calling attention to the changes in, and the character of, the examinations at Sandhurst, in lowering the value of English composition, with the result, as he contended, that English literature will be swept out, and that candidates must take up Latin and Mathematics, or German and French, while a smaller value is attached to Natural Science and Physics. Lord Morley gave a very elaborate answer, minute and technical, in which he referred with more deference than, we confess, we at all feel, to the knowledge of Lord Enfield, and of the other Civil Service Commissioners. It is so large a question that even in the exhaustive and rather exhausting reply of the noble Earl, which certainly could not be found fault with for vagueness or want of specification, there were points left untouched which have a very practical effect on the minds of those who have to go through examinations, or are interested in their results. On the whole, we do not feel at all satisfied that the changes which we are told are intended to ensure a sounder education among officers, by assimilating the subjects of examination to those taught in the public schools, are likely to be obtained. The Duke of Cambridge's desire to do away with crammers is one which all parents and guardians share, but we really cannot see why his Royal Highness should be so anxious to make an observation, and not to give an opinion. It is very difficult to understand the idea that the condemnation of a particular movement is rather dangerous, if the movement itself be dangerous, too. But, anyway, the Duke of Cambridge's objections to cramming were completely disposed of in the hard, practical, and smashing manner for which Lord Salisbury is famous, hitting out straight from the shoulder, right and left, at friends or foes. He truly observed that "you will never get rid of cramming, as long as you have a system of competitive examinations. You might as well dream that it would be possible to have racers without trainers." In the end, what was the practical result? There were some speeches, good, bad, and indifferent; a great many details; some general principles; considerable diversity of opinion; results *nil*, except that Lord Salisbury expressed an opinion, in which most of us must agree, that there is no civilised country that treats its own tongue as badly as we do ours. We think that, on the whole, the country will agree with Lord Salisbury that if the object of the military authorities is the establishment of sympathy between them and the public schools, then constant changes and reversals are mischievous, and that the authorities are pursuing their object in a dangerous way. In his own words, if there is a difference of opinion between the great public authorities presiding over the education of officers and those who direct the public schools, it is the former who should hold out, and not the latter. When, in deference to the wishes of the Public Schools, any particular branch of education is abandoned, the influence of public opinion to which they ought to be subjects is lost, and by deferring to schools in educational matters, systems and methods of education which public opinion is condemning may be perpetuated, to the detriment of the service.

A correspondent calls our attention to the remark, in the excellent speech of Sir Archibald Alison, that England might be proud of the York and Lancaster Regiment, and observes that, according to the names, it would appear that Ireland might be proud of them, too. Our correspondent, however, overlooks the fact, as it well may be, that those Irish names were borne by men who had been enlisted in the districts in which the regiment was raised,—descendants of the Irish settlers to be found in considerable numbers in Lancashire and Yorkshire. "X" may be quite sure that all possible credit will be taken, in Ireland at all events, and that the claims established on the national gratitude by the appearance of the names of killed and wounded in the *Gazette* will not be overlooked on the other side of the Channel.

Captain C. H. Des Vœux, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Infantry Staff Officer and Instructor of Musketry to the Queensland Volunteer Force for three years.

It has been intimated to officers commanding battalions of Infantry whose Serjeant-Instructors of Musketry, abolished by G.O. 50 of 1883, have been absorbed, or are otherwise not available for reappointment on April 1 next, that the new appointments will not be made until it is known whether the non-commissioned officers who hold these appointments in the linked battalions on foreign service will be sent home. In the meantime, Acting Serjeant-Instructors may be appointed to carry out the duties.

A Committee on "Moveable Field Hospital Equipment" has been appointed. Members:—Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., R.E., A.Q.M.G. of the Aldershot Division; Surgeon-General W. A. MacKinnon, C.B.; Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordnance J. T. Barrington.

The following appeared in the *Morning Post* of Monday:—"Major A. N. White, R.A., has been selected for the appointment of Instructor at the School of Artillery Range-Finding, at Aldershot, in succession to Major E. Bainbridge, R.A." This information appeared in our columns on Saturday last. Scarcely a day passes but the *Standard* and *Morning Post* reproduce, without acknowledgment, information which is culled from our pages. We cannot, for a moment, suppose that the editors of these papers can be aware of the dishonesty which is being practised by some members of their staff. We do not, of course, object to our contemporaries making use of information which appears in our pages, but they might, at least, acknowledge the source whence that information is obtained.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

ONE more great sorrow to be borne by Her who has suffered so much! One more cruel bereavement to be added to the many which have afflicted the Royal Lady whose sympathy with the feelings of her people causes them to regard her grief as if it were their own! Terrible in its suddenness as was the news which shocked the nation last night, almost the first thought connected with the dreadful event which took from us one who had won so high a place in the estimation of his countrymen as the Duke of Albany, was expressed in the words which were uttered by many in the groups assembled to learn the details of his death, "The poor Queen!" All the surroundings of the calamity are in the last degree melancholy. The last news from Cannes represented the Prince as being in better health than he had been for years past. The life and soul of the society which rejoiced in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Albany, who won all hearts and charmed all who approached them by their affability, kindness, and ready participation in the amusements of the place, their Royal Highnesses were looking forward to a reunion which would gather round the Queen, at the marriage of her granddaughter presently, all the members of the Royal Family who could be spared from their duties; and it was hoped that, in the happiness of the youthful couple, her Majesty might for a time find consolation. There was every promise of a gay season, and the return of the Duke and his young wife to London was looked forward to as one of the contributions to its graces and its pleasures. It was regarded with a deeper interest by those who were aware of the powerful aid which the Prince's rare acquirements and culture would enable him to give to the furtherance of the serious work and worthy objects he had promoted by his advocacy and patronage. Well might the Queen say, "Miser, ego miseris succurrere disco!" and if it could be any alleviation of her sorrow to know that the nation laments with her over her son, it is hers in full measure. His Royal Highness was a Colonel on the Active List of January 21, 1882, and was Colonel of the 3rd Battalion (Highland Rifle Militia) of the Seaforth (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), but the delicacy of his health for some years previous to his marriage did not permit him to take any very active part in Military duties. He appeared to be much benefited by his residence at Cannes, and only the night before his death he was at a brilliant ball given by the Bachelors' Club, of which he was President, and remained till late. On Thursday night the Prince had dinner at the Club, and set out to walk home, having to mount the high hill so well known to the visitors at Cannes, and, according to our information, he was attacked by hæmorrhage, which proved fatal at 2.30 yesterday morning. The Houses did not adjourn on the announcement of the Prince's death last night, as there was, it seems, no precedent for it; but the melancholy event will cast a great gloom over Society and the country, and break up many of the arrangements which were made by the Royal Family, involving very widespread consequences. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, K.G., Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born at Buckingham Palace on April 7, 1853. He matriculated at the University of Oxford in 1872, and was created a D.C.L. in 1876. On his attaining his majority, Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 a year; and in May, 1881, his Royal Highness was created a Peer of the Realm, with the title of the Duke of Albany. On April 27, 1882, he was married at Windsor Castle to Princess Frederica Augusta, daughter of his Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and an additional £10,000 a year was voted to him by Parliament.

In consequence of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, Lord Northbrook's reception at the Admiralty for April 2 is postponed to Wednesday, April 23.

The *Morning Post* and *Standard* are in the habit of giving their readers day by day what they call military news. But this same "news" is generally several weeks old, and is simply taken from our own columns. The *Standard*, for instance, announced on Monday that "General Sir John Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., has been offered, and has accepted, the position of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, in succession to Sir A. Borton, whose term of command will expire in June next." This information appeared in our columns a month ago. On Saturday our contemporary had the following:—"The Queen has approved of Major-General T. C. Lyons, C.B., being appointed to command the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-General M. Walker, V.C., C.B., transferred to command the Infantry at Gibraltar, to date from April 1 next." This announcement was made in our columns a fortnight ago.

At this time last year, Colonel Synge, whose death has been just reported from Egypt, was recovering from an illness which appeared at one time very likely to be fatal; and now we learn, with very great regret, that he has succumbed to what was probably the result of the severe attack of dysentery by which he was prostrated for many weeks in the German hospital at Alexandria. All who know him will share the sorrow we express for the loss, in the prime of his life, of a gallant soldier and a perfect gentleman. His name, at one time, was known through the length and breadth of these isles; for the capture by brigands near Salonica, where he had a property, of Colonel Synge, created unusual interest, and it was feared that he would meet the fate which befell the unhappy gentlemen who were taken off by the robbers at Marathon some years before. He was a man of great personal strength and of commanding stature; and his powers of enforcing discipline and ordering men were well exemplified in the control he had over the rather disorderly elements of the Gendarmerie, to one of the chief commands of which he was appointed soon after Baker Pasha was entrusted with the organisation of that unfortunate force. Among his old comrades in the Army, in Greece, and in Egypt, the death of Colonel Synge will be sincerely mourned.

It is stated by a contemporary that two vacancies have been created among the Militia Aides-de-Camp to the Queen by the deaths of the Marquis of Donegal and the Earl of Sandwich. The Marquis of Donegal's vacancy has been filled by Colonel the Earl of Meath, 5th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and the demise of Lord Sandwich, who was an extra aide-de-camp, creates no vacancy.

An Indian paper makes a bitter thrust in a paragraph announcing the hanging of a soldier named Day. "Poor man!" it says, "in an evil hour he took a white man's life, and so he had to go without the benefit of the plea of "diseased spleen." He was tried in the Lahore Chief Court, found guilty, and sentenced to capital punishment for murdering a comrade. Of course, there was no agitation for a reprieve, and he was hanged." Our readers, with Indian experience, need not be told the meaning of the observation respecting the spleen. Even the more moderate papers among the Indian Press indulge in jibes and comments indicative of a very evil animus; but we must say that if some of the facts we see stated as excuses for such remarks be true, there should be inquiry, and if the facts be true, punishment. In *Reis and Rayyet* of March 1 an outrage from Ahmedabad is reported, on the part of two soldiers, Europeans, who beat some villagers, because they would not allow them to drink out of their pots. The natives offered to lead them to a tank, but that did not suffice. The editor adds:—"It is this impunity which encourages these offenders to multiply outrages upon poor natives." In the same paper it is reported that a native shekarry, who was in attendance upon a European official, shot game close to a village, and was deprived of his gun by the villagers. He reported the matter to his master, who was encamped close at hand, whereupon the latter summoned the whole of the villagers to appear before him. They came out, "a trembling mass of humanity" (a good phrase, to please the Baboo English), among which the shekarry identified the offenders. "They were," goes on the writer, "bound separately on trees, and unmercifully belaboured, the master flogging one and the shekarry flogging another. When their madness was appeased, the villagers were ordered to produce the gun, and were told that the village would be burned down, if it were not forthcoming." The gun appeared, and "the worthy duet," as the *Reis and Rayyet* calls them, having levied a fine of a certain number of rupees, retired! No names are given, and it is very probable the whole matter is an invention. These feathers are an unpleasant indication of the direction of the wind.

The *Liverpool Courier* asks a most pertinent question affecting the provincial Volunteers. The Metropolitan Volunteer officers have been meeting together, under military authority, to discuss the wants of the force. The *Courier* desires to know whether similar meetings will be permitted in the provinces, and points out that there are many wants of the Metropolitan Volunteers which do not affect the provinces, while on the other hand the metropolitans have most important advantages to which the others are strangers.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 25, 1884.

Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, G.C.B., has been appointed Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital under the provisions of the Act 28 and 29 Vict., cap. 89, and of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 4, 1869 (March 25).

ADMIRALTY, March 25, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Commander Adolphus Frederick Maximilian Meyer has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of a Retired Captain (March 25).

ADMIRALTY, March 27, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer John Pearse has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (March 27).

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS (LONDON BRIGADE).—Honorary Sub-Lieutenant Arthur John Anson Brownlow to be Paymaster (March 27).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Arthur Barrow, to the Temeraire, recommissioned.

Lieutenants—Richard H. Story, to the Pelican, commissioned (the appointment of Lieut. Grogan having been cancelled); Reginald A. Cave-Browne-Cave, to the Repulse, vice Richard H. Storey; Ernest J. Fleet, to the Briton, recommissioned (the appointment of Lieut. Hughes having been cancelled); William J. Grogan, to the Orontes, complement incomplete; Edward H. Bayly, Joseph J. McC. Callwell, Robert C. Leader, Gilbert E. Harrison, Lionel A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Herbert H. Warren, Cortland H. Simpson, Archibald P. Stoddart, George G. Haswell, Edward G. F. Law, Francis S. Wheeler, and Reginald Y. Smith, to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo instruction; Archibald T. Carter, to the Sphinx, vice Rason; Francis H. E. Shipton, to the St. Vincent, for the Martin; Henry J. Keane, to the Ganges, for the Sealark; Henry Preedy, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot; F. J. O. Thomas, to the Britannia, additional, for command of the Wave, tender, vice Login.

Navigating Lieutenant—John H. Woolward, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Rover, vice Bedwell.

Sub-Lieutenants—Hubert G. Dalton, to the Merlin, vice King (the appointment of H. J. Keane being cancelled); Lawrence A. Tawney, to the Pelican, commissioned; Murray T. Parks and Selby H. B. Ash, to the St. Vincent, for the Martin; Charles S. Madden, Henry L. D. Pearce, and Myles H. Cooper, to the Boscawen, for the Seaflower; Walter Carey, Arthur F. Holmes, and Frederick C. Jones, to the Lion, for the Liberty; Charles H. Umfreville and Edward G. W. Digby, to the Ganges, for the Sealark; Edmund R. Sankey and Charles A. Christian, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; Edmund R. Pears and Owen F. Gillett, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot.

Midshipmen—William H. F. Montanaro, to the St. Vincent, for the Martin; Frederick K. C. Gibbons, to the Impregnable, for the Pilot.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev. J. H. Blunn, to the Carysfort; Rev. A. C. Wright, to the Lion, vice Blunn; Rev. J. A. Dougherty (as Naval Instructor only), to the Superb.

Staff Surgeons—James B. Drew, to the Carysfort, when recommissioned; James H. Martin, to the Euryalus, vice Fisher.

Chief Engineers—George S. Newton, to the Pelican, when recommissioned; James G. Barrow, to the Temeraire, reappointed on recommissioning; James J. Warren, to the Alexandra, additional, for service in the Carysfort, when recommissioned; Henry Loughrin, to the Euryalus, additional, for service in the Briton, when recommissioned; William H. Davis, to the Euryalus, additional, for service in the Ranger, when recommissioned; Edward Eckersley, to the Belleisle, vice Gilbert; John Dunlop and John W. Haves, to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo instruction.

Surgeons—Thomas C. Rowland, to the Ganges, for service in the Sealark; John P. J. Coolican, to the Impregnable, for service in the Nautilus (to date from the 1st prox.); Herbert Canton, to the Lion, for service in the Liberty (to date from the 1st prox.); Francis J. Lea, to the Impregnable, for service in the Pilot (to date from the 1st prox.); James A. Vasey, to the Carysfort, when recommissioned; Edward J. Morley, to the St. Vincent, for service in the Martin (to date from the 1st prox.); Alfred T. Corrie, to the Pelican, when commissioned; Joseph R. M'Donnell, to the Boscawen, for service in the Seaflower (to date from the 1st prox.); John Mackie and David Lennox, to the Briton, when recommissioned; Arthur Kees, to the Ranger, when recommissioned; O. P. Browne, to the Wasp, vice Mackie; H. W. Macnamara, to the Excellent, vice Vasey.

Engineers—William W. Wootton and Edwin Little, to the Alexandra, additional, for service in the Temeraire, when recommissioned; John Jones, to the Polyphemus, vice Wootton; James Barber (b), to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Ajax, vice Little; Joseph R. Galpin, to the Alexandra, additional, for service in the Carysfort, when recommissioned; Francis J. Moore, to the Excellent, additional, for service in the Glatton, vice Joseph R. Galpin; Joseph T. Purkis, to the Euryalus, additional, for service in the Briton, when recommissioned; Henry T. Liversedge, to the Alexandra, additional, for service in the Temeraire, when recommissioned for temporary service; Joseph Langmaid, to the Britannia, additional, to the Wave; Edward Williams, to the Orontes, vice Barrett.

Assistant-Engineers—John A. H. Hicks, to the Temeraire, reappointed on recommissioning; Richard W. Green, to the Alexandra, additional, for service in the Temeraire, when recommissioned; William F. Turner, to the Alexandra, additional, for service in the Carysfort, when recommissioned; George R. R. Perkins, to the Euryalus, additional, for service in the Briton, when recommissioned; Francis F. West, to the Serapis, vice George R. R. Perkins; Joseph H. W. H. Ellis, to the Briton, recommissioned; William H. Adams, to the Malabar, vice Oran, to the Asia, supernumerary.

Gunners—David Stewart (a.), to the Indus, for the Wild Swan; John McCarthy (a.), to the Indus, for the Watchful; J. S. Rice, to the Excellent, additional, for the Blazer, commissioned tender.

Boatswains—Joseph Bloomfield, to the Repulse, vice Baskerville; J. H. Green, to the Penelope, additional, for the Cherub, tender, vice Ewen.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Frederick Eastes, to Folkestone and Sandgate, vice Mr. S. Eastes.

Commissioned Boatmen—Alfred Legge, Sea Salter Cliff, to be chief boatman, Haven Hole, vice Lee, promoted; John D. Sargent, Southwold, to be chief boatman, Leysdown, vice Bevis, pensioned.

ALBACORE, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, arrived at Gibraltar on March 23, and left next day.

ASIA, Capt. P. H. Colomb. On Com. Samuel L. Osborne completing his term of service next month, Com. the Hon. Francis R. Sandilands is, we hear, to succeed him. He served as lieutenant of the Audacious, in China, under Capt. P. H. Colomb, and was promoted for his services in the Egyptian War.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. St. Clair, left Portsmouth on Monday to carry out a number of Garrison Artillery removes. She arrived at Pembroke on the 27th inst., and left for Devonport on the 28th.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Admiral Sir William Dowell, was at Hong Kong up to Feb. 19. The Sapphire was at Kobé on Feb. 9; the Kestrel was at Tientsin on Jan. 20; the Cockchafer was at Chefoo on Feb. 8; the Albatross was at Hankow on Feb. 9; the Espoir was at Chin Kiang on Feb. 7; the Curaçoa was at Chin Kiang on Feb. 11; the Champion was at Shanghai on Feb. 14; the Midge was at Ningpo on Feb. 5; the Foxhound was at Foo Chow on Feb. 8; the Cleopatra was at Amoy on Feb. 13, and would return to Hong Kong at the end of the month; the Swift, Linnet, and Merlin were at Hong Kong on Feb. 19; the Vigilant was at Hong Kong on Feb. 19, and was to take the Commander-in-Chief to Canton on Feb. 25, returning on March 1; the Fly was at Canton on Feb. 18; the Daring was at Hoi How on Feb. 3, visiting Pakhoi and Hoi How alternately; the Pegasus was at Penang on Feb. 8; the Zephyr was at Singapore on Feb. 8; the Flying Fish left Hong Kong on Feb. 9, to survey near Haitaw Straits; the Magpie was at Penang on Feb. 7, surveying.

CANADA, Capt. Durrant, was at St. Vincent on March 27.

CROCODILE, Capt. Carr, arrived at Bombay on March 23.

DECOY, Lieut. and Com. Bigge, has been ordered to Zanzibar; mails to be sent to Aden.

DRYAD, Com. E. G. Hulton, was to leave Suakim on Monday for Muscat and Bombay to be docked.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Cardale, left Suez on March 21 for Bombay.

EXPRESS, Lieut. and Com. Knox, arrived at Gibraltar on March 23, and left next day.

JUMNA, Capt. Singleton, arrived at Suakim on March 24.

MALABAR, Capt. Harris, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning from the Mediterranean with troops. She had also on board 12 Naval officers and 181 naval supernumeraries, including the paid-off crew of the Woodlark. The Malabar, having been ordered to take the place of the Himalaya, will leave Portsmouth on April 4 with new crews for the Temeraire, Carysfort, Briton, and Ranger. The Briton and Ranger, when recommissioned, will remain in the East Indies.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Britten, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Channel Squadron, arrived at Suda Bay, Crete, on March 27.

MYRMIDON, Com. Carpenter, arrived at Suez on March 22, and left next day for Suakim.

TYNE, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Gibraltar on March 21, and left next day for Malta.

VALIANT, Capt. C. G. F. Knowles. The winter quarters are to be at Bantry henceforth, which was formerly in the Kingstown Coastguard district, and is transferred to the Limerick district.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Syra, Friday, March 14.

We left Suda Bay last Tuesday afternoon, the 11th, at 2 o'clock. H.M.S. Alexandra remained at anchor there, expecting to receive orders shortly to proceed to Malta. We stood out in columns of divisions line ahead, the columns two cables apart till we cleared the entrance of the harbour. After proceeding under easy steam during the night, we arrived off Santorin at 8 o'clock the next morning. The island of Santorin is a narrow strip of high land, running nearly north and south, roughly crescent-shaped, with several detached islands between the horns, on the western side; the cliffs, which are high and almost perpendicular, have a very remarkable appearance, showing the various strata of which the island is formed with great distinctness. There are two or three large villages perched along the top of the cliffs; the houses come close up to the edges, and look as if a very slight convulsion of nature would send detachments of them sliding down to the bottom. They are very closely packed together, and are so white as, at a few miles' distance, to resemble snow on the tops of the hills. Three small islands, the Kaimeni Islands, which form the central group of the detached islands nearest the main land, are volcanic; they are mere heaps of cinders and lava, and a light, sulphurous smoke can be plainly seen issuing from the highest point of the largest of them, where the crater is situated; in fact, the whole place is volcanic. It was once a circular island, but at some remote date the present small islands were separated from the main land by a great eruption. There are two anchorages, one outside between Aspro Island, the southern of the detached islands, and the south-west point of the main island, and the other inside, between the Kaimeni Islands and the main land. We approached the islands in pairs, in group order, the Minotaur and Neptune forming the first group, the Sultan and Achilles the second, and the Agincourt and Northumberland the third; the second and third groups anchored in the outer roads and the first group separated, the Neptune going out for target practice, and the Minotaur proceeding inside and coming to in the inner anchorage. A number of officers landed for a few hours, some visiting the Kaimeni Islands to have a look at the crater, while others climbed the winding road that leads from the small port at the foot of the cliff, where the island traders embark and discharge their cargoes, to visit the principal village and the country beyond. At 4 o'clock the Neptune returned, and went inside to join the Minotaur. The second and third groups weighed, and, led by the Agincourt, proceeded in line ahead through the southern passage, and joined the first group. The Squadron then resumed their usual formation of divisions, and went on in single-column line ahead, passed along the western side of the island, between the small islands and the main, and out through the northern passage. We afterwards passed between the island of Nios and Sikinos, and then between Paros and Siphenos, after which we formed columns of divisions line ahead, and shaped course for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. As there is not room for all of us in the Bay, the 1st Division—Minotaur, Neptune, and Sultan—anchored off the town, and the second—Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles—about a mile and a half to the southward, between Gaidaro Island and the mainland. We found the Forward inside the mole, as she had come straight from Suda Bay. Yesterday afternoon, the combined bands played on shore, in the square. There was a large attendance of the good people of Syra, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the music. We have received all our back mails that we had missed at Terra Nova and Suda since we arrived here. We now get a Fleet telegram every day we are in harbour, and sometimes more than one, if there is anything of special import. They are received on board the flagship, and semaphored to the rest of the squadron. Their arrival is looked forward to with great eagerness just at present. The Achilles left this morning to return to Suda Bay, taking invalids and supernumeraries, whom she will turn over to the Alexandra for passage to Malta and England. Among others she takes several sub-lieutenants from different ships of the Squadron, who have been appointed to training-brigs for the summer season. We leave at 6.30 a.m. to-morrow for Rhodes.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Regimental Records of the Bedfordshire Militia, 1759 to 1884, by Lieut.-Col. Sir John M. Burgoyne, Bart. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Storms and Sunshine of a Soldier's Life, Lieut.-Gen. Colin Mackenzie, C.B., 1825-1831. 2 vols. (D. Douglas, Edinburgh)—The British Army, in Twelve Pictures, drawn by R. Simkin (Halford Brothers)—Aids to Military Instruction, by Major L. De T. Prevost (W. Mitchell and Co.)—Longman's Magazine, Vol. 3 (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—The Service Advertiser, March (W. H. Allen and Co) Magazines for April:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Cassell's Publications—The Early Days of Christianity, Part I.; Great Industries of Great Britain, Part I.; The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); Self-Culture for All, (Ward, Lock, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

SUBSCRIBER AND INQUIRER.—Send private address as subscriber, and we will send you information required in due course.

J. H.—We cannot undertake to supply such information. It can be obtained more surely by application to the R.M.C. and R.M.A.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a long list of Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

The barbette ship Collingwood, built at Pembroke Dockyard, made a trial of her engines outside Milford Harbour on Wednesday. A speed of nearly 12 knots was obtained at three-quarters speed. After the trial the Collingwood proceeded direct for Portsmouth, where she will be completed for sea.

An order was received at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday directing the Wanderer, Dolphin, and Ready to be commissioned for foreign service. The Dolphin and Wanderer were recently built for the Government at Middlesbrough, and the Ready has just completed a thorough overhaul and repair, at a cost of £13,000.

New crews were selected at the Naval Barracks at Sheerness on Wednesday for her Majesty's ships Carysfort and Ranger, both of which are stationed at Suakim. The men will be conveyed to the Red Sea in one of the Indian troopships.

The Turquoise, attached to the 4th Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, having undergone a preliminary trial of her machinery, is now being brought forward for the relief of the Tourmaline, senior officer's ship on the coast of Madagascar.

Major-Gen. T. Wright, appointed in succession to Gen. W. T. Hughes, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 21. Lieut. E. L. Wright, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, will probably be appointed A.D.C.

SPECTACLES v. BLINDNESS.—Imperfectly adapted Spectacles are the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street (late 39), has made the adaptation of spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free. City Branches, 6 Poultry, and 22 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Capt. A. H. Markham and the torpedo officers of H.M.S. Vernon have decided on presenting a sword, with a finely-tempered steel blade, to Capt. A. K. Wilson, of the Hecla, in lieu of the one that broke in his hand while protecting a Marine from no less than three assailants, in the hand-to-hand scuffle that ensued on the sword breaking Capt. Wilson himself being cut down and wounded. The sword, which is from Messrs. Wilkinson and Sons, the well-known establishment in Pall Mall, the best sword-makers in England, has the following inscription on it:—"To Capt. A. K. Wilson, R.N., from the Captain and torpedo officers of H.M.S. Vernon, in admiration of his gallantry at the battle of El Teb, Feb. 29, 1884;" and on the reverse the crest and motto of H.M.S. Vernon. The former is a torpedo-boat with a torpedo in position, and the words "Magna pericla latent" in an arc above, and the latter is the Vernon motto, "Vernon semper viret," in a ribbon. The work has been beautifully executed, and the sword goes out to the Soudan by the hands of a brother-officer.

Advertisements.

CARDIFF UNION.—ELY SCHOOLS.

YARDSMAN, MUSIC and DRILL INSTRUCTOR WANTED.

The Board of Guardians of the Cardiff Union give notice that they will, on April 12, 1884, proceed to ELECT a YARDSMAN for Ely Schools, to take charge of the Boys out of School and work-hours, and make himself generally useful. He will be required to act as Drill-Instructor, and to train the Schools' Drum and Fife Band.

Salary, £50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.

Further particulars and forms for making application may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications in the prescribed form, with recent testimonials, must be sent to me on or before April 7, 1884. By order,

W. P. STEPHENSON,
Dated March 25, 1884. Clerk.

5TH BATTALION, the ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (KILKENNY MILITIA). SEVERAL COMMISSIONS for LIEUTENANTS are VACANT. Applications will be duly considered by the Commanding Officer at Kilkenny.

PICCOLO PLAYER WANTED, for the LEEDS CONSTABULARY BAND. Must stand 5 ft. 9 in. without shoes, and be under 30 years of age.—Apply to the CHIEF CONSTABLE, Town Hall, Leeds.

THE COLONIES.—An Exceptional OPENING for the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen DESIROUS of SETTLING in the COLONIES now presents itself.—Apply personally to Colonel SHERVINTON, 46 Lombard Street, E.C.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on March 27, 1884, a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the Society's Shares and Interest on the Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum were declared, and will be payable upon application, on and after April 10.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 28, 1884.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 14th April, inclusive, the 11th being Good Friday, and the 14th a Bank Holiday. The execution, before the Closing of the Stores, of Country Orders received after Tuesday, the 8th, or of Town Orders received after Wednesday, the 9th, cannot be guaranteed.

By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 28, 1884.

TO OFFICERS in the HIGHLAND BRIGADE.—ANDREA FARARA CLAYMORE for SALE. King's Head and Crown stamp, and maker's name in full on blade, ditto two small coats of arms near the hilt. Bright, clean, and free from rust. Blade 33¼ inches long, suitable service sword; massive hilt and exceedingly fine temper. Steel-mounted sheath.—Apply, C. SMIDT, 17 Ashton Street, Liverpool.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, April 4, The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel Sir CHARLES B. NUGENT, K.C.B., R.E., on "Imperial Defence"; Part 2, "Colonial Defence."
To be followed by a Discussion.
By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, an Officer to purchase a Fourth Share in an Established and Prosperous Concern, where Candidates are Prepared for the Militia Military Competitive Examination. Applicant must be willing to Instruct, and to reside in the Country.—Apply to "P. S. C.," 49 Oxford Street, London, W.

IMPORTANT.

A LADY WISHES to DISPOSE of (privately) her COMPLETE SET of OLD-ENGLISH PATTERN, ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS. Quite new; never used; stamped A1 quality. The set comprises:—1 doz. each table spoons and forks, dessert spoons and forks, and tea spoons—60 pieces in all. To an immediate purchaser, the low sum of 42s will be accepted for the entire lot.—Mrs. A. G. WENDERTON, 105 Waddon New Road, Croydon, Surrey.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded.

All letters punctually attended to.

N.B.—Mr. Norton has always on hand a large stock of present Regulation Uniforms, equal to new, at very low prices.

A SECRETARY and MANAGING DIRECTOR WANTED. Must invest £500, for which good landed security, direct from the Government, will be given. No previous experience necessary. A Gentleman with the cash and a little spare time at his disposal can make a handsome income for life.—Apply, in the first instance, to SECRETARY, care of KENSINGTON and CO., 2 George Street, Mansion House.

TO OFFICERS in COMMAND at ALDERSHOT, or intending to join the ROYAL STAFF COLLEGE.—Messrs. F. PERCY HARRISON, COOPER, and CO. are instructed by the Executors of the late J. F. BURRELL, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, at the DUKE of YORK HOTEL, York Town, on TUESDAY, May 6, 1884, at four o'clock precisely, in Lots, the whole of the Plantation Estate, recently developed by the construction of good roads, forming a direct thoroughfare from the Royal Staff College to Aldershot, and opening up several valuable Freehold Building Sites, on gravel soil; commanding lovely and extensive views; close to Camberley and Blackwater Stations, the Royal Military and Staff Colleges; good shops; church and chapels. Affording an unexampled opportunity of securing a charming residential site, as well as a freehold land investment daily increasing in value.—Particulars, with plan, of W. F. BURRELL, Esq., Solicitor, 26 Clarence Square, Gosport; at the place of sale, at the principal Hotels in the neighbourhood; and of the Auctioneers, Victoria Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C., and Camberley, Surrey.

AN OFFICER'S DAUGHTER (grand-daughter of a Waterloo officer) REQUIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION. English, fluent French, good music and singing.—No. 800, Madame Aubert's Governess List, 166 Regent Street, W.

EBERLE'S ARMY & NAVY HOTEL

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, OPPOSITE THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S STORES.

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The most comfortable and quiet Hotel in London; recently opened with all latest requirements and luxuries.
Electric Lighting, a complete Turkish Bath, Swimming, Douche, and other Baths.
Visitors received at a daily rate.
Hydraulic Lifts (of absolutely safe construction), Steam Laundry, Barber's Room, Telephone, and Telegraphic Exchange Instruments in the Building. Omnibuses to all parts of Town.
Table d'hôte (5s), from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. at separate tables, unsurpassed for excellence.
Arrangements made for Regimental and Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, and Masonic Banquets.
For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

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BONDED STORES:—CRESCENT VAULT, LONDON DOCKS, E.

SHERRY.

SHIPPED direct from Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S Shipping Cellars, at Jerez-de-la-Frontera, in the South of Spain.

	Per Doz. s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24	30	36
	42	48	60
	...	...	72
Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

			Per Doz. s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

		Per Doz. s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

	Per Doz. s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

			Per Doz. s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

	Per Doz. s.	s.	s.	s.
Sparkling			36	42
Champagne			...	48
Rich do.			...	60
Très Sec			...	60
Sillery, première qualité			...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY			...	72
Creaming, RICH			...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto			...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming				84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

			Per Doz. s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet			...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

The Greater Number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half Bottles. [By Appointment to Her Majesty & the Royal Family.]

ESTABLISHED 1667.

Hedges and Butler

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DISCOUNT (AS PER PRICE LIST) TO MEMBERS OF THE
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CATALOGUES GRATIS.

BOW CHURCH FURNISHING GALLERIES, OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH,
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES; rents £28, £30, £32, £34, £36, £38, £40, £45, £50, £55, £60, £65, £70, £75, £80, £90, £100, £130, in the West End of London, of superior class; fitted with all modern conveniences, bath (hot and cold), gas, bells, venetian blinds. Gravel soil. Good drainage. Excellent train and omnibus service to the City.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

TO be LET, for £40 per annum, well-built FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing 10 good rooms, fitted bath-room, hot and cold, two w.c.'s, gas, bells, venetian blinds; garden at rear, small garden in front. Near railway station and omnibus routes in West of London, and within four miles of Charing Cross. Gravel soil. Good drainage. Immediate possession.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington.

PLYMOUTH.—To be LET, a well-furnished, detached VILLA. Every convenience. Plain cook and housemaid left.—For further particulars, apply, 1 Windsor Villas, near the Hoe, Plymouth.

WANTING to LET, a DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM and PARLOUR, furnished, to an officer's widow. Children not objected to, with or without education, in an old-established Boarding School. Tuition carried on in a quiet part of the house, and only a few taken. Terms moderate. Good playground, long garden, and meadow. Situation, 4½ miles from Windsor, on the Bath Road.—For particulars apply to "C. T.," 24 Millman Street, Bedford Row, London.

BASINGSTOKE.—HOUSES to be SOLD or LET, on the South View Estate, one of the finest positions in South of England, conveniently arranged and well-built semi-detached Villas, each having a frontage of 24 ft., standing on ground 30 ft. by 129 ft.; containing six bedrooms, fitted bath-room, two large reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; fitted with gas and electric bells; good drainage and pure water; very attractive elevation; good railway accommodation to all parts by S.W.R. or G.W.R. The high-class grammar school affords excellent educational advantages at £3 per annum for each pupil. Price £600; ground-rent, £6 6s; lease, 99 years; rent, £50.—Mr. FOX, Basingstoke.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB, St. James's Street.—The ENTRANCE FEE for the year 1884 will be TWENTY GUINEAS. —By order.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
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Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
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Major-General Philip Harris.
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This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

London Members	£7 7
Country Members	5 5
Colonial Members	2 2

At PRESENT, there is NO ENTRANCE FEE.
W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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ROYAL PIER and QUEEN'S HOTELS,

Both directly facing the sea and Isle of Wight.

For the remainder of the Winter, Visitors will be received by the week on boarding-house terms.

SOUTHSEA.—GROSVENOR HOTEL, faces the sea, and is within three minutes of the Piers and Esplanade, commands beautiful views of the Solent, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. Table d'Hôte daily. Separate tables. Tramcars pass the door every five minutes for the Railway Station, Dockyard, and all parts of the borough.—T. W. SCADDAN, Proprietor.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803.
1 Old Broad Street, E.C., and 22 Pall Mall, S.W.
Capital, £1,600,000; paid up and invested, £700,000.
Total invested funds, over £1,500,000.

Insurances against Fire on property in all parts of the world at moderate rates of premium.
Prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

POLICIES falling due at Lady Day should be RENEWED before April 9, 1884, or the same will become void.

E. COZENS SMITH, General Manager.

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A Discussion, with Remarks on Tontine Schemes.
By G. G. C.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. for Five Years and upwards.
4½ per cent. for Three Years and upwards.
4 per cent. for One Year and upwards.
Less than One Year, according to Bank rates.

Deposit Notes issued under the Seal of the Company, with cheques or coupons attached for half-yearly interest.

SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their monies are invested and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

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A. W. RAY, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £190,000.
HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

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Actuary and Secretary—T. G. C. Browne.

Share Capital at present paid up and invested	£1,000,000
Total Funds upwards of	£3,833,000
Total Annual Income over	£651,000

N.B.—Fire Policies which expired at Lady Day should be renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 9th day of April.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances and Loans in connection therewith, on Moderate terms with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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London: 83 King William Street, and 3 Pall Mall East. Edinburgh (Head Office): 3 and 5 George Street. Dublin: 66 Upper Sackville Street.

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PERILS ABOUND on EVERY SIDE!
The RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64 CORNHILL,
INSURES AGAINST

ACCIDENTS of all KINDS, on LAND or WATER, and has the Largest Invested Capital, the Largest Income, and pays yearly the Largest Amount of Compensation, of any Accidental Assurance Company.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
(For Life Assurance and Annuities.)

FUNDS	£2,740,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	470,400
CLAIMS AND BONUSES PAID	4,593,610

MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS are assured at very low continuous rates of premium, covering all extra risks, including actual warfare.

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The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

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FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
March 31, 1880.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

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SMOOTH OVAL-BORE for EXPRESS
·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, and ·577).
Prices from £36 to £56 10s nett.
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(·295, ·320, ·360, and ·380).
Prices from £5, £8, and £10 nett. And,
MINIATURE MATCH RIFLES.
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FOUR-BARREL B.L. HAMMERLESS GUN,
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TOP LEVER SNAP-ACTION
HAMMER or HAMMERLESS GUNS,
Ejecting the Exploded Cases.
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Quality 12 bore, breech-loading, top lever, snap-action Gun. Plainly finished, but good, sound work.
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Strong Black Canvas Case, without fittings	1	15	0
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At the last Sandhurst Examination, held in December, 1883, FIFTEEN Candidates passed from

Mr. WOLFFRAM'S ESTABLISHMENT,

viz.: Twelve into Sandhurst, one into the Marine Infantry as Marine Cadet, and two made their marks as Militia officers. In July, 1883, THIRTEEN were successful.

At the Sandhurst Preliminary Examinations, held in 1883, TWENTY-THREE out of TWENTY-FIVE sent up from the Manor House were successful.

The following is a complete biennial list of the Names of Mr. Wolffram's Pupils who passed into Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Sandhurst Preliminary in the years 1882 and 1883.

N.B.—This list does not include the names of those who passed the Militia Literary and Militia Competitive Examinations. A separate list of the latter appears below.

1883.	Name.	Cadetship.	Marks.
Dec.	Newbury, B. A.	Sandhurst	5884
Dec.	Prowse, G. W. T.	Sandhurst	5332
Dec.	Hickie, W. B.	Sandhurst	5006
Dec.	Chichester, A. G. V.	Sandhurst	4999
Dec.	Williams, A. H.	Sandhurst	4836
Dec.	Greenfield, H.	Sandhurst	4653
Dec.	Cotton, C. L.	Sandhurst	4645
Dec.	Forbes, Hon. W. R.	Sandhurst	4433
Dec.	Anley, H. A.	Sandhurst	4382
Dec.	Wallace, W. B.	Sandhurst	4352
Dec.	Oswald, J. H.	Queen's India	2094
Dec.	Richardson, H. L.	Queen's India	1896
Dec.	Connolly, A. M.	Queen's Marine	1858
July	Walker, H. S.	Sandhurst	5682
July	Walsh, H. H. A.	Sandhurst	5507
July	McConaghey, A.	Sandhurst	5389
July	Pratt, E. St. G.	Sandhurst	5364
July	Reid, J. W.	Woolwich	5082
July	Barrow, G. de S.	Sandhurst	4935
July	Lamb, G.	Woolwich	4861
July	Clowes, H.	Sandhurst	4858
July	Audain, G. M.	Sandhurst	4721
July	Price-Davies, S. D.	Woolwich	4701
July	Cross, A. G.	Sandhurst	4573
July	Chichester, A. A.	Queen's India	4118
1882.			
Dec.	Hardy, W. K.	Woolwich	7350
Dec.	Swinburne, A.	Sandhurst	6480
Dec.	Dickinson, T. M.	Woolwich	6160
Dec.	Watson, E. Y.	Sandhurst	5983
Dec.	Harrison, G. H.	Woolwich	5868
Dec.	Thruston, A. B.	Sandhurst	5621
Dec.	Galbraith, G. H. L.	Sandhurst	5354
Dec.	Brooks, L. A.	Sandhurst	5281
Dec.	Hovell, H. de B.	Sandhurst	5235
Dec.	Lillingston - Johnson	Sandhurst	4970
Dec.	Warland, W. N. M.	Marine Inf.	4655
Dec.	Burne, Knightly, O.	Queen's India	1905
July	Speranza, W. S. J.	Woolwich	6834
July	Macdonogh, G. M. W.	Woolwich	6122
July	Nelson, T. M.	Sandhurst	6076
July	Norie, P. W. M.	Sandhurst	5404
July	Crichton, H. M.	Sandhurst	5401
July	Hawkes, L. H.	Sandhurst	5239
July	Knight, W. C.	Sandhurst	5232
July	Langdale, P.	Sandhurst	5133
July	Willmott, W. A.	Sandhurst	5048
July	Benett, H. V.	Sandhurst	5003
July	Bellamy, P. J.	Sandhurst	4952
July	Milne, A. H. R.	Sandhurst	4945
July	Fitzgerald, J. W.	Sandhurst	4920
July	Sutherland, J. C.	Sandhurst	4818
July	O'Leary, C. E.	Woolwich	4505

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THIRTY-FIVE Candidates out of FORTY-ONE sent up passed the above from the Manor House during the Years 1882 and 1883:—

1883.—Messrs. Bliss, Connolly, Price-Davies, Richardson, Shute, Carey, Chichester, Crane, Dun, Eastwood, Gibbon, Nicholl, Stewart, Arnold, Bell, Gadsden, Kennedy, Marshall, Moore, Scott, Simonds, Upton-Dormer, Wogan-Browne.

1882.—Messrs. Macnaghten, Galbraith, Maitland, Hovell, Curteis, Martyn, Bedingfeld, Brooks, Boisragon, Clowes, Prowse, Drummond.

The Manor House, Lee, S.E.

THE MANOR HOUSE,
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The MILITARY COMPETITIVE CLASS for MILITIA OFFICERS is under the direction of Colonel JOHN L. NEEDHAM, R.M.A., P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification and Instructor in Tactics and Military Topography at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. At the last Military Competitive Examination for Militia Officers, held in September, 1883, the following FIVE Candidates out of EIGHT sent up from Mr. WOLFFRAM'S Establishment were successful:—

	Marks.
Lieut. W. Keates	1846
Lieut. L. W. Pease	1725
Lieut. W. R. Inglis	1715
Lieut. Evans-Lombe	1705
Lieut. C. C. Daniel	1691

Alphabetical List of the THIRTY-THREE Militia Officers who passed from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment direct into the Line during the previous four years, out of FORTY-FIVE sent up for Examination:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
" Sir H. Bellew, Bt.
" A. G. Cartwright.
" G. R. Cavaye.
" P. K. Coke.
" R. P. Colomb.
" R. G. Couper.
" L. Croasdaile.
" H. L. Custance.
" T. O. de Crespigny
" D. J. Dickson.
" F. W. Eagar.
" H. J. Elphinstone.
" W. Flood.
" M. A. Foster.
" W. J. Gould.
" S. C. Gough.
Lieut. H. Graham.
" H. P. Holland.
" A. E. Jenkins.
" P. Lees.
" E. E. Manson.
" G. Marsh.
" A. P. Murray.
" H. P. O'Neil.
" T. D. Pilcher.
" G. W. Savile.
" H. K. Stewart.
" H. Swann.
" T. O. Travers.
" F. O. Vane.
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WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

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MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

OFFICERS of the MILITIA PREPARED for the above EXAMINATION at The Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

More than one-third of the Competitors from the Abbey obtained commissions in 1881-82-83. Total number of Students limited to 15. No class exceeds five Students. Work will be resumed on April 16. Further particulars on application.

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ARMY and UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. R. C. DAVIS, M.A., Oxon., the Wood House, New Southgate, N. has VACANCIES. With an average of Eight, Pupils reading for the Sandhurst Competitive, and out of a total of Eleven Candidates sent up for the Two Examinations of July and December, 1883, Seven were successful, including the 12th in the Open, and 6th in the University Competition. Every Candidate sent up for the Militia Literary Examination during the last three years has passed, and several for the Preliminary.

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At the five Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils THIRTY-EIGHT COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. A list of successful Pupils, showing the high places taken by them, will be furnished on application.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

The results of the last WOOLWICH and SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to SEVENTY-SEVEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA desirous of competing for Line Commissions can be received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., at Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. They will be thoroughly prepared in all Military Subjects by two Officers who for several years past have been engaged with distinguished success in this special work.

Great individual attention is secured, both Instructors are resident and give their whole time, very few Pupils are taken, and steady work is insisted on. Since the introduction of the Military Competitive, out of Forty-four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, Twenty-seven have been successful, several taking high places in the list.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,262.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times*, whose despatch is dated "Waters of Tamanieb, March 27, 11 a.m.," says:—

"The force bivouacking at Buller's zariba, passed a quiet night. The regiments paraded at 5 a.m., and advanced at 5.40 in two squares, in échelon of brigades; the 1st Brigade, under Gen. Buller, leading. The first square was composed of the Gordon Highlanders, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and two companies of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Four nine-pounders, under Major Holley, and two seven-pounders of the Camel Baty., were stationed between the two Brigades.

"The 2nd Brigade, under Gen. Davis, followed. The square consisted of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), the Royal Marines and details, and the detachment of the York and Lancaster Regiment. Capt. Chermside's natives were on the left flank of the 2nd Brigade, to be used as occasion required.

"The Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, on the front and flanks, were scouting the entire country for a radius of two miles. Gen. Graham and his staff rode about a quarter of a mile in front of the 1st Brigade.

"For the first few miles our route lay over practicable ground, along the bottom of the valley leading to the khor; but further on, the valley began to wind and take a long circuitous direction round the bases of the hills. The troops, therefore, climbed these hills, and advanced along the rocky ridge. After proceeding another mile the ground became broken and difficult. It was covered with loose rolling stones, and strewn here and there with huge boulders. The infantry advanced slowly, making frequent short halts, in order to avoid tiring the troops more than was necessary.

"Meanwhile the Cavalry and the Mounted Infantry, following the course taken yesterday, had advanced towards the khor. The Mounted Infantry engaged the enemy shortly after 7 o'clock. Major Gough, with a squadron of the 10th Hussars, was scouting on the extreme right front and flank, and a squadron of the 19th Hussars was disposed in a similar way on the left. From the summit of a hill, whence he could watch the enemy's movements, Gen. Stewart directed the action of the Cavalry.

"The Mounted Infantry advanced steadily and cautiously, driving the rebels from behind the rocks, where they crouched firing. After some time, as the Mounted Infantry became scattered in various directions, Gen. Stewart despatched two squadrons of the 19th Hussars, acting as a dismounted force, to support them. The rebels clung to the rocks with great tenacity, and replied vigorously to our fire. It required, indeed, very excellent firing to dislodge them.

"During all this time the Infantry was halted near the tall hill already mentioned, where water was served to the men, who suffered cruelly from thirst. After a halt of 15 minutes they again advanced; but by the time the 1st Brigade was within shooting distance, the morning's work was practically over. There remained some 50 scattered rebels among the rocks. In order to dislodge these, and to give a wholesome warning to any others who were possibly concealed, Major Holley brought up his guns, and threw two or three shells into the khor. This finished the contest. A few more desultory shots were fired, and then all was still. The cavalry pushed forward into the khor, and took possession of a stream of water running along the bed within.

"The whole force is now drinking at the stream.

"In half an hour we shall advance and take the village, which is about a mile distant from us.

LATER.

"A few minutes after the dispatch of my last message, the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry were paraded, and ordered to advance up the khor, following the course of the stream, the village being situated about half a mile from the nearest point where the troops were watering. The infantry remained at the watering-place, and the artillery was posted on the heights.

"The Mounted Infantry led, the enemy firing at them in a desultory manner from the heights. Our men, however, by their excellent shooting, soon forced the few rebel riflemen who remained to quit their positions. Gens. Graham and Stewart and their staffs accompanied the Cavalry. The khor winds considerably, and splits into two or three smaller ravines, in one of which was situated the village of Tamanieb, consisting of some 300 huts. Round the village we found traces of large flocks and of droves of camels, but no loot of any description was discovered in the huts. The khor was of very wild and picturesque appearance. On either side perpendicular rocks rose to a height of seven or eight hundred feet. Occasionally we could see through our glasses some of the rebels perched here and there on the summits of the rocks; some having rifles, others being without them. When these men saw that they were perceived, they at once hid behind the boulders. Of course, it was impossible to get at them by any means whatever.

"The village was burnt. The Mounted Infantry explored the ravine in all directions to find out if any body of the enemy were lurking in the neighbourhood. None having been found, the men returned to the watering-place, and then all the troops were ordered to retire.

"The force accordingly marched back to Buller's zariba, the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry covering the rear. Gen. Graham went to the first zariba, and the troops are to follow in the morning. Gen. Stewart, with the Cavalry, has returned to Suakim, and the Infantry will follow to-morrow.

"All the work this morning fell on the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. Of the Cavalry force, Major Gough, with his squadron of the 10th Hussars, had the hardest work to do, and he did it admirably. The Mounted Infantry deserve all possible credit for the operations carried out by them. The steadiness and daring of the men proved clearly how great was their confidence in their officers, who are all picked men. To Capt. Humphreys and his officers is due the present admirable state of efficiency of this branch of the service, which during this short but brilliant campaign has performed most admirable work.

"As the troops are now returning to Suakim, and as it is impossible to pursue Osman Digna with any hope of success, it may now at last be said that the campaign is over.

"I hear that 500 natives are to proceed within three or four days to open up the road to Berber. Personally, I believe that no opposition will be offered to any advance of natives on Berber. Caravans have already come thence, and there is no reason why caravans should not go there.

"It is hard to say how many rebels were present at the fight to-day. They perhaps numbered 500, but certainly there were not more. This shows that Osman Digna's influence is waning, if not entirely lost. All that now remains to do is to reassure the natives. This will be a work of time, but it had better, perhaps, be left to time and diplomacy than to the action of an armed force."

We have received the following communications from the War Office:—From Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham to the Secretary of State for War (despatched Suakim, March 26, 7.45 p.m., received 7.50 p.m.).—"Near Tamanieb March 26, 1884, 4 p.m.—Day being cooler, one brigade of Infantry followed Cavalry, starting at 11 a.m. About 50 men fell out from heat, and were brought on in ambulances; no serious cases. Infantry have arrived at entrance of broad rocky valley, very difficult, if not impassable, for wheels. Cavalry seven or eight miles in front in heliographic communication."

Message received from Gen. Stewart at 3.50 p.m., March 26:—"Pushed on towards enemy, who opened fire from position over a mile long. Difficult to estimate strength, but drove back several lots of 20 or 30. Ground bad, so shall fall back gently on you.' 'I am concentrating in zariba, and will advance to-morrow on enemy's position, if, by report of cavalry, it is practicable."

From Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham to the Secretary of State for War (despatched Suakim, March 27, 11.10 a.m., received 11 a.m.):—"Zariba, near Tamanieb, March 27, 1884, 5 a.m.—Yesterday Gordon Highlanders and Irish Fusiliers, with 9-pr. battery, four guns, advanced at 11 a.m., followed by convoy with camel battery, six guns, and Royal Marines at noon. At 4 p.m., on receipt of message from Stewart, telegraphed to you yesterday, I formed zariba here, and heliographed for Royal Highlanders and Rifles, who arrived at 8 p.m. in excellent condition, not a man having fallen out. Evening cool. Réveillé sounded this morning at 3.30, and troops are now in formation for advancing upon Tamanieb, Cavalry in front, Infantry in échelon of brigade squares, guns between brigades. Col. Colville has returned to duty. No men sick in advanced zariba."

Telegram from Sir G. Graham to Secretary of State for War, dated Valley of Tamanieb, March 27, 10 a.m., received 5.30 p.m. (despatched, Suakim, 4.30 p.m.):—"Have occupied enemy's position and springs without serious opposition; enemy firing a few shots and retiring on approach of infantry. No casualties. Ground very rocky, unfit for Cavalry; very difficult for Artillery. Cavalry and Mounted Infantry had no water since yesterday morning, and have worked splendidly. I, after watering, shall reconnoitre up valley and retire on zariba occupied last night. Water supply on (*sic*). Troops in excellent condition. As yet see no signs of friendly tribes, and consider this position unfit for occupation."

From Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham to the Secretary of State for War (despatched, Suakim, March 27, 4.30 p.m., received 5.15 p.m.):—"Tamanieb, March 27, 1884, 1.30 p.m.—Force returning to zariba occupied last night, after burning Osman Digna's villages, having met with no opposition worth mentioning. Two horses killed Mounted Infantry."

From Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham to the Secretary of State for War. (Telegram.) Suakim, March 28, 1884, 7 a.m.:—"Arrived here with staff and cavalry last night. Infantry bivouacked at advanced zariba 17 miles to front, excepting York and Lancaster, left in near zariba, 10 miles to front; whole move at daybreak this morning towards Suakim. Sun powerful, but there is a fresh north breeze which blows in the men's faces returning, and makes heat endurable. Officers commanding brigades, acting on medical reports, will keep all weakly men at nearest zariba for to-night. Orders have been given for frequent and long halts, and plenty of water will be taken."

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* was issued on Thursday evening, with the despatches which have been received at the War Office and the Admiralty concerning the operations around Suakim. The following are the principal letters:—

FROM MAJOR-GEN. SIR G. GRAHAM, COMMANDING TOKAR EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Camp, Tokar, March 2, 1884.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Tokar Expeditionary Force since the 28th ult.

In the despatch then sent I informed the Chief of the Staff in Egypt that on the evening of that day I sent an officer to the front of Fort Baker, carrying a white flag on a staff, to which a letter was attached, calling upon the Sheikhs of the tribes to disperse their forces now in arms before Suakim, informing them that the English were not at war with the Arabs, and recommending them to send delegates to Khartoum to meet Gen. Gordon.

Capt. Harvey, who is on Gen. Baker's Staff, and now attached to my Intelligence Department, advanced about two miles, the latter part of which was under an ill-directed fire of musketry, and after planting his staff, he retired according to my instructions. The following morning, at daybreak, the same officer went out to see if any answer had arrived, but the staff, with all attached, had been taken away.

At about 8 o'clock a.m., I gave the order to advance in the formation of a rectangle, having an interior space of about 200 by 150 yards.

In front were the 1st Gordon Highlanders, in rear the 1st Royal Highlanders, on the right the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers (supported by four companies of the 3rd King's Royal Rifles), on the left the 1st York and Lancaster, supported by 380 of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry.

On the march, the front and rear faces moved in company columns of fours at company intervals, and the flank battalions in open columns of companies.

Intervals were left at the angles for the guns and Gatlings, the Naval Brigade occupying the front and the Royal Artillery the rear angles.

The men marched off with their water-bottles filled and one day's rations.

The only transport animals were those carrying ammunition and surgical appliances, all being kept together in the centre of the square.

To secure my base, I had left a company of the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, all sick and weakly men, and all departmental details armed, under Lieut.-Col. Ogilvy, and three companies of the same corps at Fort Baker, with a Krupp gun and two bronze guns at each place, manned by the Royal Marine Artillery.

About an hour before daybreak, on Feb. 29, there was a short, but heavy fall of rain, which caused the ground for the first two miles of the march to be very heavy; the Naval Brigade and Royal Artillery dragged their guns by hand, so that frequent halts had to be made to rest the men.

The front and left of the square was covered by a squadron of the 10th Hussars, the right by a troop of the 19th Hussars, the Cavalry being in rear under Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart. About 10 a.m. reports came in from the front that the enemy were entrenched on our left, on which I inclined the square to the right, but about 11.20 a.m. I found that we were immediately opposite to a work armed with two Krupp guns, whose position had not been reported to me by the reconnoitring party, so I moved the column still more to the right, on which the guns of the enemy opened fire with case and shell. Fortunately, aim was bad, so that few casualties occurred, and I succeeded in getting on the left flank of the work which was on the proper left rear of the enemy's line.

The square was now halted, men ordered to lie down, and four guns of the Royal Artillery and machine-guns were brought into action at a range of about 900 yards; the practice from the guns was carried on with remarkable accuracy and great deliberation, and with the help of the machine-guns of the Naval Brigade, which poured in a stream of bullets, the two Krupp guns were completely silenced, as they were taken slightly in reverse, and the gunners were driven from the guns.

The Infantry now advanced, the square moving by its left face, which, by the flank movement, was opposite to the work attacked. The fighting-line was, therefore, composed of the 1st York and Lancaster, supported by the Royal Marines, the 1st Gordon Highlanders and 1st Royal Highlanders moving in column of fours on either flank, the rear of the square being formed of the 3rd King's Royal Rifles and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers. The York and Lancaster advanced steadily till within a short distance of the works, when, with a cheer, a rush was made to the front, and, assisted by the Blue-jackets on the right, who managed to bring their guns into the fighting-line, the work was carried and the guns captured; the enemy made several desperate counter-attacks, sometimes singly and sometimes in groups, on the advancing line, many hand-to-hand fights taking place with the York and Lancaster and men of the Naval Brigade.

About 12.20 p.m., the battery which is marked "A" on the accompanying plan was taken, with two Krupp guns and a brass howitzer.

At this period the Cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. Stewart, moved round the present right flank of the square, and charged in three lines across the plain to its right front where the enemy were in large numbers, who attacked the flanks of the lines, so that they had to change front in order to shake them off. Col. Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, was severely wounded in executing one of these charges, when, I regret to say, many other casualties occurred.

The enemy, as reported by Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart, fought simply with fanaticism, and spared no wounded or dismounted men, although in most cases, instantly paying their penalty with their own lives; and it is to the desperate character of the struggle that the large proportion of deaths in the Cavalry Brigade is to be attributed.

The enemy were still in possession of the village and wells of Teb, but by the capture of the work on his left flank my infantry had got in rear of his position, and the captured guns were turned on another work also armed with two Krupp guns, which they took in reverse. These captured guns were admirably worked by Major Tucker, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and with the aid of the guns of the Royal Artillery the enemy's remaining battery was soon silenced. The enemy's infantry, however, still clung with desperate tenacity to the numerous rifle pits and entrenchments they had constructed, and large numbers occupied some buildings in the village, which were afterwards found filled with dead bodies; they seemed not to dream of asking for quarter, and when they found their retreat cut off would charge out singly or in scattered groups to hurl their spears in defiance at the advancing lines of infantry, falling dead, fairly riddled with bullets.

About 2 p.m. the battery marked "G" on plan, now abandoned, was occupied, and the whole position taken.

The enemy had now given up all ideas of further fighting, and the last work on the right of their line was occupied by the Gordon Highlanders without opposition, as they streamed away in the directions of Tokar and Suakim.

Nothing could be better than the dash with which the charges of the Cavalry were executed in the midst of a horde of desperate fanatics, who displayed extraordinary activity and courage, nor could anything exceed the cool deliberation and efficiency with which the Royal Artillery served their guns under fire, or the skill and gallantry displayed by the Naval Brigade in keeping up with the front line of infantry and protecting their own guns by hand-to-hand encounters with the enemy, when at least one deed of gallantry was executed of which I shall make a special report.

The first time the square came under fire was a very trying one for young troops, as we were then moving to a flank—an operation at all times difficult, and especially so when in such a cramped formation. A slight disorder occurred, which was, however, speedily rectified, and nothing could have been better than the steady advance on the first battery.

In advancing on the scattered entrenchments and houses, the formation became somewhat disordered, owing to the desire of the men on the flank faces of the square to fire to their front.

The Gordon Highlanders speedily rectified this, moving one half battalion into the fighting line, the other half being thrown back to guard against flank attacks.

The Royal Highlanders were somewhat out of hand. I would, however, beg to observe that the ground was a most difficult one to move over, and that the desperate tenacity with which the enemy held a house on the right of the Royal Highlanders caused the men to form in an irregular manner so as to pour a converging fire on it.

The other battalions, especially the York and Lancaster, which had several hand-to-hand encounters with the enemy, and the Royal Marines behaved with great steadiness and gallantry.

The 1st Gordon Highlanders, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, and 1st York and Lancaster also showed steadiness and good discipline under fire; the latter formed the left flank of the fighting line in the attack on the second position, when they advanced with great gallantry.

I append a list of killed and wounded, and deeply regret the numerous fatal casualties in the Cavalry Brigade of which I have already made mention.

The force of the enemy was difficult to estimate, and in my first telegram I put it at 10,000. Subsequent native testimony obtained makes me estimate it at 6,000 fighting men, and I am informed that they admit a loss of 1,500 killed.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Teb 825 dead bodies were counted, and I am informed that it is the custom of these people to carry off their dead when practicable. I am also informed that the women of the tribes were present with hatchets to despatch our wounded.

I must now beg to express my sense of the services of the officers holding responsible positions in the force I had the honour to command on this occasion, without whose loyal co-operation and self-devotion the Expedition could not have been carried out successfully.

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., who was specially appointed second-in-command, showed himself worthy of his high reputation as a thorough soldier and most valuable officer.

Major-Gen. Davis was most indefatigable in his exertions, and afforded me all possible assistance in preserving formation and discipline during the action, as he has done in expediting the disembarkation of troops since his arrival at Trinkitat.

Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart, C.B., showed himself, as he is known to be, a most able and daring leader of cavalry. My instructions to him were to avoid engaging the enemy until their formation was broken, and until they were in full retreat. The time of making the charge I left entirely to Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart, as I wished him to keep well away from my square, not knowing on which side it might be attacked.

We did not anticipate having to attack the enemy in an entrenched position, but thought he would come out and attack my square in large numbers, be repulsed, and then be cut up by the cavalry.

The charges actually made were upon masses of the enemy not yet engaged with my infantry, and although most gallantly and skilfully executed, the loss of officers and men is deeply to be regretted. As I have already had the honour to observe, the scouting and reconnoitring duties of the Cavalry Brigade were admirably performed, and I cannot too highly praise the ready efficiency of the Mounted Infantry, under Capt. Humphreys.

Among the many valuable Staff officers attached to this force, I would especially bring to your notice Lieut.-Col. Clery, my Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., who is an invaluable Staff officer, ready in resource, indefatigable in work, combined with coolness, excellent in temper, and with a thorough knowledge of his duties. I beg also to observe that Lieut.-Col. Clery is mentioned by both the officers commanding Infantry Brigades for his distinguished gallantry in the action of Feb. 29, when I also observed his extreme coolness and presence of mind.

My thanks are also due to Deputy-Surg.-Gen. M'Dowell, who has conducted the duties of the Medical Department to my entire satisfaction, and has shown great judgment and forethought in providing for the wants of the wounded, who have been well and promptly attended to.

Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Nugent has been indefatigable in arranging for getting up supplies. Although water transport is a most difficult thing to arrange for a force of this size, including so many horses and transport animals, the supply has never failed, although sometimes unavoidably late.

The supply of ordnance stores, under Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Mills, was also satisfactorily conducted.

Lieut.-Col. Ardagh, commanding Royal Engineer, was chief of the Intelligence Department. In both of these important positions he has given me great satisfaction, and I beg to recommend this and the above-named officers' valuable services for your Lordship's favourable consideration.

I propose forwarding the names of other officers who have distinguished themselves in a supplementary despatch, and to recommend them for favourable consideration.

I cannot, however, close this despatch without recording my sense of the great services rendered to the Expeditionary Force by Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the high sense of duty displayed by this officer under most trying circumstances.

Had Admiral Hewett himself been in command of the Expedition for the relief of Tokar he could not have done more to further its success.

Suakim was threatened with attack by an overpowering force, and a portion of the garrison were in actual mutiny; notwithstanding which, Admiral Hewett insisted on almost denuding his ships of sailors in order to give me the magnificent Naval Brigade, whose services I have in a previous part of this despatch endeavoured to depict.

Not satisfied with this, Admiral Hewett also gave me nearly 400 of the Marines and Marine Artillery—troops of the first quality. He also gave me the 1st Battalion of the York and Lancaster from Aden, although empowered to employ them for the defence of Suakim. Considering all these important services, and his constant readiness to give every assistance in furthering disembarkations, water supply, &c., I think I am justified in stating that it is impossible to over-estimate the services rendered by Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett towards the Tokar Expedition.—I have, &c., GERALD GRAHAM, Major-Gen., Commanding Tokar Expeditionary Force.

P.S.—My thanks are also due to Lieut.-Gen. Baker Pasha for the valuable information and assistance rendered by him throughout the operations. Gen. Baker was, I regret to say, severely wounded in the early part of the action, on Feb. 29. His wound was in the face, and must have been very painful, notwithstanding which, after getting it dressed, he returned to the field, and only at the end of the action could I persuade him to retire to the base.

Chili, says the *Panama Herald*, has given orders for the construction of another ironclad, to cost two millions of dollars. What the purpose of the Chilians may be in making such important additions to their already respectable navy is not very apparent. Their immediate enemies, Peru and Bolivia, are reduced to such abject extremities that they have not been able to lift their heads for several years, and can scarcely be counted upon in any conflict which may arise in the near future. With no other Powers have they any questions likely to provoke war, unless it be with the United States, on account of the so-called unwarrantable interference of the latter recently in South-American affairs. Such an idea is, however, too huge a burlesque even for Chilian national pride to consider. One would suppose that Chili had had enough of big ironclads and powerful armies and all that during the past few years, and might be satisfied to rest on her laurels, and return to the prosecution of the arts of peace, whose victories are more satisfactory than those of war. Big armaments mean debt and consequent burdens on national life, and Chili should not, in such a matter, follow the disastrous example of her prostrate neighbour, Peru.

NAVY AND ARMY NOTES.—EGYPT.

Capts. Hunter, Molyneux, Lloyd, Smith-Dorrien, Tapp, and Chapman, with the acting rank of Major, and Lieuts. Eagar, Hawtaigne, La Ferriere, Hickman, Bartellot, Lovatt, Lysons, Crawford, Ternan, Gibb, Gregorie, Borrow, Daubeney, McBean, Surtees, Bray, Coles, and Wilbraham, with the acting rank of Capt., have been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army from the date of their landing in Egypt.

Lieut. McBean has been ordered to Alexandria; Major Trotter, Lieuts. Daubeny and Bray to Assouan, where Major Trotter assumed temporary command of the 3rd Batn. Egyptian Army.

Orders have been issued to guards and sentries to prevent natives from entering barracks occupied by British troops, unless supplied with a pass.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—SUEZ.

The hospital is fully equipped for the sick and wounded, and an efficient staff of medical officers and nurses are on the spot. Major St. Clair is commandant. Fifteen non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps from Alexandria, and 13 of the same corps from Cairo, left for duty as soon as the news of the recent actions was received. Superintending Sister Jerrard and Nursing Sisters M. C. Jerrard and Thomas were sent from Alexandria. Surgs.-Major C. H. Y. Godwin and J. H. Jeffcoat, Surgs. R. P. Bond, J. A. Gormley, and W. H. Briggs (additional) are doing duty. Deputy Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance Appelbee was also directed to proceed to Suez on duty.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Major-Gen. Bray asks us to insert this letter, to explain the delay in bringing out the prospectus of the proposed "Army and Navy Co-operative Emigration Society":—"It has lately been suggested to me by a very high authority that British Columbia and Vancouver's Island are more suited to the class of emigrants whom we propose to emigrate than the other parts of the Canadian Dominion. The climate of the south and west coast and along the Fraser River is like that of England, in many parts superior, and perfectly suited to English emigrants. British Columbia has other advantages over the provinces east of the Rocky Mountains, as Chinese and Indian labour is procurable, and, under the Provincial Rules, military and naval settlers may acquire free grants of land by virtue of the Military and Naval Settlers Act of 1863. British Columbia is very highly spoken of by the two last Governors-General, Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne, in their official speeches. The Canadian and American lines of railway have brought British Columbia within easy range of emigration. The opening of the Panama Ship Canal will still further affect the future of the province. The prospectus had to be revised, but will be published in the Naval and Military papers as soon as possible. A meeting will then be called at Willis's Rooms, London, when a proposal will be laid before the united services, in the hope of obtaining their support, in order that selected blocks of land may be purchased this summer, and the matter forwarded as rapidly as possible. The proposal is to form a co-operative society for the united services, to meet the cases of officers and their families, or members of such families, desiring to proceed to the Colonies. It is expected that such a system would minimise, if not altogether remove, most of the difficulties in the way of successful colonisation, and would produce most beneficial results for officers, their sons and daughters, with limited incomes, who are unable to place their children in a position to earn a living in the mother-country."

The Press Association has received a copy of a letter, dated March 4, written by Lieut. Walter B. Almack, late of the Briton, describing the battle of Teb, where he was present with the Naval Brigade. He relates that he only landed at Trinkitat on the day of the battle, and was placed in command of the left-half battery. They opened fire at the enemy's guns at 900 yards, and then advanced, the 65th Regt. forming the face of the square, backed by Marines. Lieut. Almack corroborates the war correspondents as to the deadly nature of the British fire at close quarters. He states that the rebels, directly they sprang up to charge, were simply mown down by our fire. The whole action occupied two hours, and the Naval Brigade had one officer and nine men killed and wounded in the left-half battery alone. "We had the good-fortune," remarks Lieut. Almack, "to be in the very thick of it the whole time. The right-half battery did not fire much until just at the end of the day, but it was more trying for them to stand quiet and be shot at." Lieut. Almack describes the march to Tokar, and says that at the village near where Baker Pasha's stores were recovered they found even the money chest with all the money in it. He concludes by stating that he was returning with troops to Suakim, where he thought there was not much likelihood of a fight. He was killed nine days afterwards at the battle of Tamai.

The *Standard* says:—"Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed to command the Volunteers at Portsmouth on Easter Monday; Major-Gen. R. White (Eastern District), to the command of the Northern Force; Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck (Chatham District), to the command of the Western Force; and Col. R. A. Steward, R.A., to the command of the Royal Artillery."

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"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THAT!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the close of the last Parliamentary Session, Aug. 18, 1883, in a discussion which took place in the House on "the Vote to complete the sum of £278,000 for the Army Reserve," the Marquis of Hartington is reported to have made a statement with regard to the efficiency of the Army and supply of recruits which apparently was irreconcilable with certain published facts. (I endeavoured at the time to bring the matter to public notice through the columns of some of your prominent contemporaries, but failed.) On Dec. 6 last, Mr. Childers, in a speech at Pontefract, is also reported to have made some statements on the same subject which are not fully borne out; and last week the Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting was presented to Parliament, and the Press, with few exceptions, have therefrom published the most assuring and flattering descriptions of the efficiency of our Army and Recruiting generally, the *Times* having gone so far as to say:—"We may at once say that the results are in every respect satisfactory, and in some respects even more than satisfactory." In the interests of the service, I hope you will allow me space in your columns to show how apparently misleading are the public utterances of responsible Ministers, founded on details furnished to them by subordinate officials, as well as conclusions arrived at on published reports, prepared by departments having no interest in their favorable compilation. I will quote as briefly as possible extracts from the statements referred to, and place my remarks, based on official facts, opposite:—

(Marquis of Hartington, on Aug. 18, 1883.)	Remarks.
1. "In July, 1881, the Army was 13,000 below the establishment. Notwithstanding the raising of the age, 14,000 were enlisted up to January, 1882, and there was soon an excess of 2,250. It therefore became necessary to allow men to go into the Reserve before the expiration of their six years' service, and men after three years were allowed to do so. Up to July, 1882, some 3,500 went into the Reserve before their time had expired; the effect of these measures was that, in the middle of 1882, the numbers were brought down to the establishment, yet there was no deficiency."	1. By report of Comptroller and Auditor-General for 1881 and '82, as presented to Parliament, the net deficiency was 59 in July, 1881, By Table 12, General Annual Return of British Army for 1881, the 14,000 recruits enlisted only produced an increase of 714 men, from July 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1882 (virtually displacing the same number of trained men); and by similar Table in Annual Return for 1882, a net decrease is shown every month, from Jan. to June inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to 6,094 to the middle of 1882. The age for recruits was raised from 18 to 19 years by General Order 81, July 1, 1881. The General Order reducing from six to three years the transfer of men to the Reserve is No. 80, para. xx., 5, July 1, 1881, the very time the Army was stated above to be 13,000 below strength, not as implied, between Jan. and June, 1882.
2. "What was not foreseen at the time was that very large numbers of men who had enlisted in 1870 and 1871, under the old system, would obtain their discharge in 1882 and 1883. Whatever deficiency in the establishment existed was due to the additional restrictions imposed on recruiting when the Army was considered too full, and to the abnormal drain he had described, there was no reason to suppose that now when the abnormal drain had ceased, and the restrictions were removed, the establishment would fall below what was required for the service of the country."	2. Every one outside the War Office knew this abnormal drain would take place, but this department, whose special duty it was to provide for it, instead of doing so, selected the very time the Army was below its strength, viz, July, 1881, to raise the age from 18 to 19, and to discharge 3,500 trained men to the Reserve before their term with the colours had expired. It is shown above that the additional restrictions were imposed when the Army was admittedly below its strength, and what time within the period referred to could the Army have been considered too full? Moreover, these restrictions were not removed until April 27, 1883. By Annual Report of Recruiting for 1883, there is an admitted deficiency of 7,357 rank and file on Dec. 31 last.
3. "Gallant gentlemen said that the Army was in a critical state from a deficiency of recruits; he maintained that there was no deficiency of recruits at all. "In June (1883) they calculated the deficiency, including home and Indian establishments, to be about 13,000."	3. These extracts from a statement made in the House on Aug. 18, 1883, apparently contradict each other, assuming it to be correct that in June, 1883, there was a deficit of 13,000, as the Recruiting Report above alluded to shows a net decrease from June 1 to Aug. 1 of 898, there would appear to have been a total deficiency of 13,898 men at the time the House was told there was no deficiency of recruits at all.
4. "The short-service system had been shown to be capable of doing what the long-service system—so much regretted by honourable and gallant gentlemen—never did; it showed itself capable of keeping up the supply of recruits wanted for the service of the Army during the year."	4. I am not aware that any deficiency approaching the above 13,898 ever existed under the long-service system. Take, for example, 1861: the number wanting to complete strength was 1,025, out of an establishment of 202,040 rank and file, as against only 168,863 in 1883, 33,177 less. If these establishments were reversed, the number wanting to complete in 1883 would be 46,177. It would almost appear that the practice frequently prevails when sufficient men cannot be raised one year to pull down the establishment for the next year. See also remarks on Recruiting Return below.
(Mr. Childers on December 5, 1883):—	
5. "I told you, as I told the House of Commons, that in a short time the Army would be much more prepared than it had been, even for a considerable military expedition......No one has questioned that the Army, when it was called upon for service in Egypt, was ready both as to men and material; within six weeks after the troops began to leave our shores, the great battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought and won."	5. Mr. Childers did not inform his hearers that to provide this small expeditionary force of 15,000 or 20,000 men, we had to depart from all the principles which govern a Reserve force, and send our Reserves out with the first army corps, and so denuded our home force that we had not a battery or regiment left behind, I believe, fit to take the field.
6. "Long service had, of course, failed twelve years ago, and it would be a terrible misfortune if short service were found no better, but I am happy to tell you that as to the Army, this is an entire delusion."	6. (See Remarks on Extract 4 and on Report of Recruiting below):—If long service had been given the advantages conferred on short service, viz., much earlier attainment of good-conduct pay, deferred pay, free rations, and an establishment some 15,000 or 30,000 less, can any one suppose that it would have failed, as short service did during last year and in 1882, to obtain sufficient recruits; moreover, our Army would be composed of veterans instead of boys.
7. "When we took office in May, 1880, and until June, 1881, the Line was a little below its voted strength; then the new system, slightly increasing the length of service, came into effect, and with it we raised the minimum of age for recruits from 18 to 19 years, and we gave all soldiers, especially non-commissioned officers, considerable advantages. Recruiting in a few weeks rapidly increased, and during the first six months of the new system reached 14,000 men, in fact, the numbers considerably exceeded the votes of Parliament, and it became necessary to take effective measures to keep them down. We required our medical officers to be more strict, looked up the antecedents of recruits, abolished Sergeant Kite and the old bounty plan, but we did more, we allowed 3,500 men to go into the Reserve before their service was completed......These measures brought down recruiting, and in the middle of 1882, the Army was about its voted strength."	7. This statement differs with the Marquis of Hartington's as regards the numbers deficient in the middle of 1881 (*vide* Extract No. 1), but admits that the restrictions were applied when the Army was below its voted strength, a very unusual method of increasing numbers, but we are told it had the desired effect. A similar statement to that made by the War Minister on Aug, 18, 1883 (*vide* Extract No. 1 and Remark).

I now come to the Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, which appears to be the very reverse of satisfactory. It represents an increasing waste in the Army beyond all anticipation; and after having resorted to every expedient to obtain recruits, by advertisement, police aid, &c., descending to a standard unknown under the long-service system, between 5 ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 4 in. in height, and 18 and 19 years of age, "if likely to make effective soldiers," about 10,000 of this class having been enlisted; after taking 12,450 men from the Militia, 1,392 enrolled Volunteers, a partial return to long service and bounty, 7,409 men having been allowed to extend their service with the colours between July 1 and December 31, 1883, instead of being transferred to the Reserves, the report shows a net decrease of 11,989 men for the year, and an admitted deficiency of 7,357 men to Dec. 31 last. I may here ask what would have resulted had the Army been subjected, in 1883, to the drain of a European war. At page 8, under the head of "Waste of the Army in 1883," it is suggested that if some 12,543 demobilised Reserves and transfers be "looked upon as men who ought to have been transferred in 1882," a gain of 568 men will appear for 1883. This seems a strange expedient to produce a gain. When such a point is raised, the fairest plan is to take the years 1882 and 1883 together, viz.:—

Net decrease for 1883 .... 11,989 } Total net loss, 8,213.
Net increase for 1882 .... 3,776 }

At page 2, under head of Infantry, we are told that "Notwithstanding the abnormally large decrease by transfers to the Reserves, since July 1, 1883, the effective strength has been raised 2,905 rank and file." On reference to Appendix C, page 18, giving increase and decrease during each month of the year, the transfers to Reserves for the last six months of the year from July 1 is only 4,879, as against 10,188 for the first six months from Jan., 1883; and it is due to the fact that the numbers transferred to Reserves and discharged during the last half period of the year was less by 7,927 men than for the first half-year, that there was a net increase from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1883, of 3,702 men. In the month of December a falling-off in recruits and increase in discharges shows a decrease of 832 men during the last month of the year. There is one point of very serious importance I would desire to direct special attention to, viz., that with our present short-service system, we require to raise nearly four times the number of recruits to meet the annual waste than was requisite under the long-service system; consequently, we have four times the number of inefficient men in the ranks, that is, recruits under instruction, and combined with this weakening element, we have an establishment some 15,000 or 30,000 less than during long service. In addition to this, I expect it will be found that as regards soldiers between five and eleven years' service, the period of greatest efficiency, we have at present some 60,000 less than we had under the old system; whereas, in the case of men under three years, we probably have some 30,000 or 40,000 more than formerly, without the qualifying element of the old long-service soldiers. Considering these facts, it does seem incredible how an officer like Gen. Wolseley can assert that the soldiers of the present day compare more than favourably with the Army of the past, for this simply implies that experience and long course of training are detrimental to a soldier, and that youths are superior to men. Whatever may be the motives which prompt the War Minister to persitently refuse to furnish Parliament with the particulars repeatedly asked for as to the effective strength and ages of the men composing different regiments, nothing is so calculated as this reticence to convey the impression to other nations and all thinking persons that the British Army is in a most unsatisfactory condition. Notwithstanding this refusal, the Marquis of Hartington, in his remarks in Committee of Supply on Army Estimates on the 17th inst., admitted that the Army at home was composed of young soldiers. The barrack rooms being filled with youths is one of the reasons why the old soldiers are leaving as soon as they can get away, their rooms being no longer bearable. I am quite certain that I express the conviction of officers of the Army generally, when I assert that the state of the Army is such that if we unhappily became involved in a European war, the consequences would be most disastrous. So long as we continue to place a civilian, an ever-changing political minister, at the head of the Army, which virtually allows all its vital interests to be controlled by some four or five War-Office clerks, we shall never have as effective an army as we ought for the money provided, and the bone and sinew of the service will continue to be sacrificed to other considerations. The cost of administration of the Army in all its departments is something fabulous, and augmented by needless complications, while prudent and desirable expenditure is ignored by the powers that be,—space and time will not admit of details, but I may point out one example. We have now an army filled with young soldiers, being perpetually recruited, supplied with arms of the most perfect precision, and requiring most careful manipulation. Under such circumstances, it might reasonably be supposed on the ground of economy, as well as maintaining efficiency, that the most perfect system of instruction would be adopted, and carried out under a well-trained staff of instructors; but the very reverse is the case, for while we adhere to the same false system of drill as of old, which, as carried out, is, I believe, most irritating to the recruit as well as detrimental to his health,—*vide* a pamphlet entitled "The Breakdown of Young Soldiers under Training; explained by Surg.-Major F. Arthur Davy, M.D., Woolwich, 1883,"—we have not the old experienced, long-service, non-commissioned officers and soldiers to instruct and drill the recruit, and this duty is now relegated to a class of young men that formerly would not have been considered fit for the duty. It stands to reason that if the Army was provided with a thoroughly efficient staff of uniformly-trained instructors, and in a climate like ours, if every military station where recruits were placed under instruction was provided with a proper drill-shed, where recruits could be instructed, independent of the weather, not only would it tend greatly to the comfort and advantage of all under training, but the recruit would much sooner become an effective soldier, instead of a useless cost to the country; but this would entail an extra item on the expenditure side of the Estimate, and so long as the War Office have a certain number of paper soldiers to enable them to manipulate their complex returns, and can employ them in any manner apart from their duties in the ranks, to avoid an apparent expenditure, and can play on the effective strength as a convenient item on which to create a saving in a time of need, they are not concerned about the efficiency of the soldier, the unfortunate commanding officer must make bricks as best he can without straw.—I am, &c., E. R. LETHERED, Lieut.-Col.

Woolwich, March 24.

Reviews.

A Cursory History of Swearing. By Julian Sharman. (Nimmo and Bain.)—Soldiers swear sometimes, they do not swear perhaps as they did in Flanders, for those were swearing days. Swearing is now-a-days tabooed in all decent society, yet in the Army and Navy the tendency to the use of forcible language still exists. There is much in the history of swearing that is entertaining, for the author is evidently a student. The subject he treats upon is one that required careful handling. Mr. Sharman may, however, congratulate himself upon having steered clear of the offensive. He writes in a good-humoured strain, and is always careful to keep within the bounds of decorum. To some, it may seem, the subject is one that would have been better let alone. But there is absolutely nothing in Mr. Sharman's book which the most prudish could object to. On the contrary, we can recommend it as a most carefully compiled volume; one that a father need have no compunction in placing in the hands of his son,—or his daughter, for the matter of that.

An excellent manual has just been published, the authorship of which rests with Lieut.-Col. C. Hayter, Assist.-Comy.-Gen. for Transport, Madras, and Capt. Harvey Kelly, Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. for Transport. Leaving the broad lines of general principles and organisation, which have already been so ably treated by Col. Furse in his recently-published work on Army Transport, the authors, or as they prefer to call themselves, the compilers, have devoted their attention almost entirely to detail. The principle they have had before them, as they state in their unassuming preface, has been "to demonstrate in the simplest manner possible how the maximum amount of carrying-power may be obtained with the minimum amount of distress to the animal," and with this object in view, they have given the first place in their book to the consideration of the proper and most advantageous methods of loading the various kinds of "impedimenta" that must accompany an army in the field, or the different kinds of transport animals that are in general use in India. Each species of load is considered separately with reference to the different animals which may have to carry it, and the instructions are contained in clear language, concisely put, and illustrated by photographs and sketches. But while the greatest pains may be taken to avoid casualties, accidents will happen, and though prevention is better than cure, still, when the evil has made its presence apparent in spite of all precaution, it is necessary to know what remedies are likely to prove effective for its removal. This the authors have not overlooked, as they have devoted a lengthy chapter to veterinary treatment in the field, a chapter which is all the more practically useful, as it gives not only the recipes for the remedies, but also the native names of the most important ingredients in those recipes. The "useful axioms regarding pack mules" with which the volume concludes are clear, concise, and worth remembering, and based as they are on experience, cannot fail to be of great practical utility to any officer placed in charge of transport animals. The Manual should commend itself, as well to regimental officers as to officers in the Transport Department, as a thoroughly practical and useful addition to modern Military literature.—*Madras Mail.*

The *Panama Herald* learns that "Henry Nichols, a New York Irish revolutionist, has built a ram that is going to destroy the entire British Navy, if not the greater part of the British Empire itself, in one time and two motions. The ram crawls along on the bottom of the ocean, living on clams, and when it gets under the doomed navy it stands up on end and fires 32-pounders and one rifled 100-pounder, and then fires itself after them. It will cost other people about $1,500,000, if they subscribe for it. It is not quite completed yet. In fact, it is only partially finished. To be precise, Mr. Nichols has only got as far as the name. He has named it 'Attila the Destroyer.' We feel disposed to censure Mr. Nichols very mildly for naming his ram before it is built. The proper time for a christening is subsequent to the birth. Suppose, after Mr. Nichols' ram is completed, it should prove to be not an Attila kind of a ram, but rather of the Nancy denomination, how mortifying it would be for Mr. Nichols to feel compelled to change the name of it from Attila the Destroyer, to Britomarte, the Manhater, or Victoria Woodhull, or something of that sort. We urge Mr. Nichols to be careful also, and keep the ram in the paddock after it is built. These Irish revolutionary rams are wandering in their habits. O'Donovan Rossa had one not long ago, a very tame one, too, which used to eat greenbacks out of its master's hand; and ate a hundred thousand and more of them. Well, now, that ram got loose somehow, and has never been heard of since. Not once. Neither has any of the money."

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 25, 1884.

3rd Dragoon Gaards—Lieut. P. M. Pryce to be Capt., vice Brevet Major F. M. Wardrop, promoted (Jan. 18).

6th Dragoons—Capt. A. G. Thompson has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 10).

8th Hussars—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. J. Davidson, dated Nov. 14, 1883, is cancelled, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

19th Hussars—Qrmr. J. White is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

20th Hussars—The surname of the Lieut. appointed in the *Gazette* of July 24, 1883, is Dewhirst, and not Dewhurst, as therein stated.

21st Hussars—Lieut. F. H. G. Cunliffe resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. S. P. Burnell retires on half-pay.

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. Daunt, C.B., from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 28th Regtl. District (the Gloucestershire Regt.), vice Col. C. A. S. Dickins, deceased (March 12).

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. C. K. Greene, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice D. F. Lewis, promoted.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. R. K. Kays to be Capt., vice R. H. Thurlow, promoted (Dec. 12, 1883).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. G. A. Robertson, from the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. T. Brown, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. G. E. Briggs, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment.

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. A. S. Vesey, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. C. B. Little to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. B. Bradshaw, appointed Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 16, 1883).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. W. W. Clarke retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. A. W. Collings to be Capt., vice J. Croker, seconded (March 1).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. C. P. Egerton, from the Manchester Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. R. A. Bond, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. A. H. Atkinson is seconded for service as Adjt. of the Bombay V.R.C.; Lieut. A. Moss to be Capt., vice C. E. D. Telfer, seconded (Jan. 1).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. W. H. B. Little to be Major, vice F. J. Tidy, seconded for service on the Staff (March 12).

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt. F. F. F. Roupell has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 12); Lieut. R. L. C. Birch to be Capt., vice R. H. W. H. Harris, seconded (March 1).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. C. F. A. Turnbull has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 1, 1883).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. C. H. W. Cafe to be Major, vice B. P. Cary, retired; Lieut. J. C. Young to be Capt., vice C. H. W. Cafe (both dated March 5).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. A. W. Warden, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice B. A. Johnstone, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Serjt. Robert F. B. Glover, from the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut., vice A. Poingdestre, transferred to the Suffolk Regt.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Major C. D'O. Harmar retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Welsh Regiment—Capt. E. V. Huyshe to be Major, vice J. H. Gordon, deceased (Feb. 18).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. J. S. Langlands retires on half-pay; Serjt.-Major John Griffiths to be Qrmr., vice J. Reilly, retired.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieuts. G. M. D. Lys to be Capt., vice G. E. Liebenrood, retired (March 19); J. B. H. Read resigns his commission.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Gregson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. C. J. Ryder, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. J. Nevill, resigned.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. R. F. Darvall to be Major, vice D. Papillon, retired; Lieut. W. C. Boyd to be Capt., vice R. F. Darvall (both dated March 12).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. A. George to be Capt., vice A. Z. Palmer, deceased (March 1).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. F. Colbeck resigns his commission

Staff.

Major-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B., to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. M. Walker, V.C., C.B., who vacates that appointment (April 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. B. Edwards, C.B., half-pay, Royal Engineers, to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Engineers in the Northern District, vice Col. E. L. Bland, Royal Engineers, transferred to the Eastern District as Commanding Royal Engineer, in succession to Col. J. J. Moggridge, Royal Engineers, retired.

Capts. C. A. Mott, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. R. White, C.B., commanding the Troops in the Eastern District (March 10); G. F. Browne, the Northamptonshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen-, vice Major the Hon. W. F. Elliot, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), who vacates that appointment (March 25).

Lieut. C. T. Dawkins, the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. Sir H. Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (March 6).

Royal Military College—Major E. R. S. Richardson, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), from Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces, to be Adjt., and Qrmr. T. K. Bunting to be Qrmr. (both dated April 1).

Memoranda.

Capts. J. S. Langlands, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; A. S. Vesey, half-pay, is placed on retired pay, subject to the limitations prescribed by Article 87 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882. Qrmr.-Serjt. T. K. Bunting, from Instructor, Gymnastic Staff, to be Qrmr. in the Army (April 1).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. W. Kerby resigns his commission.

INDIA OFFICE, March 25, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S.C. made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. N. A. K. Burne, from the North Lancashire Regt. (dated Oct. 2, 1880, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1876); M. L. Shipley, from the Royal Fusiliers (dated Nov. 1, 1880, but to rank from Aug. 27, 1880); L. E. Cooper, from the South Lancashire Regt. (dated Sept. 24, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); J. R. C. Colvin, from the Northumberland Fusiliers (dated Nov. 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); M. Z. Darrah, from the South Lancashire Regt. (dated Nov. 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); S. H. B. Hobbs, from the North Lancashire Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); W. C. Loudon, from the West Yorkshire Regt. (dated Nov. 17, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. C. M. Dallas, from the Northamptonshire Regt. (dated Sept. 5, 1882, but to rank from April 20, 1881).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. C. H. C. Heyman, from the Royal Scots, and A. H. G. Kemball, from the Royal Scots (both dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officers to the Half-pay List:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Capt. R. H. Forrest (March 24).

Bombay Medical Establishment.

Surg.-Major W. F. Knapp (March 18).

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer from the Half-pay List to the Retired List:—

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Surg. A. J. Wall, M.D. (Feb. 26).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 26, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, March 27, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Albert George Sidney Hawes, R.M.L.I. (retired), her royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, which his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Imperial Majesty beyond her Majesty's Dominions.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 28, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Capt. F. W. Panzera, from the 2nd Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., to be Capt.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—H. W. S. Fayrer and G. J. King.

2nd Brigade, Western Division—John Frederick Grant Hodgson-Roberts, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. H. P. Russell, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. A. L. Pringle, R.A., who resigns that appointment (March 9).

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. J. F. Hennessy resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Arthur Frederick Egerton, gent., to be Lieut. (March 14).

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Percy Pye Serjeant, William Peter, and William Harding Satchwell.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. G. C. Feilden, from the 3rd and 4th Batns. the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Gilbert resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. Lord D. J. de la P. Beresford resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. I. Ikin resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. F. de S. Shortt resigns his commission; William Edward Oliver Rutherford, gent. to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. A. F. McAdam resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. S. Pattison resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. F. P. M. Maryon-Wilson, from the 3rd Batn., the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. the Hon. W. Bagot resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. L. Heyworth to be Lieut.-Col. (March 15). The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 14, 1883:—Lieut. T. Dwyer resigns his commission (Dec. 15, 1883).

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. C. B. Russell resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. J. H. Platt, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Major D'O. C. Battley is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Thomas Taylor Burt, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major H. Coghlanis granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. N. Congreve resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—John Carruthers, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. W. J. S. Carr resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. A. S. Hay resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Carden Henry Seton, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 28, 1884.

Ayrshire—A. F. McAdam, late Lieut., 4th Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

Berks—Lieut. F. W. Leyborne-Popham resigns his commission.

Royal Wiltshire—Lieut. J. W. Kelk, from the Herts Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, March 28, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Robert Bengo Girdwood, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—Richard Christopher Clancey, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lancashire—Surg. T. Cayzer is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

3rd Middlesex—Edward Thomas Gardner, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Norfolk—Frank Peskett, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Lieut. J. F. T. Dance resigns his commission.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—Lieut. C. D. Ullrich-Yates resigns his commission.

Rifle.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. G. Jackson is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Ayrshire—Capt. J. M. McCosh resigns his commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Capt. T. Clark resigns his commission, also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Brecknockshire—Penry Lloyd, Esq., to be Capt.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—The under mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—F. E. Lemon and A. H. Douglas-Hamilton. Lieut. H. C. A. Bingley to be Capt. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Michael George Foster and Elphinstone MacMahon Moors.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—William Mallett Wylde, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Cheshire—Capt. G. Astell, 2nd Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Adjt., in succession to Major H. P. M. Wylie, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (April 1).

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Capt. J. Crawford resigns his commission.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—John Bennett Old, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Derbyshire—James Harry Jackson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Dorsetshire—Lieut. H. W. K. Rawlins to be Capt. (April 1).

1st Dumfries—Robert Burnie, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Durham—Capt. C. E. Bainbridge to be Major; Lieut. J. French to be Capt.; and Charles Smith Edgar, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. F. E. Heubeck resigns his commission.

1st Flintshire and Carnarvonshire—Charles Napier Hull, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Glamorgan—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Jenkins and Hugh Gwynne Protheroe Price.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment)—Egbert Lewis, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. G. D. Ingall resigns his commission; Graham Wilmot-Brooke, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—Capt. and Hon. Major W. W. Ross resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Lewis William Toms, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Lanarkshire Glasgow 2nd Northern)—John Oliver, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—D. Picken and J. Cook.

13th Lancashire—Major C. H. Smith resigns his commission. Capt. A. D. Barrie resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

16th Lancashire (3rd Manchester)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. Hillkirk and J. W. Gill. William Henry Brownbill Crockwell, gent., to be Lieut.

17th Lancashire—Major F. Haworth to be Lieut.-Col. (March 8).

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Percy Walton Galloway, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Lancashire—Aubrey Egerton Hall, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Lieut. W. Chance to be Capt.; Richard Edward O'Hara, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. W. M. Hodges resigns his commission.

1st Monmouthshire—Charles Goldworth Biggs, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Capt. J. Wright to be Major.

1st Perthshire—David Corsar Blair, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Renfrewshire—Lieut. J. H. Abercrombie resigns his commission.

2nd Shropshire—Lieut. G. W. Humphrys to be Capt.

1st Stirlingshire—Lieut. A. Gardner to be Capt.

1st Suffolk—Clifford Berney Hall, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Surrey—Capt. E. H. Bailey to be Major; Lieut. A. H. Roughton to be Capt.

1st Westmoreland—George John McKay, gent., to be Lieut. George Rushforth, gent., to be Qrmr.; the Rev. William Chaplin, B.D., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Wiltshire—Samuel Watkin Carlton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Walter Herbert Mills, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date March 29, and the current year must be understood.)

London Amusements.

◆

The farewell performances of Salvini at Covent Garden Theatre will close in London next week. Othello and the Gladiator have been his most attractive embodiments. The last morning performance of "The Gladiator" takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, which has been the scene of many curious enterprises during the last few years, will be opened at Easter by Mr. J. R. Taylor, for the production of romantic dramas, at popular prices. A large pit at eighteenpence, with only four rows of stalls at a five-shilling admission, will be offered as an inducement to the playgoing public.

The forthcoming revival of the comedy of "The Rivals," at the Haymarket, will present Mrs. Stirling as Mrs. Malaprop, Miss Calhoun as Lydia Languish, Mrs. Bernard-Beere as Julia, and Miss Julia Gwynne as Lucy. Mr. Pinero is Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Alfred Bishop Sir Lucius, Mr. Forbes Robertson Captain Absolute, Mr. Bancroft Faulkland, and Mr. Lionel Brough Bob Acres. The acts will be rearranged so as to render changes of scene unnecessary.

The revival at the Gaiety of Mr. H. J. Byron's operatic extravaganza, called "Little Don Cæsar de Bazan," originally produced here in May, 1876, has afforded audiences the welcome opportunity of congratulating Mr. E. W. Royce on his return to the stage, after his very long and serious illness. Resuming his grotesque impersonation of the ambitious minister, Don José, Mr. Royce gave pleasant assurance of his convalescence by acting with all his old humour and dancing with much of his former activity. With Miss Constance Gilchrist as Maritana, Miss E. Farren as Don Cæsar, and Mr. Edward Terry as the amorous monarch Charles II., King of Spain, the lively production goes off once more in the merriest fashion.

A marvellous illusion has been this week exhibited to a privileged few at the Crystal Palace, called, appropriately enough, "The Mystery," and intended to be among the prominent attractions of that establishment at Easter. The spectators of Dr. Lynn's latest wonder behold the upper half of a comely young damsel swinging in space, while the lower portion of her body is perfectly invisible. The bisected beauty laughs, talks, and shakes hands with the astonished beholders to prove her absolute vitality; but how a living figure appears to be completely cut in twain is not clearly comprehensible, even to those most familiar with the secret of modern optical illusions.

On this evening (Saturday) at the Prince's Theatre, will be played, for the first time in London, a four-act farcical comedy, called "The Private Secretary," adapted by Mr. C. H. Hawtrey from the German play of "Der Bibliothekar," written by Herr von Moser. The adaptation was brought out at the Theatre Royal, Cambridge, last November, when it was encouragingly received.

Mr. Wilson Barrett has decided to postpone his visit to America till next year, and in the meantime he is preparing a careful revival of "Hamlet," which he will probably reserve for the autumn, as "Claudian," now past its hundredth night, bids fair to run through the present season.

Miss Mary Anderson's performances at the Lyceum terminate at the end of next week. On Saturday, April 12, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the American actor, will appear in a three-act drama, called "Yorick's Love," adapted from the Spanish of Estabancz by Mr. W. D. Howells, and illustrated with new scenery by Mr. Hawes Craven.

With this week has closed the brilliant career of the Drury Lane pantomime of "Cinderella," which has been represented more than 130 times consecutively.

The morning performances of the week have included Mr. Palgrave Simpson's play of "Lady Dedlock's Secret," given on Wednesday at the Opera Comique for the benefit of the School of Dramatic Art. On the same day, Miss Rose Osborne made her first appearance in England at the Gaiety in a drama called "Her Own Enemy." On Thursday, Miss Adelaide Moore, a pupil of Mr. John Ryder, appeared at the same theatre as Julia in "The Hunchback;" and Miss Lydia Cowell, at the Adelphi, gave her clever performance of Fanchon, in Mr. James Mortimer's drama of "Little Cricket," founded on Madame George Sand's pastoral romance of "La Petite Fadette."

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

*** *NOTICE.—The* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the EDITOR *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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VERY few of the writers who have been clamouring so loudly, and, we may add, vainly, if not foolishly, for the dispatch of English troops to the assistance of General Gordon at Khartoum, can be aware of the difficulties which present themselves to the march of even a small column of Europeans at this time of the year through the deserts of Nubia and the Soudan. We have read with amazement some of the lucubrations in the Press as to what ought or could be done, and have sometimes been led to think that there was a confusion in the minds of the writers which led them to imagine that Berber was another name for Khartoum. The heat, perhaps, is the least trying and formidable of the various obstacles to an expeditionary column, necessarily encumbered with baggage and trains of ammunition and provisions. Scarcity and badness of water, dust storms, the Khamseem wind, fever in the vicinity of the river, want of water and food away from it, the formidable distances from well to well, are among the inconveniences, to say the least of them, to which our troops would be exposed; and these, not formidable, perhaps, or insuperable in the short advance of an expeditionary flying-column, would be aggravated as the force proceeded southwards day after day in a lengthened march. We do not say that the difficulties would be insurmountable, nor do we pretend to assert that no attempt could or should be made to relieve General Gordon; but we do venture to point out the very many things that must be considered, ere the Government is hounded on, so to speak, to make one of those frantic plunges or spasmodic jumps in which it has been indulging lately on the coast of the Red Sea for the avenging of Sinkat, the relief of Tokar, or for the chastisement of Osman Digna for presuming to think he has a better right to be in Suakim than Colonel Cromer Ashburnham. The advance of a few squadrons to Berber from Suakim, so urgently demanded by the *Times*, has, of course, fallen flat before the experience of Herbert Stewart's little cavalry razzia, a few miles from the coast, not to speak of the dictates of common-sense and military experience. At the present moment the military position appears to be thus,—The British garrison of Cairo has been weakened by the dispatch of one regiment to Assiout, which is the terminus of the railway from the capital, running south along the left bank of the Nile. What is the object of sending the regiment there? It is quite beyond us to make out, unless the authorities have reason to believe that there is fear of an outbreak in the town, which is about the largest and most populous in the Saied. But, even in that case, we should have thought the Gendarmerie would have been quite strong enough to deal with any rising. Assiout is not half-way between Cairo and the First Cataract, being nearer to the capital than it is to Assouan, with no means of communication between the two places except by the river, which, at this time, is so low as to be almost impracticable for steamers, post boats not being always able to get up beyond Esneh. At Assouan there is, as far as we can make out, a Brigade not very strong, probably, of Wood's ill-used Egyptian Army, which Gordon, supposing he be rightly represented by the correspondent who attributed the words to him, has sneeringly described as "Wood's Invincibles." From Assouan to Khartoum there are only such miserable collections of mud and brick huts, and squalid bazaars as Derr, Korosko, Wady Halfa, Dongola, Hannek, Berber, and Shendy along the banks of the river. From Assouan to Wady Halfa, the general course of the stream trends in a westerly direction towards the south. The banks are thickly, but not continuously, populated, as there are places where the desert or the rock comes sheer down, now one side of the river and now on the other, to its waters. The current is strong, but boats might be towed or tracked along the banks without great difficulty as far as Wady Halfa, and provisions would be found in sufficient abundance in the bazaars and villages along its course. At Wady Halfa is a section of a railway running for about sixty miles to Deligo, farther south on the right bank of the Nile; and in face of our present difficulties, it seems much to be regretted that General Gordon, when he was Governor of the Soudan, strongly opposed the continuation of that work. It was at the beginning of 1883, however, so far complete that trains ran irregularly between the two points, and at Wady Halfa there was a regular station, with some spare locomotives, machinery, and rails. Deligo is a little north of the Third Cataract at Hannek, below Bender. But the general route of caravans is from a point on the Nile south of Bender to a second Hannek below Old Dongola, where the Nile is crossed, to Shendy, avoiding the great detour of the Nile easterly to Abou Hamed and Berber. This route, however, we believe, would not be practicable for Cavalry, or for any Infantry, except such as were mounted on camels. It would, however, avoid the Fifth Cataract, on the Nile between Hannek and Berber. The Sixth Cataract, which lies between Shendy and Khartoum, presents but little difficulty. But roughly speaking, we may say that there are twelve degrees of latitude to be traversed between the advanced posts of the relieving army at Assouan and the beleaguered force under Gordon at Khartoum, and following the course of the river perhaps 200 miles more. The retirement of Graham's force from Suakim practically hands over the desert route from that port to Berber to the Arabs, in whose friendliness we need no longer put any trust, if, indeed, we had ever the smallest ground to believe that they would serve us except as doubtful mercenaries in the presence of superior force. The situation, therefore, is not hopeful, as far as the prospect of immediate relief by Anglo-Egyptian troops is concerned; and we cannot believe that General Gordon himself, with his knowledge of the country, can entertain any sanguine expectations that at this time of the year a British expedition could move from either Suakim to Berber or from Assouan to the same point. But he probably expected that Indian troops, who could be relied upon to stand the heat, and whose aptitudes for that sort of military work are far greater than those of our own men, might have been sent to make a counter-demonstration on the Nile, which would relieve him from the pressure of the insurgent tribes around Khartoum, and enable him to march out with his garrison, and to liberate the Egyptians and Europeans who are invested in the various stations held by the Egyptian Government in Darfour, Kordofan, and Sennaar. We do not receive much accurate information from these parts, always excepting Khartoum, whence Mr. Power has managed to transmit very interesting news from General Gordon's side. Whether Slaten Bey has driven away the investing force or not, and whether Lupton Bey has cleared away the insurgents or not, it is impossible to say. But if the reports from El Obeid of the dissensions prevailing among the Mahdi's followers be true, we must credit his Eminence the Arch Impostor with a considerable amount of cool arrogance and masterly duplicity in that he ventured to send in his ambassadors to Khartoum, to request Gordon to become a Mahometan, and to announce his contemptuous refusal of the title of Sultan, with which the English General had generously invested him. Reports brought by friendly Arabs, or spies, should be taken with so much salt as to be unpalatable and insoluble. We do not wish to apply the word "failure" to General Gordon, because we do not exactly know what he himself expected to do, or to succeed in doing; but it is very evident that he has not succeeded in abating the pretensions of the Mahdi, in breaking-up the confederation of the tribes, or in liberating the garrisons. And now it is a question of his own safety which occupies the whole country. The position is, in some respects, like that at Lucknow, after Havelock and Outram had forced their way to the Residency to relieve Inglis, and found themselves shut in by the enemy, so that a second relieving force had to be organised by Sir Colin Campbell to relieve the relievers. That, indeed, was effected, and we marched triumphantly out of the place, handing it over to the enemy—the rebels—from whom we were obliged to wrest it some months afterwards. At the present moment, the utterances attributed to Gordon are so contradictory, that we hesitate to accept them as perfectly established; but his acts are somewhat puzzling, if it be true that, having sent out a portion of the Egyptians from Khartoum, who had made their way to the commencement of the Desert route to cross to the point where they would be conveyed down the Nile to Assouan, he sent peremptory orders to the troops who were escorting them to return,—unless he feared they would be destroyed on the way. Our readers will not be surprised to find that the estimate of the force possessed by Gordon over the tribes was erroneous, not on account of any failure on his part, but simply because he was in such a situation so different from that in which he had been placed when he was Governor of the Soudan and Lieutenant of Ismail Pasha, the most vigorous and despotic of Khedives, with an ample treasury, with great force at his back, and prestige unaffected either by successful rebellion or foreign alliances; that it would be preposterous to expect him, alone with his walking-stick and Colonel Stewart, to possess the influence and authority which, it must be said, were not altogether derived from his magnetic power and peculiar characteristics in command of men.

VISCOUNT LEWISHAM has done good service in bringing forward the grievances of the Royal Marines. At the same time, it is a pity that his speech in the House of Commons was so unguarded as to enable the opponents of reform to denounce it as exaggerated. That the Royal Marines have just cause for complaint at the manner in which they have been treated by the Admiralty cannot for a moment be denied. But it is ridiculous to assert that officers of the Royal Marines, when serving afloat, are ever placed under the command of mere boys, young middies of fourteen. Such assertions only lead the public to ridicule the idea that any real grievances exist, for even those people who know little or nothing of Naval matters have learnt from what they have read in books and in the Press that, except when acting as the aide-de-camp of a superior officer, a midshipman never is brought into contact with a Marine officer, and can never order that officer about. Marine officers have never made this one of their complaints, and we regret that Lord Lewisham should have done so for them. His lordship was probably thinking of youngsters in charge of boats, landing Marine officers on or off duty. Then is the only time that a midshipman has command. He is responsible for the safety and proper handling of his boat, so long as no Naval officer of a superior rank is not present. But even the most zealous advocate of Marine autonomy would not object to this custom and habit of regarding Marines as soldiers, even when in the ship's boats, taking passage to the shore. There are other points to which we could take exception in Lord Lewisham's speech, but we prefer instead placing on record a correct statement of the reasons why it is desired to obtain the opinion of an independent Committee of the House of Commons upon the existing position of the Corps of Royal Marines. The officers of the Royal Marines have ever laboured under many disadvantages, as compared with the officers of the Navy and of the Army. And yet, during the past two centuries, the services rendered by the Marines to the Crown have been second to no other branch of her Majesty's Forces. Indeed, we are strongly of opinion that, were the facts of the case known, and rightly understood by the public, the country would not sanction the official neglect and relegation to a third-rate position, at all times deemed good enough for the Marines. Only quite recently an official dinner was given by the Heir-Apparent to the Throne to distinguished Naval and Military officers. But not a single Marine officer was invited. No doubt, the Prince of Wales was not to blame in the matter, as his Royal Highness has too many duties to perform to be able to spare time to settle the dinner list. That was left to a member of the Prince of Wales's Household, and he forgot all about the Marines. No one, we feel sure, regretted the oversight more than did the Prince. Still, the Marines do not like to be thus forgotten, and it is really hard on the members of these distinguished Corps that the Press should have to advocate their claims to being remembered on such occasions. Still less, we feel convinced, will the country approve of the efficiency of so large and useful an arm of the defences of the country being impaired, as it undoubtedly will be, should its principal causes of complaint not be enquired into. These are, briefly, that there is no employment for officers above the grade of Colonel in the service of the State. All General Officers' appointments are practically closed against officers of the Marine Corps, and these officers are thus debarred from gaining the position and reaping the advantages which every profession, both Civil and Military, holds out as a reward for ability and long and faithful services to those who reach the top of the tree. In the Colonel's grade there is an insufficiency of appointments suitable to their rank. The commands of the four Divisions and the Depôt at Deal are alone open to them. The Lieutenant-Colonels have to perform duties which in the sister services would be considered beneath their rank and position. The position of Marine officers on board ship leaves much to be desired. The Admiralty Regulations allow the Captains of ships to delegate disciplinary powers to the next senior Naval officer on board, and some Captains grant leave to the officer commanding the Marine detachment, serving on board, to punish his own men when brought up as defaulters. But, in many cases, the Captain of the ship does not do this. He insists on the Commander or First Lieutenant awarding all punishments. The officer commanding the Marine detachment and his subalterns then become mere cyphers. The men soon begin to lose respect for officers they see thought so little of, and apparently of so little use, and discipline suffers. When active operations take the Marines away from their ships, as was recently the case in the Mediterranean, the almost universal custom of the Navy is to keep the Marine officers on board, and to send Naval officers on shore to conduct purely Military operations. This may be due to the fact that Naval actions have not been heard of for many years, and the opportunities afforded the Navy of distinguishing itself, and of gaining rewards and promotions, have only been found on shore, Alexandria being the sole exception. In Ashantee, the Marines were not allowed to share in the advance on Coomassie, whereas some 200 seamen were landed to form a Naval Brigade. In Abyssinia, in Zululand, and in the Transvaal the seamen monopolised the position which should at least have been shared by the Marines. Then, again, the Marines, when landed, have at all times been kept under the Naval Discipline Act, instead of being at once placed under the Army Act. This led to much friction in Egypt, and the public service must have suffered from such a state of things. In the Marines, the half and retired pay of a General Officer is at all times the same, viz., £702 per annum; but in the Army they rise to £1,000. Previous to the last Royal Warrant, it was admitted that General Officers of the Marines should receive a higher retirement than those of the Army, as a compensation and solatium for their never being employed in that rank. But even this has not been carried out. If we turn now to the non-commissioned officers and rank and file, we find that whereas in the Army every man receives daily a free ration of bread and meat, the Marines, when in barracks, have $4\frac{1}{2}$d. per diem stopped out of their pay for their rations. Thus the pay of the Marines, which is nominally greater than that of the Army, is reduced and made less by $1\frac{1}{2}$d. per diem. The Marines also get no deferred pay, which in the Army amounts to £3 per annum. It has been urged, by the special pleaders of the Admiralty, that, as the Marine is allowed free rations when afloat, he is really better off than the soldier, who does not spend half his service on board ship. But those who use this argument forget, or do not care to remember, that the nature of the work afloat, and the perils and dangers constantly faced by those who go down to the sea in ships, entitles them to higher remuneration than those who live at ease on shore. Hence the Marine should be paid a higher price for his services than the soldier. To equalise their pay is unfair to the Marine, who only asks, however, to be paid on the same scale as the soldier, when he is serving on shore, and as are seamen, according to their grade, when serving afloat. In the matter of pensions, the Army has far the best of it, non-commissioned officers of the latter service receiving one shilling a day more than do their comrades of the Marines, and privates threepence. This is not fair; and the argument that, because there is no difficulty in getting recruits for the Marines, it is unnecessary to offer such great inducements as are required to get men to join the Army, is one that does Lord Northbrook no credit. It is impossible to say how long the popularity of the Marines will last, and if allowed to wane, it will be very difficult, indeed, to turn the tide of public opinion, while still fewer recruits would be forthcoming for the Army. There should, however, be no rivalry between the different branches of the service, except in the presence of the enemy, and then only as to which shall do the best. Hence we incline to favour the German system of educating men of all branches of the service alike in the Profession of Arms. They are all taught to be Military men first, and then to regard themselves as belonging to different branches of the service. But in England this wise course has never obtained. The Seaman is offended if he is called a soldier, the Marine if called either a seaman or a soldier, and the Soldier if mistaken for a Marine. The cause of all this is that the Marine Corps is a Military service under the Navy, and the Army remember the day when Naval officers had not even a uniform, and when its officers were not too proud to dress themselves in second-hand military coats, and think they looked smart. All military patronage is vested in the Horse Guards and the War Office, and the military authorities, regarding the Marines as not belonging to them, though holding a place in the *Army List*, decline to allow Marine officers to share in the good things specially created for those who belong to the Army, except in a few instances, such as adjutancies of Auxiliary Forces and instructorships at Sandhurst; but even then only, as a rule, when a dearth of applicants from the Army renders such a course convenient. It is also impossible for a Board, composed entirely of Naval officers and civilians, to understand and sympathise with the military feelings of the officers and men of the Royal Marines, however well-disposed towards the Corps the members of the Board may be. The argument, so often used, that the Deputy-Adjutant-General of Marines represents the Corps fully at the Admiralty is scarcely worth answering. Decisions are constantly being arrived at by the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty without consulting him, as was recently the case when the Marines of the Mediterranean Fleet were ordered to Suakim, and their officers were left behind on board their ships. Between the unsympathetic indifference of the Admiralty and the jealousy of the Horse Guards, the Marines go to the wall. When honours and rewards are being distributed for services in the field, they are more often than otherwise left out in the cold. It is hopeless, therefore, to expect men of high attainments and ambition to join a corps where their position is ignored, because ill-defined, and who must feel that no chance of success is granted them. The question is one of want of representation, and needs full investigation and inquiry.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh left Canea on Tuesday for Salamis.

The *Arab*, *Frolic*, *Fly*, *Griffon*, *Helicon*, *Kingfisher*, *Mallard*, and *Rifleman*, having completed three years' foreign service, are waiting for their reliefs. The *Foam* has been nearly four years in commission. The *Mutine* will have completed her foreign service in May and the *Sapphire* in August. Their Lordships have therefore to find crews for eleven ships.

We understand that Sir W. Hewett is to be made a G.C.B. A good-service pension will also be conferred upon him, in recognition of his services in the Soudan.

Captain Tryon, having been advanced to flag-rank, gives up the appointment of Secretary to the Admiralty, which has been conferred upon Mr. Evan MacGregor. The announcement of this appointment has been received with much dissatisfaction throughout the Navy, and although there are no reasons for objecting to the gentleman who has been selected, it is felt that there are on principle objections to be urged against the choice of Mr. MacGregor, who has been taken from the Clerical Staff at Whitehall. The civilian element at the Admiralty is thereby increased, while a good billet, worth £2,000 a year, is taken away from the executive of the service.

The Admiralty have made it known that the perusal of the despatches received from Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., and Major-General Sir G. Graham has afforded their Lordships much satisfaction, and especially the testimony borne by General Graham to the admirable manner in which the Naval Brigade were handled by Commander Ernest Rolfe, and the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry by Colonel Tuson, and to the steadiness and gallantry of the officers and men under fire at El Teb.

Sir W. Hewett has proceeded to Massowah on a mission to King Johannes of Abyssinia, who is making great preparations to give him a grand reception. It is believed that the Egyptian Government will be advised to restore the territory claimed by Abyssinia, in consideration of King Johannes at once commencing active military operations against the Mahdi, and relieving the beleaguered Egyptian garrisons, or such of them as shall not have already surrendered. King Johannes is an unmitigated savage, cruel and brutal to the last degree, and very well suited to the people he reigns over, of whom Gordon has recorded his opinion in very plain terms. It will be pitiable and discreditable if England is obliged to have recourse to such allies.

The *Dévastation*, the flagship of the French squadron, has been supplied with hydraulic machinery for her heavy guns, and probably is the most powerful ironclad afloat. She has a displacement of 9,639 tons, is 94·86 mètres (311·14 ft.) long, and 21·65 mètres (71 ft.) broad. Her engines develop 6,200 horse-power, and her armour has a maximum thickness of 38 centimètres, (14·82 in.) During a four hours' trial of her engines, a speed of 14·55 knots was attained, with a consumption of fuel of 980 grammes (2·156 lb.) of coal per hour and horse-power. The vessel is armed with four 34-centimètre (13·26 in.) steel guns in the casemate, and four 27-centimètre (10·53 in.) steel guns on deck, two in the centre, and two at the ship's sides behind armour shields. The *Dévastation* also carries six 13-centimètre (5-in.) guns, twelve Hotchkiss revolver guns, and is equipped with apparatus for Whitehead torpedoes.

The experiments carried out on the Island of Amager on March 20 and 21, in presence of his Majesty the King of Denmark, Admiral Ravn, the Minister of Marine, Admiral Krieger, Superintendent of the Dockyard, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, were very interesting. The four plates were bent on an inside radius of 10 ft. 9 in., each formed a separate target, the English plates being fixed by means of 12 bolts to the backing, that of Marrel Frères by 11, the Schneider solid steel plate by 16 bolts. A 15-centimètre Krupp gun, 35 calibres long, and an 18-ton Armstrong muzzle-loading gun were used. The projectiles consisted of $5\frac{7}{8}$-in. and 10-in. steel shell of the latest pattern manufactured at Essen. Also $5\frac{7}{8}$-in. chilled-iron shell and solid 10-in. chilled shot of Swedish manufacture. The latter was only used against the Cammell compound plate. The range was 100 mètres. On March 20 the experiments commenced with a round of steel shell at each plate. All the four shells struck the plates full in the centre, penetrating the Marrel plate considerably, two large cracks starting from point of impact to the edges of the upper and right side of the plate. The Cammell plate was slightly penetrated, and showed a few surface hair-cracks. The Brown plate showed deep cracks running from the point of impact to the left side of the plate. The shell penetrated the Schneider plate to a considerable depth, and cracked it in half from top to bottom, through the point of impact. The next experiment was made on the left-hand lower corner of each plate, the 10-in. gun being fired with steel shell. The first shot knocked the whole left side of the Schneider plate off its target. The lower part of the Marrel plate was completely wrecked, the shell passing through the target, was picked up uninjured a long distance in rear. The English plates broke up the shell as they passed through. The Cammell plate showed a few additional surface cracks; the shell striking the Brown plate somewhat low down, broke off the corner. On the 21st, experiments were resumed, a solid 10-in. chilled-iron shot was fired, with a charge of 63 pounds of powder, at the Cammell plate. Although the shot did not penetrate the compound plate, the target was flung bodily to the rear. A $5\frac{7}{8}$-in. chilled-iron shell was next fired at the Brown plate. This opened up a horizontal crack in the plate through its entire thickness, breaking it into three pieces, a similar shell completely destroying all that remained of the Marrel plate. In these trials, 467 pounds weight of metal were fired at the Schneider plate, 569 pounds at the Brown and Marrel plates, and 832 pounds weight at the Cammell plate. The trials were under the direction of Captains Nielsen and Jessen, of the Danish Navy.

Surgeons Hamilton, at Plymouth, on April 29; Margrave, at Portsmouth, on June 26; and Trevan, at Chatham, on September 22, will complete their time during the current year. The limited period of two years for which these officers are now appointed causes a continuous change at the Divisions, three surgeons having already been replaced within the past few months.

If it is not intended to abandon what has been done and won towards suppressing the slave trade on the Swahili coast of Africa, then it is necessary to replace the *London*, whose withdrawal has been caused by the notoriously unhealthy state that nearly all vessels fall into when long stationary in the tropics. In the *Thalia* or *Juno*, we possess a vessel that could be easily adapted for such service, viz., to be capable of carrying about 250 men, in addition to her own complement, as, besides Blue-jackets, a considerable number of artificers and stokers would be required; also interpreters and Seedies. Two light-draught gunboats, one for the islands of Pomba and Zanzibar, the other for the mainland, or most requisite. Each gunboat would act as depôt for a division of boats. The cruiser should fly a senior officer's pendant, and he should hold an independent command between certain limits, as, for instance, between Brava and Sindi; the command should be for a period of three years, as to render the blockade effective it is necessary to have local knowledge, which can only be acquired by time and experience. Many of the steamboats at present in use are suitable for the work, but two kinds of sailing boats should be supplied, one with drop keels of the *Una* class, the other of deeper draught, able to carry a large crew and a gun; a machine-gun only being necessary for the former or light-draught class. As the work is undeniably harder than the usual service, higher pay should be granted, tonnage-bounty done away with, and a more liberal rate of head-money given. Zanzibar must, by its position, be the head-quarters of the Squadron. Seychelles forms an admirable sanitarium, and should be visited when necessary, especially during the rainy season, by the cruiser or gunboats.

The Parliamentary Secretary has promised the introduction during the present Session of the revised Naval Discipline Act. We hope the power to junior Captains on foreign stations to order, and junior officers to constitute, courts-martial, which was strongly objected to by nearly every Naval Member in the House, and by a great consensus of Naval opinion outside it, will be omitted. The summary power at present possessed by Naval Captains is ample in nearly every case, and any cheapening or detracting from the dignity and importance which at present certainly attaches to Naval courts-martial is strongly to be deprecated.

Colonel Francis Lean, the enterprising editor of the *Royal Navy List*, has added a new feature to the Naval record he has so ably compiled for the use of all who take an interest in the Navy. Colonel Lean writes to us as follows:—

> "The Regiments of the Army are permitted for all time to wear on their colours and accoutrements, and have appended to their numbers in the *Army List*, the names of the victories in which they have taken part, but there is no such record of the famous Battle Ships of the Royal Navy. The names of ships have been handed down from the days of the Armada, as I find the Victory, Revenge, and Triumph were the three flagships in that memorable fight, and are still represented. It appears that the name of the ship should be as good as the name of the regiment; in either case, there is nothing in existence that fought in the battle of 100 years ago, except the namè. The Army rightly claim the name as a heritage, why not the Navy? and if so, why should it not in the case of the Navy be officially recognised, and those victories that may be deemed fitting emblazoned on the ship herself and entered in the *Navy List*? The names of the battles that I have placed in the *Royal Navy List* are those of acknowledged victories, and in which the opposing forces have been equal, or the preponderance in favour of the enemy. Boat and cutting-out expeditions are not entered; it is especially the war services of the ships. Many of the famous ships are not now represented, and many are condemned, as obsolete, to be used as hulks, but the names will probably be revived, as new ships are built to replace them."

We think the idea a remarkably good one, which might be improved upon by forming our seamen into naval battalions or divisions, similar to the Marines.

Can nothing be done to protect us from the infliction, which is becoming a nuisance and a disgrace, of the abominable placards which are supposed to attract multitudes to scenes of murder and violence in various forms,—struggling Guardsmen, and spasmodic assassins in scarlet, yellow, and blue, glaring from every hoarding in convulsive attitudes; bandits, police, ticket-of-leave men, drowning maidens, and gasping mariners fighting with the waves in the wild agitation of stage machinery? It was bad enough to be called upon to go and see Louie Jones or Kitty Brown, or to be addressed familiarly from the walls by the pleasant theatrical acquaintance with all the world who delight in introducing themselves to the public by their nicknames or familiar abbreviations, and we could tolerate the procession of sandwich men with doll babies in scarlet cloaks; but the frightful representation of a detachment of Guards, with shouldered arms, engaged, apparently in strangling a comrade, is a little too much for our nervous system, and we doubt very much whether it would be an inducement to any sane person to go and witness a representation of the effect on the boards.

The officers lately lent to the Egyptian Government for service with the "local" Army are about to be seconded in their regiments. This step will give a considerable impetus to promotion.

As Major-General H. R. Browne was returning home after an inspection of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots, on the garrison parade-ground, Barbadoes, his Aide-de-Camp's (Lieutenant Freeman) horse kicked the General, breaking his leg at some distance above the ankle. According to latest accounts, he was progressing favourably.

One of the natural consequences of the interest excited by any Naval or Military operation in which the country is engaged, is that the public for the time being lose all sight of matters, however important they may be, not in immediate connection with the scene of action, and with those who are engaged upon it. The Army and Navy, and the policy of the State in reference to the great Imperial interests which overshadow even the consequences of our intervention in Egypt, and the responsibilities which Mr. Gladstone menaced us with on Thursday night, for the moment are in oblivion. Gordon bestrides this narrow world like a Colossus, and Generals and Admirals peep under his huge legs, and seek about to find themselves small nobodies in vain. Nevertheless, there are very grave and very serious questions which might well occupy the attention of the country, for the efficiency of the Fleet in the first instance, and of the Army in the second place, is far more important to us than any possible issue that can arise out of the Egyptian or any other difficulty, inasmuch as the successful solution of the problem arising from it must depend upon the power of the Navy and of the Army to deal with it in the arbitrament of war, and therefore we hope that those Members of both Houses who have shown an interest in Naval and Military subjects, and that portion of the Press which has devoted itself to the topics which deal more immediately with the services in an intelligent and useful manner, will not be led away by the interest of the hour, but will continue to examine minutely and diligently the real state of our Naval and Military establishments in relation to any possible difficulty that may call for their active use at home and abroad.

The Marquis of Normanby has issued a memorandum thanking the old Volunteer force, which is being disbanded, for their past services. His lordship expresses a hope that under the new order of things there will be more active co-operation on the part of those who in the event of an attack would suffer the heaviest loss. Members of the disbanded corps had freely offered their services, and the Governor says he is warranted in anticipating that, in the course of a short time, the colony will possess a force of 3,000 picked men, who, under imperial officers, may be relied on in case of need.

We learn from India that Major-General T. Wright, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, had arrived, and had proceeded to Umballa, to take over command of the Sirhind Division from Colonel A. C. Johnson, R.H.A., who, on being set at liberty, was to take up a Brigade command in Madras. As Major-General Wright must be promoted before the year is out, his tenure of a Divisional Command is not likely to exceed a few months.

A correspondent, who evidently knows what he is writing about, suggests that the name of the Berber chief should be spelt "Zubeyr" (after one of Mahomet's paternal uncles), and remarks that "Khartoum" should be "Khurtūm" (proboscis), "Suakim" should be "Sewākim," "Massowah" should be "Musauwa," and "Jeddah" should be "Jidda." Why not?

From all sides, thrones, principalities, and powers,—from all ranks and classes, and, we may say, from all nations,—come the assurances of the sympathy which is felt with the Queen, and the widowed Duchess, and the country, in the great loss sustained by the untimely death of the Duke of Albany. This day will be observed as a day of general mourning.

The number of men who had accepted the new terms of bounty and renewed their service in India up to March 1 was:—Engineers, 40; Artillery, 1,395; Cavalry, 431; and Infantry, 5,068, a total of 6,934. What would the Army in India be without them?

It is refreshing evidence of the elasticity, not to say playfulness, of our countrymen in Egypt at the present moment, that at Alexandria and Cairo they are able to organise athletic sports, and picnics, and dances, and races. The men-of-war at Alexandria and the officers on shore vie with each other in providing amusements for the European colonists. We do not know whether they would quite relish such sports if they were sent up to Khartoum; but we have every reliance on their readiness to do all that men could do to help General Gordon, and that they would deserve success, if they could not command it. It is said that the Indian Government is opposed to the dispatch of troops from Bombay or the Presidencies, and the reason assigned is that serving out of India is not popular; but all the evidence we have tends to show that if the troops be discreetly chosen the service would not be unpopular. There were no murmurs that we heard of among the Indian Contingent in Egypt. On the contrary. There was alacrity in moving from India; and if there was similar alacrity in returning, it is only natural. The duty that would be required would not be of the kind which would induce discontent. There must be something that the public are not aware of which strengthens the Government in resisting the obvious considerations which would point to the dispatch of an Indian Contingent—or certainly would have pointed to it—to the Red Sea. In the same way we must suppose that something has come to the knowledge of those who have been so exceedingly urgent in demanding the declaration of a Protectorate, for the strength of the cry has visibly abated. There is something more weighty even than the consideration which was suggested by the *Times*, that a Protectorate would be accompanied, necessarily, by a guarantee of the Egyptian liabilities in the face of Europe.

The Parcæ are really good-natured. Sometimes they play a man a scurvy trick, as it seems, which turns out to be for his good; but the result of Gordon Pasha's old feud with Zebehr Pasha, or, to write more accurately, of his indictment and accusations against him, has turned out strangely adverse to his present policy. By his denunciation, Gordon succeeded completely in establishing in the minds of people at home—editors, philanthropists, anti-slavery associators, Members of Parliament, and what not—so violent a prejudice against Zebehr, that when he himself proposed Zebehr as the only man who could save the situation at Khartoum, and get him out of a tremendous fiasco of his own blowing, the Government dared not sanction the appointment. In vain Gordon declared Zebehr to be no worse than his neighbours, taking a fling at his old employer, Ismail Pasha, by the way. The thing could not be done. And there is Zebehr quietly living with a friend at Alexandria, quite ready to undertake the liberation of the liberator Gordon and to pacify the Soudan, dispose of the Mahdi, and rescue all the garrisons, if the Government of Cairo will give him 1,000 of his faithful blacks and the necessary funds and powers. It is noble not to do evil that good may come. But what if we do good, and evil comes of it?

It is satisfactory to learn that the medals for the late Egyptian Campaign have been distributed to all the Native troops who served in Egypt. The 20th Bengal N.I. being one of the last regiments to get theirs, received them early last month. This regiment is one of the most decorated corps in the service, each man in it possessing from three to five medals, some of which date as far back as the Mutiny. After patiently waiting for nearly four years, the Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 30th Madras N.I. have, we notice, at last been presented with medals, in recognition of their services in the late Afghan war. The ceremony of distributing the medals took place at Trichinopoly, where the regiment is now stationed. "Better late than never!"

Major H. M'L. Hutchison, 2nd Battalion, 14th West Yorkshire Regiment, succeeds Major W. C. Mackinnon, half-pay, late 3rd Buffs, as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in India.

It is interesting at the present moment to peruse a page which we take from the "Reminiscences of Lord Holland." His lordship, referring to Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign, says that he had the following particulars from General Bertrand:—"In the first actions, the detachments of Mamelukes charged the infantry with the greatest confidence. They were utterly astonished at finding themselves repulsed by a compact body of men whom taken separately they despised, not less for their diminutive stature than for the wretched state of their accoutrements. Murad

Bey thought that nothing but cowardice could have led to the discomfiture of the first troops he sent against the invaders. He was near strangling the officers who commanded them for flying before such 'Christian dogs.' As for myself, he said, I will ride through them and sever their heads from their bodies, like water-melons. He did engage them, and at the head of a considerable force, but with no better success. He was thereupon yet more amazed and indignant. So enraged was he, that it was thought he would kill himself. When he afterwards heard that the French commanders, and especially General Bonaparte and General Dessaix, were little men, he imagined the French soldiers were fixed together in a machine, and turned by some mechanical contrivance in the centre of each column. He could in no other way account for the steadiness of the phalanx and the regularity of their movements. An interview with General Kleber somewhat consoled him, for General Kleber was tall and handsome." It will be remembered that Murad Bey could never be caught by Bonaparte, who even placed a price on his head, but that he afterwards concluded a treaty with Kleber, preferring the French to the Turks. His defeats merely made him change his method of warfare.

The *Progrès Militaire*, referring to an interview between M. Ballue, the Deputy charged to draw up a report upon the recruiting law and General Campenon, makes the following statement:—"The Minister has long been a partisan of three years' service (instead of five years, which is the present period). He, therefore, adhered to the project of the Committee which advocates that period. He equally admits that the whole of the contingent should be incorporated every year, and that no one should be dispensed from serving, with the exception of lads whose presence is required at home for the support of their families. He consequently consents to the suppression of the privilege hitherto accorded to youths in liberal professions and those studying for the Church. The one-year volunteer system will also be suppressed. The only favour which it is proposed to accord to law and medical students, &c., is to allow them to join at 17 or at 25, instead of at 20 years of age. General Campenon strongly insists upon the suppression of all privileges." Should the Bill prepared by the Committee, and approved of by the War Minister, pass through both Houses of Parliament, its effects will be severely felt in art, learning, and industry. A great many youths adopt the clerical profession because they prefer the seminary to the barrack; but if clerical students are obliged to serve for three years like any one else, the supply of priests will decline in a notable manner, and that supply is already very limited in France. The *Progrès* says nothing about the difficulty of the three years' service as regards cavalry and artillery.

In a special Army Circular published by the Government of India, it is notified that in future the pay of Warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army serving in India, as well as all their allowances fixed in sterling money, will be converted into Indian money at the rate of exchange fixed annually by her Majesty's Government for the payment of troops serving in the Colonies. It might have been supposed that, as soon as the depreciation of the rupee rendered it necessary to fix yearly an official rate of exchange, the sterling pay and allowances of the British troops serving in India would have been converted at such rates. As a matter of fact, until October 1, 1873, the soldier received his pay and allowances at the rate of 2s 0½d. the rupee, and from that date until January 1, 1884, his pay proper has been converted at 1s. 10½d., while his good-conduct pay, re-engaged pay, and other allowances fixed in sterling, continued to be paid at the rate of 2s. 0½d. the rupee. On the other hand, family, savings' bank, and other remittances of Indian money to England have been made at this latter rate. The Circular referred to, however, rules that, from April 1, 1884, this privilege will cease, and such remittances will be made at the rate according to which the pay is converted. It appears, then, that the Indian authorities who, with questionable justice, have thrown the whole loss by exchange upon those of their employés whose pay was originally fixed in rupees, have for several years past enjoyed the benefit of a more favourable rate in the reverse case; and, contemplating unmoved the heavy burden borne by their immediate servants, have not scrupled to make money out of the British soldier. With reference to the Circular referred to, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"With tardy reluctance the indisputable claim of the soldier to receive the equivalent of his sterling pay is at length grudgingly admitted; but even now, the colonial instead of the actual Indian rate of exchange is adopted, at a loss to the soldier of 2½ per cent., while his former privilege of remitting his savings to England at 2s. 0½d. ceases from April 1, 1884. This, we venture to think, is an unwise stroke of economy, since its effect will assuredly be to discourage men of steady and saving habits. Bearing in mind the strength of the British force in India, the saving effected to Government during the last ten years, under the system now abolished, must have been very considerable, and should render it feasible to continue this incentive to steady conduct, and yet give the soldier the full value of his sterling pay and allowances. The rules brought into force by the Circular above mentioned seem likely to act in the opposite direction, viz., to reduce savings and promote thoughtless extravagance in this country."

The French Chamber has been taking into consideration the rations of the soldier, who appears to be fed in a manner which is hardly creditable to the Republic, and which must be very prejudicial to the health of growing lads. According to M. de Roys, who takes a great interest in the welfare of the soldier, the bread served out to the troops is made with damaged meal and crushed biscuits. It is clear that men who are compelled to serve, and who have no pay worth mentioning, are entitled to better treatment. The French say that science has fixed 12 grammes of azote and 250 gr. of carbon as the necessary amount of nourishment required by an adult leading a sedentary life; for an adult leading an active life, 20 gr. of azote and 280 gr. of carbon; and for an adult leading a very active life, 28 gr. of azote and 450 gr. of carbon. Now, the ration of the French soldier at present represents a little over 20 gr. of azote and 346 gr. of carbon. A French military writer indulges in the following reflections upon this subject. He says that the French ration would be sufficient, but for the amount of work now required from the French soldier which is very different to what it was before the Franco-German War. A great many regiments, we are assured, now do six hours a day in the open country in heavy-marching order, while long "training" marches are everywhere accomplished once or twice a week. Therefore, the French ration, which was hardly sufficient in 1870, is quite insufficient at present. And yet it is admitted that the French ration is superior to the ration of all but the British soldier. Next to the French comes the Dutch ration, 19 gr. of azote and 320 of carbon. Then the Italian, Spanish, Austrian, and Russian rations, and, last of all, the Prussian ration, set down at a little over 13 gr. of azote and 300 of carbon. The ration of the French soldier is thus described:—1,000 gr. of bread, containing 12 gr. of azote and 300 of carbon. Meat, 300 gr., containing 7·20. gr. of azote and 26·20 gr. of carbon. Fresh vegetables, 100 gr., containing 0·31 gr. of azote and 5·50 gr. of carbon. Dried vegetables 80 gr., containing 1·30 gr. of azote and 14·30 gr. of carbon. Total, 20·81 gr. of azote and 346 gr. of carbon. This is the paper ration calculated in the laboratory with prime meat, and as far as meat is concerned the ration must be reduced by two-thirds, in consequence of the bones, skin, grease, &c. The writer of the article before us makes an attack upon that great national institution known as the *pot au feu*. He sets forth that in the opinion of medical men the soup made out of beef boiled for five or six hours is not nutritious, and that the beef itself is indigestible. He says:—"Certain doctors pretend that the soup renders men heavy and sleepy, and they accuse the use of it through centuries of having engendered in our populations that passiveness of mind and indifference to progress which Sterne, Taine, and other moralists have pointed out. In support of this idea they show how the Americans and the English, who are distinguished for their great qualities of initiative, energy, and will nourish themselves rather with roast meat than with soup." It is also complained that the French meat, such as it is, is generally spoiled in the cooking, because, according to the regulations, no soldier can remain a cook for more than three months. How different is the case in England, ejaculates the writer; there the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has established schools for military cooks, so that the soldiers destined to prepare the repasts of their comrades may first of all receive some notions of the culinary art. The writer also raises his voice against the uniformity of the unwholesome ration of meat, and the system of giving the soldier the *pot-au-feu* every day, or nearly every day. Three times a month he has a sort of Irish stew.

In the case of General Playfair, who vacated compulsorily his appointment as Deputy-Commissioner in the Central Provinces, while on furlough on attaining 55 years of age, the Secretary of State has ruled that any General Officer of the late Indian Artillery or Engineers who may have never volunteered for general service nor benefited by its rules, and who may have furlough at credit when losing his appointment, like General Playfair, shall be allowed the balance of furlough under the 1868 rules, with 50 per cent. of Indian pay and allowances.

"B. Y." writes:—"Bicycles and tricycles have now become so generally recognised as means of conveyance, that it seems possible they might be applied to purposes of a military nature. War is grim earnest, but the milkman with his cans is also in earnest, and it suggests itself that the transport of ammunition or light machine guns might be effected by the aid of these machines. On roads and solid ground they would work well, but willing hands would be wanted in sticky soil, and of course a differently constructed wheel, as speed is not the desideratum."

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Squadron-drill, driving-drill, sword-drill, range-finding, and digging gun-pits for gunners will be succeeded on Monday by regimental drills in the Cavalry Brigade, and by battery drills under the Majors. The Infantry "setting-up" drills will continue for another week. Fatigue parties, except those of the most urgent nature, are discontinued. Even the work of reclamation has ceased, and a fertile source of grumbling thereby removed. Thorn and Church Hills are now used as training-ground for the companies undergoing "military training." Entrenched positions have been thrown up under the direction of Colonel Sir H. Elphinstone. This field-work instruction is not the least valuable portion of the month's training.

The Rev. M. Cuffe, for many years senior Roman Catholic Chaplain at Aldershot, will be placed on the Retired List on the 9th inst. Father Cuffe's retirement is a loss to the camp and town, where his kind words are familiar and welcome. A truly Christian man, foremost in the work of charity and in the alleviation of distress, his enforced departure from Aldershot is regretted by all denominations. The reverend gentleman has accepted an honorary chaplaincy at the Brixton Military Prison, and will be succeeded here by the Rev. J. Bellord, from Woolwich.

The three new Brigadiers assumed command of and inspected their Brigades on Tuesday. On Easter Monday, the whole of the Division (every available man in the ranks), with the 1st Berkshire and 11th Middlesex R.V. (which latter battalion will be attached to a Brigade here during the Easter week), will be exercised as opposing forces in the vicinity of the Fox Hills. The action will be fought in accordance with special confidential ideas which will be communicated to the Commanders on either side on the morning of the fight.

Deputy-Surgeon-General Wolseley, M.D., A.M.D., arrived on Tuesday, and assumed the duties of 2nd Administrative Medical Officer of the Division.

The *Times of India* says:—"The news that the Government rate of exchange for the coming official year has been fixed at 1s. 7½d. per rupee will be received by military men, among others, with something like dismay. Not that anything very much better was expected, but last year it was 1s. 7¾d., and the present rate of 1s. 7½d. is the lowest it has ever reached. We have particularly mentioned military men in connection with the rate of exchange because their case is peculiar, and we will once more very briefly touch on the points connected with the question as it relates to them. It is an old story, but it reveals a state of things so unsatisfactory, and involving such gross injustice to a large body of Indian officers, that we can hardly imagine it can long go unredressed. In 1868 new furlough rules were introduced into the Indian Army, and his Grace the Duke of Argyll, being then Secretary of State for India, defined what was meant by Indian pay as follows:—'In all future orders and references, furlough pay will be understood as the half Indian salary converted at the exchange of 2s. for the rupee.' Nothing could be plainer than this, but unfortunately in 1871 the rupee began that downward course which it still maintains, and the Duke of Argyll at once altered his tone and wrote:—'On a careful consideration of the matter, it appears to me that there is no reason why the pay of officers in this country (England) should be issued at a different rate from that at which those in India are allowed to remit a portion of their salary to England. I have, therefore, to request that your lordship will at once issue an order cancelling so much of that of November 10, 1868, as fixed the uniform rate of two shillings, and announcing that all payments of furlough pay will be made at the current rate of exchange fixed for the official year.' The official language here used might be plainer, but what the Duke meant was this. Officers in India are allowed to remit a portion of their salaries to England at the Government rate of exchange, therefore officers on furlough in England ought to draw their pay at the same rate. But why? No one has ever yet been able to discover exactly what his Grace of Argyll meant by comparing the two classes of officers, but what he did was soon evident. He simply cut officers on furlough some fifteen to twenty per cent. of their pay. But while doing this he made a curious exception, which has considerably enhanced the unfairness of the whole proceeding. The Duke's solemn announcement that henceforward and for ever furlough pay meant pay at two shillings the rupee, only lasted three years."

The Allahabad paper says:—"When Sir Frederick Roberts was Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, he tried hard to get the question of 'places of refuge' at all large stations taken up in earnest; but there were many difficulties in the way, and the measures proposed were never properly carried through. In Madras he has, as Commander-in-Chief, again turned his attention to the subject, and has ordered places to be selected in every cantonment—to be called 'entrenchments'—where eventually works will be erected to be held in cases of emergency. The term 'entrenchments' has been substituted for 'places of refuge,' as there were obvious objections to the latter. At Bangalore an entrenchment will be made, by military labour, on a convenient and commanding site, and plans are being prepared for all other cantonments under Sir Frederick's command. It would be well if similar steps were taken in Northern India; not one of the great railway bridges is, we believe, yet protected by a *tête du pont*, though every one admits that such works are very necessary. We must wait, we suppose, for another Russian scare before anything will be done in this direction."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. On Sunday morning, the church erected by the 1st Life Guards at Windsor, in commemoration of the losses sustained by the regiment during the Egyptian Campaign, was occupied by the officers for the first time at a full parade. The stone carving of the exterior is very rich, and Egyptian in character. The mural decorations of the interior have not been begun, and oak stalls have yet to be supplied. The building, as a chancel aisle, will, when finished, form a very striking annexe to the church of the Household Cavalry. The architect, Mr. Stephen Wyborn, of Windsor, has done himself great credit. As this was the last occasion on which the 1st Life Guards would attend before leaving for London, the congregation was very large. The sermon, which was preached by the rector, the Rev. A. Robins, Chaplain to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Household Brigade, was, as usual, extempore. In the course of the sermon, he dwelt with great feeling upon the qualities of the late Duke of Albany, and spoke of the high conduct of the regiment in Windsor; "it took back to London an unblemished record." The whole of the music, including "The Soldiers' Hymn," which was written by Mr. Robins, was taken with great effect by the full band of the regiment, whose playing of the "Dead March" in *Saul* was very fine. The regiment moved on Wednesday from Windsor to Regent's Park Barracks. The death is announced of Major J. Limbert, late Adjt. of the Regt. On retirement, Major Limbert was appointed to the Adjutancy of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry.

2nd Life Guards left Regent's Park Barracks on Wednesday, and relieved the 1st Life Guards at Knightsbridge.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue) left Hyde Park Barracks on Wednesday for Windsor. Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, who returned to London on Monday from the Soudan, rode with his regiment in uniform, cuirass, &c. He carries his arm in a sling, but looks in good health and spirits. As the regiment passed through the Royal Borough shortly after one o'clock, Col. Burnaby, who was at its head, received quite an ovation.

1st Dragoon Guards will not leave Rawul Pindee next winter.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Capt. J. C. Knox, late of the regt., died in London on the 22nd ult., aged 64 years. He was the youngest son of the late Right Hon. George Knox, LL.D., a member of the Irish Bar, and entered the regt. Sept. 13, 1833, retiring in 1847.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Major and Brevet Col. Stewart, C.B., embarked at Suakim on Tuesday for Suez.

4th Dragoon Guards. Major Currey completes his period of service as Adjt. of the Pembroke Yeomanry on the 19th inst.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) will remain for another 18 months at Sealkote.

8th Hussars will not leave Meerut for at least 18 months.

9th Lancers remain at Umballa until the relief season, 1885-86.

10th Hussars. The regiment embarked at Suakim on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna, *en route* to England, and on arrival will be stationed at Shorncliffe. The death of poor "Monty" Slade should give Capt. the Hon. J. P. Napier his majority, with 11½ years' service. Should the step be allowed to be filled up, the regiment at the end of the year will have two supernumerary majors, as both Majors Combe and Spottiswoode will rejoin from Staff employ, the former's time being up in August, and the latter's in October.

11th Hussars. Capt. Taylor has proceeded from the Curragh to Aldershot as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Fraser, V.C., C.B.

12th Lancers. An accident recently occurred to Lieut. Hinde, in a paper-chase at Bangalore. His horse fell heavily with its rider, who was conveyed to the station hospital, but according to latest accounts had nearly recovered.

13th Hussars will not move from Muttra until the relief season, 1885-86.

17th Lancers will spend at least two years at Lucknow.

18th Hussars. Capt. Butler has applied to join the Yeomanry as adjutant.

19th Hussars. The regiment left Suakim on Tuesday for Suez, *en route* to Cairo. We are glad to receive good accounts of the state of Lieut.-Col. Barrow, who is making most satisfactory progress, the gallant son of a gallant and ill-used father.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following changes of stations will be carried out during the relief seasons 1884-85:—Royal Horse Artillery: —F-A, from Umballa to Meerut; E-A, from Meerut to Lucknow; N-B, from Lucknow to Umballa. Royal Artillery:—D-4, from Lucknow to Agra; D-3, from Agra to Lucknow; B-4, from Pindee to Meerut; G-4, from Meerut to Allahabad; J-2, from Allahabad to Rawul Pindee. Garrison Artillery:—No. 5, Southern Division, from Agra to Theyetmyo; No. 7, Eastern Division, from Theyetmyo to Agra; No. 6, Southern Division, from Allahabad to Rangoon; No. 5, Welsh Division, from St. Thomas's Mount to Allahabad; No. 7, from Campbellpore to Morar; No. 6, Western Division, from Morar to Aden; one battery from England to Campbellpore.

The following officers have been granted leave to England from India, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Dyke, for 15 months; Major A. J. Shuttleworth, for 15 months; Lieut. T. Robertson, for six months; Lieut. E. A. P. Hobday, for 12 months; Lieut. N. D. Findlay, for 12 months; and Lieut. H. Gutes, for nine months.

The Lahore paper says:—"The authorities have not succeeded in obtaining any certain information in the case of Major Innes, R.A., who so mysteriously disappeared from Delhi, but he is believed to have sailed from Calcutta in the Combermere, which ship left that port for England, *viâ* the Cape, on Dec. 6, 1883."

Lieut.-Col. G. S. Talbot, R.H.A., has been selected to command the batteries stationed at Newbridge and the Curragh Camp, in succession to Col. W. Shakerley, retired.

M Baty. 1st Brig. embarked at Suakim on Saturday last in H.M.S. Jumna, *en route* to England.

Major-Gen. W. Henderson, col. on the Retired List, died on Saturday at his residence in Kensington Gardens Terrace, aged 69 years. He entered the Army in 1833, obtained a lieutenancy in 1836, and his captaincy in 1845. He served in New Zealand during the disturbances in 1847, and was present at the repulse of 400 natives in their attack at Wanganui. He was promoted lieut.-col. in 1855, col. in 1858, and major-gen. in 1865.

Lieuts. Pelly, Trench, and Hughes, R.A., who are candidates for admission to the Staff College, have been attached for a month to the Staff, in accordance with Queen's Regulations.

Major E. Bainbridge has been appointed Secretary to the Ordnance Committee at Woolwich, vice Major C. H. T. Ellis, R.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. Green, R.E., has resumed duties as Brigade-Major at Cairo.

Capt. E. R. Browne has been permitted to accept service in Egypt.

Orders have been issued at Aldershot for the pontoon troop of the Royal Engineers, consisting of about six officers, 175 non-commissioned officers and men, and 110 horses, under Lieut.-Col. Bond, to march on the 9th inst. from the Camp *en route* for Hilsea Barracks, for duty in connection with the forthcoming Volunteer Review.

Grenadier Guards. The Central News states that Lieut.-Col. Colville has met with a serious accident in the Soudan, caused by a kick in the face from a restive horse.

2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. The 2nd Batn. was to have reached Subathu on the 1st inst. from Umballa. The 2nd Batn. proceeds next winter from Subathu and Jutogh to Cawnpore.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Speaking of the retirement of Major Mackinnon from his Indian Staff appointment, the Lahore paper says:—"The service has been fortunate in having had such an exceptionally good man at the head of musketry instruction as the outgoing officer has proved himself to have been. Every one who knew anything about Major Mackinnon and musketry hoped that he would be granted an extension of his appointment."

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. at Chakrata moves next relief season to Ferozepore.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. Harward, 2nd Batn., has joined the Pay Department in India, on probation. The 2nd Batn., at Fort William, will proceed next winter to Jubbulpore and Saugor.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Major Winter, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). The 2nd Batn. at Ranikhet proceeds next winter to Fort William.

9th Norfolk Regiment. The 2nd Batn. leaves Morar next winter for Benares and Seetapore.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is under orders to move next winter from Benares to Seetapore and Morar. Major Little, 2nd Batn., is about to retire. Major the Hon. C. C. Chetwynd, late capt. of the regiment, while crossing the railway at Worthing on Monday morning, was run over by a train that was being shunted, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to the infirmary, where every attention was paid to him. All, however, was in vain, and he expired about half-past 11 o'clock.

11th Devonshire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. leaves Jullundur next relief season for Jhansi and Gwalior.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Sawyer, 2nd Batn., has applied to proceed to Cyprus for duty with the 50th Regt.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Major Hutchinson, 2nd Batn., takes up his appointment as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry in India on July 20.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. The 2nd Batn. moves next winter from Jubbulpore and Saugor to Lucknow. A correspondent, writing from Belgaum, says:—"General regret is felt here at the approaching departure from our midst of Brigdr.-Gen. G. T. Brice, who shortly vacates this command on completion of his tenure of appointment. During the five years he held the command of this district, he has always evinced the keenest interest in the welfare of the troops, both European and native; and he has also identified himself with various improvements in the Cantonment—notably the public gardens and band stand, which are a great boon to residents in camp. In connection with these chiefly, Gen. Brice will long be remembered in the capital of the Southern Mahratta Country." Gen. Brice formerly commanded the 1st Batn. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Col. Grant, of the 2nd Batn., stationed at Jubbulpore, virtually vacates the command of that corps next month, as he is proceeding on six months' leave at the time indicated, and afterwards goes home. Col. McPherson, second-in-command, who is on the spot, takes over charge, and will eventually succeed to the permanent appointment." The head-quarters of the 1st Batn. are under orders to proceed from Portsmouth to Aldershot on Tuesday next.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 1st Batn. has been placed under orders of readiness to leave India next winter for England.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Majors Whitten, 1st, and Hewat, 2nd Batn. Lieut. Chichester, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for 12 months. Lieut. Agnew, 1st Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, vice Lieut. Bagot, 13th L.I.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Burnett, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for 12 months.

25th King's Own Borderers. The 1st Batn., at Dagshai, moves next winter to Meerut. We learn from Umballa, on March 6, that the 2nd Batn. has been doing very well in the polo field. They played the 60th Rifles. Several of the players made splendid runs. In the second ten minutes of play, Mr. Gordon made the first goal for the King's Own Borderers. In the fifth interval of time, Mr. Boultbee secured a goal for the Rifles. This was followed by Mr. Taylor making two for the Borderers. In the sixth part of the game, the Borderers made four more hits, —by Mr. Gordon one, Mr. Mayne one, Mr. Reid two. The Rifles' ponies were tired and unable to hold their own in the last quarter-hour of play. The game concluded in favour of the Borderers by seven goals to one.

27th Inniskilling Fusiliers. The hon. colonelcy has just fallen vacant by the transfer of Gen. Rumley to a col.-commandantship of the 60th Rifles, in succession to the late Gen. Sir A. Cunynghame. Gen. Rumley has held the colonelcy since August, 1870.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Major Watson is to be allowed to retain the appointment of Commandant of the Colaba Depôt, Bombay, until Feb. 24 next. He thus obtains an extension of 12 months.

33rd West Riding Regiment, at Nowshera, proceeds next winter to Rawul Pindee.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. The 1st Batn. is now encamped at Mangabet, about five miles distant from Assiout. Both officers and men find their present quarters rather dull after the capital, but they are gradually settling down to their new surroundings. The battalion was to march into Assiout, leaving Mangabet at a quarter to 5 o'clock in the morning and arriving at Assiout about 7 o'clock, when coffee would be served out and after a short rest the battalion would be marched through the town and then return to its encampment at Mangabet.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. The regiment is to move next winter from Peshawur to Jullundur.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The regiment has returned to Egypt from the Soudan.

44th Essex Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"The regiment arrived at Aden in H.M.S. Serapis on Feb. 23, having left Madras on the 9th. One company, Major Morrell's, was left at Nagpore to await arrival of the 104th Fusiliers. Much disappointment was felt at being landed here, instead of going straight on to the Soudan. Only two days hence, on the 13th ult., however, a telegram came from the Admiral at Suakim to the General here, asking for 300 men at once. Consequently 300 of the regiment were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark, and every one was in high spirits at the thought of at last seeing active service, after a tour of nearly 13 years abroad. Every preparation was made, and the following officers were detailed to go:—Lieut.-Col. Rennie (commanding), Majors Bald and Hill, Capts. Wood and Massy, Lieuts. Hockin, Copeman, Carleton, and Merewether; Capt. Orman (acting Adjt.), Capt. Tempest (Qrmr.) All, however, were doomed to bitter disappointment, for to-day a telegram came ordering the regiment to stand fast, presumably on account of the victory on the 12th. There is but little chance of the regiment going on now, unless fresh complications take place. Major Pigott, who has served nearly 30 years in the regiment, and was with it in the Crimea and China, is leaving, on promotion to the linked battalion, the 56th, now at Alexandria. He will be greatly missed in the 44th by all ranks, with whom he has always been so highly and deservedly popular."

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Blake, R.M.L.I., barrister-at-law, proceeded to the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, on Monday last, for the purpose of examining Lieuts. B. H. Lee and B. C. Couchman in military law. These officers are reported to have passed a satisfactory examination.

Major Andrew Donald, R.M.A., has assumed command of the recruiting station, Exeter, from the 1st inst., relieving Capt. A. St. L. Burrowes, R.M.L.I., who has proceeded on two months' leave of absence.

Major Henry Gritton, R.M.L.I., has embarked in H.M.S. Malabar for passage to Alexandria to take up appointment as Acting Pymr. to the force of Royal Marines at that place.

Capt. J. W. Walker, R.M.L.I., has embarked in H.M.S. Pembroke, vice Major Gritton, appointed Acting Pymr. to the force of Royal Marines at Alexandria.

Major G. M. Shewell, R.M.L.I., Pymr. R.M. Depôt, Walmer, has proceeded on one month's leave of absence.

The appointment of Assistant-Instructor of Musketry at Chatham becomes vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Stewart P. Falls, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brevet Major Webb, on March 26.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. We understand that there is no truth in the statement of the *Pioneer* that there is a probability of Col. Hughes's retirement. Although Col. Hughes was attacked with paralysis on the march from Peshawur, he has so far recovered that he has only been granted six months' leave to England.

57th Middlesex Regiment. Capt. Bellingham has been permitted to exchange to the 2nd Batn. (the 77th) with Capt. Warden.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Col. Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B., has assumed temporarily the Governorship of Suakim. Lieut.-Col. Charley, 4th Batn., has been appointed to command the Pachmaree Convalescent Depôt, vice Col. Stockwell, who assumes command of the Landour Depôt. The 4th Batn., at Ferozepore, is to move next winter to Peshawur. The *Irish Times* states that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cramer, 1st Batn., has been selected for the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, vice Col. Mackenzie, who retires under the age regulations. A correspondent writes from Suakim on March 31 that "all the troops are embarking or preparing to embark, with the exception of the 60th, who will remain here in garrison until they are relieved by Egyptian troops from Cairo." A correspondent writes from Cairo in reference to a remark in a recent number that, at El Teb, "the only regiment that would have had even a sprinkling of young soldiers was the 3rd Batn. of the Rifles," that "excluding the battalions that came from India," the battalion, "although unfortunately it has lost recently a large number of its old soldiers," is the oldest in the country. We do not think our correspondent quite touches the question. A "sprinkling" is not much, and we do not suppose he denies that there is a sprinkling, and we doubt if any battalion at El Teb had so large a number as the 3rd Batn., *pro rata*, "excluding the battalions from India," means a good deal. We knew the facts, which our correspondent supposes we did not know, when we made the remark, which was in illustration of a particular argument. We cannot say we envy the gallant Sir Cromer Ashburnham and his officers and men their quarters at Suakim; but if all follow the example of the officer who commands, they will "take their punishment" like soldiers.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Major Dickin has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embarked at Suakim on Saturday last in the Jumna, for conveyance to England. On arrival, the regiment will be stationed at Devonport.

68th Durham Light Infantry will proceed next winter from Allahabad to Aden, in view of its return to England in 1885-86.

70th East Surrey Regiment has been placed under orders of readiness to proceed home from India with the 1884-85 reliefs.

75th Gordon Highlanders. The regiment embarked at Suakim on Monday, on return to Egypt.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Capt. Warden, lately promoted, has arranged an exchange to the 1st Batn. (the 57th) with Capt. Bellingham, and will therefore remain in England.

78th Seaforth Highlanders move next winter from Lucknow to Ranikhet.

79th Cameron Highlanders. Extension of leave has been granted, on the recommendation of a medical board, to Lieut. Blackburn to Aug. 19.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. We hear from Devonport that the order for the removal of the regiment to Aldershot has been countermanded. The *Western Daily Mercury* says:—"Residents of Devonport, civil as well as military, will be pleased to hear that Col. F. D. Walters, who retired from the command of the 2nd Batn. of the South Lancashire Regt. in April last, is about to resume active work in the Army. Lord Hartington has selected Col. Walters for the position of Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. for Recruiting at Liverpool, and he will take up his appointment on the 1st of next month. Col. Walters's experience in bringing forward the South Lancashire Regt. to such a pitch of efficiency while he was in command—the regiment being composed of Lord Wolseley's beau-ideal, the young soldier—must have led Lord Hartington to make the selection. The Liverpool district is only now created for recruiting, and the Secretary for War has chosen the late colonel commanding the South Lancashire Regt. because of his knowledge in the training of recruits."

88th Connaught Rangers. The regiment proceeds next winter from Ranikhet to Shahjehanpore.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. The head-quarters and service companies embarked at Suakim on Saturday last in the Jumna, for conveyance to England. On arrival, the regiment will be stationed at Portsmouth.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The regiment moves next winter from Cawnpore to Shahjehanpore and Ranikhet.

96th Manchester Regiment. Major Barlow has been appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Office, Simla, as an unpaid Attaché, for six months.

99th Wiltshire Regiment will leave Rawul Pindee next winter for Nowshera.

Rifle Brigade. Col. J. Carr Glyn, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave of absence from the 1st to the 15th inst., pending his vacating his appointment in accordance with the Royal Warrant of March, 1882. Capt. Maude, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutantcy of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade. The 4th Batn. at Jhansi and Gwalior will leave those stations next winter for Calcutta. Capt. Verner has been attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department, Aldershot.

1st West India Regiment. A course of instruction in stretcher-bearer drill and first aid to sick and wounded, under Surg. H. E. B. Flanagan, A.M.D., at the Station Hospital, Demerara, terminated on March 3. The course extended over two months, and was attended by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the detachment 1st West India Regt., Local Police Force, and Volunteer Corps. At the conclusion of the course, an examination was held by Surg.-Major MacAdam, A.M.D., and certificates of proficiency granted to the greater number of the class.

Pay Department. Capts. G. W. Mansergh and W. C. J. F. Nott, according to the news by the last mail, arrived in Egypt, and were attached to the 2nd Batn. of the Essex Regt., and the 1st Batn. of the South Staffordshire Regt. respectively.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major R. H. Robinson and Surg. A. L. Browne have leave from India to England for six months. Surg. R. T. McGeagh has proceeded from Cairo to Alexandria. Lieut.-Gen. Herbert is President of the Committee for the revising of Field Hospital Equipment Regulations.

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Hampshire. The commanding officer of this corps, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. G. L. Crichton, has just issued the following address to the regiment:—"Having now assumed command of the Hampshire Yeomanry, I take an early opportunity of requesting you, one and all, to co-operate with me in my endeavours to restore the regiment to its original strength and efficiency, for which it was remarkable. This regiment is the oldest corps of Yeomanry in Great Britain, having been raised in 1793 by the father of the present full Colonel of the regiment, Viscount Eversley, A.D.C., who himself joined the regiment as a private in 1815, and had command of it for 40 years in its most prosperous days, and who still, I am happy to say, takes the most lively interest in its welfare; and yet the regiment had fallen to so low an ebb in point of numbers, that it was found necessary to order its disbandment. This catastrophe having been fortunately averted, I call upon you now to assist me in two ways. Firstly, in augmenting the strength of the regiment by seeking for eligible recruits, and you may depend upon it that there are lots to be had if you will only take the trouble of looking for them. Secondly, by increasing the efficiency of the regiment, which can only be done by paying attention to the rudiments of drill, and I trust that no member of this corps will ever consider that ground work of drill is not worth learning, as I can assure you that the regiment which is best grounded in drill is the one best able to perform manœuvres of a looser description. Our cavalry regiments of the Line are few and weak in comparison with other nations. Therefore it is highly essential that the Yeomanry should not be allowed to drop, but should be made an efficient support to our Cavalry of the Line, and possibly some day become more intimately connected with them. During the winter months, I understand, it is difficult to hold mounted drills, but the best preparation for mounted drills are foot drills, and I maintain that every troop should fix one day in every week for drill, when the permanent serjeant will attend and give instructions, either practically, if the numbers are sufficient, or, if not, with models, and where no drill shed is at present used, I trust arrangements will soon be made, so that each troop will have the benefit of one. I hope shortly to visit the head-quarters of each troop, and to have the opportunity of seeing its members on parade."

Lieut. F. E. Fitzherbert, Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, joined the Cavalry School of Instruction at Aldershot on Tuesday last.

MILITIA.

Col. Sir H. B. Loch, commanding the 4th Batn. Cheshire Regiment, has been selected to succeed the Marquis of Normanby as Governor of the Colony of Victoria.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of the attendance of about 36,000 volunteers at the camp of exercise to be formed in the Northern Military District between May and September next. This attendance will comprise 65 regiments in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Durham, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Herefordshire, Flintshire, Shropshire, Denbighshire, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire.

The General Officer commanding the South-Eastern District has issued an order to the effect that he will not allow any Volunteers of regiments detailed to take part in the manœuvres at Dover to go over to France in uniform. The following orders with reference to the manœuvres at Dover and Portsmouth have been issued from the Home District Office, Horse Guards:—"The following officers have been selected for duty at the undermentioned railway stations on Easter Monday during the entraining and detraining of Volunteer corps proceeding to and returning from the field days at Dover and Portsmouth. Waterloo—Major Clarke, Adjutant 4th Royal Fusiliers, and Lieut. Anderton, 1st Batn., Grenadier Guards; London Bridge (L. B. and S. C. R.)—Capt. Cholmondeley, Adjt. 5th Batn. Rifle Brigade; Victoria (L. B. and S. C. R.)—Capt. Smith, R.H.A.; Holborn Viaduct—Lieut. Reynolds, 2nd Batn. Grenadier Guards; Victoria (L. C. and D. R.)—Lieut. Drummond, 3rd Batn. Grenadier Guards; London Bridge (S. E. R.)—Lieut. Abercromby, 1st Batn. Scots Guards."

Indian Army.

10th Bengal Lancers. The Lahore paper says:—"It is believed that Lieut.-Col. Strong will succeed to the vacancy in the Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Col. H. A. Little, assist.-qrmr.-gen., appointed to the command of the 12th N.I."

12th Bengal Cavalry. The *Pioneer* says:—"Brigdr.-Gen. Hill, commanding the Eastern Frontier District, proceeds home shortly on furlough. Col. Sir Hugh Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, will officiate for him."

4th Bengal N.I. The death is announced at Alipore of Major A. B. Douglas.

12th Bengal N.I. Col. H. A. Little, A.Q.M.G., has been appointed commandant.

23rd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers). The Lahore paper says:—"The regiment will probably return to Meean Meer from the Bolan Pass, early in April."

26th Bengal N.I. Lieut. Dennys has been nominated for employment on the personal staff of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

3rd Bombay N.L.I. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Yonge, second in command, has retired, on a pension of £595 per annum.

The Institution of Naval Architects held their session for the year during the past week, but seldom have the doings of this society evoked less interest. Not a single naval officer took any part in the meetings, nor did any members of the newly fledged Royal Corps of Constructors contribute. Could this have been due to the fact that the first professor of Naval Architecture of the University of Glasgow, Mr. F. Elgar, was chosen from outside the magic circle? Whether or no, Mr. Elgar read a most interesting paper, on "The Use of Stability Calculations in regulating the Loading of Steamers."

GARRISON EMPLOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A word or two with reference to the military police and orderlies employed in the offices, &c., of large garrisons. It is quite possible for a battalion having the nominal establishment of 610 privates to show, after deducting band servants and other regimental employ, sick, prisoners, a company at instruction drill, and another at musketry, one party of recruits at musketry and another attending gymnasium, a balance of, say, 180, and of these probably 110 are unformed recruits at drill. This would leave for duty 70 men; but of these, again, some 25 are lost to the battalion, as garrison police and orderlies. It seems a small number to be deducted from the nominal strength; but when this is reduced, as shown above, it becomes a considerable item. Now, these men, who are mostly the steadiest and smartest soldiers, and as times go, of some service, possibly averaging three years all round, and, as such, useful to set example to recruits on guard and generally in regimental duties, and whose presence would lighten such duties as must now fall on the recruit, and give more time to form him, might, to all intents and purposes, not belong to the battalion at all. There are a certain number of men required for regimental police and other duties, and when the garrison employ have been told off, it is hard to find suitable men for the similar regimental duties. These men referred to, again, are not even permanently employed in respective posts, as, what with instruction-drill and musketry, there is a constant relief of them going on; so that they have barely settled into the duties, before they are replaced by others ignorant of them. For the Garrison Military Police especially it is difficult to find men sufficiently steady and experienced to perform the duties with the requisite tact and fairness so necessary with the boy soldiers of to-day. I would suggest, then, that these posts be filled by reserve men attached to one of the corps in garrison, and as regards discipline under the brigade-major, or officer performing such duties. I take it that there are plenty of men to whom such certain employment, after the expiration of their first period of service, would be more acceptable than possible employment in civil life, with the chance of having temporarily to rejoin the colours at any moment. If not, the offer of their reserve, in addition to the ordinary pay, would doubtless insure the retaining of suitable men. The obviously great advantage of men doing work to which they were accustomed, an undeniable comfort to those in whose immediate service they might be, would be secured, not to mention the saving of work to the regimental staff entailed, as noted above, by the constant change of these men. In the garrison police especially the advantage would be apparent of employing men who from age and service were fitted to perform with tact and lack of regimental bias the not altogether easy duties required of them.—I am, &c.,

X. Y.

HALF-PAY MAJORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has been asserted by some eminent individual, though I cannot recollect by whom, that a coach-and-four could be driven through any Act of Parliament that ever was framed. Such being granted, I feel confident that an excursion train could be driven through any Royal Warrant that ever emanated from the authorities in Pall Mall. For clumsy compilation, exuberance of verbosity, and general confusion of premisses and conclusion, an Act of Parliament is, to borrow a sporting term, not in the same field with a Royal Warrant. Unfortunately, however, the persons by whom these State Bills are framed are those vested with the interpretation of their meaning and the enactment of their penal clauses, a duty which is not unfrequently performed in a manner totally inexplicable to even the most diligent student of our military regulations. I would, therefore, solicit the favour of laying before your readers a typical case, which contains a question of vital importance to many officers now serving. A is a captain with 20 years' service, promoted to the rank of major on half-pay by Art. 10 (*d*), Royal Warrant, 1881. He remains unemployed for three years. His total service now being 23 years, can he retire on the retired pay of £250 a year, by Art. 972? I confess that, so far as I am able to understand Art. 100 of the same Warrant, which runs thus,—"A major shall retire on the retired pay laid down in Art. 972, on attaining the age of 48, or after being unemployed for three years continuously," it would appear that A is clearly entitled to the rate of £250 a year; but, on the other hand, I am informed (though I fail to find any article in which it is laid down) that all service qualifying for retirement must be full-pay service. As I am, unfortunately, one of the victims of compulsory age retirement, I should esteem it a great favour if some of your numerous correspondents who, like myself, have endeavoured to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the conditions of retirement, as set forth in the Regulations, would inform me if my view of A's case be correct or not.—I am, &c.,

G. W. H. C.

AN INDIAN GRIEVANCE.

"A Subaltern" has lighted on a new injustice. Writing from Rawul Pindee on Feb. 25, he says:—"I beg to submit to you a question that seems to involve a grievance to subalterns of over 10 years' service, who are serving in the East Indies. As you are aware, a subaltern having that service, who may be serving in England or the Colonies, receives pay at the rate of 7s. 6d. a day, his pay being increased every year after 10 years at the rate of 1s. a day. In this country, however, he only receives 6s. 6d. a day as pay. Surely this should be remedied, as it cannot be intended that an officer serving out in this grilling climate should be in worse case than his more fortunate confrère in England. There are very few subalterns now in the Army who have over 10 years' service, and when so many are daily getting promoted after six and even five years' service, it is surely not too much for the less fortunate to expect that they shall be treated out in India to the same advantages they would have had if they had been serving at home.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, March 28, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Frederick Streatfield Pelly has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (March 22).

ADMIRALTY, March 31, 1884.

The under-mentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet (dated March 30):—John William Davis, M.D., Henry Thompson Cox, Cecil Drake, John Wood, Alfred Thomas Corrie, John Mackie, Henry Scanlan, M.B., and Herbert Mandeville Nash.

ADMIRALTY, March 31, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The name of Lieutenant Francis Hamilton Northesk Wilson has been removed from the List of Officers, Royal Marines, for absence without leave (February 8).

ADMIRALTY, April 1, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Vice-Admiral Henry Schank Hillyar, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (April 1).

And consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Rear-Admiral Charles Ludovic Darley Waddilove to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Captain George Tryon, C.B., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing the following promotions have been made on the Retired List from the same date:—Rear-Admirals John Rashleigh Rodd, George Otway Popplewell, Frederic Thomas Chetham Strode, and John Wallace Douglas McDonald to be Vice-Admirals on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster William Evans has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Paymaster-in-Chief (April 1).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Captain and Brevet Major Charles Surtees Chapman Webb has been placed on the Retired List (March 26).

ADMIRALTY, April 2, 1884.

Staff Surgeon William Dudley Wodsworth has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet (December 29, 1883).

Engineer John Waghorn Webb Waghorn has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (February 24).

ADMIRALTY, April 3, 1884.

Assistant-Paymaster Robert Loney Hoskyn has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet (April 2).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer James Redgrave has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Chief Engineer (March 26).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Henry C. St. John, to the Repulse, vice Sulivan.

Lieutenants—Lewis D. Sampson, to the Excellent; Mortimer R. Wodehouse, to the Britannia, vice Thomas; Arthur G. Moggridge, to the Reindeer; Claude Paget, to the Flora, vice Ewing; Frederick C. D. Sturdee, to the Vernon, complement incomplete (as Staff officer).

Navigating Lieutenant—George A. Webb, to the Asia, additional, for the Cormorant.

Sub-Lieutenant—Edward E. Hardy, to the Invincible, vice Barton.

Chaplains—Rev. Arthur H. Crick, M.A., to the Briton, recommissioned; Rev. Thomas Austin, to the Defence, vice Crick.

Staff Surgeons—John W. Davis, M.D., to the Duncan, additional, for temporary service in lieu of a surgeon; Henry T. Cox, to the Cambridge; Cecil Drake, to the Inflexible; John Wood, to the Neptune; Henry Scanlan, to the Belleisle; Herbert M. Nash, to the Lion.

Chief Engineers—G. J, Fraser, to the Vernon, additional; John W. W. Waghorn, to the President, additional; David J. Eyles, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Pylades; Thomas W. H. Ramsay, to the Cambridge, additional, for the Gorgon, vice Julian; James F. Babb, to the Indus, for the Hyacinth, vice Warren.

Surgeons—Edgar R. Dimsey, to the Hercules, complement incomplete; Anthony R. Lynch, to Malta Hospital, vice Yeo; Matthew Digan, to the Sphinx, vice Logan; Arthur W. Russell, to the Polyphemus, vice Digan; Robert F. Yeo, to the Decoy, vice Lightfoot; John Wilson, M.D., to Sheerness Dockyard, vice Lynch; James B. Clibborn, to Plymouth Hospital, vice Wilson; James Porter, M.B., to the Euryalus, additional, for the Marine Battalion in Egypt; William Thompson, to the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, vice Porter.

Paymaster—John Bremner, to the Euryalus.

Engineer—Samuel G. Follett, to the Excellent, for the Blazer.

Boatswains—Elias Lake, to the Swiftsure, additional, for Esquimault Yard, vice Gerrard; Henry Hill, to the Pelican, commissioned; Charles Baker, to the Asia, for the Cormorant; Samuel J. E. Galley, to the Repulse, additional, for the Ariel, vice Yeats.

Carpenters—Edward A. Kelynack, to the Swiftsure, for Esquimault Yard, vice Cribb; William J. L. Pearse, to the Asia, for the Colossus; Nathaniel Hawton, to the Pembroke, for the Ajax, vice Cousins; William J. Smith, to the Cambridge, for the Gorgon, vice Eddy.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—William Dawe, Donne Nook, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Saltfleet, vice Spratling, pensioned; William Betts, Rhosneiger, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Bude, vice J. Croake, reduced; James Bartlett, St. Agnes, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Langton, vice Duffey, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Tadys Conlan, Newquay, to be chief boatman, Rhosneiger, vice Betts, promoted; Alfred Newnham, Exmouth, to be chief boatman, Brixham, vice Thom, promoted; Alfred Ford, Clovelly, to be chief boatman, Carnarvon, vice R. Randing, promoted; William Stapleton, Bournemouth, to be chief boatman, Donna Nook.

Surgeons and Agents—Mr. Thomas Mudge, to Gwithian Detachment, vice Farmar; Mr. James W. Green, to Aldborough, vice E. F. S. Green, resigned.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral Wilson, with the lee division of the Channel Squadron, consisting of the Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland, left Suda Bay on Tuesday for Malta.

Albacore, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, arrived at Malta on Sunday last.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, C.B., has been ordered to Malta by the Commander-in-Chief.

Avon, Lieut. and Com. S. H. Thompson, received a new gun, and was out firing with the Naval Reserves on Tuesday. She will proceed to Bognor on Monday.

Briton, Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd, who has just been appointed to the command, has been nearly five years on half-pay, and, taking into consideration the commands which are likely to fall vacant during the present year, and the ships to be commissioned, it seems probable that some officers junior to him will have even a longer spell on shore before hoisting the pendant.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, having on board Prince George of Wales, was at St. Vincent on Thursday, having arrived there from St. Kitt's. On leaving St. Vincent she would proceed to St. Lucia, where she was due on April 1.

Carysfort, Capt. Walter Stuart, arrived at Malta on April 2 from Suakim.

Condor, Com. Jeffreys, went to Port Said on April 1.

Euphrates, Capt. Garforth, arrived at Bombay on April 2.

Express, Lieut. and Com. Knox, arrived at Malta on Monday last.

Flirt, Com. R. W. Craigie, having refitted at Devonport, has made a satisfactory trial of her engines, and will shortly leave the Sound for her station.

Hecla, Capt. A. K. Wilson, left Suakim for Suez on April 2.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, with the Superb, Iris, Falcon, Woodlark, Cruiser, Cockatrice, and Himalaya, was at Malta on March 24.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, embarked on Saturday, at Suakim, the 10th Hussars, M-I Royal Artillery, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regiment, and the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers. She may be expected at Devonport about the 17th inst., where the Royal Artillery and 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. will be landed, and the remainder taken on and landed at Portsmouth. She arrived at Suez *en route* for England on April 2, and proceeded.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Sultan and Neptune, arrived in Phalerum Bay on April 2.

Myrmidon, Com. Carpenter, arrived at Suakim on Sunday last.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Sir J. Commerell, was at Black River, Jamaica, up to March 8; she would leave on the same day for Bermuda, visiting Havanna on passage. The Canada would part company with the flag on March 8, and be employed as senior officer's ship on the Barbadoes division until relieved by the Garnet; she would then proceed to Bermuda, arriving early in May. The Garnet would remain on the Jamaica division after the departure of the flag, and would relieve the Canada on the Barbadoes division in April. The Tenedos was at Bermuda, under repair. The Dido was on the Barbadoes division; she would proceed to Bermuda on the arrival of the Canada. The Griffon would remain at Jamaica. The Flamingo would proceed with the flag to Bermuda. The Fantôme and Mallard were at Jamaica; they were to proceed on March 8 to Bermuda to refit for service on the Coast of Newfoundland. The Foam would remain on the Jamaica division.

Osborne, Com. Holland, conveying home the remains of H.R.H. the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., escorted by the Royal yachts Alberta and Enchantress, arrived at Portsmouth on April 3. The coffin was landed on April 4, and was conveyed to Windsor.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, left Suakim for Massowah on April 2.

Swiftsure, Capt., Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was to leave Valparaiso on Feb. 21, arrive at Coquimbo on March 3, and afterwards proceed to Callao. The Constance will accompany the flagship to Coquimbo, and will afterwards proceed to Pitcairn Island, Honolulu, and Vancouver Island. The Satellite will also accompany the flagship to Coquimbo, also the Mutine and the Sappho, and will afterwards go to Callao. The Kingfisher will accompany the flagship to Coquimbo, and remain on the coast of Chili. The Heroine was at Esquimault on Jan. 26, will continue to conduct the duties of senior officer on the Vancouver division till relieved by the Constance; will then proceed to Callao, calling at Honolulu *en route.* The Sylvia was at Sandy Point on surveying service.

Swinger, Lieut. and Com. Marx, arrived at Sydney on March 30.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Alexandria on April 3, from Suda Bay.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, left Malta on April 2 for Port Said.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(from our correspondent.)

Marmarice Harbour, Friday, March 21.

After a stay of two days at Syra, we left last Saturday morning, the 15th. We made sail to a fresh beam wind which we carried till we passed Rhodes next morning; we had intended to anchor at Rhodes, but as the anchorage is not a good one for large ships, with a strong north-easterly wind blowing as it was then, the Admiral decided to come on here. We arrived here about 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon. It was a very pretty sight to see the Squadron coming in through the narrow entrance, and performing the evolutions necessary for coming-to inside the harbour. We came through the entrance in single column line-ahead; after passing through the narrows, the Admiral stood across the harbour towards the village of Marmar; then formed columns of sub-divisions line ahead, turning to starboard, and anchored close in in that order. Our usual routine of drills and 8 o'clock evolutions have been suspended for this week, and all the ships have been painting spars and having a light refit. The steam pinnaces have had two days at steam tactics, and the Sultan has had her torpedo defence nets out for exercise. The Achilles rejoined us from Suda Bay on Tuesday morning. The weather here is perfect just now, warm and bright; there have been several scening parties away from the different ships. yesterday there was a cricket match between the Minotaur and Northumberland, which the flagship won, and another is arranged for to-morrow, the two flagships against the rest of the Squadron. On Wednesday there were two officers' races, one in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon, the latter for gun-room officers only; they were both won easily by the Neptune's crew, which is a very good one. Last night there was a very enjoyable dramatic entertainment given on board the Agincourt; it commenced with the farce, "A Dead Shot," played by the blue-jackets; it was very well done, and the representative of the lady's part received great applause. A selection from "The Merchant of Venice" was then given. Lieut. Price read an account of the general story of the drama, pointing out how the scenes to be enacted were connected with it, and three scenes were played, concluding with the trial. The cast was as follows:—The Duke, Mr. Woolward; Antonio, Mr. Norgate; Bassanio, Mr. Cook; Gratiano, Lieut. Poulter; Shylock, Lieut. Hocken; Portia, Mr. Prowse; and Nerissa, Mr. Bellairs. It was excellently played throughout; Lieut. Hockin, as Shylock, and Mr. Prowse, as Portia, were especially good. The fortunes of the Jew and the Merchant were followed with great interest by the blue-jackets, to the greater number of whom it appeared to be all new. Shakespeare sounds rather ambitious for a ship's dramatic company to attempt, but the great success of their efforts quite justified the experiment. The combined bands of the Squadron played during the evening. We are expecting the Forward in to-day from Syra with mails; though we have not had papers for some time, yet we are kept posted in the latest intelligence, as the Admiral gets numerous telegrams which he kindly makes public for general information. We leave on Monday, the 24th, for Suda Bay, and will probably call at Rhodes on the way. A signal has been made that after provisioning and coaling at Suda, the Squadron is to go to Salamis Bay for ten days.

The Secretary of the Admiralty was asked, on March 27, by Mr. Gabbett, "whether certain Assistant-Paymasters of the Royal Navy, now serving as such, are not some 20 years in the service, instead of 14, as set forth in the question asked by the hon. Member for the City (Mr. Alderman Cotton), on the 20th ult.; whether it is not also a fact that optional retirement of paymasters is not allowed until the age of 55 is reached, and, whether, even if every paymaster who arrives at that age, up to the end of 1889, avails himself of the option allowed, the promotion of the assistant-paymasters of the standing of 1871 can be reached before about 18 years have been served in that rank; whether such officers will not have been then some 22 years in the Navy, and of an age of about 39, and whether the retardation of promotion which now exists will not continue and tend to increase until the year 1890." Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied as follows:—"I believe that, excluding the case of any officers who may have lost time or promotion owing to misconduct, there are two assistant-paymasters who have been 20 years in the service. Optional retirement of paymasters is not allowed, except for ill-health, before the age of 55, which is earlier than the age prescribed for the civil service. No conclusion can be drawn from an estimate of the effect on promotion which would be caused if every paymaster retired at 55, because promotion depends on vacancies arising from death, dismissal, and retirement for physical unfitness, as well as optional or compulsory retirement. Owing to over entries in past years, it is quite possible that the time for obtaining promotion may be slightly longer than at present up to 1889-90, after which year it should considerably decrease." We anticipated Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's reply in our issue of last week, by informing our readers that the purely temporary "stagnation," stated to Alderman Cotton to exist, was in reality of a nature which could hardly be described as "temporary." We understand that the matter has been taken up by a gallant and distinguished Member of the House, who is one of the few who understand Naval matters, and that he will be assisted by Lord Henry Lennox, ex-Secretary of the Admiralty, and the Members for the home ports, and we hope most cordially that their efforts may have the effect of making the present conditions of counting service as assistant-paymaster more beneficial to those concerned.

Samuel Rogers, coxswain, 2nd class, of the Cambridge; William A. Snook, sick-bay steward, of the Malabar; Alfred Legge, commissioned boatman, and William Reynolds, boatman, both of the Coastguard; John S. Cudlipp, chief boatswain's mate, of the Dædalus; John William Lester, engine-room artificer, of the Fantôme; and John Duffy, chief boatman-in-charge, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

Lately, an order was given by the German Admiralty to one of the leading engineering firms of Germany for the construction of a large number of torpedo boats. Within the last few days two representatives of this firm have been to the works of Messrs. Yarrow and Messrs. Thornicroft to engage the services of the leading men. They stated that the German Admiralty expressly stipulated that a sufficient number of leading men from the Chiswick and Poplar torpedo boat works should be engaged, to ensure the boats being a success.

It seems scarcely fair that those assistant-paymasters who have been fortunate enough to obtain appointments in the Admirals' offices at home and in the two Royal Yachts, should be allowed to hold them for indefinite periods.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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J. A. STEWART. Colonel. Secretary.

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W. CLINTON takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for their kind sympathy after the great fire, which destroyed his premises (16 and 17 High Street), on the morning of Thursday, January 24, and desires to inform them that he has secured the LARGE HALL in UNION STREET, formerly known as the VICTORY THEATRE, where he is now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to his care upon the same terms as formerly, viz:—
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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 254.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

FROM the detailed despatch of Sir Gerald Graham which appears in the *Gazette* we understand more clearly how it was that the partial rout of the Second Brigade occurred, and if we read between the lines of the despatch, it would seem that some censure of General Buller is implied in the words to which we draw attention. Having described the formation of the Second Brigade, with which we are pretty familiar, from the previous accounts of the correspondents, Sir Gerald says that it advanced from the place of formation at half-past eight a.m., and "owing to some delay in getting the first brigade forward, were somewhat further in advance than I had intended when they first came in contact with the enemy." The obvious inference from these words is that, owing to a delay, which is unaccounted for, the Second Brigade was thrust forward into a position which it was not intended to occupy in the general tactical formation, and that it was, in consequence, exposed to the destructive attack which cast it into disorder. We do not, however, quite understand why it was, or how, that General Graham, who must have observed the relative positions of his Brigades, did not arrest the forward movement of Davis, when he perceived that Buller was not ready to support him. The description of the formation of the Second Brigade enables us to hit the blot, as the Arabs did. On the front face there were three companies of the Royal Highlanders, and, "at an interval of thirty yards, three companies of the 1st York and Lancaster." Let us see what happened. In half an hour from the time the second brigade advanced they were close to the edge of a ravine, from which "a large number of the enemy suddenly appeared." "Large number" is very indefinite. At any rate, they were soon cleared off by the Royal Highlanders, who apparently not recollecting that they formed part of a square, charged up to the edge of the ravine, distinguishing themselves by the gallant manner in which they did so, cheering as they went. "But at this moment," says General Graham, "a more formidable attack came from another direction, and a large body of natives, coming in one continuous stream, charged with reckless determination, utterly regardless of all loss, on the right-hand corner of the square formed by the 1st York and Lancaster." The Brigade fell back in disorder, and the guns of the Naval Brigade, which were in the centre of the square, and the nine-pounder battery, were left unprotected by the infantry. The officers and men of the Naval Brigade stood by their guns till the last, and, fortunately, locked them before the enemy laid hold of them, so that the Arabs could not turn them against the retiring infantry and the other Brigade, had they been sufficiently skilled to do so, a contingency to which we adverted in an article on the early receipt of the account of the battle. It is not clearly explained how it was that the guns of the sailors fell into the hands of the Arabs, while Holley's four 9-pounders, which were left unprotected, "exposed to the assault of the enemy now coming on in crowds," do not appear to have been captured. Yet, says Graham, of the Royal Artillery, "officers and men stood firmly to their guns, raking the advancing enemy with case, which told with deadly effect." General Graham has seen a great deal of fighting in his time, most of it long ago, and there is no one who can read his candid admission "that he was to some extent personally responsible for the disorder in the formation of the brigade," owing to the gallant rush of the Royal Highlanders, which he saw and approved of, with any very strong disposition to blame him, but it is plain that he was not quite master of the situation, and it will be said that he handled the troops unskilfully on that, as on some other occasions. "The charge," he says, "took place under my eyes, and with my approval." We can scarcely think that these Arabs have so much experience of formations of disciplined infantry as to justify the General's remark that "it is their habit to attack the angles of squares." It is rather their habit, we should think, to make for the place where they see they have the most chance of coming to close quarters with their enemy; and how gallantly they did so on this occasion is best recorded in the simple words of the General's despatch:—"They gave no time for further arrangements, and throwing themselves with desperate determination upon the angle of the square, broke it, carrying all before them." There were many attempted rallies among the York and Lancaster. No finer troops than the Royal Marines, on whom Graham calculated as a reserve in the last emergency, could be found; but such was the impetuous rush of the sword and spear men that the Royal Marines "were for a few minutes swept back, and mixed up in the general confusion." "Yet I submit," says General Graham, "there was no panic among the men." With these few simple words we may rest satisfied. Under the circumstances, no higher praise was ever given by a General to his troops. We learn that Sir Gerald was exposed to personal danger and inconvenience out of the common, inasmuch as an Arab got "over his horse's quarter," and must have been greatly surprised when he found himself in that unusual position, in close proximity to the gigantic form of the General. What became of the Arab is not stated. Altogether, after the perusal of this narrative, we are more than ever convinced there was a great deal to be thankful for in the end.

Lieutenant-General Sir D. Probyn is fast recovering from his sharp illness, and may be expected back from Norfolk in a short time. He and Lady Probyn went on a brief visit to Lord and Lady Romney, as soon as the General was able to leave London, and went on to his residence at Sandringham, having derived great benefit from the change of air.

We regret to see the death of M. Randon, who was far and away the most admirable delineator of the soldier *à la Française* who ever lived, announced in the Paris papers. His sketches, "Nos Troupiers," and his "Vie Militaire," &c., in the *Journal Amusant*, were quite instinct with the spirit of the caserne and the camp; and Randon represented, in a way no English, and, as far as we know, no other foreign artist ever did, the lives, the loves, the habits and customs, the looks and ways, and the whole existence of the soldier, *en ville et en campagne*, and was as full of drollery as he was of good-humour and love of his subject.

"Max O'Rell" could scarcely pay our Volunteers a higher compliment, when he says that they are "pretty sure to end their existence in their beds." This is a clear admission that as long as England possesses such a splendid force, she is free from all chances of invasion. Long may they flourish!

Neither Admiral Hewett nor General Graham will be particularly obliged to Mr. Onslow for his question with regard to the rewards the Government may propose to confer upon them; and his allusion to the peerages to Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester will scarcely commend itself to the good-taste and sentiment of the country, but as an irritating thrust at the Ministry it was effective enough. Although Admiral Hewett did not bombard anything, he contributed very much to the energetic deliverance of the expeditionary force at Suakim and Trinkatat; and as far as fighting is concerned, the actions of El Teb and Tamasi were much more severe and, *pro rata*, infinitely more risky and bloody than the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. But it is not according to such considerations that military expeditions and military successes are gauged. The capture of Ghuznee was rewarded by a peerage, many greater services have passed almost unrewarded altogether; while similar examples might be adduced, from comparatively recent history, of the inequality between the appreciation of the Government and of the country, of the achievements of those who have been rewarded, and the magnitude of the results.

Major-General Walker vacates his Brigade at Aldershot, to take up the Gibraltar Brigade,—not an Indian divisional command, as the *Times* stated.

We may as well, perhaps, recapitulate the new appointments that have been made, which are as follows. We take the officers as they appear in the *Army List*:—

Major-Gen. R. G. A. Luard, from Commandant, Canadian Militia, to 2nd Brigade, Aldershot.

Major-Gen. F. A. Willes, C.B., from command of a Brigade, Aldershot, to command Northern District.

Major-Gen. C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., from command of Cavalry, Ireland, to command of Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot.

Major-Gen. M. Walker, V.C., C.B., from command of a Brigade, Aldershot, to command of Brigade, Gibraltar.

Major-Gen. L. E. Knight, to command of Brigade, Belfast.

Major-Gen. G. S. Young, from command of Brigade, Belfast, to command Cork District.

Major-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B., to command 1st Brigade, Aldershot.

Major-Gen. A. J. H. Elliot, C.B., to command of Cavalry of Curragh Brigade and Cavalry in Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Furse, lately Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, does duty at Devonport during the absence of Colonel Butler on special service in Canada. Colonel Butler will be absent about six months, to report upon the state of the defences of that country.

We have seen an extremely interesting letter from an officer of the 42nd, from which we venture to give the following extract, in the hope that the graphic account of the "rally" and of the repulse will be read with pleasure by the friends of the officers named, and by a wider circle than it was intended for:—

"All our officers fought like devils, and how we only lost one I can't tell. God is good, and must have put his shield round our brave, gallant officers. The Colonel is a splendid man. He shot two Arabs dead, and would have shot more, only the Government revolver ammunition missed fire. An Arab threw a spear, and just passed the Colonel. Another threw a stone at him, and hit and wounded him on the head and knocked his helmet off, and he was bare-headed under a burning sun, till gallant Norman MacLeod gave him his helmet, and wrapped a cloth round his own head. Dear little Brophy was hit in the leg, and only saved his brave life by hanging on to the Colonel's horse's tail. When we rallied and formed line, I imagined I must be the only officer alive; but to my joy, we all met. Old Charlie Eden, as cool as if he were partridge-shooting; little Brophy lame, but pretending to be sound; Sandy Kennedy, with his eyeglass in his eye, and his wife's watch round his neck; Bald, a gigantic subaltern, sweating, and with a Blue-jacket's hat on,—he lost his helmet. Sir John M'Leod's son, Duncan, wounded, swearing he was all right; old Bob Coveny smiling with confidence; and Norman MacLeod, with his firm lips, thirsting for more blood; Speid, looking as calm as a Judge; and young Macrae, an Argyleshire lad, who only joined us the day before the battle, in his trews, and armed with a spear-head, crying to be at the niggers again. He is a splendid boy, and fought like a devil. All our officers had hand-to-hand fights with the Arabs. They pulled the kilts off our men, and one of them pulled the green ribbons off my kilt, but I killed him. They are most awfully plucky. I saw one man nearly dead, and he was crawling towards us to kill a white man before he died. I took a splendid spear, and killed a great many wounded men with it; it went into their hearts like lightning, and their blood flowed out on the sand. I had a narrow escape from a half-dead Arab; he sent his spear close to my leg, and I stabbed him in the heart."

Major-General Rowlands will relieve Lieutenant-General W. Payn, in command of a division of the Madras Army on the 21st inst. Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, who was A.D.C. to the General, continues in the appointment.

The appointment of Major-General R. G. A. Luard to the command of the 2nd Brigade at Aldershot is pretty convincing proof that the military authorities fully recognise the difficulties which the General has had to contend against during his sojourn in Canada, and that they do not blame him for the unpleasantness that has arisen by reason of his desire to promote the interests of the service over which he has been called upon to exercise control. General Luard will remain at Aldershot until April, 1885, when he will vacate his appointment on promotion.

We hear that Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ramsay is about to retire from Kumaon, and return to England; and that he will be succeeded by Mr. H. G. Ross, of the Indian Civil Service. The tigers will rejoice.

The mysterious paragraph in the telegraphic news from Cairo in the *Times* of Wednesday refers, we believe, to a statement or report that Lieutenant Barton, of the Egyptian Army, had ridden off with the horse of Mr. Scudamore, the *Times*' Correspondent, in the *debâcle* of Baker's Army, and had thereby nearly deprived us of the services of the gentleman whose accounts of the action, and of the subsequent battles of El Teb and Tamasi, vindicated the claims of our contemporary to the position it held formerly of being the "leading journal" in the field, as well as in the City, and we may say in the world. Nothing better than Mr. Scudamore's descriptions of the military operations in the Soudan has been seen in print for some time, and when we consider that Mr. Cameron, the first of War Correspondents now at the front, was pitted against Mr. Scudamore, that surely was a very tall feather in the cap of the tyro, who seems to have inherited the literary ability of his father, whose lamented death at Constantinople was recently recorded. Lieutenant Barton demanded an inquiry into the truth of certain rumours about the horse, and Colonel Sartorius has officially recorded the fact that there was no evidence to sustain the accusations against him.

Major W. T. Ellis, 48th Northamptonshire Regiment, will be Acting Brigade-Major at the Curragh Camp during the drill season. He will take up the duties on May 15, and continue there until the middle of October.

Lieutenant Olivero, of the Italian Army, lately walked from Modena to Villafranca, by way of Mantua, between one in the morning and nine at night,—102 kilomètres in 20 hours. Lieutenant Richard walked from Modena to Forli,—105 kilomètres the same day. Five weeks later the two Lieutenants walked from Modena to Turin—298 kilomètres—in four days, in full uniform, carrying their cloaks and a small kit. Napoleon's most rapid march was 36 kilomètres in a day. Cæsar never exceeded 25 kilomètres.

A Major of Militia, in a very cogent and well-written letter, makes some replies to certain strictures by a Line officer on the assumption by the Militia of Line uniform. As to the silver lace, he says it was, "as you doubtless know, worn by the Regular Army long before the more modern gold lace. We did not want to be mistaken for Line officers. Some of us had our medals to show that we once had been professionals; but we all, I think, liked the distinction and distinctiveness of the silver lace. We were not ashamed of being 'only Militia;' for those of us who had read history remembered that among the downtrodden cornfield on the slopes of Waterloo there lay, one summer's day, near 70 years ago, many a lad stiff and stark clothed in a Militia jacket!" Bravo major!

NAVAL FORCES IN CHINESE WATERS.

A correspondent writes:—"The exports to the United Kingdom from China alone amounted to nearly ten millions sterling in 1882, and are ever increasing. To protect our commerce we have an obsolete ironclad, the Audacious, on which a large sum was expended, prior to her departure from England, to make her as nearly efficient as possible, but she would stand but small chance with the French flagship Victorieuse, now stationed in Chinese waters. Next we have three corvettes of the 'C' class, which are intended to prey upon the enemy's commerce; but with the bottom fairly clean and all stores on board, no more than 13 knots could be reasonably got out of these vessels, and this only by using the blast. They also only carry coal sufficient for four-and-a-half days' full speed, and although these ships were designed to be able to keep the sea under sail, I cannot help thinking that few captains would care to be hampered by a lot of useless spars, and would probably have to return all yards, booms, &c., into store, and rely on steam power alone. Thus it will be seen that a trading steamer would have little to fear from one of these ships. Gun-vessels and gun-boats help to swell the list of the Chinese Squadron, and they are perhaps the most efficient vessels we have out there. The Wivern, now at Hong Kong, is only fit for harbour service, and when she first went out in 1880 grave fears were entertained as to her ability to reach her destination. Until the arrival of the Audacious there were no torpedo-boats on the station, but the Russians at that time had no less than eight laid up at Vladivostock. With a large Naval yard, and good facilities for stowage, there should, at least, be no difficulty about these. One might say that Hong Kong is quite unprotected. There is absolutely nothing, except a battalion of the Line and some Artillery, to prevent an enemy's fleet from taking possession of the place. Nature has so constructed it that with a small expenditure the island might be made impregnable. Some time ago, a system of defence by means of torpedoes was being inaugurated, but I am unable to state how much has been accomplished. Again, Singapore has one fort which only commands the roadstead, another overlooking the New Harbour. But the place being such a great commercial and shipping emporium, should have a chain of forts. I think that enough has been said to show that our Fleet in Chinese waters is a long way behind in everything, except officers and men."

NAVAL TITLES.

A "Senior Lieutenant" says:—"You echo the sentiments of all lieutenants when you remark that the creating of a new rank and title would be most unpopular. What we want is substance, not shadow! A lieutenant will remain a lieutenant to all intents and purposes, till he is promoted to commander, whether they call him lieutenant-commander, or deputy-assistant-commander, or give him any other long-winded title. By all means, let us have the extra pay, but we want no more new titles or more gold lace. Let us hope we have seen the last of trying to smooth down real grievances with extra rank, extra lace, and extra titles."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I suggest that the number of courts-martial might be considerably reduced, if the powers of commanding officers were made to correspond with the powers at present vested in regimental courts? I think that every officer of any regimental experience will agree with me in deprecating the utter waste of time that is involved by the numerous regimental courts, which, for the most part, are assembled to prove that Pte. Smith is deficient of sundry articles that he should have, and to award imprisonment and stoppages accordingly, all of which could be done in five minutes by his commanding officer, instead of wasting the time of president, members, prosecutor, and witnesses to an almost unlimited extent. The aggregate number of courts-martial by no means represents the number of men tried, as the same men are often tried over and over again,—in fact, some like it. If commanding officers had more power of punishment, and more facilities for getting rid of black-sheep, the Army would benefit in every way. But perhaps men (or boys) are so scarce, that even the black-sheep cannot be spared!—I am, &c., FUSILIER.

Regarding the state of things existing on the West Coast of Africa, the correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* writes:—"The German corvette Sophie, after taking the Crown Prince to Spain, proceeded to the West Coast of Africa to visit the German factories at Little Popo, where the natives have been maltreating German subjects. The native chiefs at once acceded to the demands of Capt. von Stubenrauch, who, believing all differences to have been amicably arranged, weighed and proceeded for Lagos, anchoring for the night at Grand Popo. Here he was overtaken by a special messenger from the German factory bearing the news that, no sooner had the Sophie left Little Popo, than the natives attacked the factory, and had fearfully maltreated the German residents. Capt. von Stubenrauch at once weighed and returned to Little Popo, and without further notice landed 124 men, who forthwith formed a cordon round the place. The chiefs, headed, it is said, by one Lawson, an employé of the English Government, showed fight, and lost one man killed and 11 wounded before Lawson and the chiefs were made prisoners, and order restored. Lawson was handed over to the Governor of Lagos, on the latter undertaking not to allow him to return to Little Popo. The native chiefs were detained on board, and are being brought home to Germany. This news was sent to the German papers from Lagos on March 13, and I presume the English Government will make inquiries as to Mr. Lawson's doings, as it is not usual for 'British inspectors' to head natives in an attack on the subjects of a friendly European nation, much less against an armed force of one of the Great Powers. Surely the *Weser Zeitung* has been misinformed." The Sophie put into Plymouth last week on her way to Kiel.

CAIRO CIGARETTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Handbook of Competitive Examinations, by W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.; The Beaconsfield Birthday-Book (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Billiards, by W. Cook (Champion) (Burroughes and Watts). Magazines for April:—The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); The United Service (L. R. Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The Royal Navy List (Witherby and Co.); Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Kennel Review (J. C. Durant).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

GENERAL OFFICER.—We have not made any mention of the movements to which you allude, because we consider it exceedingly injudicious, and calculated to defeat the purpose in view. A petition of such a character can possess but little weight unless it be signed by such overwhelming masses of the people, and backed up by names of such weight, as will break down the opposition which would unquestionably be raised—cruel and vindictive as you describe it to be—to the measure which recommends itself so strongly to those who admire personal gallantry and eminent services. We have reason to believe that the movement in question has not been sanctioned by, or inspired in any way, by the gallant soldier whose interests it is meant to advance.

H.B.F., LL.D.—Thanks. We remember the meeting you refer to, in 1858, before the sword was changed for the pen. It would really be more wise (the object in view being considered) not to force the running, in this case.

INQUIRER.—Siborne's "History of the War in France and Belgium" was published by Boone in 1844. A second edition was published by Boone in 1848.

CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.—Recruiting for this corps "is suspended, for the present."

A READER.—By general rule, the proportion is fixed according to rank. There is no distribution to staff of commanding officers as such.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

MILITIA OFFICERS AND THE EXAMINATION.

"Tactics" says:—"In your journal of March 29 you remark that your strictures on the Militia officers' apathy in going up for this subject has had a desired effect. Certainly it has, but only very small it is to be regretted, as only 16 officers have been up as new candidates. Three of the number who passed in the higher division, viz., Col. Walker, of the 3rd Batn. Scots Fusiliers, Capt. Ditmas, of the 2nd Baty. 1st Brig. R.A., and Capt. Reade, of the 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt., having previously passed in the tactics examination under the Regulations first in force. The greatest credit is due to these three officers for the way in which they have sought to add to their knowledge, by troubling to go up for a further examination in a subject which is of great value, but which is far too little encouraged, and at great expenditure of time and inconvenience to themselves; and it is much to their credit in setting such an example to their service."

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PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

	s.	s.	s.
Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle		...	24	30
Zeltingen		36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen			48	60
Muscatel		...	60	72
Scharzberg		...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle		48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)			...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*)

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray			...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

BIRTH.

O'GRADY.—March 4, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Bermuda, the wife of Standish T. O'Grady, Surgeon, R.N., of a daughter.

Advertisements.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 Pall Mall.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

ASSISTANT - MILITARY INSTRUCTOR REQUIRED by the FIRST WEEK in MAY, in a well-known ARMY ESTABLISHMENT, to help in the preparation of Military Officers for the Military Competitive, in Law, Tactics, Topography, and Fortification. Salary, £250 to £300 per annum, non-resident.—Apply to ASKIN, GABBITAS, and KILLIK, 38 Sackville Street, London, W.

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Calcutta Exhibition.—The Gold Medal has been awarded to

DR. G. H. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist, 57 Great Russell Street, London. Pamphlet free

IMPORTANT.

A LADY WISHES to DISPOSE of (privately) her COMPLETE SET of OLD-ENGLISH PATTERN, ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS. Quite new; never used; Sheffield made; stamped A1 quality. The set comprises:—1 doz. each table spoons and forks, dessert spoons and forks, and tea spoons—60 pieces in all. To an immediate purchaser, the low sum of 42s will be accepted for the entire lot. ALSO a very ELEGANT SHEFFIELD MADE TEA and COFFEE SET, consisting of coffee and tea pot, gilt-lined sugar basin, and cream jug, most beautifully engraved and chased, never used. Mrs. W. will accept 40s for the complete set, in order to dispose of it immediately, on approval, with pleasure to any responsible person.—Mrs. A. G. WENDERTON, 105 Waddon New Road, Croydon, Surrey.

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NOTICE.

The Funeral of H.R.H. the DUKE of ALBANY taking place on Saturday, April 5, notice is hereby given that the STORES will be CLOSED on that day. By Order,

April 3, 1884. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on March 27, 1884, a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the Society's Shares and Interest on the Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum were declared, and will be payable upon application, on and after April 10.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 28, 1884.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 14th April, inclusive, the 11th being Good Friday, and the 14th a Bank Holiday. The execution, before the Closing of the Stores, of Country Orders received after Tuesday, the 8th, or of Town Orders received after Wednesday, the 9th, cannot be guaranteed.

By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
March 28, 1884.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost: or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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Captain Allen Adams.
Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel Horatio C. N. Blanckley, R.M.
Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
Captain H. W. Seguire Brown.
Major Sir F. G. T. Cunynghame, Bart.
Captain A. Baird Douglas.
Major B. Fletcher.
Major Lamorock Flower.
Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
Hon. R. G. Molyneux.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
Lieut.-Colonel George C. Porter.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Amyatt E. Ray.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
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Major Triscott, R.M.

This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

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COMMISSARIAT and TRANSPORT STAFF.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, at 7.30 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 8.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names as soon as possible, but not later than May 3, to Mr. JONES, care of Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., and Co.

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THE CEDARS and MORNINGTON PARK ESTATES, near West Kensington and Addison Road (Kensington) Railway Stations, and Omnibus Routes to the City, &c.—HOUSES to be LET or SOLD. Rents from £55 to £150. Well built, of white bricks, Bath-stone dressings, admirably designed, with all modern improvements, bath-rooms, electric bells, venetian blinds, &c. These well-known and fashionable Estates afford advantages which cannot be surpassed in any of the suburbs. Within easy access of the West End by road or rail, and within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross. For Military and Naval officers and persons of moderate incomes who require good family residences, they are unequalled. Soil is a fine gravel. St. Paul's School (from St. Paul's Churchyard), now being erected on the Estate, will afford exceptional advantages to the sons of residents. Lawn-tennis and ornamental gardens on the Estate for the use of residents.—Particulars post free from GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

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The Reserve Fund is separately invested in Consols, and other first-class securities.

Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

Debentures at rates varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. will be issued on application, and may also be engaged for in advance.

Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches. R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

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5 per cent. for Five Years and upwards.
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Less than One Year, according to Bank Rates.

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To their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE of WALES and the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

£160,000 FIVE-PER-CENT., PERPETUAL RENT-CHARGE, INTEREST-GUARANTEED SHARES OF

THE STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, TOWCESTER, & MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

Price £100 per £100 Certificate of 10 Shares,

In 16,000 Shares of £10 each, to be converted into Stock when fully paid up, under the title of Five-per-Cent., Perpetual Rent-charge, Interest-guaranteed Stock, guaranteed in perpetuity by a charge of £8,000 per annum, secured on the total net receipts of the East and West Junction Railway, 33 miles in length, in priority to any payment of interest or dividend on the Debenture or Share Capital of that Company, amounting to upwards of £950,000. Pursuant to Special Act of Parliament passed last Session. These Shares are further entitled to participate in the surplus income of the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway, as hereafter mentioned.

The Shares now for Subscription have thus not only 5 per cent. guaranteed in perpetuity, secured by the 33 miles of the East and West Junction Railway, but will also participate in the surplus income of the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway, 11½ miles in length.

When the fact is stated that the Stratford-upon-Avon Railway Company, whose line runs from Hatton Junction to Stratford-upon-Avon, have for some years past paid 8 per cent. dividend upon their Ordinary Shares, and that the Great Western Railway Company have purchased the Line, paying for it in £135 Great Western Railway Stock for each £100 Stratford-upon-Avon Share, which, at the price of Great Western Stock, viz., £141 per cent., is equal to £190 cash for each £100 Stratford-upon-Avon Share, an estimate may be formed of the future value of the Shares for Subscription.

The Directors of the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway Company are prepared to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Shares, which, when fully paid up, will be converted into Stock, under the title, as above stated, of Five-per-Cent., Perpetual Rent-charge, Interest-guaranteed Stock.

Price of Subscription, £100 per Provisional Certificate of 10 Shares of £10 each (representing £100 Stock), payable as follows :—£5 for each Certificate applied for payable on Application, £20 on Allotment, £25 on May 1, 1884, £25 on June 1, 1884, £25 on July 1, 1884—£100 per Certificate of £100.

The Interest is payable half-yearly, on March 15 and September 15 in each year. The first payment will be made September 15 next.

Option is given to Subscribers to pay all the Instalments on Allotment, in which case Interest on the full £100 will be payable from the date of such payment; and in the case of Subscriptions paid by Instalments, Interest will be payable from the dates of their payment.

Provisional Scrip Certificates will in the first instance be issued, to be exchanged for definitive Stock Certificates when converted into Stock.

For the guidance of Subscribers, the following quotations for Guaranteed or Rent-charge Stocks will be useful, viz. :—The average quotation for Four per Cent. Stocks is £106 to £110 per £100 Stock; the average quotation for Four and a Half per Cent. Stocks is £115 to £117 per £100 Stock; the average quotation for Five per Cent. Stock is £127 to £129 per £100 Stock. The above quotations are for Stocks which do not participate in any Surplus Profits, nor receive more than the fixed Interest attached thereto; whilst the Shares now for Subscription will be entitled, in addition to the fixed Interest, to participate in the surplus profits of the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway.

The price paid by the Great Western Railway for the Shares of the Stratford-upon-Avon Railway which were entitled to Surplus Profits was, as above stated, equal to £190 per £100 Stock.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS GEORGE FERMOR-HESKETH, Bart., Easton Nestonhall, Towcester, Chairman.
R. W. ABBOTTS, Esq. (Messrs. Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited), Burton-on-Trent.
ALFRED BARRATT, Esq., M.D. (Member of the Town Council), Great Hampton Row, Birmingham.
HENRY DOWNING, Esq. (Director of the Stratford-upon-Avon Railway), the Elms, Stratford-upon-Avon.
THOMAS COOMBS, Esq. (Director of the Evesham, Redditch, and Stratford-upon-Avon Railway), 9 Bridge Street, Westminster.
GEORGE HALL, Esq. (Director of the East and West Junction Railway), Merton Road, Wimbledon.

SECRETARY.—T. HUNT, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq., J.P., Sparbrook, Birmingham.
HENRY MERRICK, Esq., Bradford-upon-Avon (Director of the Bedford and Northampton Railway Company).

BANKERS.

LLOYDS' BANKING COMPANY, Limited, Birmingham and Stratford-upon-Avon.
Messrs. BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURY, and LLOYD, 60 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. NEWMAN, STRETTON, and HILLIARD, 75 and 76 Cornhill, London, E.C.

ENGINEER.—CHARLES LIDDELL, Esq., 24 Abingdon Street, London, S.W.

Offices: 75 CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON; CORN EXCHANGE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

THE STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, TOWCESTER, and MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY is authorised by special Acts of Parliament to relay and equip the East and West Junction Railway (Stratford-upon-Avon to Towcester), 33 miles in length, which was in 1873 opened for traffic, being laid with iron rails, now intended to be replaced with heavy steel rails; and to supply that Railway with an additional amount of rolling-stock, and further to extend their system by the construction of this Company's line from Towcester to the Midland Railway at Olney, 11½ miles in length.

The proceeds of the present issue of £160,000 will be applied to the relaying and equipment of the East and West Junction Railway, as above mentioned.

Interest at five per cent. per annum on that amount, equal to the sum of £8,000 per annum, will, upon the certificate of the Board of Trade that the above works have been carried out to their satisfaction, be payable half-yearly by the East and West Junction Railway Company to this Company, in terms and by virtue of "The Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway Act, 1883" (the amount necessary in the meantime being deposited at the Company's Bankers until September 15 next, when the works and equipment are to be completed), which provides that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon any money expended by the Company under the provisions of that Act upon or in respect of the East and West Junction Railway shall be charged upon and paid out of the tolls, rates, income, and revenue derived from or arising in respect of that Railway, in priority to any payment of interest or dividend on the Debenture or Share Capital of that Company, which amounts to upwards of £950,000.

The above £8,000 per annum, as and when the same becomes payable by the East and West Junction Railway Company, will be paid to Trustees, viz. :—Samuel Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Birmingham, and Henry Merrick, Esq., Bradford-upon-Avon, Director of the Bedford and Northampton Railway Company, who have consented to act as Trustees for the holders of the Shares forming the present issue, and who, in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust under which the said Shares are issued, will apply the said interest in the payment of a dividend in perpetuity of 5 per cent. per annum to the holders of the said Shares.

The Shares of the present issue, in addition to receiving interest at 5 per cent. per annum guaranteed as aforesaid, will be entitled to participate in the surplus profits arising from the working of this Company's own line.

Thus, by means of the exceptionally favourable nature of the powers conferred by the Act, the Shares of the present issue will be guaranteed a perpetual 5 per cent. interest secured by statutory charge on the rates, tolls, and revenue of 33 miles of through main route, and estimating that line's earnings to amount to only £20 net per mile per week, or £34,320 per annum, the guarantee would be more than four times covered.

Inasmuch as the gross average receipts of the Midland Railway are over £100 per mile per week, it will be seen that £40 per mile per week gross, or £20 net allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses, is a very low figure to take.

It will thus be seen that the Guaranteed Shares now for subscription present an opportunity for investment very rarely offered, combining as they do a fixed five per cent. interest in perpetuity, guaranteed by the receipts of the East and West Junction Railway, and the further right to participate in the surplus profits of the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway; and at the price of £100 per £100 Share possess every element for an immediate increase in value when quoted on the Stock Exchange, which quotation will be applied for when they are fully paid up.

The East and West Junction Railway and the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway are to be worked as one system, and with the Evesham, Redditch, and Stratford-upon-Avon Line, now being worked by the East and West Junction Railway, represent a length of 52 miles, and will complete the present broken communication between East and West, and connect the Midland in the West at Broom with the Midland in the East at Olney, thus affording a continuous through route for traffic, with a considerable saving of distance, as a reference to the table accompanying the prospectus clearly shows.

The works and equipment on the East and West Junction Line are under contract to be completed by September 15 next. The Company's Extension Line to Olney is under contract to be completed by September 15, 1885.

This Contract, the Deed of Trust, and the Acts of Parliament can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectuses, Maps, and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, and from the Bankers and all Brokers.

75 Cornhill, E.C., London, March 28th, 1884.

All APPLICATIONS must be received by WEDNESDAY, April 9, next.

Should the applications received exceed the amount to be issued, a *pro rata* reduced Allotment, so far as circumstances will permit, will be made to all applicants.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, TOWCESTER, AND MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Pounds, being the amount of deposit of £5 per Certificate on application for Certificates of £100 each, viz., 10 Shares of £10 each in the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway Company, I request you to allot me that number of Certificates; and I agree to accept such Certificates (or any smaller number that may be allotted to me), and to pay the further amounts according to the terms of the Prospectus of the Company, dated March 28, 1884; and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Shareholders in the Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway Company, in respect of the Shares so allotted.

Signature ....
Name in full ....
Profession ....
Residence ....
Date ....1884.

Addition to be filled up if the Applicant wishes to pay up in full on Allotment.

I desire to pay up in full on Allotment all Shares which may be allotted to me.

Signature..........................

CHARLES LANCASTER,

INVENTOR of the NON-FOULING, SMOOTH OVAL-BORE for EXPRESS ·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, and ·577).
Prices from £36 to £56 10s nett.

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(·295, ·320, ·360, and ·380).
Prices from £5, £8, and £10 nett. And,
MINIATURE MATCH RIFLES.
Prices, £8, plain; £10, with Orthoptic Sights.

INVENTOR and PATENTEE of the
FOUR-BARREL B.L. HAMMERLESS GUN,
weight, 7lb. 4oz.; and
EXPRESS RIFLE,
weight, 10lb. Also,

FOUR-BARREL B.L. PISTOL,

·455 C.F., weight, 2lb. 8oz.; ·380 C.F., weight, 1lb. 14oz. Price £8 nett.

TOP LEVER SNAP-ACTION
HAMMER or HAMMERLESS GUNS,
Ejecting the Exploded Cases.
Prices from £36 to £45 nett.

THE "COLONIAL,"

Quality 12-bore, breech-loading, top lever, snap-action Gun. Plainly finished, but good, sound work.
PRICE £20.

Coloured Illustration sent on application.
Also "Colonial" Quality Hammerless Gun, £27.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Black Canvas Case, without fittings	1	15	0
Strong Black Canvas Case, with fittings ...	3	0	0

Terms, Cash with order.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION
AND
SADDLE PASTE.

POLISHING PASTE,
FOR CLEANING METAL AND GLASS.

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING
FOR HUNTING OR WALKING BOOTS.
(Requires no Brushing.)

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BLAKE and SON, Yacht Stove Manufacturers, HIGH STREET, GOSPORT.

BOSTOCK & CO., Makers of the "Anhydrous" Waterproof Boot, BIRMINGHAM.

BRISTOL HOTEL, for Officers and Families, MARINE PARADE, BRIGHTON.

CARTER, OWEN J., & CO., Wine Merchants and Brewers, CHATHAM.

CAWTE'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, SOUTHSEA.

CORLETT & PICKETT, Civil and Military Tailors, 2 PRINCES STREET, W.

CRITERION STORES, Genrl. Outfitters, 35 VILLIERS ST., CHARING X., W.C.

DICKESON, RICHARD, Wholesale Grocer and Canteen Contractor, DOVER.

FINLEY, J., Bootmkr. to 4th & 5th D. Grds., 16th Lancers, &c., MANCHESTER.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, for Officers and Families, CANTERBURY.

GROSVENOR HOTEL, for Officers and Families (facing sea), SOUTHSEA.

GAFFIN & CO., Monumental Sculptors, 63 REGENT STREET, W.

HARRIS, G. H., Porpoise-hide and Military Bootmaker, 418 STRAND, W.C.

HYDE PARK HOTEL, for Families and Gentlemen, (opp. Marble Arch), W.

HAYES, Messrs., Surgeon Dentists (Estb. 1775), 42 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

HEAVENS, JAMES, Military Saddler, 28 SOUTH MOLTON STREET, W.

HEDGES & BUTLER, Wine Merchts., Zerey (Spain), BRIGHTON & LONDON.

HENNIKER, E. (Agt. for Curtiss & Sons), Passr. & Shipg. Agt., SOUTHAMPTON.

KENT & HILL, Army and Navy Tailors, 22 JERMYN STREET, W.

KING'S HEAD HOTEL, for Officers and Families (facing Sea), DOVER.

LARCOM & VEYSEY, Naval and Military Tailors, PORTSEA, Portsmouth.

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PIER and QUEEN'S HOTELS, for Officers and Families, SOUTHSEA.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, EASTBOURNE.

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ROYAL HOTEL, for Officers, Families, and Gentlemen, SHEERNESS.

REAKES, T. W., Breeches Maker & Military Tailor, 12 Grand Hotel Buildgs., S.W.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, for Gentlemen, &c., adjg. Raily. S., SHEFFIELD.

ROWE, W., and CO., Naval Contractors and Yacht Outfitters, GOSPORT.

ROYAL PIER HOTEL, for Officers & Yachtsmen (opp. Pier), SOUTHAMPTON.

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, Private Hotel & Pension (opp. Comn.), SOUTHSEA.

SEWELL & CROWTHER, Passenger and Shipping Agents, 18 COCKSPUR ST.

SPARKES HALL, & CO., Agents for Carmichael Boot-tree, 310 Regent St., W.

STAR & GARTER HOTEL, for Officers and Families, PORTSMOUTH.

TOLLEY, J. & W., Express Rifle and Gun Manufacturers, 1 CONDUIT ST., W.

WILSON'S Institute for Hospital Trained Nurses, 96 WIMPOLE STREET, W.

WEBB, A., Army & Navy Trunk & Portmanteau Maker, Portsea, PORTSMOUTH.

WHITE BEAR HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, MANCHESTER.

WARREN, ROBERT T., Military Watch & Clock Maker, Hare St., WOOLWICH.

WALKER, H. E., Hatter, &c. (opposite Great Western Hotel), BIRMINGHAM.

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No. 1,263.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Cairo, March 23, 1884.

The reason that I have not for some weeks troubled you with my correspondence is simply that the news has been of too exciting a nature to make it worth even the proverbial penny-a-line. There is no real anomaly in this excuse. The interest in Egyptian matters during the past two months has been so intense, that the very smallest piece of information has been greedily seized by the special correspondents, and telegraphed at a cost of 1s. 10d. a word to London. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Othello's occupation is gone, if Othello be a mere scribbling scribe for the weekly press. Of what use my writing you glowing accounts of the battles of Teb and Tamai, when you will already have read, marked, learnt, and forgotten the matter-of-fact statements of Mr. Scudamore in the *Times*, and the more picturesque, if less detailed, accounts of Mr. Cameron in the *Standard*? And, on the other hand, is it likely that, amidst scenes of such blood-and-thunder, your readers will evince any feverish anxiety to ascertain whether it is Major Smith or Captain Brown who is named to decide upon the merits of a condemned tin of sausages? Now, however, when the smoke has cleared away, and the smell of gunpowder become faint, it may, perhaps, be worth while to review the situation, and to strike the balance of profit and loss. To the debit side of the account must be placed, first, some 300 Englishmen, as killed or wounded; next, about 6,000 Soudanis killed, and probably an equal number wounded; and lastly, an expenditure of, let us say, one million. On the other side of the account, we may fairly claim the rescue of some seventy Egyptians from Tokar, the possibility of getting, perhaps, thirty miles nearer to Berber than formerly, and a striking example of the power of British troops to rally, even when in a panic. The advantage gained does not, at first sight, seem commensurate with the expense at which it has been obtained; but it is fair to remember that there has not yet been time to test the full effects of victories, the professed object of which is the pacification of the Soudan. And, provided that object is eventually obtained (I confess I am not sanguine of it), I am by no means prepared to endorse the hysterical outcry which is likely to be raised by a section of British public opinion against the cruelty of slaughtering "brave blacks who are fighting for the independence of their country." I know it is the fashion now-a-days to prove that our adversaries are always in the right, and that if, in addition, they should happen to be both black and naked, they are supposed to possess all the cardinal virtues; but, as your pages are hardly intended for the superior intelligence of babes, sucklings, and missionaries, I trust you will allow me to state the other side of the question. It is, of course, a very dreadful thing to take human life, but we are all ready to admit that in certain circumstances it becomes necessary, and it only becomes a crime when it is proved unnecessary. Now, the fate of the men, women, and children of Sinkat has shown us that our gallant enemy at Teb and Tamai were the first to begin the game of unnecessary slaughter; there was every reason to believe that the garrison of Tokar was going to suffer the same fate, and whether it was our duty or not, whether it was good policy or not, we were clearly not committing an inhuman act in going to relieve that garrison, so long as there was one life there. That we sought no fight is proved by the fact that we gave the rebels three chances of avoiding a conflict. Travelling through the country on a peaceful and merciful errand, we were attacked by men who did their very utmost to take our lives, who were willing to give their lives in exchange for the chance of taking ours,—and 3,000 of them did so give them. Let us do away, then, with any idea that we were the invaders of a peaceable country, and that the gallant inhabitants fell in defence of their liberties, of their native land, and so forth. We entered a country where the inhabitants are in the habit of slaying one another as a daily relaxation; we asked nothing but the release of a few miserable Egyptians. The said inhabitants, so far as we can make out, were utterly indifferent as to whom they killed, but as they had recently had a good deal of success in killing white men who came from the sea, they thought they might as well join together in killing them. After that, they could return to the more difficult pastime of killing each other. It proved that this last set of white men were of a different race, and, instead of killing them, they got killed. Well, it was bad luck, though between being killed by foreigners and being killed by each other there is little to choose. Rather a larger number has been killed in the last month than would otherwise have been in the same time, and the result will probably be, like that of an epidemic, there will probably be less killed in succeeding years until the average is redressed. What I mean is this, that in a country where every inhabitant lives by war, where every man is trying to kill his neighbour, it is useless to waste too much sentiment over loss of life. Admit that there are 6,000 men less in the world, who is the sufferer? Not themselves, for they have lived by risking their lives; not their families, in a country where a mother willingly sells her child for a few handfuls of dhurra. As for humanity generally, it probably benefits. But they are brave; well, so is a tiger, but we do not shed tears over his slaughter. I have a great admiration for a certain sort of courage, but that sort which consists in risking your own life for the mere pleasure of taking someone else's does not excite my particular admiration. Let us suppose that, through the lessons given at Teb and Tamai, the surviving population of the Eastern Soudan are rendered more tractable, come under more civilising influences, and in long course of time become a peaceable, industrious race, is the loss of some 6,000 lives of this class of savage to be considered too dear a price to pay for it? If you say that this result is improbable, well, I reply, that at all events there are 6,000 men less to live by preying upon their fellow-creatures, and that the slaughter of this month will soon be compensated for in the increased chance of life in the remainder. However, I have more compassion for your readers than for the so-called rebels, and so leave the subject. By the way, I hear that in the battle of Tamai, an enterprising correspondent managed to make use of the heliograph, and wired to Suakim frantic denunciations of the General and his Staff; that the said telegrams, getting into the hands of Admiral Hewett, got no further, and that for some time the correspondent had a warm time of it.

From Suakim reach me, too, loud whispers not all flattering to those in command. That the army was placed during the night previous to the engagement within reach of the enemy's fire we know, and it certainly does seem an arrangement not quite calculated to give the men that quiet rest so necessary before a hard day's work; but I hear, in addition, complaints that the 2nd Brigade was hurriedly formed and shaken out of order by the quickness of the march, and, worst of all, that the front face of the imperfectly-formed square was ordered to charge, while the flanks received no such order, thus leaving the gap through which the enemy entered. I hear of one gallant officer losing his head, of another refusing information sent by the Admiral, with the words,—"Bosh! we've made our arrangements, and mean to stick to them!" "So," says a correspondent, "we stuck to our arrangements, but could not stick to our position!"

From Gordon the news is black in the extreme. The policy of peace would appear to have failed, and there remains nothing but the arbitrament of war.

GENERAL GORDON'S FIRST EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN.

Subjoined will be found a letter from one of the members of the first expedition of General Gordon to the Soudan, giving some account of the journey from Berber and Khartoum. It will be seen that even then all was not plain-sailing, and that the relations between the General and the natives, as they are called, were by no means agreeable. In fact, how could they be so? It is not in human nature that the interference of strangers, no matter how obviously divine their mission and beneficent their object may be, should be well received by those who conceive that they have, by birth, religion, and race, certain natural rights in the country which they inhabit either to govern or misgovern their fellow-creatures. A letter from our correspondent at Cairo gives some vigorous and interesting views of the situation, but we cannot quite agree with his views, although we by no means assert that he is wrong and that we are right. It does not occur to us that, as a Christian people, we are justified in killing a certain number of savages because they kill each other when we are not there to do the business for them. Whether we are justified on other grounds must be a matter for the casuist or politician to determine:—

"Friday, May 22, 1874.
"On board paddle-boat Mtesa.

"My Dear ——,—We were getting awfully sick of Berber when Gordon turned up last Saturday, having run down from Khartoum in three days. He very nearly came to grief at one of the Cataracts. There were two men at the wheel, one wanted to go to one side of a rock and one to the other; Gordon just saved the boat by taking the helm himself, but as it was they smashed the paddles. They go down full speed, and must be generally good pilots to know the rocks and banks. Gordon asked after us all very kindly, and, of course, we told him about the major. He was very savage, but did not say much, except that he would 'arrange it,' and would place the major in a place where he would not annoy us any more. He had no right at all to give any orders; Gordon did not even know he was coming. Gordon passed the major going up, but as the major did not make any signals, Gordon took no notice of him. Col. Long, the other American, has also broken down. Gordon said he was quite done up, and said as much, that he was no use; but he took them, as being in the Viceroy's service, it cost no money. Gordon arranged that we should start in the steamer the next day (Sunday) for Khartoum, whilst he remains behind to meet Abou Saoud, and go by camel to Khartoum, about seven days' journey. In the first place, he has had serious difficulties with the Governor-General at Khartoum, about the district he was to govern. They wanted to give him a very small space between the river Soubat and the Nile down to the Lakes, but he has telegraphed to the Viceroy to say that he wishes to have more space. He was very nearly throwing up the thing, but I expect it will be all arranged. The Governor at Khartoum has despotic power; his name is Ismail Ayoub; great cruelties are going on; people sent off in chains up country, without trial. When Gordon arrived in Gondokoro, he had all the officers before him, told them he was the new Governor, and promoted them all one step. The man in power there, Raouf Bey, is also a bad one, and will do all in his power to prevent us pushing on. Gordon says Baker simply did nothing, and that the slave-trade is flourishing; he pointed out on the way three large slave stations; and Mr. Giegler who, went by caravan a few weeks ago from Berber to Khartoum, met 11 caravans of slaves. Gordon asked the people at Gondokoro who were going as slaves, if they wished to go; if they said 'yes' he let them go, if 'no' he ordered them to be given back to their families. Immediately he reached Gondokoro, natives came on board and wished to enlist; he took them, and there are 150 or 200 who will do the same. He is going to make a regiment, and told me he was going to give me power to make it up. When he arrived there first, all the people bolted, they are so frightened at white men now; he walked about distributing beads and making friends, but they think that their cattle will be stolen, as when Baker was there he used to make regular raids. Abou Saoud has great power, and is called 'Sultan' by the people. Baker, of course, will be angry when he hears Abou is going with Gordon; but one must not believe all one hears; Khartoum is an awful place for canards. Gordon has been sending presents to the different chiefs. Linant, Kemp, Anson, and Russell take steamer to Gondokoro; when we arrive there, we are 15 miles to the mountains, and make a permanent encampment; we shall have 200 soldiers armed with breechloaders, but the people will try and prevent us, they say we shall steal cattle; Gordon told them we shall bring our own cattle, then, say the soldiers, we shall be killed by the natives. It is not safe to go out alone from Gondokoro. Gordon wishes us to go about and make friends, and show the people we are different from the Arabs, and are not coming to steal cattle and children. He wishes Kemp to find if the river is navigable from Gondokoro to Lake Albert Nyanza, he is going to build two large, flat-bottomed boats, and take the small steamer (in pieces) on board, and put it on the Lakes, but as yet it is impossible to say if the thing will succeed. Gessi will remain in Khartoum, and keep his ears open, as Gessi is just the man to get hold of anything; he will report to Gordon all that he hears. He will then go up with Gordon with three steamers to the Soubat, where he will be stationed, and have his chief station at the junction of the two rivers, and from there will make excursions and make friends with the people, and will prevent arms coming into the country and slaves going out. The two Germans will also go there. Gordon will then come up to Gondokoro with Abou Saoud, and see how we are getting on, and then we shall try to get the Lakes. He says the journey to Gondokoro is awful, and when he gets there he says he will ask me whether I do not think he was right in not taking men who had any appointments to such a country. We shall be in a very fine steamer, able to do 10 knots an hour, and will run up to Gondokoro in 25 days, (D.V.) A curious fact,—Baker took 18 months to reach Gondokoro; Gordon left Cairo on Feb. 21, and has been there and down to Berber again. He said, although the Viceroy was so pleased with him, he was not showing it, referring to the case of the Governor-General at Khartoum. After a very pleasant day with Gordon, we took our leave of Berber, which I hope, with God's help, we shall see again in a few years, none the worse for our travels.

"Sunday.—It is a jolly little steamer, and went along all well until 12 o'clock, when we heard we had passed one of the sailing-boats with some of our goods on board; so we had to go back and fetch it, as Gordon wants us to tow the boats, so as not to have any delay in Khartoum. The Nile is rising rapidly. Saw numbers of pelicans, cranes, and storks. The country is well irrigated here, judging by the numbers of water-wheels. We stopped at 9.30 at Damer for the night.

"Monday.—Made an early start, and went along all well until the afternoon, when our engines broke down, and we had to wait for an hour. Amused ourselves potting at pelicans, &c., but without much success. The large boat we were towing very nearly smashed us up. She had her two big sails set, when she got a puff of wind, and was coming full butt into us, but just shaved us and carried away our ensign. Not much to see; the same sort of country, a very difficult river to navigate, especially towing, as the current comes very hard round the bends.

"Tuesday.—All well and jolly. Passed Sakada at 2.30, picked up another of our boats, but transferred the things, as we cannot tow the two. About two hours later passed a third boat, with the two Germans on board, who had started two days before us. We took them on board and left the boat behind. They were very glad, as it is being on board one of those open boats, with only a matting for a cover, as the sun is very powerful, although we generally have a good breeze. We are rather crammed now,—seven in a small steamer. The country must be populous, judging from the immense number of cattle. Engines took two hours to repair. It is lucky we have Kemp on board, for he is a good mechanical engineer. Saw some enormous crocodiles during the day, but they hear the steamer and are easily frightened. Halted at 9.30 for the night. Had some fishing, but not having proper lines, caught nothing; there must have been big fish, but I don't know what they were.

"Wednesday.—Very hot; remained below a good part of the day. Had two shots, about 200 yards, at two large crocodiles, with one of the big rifles, Reilly's No. 10; they are splendid guns, but very heavy. Arrived at Shendy in the evening, took in wood, and waited for the night. It is a good-sized town; but I did not go ashore, as my foot is bad. I ran a thorn into the heel, and cannot get it out.

"Thursday.—Did not leave Shendy until 11 a.m., as the engines had to be repaired again. We are not going tow any more, and leave the boat behind. We are just approaching a very bad bit of the Nile,—sandbanks, rapids, and rocks. About 8 o'clock we ran full speed into a sand-bank, but did no damage. If it had been a rock, we should have made a hole in our bottom. Stopped at 9 o'clock for wood.

"After a few little incidents not worth mentioning, we arrived all well in Khartoum at 12.30 a.m., Sunday, 24th. The part that you see from the river is rather wretched-looking. Directly we stopped lots of people came on board to congratulate us on our safe arrival. The major got a boat and took his things to the colonel's house on the other side of the river. We were given a house belonging to one of the merchants here. It is comfortable, but very hot. There is a monastery, the monks have a very nice garden, but I am sure I do not know what they do out here. The bazaars are filthy, but there are one or two good stores, generally Greek, where you can get very nearly everything you want, but of course things are very expensive. It is a curious fact, you will always find Greeks to be the first in a place for business purposes. We left Kemp* and Anson* behind on one of the other steamers, waiting to tow the boats up when they had passed the Cataracts. At about 7 o'clock in the evening they arrived here with one of the boats. Anson is a very good fellow, and we have been great friends.

"Friday, 29th.—Gordon arrived here last Monday, but he is so busy that one is not able to ask him any questions. He is awfully bothered about the delays, the boats not arriving, &c. All that Gordon is thinking of is to get us off. I know he is on bad terms with the Governor-General, and they are keeping up a little skirmish. Gordon lives on one side of the river, and the Governor the other. All our plans have been altered. Gessi† and Anson started yesterday in the Saffia for the Bahr-el-Gazal; they take 22 soldiers, with Remingtons and 2,000 rounds of cartridges, and wait there until Gordon comes up; they are to try and make friends with the people, and make little excursions into the country. Kemp and I take provisions for three months, and start on board the Bandeen for Gondokoro, and to remain there until Gordon arrives. He wants to separate us, and leave us to our own devices, as much as possible. We have all been very busy the last week getting provisions, &c., and making ready for a start. Anson and Gessi, steamer Saffia, for Bahr-el-Gazal; Kemp and Russell, steamer Bandeen, for Gondokoro (we shall have 200 soldiers); Major Campbell* and Witt*, steamer Khedive, Gondokoro. Colonel Gordon and Linant‡ follow. The Colonel is a peculiar man to understand, but is very energetic, and I am certain will do a lot of good up here. The slave-trade flourishes, and the Governor-General is mixed up in it, I believe. Gordon has not seen him this time at all. When first he arrived he was well received, and the band used to play 'God Save the Queen' all day long, but now there is not a sound, I expect the Governor will find himself in the wrong box, if he does not take care."

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* Died in Soudan.

† Died at Suez, a Pasha, after a successful campaign against slave-dealers.

‡ Killed in Soudan.

The judges in the competition of designs for the new Admiralty and War Office have selected nine designs, the authors of which will be invited to compete in the second and final competition.

BRAVERY AT EL TEB.

Col. Tuson, commanding Royal Marines in the Soudan, has furnished a list of the officers and men who distinguished themselves at El Teb. He says, "I have the honour to name the following:—Lieut. Frederick White (Plymouth Division), Serjt.-Major J. Hirst, Ptes. J. H. Birtwistle and F. Yerbury, and Gunner W. G. Rolf. Lieut. White was personally ordered by the Major-Gen. Commanding to charge the left redoubt of the enemy's position at Teb with his company. He rushed to the front, when two of the enemy sprang upon him, one on each side. He cut one man down twice with his sword, when Pte. Birtwistle rushed to his assistance, and forced his bayonet right through the black, breaking it short off. Birtwistle then clubbed his musket and brained him. The other black was stopped in his attack on Lieut. White by Pte. F. Yerbury, who caught the man by the hair of his head, spinning him round and round so that he could not use his assegai, when Serjt.-Major Hirst rushed to the front and despatched him. These four were also in a dangerous position in front of the attack at the time, as the fire from the side of the square was still continued on each side of them. Gunner W. G. Rolf had a hand-to-hand encounter with one of the enemy, parrying various blows made at him, and eventually despatching his assailant. I should like also to bring to your notice the conduct of Majors Colwell and Allen, and Capt. and Adjt. Poe. The latter officer, although wounded in the leg, still continued to perform his duty, and even in the front assisted Lieut. White when he was attacked. Major Allen was hit in the shin with a case-shot, but still went on with the battalion. Staff. Surg. Martin, R.N., I particularly noticed attending to the wounded in the front." Lieut. Frederick White gained his commission from the Royal Naval School in Feb., 1879, and is the son of Major George White, late qrmr. of the Chatham Division. Major White is to be congratulated on the early success of his sons, who are following in the footsteps of their father, the eldest having been through the Afghan War with his regiment, the 59th. Major White himself was through the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Balaklava and the siege of Sebastopol. He received a medal with two clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and medal for meritorious conduct, subsequently receiving his commission in Sept., 1863.

THE SERVICES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Rylands and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck asked questions with reference to the Wellington statue. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said in reply that the Government had assented to a proposal by the Prince of Wales for the removal of the Wellington statue to Aldershot, and the erection of a new statue in its place. Since them the Committee had made a full report, which substantially carried out the arrangement originally made. The Government, therefore, would submit a vote of £2,000, as an instalment of the sum of £6,000 promised towards the cost of the new statue. Mr. Boehm had been selected by the Committee as the sculptor, and the Government had approved the choice.

GENERAL GORDON.—Mr. Gladstone gave explanations respecting the position of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, and said that although the gallant officer was not compelled to stay in the Soudan, the time had not come for ordering him to withdraw, especially as he reported himself and the city to be safe. The Marquis of Hartington, in a long statement in reply to Sir S. Northcote, announced that it was intended to garrison Suakim with Egyptian troops, but that, for the present, some British soldiers and Marines would be retained there. Efforts were being made by means of negotiations with the tribes to open the road to Berber. Gordon had never suggested the employment of British troops for the relief of Khartoum. Sir S. Northcote moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss these answers, which, he contended, did not sufficiently explain the Government policy in regard to Egypt. Mr. Gladstone declined to give any further particulars, and bitterly complained of the course pursued by the Opposition in continually raising debates upon so delicate a question. Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Macfarlane, and Lord John Manners having spoken, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

PENINSULAR VETERANS.

Thursday, April 10, is the seventieth anniversary of the memorable battle of Toulouse, the closing scene of the Peninsular War. The surviving officers of the British Army engaged in that war are reduced to 11 in number, though it is possible and probable that some few others linger on in private life, but their names cannot easily be traced. Those whose names are still retained in the official *Army List* for January, 1884, are as follows, viz.:—1. Gen. George Whichcote, who, as a lieut. in the 52nd Light Infantry, wears a medal and nine clasps for Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and was present at Waterloo. 2. Gen. P. V. England, R.A., was present at Vittoria and St. Sebastian (two clasps). 3. Chaplain-Gen. G. R. Gleig, as a lieut. in the 85th Light Infantry, has three clasps for St. Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive, and also served in the American War of 1814-15. 4. Major J. Q. Pardy was at Toulouse, in the Royal Staff Corps (one clasp). 5. Lieut. F. Bayly was a subaltern of Artillery at Busaco (one clasp), also at Castalla. 6. Lieut. R. Blake Humfrey has two clasps for Nivelle and Nive. It is not known in what corps he served. 7. Comy.-Gen. J. W. Wybalt, and Lieut. (8) A. Gardner, 27th Regt., served in the Peninsula, but have no clasps. Besides the eight above-named officers, there are known to be living:—The Earl of Stradbroke, who, as the Hon. J. Rous, lieut., Coldstream Guards, wears a medal and four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive; also Lieut.-Col. S. L. Stratton, who, as a young ensign in the 68th Light Infantry, was shot through the body at Vittoria; and lastly, Major John Eden (still a member of the United Service Club), who, as Mr. Methold, of the 71st, obtained five clasps for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Three survivors of Toulouse.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.—EGYPT.

Major Macdonnell, R.A., returned to Cairo from leave on March 14.

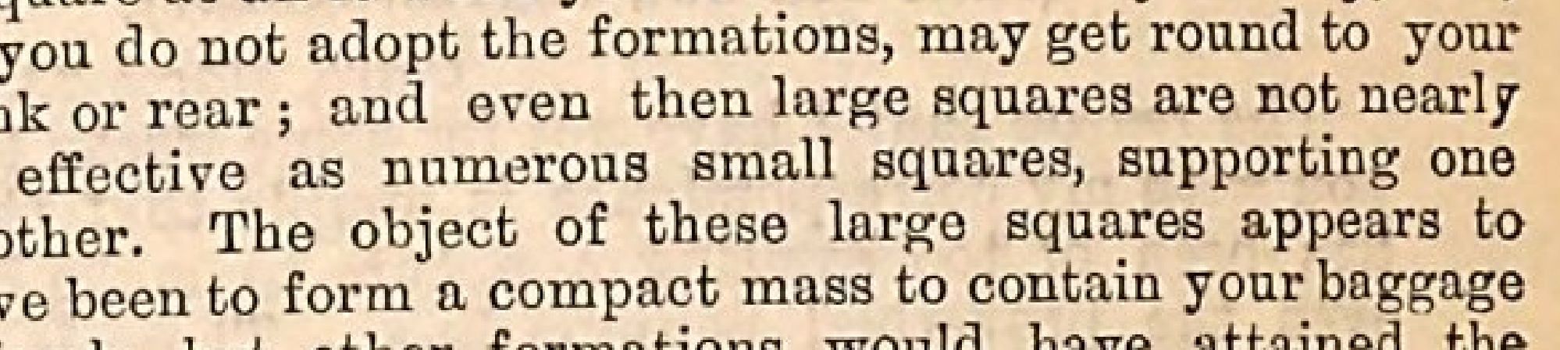
Major Prevost, D.A.C.G., has left Cairo for Assiout, to take over the Commissariat charge of the British troops.

Lieut. Fortescue, A.D.C., has been granted leave of absence to England on very urgent private affairs, to April 17.

The Rev. J. Milne and the Rev. C. A. Rosser left Cairo on March 25 for Suez.

THE SOUDAN SQUARES.

"T.R.S." writes to us:—"I shall be glad if you will accept my views, cut down to the shortest limit, on the recent battles in the Soudan. It seems to me that the general imbecility of Government must have proved an infectious disease, and have been taken in an aggravated form by our military leaders, or they would never have adopted gigantic squares as their order of battle, the most cumbrous, unmanageable formations that could be conceived. The only excuse for a square at all is when you are threatened by cavalry, who, if you do not adopt the formations, may get round to your flank or rear; and even then large squares are not nearly as effective as numerous small squares, supporting one another. The object of these large squares appears to have been to form a compact mass to contain your baggage animals, but other formations would have attained the same object, and been twenty times more manageable and elastic; and regarding our moves to such short distances, even this excuse for the great-square formation falls to the ground, little baggage being required to accompany the army, in fact nothing but spare ammunition mules. The real formation for this desert warfare, modified, of course, by difficulties of ground, would undoubtedly, to my mind, be an advance in échelon from the centre, a reserve and the cavalry at each flank of the rear companies (after having done their work to the front and flanks, which ought to have been done sufficiently, in any but mountainous ground, to indicate the points from which the enemy would attack). A plan will perhaps indicate my exact meaning better than writing about it, especially as mine is not the pen of a ready writer.



* Double Companies.

If the attack is to the front, as is supposable from the direction of the march, continuous support is arriving, and you are using your men, instead of leaving three-parts of them looking right or left, or to the rear, and doubly liable to a panic. If an attack developed (say to the left), a left wheel of the double companies on the left on their own ground gives a good front to the new attack, the leading companies on the right marching to their front, and when they got their distance, wheeling to the left. The reserve would march to the left, to lengthen the line on the new face, and the rear companies on the right would form the new reserve, the cavalry conforming to the fresh front. I have said nothing about the guns or the cavalry, as my only wish was to show what much better formations than great squares could be used for all the purposes supposed to be achieved by them, and what a much handier force. I have served under Sir Charles Napier and seen sundry battles of sorts, so that I do not speak of what I know nothing. From all I have read, I believe the Arabs in the Soudan to be exceptionally brave and dashing in their attacks, but the more I acknowledge the serious nature of the attack, so much the more do I think the great-square formation to be the worst possible formation for meeting it."

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

The following are the Indian military reliefs for the coming season:—

NATIVE CAVALRY.—1st, from Cawnpore to Peshawur; 2nd, from Lucknow to Saugor, Sutna, and Jubbulpore; 5th, from Bareilly to Segowlie; 6th, from Segowlie to Cawnpore; 8th, from Saugor to Lucknow; 9th, from Peshawur to Umballa; 10th Lancers, head-quarters and two squadrons, from Thull Chotiali to Mian Mir; 11th Lancers, from Umballa to Jhansi and Nowgong; 12th Lancers, from Jhansi and Nowgong to Nowshera; 13th Lancers, from Meerut to Bareilly; 14th Lancers, two squadrons, from Mian Mir to Thull Chotiali; 18th, from Nowshera to Jhelum; 19th, from Jhelum to Meerut.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—3rd, from Nowgong and Banda to Morar; 4th, from Alipore to Cachar; 6th, from Moradabad to Dinapore; 10th, from Benares to Nowgong and Banda; 11th, from Lucknow to Fort William; 12th, from Cachar to Lucknow; 13th, from Bareilly to Peshawur; 14th, from Agra to Jhelum; 17th, from Fort William to Benares; 18th, from Dinapore to Alipore; 20th, from Jullundur to Allahabad; 23rd, from Mian Mir to Umballa; 26th, from Peshawur to Meerut; 27th, from Morar to Moradabad; 28th, from Allahabad to Jullundur; 29th, from Agra to Bareilly; 30th, from Meerut to Peshawur; 32nd, from Umballa to Mian Mir; 38th, from Peshawur to Agra; 42nd, from Dibrugarh to Shillong; 43rd, from Shillong to Kohima; 44th, from Kohima to Dibrugarh; 45th, from Jhelum to Agra; 13th Madras Infantry, from Jubbulpore to Bellary; 27th ditto, from Bellary to Jubbulpore.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—No changes.

"Loyalty" writes:—"Are we a loyal people, and do we love the Sovereign? Down in these parts, scarcely a hundred persons have put on mourning in memory of H.R.H. the late Duke of Albany. I also notice, with surprise and regret, that even ex-Military men treat with contempt, or apathy, her Majesty's commands to wear mourning. Certainly my lines are at present cast in a Radical stronghold."

Reviews.

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The Wild Tribes of the Soudan. By F. L. James. (John Murray.)

We turned with much interest to the perusal of this handsome volume, which is exceedingly well illustrated, principally from photographs taken by the author upon the spot; but not having noted the expansion of the title in the words—"an account of travel and sport chiefly in the Basé country, being personal experiences and adventures during three winters spent in the Soudan"—we were very much disappointed in the expectations we had formed from the title, that we would be introduced to the tribes, whose proceedings have rendered them so interesting to us recently, either upon the coast of the Red Sea, about Suakim, or in the interior, near Khartoum. But if, on that head, we had some ground for regretting that we had resorted to the volume, and in the hope of special information *ad rem* had only to record failure, we must admit that for the sportsman there is abundance of matter; for the naturalist, many interesting observations; and for the general reader descriptions of people, and regions limited perhaps in extent in relation to the whole of the Soudan, but lifelike and accurate; and narratives of personal adventure with wild beasts, of failure and of success, justifying the appearance of the book, if not its title, and rendering it a very valuable guide to those who intend, undeterred by the author's experience, to repeat the experiment of a sporting tour in that part of the world which he visited. Unless the sun and the photographic plate have done them great injustice, a more villainous and uninteresting-looking people than the Basé can scarcely be found on God's earth. But judged by their doings, they are less objectionable in their way than the villainous Abyssinians, whose principal work seems to be plunder and murder. Mr. James, however, considers Abyssinia should have Massowah, as they ought to have a port; but if the description of the people and their doings be true, the more completely they are bottled up and shut out from the rest of the world, the better. It is very interesting to read of the various settlements, such as those at Sanheit and elsewhere, where missionaries, monks, and sisters have, under the protection of the much-abused Egyptian Government, established seminaries and introduced civilisation, spreading the knowledge of arts and manufactures amongst the people. One cannot but regret, when he reads of telegraphs being sent from place to place in this wild country, and of post-offices established, and some form of Government existing, that all this should be abandoned, and handed back to the wild tribes whose hand is not only against every stranger's life when there is no government established amongst them, but who are engaged in the perpetual robbery and murder of their neighbours. We recommend this book to any sportsmen who desire to know what they may expect, and blessed will they be if they expect little, for they shall not be disappointed. We should have liked some information as to the cost of travelling, for the use of our friends. Mr. James and his friends appear to have had the Bank of England at their back, and to have travelled *magnâ comitante catervâ* of camels and followers, giving largesse freely as they went,—a dromedary here and a flock there, and rather spoiling, we should think, the road for less wealthy sportsmen. The book is dedicated to the memory of the Hon. J. C. Maxwell, and perhaps it is not hypercriticism to say that the words, "This record of our wanderings is affectionately inscribed, R.I.P.," are scarcely appropriate to even the most honoured memory of a departed companion.

Khedives and Pashas. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)

This is a smart book, written by a smart man, who knows a good deal about most of the people whose names have become familiar to us through the machinations of the bondholder, the mistakes of Government, and the marches of victorious or defeated Generals. We should say that smartness rather than true critical acumen characterises the greater part of the remarks of the lively writer, who certainly has *connaissance des choses.* Many of the anecdotes are familiar, but not on that account more truthful; and we are reminded in reading some of the pages a good deal of the introduction to "Achmet the Fellah," where the conversation on board a steamer bound from Marseilles to Alexandria scarcely exaggerates the tendency to eccentric departures from the truth and the wild flights of imagination which characterise the people who become Levantines by residence in Egypt. The author, who may be guessed at with some certainty by those who are acquainted with Egypt, in speaking of Ismail Pasha, asserts, what we believe there is no evidence to substantiate, that Ismail murdered, not with his own hand, indeed, but by those of his direct servants, Sadyk the Monfettish, a crime so foul as to completely alienate from the ex-Khedive the sympathy or support of any honest man, could it be proved to be his work. The writer tells us that the sketches were originally written as memoranda to amuse a friend, and it is perhaps to be regretted that he should have extended the area, without taking pains in regard to taste in dealing with some of the persons introduced in his book. It is a matter of opinion, of course, but we think that the estimate of Colonel Stanton, and of his influence, is erroneous and unfair. But if the author is severe upon Mr. Vivian, and, justly or unjustly, contemptuous in regard to Sir Rivers Wilson, there can be no doubt, we think, that those who are well acquainted with Sir Edward Malet will hesitate to receive his description of the last Minister and Consul-General but one as very trustworthy. We do not think the author has been quite successful in catching some of the finer points of the characters of Ries Pasha and Nubar Pasha, not to speak of others. Many of the little sayings of the various characters which are quoted in the book and some of the scenes are known. This book can be recommended, however, with great confidence to those who would like lifelike portraits of the remarkable persons whose names have been rendered familiar to the public. There is no explanation given of the extraordinary animosity which characterises Nubar Pasha's references to the late Khedive, and we think that the understanding of the causes of that apparently unaccountable hatred would not be quite alien from a true intelligence of the various important matters connected with Egyptian policy. It is said that one morning, as Nubar was dilating to Lord Dufferin, at Cairo, with great vehemence upon the many wicked extravagances of the Khedive, his lordship, putting his glass in his eye, said, carelessly, "How very shocking! By-the-by, who was Minister during the time this scandalous recklessness was going on?" If the writer has plenty of acid for his salad, he also has got oil, and he distributes a full measure of butter to those he likes, who, it must be admitted, generally deserve it. He affects, however, in the main, the style in which About described Cardinal Antonelli, in "La Question Romaine."

On Guard. (Gale and Polden, Chatham.)—A useful little handbook for officers, entitled, *On Guard: What to Do, and How to Do It,* the very thing that young and inexperienced officers stand in need of, arranged by Capt. M. Quayle-Jones, 1st Batn. 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt., has been forwarded to us for notice. A more concise and better guide could not have been compiled. Every officer will remember the fear and tremor in which he stood when the startling cry of "Guard, turn out!" first broke upon his ears, and will, although smiling at the recollection, reflect to himself that the instructions contained in the Queen's Regulations and on the board of orders of the guard-room were not altogether of an explicit and satisfactory nature. Capt. Quayle-Jones has remedied this defect.

The twentieth number (Vol. II.), of the *Kennel Review* really deserves a favourable word, and would be much appreciated by man's best friend and servant if it could be translated into dog-English, or Latin, or any other dog tongue; albeit, there is a table of contents therein. But Everett Millais gives a charming paper on the Basset, and an artist with a true eye for dog-beauty has a fine portrait of "Turk," the champion St. Bernard, and there is a lovely "Gladys," and much dog-lore, and news all very pleasant and well done for sixpence.

Messrs. Halford, of 169 Oxford Street, have published twelve representative plates, drawn on stone by Mr. R. Simkin, and coloured by hand, to illustrate the uniforms of the British Army as they are to-day, which, apart from their merits, may be interesting in a few years to come, when the uniforms and the Army have undergone another change or two. It is a curious example of the influence of the "picturesque" and of the tailor on the Horse Guards' mind, to note the varied "uglinesses" which have been inflicted upon our soldiers as uniform; but if one compares the dress of to-day with that of 50 years ago, as it is represented in prints of the period, he will admit that the helmet is a decided gain, but that in most other adjuncts there has been no improvement. Fifty years before that, again, the British Army was very handsomely, if unpractically, dressed; but there was no nonsense then about "invisible colours," and "loose order," and "long-range fire," and the object of our forefathers seems to have been to make the soldiers as conspicuous and pretty as possible. In these 12 plates, well drawn and accurately coloured, there are some omissions. There are no Commissariat officers,—and who are more gallant to behold? No Army Medical Department, no chaplains, no Pay Department, and no Light Dragoons; but there are "Highlanders," of course, and "Scottish Infantrymen," and "Scottish Riflemen"—whatever the latter two may be. It is altogether a handsome series, in a neat cover, very suitable for a present, and likely to be useful, as we have said, to the "grose" to come.

The late lamented Duke of Albany, shortly before his departure abroad, directed Mr. Collins to thank Captain de Carteret Bisson in the name of the Duke and Duchess very cordially, for the copies of the educational works Capt. Bisson had sent for their Royal Highnesses' acceptance.

A correspondent writes:—"It is high time that something should be arrived at in the matter of soldiers smoking in public. Under certain restrictions, they should be allowed to indulge in the use of tobacco when walking out. This afternoon I saw a corporal of the Royal Artillery from Shorncliffe smoking a large meerschaum pipe upon the Lees,—the fashionable promenade of Folkestone. The line should be drawn somewhere."

We observe the Perim Coal Company have procured the services of Retired Com. Mountjoy Squire, R.N., who was for many years at Ascension.

A pattern white-cap cover for seamen's caps has been sealed, and one has been supplied to each ship of the First Reserve and Channel Squadron as pattern.

MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

"D'Estampes" writes as follows:—"Men who have carefully studied rifle shooting as illustrated by soldiers cannot fail to have observed how very little good the recent changes have produced. The standard has been raised (?) by making it harder for a soldier to become a 'marksman.' He has to qualify by making a certain number of hits on a 'figure target.' This may be practice for a good shot, but for a bad, or even for an indifferent shot, it is utterly useless. There are men—and ten at least might be picked out of most regiments—who would never touch the figure at all, and many more who only do so by chance; and they might fire 10,000 shots at it, and not be one whit the better after the last than they were before the first. I have studied rifle shooting for a long time, and have minutely watched thousands of shots fired by common soldiers, and from my observations have drawn certain conclusions, which I propose to set before you; and if other practical men who take an interest in the subject will also give the result of their experience, a good practical system may be obtained to suit the present times, weapons, and, most of all, the men who have to use the weapons. I think every one will agree with me that in these days a third-class or bad shot is worse than useless, is an encumbrance to the Army, and I would propose to get rid of him by transferring him to a non-combatant branch of the service, if he is a good character, and if a bad character, by discharging him. Now, the question arises, how is it that some men are such bad shots? My opinion is that, in the majority of cases, the fault lies in the training of the soldier when a recruit at musketry; he has been allowed to contract some bad habit in shooting, which it is afterwards impossible to break him of. This shows the importance of exceedingly careful training, and yet the very man who was supposed to do this, the Instructor of Musketry, has been done away with. Now a company, with maybe a certain number of recruits attached, undergoes its training under the supervision of, say, a subaltern, who, being a bad shot himself, understands nothing about the art of good shooting, and also, perhaps, hates musketry; he contents himself, therefore, by keeping a register, ordering the fire and cease fire, and saying occasionally to a man who misses, no matter what the reason of the miss may be, aim higher or lower, &c. Is this proper training for men on whose shooting our existence as a nation depends? No, the musketry instructor should be re-established, but should be more carefully chosen than formerly. He must, of course, be a good shot himself, and his capability for making a recruit or bad shot hit—that is, making a good shot of him—be tested before appointment; he is not simply to conduct the course, and act more or less as umpire, but must be a teacher and trainer. There are many men who, when they see a soldier shoot and miss, cannot tell you the reason of his missing; others there are who will see the cause at once, and tell you almost every time whether the bullet will hit its mark as soon as the shot is fired, and they will very often be able to make the man hit by pointing out to him where the fault lies, and breaking him of it. In the next place, if the instructor is a bad shot himself, the men will not listen to him; they argue he cannot hit himself, and therefore, how can he make me hit (false reasoning in some cases, I admit). In the next place, many soldiers will take greater pains, if by doing so some material advantage is likely to accrue to them. Therefore, and also on account of another reason, which I will mention presently, I would divide the men into five classes, viz., Marksmen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th-class shots; each man would receive a prize, to vary according to the class to which he belongs. The rate of a man's daily pay might also be made to depend upon the class to which he belongs. Thus many men who now, knowing they have no chance of being marksmen, do not care how they shoot, would take an interest in the work. The second reason why I would divide the men into classes, would be to allow a suitable weapon to be given to each man. Now, marksmen, or rather, men who are confirmed marksmen, say, who have been marksmen for two years running, I would arm with a weapon superior to the Martini-Henry, both as regards sights and trajectory; to the 1st and 2nd classes, I propose to give the Martini-Henry; the 3rd and 4th classes, being composed of men who are of very little use when firing at ranges over 400 or 500 yards, and who only help to waste the ammunition, I propose to arm with a rapid-firing or repeating rifle, having a very flat trajectory up to 500 yards, but not very effective beyond that range. In this way, when the enemy was advancing, the marksmen would first come into play, the others remaining under cover, and therefore safe, until the firing line came to within 800 yards; as soon as the enemy came within 500 yards, and his fighting line was becoming thicker (from the reinforcements which would have to be thrown into it as it approached), it would then be possible to pour a tremendous fire into him—the repeating rifle coming from under cover—and an effective one, on account of the flat trajectory of the bullets, which would also render the manipulation of the sights less important, and the men would be cool, because they would be comparatively fresh, from being under cover. It may be urged that all the men should come into play at the long ranges, because the number of bullets would demoralise the enemy, but I think with a bad shot, as he will never hit the particular man he aimed at, the bullets from the repeating rifle would be just as likely to hit at long ranges as those from the present Martini-Henry, and as the casualties of the enemy in that case would be only in a certain proportion to the number of shots fired, the repeating rifle would be more effective, because it would fire a greater number of shots. Now, let us consider how this plan would act on the offensive. In this case, the bad shots cannot be kept under cover at long ranges, and it will be justly urged that unless a man fires as he advances he will be demoralised, as he hears the whizzing of the enemy's bullets so distinctly, whereas, when he is himself firing, he does not notice this; but as I have shown above, with the bad shot who hits accidentally, the damage done bears a certain proportion to the number of shots fired, therefore the repeating rifle would also, in this case, be at least equally good as the other. I would propose, however, as far as it may be possible, that the men armed with Martini-Henrys and repeating rifles should advance firing, covered by the accurate fire of the marksmen's rifles. When the Martini-Henry came within really effective range, they would then halt, as much under cover as possible, keeping up a steady fire; the repeating rifles would continue to advance (firing) to within 400 yards, and at the same time the marksmen would advance, also firing, to join the Martini-Henry, the two together advancing, covered by the fire of the repeaters at 400 yards. This plan would, I am aware, not always be possible; but, in some cases, it would. I think that there can be little doubt that it would be effective; when within 400 yards, the fire would, of course, be very destructive, the repeater then beginning to assert itself. There is also a point I would call attention to regarding the marksmen's rifles; in many cases, they might harass the enemy very considerably at long ranges, themselves almost safe, lying perdu behind some bushes, mounds &c.; they would be invaluable to annoy the enemy's guns, as was shown by an incident in point in the late Boer War. The best way to make a man a good shot is by making him perfectly familiar with his rifle, as familiar as he is with his knife and fork, and that is best done by casual shooting all the year round. I would, therefore, provide all barracks with a range, just as a school is provided with a cricket-ground, at least 200 yards long, and that a man can shoot on in any spare moments and in any old fatigue dress which he may happen to have on. The system I would establish would be pool targets, a separate pool being allotted to the men of each class, the whole to be in the charge of a well-qualified serjeant. I would also let men shoot for bets, and have matches amongst themselves on the range; in this way men would loaf in at any time of the day and shoot, and I am very sure that after this system had been in vogue for a year or two, that the shooting of the Army would have improved wonderfully. I would also offer extra inducements to men to become marksmen, by giving them a very noticeable, distinguishing badge, such as a white-leather cross-belt; and when the regiment marched out, they should march at the head (as the Grenadiers did of old), under command of the Musketry Instructor. These, as I said before, are the conclusions I have come to; and I hope, now that I have started the ball, other abler men will keep it rolling, until we get a good, practical, and thorough system."

Obituary.

Col. C. V. Conway-Gordon, whose death at Bombay on March 6, 1884, has lately been announced, entered the service as ensign in the 47th Regt. in Jan. 1855, and obtaining his lieutenancy in the corps in May, 1855, served with it in the Crimea in the winter of that year. He was promoted to his captaincy in Aug. 1860, exchanging to the 79th Highlanders in Aug. 1862, with which regiment he served in India, being in the North-West Frontier Campaign of 1863-64, affair with Momunds, Shubkubbu and Michni forts. Joined the Bengal S.C. in Jan. 1867; present at the affairs against Bezotis in 1868. Served as brigade-major on the Bengal Establishment, then as assist.-adjt.-gen. of the Hyderabad Contingent, and on vacating that appointment was given the command of the 2nd Infantry of that Force on May 10, 1878, a command he held at the time of his decease. His later commissions date—brevet major, March, 1870; brevet lieut.-col., Oct. 1877; col., Oct. 1881. He was well known as a good, all-round sportsman, being a straight rider to hounds, a first-class shot, a very fair cricketer, and an excellent boxer. Charlie Gordon's name was one well known and beloved in the service, to which he was devotedly attached. The family has "done the State some service." There were five sons of this generation. The eldest died in 1858, senior captain of the 91st Highlanders, at the close of the Kaffir war. The second, a captain of the 104th Regt. (Fusiliers), had to retire from ill-health consequent upon exposure in India. The third was the officer whose services have been recorded above. The fourth, an officer in the Navy, died in the Crimea in 1854, and the fifth is the officer who has been sent home to give evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Railways. The second whom we have named has three sons in the services, one of whom is the young officer whose case has excited so much interest, and whose treatment by the Admiralty has not been favourably received by many of the Admiralty's best supporters.

A deputation, consisting of all the leading inhabitants and merchants of Suakim, waited upon Admiral Hewett on Tuesday, and publicly thanked him, before his departure for Abyssinia, for the prevalence of peace and justice enjoyed by the inhabitants during his rule at this port. The deputation further prayed that the whole of the troops should not be withdrawn. It was urged that Osman Digna would claim credit for our retreat as the result of his prayers, and that the tribesmen would again assemble. The Admiral replied that two or three hundred English soldiers, together with one ship-of-war, would remain at Suakim, and that in future the Governor would always be English, so as to insure the inhabitants against oppression.

Our American friends have frequently complained that their pilgrimages to Stratford-upon-Avon are impeded by imperfect railway connections, and a glance at any good map will show that there is certainly at present no good ground for the objection; but the Midland Junction Railway places Stratford-upon-Avon in direct communication with the great lines of England, *viâ* Towcester; and the directors now come forward with a proposal to raise £160,000 of 5 per cent., perpetual rent-charge, interest guaranteed and shares granted in perpetuity by a charge of £8,000 a year on the net receipts of the East and West Junction Railway, in 16,000 shares of £10 each. Particulars are set forth in the advertisement, which will be found in this week's number.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 1, 1884.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Gen. R. Rumley, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame, G.C.B., deceased.

5th Lancers—Lieut.-Cols. B. Vandeleur has been appointed to command the regt. (March 15); C. H. Chichester, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. L. Browne, placed on half-pay.

8th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. C. W. B. Bell is placed on half-pay, on appointment to the Staff (April 1).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. Baker, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (March 28).

Coldstream Guards—Supernumerary Lieut. V. J. Dawson to be Lieut., vice Lieut. and Capt. L. D. Mackinnon, promoted (April 1).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. H. B. Harward has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Feb. 12); Lieut. A. G. T. Burton, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice N. F. A. Maunsell, promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. C. S. Williams, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. S. Nicholson, promoted.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The appointment as Adjt. of Lieut. R. B. Page is antedated to Nov. 9, 1883.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. A. C. Way has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 28).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. A. J. A. Wright has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 31, 1883).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. W. Bally has been appointed to command a battalion; Major E. G. Fenn to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. J. Castle, retired (both dated March 15).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. W. B. Broughton has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Jan. 31).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. D. Bond is placed on half-pay, on appointment to the Staff (April 1). For, "Capt. G. E. Liebenrood is placed on retired pay on account of ill-health, dated March 19," as notified in the *Gazette* of March 18, read, "Capt. G. E. Liebenrood is placed on retired pay on account of unfitness for service caused by a wound received in action, dated March 19."

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. H. A. Coddington, from the King's Own L.I. (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. W. Laing, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Staff—Major-Gen. H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a Division in the Madras Presidency, vice Lieut.-Gen. W. Payn, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (April 21).

Army Schools—Inspector, with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. E. Cartwright is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. M. Cuffe, Chaplain to the Forces of the 1st Class, to be placed on retired pay (April 9).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. W. Sly is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy.Surg.-Gen.

Veterinary Department—The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. on probation to be Vet.-Surgs.:—A. F. Appleton, A. H. Waddel, E. H. Hazelton, and L. J. Blenkinsop (all dated Sept. 12, 1883).

MEMORANDA.

Major and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. S. D. Home, Grenadier Guards, to be Col. (Jan. 12).

Qrmr. W. Leetch, 4th Hussars, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (March 28).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. N. Spencer, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. (Sept. 16, 1882).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. A. S. Sinclair, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. (Jan. 4).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. F. Henderson, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Nov. 1, 1883).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. C. H. M. Walker-Myln, 5th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 2, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, April 4, 1884.

The following appointments have been made to the General Staff in India:—Lieuts. F. S. St. Quintin, Bengal S.C., Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Governor-General, vice Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton, who has resigned the appointment (Feb. 6); B. M. Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay, vice Capt. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, who has resigned the appointment (Oct. 23, 1883).

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—Capts. F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, a Brigade-Major on the Bombay Establishment, to be a Garrison Instructor in India, vice Capt. H. H. Hart, whose tenure of the appointment has expired (Feb. 1); G. C. K. P. Roupell, East Yorkshire Regt., to be a Brigade-Major on the Bombay Establishment, vice Capt. Benson (Jan. 25).

THE ACCOUNTANT BRANCH.

The statement placed in the hands of Members of Parliament has, we understand, induced several of them to take up the case of the Accountant Officers of the Navy. As there is no fixed age for the compulsory retirement of assistant-paymasters, their promotion is (with life, health, and proper conduct) a certainty, sooner or later. Their promotion is, however, by seniority, depending upon deaths and retirements of the one grade above (a few promotions are made for war services).

The only remedy, it is insisted, which would compensate the 100 junior paymasters and the assistant-paymasters (whose grievances and interests are inseparable) for their long and increasing detention in the junior rank is some modification of the present rule for counting such "junior service," and a feeling exists among these officers that some later portion of such service should, on promotion, be allowed to reckon as "senior service," on the principle that the pay of paymasters, during their first 11 years' service, should bear some proportion to the length of their service as assistant-paymasters; this would slightly increase the rates of pay of some of the junior paymasters, but the highest rate of pay would not be reached one day earlier than at present by any such alteration of the present scale that could be suggested. If service over a certain seniority as assistant-paymaster were allowed to count as senior service, a great concession would be made to the Department, and they would have no material grievance remaining; but, until then, they continue victims to the scheme of 1870, the abortiveness of which as regarded the juniors was indicated by subsequent Orders in Council, the last of which added 6d. a day full pay annually to assistant-paymasters after 9 years' seniority, until 12 years' service was reached, when it stopped.

London Amusements.

The event which has been so deeply deplored by classes of the community has naturally cast a shadow our places of public amusement, and the West-E theatres have exhibited during the week a considerab diminished attendance.

At COVENT GARDEN, Signor Salvini has now closed engagement. On Monday night he gave his final perfor ance of "Othello," on Wednesday of "The Gladiator," a with Thursday evening was associated his benefit, and embodiment of "Hamlet" repeated this evening (Saturday

At the PRINCE'S THEATRE has been produced Mr. C. Hawtrey's version of Von Moser's German comedy "Der Bibliothekar," which might have been written aft reading the plot, at least, of Mr. Dion Boucicault "London Assurance," so similar are some of the incident The adaptation, bearing the title of "The Private Secr tary," is only an elaborate four-act farce, capable of co siderable compression and susceptible of improvement various respects. The first act, where an impudent youn fellow visits the house of a fox-hunting squire to avo his creditors, goes off briskly enough, and the audaci with which he passes himself off as the youthful cleric gentleman engaged to fill the position of private secretar furnishes some amusement. After this, the scenes a without motive, and the action is a mere succession practical jokes. An excellent cast was provided, but the was little scope for the talents of those engaged in t representation. Mr. Beerbohm Tree gives a clever po traiture of a young curate continually mistaken for som body else, and Mr. W. J. Hill is vigorously funny as Anglo-Indian with an excessively irascible temperame All the other personages are only shadows, and the ener displayed by Mrs. Leigh Murray, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Lu Buckstone, and Miss Tilbury, with the assiduous efforts Mr. H. C. Carton, Mr. Anson, and Messrs. Beaumont a Reeves Smith, could not succeed in securing an undisput verdict of approval.

With this week has terminated Miss Mary Anderso very successful season at the LYCEUM, which will now occupied for a short time by Mr. Lawrence Barrett, t American actor, who fills up the interval until Mr. Hen Irving's reappearance.

Mr. H. W. Williamson, the author of the comedy call "Retiring," and Mr. Samuel Hayes, well known in theat cal circles, occupied the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday a Wednesday afternoons with their respective morning p formances. The annual benefit in aid of the Royal Gene Theatrical Fund took place at Drury Lane Theatre Thursday. A very attractive programme was provided the occasion.

The Easter holidays will be this year marked by ma changes of programme. Her Majesty's Theatre will reopened at cheap prices with "The Ticket-of-Leave Ma The Carl Rosa opera season will be commenced at Dr Lane on Easter Monday. The Gaiety will produce Monday next Mr. Robert Reece's new version of the Fre three-act burlesque opera of "La Belle Hélène," w Offenbach's music, mingled with modern compositions.

On Thursday next will be produced at the Olympic Bartley Campbell's American play called "My Partne for which Mr. George Rignold has been specially engag The Alhambra brings out the comic opera of "The Begg Student" on Saturday next. Miss Kate Santley reop the Royalty with an English version, by Mr. Sydney Grun of Hervé's comic opera, "La Cosaque."

At the Globe will be brought out "Dick," a comic ope founded on the old Whittington legend. The Criterion announced to open at Easter, on the return of Mr. Charl Wyndham and his company from America. The Surr furnishes a new drama by Messrs. Paul Meritt and Geor Conquest, called, "The King of Diamonds," illustrati scenes in South Africa. At Mr. and Mrs. German Ree Entertainment, Mr. Corney Grain will introduce his n musical sketch, called "A Little Dinner." At the Oxfo the London Pavilion, the Canterbury, and the chief Lond music halls extra attractions are promised.

Mr. Samuel Brandram gave his final recital at Willi Rooms on Tuesday afternoon, declaiming for the first ti in London the "Cricket on the Hearth." Mr. Brandra now proceeds on a tour through the United States.

Playgoers have to regret the decease of Mrs. Wybr Robertson, professionally known as Miss Litton, who expir early on Tuesday morning at her residence, 6 Alfred Plac Thurlow Square, S.W. Her first appearance on the Lond stage was as Effie Deans, at the Princess's, in March, 18 For the last dozen years Miss Litton was a prominent actre at the Gaiety, Haymarket, Drury Lane, Court, Imperial, a other theatres. Her impersonation of Rosalind in "A You Like It" was a striking proof of her histrionic abilit Her age was only thirty-seven.

The *Times* announces that "Lieut.-Col. W. C. F. Moly neux, brigade-major, 22nd Regt.; Capt. Turnbull, 32n L.I.; Capt. A. Pollock, 21st Fusiliers; and Lieut. F. N Maude, R.E., have been appointed to the staff of Major Gen. the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, who is to command th 1st Division of the Northern Force at Portsmouth o Easter Monday."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thoroug knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of dige tion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properti of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tabl with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many hea doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet th a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to res every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floati around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We m escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified wi pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packe labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

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RICHARD JAMES WOOD.

CORRECTED UP TO APRIL 5.]

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Alex. Buller, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service C. of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean, temp. Red Sea
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Spt. 21, 1882—Portsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. E. N. Rolfe	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G.P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Craigie	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	N. America and W. I.
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A. Montagu	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Cpt. R. H. M. Molyneux, C.B.	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut. Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. J. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	79	S. gunvessel	Lieut-Com. V. A. Tisdall	Re. Jan. 15, '80—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Jan., 1884—Hong Kong	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Myrmidon	...	111	S. gunvessel	Com. Alfred Carpenter	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness	Red Sea (surveying service)
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa and C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Swinton C. Holland	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. W. H. May	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. G. L. Sulivan	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. A. L. Douglas	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I., survey
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W.C. of Africa & C. of G. Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W. C. of Africa and C. of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B., A.D.C.	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Lt. and Com. H. H. Dyke	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S. E. C. of America, survey
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Domville	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W.I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. John F. C. Grant	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Survg., Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. G. D. Morant	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. A. W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO APRIL 5.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C.	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Gosport, near Portsmouth
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, p.s.c.	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

CORRECTED UP TO APRIL 5.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		——	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Wood	For Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Lt.-Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	——	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Tower	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Mullingar—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meerut—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Umballa—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lt.-Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Meerut—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Malta—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Umballa—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa — Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale — Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	—— [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Londonderry—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. Straton	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. Leach	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Dublin—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Warley — Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	For Devonport—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bengal	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieu-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieu-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieu-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieu-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	LieutCol. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. I. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut. Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Lieut. Col. B. S. Robinson	For Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Bareilly—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Campbell	Madras—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Glasse	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Col. J. P. C. Glyn	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. I. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. I. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. I. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. I. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lt.-Col. Marquis de Piro, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Woolwich
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Rawul Pindee
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Exeter
I —	Canterbury
K —	Dublin

A BRIGADE (con.)

L Battery	Umballa
M —	Dublin

B BRIGADE.

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Exeter
C —	Woolwich
D —	Kirkee

B BRIGADE (con.)

E Battery	Bangalore
F —	Aldershot
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Exeter
K —	Rawul Pindee
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

DEPOT.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE.

A Battery	Dinapore
B —	Mooltan
C —	Natal
D —	Secunderabad
E —	Kirkee
F —	Kirkee
G —	Cawnpore
H —	Aldershot
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Shorncliffe
M —	Woolwich
N —	Hyderabad
O —	Kamptee
P —	St. Thomas Mt.
Q —	St. Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Shorncliffe
U —	Athlone
V —	Chatham
W —	Woolwich
X —	Newcastle
Depôt	Newcastle

2ND BRIGADE.

A Battery	Ahmedabad
B —	Neemuch

2ND BRIGADE (con.)

C Battery	Hyderabad
D —	Kirkee
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Nusseerabad
G —	Belgaum
H —	Bristol
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Sheffield
L —	Limerick
M —	Bangalore
N —	Woolwich
O —	Coventry
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Sheffield
R —	Peshawur
S —	Woolwich
Depôt	Colchester

3RD BRIGADE.

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Ipswich
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Newcastle
I —	Bangalore
J —	Trowbridge

3RD BRIGADE (con.)

K Battery	Morar
L —	Meerut
M —	Meerut
N —	Meean Meer
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad
Depôt	Hilsea

4TH BRIGADE.

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Nowgong
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Christchurch
K —	Newbridge
L —	Ferozepore
M —	Clonmel
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh
Depôt	Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Umballa
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Kalabagh
Depot	Sunderland

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery	Hong Kong
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Lahore
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Shoeburyness
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Aden
9th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.

1st Battery	Guernsey
2nd —	Alderney
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Ft. Hubberstone
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta

CINQUE PORTS DIVISION (con.)

8th Battery	Mhow
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Dover

No 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Aden
8th —	Delhi
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Egypt
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad
7th —	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Dover
5th —	Ferozepore
6th —	Morar
7th —	St. Helena
8th —	Cape
9th —	Mauritius
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Rawul Pindee
3rd —	Calcutta

SCOTTISH DIVISION (con.)

4th Battery	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Dover
8th —	Sheerness
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Pembroke Dock
2nd —	Sandown
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Devonport
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Bombay
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Belfast

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Devonport
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Rawul Pindee
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav.	Cawnpore
2nd —	Lucknow
3rd —	Meean Meer
4th —	Rawul Pindee
5th —	Meerut
6th —	Segowlie
7th —	Allahabad
8th —	Saugor
9th —	Peshawur
10th —	Sealkote
11th —	Umballa
12th —	Jhansi
13th —	Meerut
14th —	Morar
15th —	Rawul Pindee
18th —	Nowshera
19th —	Rawul Pindee

BENGAL ARMY—(con.

1st Central I. Horse	Gunah
2nd — —	Agra
1st Bengal N. Infty.	Rawul Pindee
2nd — —	Cawnpore
3rd — —	Nowgong
4th — —	Alipore
5th — —	Jhansi
6th — —	Moradabad
7th — —	Lucknow
8th — —	Rawul Pindee
9th — —	Gorakhpore
10th — —	Shillong and Benares
11th — —	Lucknow
12th — —	Cachar
13th — —	Bareilly
14th — —	Agra
15th — —	Delhi

BENGAL ARMY—(con.

16th Bengal N. Infty.	Fyzabad
17th — —	Fort William
18th — —	Dinapore
19th — —	Meean Meer
20th — —	Jullundur
21st — —	Rawul Pindee
22nd — —	Meean Meer
23rd — —	Meean Meer
24th — —	Meean Meer
25th — —	Ferozepore
26th — —	Peshawur
27th — —	Morar
28th — —	Allahabad
29th — —	Meerut
30th — —	Meerut
31st — —	Peshawur
32nd — —	Umballa
33rd — —	Buxar

BENGAL ARMY—(con.)

38th Bengal N. Infty.	Peshawur
39th — —	Morar
40th — —	Barrackpore
42nd — —	Dibroogurh
43rd — —	Shillong
44th — —	Kohima
45th — —	Rawul Pindee
1st Goorka Regt.	Meean Meer
2nd — —	Meerut
3rd — —	Meerut
4th — —	Meean Meer
5th — —	Rawul Pindee

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.

No. 1 Mountain Bat.	Dera Ismail Khan

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)

No. 2 Mountain Bat.	Kohat
— 3 — —	Abbottabad
— 4 Hazara Mn —	Edwardesabad
— 5 Garrison —	Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry	Abbottabad
2nd — —	Kohat
3rd — —	Dera Ghazi Khan
4th — —	Dera Ismail Khan
1st Punjab Caval.	Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — —	Dera Ghazi Khan
3rd — —	Rajanpore
5th — —	Dera Ghazi [Khan
1st Punjab Infant.	Kohat

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)

2nd Punjab Infnt.	Edwardesabad
4th — —	Dera Ismail Khan
5th — —	Ditto
6th — —	Kohat
Corps of Guides	Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps.	Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps	Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force	Erinpoora
Deolee — —	Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion	Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.	Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav.	Bangalore
2nd — —	Bellary
3rd — —	Secunderabad
4th — —	Kamptee

MADRAS ARMY—(con.)

1st Madras N.I.	Secunderabad
2nd — —	Moulmein
3rd or Palamcottah	Rangoon
4th Madras N.I.	Bangalore
5th — —	Setabuldee
6th — —	Quilon
7th — —	Berhampore & Sumbulpore
8th — —	Saugor
9th — —	Secunderabad
10th — —	Vellore
11th — —	Rangoon
12th — —	Palaveram
13th — —	Jubbulpore
14th — —	Passage to Madras

MADRS ARMY—(con.)

15th Madrs N.I.	Bangalore
16th — —	Raipore
17th — —	Vizianagram
19th — —	Palaveram
20th — —	Kamptee
21st — —	Trichinopoly
22nd — —	Madras
23rd — —	Kamptee
24th — —	Secunderabad
25th — —	Bellary
26th — —	Madras
27th — —	Bellary
28th — —	Theyetmyo
29th — —	Vizagapatam
30th — —	Trichinopoly
31st — —	Secunderabad
32nd — —	Cuttack
33rd — —	Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.)	Neemuch
2nd — —	Deesa
3rd — —	Deesa
Poona Horse	Poona
1st Scinde Horse	Quetta
2nd — —	Jacobabad
Aden Troop	Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.	Mhow
2nd Bombay N.L.I.	Quetta Dist.
3rd — —	Quetta Dist.
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)	Ahmednuggur
5th — N.L.I.	Deesa
7th — —	Kurrachee, for Bombay
8th — —	Nusseerabad
9th — —	Poona
10th — —	Bombay

BOMBAY ARMY—(con.)

12th Bombay N.L.I.	Quetta Dist.
13th — —	Quetta
14th — —	Aden
16th — —	Poona
17th — —	Satara
19th — —	Malegaon
20th — —	Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat.	Bombay
22nd — N.I.	Poona
23rd — Lt. Inf.	Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry	Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf.	Bhooj
26th — Infantry	Kurrachee
27th — Lt. Inf.	Jacobabad
28th — Infantry	Dharwar
29th —or 2 Belooch	Kurrachee
30th — or Jacob's Rifles	Hyderabad

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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MR. POWER'S despatches to the *Times* from Khartoum are exceedingly interesting. They may be regarded as an authentic account of the situation from day to day, whilst General Gordon's briefer telegrams to Sir Evelyn Baring represent his own impressions of the state of things and his views of the situation from time to time. The correspondent in detail gives lively pictures of the practice of Krupp guns on the so-called rebels, of the cowardice of Bashi-Bazouks, and of the general skirmishing, apparently on both sides of the river, opposite Khartoum. And if we are to judge from his accounts of the actual military situation there, should General Gordon's ammunition hold out, there need be no great apprehension of any attack of a serious character from the Mahdi's followers, nor of any deficiency of food,—for, wonderful to relate, the markets continue to be well supplied. The small river steamers were being usefully and destructively employed as a flotilla to shell the "rebels" who are in arms for the Mahdi, and who do not appear to have rebelled against the ruler to whom our Legate offered the Sultanate of the country. It is observable that no word of Colonel Stewart in recent despatches has appeared, and we fear that energetic and restless officer, whose health is not always of the strongest, has been obliged to resort to forced inactivity for the time in consequence of his recent exertions, so that Gordon is probably alone in his military responsibilities. It is well for the Government and for the credit of the country that the Major-General has preserved his health under the strain to which he has been subjected. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but we cannot believe that General Gordon ever thought it possible that any English troops could be sent to his assistance after March. Weighing the military possibilities of the situation, it would be quite absurd to maintain that no assistance could be afforded to him even at the present moment, because, if money were no object, and political considerations connected with India were laid on one side, a force could be organised to proceed up the Nile, even in the heat of the summer. Certainly the position of the European officers accompanying such an expedition would not be enviable. That banal phrase, "something must be done," means very little, because there is scarcely any fixed idea as to the means by which General Gordon's release could be effected. Meantime, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, like a mad bull in a china shop, is goring Egyptian ministers and functionaries at Cairo, and precipitating the inevitable coming of the other "something that must be done," which varies according to the inspirations of those who counsel it, either protection, or annexation, or complete withdrawal. Supposing the Khedive were provided a suitable pension, and the members of the ex-Khedivial family were placed upon retiring allowances, let us consider what really would be the means by which Egypt would be governed, under the dispensation for which some of the London newspapers are clamouring. The basis of occupation, whether permanent or temporary, must be the Army. For the sake of security the disbandment of the Egyptian force under Sir Evelyn Wood necessarily comes with the absolute assumption of control by the British Government in a tangible form. Sir Evelyn Baring, let us say, would be Governor-General of Egypt. He has somehow or another got hold of Downing Street. But upon whom would Sir E. Baring rely, on whom would any of his ministers rely, for the actual acquaintance with affairs necessary for them to administer Egypt proper? There is not one of the English officers in Cairo who is acquainted with the language of the people. There is an immense gulf placed between our experience of government in Egypt and of government in India! In the latter country, with the exception of temporary chiefs sent out to represent the Queen of England, all the great officials have spent their lives in the country, and each is conversant with the manners and customs of the natives, and, in the majority of cases, with the dialects spoken over the vast regions in which they exercise sway. In Egypt, the English official must resort to the French-speaking Egyptian or to the Coptic clerk, who represents to the Mudir or to the country the power of the Government. As an illustration of the way in which our own agents deal with the people, we may allude to a story which has come to us from Cairo, that Mr. Clifford Lloyd has had recourse to the peculiar means of making the fellaheen pay taxes which were so much reprobated in the time of Ismail and of the early part of the rule of the present Khedive. In face of the discontent of the people, the excitement created by the Mahdi and the religious movement among the tribes, the garrison of annexed or protected Egypt should not be less than 15 battalions, distributed from Assouan to Alexandria, with battalions at the large towns, such as Zagazig, Tantah, Port Said, and at Suez and Ismailia. As any increase of taxation is out of the question, the Budget of the United Kingdom must furnish the sums needed for the payment of the troops, whose abstraction from their ordinary duties at home, in the Colonies, and in India, would occasion either a dangerous diminution of our already attenuated force, or cause a very material increase to the Army Estimates. *À quoi bon?*

THE Earl of Belmore deserves the thanks of the Lieutenants of the Navy for having so ably and successfully advocated their cause in the House of Lords last Session. His Lordship's advocacy has induced the Admiralty to add to the pay of the Senior Lieutenants, notwithstanding that Lord Northbrook "could hold out no hope" at the time that his colleagues would do so. Indeed, Lord Northbrook summarily disposed of the reports then extant that Lieutenants of over eight years' standing were to receive an increase of pay, for, as his lordship then stated, the supply of Executive officers exceeded the demand, and there was, therefore, no necessity for the Admiralty to offer extra inducements for parents to send their sons to sea. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated distinctly at the time, that, "he had not found any indisposition on the part of fathers to send their sons into the service." This was perfectly true, seeing that there are at all times about three-fold as many candidates as there are vacancies to fill at the Examinations for Naval Cadetships; but it is a great pity that such sentiments should be enunciated in the Legislature. It would have been more graceful to have simply stated that the Admiralty could not afford to increase the pay of Naval Lieutenants, as then, when their Lordships decided to increase that pay, the boon would have been received with thankfulness. But it is characteristic of the Admiralty never to initiate a reform, and never to adopt one, except under pressure and after strenuously opposing it. At first, the Admiralty adopt the supply-and-demand theory of political economy. They as good as say, "What do we care about the Lieutenants: we can get more of them than we want?" They then reconsider the question, and after having flatly refused to grant Lord Belmore's request, proceed to carry out his suggestion, and increase the pay of the Senior Lieutenants. Their Lordships also declined last year to better the position of the Warrant and Petty Officers of the Navy, but have, nevertheless, done so this Session. Surely to act in this manner is a mistake? It has long been evident that something would soon have to be done for the Lieutenants, Warrant, and Petty Officers of the Navy, but when the cause of these grades was advocated in Parliament, the Admiralty resented the attempt then made to induce them to better the position of those on whom the efficiency of the service mainly depends, and all sorts of excuses were made. This showed the service the light in which it is regarded by its rulers, whose subsequent surrender and concession of a part of the reforms craved, can only prove to every officer and man in the Navy that expediency, and not the public good, is the motive-power at the Admiralty. There it is considered that what was good enough for their Lordships in their younger days, is amply sufficient for those who have succeeded them. And why is it expedient to concede now that which had been refused last year? Surely, it is unnecessary for us to explain that the agitation on behalf of the Warrant and Petty Officers, followed by the case of the Lieutenants being taken up so ably by Lord Belmore, gave the Admiralty much trouble. Hence, to secure peace, and stay an agitation which was becoming serious, their Lordships have been good enough to grant a great part of that which has been asked of them. But this mode of legislating for the Navy secures for their Lordships neither the respect nor the good-will of the Service. The concessions have fairly been wrung from the Admiralty, and we pride ourselves on that the *Army and Navy Gazette* played no unimportant part in securing the result. We should have preferred, however, to have been able to thank Lord Northbrook for a spontaneous promise to redress grievances of long standing so soon as they were brought to his notice. Instead, he denied the existence of the wrong, attempted to refute Lord Belmore's arguments, and would hold out no hope of any improvement being made in the pay and position of those serving in the grades named, on the ground that the supply was greater than the demand. Then, having positively declined to admit the necessity for reform—having, in fact, denied that there was anything to complain of—Lord Northbrook sends the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty down to the House of Commons to announce that the pay and position of Lieutenants, Warrant and Petty Officers, will be ameliorated. Had Lord Northbrook held out the slightest hope last year that such a step might be taken by the Admiralty, the Navy would now be full of gratitude for what their Lordships have done. But as matters stand, all concerned believe that had it not been for Lord Belmore and the service Press, no concessions would have been made this year by the Admiralty. The moral of all this is that the Navy will learn to comprehend the truth of the old saying, "The gods help those who help themselves;" or, in other words, that to secure reform, it is necessary to ventilate grievances in no half-hearted manner, both in Parliament and in the columns of the Press. Would it not, therefore, be wiser of the Admiralty to acquiesce at once in the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the administration of the Navy, with a view of discovering all real causes of complaint, and of finding out their remedy? Instead of only granting reforms when literally wrung from them, we should like to see the Admiralty forestall events, by being the first to discover faults of administration, and the first to rectify them. Then the Navy would be made to keep pace with the times.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Athens with the weather division of the Channel Squadron, to rejoin Rear-Admiral Wilson and the lee division at Malta on April 11, and then prepare to return home.

The Admiralty have sent new crews for the *Temeraire, Carysfort, Briton,* and *Ranger* out to the Mediterranean and Red Sea, in the *Malabar*. Their Lordships have still to find reliefs for eleven ships whose crews are anxiously waiting orders to return home.

The Admiralty are determined, it appears, to make the country believe that there is no chance of England being involved in a Naval war for years to come, at the very least, for just when the country is increasing its responsibilities the Admiralty are decreasing the number of ships in commission, and are also curtailing the Naval Estimates. We had 246 ships in commission this time last year, but now we have only 236.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to the excessive cost of the *Britannia* as a training-ship for Naval cadets, but, so far, nothing has been done to lighten the expense. The estimated cost of maintaining the *Britannia* during the current financial year is set down at £33,968, and the number of cadets on her books at 128. Each cadet will thus cost the country the enormous sum of £267. Deducting the charge to the parents, each will still cost the taxpayers £205.

We are informed on good authority that the "young lieutenant" who recently resigned his commission to avoid being tried by court-martial is not to be pitied. He had to leave a former ship somewhat hurriedly, and go to hospital, or, had he not done so, most probably his career in the service would then have been cut short. Sobriety in an officer is a *sine quâ non*. No confidence can be reposed in those who are addicted to drink.

The Admiralty have this year appropriated but £220 towards the expense of granting medals to the officers, seamen, and marines of the Navy, while last year no less a sum than £2,200 was devoted to this purpose.

Distinguished-Service Rewards of £100 per annum have been granted to Major-Generals G. F. Berry and J. Wilkinson, on retirement.

The Admiralty have been much exercised of late by the persistent attempts made in the House of Commons to extract from the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty a promise that the case of the Accountant Branch of the Navy will receive some consideration at the hands of their Lordships. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman fairly lost his temper last week when answering Mr. Healy's question, referred him to the previous answers he had given in the House, and then curtly informed the hon. Member that the Admiralty "did not contemplate taking any steps in view of the temporary nature of the present slackness of promotion in the Accountant Branch." We can only add that we hope the slackness of promotion is "only temporary;" but were we to endorse the Parliamentary statement as a fact, we should very justly be accused of perverting the truth.

The Admiralty have given orders to enclose and dredge a sheet of water within Portsmouth Harbour to be used as a torpedo-ground wherein to conduct experiments on a more elaborate scale than has previously been possible, the risk of losing these costly machines have deterred their Lordships heretofore from sanctioning their free use in unenclosed waters.

Rear-Admiral Lyons has arrived at Callao from his cruise in the South Pacific with his squadron.

Every officer who was directly or indirectly connected with the grounding of the *Agincourt* on the Pearl Rock, has received marks of favour from the Admiralty, while Staff Commander Kiddle, through the neglect of whose advice the accident occurred, has been retired. According to Admiral Wilmot and Admiral Wellesley, Staff Commander Kiddle saved the *Agincourt*. The late Admiral the Hon. J. C. Glyn was, at the time, serving on board the *Warrior*, next astern of the *Agincourt*, and shortly before his death he wrote to Staff Commander Kiddle as follows:—"Your case has always moved me deeply, for I, who was present at the whole affair, know how shamefully you were treated, and were made to suffer for the gross ignorance and negligence of others. Besides, I remember the splendid manner in which you used to handle the big ships on the North-American Station."

Rear-Admiral Salmon has returned to Simon's Bay from his cruise up the West Coast of Africa.

Commodore Erskine has returned to Sydney from Hobart, Tasmania.

The German corvette *Sophie* has arrived at Kiel, and the two native chiefs taken prisoners at Little Popo, on the West Coast of Africa, have been landed and interned in the fortress. From their present quarters they have a good view every day of the German garrison at drill, and it is hoped by this means to impress them with a full sense of the warlike power of the Empire.

Mr. E. N. Swainson, Assistant-Secretary of the Admiralty, will visit Devonport at once to make final arrangements for the introduction of a better system for checking officers and men who are absent from their ships on leave extending over twenty-four hours. Such inquisitorial work must be very distasteful to so high-minded an official as Mr. Swainson.

It is rumoured that the Royal Marine Battalion at present at Suakim will for some time to come form the garrison of Port Said.

The rejoicing at the Admiralty over the appointment of Mr. Evan McGregor, C.B., as Permanent Secretary, has been universal, everybody, Naval officers included, having a good word to say for Captain Tryon's successor.

By Circular No. 6 N, dated March 21, 1884, and promulgated this week, their Lordships give notice that it has "been decided that Assistant-Paymasters of eight years' seniority shall be eligible for appointment as Secretaries to Flag Officers and Commodores, 1st Class, not being Commanders-in-Chief; and that such service, as Secretary, shall reckon as full senior service for all purposes." This is the first instalment of justice to these officers, and should have been granted long ago; but it is not creditable to any Board of Admiralty to be *forced* into a concession of this kind, as we are perfectly aware that had not H.R.H. the Vice-Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron refused point-blank to take any other Secretary than Mr. Rickard, the Circular referred to would never have seen the light. It now remains for something similar to be done for the brother-officers of the Duke of Edinburgh's Secretary, but few of whom can hope to be so fortunate as to be appointed to similar posts; and it is now the time for them to use every effort to have their undoubted grievance placed before the public, as their Lordships appear to be so much under Treasury control, that they are unable to *demand* the small funds necessary to repair the evils caused by the abuse of patronage by various administrations during the past 20 years, and which now fall upon the heads of the Junior Paymasters and Senior Assistant-Paymasters.

Twenty years ago, officers of the Royal Marines were obtaining their regimental Lieutenant-Colonelcies in from 24 to 25 years. At the present date, the four senior Majors on the List are all in their twenty-ninth year of service, and there is every probability that the junior of the four will exceed 30 years before he receives promotion. The subalterns are, however, more fortunate, as they are now getting their companies in less than ten years service, against eighteen a few years ago.

We are given to understand that there is every probability of the Admiralty selecting Rear-Admiral William Henry Whyte to succeed Rear-Admiral John Crawford Wilson, whose time as Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron expired on April 10.

Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B., leaves the Admiralty this day on an extended tour of inspection of the Coastguard stations in Scotland and Ireland. The Admiral Superintendent of Reserves will probably not be back at the Admiralty before the end of May.

The Admiralty have given orders for the *Dreadnought* to be brought forward for commission without delay, to take the place of the *Inflexible* in the Mediterranean.

The origin of the term "bumboat" appears to be doubtful with some of our lexicographers. An old edition of Johnson gives "from bum and boat; perhaps to bump." Webster says, "from bum, the buttock, on account of its clumsy form; a clumsy boat used for conveying provisions, fruit, &c., to ships' crews." Others give no derivation, but merely an explanation of its use. A fair derivation would, however, be from "boom," the boat being allowed for the convenience of the ship's company to hang for hours together on the swinging boom, and hence the "boom-boat," corrupted into "bumboat."

The *Liverpool Courier* suggests that some M.P. should ask for a return of Volunteer Adjutants in this district who have attended upon courts-martial, and the number of days spent thereon. Our contemporary says:—"We cannot speak for other places, but in Liverpool Volunteer corps are very much inconvenienced by losing the services of their adjutants when employed on courts-martial, &c. 'Where's the adjutant?' asks an officer; 'Oh, he has gone to a court-martial in Warrington, sir;' or perhaps it may be at the Cavalry Barracks, the North Fort, or the Isle of Man; or he is called to sit upon a board to condemn some artillery clothing or a cavalry bridle. Volunteers do not drill every day. They have certain specified times when the Adjutant's services are required—battalion drill one night, company drill another, officers' tactics class another, passing Serjeants for certificates another, and so on; and all this routine is, especially of late years, sadly interrupted by the Adjutant being taken from Volunteer for Army duties. What makes the matter worse is that the Adjutant's pay is not charged to the Army, but to the Volunteer Vote, and yet the former has the first right to his services! Out of £562,800 voted for the Volunteers last year, £131,000 was for Adjutants and Serjeant-Instructors' pay." This certainly seems to be a most reasonable complaint, and we trust some Member will take the suggestion.

A correspondent, "R. J. H.," complains because we did not last week chronicle the fact that the old 65th, on arrival home from the Soudan, are to be stationed at Dover instead of Devonport, as had been arranged. Perhaps if our respected correspondent had to perform week by week the task which we are set of trying to fathom the mysteries of our present War-Office administration, and of rendering as intelligible as it is possible to make it the working of an arrangement "which has mashed up" regiments and individuals into a "harmonious (w)hole," he would be more ready to make allowances. We try to do our best, but if we fail we beg our readers, recognising, as they must do, the difficulties against which we have to contend in an age of military topsyturvydom, to be generous. It is the same cry everywhere, "I can only get on by ignoring the new titles entirely, and sticking to the old numbers." And so it is with us. We could follow the old 65th, because the number acted as a sort of military landmark. But directly the 65th becomes transformed into a battalion of a York and Lancaster Regiment, it loses its individuality, and it is almost impossible to watch its movements with the same care and attention that we used to do in the days of old.

Lieutenant L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards, has been appointed Provisional Aide-de-Camp to Major-General A. J. H. Elliot, at the Curragh Camp.

We hear that Major E. H. H. Collen, Bengal Staff Corps, will be strongly recommended for the appointment of Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, when Colonel W. M. Lees retires shortly. Major Collen was formerly in the Royal Artillery, and has passed the Staff College, and is recognised as a most rising officer in the Indian service.

Brigadier-General Dunham Massy was to have vacated his command in India this week, and embark for England.

Colonel T. L. Bell, half-pay, lately commanding the Bristol Regimental District, and formerly the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, vice Major-General Sir C. K. Pearson, who has vacated the appointment, on promotion.

It is in contemplation to abolish the appointment of Staff Captain and Assistant-Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, held until lately by Colonel W. R. Farmar.

With this week's issue of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* is published a most useful map, which shows at a glance the distribution of the Volunteer Force throughout England. The idea is an excellent one, and the map will be invaluable as a reference in regimental and district orderly-rooms. It has been drawn and compiled by the Rev. Canon Mackey, and is as perfect in its way as a map of the kind could be. A similar map of Scotland will appear on April 26.

Alterations have recently taken place in the Russian Naval commands in the Mediterranean and Pacific. In the former, Rear-Admiral Tchebisheff has been superseded by Rear-Admiral Kaznakoff, Head of the Inspection Department of the Admiralty; and in the latter, Rear-Admiral Kopitoff has been replaced by Rear-Admiral Crown, of the Baltic Fleet. Crown is a descendant of an English Admiral of that name, who rose to a position of great distinction in the Russian Navy early in the present century. Less fortunate in some respects than his ancestor, the present Admiral was censured, and placed in the Reserve three years ago for losing the Imperial yacht *Livadia* in the Black Sea; but being a favourite of the Grand Duke Constantine, the decision of the court-martial was set aside, and since then he has held a series of excellent appointments.

In consequence of complaints of delay in the payment of capitalised annuities of Indian retired officers, payments in the case of officers in Europe shall be within two months, and in India within one month from the date the commutation is sanctioned. All commutation is payable in India. The rules apply only to officers retired since July, 1881.

An order issued by the commander of one of the French Army Corps has created a considerable amount of terror, in spite of the present mildness of the weather. The commanding officer in question has just decided that the officers in his army corps shall wear linen unmentionables in the winter as well as the summer. This decision, as a French military journal points out, is not in harmony with the regulations, and will be terribly hard upon officers of from 45 to 50 years of age in the month of December, when the ground is generally covered with frost and snow. The idea of the General seems to be thoroughly Republican, and to have arisen from a desire to place officers and men, if not quite on the same footing, in the same pantaloons. But he does not appear to have reflected that the linen overalls worn by the soldier are intended to protect the cloth pantaloons furnished by the State. Perhaps, however, the General wishes the officers also to wear two pair of trousers, and in this case the dire prognostications of the *Avenir Militaire* respecting the amount of rheumatic pains which this order will engender fall to the ground.

The India medal with the "North-West Frontier clasp," will be granted to the troops under the command of Colonel A. Macdonell, C.B., engaged against the Momunds. Those in possession of the medal will only receive the clasp.

The *Italia Militaire* has been devoting itself to the question of procuring horses for the Army. From these articles we gather that Italian Military men are very uneasy at the weakness of the Italian Cavalry, and the difficulty of procuring chargers. It appears that out of 670,000 horses inspected, not more than 95,000 were considered worth requisitioning. Now, the army on a peace establishment requires 26,000, and on a war footing 60,000 more. It is, therefore, clear that the horses remaining will not be sufficient to repair losses in the field. The *Italia Militaire* cries out lustily for good sires so that the race of horses may be improved, pointing out that it is the duty, not of the Minister of Agriculture, but of the Minister of War to see to this.

The Indian Staff Corps Officers' Defence Fund, under the presidency of Colonel Malleson, is soliciting further subscriptions from officers, to meet the necessary expenses. The case of the officers of the Staff Corps, briefly summarised, is as follows:—(1.) The pace of promotion is far behind that of the officers of the Imperial Army. (2.) They are superseded by their juniors. (3.) The Indian Staff Corps is brought into disfavour and ill-repute by the abnormal tardiness of promotion. It is impossible that Lord Kimberley cannot see this for himself; but it seems to be generally supposed that the energy and talent of the Office in Downing Street is unequal to coping with such a hydra-headed monster as the Staff Corps, and that the Secretary of State dreads the shock of yet another army of Field Officers. It was shown in a Bombay paper the other day, that the Madras Army may be expected soon to be officered by Colonels and Lieutenants only, and the condition of the other armies is not much better as regards this singularity. To do nothing is only to make matters worse; for the principle of Staff Corps promotion is not like wine, a thing that improves with keeping, but rather resembles fish, which steadily deteriorates day by day. The only questions really to be decided are,—What shall be done, and how shall it be done? Matters cannot possibly remain as they are; then the sooner the whole subject is taken up the better. Each Secretary for India leaves the burning question as a legacy for his successor, and meanwhile public funds are being recklessly expended on an army of Field Officers, for not one in every ten of whom would it be possible to provide Field-officer employment.

L'Avenir Militaire says that experiments are being made at St. Etienne with a new rifle, the invention of a French officer called M. Alexandre Picard. The mechanism of this central-fire rifle is said to be of the most simple description; it can be loaded with one movement, and fired 22 times in a minute. In addition to all this the stock appears to be so made that there is no kicking, nor is any spitting to be feared, although it can be seen if the rifle be loaded or not.

In a pamphlet Mr. Marvin has just issued, "Russia's Power of Seizing Herat," he says that "it may be a new geographical fact for some Englishmen to know that if they were to set out in a steamer 250 feet long from London Bridge, they could go with that steamer all the way to the Caspian Sea, the through voyage being accomplished by means of the magnificent canal system joining the Neva with the Caspian, thanks to which Russia could dispatch any number of transports from the Baltic to the Caspian." A fresh illustration of this fact is likely to be witnessed before long in the dispatch of a number of steamers from the Black Sea to the Caspian, *viâ* the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Volga. It seems that the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company is envious of the good freights secured by the Caspian steamers, and intends to transfer some to the Caspian to compete with them. To get from the Black Sea to the Caspian the vessels will perform a voyage of several thousand miles; whereas if there were any canal connecting the two seas north of the Caucasus range, it would consist of only a few hundred miles. Several projects for cutting a canal have been mooted of late years, but the expense would be too heavy for Russia to bear at present. In the meanwhile, English statesmen, who regard the Caspian as a sort of Dead Sea, should bear in mind Russia's activity, indicated by the intended despatch of vessels from Odessa to the Persian ports, and the rapid development that is taking place of her resources in a region which even the Duke of Argyll now admits to be the base of any future operations against India.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

It has been notified throughout the command that during the present course of musketry instruction, the amount of individual firing for each day will be at the rate of 20 rounds per man, provided the training of parties of recruits is not interfered with. When the strength of a troop or company exceeds 60, the above amount may reduced, at the discretion of the officer commanding the regiment or battalion concerned.

The Divisional drag-hunt was held at Shamley Green, near Guildford, on Thursday. The meeting was a most successful one. Lieutenant-Colonel French, Queen's Bays, is now master of the drag-hunt, the affairs of which have prospered in his hands.

The Aldershot local competition in connection with the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall, will take place here on May 1.

It is rumoured here that the Army Hospital Corps Depôt and Training School will shortly be removed from Aldershot to Netley.

The Divisional cricket season will open on the 1st prox., with a match between the Divisional eleven and the New College, Oxford, on the officers' club-ground. Major E. T. H. Hutton, Brigade-Major 1st Brigade, is honorary secretary of the Divisional Cricket Club.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

The following appeared in last night's *Gazette*:—

ADMIRALTY, April 10, 1884.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, from Com. Ernest Rolfe, dated at Suakim, March 16, 1884, forwarded by Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships on the East Indian station, has been received at the Admiralty.

PROCEEDINGS OF NAVAL BRIGADE.

Suakim, March 16, 1884.

SIR,—In compliance with your orders the Naval Brigade (composed as per margin)* marched from Suakim, at 7 p.m., on the 11th inst., arriving at the first zeriba at half-past 11 p.m., where they bivouacked for the night.

2. The Naval Brigade left the zeriba on the following day at 1 p.m., and at half-past 5 p.m., the enemy was observed, but retired as the force advanced. Another zeriba was then formed, where we bivouacked for the night. At sunset the enemy appeared in large numbers in our front, about 1,400 yards distant.

3. Some 9-pounder shell were dropped among them, and two machine-guns opened fire, to which the enemy replied with their rifles. About 7 p.m. the firing ceased, but was renewed soon after midnight, and maintained till daylight.

At daylight more shell and machine-guns were fired, this had the effect of silencing the enemy till 8 a.m. The force advanced from the zeriba at 8 a.m., the Naval Brigade being attached to the 2nd Brigade in the form of square, the front of which was formed by half-battalions of 42nd and 65th, the left flank by a half-battalion of the 42nd, the right flank by a half-battalion of the 65th, the rear brought up by the Royal Marines, the Naval Brigade in rear of the 42nd Regt. in columns of half-batteries.

4. At twenty minutes past 8 the square advanced, and at half-past 8 the order was given to charge. The front of the square and the guns advanced at the double till within five yards of a steep nullah, the right half-battery was then brought into action on the right of the Black Watch, the left half-battery filling up the angle of the square between the half-battalions of the 42nd Regt.

5. Firing was at once commenced, but the wind being from the north the smoke from the guns and rifles prevented us, in a great measure, from seeing the enemy, who appeared to charge the right half-battery in large force which we seemed to be able easily to keep in check, but shortly afterwards a large body of the enemy charged our right flank and drove the whole force back to the left rear.

6. At this time it is with deep regret that I have to report that Lieuts. Almack, Houston Stewart, and Montrésor, as also seven men, were killed while gallantly defending their guns. Lieut. Conybeare also received a heavy blow from a club at the same time. After falling back about 200 yards the force formed up, and advancing, recaptured the guns, which were immediately again placed in action. The enemy then retreated, apparently completely routed, and the force proceeded down the right edge of a nullah to the wells at Temanhib, where we remained for dinner, returning to the zeriba in the evening.

7. All the wounded were placed under medical care, the dead being buried with funeral rites by the Rev. C. J. Todd, M.A., Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, Gen. Davis, and many officers and soldiers of the force attending. The brigade bivouacked at the zeriba for the night.

8. Next morning Lieuts. E. C. Moore and J. Brant joined in place of Lieuts. Almack and Montrésor.

A reconnaissance in force was made, the magazines of the enemy were destroyed, and the village burnt, the troops remaining at the hills of Temanhib for dinner, returning to the first zeriba in the evening, and to Suakim on the following day.

9. Lieut. Graham, who acted as my second in command, commanded the right half-battery, and rendered me able assistance. He also acted in the same capacity at the battle of El Teb.

I cannot represent the conduct of this officer too highly on both these occasions.

10. I wish specially to bring to your notice the conduct of Mr. Edward Tyndale Biscoe and Mr. Edward Matson Hewett, midshipmen of the Euryalus, who, in a critical moment, when three lieutenants were killed, took command of the subdivisions, and acted with great coolness and gallantry. I consider these young officers showed a readiness of resource in a moment of danger, which I trust may receive some mark of your approval.

11. The Rev. C. J. Todd, M.A., accompanied the force; and I consider that the gallantry shown by him in action, when unarmed, and his kindness to the wounded, are beyond praise.

12. Doctor Gimlette acted as medical officer to the force at both actions. I have already expressed my opinion of this officer's conduct in the first engagement, and need only now say that it was equally meritorious on the second occasion.

I have, &c.,

E. ROLFE, Commander, R.N.

Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief.

NAVAL BRIGADE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.—Euryalus—Lieutenant W. H. H. Montrésor; John Strike, torpedo instructor; Thomas O'Brien, A.B.; Benjamin Parrick, A.B.; Richard Nicol, A.B.; Harry Coward, A.B. Briton—Lieutenant W. B. Almack; James McLernan, A.B. Dryad—Lieutenant Houston Stewart; James L. Howarth, A.B.

WOUNDED.—Hecla—Lieut. C. J. M. Conybeare. Euryalus—Joseph Chetwin, coxswain, 2nd class, slightly (hand); Frank Freeman, coxswain, 2nd class, dangerously, spear wound. Briton—William Wood, gunner's mate, bullet through thigh; Frederick Johnson, armourer's crew; John Cross, A.B. Sphinx—William G. Newlove, A.B. Hecla—William Buckett, A.B.

Euryalus, Suakim, March 19, 1884.

Submitted for information, while deeply regretting the loss of the Naval Brigade sustained, especially in Lieuts. Almack, Houston Stewart, and Montrésor, by whose death the Navy have lost the services 'of three most promising officers, I have great pleasure in forwarding the accompanying report from Com. Rolfe of my flagship, who was in command of the Brigade, and would most strongly bring that officer's name for the very favourable consideration of their Lordships, also that of my Flag Lieut. W. H. B. Graham; the other officers mentioned in the despatch appear to well deserve their Lordships' consideration.

Capt. Baldwin, commanding the Royal Marines on board the Euryalus, also did good service as Adjt. of the Marine Battalion. W. HEWETT, Rear-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

The *Times* says:—"The relinquishment by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick FitzWygram of his appointment as Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry in Great Britain and Commander of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot is a serious loss to the mounted branch of the service. The office includes a close personal superintendence of all details connected with the three or four regiments usually quartered at Aldershot, as well as a general supervision of the other Cavalry regiments stationed throughout England and Scotland in the matter of equipment, equitation, horse management, and drills. Sir Frederick FitzWygram is a regularly qualified veterinary surgeon, and the author of one or two standard books upon the treatment of horses, and during his five years' command he has applied the advantages thus implied to the best interests of the Cavalry service. But it is not only by reason of his exceptional qualifications that his cavalry inspectorship invites special notice. He went into his work earnestly and thoroughly, and in a spirit of just and enlightened consideration for the public interest and the contentment of the troopers serving under him. A general's inspection, which in too many instances is little more than a formal proceeding, carried on perfunctorily, and leaving hardly any beneficial results behind it, was with him a different matter, as slack and inefficient officers found to their cost. Although a most kindly man, he did not allow his feeling in this respect to interfere with what the public have a right to expect. Undue consideration for an unfit lieutenant-colonel or major is a direct injury to the comfort and efficiency of those serving under his command, and Sir Frederick FitzWygram did what he could, not always, we fear, effectually, to prevent regimental commands falling into the hands of those who were not qualified by judgment and professional knowledge for that most influential and responsible of military positions. The conventional tone of the Army upon such matters does not run so generally in this direction that the resolute and honest discharge of those duties for the public interest is not a subject for remark."

Col. D. B. Young, Bombay S.C., Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, died of cholera on March 18, aged 52 years.

The *Western Morning News* says:—"Col. W. F. Butler, C.B., A.D.C., Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. of the Western District, is expected to return on the expiration of his leave, and resume his duties at Government House, Devonport."

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* One commander, 5 lieutenants. 1 sub-lieutenant, 1 gunner, 2 midshipmen, 1 surgeon, 1 chaplain, 166 petty officers and seamen; 3 Gardner guns ·45", 3 Gatling guns ·45".

THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The General Orders for the Volunteer Field Day, near Portsmouth, have been issued from the War Office. They contain the usual regulations for the assembling of the men at the various railway-stations, and the forwarding them to their destination. The following is given as the "general idea" of the operations:—

"A Western Force is moving from Salisbury to reinforce the garrison of Hilsea. The commander of a Northern Force at Guildford resolves to endeavour to intercept this movement.

"OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 11.—The advanced guard of the Northern Force, having reached Liphook the previous evening, arrives in the neighbourhood of Petersfield, covering the roads leading to the Portsdown Ridge.

"OPERATIONS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 12.—The advanced guard of the Northern Force continues its advance, drives back the weak outposts of the Hilsea garrison, and gains the Portsdown Ridge. The outposts of the Hilsea garrison occupy Cosham. The main body of the Northern Force is supposed to reach the Portsdown Ridge during the night. The Western Force arrives at Fareham during the night.

"OPERATIONS OF MONDAY, APRIL 14.—The Western Force endeavours to carry out its object, aided by a sortie made by the Hilsea garrison. The Northern Force endeavours to prevent the junction."

The "General Instructions" are as follow:—"1. The Western Force is represented by the Volunteer Corps detraining at Fareham, together with an Infantry Brigade from Gosport, and one Field Battery (rendezvous, Fort Nelson). 2. The Northern Force consists of the Volunteer Corps detraining at Havant (rendezvous, Fort Purbrook). 3. The Hilsea Garrison is formed by the Regular Troops from Portsmouth (rendezvous, Hilsea Lines with advance posts at Cosham). 4. The Advanced Guard of the Northern Force is represented by the Volunteer Marching Columns. 5. The Outposts of the Hilsea Garrison are represented by small bodies of Cavalry and Infantry, pushed forward on April 12 to meet the Marching Columns. 6. The forts on Portsdown Hill are supposed to be non-existent. 7. The bridges over the Hilsea Channel are supposed to be protected by a *tête-de-pont*, which prevents their being destroyed by artillery fire. 8. Neither of the forces will advance from the rendezvous before the signal gun fires for the commencement of the operations, at 12 noon. 9. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, the whole of the troops will assemble on the heights, half-way between Forts Widley and Southwick."

THE STAFF.

The following will be the distribution of the Force:—General—H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., commanding the troops, Southern District. Aides-de-Camp—Capt. W. H. Darby, R.A.; Capt. O. Rowe, R.A.; Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. C. E. Bingham, 3rd Hussars. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gens.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lascelles, Lieut.-Col. A. L. Emerson, Gloucestershire Regt., A.A. and Q.M.G., Southern District. Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Major J. C. M. Pigott, Capt. R. Auld, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Southern District; Major G. H. Palmer, R.A., Brigade-Major, R.A. Chief Umpire—Major-Gen. H. Smythe, R.A.; Col. R. Whigham, 43rd Regtl. District; Col. W. D. Thompson, C.B., 1st Batn. Leicestershire Regt.; Lieut.-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B., 1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. Æ. de Vic Tupper, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Richardson, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. E. Whitting, 1st Batn. Hampshire Regt.; Lieut.-Col. C. W. Murray, 1st Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Kelsey, 1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. J. Cairncross, R.M.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Crease, R.M.A.; Major R. W. Stewart, R.E.; Major N. W. Wallace, half-pay, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major W. B. Butlin, 1st Batn. Cheshire Regt.; Major St. A. Molesworth, R.A.; Major H. P. Wyllie, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major R. C. Hare, 1st Batn. Cheshire Regt.; Capt. J. H. Jacson, 1st Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.; Capt. C. E. Whittle, 1st Batn. Leicestershire Regt.

NORTHERN FORCE (HAVANT).

To command.—General—Major-Gen. R. White, C.B., commanding the Eastern District. Aides-de-Camp—Capt. C. A. Mott, Royal West Surrey Regt.; Lieut. W. P. Wilson Todd, 4th Hussars. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gens.—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Butler, Royal Fusiliers; Major F. de L. Morison, Royal Scots.

1ST DIVISION.

Major-General—Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot. Aides-de-Camp—Capt. C. F. Turnbull, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; Lieut. F. N. Maude, R.E. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Capt. A. Pollock, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Artillery—Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stewart, R.A. 1st Sussex A.V. (Lieut.-Col. H. Tester), 630.

1st Brigade.—Colonel—Col. G. R. FitzRoy, Coldstream Guards. Brigade-Major—Lieut. A. E. Codrington, Coldstream Guards. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. P. A. D. A. Lovell, Coldstream Guards. 16th Middlesex R.V. (Col. J. Ward), 650; 18th Middlesex R.V. (Col. G. Ives), 700; 19th Middlesex R.V. (Lieut.-Col. S. S. C. Richards), 592.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel—Col. C. E. Webber, C.B., R.E. Brigade-Major—Major C. de B. Carey, R.E. 1st London E.V. (Lieut.-Col. G. Drew), 360; 1st Middlesex E.V. (Col. F. T. Ball), 513; 2nd Tower Hamlets, E.V. (Lieut.-Col. T. R. Comyn), 450; 2nd V. Batn. Royal Fusiliers (Lieut.-Col. R. W. Routledge), 550.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel—Col. W. Fitz Roy, 31st Regtl. District. Brigade-Major—Capt. Grey-Smith, East Surrey Regt. Aide-de-Camp—Capt. F. Ward, East Surrey Regt.—1st V. Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. (Lieut.-Col. W. Mosse Robinson), 500; 2nd V. Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. (Lieut.-Col. J. Searle), 435; 3rd Surrey R.V. (Lieut.-Col. N. Pott), 368; 5th Surrey R.V. (Lieut.-Col. C. Rugge-Price), 355; 7th Surrey R.V. (Lieut.-Col. G. C. Porter), 400.

Total of Division, 5,873.

2ND DIVISION.

Major-General—Reginald Gipps, C.B., commanding the Home District. Aides-de-Camp—Lieuts. Vesey J. Dawson, Coldstream Guards, and J. B. Stracey, Scots Guards. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Col. Hon. P. S. Methuen, C.B., Scots Guards. Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Capt. Hon. N. de C. Dalrymple, Scots Guards.

1st Brigade.—Colonel—Col. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., 12th Middlesex R.V. Brigade-Major—Lieut. F. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. A. H. M'Mahon, Grenadier Guards. 7th Middlesex R.V. (Col. H. Lumsden), 500; 8th Middlesex R.V. (Major G. B. Clark), 434; 12th and 25th Middlesex R.V. (Major R. Mills), 250; 15th Middlesex R.V. (Lieut.-Col. A. W. Chambers), 449; 20th Middlesex R.V. (Lieut.-Col. R. W. Edis), 475. Total, 2,108.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel—Col. D. S. Warren, C.B., 7th Regtl. Dist. Brigade-Major—Major G. F. Guyon, Royal Fusiliers. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. G. B. Lempiere, Middlesex Regt. 1st and 6th Middlesex R.V. (Col. Hon. C. H. Lindsay, C.B.), 425; 3rd V. Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt. (Lieut.-Col. J. Payne), 328; 1st Sussex R.V. (Lieut.-Col. H. Verrall), 349; 2nd Sussex R.V. (Col. Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.), 512; 1st Hertfordshire R.V. and 1st Cinque Ports R.V. (Lieut.-Col. A. M. Blake), 410.

Total of Division, 4,132. Artillery, 630; 1st Division, 5,873; 2nd Division, 4,132; general total, 10,635. A detachment of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry will be attached to this force.

WESTERN FORCE (FAREHAM).

Commanding.—Major-General—Hon. R. Monck, commanding Chatham District. Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. W. O. Corbet, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. G. J. Cockburn, Warwickshire Regt. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gens.—Major H. P. Kirkwood, R.E.; Brevet Major M. N. G. Kane, Seaforth Highlanders.

3RD DIVISION.

Major-General—Col. E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards. Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. H. Craufurd, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Lord H. Russell, Grenadier Guards. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Lieut.-Col. H. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards. Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Capt. E. M. S. Crabbe, Grenadier Guards.

1st Brigade.—Colonel—Col. G. H. Moncrieff, Scots Guards. Brigade-Major—Lieut.-Col. A. Broadwood, Scots Guards. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. F. S. Barton, Scots Guards. 2nd Middlesex R.V. (Lieut.-Col. W. H. Wylde, C.M.G.), 527; 4th and 14th Middlesex R.V. and 2nd Cambridge (University) R.V. (Lieut.-Col. Somers R. Lewis), 462; 13th Middlesex R.V. (Lieut.-Col. T. P. Scrivener), 638; 2nd London R.V. (Lieut.-Col. L. M. Cantlon), 498.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel—Col. Viscount Ranelagh, K.C.B., 2nd Middlesex R.V. Brigade-Major—Lieut. and Adjt. A. F. Luttrell, Grenadier Guards. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. and Adjt. R. E. Golightly, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Corps.—2nd Middlesex A.V. (Lieut.-Col. Lord A. Hill), 410; 17th Middlesex R.V. (Lieut.-Col. W. J. Brown), 616; 22nd Middlesex R.V. and 2nd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt. (Lieut.-Col. W. J. Alt), 576; 5th Lancashire R.V. and 21st Lancashire R.V. (Lieut.-Col. W. J. Burgess), 555.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel—Col. H. G. Panter, 37th Regtl. District. Brigade-Major—Capt. A. Macbean, Adjt., 3rd Batn. Hampshire Regt. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. Lord F. Fitzgerald, King's Royal Rifle Corps. 2nd Hampshire R.V., 2nd V.B. Warwickshire Regt., and 1st Oxford (University) R.V. (Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandaleur), 730; 3rd Hampshire R.V. (Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sayer), 800; 1st Isle of Wight R.V. (Col. F. H. Atherley).

Total of Division, 6,326.

Regular Forces.—1st Brigade, Col. J. M. de C. Meade, R.M.L.I.—1st Batn. Gloucester Regt., 230; 1st Batn. Hampshire Regt., 550; Royal Marine Light Infantry, 530; Fort Nelson. 2nd Brigade, Col. Sir F. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., R.M.A.—Royal Marine Artillery, 750; 2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regt., 430; 1st Hants Artillery V.C. (with 8 64-pr. guns), 560; Hilsea Lines. A detachment of the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry will be attached to this force.

With respect to the Volunteer Field-day at Dover, the following is the "general idea":—"A hostile army having landed near Folkestone, marches towards London, detaching a division to watch the Dover Garrison, and, if possible, seize the Castle. This division pushes rapidly along the Alkham Valley, gains possession of the Canterbury road and railway about Kearsney, and sends a strong brigade, reinforced by the divisional battalion and artillery, to occupy a position facing south-east, between Old Park and Archer's Court Wood. The defending force opposes the advance on Dover Castle. The operations will be confined to the ground north of the Dover and Canterbury Roads."

The following is the distribution of forces to be engaged in the field-day at Dover on Easter Monday:—

THE STAFF.

To Command—Major-Gen. E. Newdigate, C.B., commanding S.E. District. Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. B. C. Frere, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. the Hon. F. L. Colborne, Royal Irish Rifles. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Col. C. F. Gregorie, 35th Regtl. District. Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Major C. Wyndham, Royal Irish Rifles; Major E. Gunter, East Lancashire Regt.

Umpires—Col. C. Horne, Bedfordshire Regt.; Col. C. Moysey, R.E.; Major N. Sturt, R.E.; Major H. Griffiths, East Lancashire Regt.; and Major B. Metcalfe, Royal Irish Rifles.

ATTACKING FORCE.

Col. H. Davies, Grenadier Guards, commanding. Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. Wolrige-Gordon, Grenadier Guards, and Lieut. F. Davies, 4th Worcestershire Regt. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Lieut.-Col. Sterling, Coldstream Guards. Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Lieut. Hon. F. Stopford, Grenadier Guards.

Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Finch, R.A.; Staff officer—Capt. W. L. Davidson, R.H.A. Corps—1st Cinque Ports A.V., 482 men, and six guns; 3rd Kent A.V., 320 men, and eight guns. Total, 802, and 14 guns.

Infantry Brigade.—Col. E. Meurant, Royal Irish Rifles. Brigade-Major—Capt. G. Bullock. Aide-de-Camp—Capt. H. Blagrove, 13th Hussars. Corps—3rd Middlesex R.V., 356; 5th and 9th Middlesex R.V., 442; 21st Middlesex R.V., 512; 24th Middlesex R.V., 450; 1st Surrey R.V., 312; 2nd V.B. West Kent, 500; and 1st London R.V., 550. Total, 3,122.

Divisional Battalion—3rd London R.V., 779 (Lieut.-Col. Laurie).

Total of Volunteer Division, 4,703.

Regular Forces (attached).—Depôt 7th Dragoon Guards and 10th Hussars, all available officers and men; 2nd Batn. East Lancashire Regt., 251.

DEFENDING FORCE.

Col. W. H. Goodenough, C.B., commanding R.A., Dover. Aide-de-Camp—Capt. H. Newcome, R.A. Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Lieut.-Col. Leach, V.C., R.E. Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen.—Capt. Quill, York and Lancaster.

Artillery.—Col. T. A. de Moleyns, R.A. Staff Officer—Capt. A. Murray, R.A. Corps—1st Kent A.V., 374; and 1st City of London A.V., 600. Total, 974.

Infantry Brigade.—Col. H. Degacher, 3rd Regtl. District. Brigade-Major—Capt. A. Jackson, 2nd East Kent Regt. Aide-de-Camp—Capt. S. Porter, 6th Dragoon Guards. Corps—4th V.B. West Surrey Regt., 494; 1st V.B. East Kent, 618; 4th V.B. Essex, 360; 2nd Tower Hamlets, 486. Total, 1,958.

Divisional Battalion.—1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 558, and 1st Tower Hamlets R.V., 468. Total, 1,018.

Total of Division, 2,976.

Regular Forces and Yeomanry (attached).—L and T Batteries, 1st Brig. R.A., 160, and 12 guns; garrison batteries R.A., 316; 1st Royal Irish Rifles, 290; East Kent Yeomanry, 100. Total, 866.

In view of the possibility of an outbreak of fire in any of the villages where the troops happen to be quartered, Lieut. C. J. Fox, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cambridge's Middlesex Regt., who made the whole of the fire arrangements for the march to Brighton last year, has again been instructed by Col. Moncrieff (Scots Guards) with this important duty. Lieut. Fox takes with him a fire-engine as well as several dractical firemen.

THE NEW ARMY ACT.

The *Times* says:—"The Government have agreed to modify the very severe provision of the Army Act, under which a sentence of penal servitude can be awarded to soldiers, who, having been discharged with ignominy, have upon subsequent enlistment concealed the circumstances of their discharge. Many of these men are led into the commission of their offence by necessitous circumstances. However expedient it may be to rid the service of bad characters, it is felt that this object may be well attained by sentences of imprisonment with hard labour, and without having recourse to the more severe punishment, which was for the first time introduced into the Act of 1879. The acceptance by Lord Hartington of Mr. Hopwood's amendment in this sense is indeed but a part of the policy indicated in the General Circular lately issued from the Horse Guards with the view of mitigating the severity of court-martial sentences, and enjoining the summary disposal by commanding officers of the many venial offences that are now tried by court-martial. There appears to be no doubt that the circular in question will tend much to help recruiting, without at the same time endangering discipline. It is the first recognition in this respect of the fact that the Army is now largely composed of young soldiers fresh from civil life, and therefore unaccustomed to many of the strict obligations incidental to military service. To punish these men with long terms of imprisonment and hard labour for offences inspired often by ignorance or thoughtlessness, and not having serious results, is now officially declared to be unnecessary in the interests of discipline. But while the circular thus inculcates more leniency, no corresponding alteration has been made in the Queen's Regulations bearing upon the subject. Under these regulations a commanding officer is empowered to punish summarily certain offences only, for the most part neglects, short absences, drunkenness, loss of equipment, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. All other offences must be referred by him to superior authority. Many of these latter may be reduced in degree to even a more venial category than the former by the surrounding circumstances. For instance, what is called insubordinate language to a superior officer in the great majority of instances is little more than an indication of bad manners, or short temper, or forgetfulness of the deference due to even slightly superior rank, and although thus a proper matter for punishment, it clearly ought not to be visited with heavy sentences of imprisonment with hard labour, such as in civil life are awarded only for marked brutality or serious fraud. There are many other military offences which, though having a grave signification when formulated in the shape of a charge before a court-martial, may yet be reduced in degree by surrounding circumstances to a very minor complexion, and which, therefore, might fitly be dealt with by the comparatively domestic tribunal of the commanding officer. It savours of a contradiction that general officers should be enjoined by the circular to see that commanding officers exhaust their own powers of punishment before having recourse to a higher authority, and at the same time to continue to forbid them exercising their discretion in cases manifestly suitable for summary disposal. The gravity of an offence often consists less in its formal description than in the intent with which it is committed, and if the salutary injunctions of the new circular are to be satisfactorily carried out, the Queen's regulations should be made to conform to them."

The *Times of India* says:—"Col. W. M. Lees succeeds to his off-reckonings on April 14, and so leaves a vacancy in the department in which he has worked for the last 17½ years. Major H. H. Collen has been officiating as deputy, and during the time Lieut.-Col. Newmarch has been officiating as Secretary for Col. Chesney, has been doing the work of Accountant-General. Col. Lees's departure will, no doubt, give a step right through the Department."

LINE COMMISSIONS.

The following were the successful candidates at the recent Military Competitive Examination of Lieutenants of Militia for Commissions in the Line:—

For Cavalry.

Name and Corps.	Marks.
A. H. Robinson, 3rd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers	2018
W. E. Cairnes, 6th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles	1965
J. E. H. Balfour, 4th Batn. Leinster Regt.	1934
O. H. Ames, 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1902
J. M. Gordon, 4th Batn. Royal Scots	1881
L. J. Richardson, 3rd Batn. Connaught Rangers	1857
F. C. Meyrick, 3rd Batn. Scottish Rifles	1853
F. W. Ramsden, 3rd Batn. Hants Regt.	1852
A. W. Daniel, 3rd Brig. Western Division, R.A.	1749
F. R. Bowlby, 3rd Batn. S. Staffordshire Regt.	1714
D. St. G. Daly, 4th Batn. Connaught Rangers	1711*
Lord Skelmersdale, 4th Batn. Lancaster Regt.	1662*

For Infantry.

W. H. Lord, 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regt. ...	2102
C. J. Stanton, 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.	2083
C. Slade, 4th Batn. Somersetshire L.I.	2074
F. W. Hill, 3rd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.......	2039
T. G. C. Reynolds, 5th Batn. Inniskilling Fus.	2017
C. B. FitzHenry, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Regt....	2003
P. B. Warren, 1st Royal Guernsey L.I.	1965
T. E. O'Leary, 9th Batn. King's Royal R.C. ...	1956
C. du P. P. Powney, 3rd Batn. Hants Regt. ...	1953
R. E. Benson, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.......	1944
H. Macneal, 6th Brig. Scottish Division, R.A....	1938
G. E. Ripley, 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt............	1935
S. A. Pearse, Royal Anglesey Engineers.........	1929
F. J. H. Wynch, 4th Batn. Somersetshire L.I.	1928
H. Walker, 4th Batn. North Staffordshire Regt.	1925
W. S. Burton, 4th Batn. Durham L.I.	1917
H. Uniacke, 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	1904
G. W. Lilly, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers ...	1893
A. G. Tozer, Royal Monmouth Engineers	1890
R. O. Cumberland, 4th Batn. Yorkshire Regt....	1886
G. H. C. De Crespigny, 3rd Brig. N. Div., R.A.	1885
A. H. Montague, 4th Batn. Suffolk Regt..........	1884
H. Q. Pinhorn, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.	1882
R. A. Kane, 3rd Batn. Hants Regt.	1879
E. Malcolmson, 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt. ...	1857
J. A. C. Wetherall, 3rd Bn. Northumberland Rt.	1854
H. R. H. Jack. 6th Brig. South Irish Div., R.A.	1853
S. Nicholson, 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers ...	1852
E. W. S. Pretyman, 5th Brig. S. Irish Div., R.A.	1834
G. P. Brazier Creagh, 9th Bn. King's Royal R.C.	1823
F. A. Morse, 5th Batn. Derby Regt.	1816
M. A. Humphrys, 4th Bn. Rl. West Kent Rgt.	1814
H. St. G. Thomas, 3rd Batn. Lancs. Fusiliers...	1811
R. de B. Chichester, 3rd Batn. Border Regt......	1807
F. J. Davies, 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt. ...	1794
J. C. Aitken, 3rd Batn. North Lancashire Regt.	1793
A. J. Chapman, 3rd Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fus.	1792
R. W. Trim, 4th Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.	1778
C. C. Boileau, 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt...........	1775
H. V. Bailey, 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.......	1771
L. E. Morrice, 4th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Rgt.	1766
C. L. Boileau, 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers	1763
J. Little, 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regt.	1762
F. W. Ross, 4th Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers ...	1761
V. S. Smyth, 3rd Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.	1753
A. L. Gallie, 2nd Batn. Royal Guernsey L.I. ...	1752
S. G. Moore, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles	1751
H. E. Taylor, 4th Batn. North Lancashire Regt.	1747
M. De Montmorency, 5th Bn. Royal Irish Regt.	1740
G. H. Shakerley, 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt. ...	1739
C. E. Richardson, 3rd Bn. Northumberland Fus.	1730
A. J. Hill, 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.	1726
D. L. Hartley, 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1723
K. M. P. Grant, 5th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles ...	1723
R. S. Gage, 4th Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1709
N. W. Williams, 3rd Batn. Shropshire L.I.	1707
C. S. Keith, 5th Brig. Scottish Division, R.A....	1701
J. N. Grant, 5th Batn., Rifle Brigade	1699
A. H. Baldwin, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.	1698
J. Stuart, 2nd Brig. Scottish Division, R.A. ...	1694
T. S. Fox-Strangway, 4th Bn. Devonshire Regt.	1691
F. H. B. Connor, 3rd Batn. Munster Fusiliers	1690
E. B. Grogan, 2nd Brig. Southern Division, R.A.	1686
N. T. Biddulph, 3rd Batn. Leinster Regt.	1684
W. Bromilow, 3rd Batn. East Lancashire Regt.	1674
T. Ffrench, 4th Batn. Shropshire L.I.	1662
H. B. Murray, 3rd Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers	1662
A. C. Baldwin, 6th Brig. Scottish Division, R.A.	1659
J. R. Prescott, 3rd Batn. Sth. Lancashire Regt.	1647
H. C. Crawford, 8th Bn. King's Own Rifle Cps.	1643
C. H. Fenwick, 4th Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	1643

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* Qualified, but there are no further vacancies for Cavalry candidates.

THE MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of parents of intending Militia Subalterns to para. 17 of the Militia Regulations for Army Commissions, by which the application to compete must be forwarded to the Military Secretary, prior to Jan. 1 and July 1, respectively, after which no application will be entertained. With regard to the last-mentioned date, it is laid down that the second training must have been actually completed before July 1 for sending in the application for permission to compete in the September examination. Now, Sir, those Subalterns who have the good-fortune to belong to regiments which are in the habit of training early, are able to compete immediately after the completion of their second training, viz., in September, while those who belong to regiments which do not complete their trainings before July 1 are unable to compete until March in the following year, even if they be senior to those who have been so fortunate as to complete their second training before July 1. The authorities will not even allow a subaltern to save the date, viz., July 1, by training with another regiment in addition to his own. So many subalterns have suffered by this unjust rule, that parents should allow their sons to join those regiments only which are in the habit of completing their trainings before July 1, and avoid those which train late. Surely the authorities could change the date from July 1 to Aug. 1, and thus remove a great injustice to many subalterns whose regiments do not train early. The Militia is deplorably short of subalterns; the authorities could well afford to render the service more attractive by removing minor difficulties, even if only to counter-balance the severity of the Military Competitive Examination.—I am, &c.,

MILITIA.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I know nothing of Admiral Willes, nor am I able to give any opinion as to his professional or personal qualifications, but I think the following facts ought to be known:—A boy, whom I knew well, after passing creditably through his course on board the Britannia, went out to the China station, and was placed on board the Iron Duke. His letters home used to be graphic and excellent, unusually so for a youngster's, full of clever accounts of all that he saw and did. A chart that he sent of the summer cruise of the Iron Duke in Japanese waters in 1879 is an admirable piece of work. No report against the boy was ever made. Suddenly he ceased to write to his friends, who, for many months, received nothing in reply to their frequent letters. The boy is now in a lunatic asylum, and his case is considered by the medical officers almost, if not quite hopeless. This mental illness was coming on for two years, and it seems to have been no one's duty to communicate with the boy's friends on the subject. The news of his condition came to them as a sorrowful surprise when the Iron Duke was nearing, and they were looking forward to welcoming him home. Now, I do not for one moment mean to imply that Admiral Willes, or Capt. Tracey, or Com. Atkinson, or any one else was to blame for this poor boy's illness. I have, indeed, heard, in connection with this case that "Admirals cannot be expected to bother their heads about a parcel of midshipmen," though Admirals are but men, and midshipmen are, at any rate, boys. But looking on from outside, and with no knowledge of the interior workings of professional machinery, I do say, without hesitation, that it was the duty of somebody on board the Iron Duke to intimate to this boy's friends, as soon as any symptoms showed themselves, and when it might not have been too late for remedial measures to be tried, the condition into which he was getting, and that grave neglect occurred somewhere,—grave enough to call for searching inquiry,—I am, &c.,

M. A. X.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under present regulations, officers and non-commissioned officers who have served eight years abroad can claim to serve at home for eight years. But how is this to be done, when both battalions are abroad at the same time? The Secretary of State for War stated the other night that there were four regiments with both battalions abroad, but one would come home. He would have conferred a great favour on all concerned, if he had said which the fortunate battalion is. Does any one know?—I am, &c.,

A FUSILIER.

EASTERN DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY. Capt. Pead, 3rd Brigade, has passed the senior voluntary examination in tactics. This officer holds in addition a first-class (two months' course) certificate from the Artillery School of Instruction, Woolwich. He has also qualified in the riding school, and for promotion to major.

The Staff College point-to-point race came off on Tuesday last, from Mr. Corden's farm, Farly Hill, to Mr. Lane's farm, Wokingham, about three miles. The weather was lovely, and there was a very large attendance of the county families to see the race. The result was as follows:—Capt. Paget, 7th Hussars, first; Capt. Wyndham, 21st Hussars, second; Capt. Beaufort, R.A., third. The late rains had made the course rather heavy, which told severely on the light-weight horses.

The *Times* says:—"The following officers, who have recently passed the final examination at the Staff College, are ordered to be attached to corps from the 15th inst. at Aldershot, for instructions under the Staff College Regulations:—To the Cavalry—Lieut. Stone, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. Herbert, Grenadier Guards (specially ordered to join on May 1); Capt. Settle, R.E.; Lieut. Codrington, Coldstream Guards; Capt. Sawyer, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.; Capt. Mortimer, 1st Royal Fusiliers; Capt. Swaine, 2nd Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers; Major Wilkinson, 1st South Lancashire Regt.; and Capt. Verner, 3rd Rifle Brigade. To the Royal Artillery—Major Grant, 4th Hussars; Capt. Phipps, 7th Hussars; Major the Hon. H. G. Gough, 14th Hussars; Major Groves, 1st Royal West Kent Regt.; Capt. Barter, 2nd South Yorkshire Regt.; Major St. Clair, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; and Capt. Barrow, Bengal S.C. To the 3rd Infantry Brigade—Major Beckett, 3rd Hussars."

A Camp of Exercise for British troops from all parts of India is proposed to be held at Poona next cold season.

The late Capt. J. Davies, for many years quartermaster of the Royal Military College, died suddenly before he could obtain the pension due for his long services. Had he lived but a few weeks longer, he would have realised by his pension an adequate income, but his sudden and unexpected death has left his family almost destitute. At a meeting of the officers of the College, called together at Government House, on the 22nd ult., by Gen. Sir R. Taylor, it was proposed to raise a subscription to assist the widow to provide herself and family with a new home—and itwas decided to call upon officers of the College, and all who have known the late Capt. Davies during his long and honourable career, to contribute any sum, however small, towards this most desirable object. Subscriptions will be received by the hon. secretary, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Royal Military College, Farnborough.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

The Admiralty have approved of the scheme for the re-organisation of Greenwich Hospital School, drawn by the Naval Pensions Committee, and published last year in these columns. The general character of the scheme now adopted is as follows:—The School has been divided into two grand divisions, to be called, respectively, the Upper Nautical and the Nautical School. The most promising boys will be sent to the former. They will be selected by competitive examination and character. In the upper school the full-time system will be carried out, and every means will be afforded the boys to enable them to qualify for shipwright apprentices, the Merchant Service, writerships, ship's stewards' boys, and the Navy. Their Lordships hope that in the future many valuable Warrant Officers and Gunnery and Torpedo Instructors will graduate from this school. In the Nautical or lower school the attendance will be full, half, or quarter-time, according to age. All boys will attend full time at school from the date of their admission until they are 12½ years of age. From 12½ to 14 years of age, or until they have passed the V. Standard of the new Code, the boys will attend only half-time at school, and quarter-time when the V. Standard has been passed, if over 12½ years of age, and at 14 years of age if below that standard. Between the ages of 12½ and 14 years, the boys will devote quarter-time at seamanship or until the V. Standard has been passed, and half-time afterwards. Also quarter-time at trades, assisting at cleaning, scrubbing, and other domestic work of the school after 12½ years of age. Commenting on the above, the *Hampshire Telegraph* remarks that:—"It need not be shown that the advantages to be obtained by clever lads educated in Greenwich Hospital School were very much greater in the past than they are now or than they are likely to be in the future. Times are altered. The competition for a start in the world is so great for all classes that it was only natural great changes should be made in the interest of the sons of the better classes. We hope, however, that the nearest compensation for this loss will be given in according to the Upper Nautical School boys every means for becoming officers in the Merchant Service, and of filling the best of the subordinate positions in the Navy. While for these positions a good mathematical education will be an advantage, care should be taken not to over-educate, as by so doing a desire for advancement will be induced which cannot be gratified, and which will expend itself in the form of discontent. The full time at school should not end at 12½, but at the age of 13, for many lads will enter whose educational knowledge will be very low, and whose only real schooling will be the year and a half, or at most two years, they will have been in the institution. Half-time at school is really only valuable as enabling the lad to hold what he has acquired,—for advance in a course it is not worth much. Quarter-time in school will be practically no school at all for the ignorant fellows, of whom there are sure to be several, who will enter at a later age. Experience will, no doubt, bring many modifications, and the authorities probably hope for the time when there will be very few ignorant lads above 11 years old. As a beginning, it is gratifying to feel there are great improvements in the new scheme, and notably that which puts an end to so much of the unhealthy, as regards its effect on the physique and child-like nature of the boys, industrial work which has had such stress laid on it for years past."

THE SURVEY OF THE NILE.

Captain Molyneux, of H.M.S. Invincible, and the Naval officers despatched by Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay to survey the upper waters of the Nile, have returned to Alexandria, and have rejoined their ships. The expedition has completed a survey of the Nile as far as the Second Cataract. Capt. Molyneux, in his report to the Admiral, states that everywhere along the route he found a belief in the Mahdi to be prevalent among the population. At the same time, there is no danger that the people will rise unless the Mahdi himself appears, with a strong following. The natives, he adds, disbelieve in the English victories in the Eastern Soudan. From the observations he has made, Capt. Molyneux thinks an invasion of Egypt by the Mahdi from the south to be possible, but not probable. The sympathies of the population are assured, and so the Mahdi could obtain provisions throughout the whole of his advance; and, by marching through the desert and keeping close to the strip of cultivated land, he might manage to steer clear of the defensive works along the Nile. Still, such an invasion would be a stupendous task, and is not likely to be attempted. The Nile Capt. Molyneux reports to be practicable for Naval operations with launches and small steamboats as far as the Second Cataract. The Egyptian authorities are in favour of removing the railway plant between Halfa and a point 70 miles above the Second Cataract, thus dismantling the line. Capt. Molyneux will strongly report against this step. If, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, instead of dismantling the line, the Government would complete it, the retreat from Khartoum up the Nile would be practicable throughout, and Military operations would also be greatly facilitated, in case such should become necessary. The risks of a campaign in that country for European troops are, however, very great, and Capt. Molyneux thinks that the Berber line is the proper one. The expedition has completely surveyed the river. Nothing further has been heard from Gen. Gordon. The last telegram received at Cairo from Berber states that the numbers of the rebels round the town are increasing. "The declaration that the Government will protect Gen. Gordon when he is in danger is," the *Times*' correspondent says, "akin to saying that it will remove an individual safely from the top of a barrel of gunpowder when the explosion occurs. It is not asserted that the General is in immediate personal danger. He may possibly be alive three months hence, and it is equally possible that he will be killed in a week. If assistance could be sent to him by telegraph, delaying it for some days might be excusable. But, after all, if an expedition started to-morrow, the chances are against its arriving in time."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Speaking of the departure of the regiment from Windsor, the *Holy Trinity Magazine* says:—"The 1st Life Guards have gone from Windsor, and the Royal Horse Guards, otherwise the Blues, reign in their stead. But the continuity of the good feeling is, so far as we are concerned, not affected whether 'they of the Household' wear blue or red. It is something in these difficult, critical, and censorious times, to be able to say that 400 well-favoured men, of the flower of the Army of England, can go their way, and that, notwithstanding the temptations that are ever open and offered to good fellows, they can leave behind them an unblemished record; and this is what the 1st Life Guards do. As it was when these regiments were first raised, the soldiers of the Body Guard were always saluted as 'Gentlemen of the Household Cavalry,' and so it is now, for never has so proud a title and salute been better earned. The Life Guards have gone; the Blues have come. Friends have left us; friends are here. If we have changed the colour, we have not changed the kind. A year hence the Blues too will have gone their way, and no one doubts but that when their year is gone, an unblemished record they will also leave behind."

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The spear-thrust from which Col. Burnaby is still suffering passed through the upper part of the left arm above the elbow. But the wound is healing fast, and in a short time the electors of the great constituency for which he is a candidate, will have an opportunity of recording their opinions respecting the attack which was made upon him in Parliament, for the part he took in the field in the recent engagement with the Arabs at El Teb.

5th Dragoon Guards. The annual regimental steeplechases took place on the 3rd inst., at Cockey Hill, near York. Winners:—The 5th Dragoon Guards' Sweepstakes, Mr. D. Croft's Collegian; the 5th Dragoon Guards' Regimental Challenge Cup, Major Amcott's Holderness; the Red Coat Steeplechase, Mr. Robinson's Ryedale; the 5th Dragoon Guards' Subalterns' Cup, Mr. Baird's Bravo; the 5th Dragoon Guards' Consolation Race, Lieut.-Col. Jee's Lady Florence.

5th Lancers. Major Carmichael returns to regimental duty from service on the Intelligence Staff at headquarters.

6th Dragoons. Mr. W. H. Williamson, whose death is announced as having occurred at Bentham Hill, Tunbridge Wells, on the 2nd inst., in the 84th year of his age, served for a short time in the regt. On leaving the Army he devoted himself to field sports, and was for some time Master of the Durham County Hounds.

8th Hussars. Mr. H. F. C. Cust, of Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordshire, and of Ellesmere House, Shropshire, late M.P. for Grantham, died on Saturday, aged 65. He served some years with the 24th Regiment at the Cape of Good Hope and in India, and was present as a volunteer at the battle of Maharajpore, in 1843, for which he received a medal. He afterwards changed into the 8th Hussars, and was aide-de-camp for nine years to four successive Viceroys of Ireland, to one of whom, the late Earl of Eglinton, he became private secretary. In 1854 he left the Army and took up his residence at Ellesmere, in Shropshire, where he managed the estates of the late and present Earls Brownlow, and where he resided until his death.

9th Lancers. Capt. Lord W. Beresford is attached to the garrison class at Umballa, and Major the Hon. H. Legge is officiating for him as military secretary to the Viceroy.

10th Hussars. A letter has been received at Darlington, from one of the 10th Hussars in Egypt, in which the writer says:—"The reception of Baker Pasha, our old Colonel, on board the Jumna, was grand. The band was formed up, and one troop detailed to act as guard of honour. They gave him a general salute, and afterwards the band played 'Auld Lang Syne,' followed by hearty cheers from the men. The old General fairly cried at the thought of meeting his old regiment, He handed it over to Colonel the Hon. C. C. Molyneaux 11 years ago. He dined on board that evening, and he particularly requested that the band should play some of the old tunes of former days. He afterwards went into action with our regiment, and fought until he received a wound in the breast and nearly had his eye taken out."

14th Hussars. Capt. Hill is about to retire.

15th Hussars. Capt. Webbe rejoins head-quarters from Staff employ.

19th Hussars. A telegram from Cairo, dated March 31, says:—"Lieut.-Col. Barrow has arrived here from Suez, having almost recovered from his wounds, and being now able to get about."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. H. P. Lane, late Madras Artillery, died on the 9th ult., on passage to England. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. Lane, of Ipswich, and entered the Army in 1855. He became a first lieut. in 1858, at which time he was serving in the Central Indian campaign, where he took part in the affairs of Moorwarrah and Badgaum, and was also engaged in the attack of the Konah Pass (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He was promoted capt. in 1865, major in 1872, lieut.-col. in 1877, and col. in 1881. He was for some time first-class comy. of ordnance at Madras.

Lieut.-Col. de Winton has left for the Congo, for service under the Belgian Government.

Col. T. E. Hughes, Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance, Bengal, was to have taken up his new appointment as Director-Gen. of Ordance for India on the 1st inst. His office will be permanently located at Simla.

Major R. F. Lewis will, it is stated, be appointed Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance, Bengal.

Grenadier Guards. The 1st Batn., at Chelsea, is expected to relieve 2nd Batn. Scots Guards at Dublin in September.

Scots Guards. The 2nd Batn., at Dublin, will return to England in September, and be quartered in London.

1st, or Royal Scots. Capt. Tombs, 2nd Batn., is about to retire.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Besant, 1st Batn., has joined the Egyptian Army for duty.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Major Phillips, 1st Batn., has leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The appointment of Major Hutchinson to the Adjutant-General's Department, Simla, as head of the Musketry Department, is not viewed by the Army generally in a favourable light, as that officer has never held the appointment of regimental instructor or circle inspector of musketry. This, however, is not his fault. Major Hutchinson is a very popular officer, and has won golden opinions from adjutant and commandant of Volunteers."

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Col. J. W. Helyar, lieut.-col. on the Retired Full-pay List, died at 81 Belgrave Road, S.W., on the 8th inst. He joined the Army Nov. 25, 1848; became lieut, July 23, 1852; capt., March 10, 1858; major, July 6, 1867; lieut.-col., July 13, 1876; and col., July 2, 1879.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. The head-quarters of the 1st Batn. moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot on Tuesday.

18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Bretherton, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, on probation.

24th South Wales Borderers. Gen. P. Taylor, K.H., colonel of the regiment, of Pennington House, Lymington, Hants, died on Saturday. The deceased was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. W. Taylor, Chief Justice of Jamaica, and was born in 1796. He entered the Army as a cornet in 1811, obtained a lieutenant's commission in 1812, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1820. He served with the 22nd Dragoons in the East Indies until their return to Europe and disbandment in 1820. He was in the field in 1815 and 1816, and during the whole of the Mahratta war in 1817-19; and he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Capaul-droog. In 1823-4, the gallant officer was employed in the Cape Cavalry against the Caffres, and from 1854 to 1857 he was a colonel on the Staff at the Cape of Good Hope, where, as a brigadier, at a "period of peculiar difficulty and imminently threatened war," he commanded a large force in Caffraria, "with approbation and thanks publicly recorded." In 1860-61, he was Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica and its dependencies. In 1861, he was appointed col. of the 24th Foot. He attained field rank in 1857, became lieut.-gen. in 1863, and gen. in 1871. Lieut.-Col. Upcher, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Major Clowes and Lieuts. Morse, Capper, and Reade have been appointed to do duty with the convalescent depôt at Dalhousie.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The *Times* says:—"Lieut. Ireland has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnastics at Chatham, vice Capt. Butler, 14th Regt."

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Mr. A. P. Hawthorn, late of the regiment, died at 33 Sussex Gardens, W., on the 7th inst.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Major J. F. Grant died at Cheltenham on the 3rd inst., aged 44 years. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria on Aug. 5, in the engagement at Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, and at Kassassin (medal and the Khedive's star). He joined the Army April 25, 1850, and became major, July 1, 1881

ROYAL MARINES.

The Marines left behind at Suakim are ordered to embark on board the hired transport Utopia as soon as she arrives, and has disembarked the battalion of Egyptian troops belonging to General Wood's army which has been detailed to garrison Suakim.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. We have received the following communication:—"Would any reader kindly inform me what officer carried the colours of the 52nd Regt. at Waterloo? A short time since, in an old curiosity shop at Dover, I purchased a portrait in oil, 36 in. by 18 in. of a very handsome young fellow in the uniform of the Waterloo period. On the back of the canvas was the following in a lady's handwriting:—'The portrait of Major J. Frere May, taken in Paris in 1815, soon after the battle of Waterloo, where he carried the colours of the 52nd Regt. He died on his passage home from India in 1836 or 1837 as major of the 41st Regt.,' also on the frame in pencil are 'Reis,' 'Lady May,' the canvas is stamped 'Cherrie, Paris, 1815.' With the exception of the frame, it is in a splendid condition, and I believe it to be valuable.—I am, &c., W. Stanley, Serjeant, Royal Artillery, Dover."

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Capt. Tidy has been detailed for duty with the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India. Lieut. Broughton, having passed a successful examination for the Pay Department, has been appointed pymr. of the 8th Hussars, at Meerut.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. Major Churchill returns to regimental duty from the Staff of the York district. Capt. R. H. Harrison, late of the regiment, died at Brandsburton on the 3rd inst., aged 38 years.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. An exchange has been sanctioned between Majors Morris, 4th Batn., and Archer, 2nd Batn. Capt. Marsham and Lieut. Pakenham, 4th Batn., have been detailed for duty with the convalescent depôt, Dalhousie. Col. Mackenzie, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, who under the age clauses of the Royal Warrant would have been placed on the Retired List last month, has been granted an extension of his tenure in order to complete the term of seven years in his appointment. So that the statement of a contemporary which we quoted last week that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cramer is to get the appointment is unfounded. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Kelly, major on the Retired Full-pay List, died at 18 Rivers Street, Bath, on the 6th inst., aged 64 years. The deceased joined the ranks of the Army, and obtained his commission as qrmr., April 2, 1854. He was appointed ensign, May 1, 1855; lieut., Nov. 16, 1856; capt., Oct. 6, 1864; major, Jan. 5, 1876; and retired with the hon. rank of lieut.-col., Aug. 12, 1876. He served in the Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58 (medal with clasp).

61st Gloucester Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Heywood has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs. Major Dickin has leave from India to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The *Western Morning News* says:—"In accordance with instructions received from the Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, the arrangements made for the location of the 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. at Raglan Barracks, Devonport, have been cancelled, and that corps will now be stationed at Dover, instead of at Devonport. The order to move the 2nd Batn. of the South Lancashire Regt. to Aldershot has also been cancelled, and that battalion will still remain at Devonport. The reason for changing the station of the York and Lancaster Regt. is understood to be that in consequence of that regiment having been so long in India, and having a number of men in an impaired state of health, it is considered advisable to station the battalion in a less relaxing air than Devonport, and consequently, Dover—being much milder and less exposed—has been selected. The men, families, and baggage of the York and Lancaster Regt., now at Devonport, will be moved to Dover as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made for their conveyance."

68th Durham Light Infantry. Major C. Covey died at Allahabad, on the 22nd ult., from the results of an accident. He served in the New Zealand War of 1864-66 as adjt. of the regiment and as field adjt. of the Tamanga Field Force. He was present at the attack on Gate Pah (mentioned in despatches), and the engagement at Te Ranga (mentioned in despatches, medal). He joined the Army June 8, 1855, and became major May 26, 1880, prior to which he was for five years adjt. of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"The exact position of the late Prince Leopold in connection with the Seaforth Highlanders does not appear to be generally understood. Until the year 1882 he had no military rank, but in that year he received two commissions—one, dated March 4, 1882, as honorary colonel of the Militia Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, and the previous one, on Jan. 21, as 'colonel in the Army.' The Seaforth Highlanders, since July, 1881, consist of two line and one Militia battalion. The 1st Line battalion was formerly known as the 72nd or Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders—a title borne by it for many years before the late royal Duke was born, as its title referred to the Duke of York and Albany. This regiment was raised about the year 1793, and its earliest services for which honours were accorded were in India, and afterwards at the Cape. In the early part of the Crimean War the 72nd were at Fredericton, New Brunswick, but were brought home and soon afterwards sent out to the seat of war. In the late Afghanistan campaign the 72nd was highly praised by Sir Frederick Roberts. This regiment was the only one wearing the feathered bonnet as well as the plaid trews, the other three non-kilted Highland regiments having shakos. In 1881, when joined to the kilted 78th, both battalions were assimilated in having complete Highland costume. The 2nd Batn., late the 78th, was the second Highland regiment that had borne that number. It was raised early in 1793, and for many years was styled 'The Ross-shire Buffs,' and a few years ago the additional title of the Seaforth Highlanders was appended to its designation, and first saw service in Holland, 1794-5, afterwards at the Cape, and in many Indian battles, including Assaye in 1803 and the relief of Lucknow in 1857. Since it was formed, the battalion has had very little home service. In the East it has, besides being in India, served at Java, Ceylon, Persia, &c. In 1879 the 78th again proceeded to India, and is now there. The present title is a combination of the designations of the old 72nd and 78th, viz., 'Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).' Each territorial regiment under the present organisation has two Line battalions, and two or more Militia battalions. The Seaforth Highlanders have but one Militia battalion, the late 'Highland Rifle Militia' representing the counties of Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty. These corps, it will be remembered, volunteered *en masse* for foreign service a few years since, and the action of its commander, Col. Ross, for inviting such volunteering led to much discussion. Another thing in connection with this Scotch Militia battalion is that for many years its senior medical officer was Surg. Wm. Brydon, C.B., of Khyber Pass memory, and who is represented in Miss Elizabeth Thompson's painting of 'The Survivor of an Army.' As mentioned above, the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was the hon. colonel of this battalion."

88th Connaught Rangers. The regt. was expected to reach Bareilly on the 4th inst.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Nash and Lieuts. Maxwell and Cleland-Henderson have been detailed for duty at the convalescent depôt at Dalhousie.

2nd West India Regiment. The officers now attached to the battalions at Chatham are ordered to join their corps at Sierra Leone, embarking in the mail steamer which leaves during the ensuing month.

Pay Department. Major Farwell, on his way home from India in the Jumna, was stopped st Suakim, and told to take over the duties of chief paymaster to the troops in the expeditionary force in the Soudan. Majors Craig and Kneller are also serving with the force, as are also Majors Baird, Forster, and Brett, with their regiments.

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. J. Thompson has proceeded from Aldershot to Dublin, having been appointed P.M.O. of that district.

Indian Army.

5th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. H. N. Webb, adjt., has been granted leave to England on private affairs.

6th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. C. Wheler proceeds to England on two years' furlough.

7th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut. W. C. Pollard, squadron-officer and adjt., has been granted leave to England, on private affairs.

10th Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Strong has been appointed to the Quartermaster-General's Department, as Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., and has been posted to the Gwalior District.

13th Bengal Lancers. Lieut. M. L. Shipley, attached to the 14th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed squadron-officer, vice Capt. G. W. Deane, promoted.

19th Bengal Lancers. Lieut. S. F. Biddulph has been appointed squadron-officer, vice Lieut. R. A. Baker, deceased; but to be seconded whilst serving as A.D.C. on the Staff of the General Officer commanding the Rawul Pindee Division.

6th Bengal N.I. Lieut. P. B. Vaughan, attached to the 12th N.I., has been appointed wing-officer, on probation, vice Lieut. G. P. Ranken, transferred to the 24th N.I.

7th Bengal N.I. Lieut. R. de H. Burton, attached to the 8th N.I., has been appointed wing-officer, on probation, vice Lieut. E. G. Barrow, promoted.

18th Bengal N.I. Lieut. M. Z. Darrah, attached to the regiment, has been appointed wing-officer, vice Capt. F. G. Vivian, seconded as adjt. North-West Provinces Volunteers.

20th Bengal N.I. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Gordon, commandant, has been granted leave to England, on urgent private affairs.

24th Bengal N.I. Lieut. G. P. Ranken, from the 6th N.I., has been appointed wing-officer, vice Lieut. T. G. Johnson, vacated on appointment to the British Burmah Commission.

30th Bengal N.I. Lieut. L. S. Newmarch, attached to the 32nd Pioneers, has been appointed wing-officer on probation, vice Lieut. E. S. St. Quintin, seconded.

32nd Bengal N.I. (Pioneers). Lieut. P. J. Gordon, from the 29th N.I., has been appointed officiating wing-officer on probation, vice Lieut. D. M. Thompson, transferred to the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

1st Punjab Cavalry. Lieut. W. A. D. O'Mealy, Adjt., has been nominated for the adjutancy of the Behar Mounted R.C., in succession to Major Vousden, V.C.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, April 8, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Col. A. O'H. Clay, of the Madras S.C. (March 21); Deputy Surg.-Gen. J. J. Clarke, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Jan. 14); and Surg.-Major R. C. Thorp, M.D., of the Bombay Army (Feb. 6).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. A. O'H. Clay, of the Madras S.C. (March 21.)

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brigade-Surg. B. Williamson, of the Madras Army (Jan. 27).

Col. Henderson has taken over charge of the office of Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity at Ajmere.

The *Madras Mail* says:—"Col. D. J. McGregor, commanding R.A., Eastern District, has assumed temporary command of the Eastern District, from Brigdr.-Gen. R. C. Stewart, C.B. Gen. Stewart, as a last act of his official position, and by virtue of the powers invested in him under section 57 (1) Army Act 1881, has been pleased to direct the release of all court-martial prisoners undergoing sentences in the civil jail at Madras and military prisons, Fort St. George. Gen. Stewart's régime as general officer commanding has been characterised by acts of clemency and mercy in the disposal of court-martial prisoners, more especially in cases where the lesser punishments were considered to have a more deterrent effect than long terms of imprisonment,—such cases have invariably had his best attention. No soldier who expressed deep contrition for his faults appealed to his clemency in vain."

The *Daily News* says:—"Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it has been notified that as no forfeiture of service towards pension and good-conduct pay is incurred by Militiamen who, since July 25, 1879, have enlisted into the Army without first obtaining their discharge from the Auxiliary Forces, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, has been pleased to approve of the probationary period of five years required by paras. 99 and 101, sec. 19., Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, for the restoration of service, shall be dispensed with in the case of men who forfeited service by fraudulent enlistment from the Militia prior to the passing of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, and to decide that they shall be restored to the benefit of their forfeited service without any further probation. The service of men in this position will be recredited to them from March 31, 1884, and the necessary entries made in their records of service; the number and date of Horse Guards authority, as above, to be quoted in each case as the authority for the restoration."

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, —How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

MORTALITY IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The rate of mortality in the British Mercantile Marine is a subject which has especial interest at the present time. Attention has been called to the unsatisfactory nature of the materials which now exist for the calculation of such a death-rate. The Parliamentary return annully furnished by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen is made up from a return of "accounts of wages and effects of seamen (exclusive of masters) dying before the termination of the voyage received by the Board of Trade." The return includes the deaths of most seamen who die ashore in foreign countries after being discharged from their ships, but does not include the deaths occurring in the United Kingdom after discharge. The causes of death, moreover, which are in the Parliamentary return classed under thirty-nine headings, are for the most part assigned by the masters of the vessels; their value for statistical purposes could not, therefore, be easily underrated. As regards the death-rate from all causes, calculated upon a strength which varied during the four years 1879-82 between 192,903 and 195,937, it was 19·0 per 1,000 in 1879, and has since increased to 21·2 in 1880, 23·1 in 1881, and 23·8 in 1882. From the nature of the service, which necessitates a certain selection of men at the commencement of each voyage, and which loses sight of those whose health will not allow of re-engagement, it is patent that no materials exist for the calculation of a death-rate that can be compared with the death-rate of landsmen. With regard to the mortality from violence, including drowning and other forms of accidental deaths, the facts given are probably more trustworthy. The return alluded to shows that 3,453, or nearly 75 per cent., of the 4,659 deaths from all causes in 1882 were the result of violence; the deaths from violent causes were 2,945 in 1880, and 3,178 in 1881, showing a steady increase during these three years. These deaths included 2,654 from drowning in 1880, 2,905 in 1881, and 3,167 in 1882. From the Board of Trade Statistical Abstract it appears that in 1878, 1 seaman in 156 was lost by wreck, or otherwise, from vessels belonging to the United Kingdom; this ratio of loss increased to 1 in 134 in 1879, 1 in 98 in 1880, and further to 1 in 66 in 1881, and 1 in 61 in 1882. That this steady increase of the loss of life by drowning in the Merchant Service calls for investigation, few will venture to deny, und most will agree with the Social Science Association, that the unsatisfactory returns of the causes of death at sea afford dangerous facility for the concealment of gross negligence or worse, which, had it occurred on land, would almost inevitably be the subject of inquiry before a coroner. It is not so easy to provide a remedy for the present evil. The satisfactory medical registration of causes of death at sea, in the absence both of the body and of any medical evidence, appears to suggest almost insuperable difficulties. There does not, however, appear to be the same difficulty in the way of an inquiry into the circumstances attending all deaths occurring during a voyage, to be held before the crew is paid off. There can be no question that some such form of inquiry should be devised with a view to diminish the present high rate of mortality in the British Mercantile Marine.—*Lancet.*

UNPOPULAR MEASURES IN THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It would be interesting to know what sum the Government save by the stoppage of what is known in the Navy as optional cocoa, *i.e.*, an extra allowance for the men coming on deck during the middle and morning watches. Those only who have served at sea in all climates are aware what a boon this is to the men, how conducive to their health, and how small the cost. Most people, whether on shore or afloat, take a cup of cocoa, tea, or coffee directly they turn out. Who would think of starting on a railway journey on a cold, wet morning without some refreshment, and yet the unfortunate Blue-jacket is expected to rouse out to holystone decks before daylight, or drill aloft, if in the tropics, at 5 a.m., his stomach unfortified by any square meal since noon the day before. This is not the way to make men healthy or contented with their lot; moreover, it is a mistake in a pecuniary sense, as you cannot get the same work out of the men, who thus get sick and require expensive medicines to bring them round, besides the loss of their services in the meantime. Now that the allowance has been stopped by order, the men provide themselves with coffee out of the canteen fund in many ships, and those commanding officers who concern themselves as to the health of their ship's companies will do well to encourage this; but I should have thought that the country could have stood this strain without damage, and apprehend that such a trifling outlay would sink into insignificance, besides such items (of vastly more importance, no doubt) as the coal-bill for the Enchantress to Malta and back; the gilding of the Royal yachts, and the millions that are lavished upon the Inflexible, and such like atrocities of the present day. The opinion probably prevails that our Blue-jackets are very well fed, and so they are as regards quantity; it is the distribution that is at fault. They get one good meal in the middle of the day, and slops at morning and evening, so that, as a matter of fact, they are supposed to gorge themselves at dinner-time to last the 24 hours like a dog. If the full allowance were put into a trough and stirred up together, I doubt if a man could "get outside it." A more substantial breakfast and supper would be a step in the right direction. I doubt if two more unpopular measures have ever been taken than the stoppage of officers' grog and the men's optional cocoa.—I am, &c.,

Viejo Marinero.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

London Amusements.

Although many novelties will be produced this Easter, most of the West-End theatres will retain their present attractions.

At the Haymarket will be retained "Peril," which has been running since Christmas. The Princess's keeps in its programme "Claudian," already acted 130 times. The Adelphi has "In the Ranks," now having passed its 160th representation. The St. James's continues "A Scrap of Paper," which has proved for several months an attractive revival. The Strand has "My Sweetheart," here played by Miss Minnie Palmer 114 times. Lotta prolongs at the Opera Comique a prosperous career, already of 16 weeks' duration. At the Vaudeville will be still found "Confusion," now on the verge of its 300th performance. At the Comedy will be repeated "Falka," for the 152nd time. At Toole's will be seen the merry travesty of "Claudian," now going more briskly than ever after 50 performances; and at the Savoy will remain "The Princess Ida," which has continued to draw good houses since last November.

Notwithstanding considerable alterations and excisions, Mr. R. Reece's version of "La Belle Hélène," produced at the Gaiety on Monday evening, under the title of "Our Helen," the burlesque three-act opera has not recovered from the damaging effects of a first night's condemnation. It will probably be reduced to a one-act after-piece, preceded by the farcical comedy of "The Rocket." Neither the vivacity of Miss E. Farren as Helen, nor the drollery of Mr. E. Terry as Paris, would be sufficient to save any operatic burlesque which is without point or plot, and is oppressed by dreary music-hall tunes, injudiciously substituted for the lively strains of Offenbach.

On Tuesday afternoon, there was to be seen at Toole's Theatre a merry assemblage of actors and actresses, courteously invited by the popular lessee, to witness a performance of the admirable travesty of "Claudian." Mr. Toole's mysterious transformation into a grotesque likeness of Mr. Wilson Barrett is a triumph of stage artifice. The audience, entirely composed of members of the theatrical profession, laughed almost incessantly during the hour and a half occupied by the performance, and the mirth and applause of Mr. Wilson Barrett and the representatives of the Princess's company afforded convincing proof of the friendly spirit in which this clever dramatic caricature was viewed by those so amusingly burlesqued.

The Carl Rosa season of English opera at Drury Lane commences on Easter Monday, and will continue four weeks. The first performance will be Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," with Madame Georgina Burns as Arline, and that accomplished tenor, Mr. Joseph Maas, as Thaddeus. This will be followed, on Tuesday, by Bizet's "Carmen," with Madame Marie Roze and Mr. Barton McGuckin. For the remainder of the week are announced Wallace's "Maritana," Mackenzie's "Colomba," Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," and Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." MM. Randegger and Goosens are the conductors, and Mr. Carrodus will lead a band of 60 instrumentalists. Mr. Augustus Harris has undertaken the entire arrangement of the *mise-en-scène*.

This (Saturday) evening, Mr. Lawrence Barrett will make his first appearance in England at the Lyceum, in a three-act drama, called "Yorick's Love." The Royalty will be opened by Miss Kate Santley, with an English version of Hervé's comic opera of "La Cosaque;" and the Alhambra reopens, at reduced prices, with an English version, by Mr. Beatty Kingston, of Millocker's German comic opera of "The Beggar Student."

Obituary.

Gen. J. Travers, C.B., V.C., Bengal Army, who died on the 1st inst. at Pallanza, Lake Maggiore, was third son of the late Major-Gen. Sir R. Travers, entered the Bengal Army in 1838, and served throughout the campaigns of 1840-42 in Afghanistan, partly with his own regiment, the 2nd Bengal Grenadiers, and partly with Skinner's Horse, the present 1st Cavalry. He was at the recapture of Ghuznee, served in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and commanded the Nusseeree Goorkha Battalion at Sobraon, and also the cavalry of the Bhopal Contingent in the defeat of insurgents at Kullea Karee. He commanded the same contingent against Shunker Sing in 1856 (thanks of Government). He received the Victoria Cross "for a daring act of bravery when the Indore Residency was suddenly attacked by Holkar's troops, in having charged the guns with only five men to support him, and driven the gunners from the guns, which saved the lives of many persons, fugitives to the Residency. His horse was shot in three places, and his accoutrements were shot through in various parts." He attained the rank of col. in 1856, major-gen. in 1865, lieut.-gen. in 1873, and gen. in 1877. He was for some time employed in political duties in India, and commanded the Meerut Division from 1869 to 1873. A very gallant, intelligent, and able officer, with a wide circle of friends.

Lieut.-Col. William R. Jeffreys, R.M.L.I., has died at Twickenham, aged 55 years. Col. Jeffreys served in the Baltic during the Russian war, and was present at the attack and surrender of the forts of Bomarsund, 1854 (medal). Present during the operations before Sebastopol, and in action with the outer forts on June 17, 1855. Was also at the occupation of Kertch and Yeni-Kalé and at the surrender of Kinburn (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). He retired in August, 1873, and his death does not, therefore, give a step in the corps.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 275.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

THE second part of the lecture or paper on Imperial Defences, read by Sir Charles Nugent on April 4 at the Royal United Service Institution, contained an exhaustive examination of the measures which, in the opinion of the Engineer Colonel, are required to ensure the defences of our foreign possessions and the safety of Great Britain, whilst her sea-going Fleet is left full freedom of action for the protection of our commerce and the maintenance of the independence of our Colonies. The old and favourite remedy of bottling up foreign fleets in their own harbours is, of course, now impracticable and obsolete; and indeed, at the best of times, it was always uncertain, for we never could prevent the Dutch getting out of the Scheldt, or the Amstel, the French emerging from Brest or Toulon, or the Americans from covering the seas with their predatory cruisers when the conditions were much more favourable for the establishment of strict blockade than they are at present. It would be impossible to give at length in a newspaper even a summary of the interesting paper prepared by Sir Charles Nugent; but that is of less consequence to our readers, because they can obtain at the Institution and in the report of the "Proceedings" of that excellent establishment, the *ipsissima verba* of the document, and of the discussions which followed the reading of it. The conditions of our people in relation to food have so much altered of late years, that starvation would stare us in the face were our communications with the countries from which we import supplies to be cut or seriously interrupted; and the cry would be to let in foreign cattle, foot-and-mouth disease and all, rather than to keep them out, were we obliged to look to the British farmer for the support of the British nation. No military man whose opinion is entitled to respect, in considering the measures which this country would have to adopt in the face of a war with any great Power, or combination of European countries, has the smallest hesitation in admitting the enormous magnitude of the Naval ingredient in the system of defence. In fact, there is no system possible, which does not rest upon the basis of Naval efficiency and on a predominancy, which will secure us from attack by any foreign enemy landing on our coasts, and against the severance of the great lines of communication by which we receive our food. We must abandon ubiquity as far as the Fleet is concerned. But Sir Charles Nugent, who shares the opinion of Lord Wolseley and of other eminent soldiers, that the first consideration of an English statesman should be the assurance of our Naval superiority against possible combinations of the Naval Powers, points out that "mobility" is the nearest approach we can make to obtaining the advantages to be derived from the presence of British men-of-war in superior numbers at any point that might be exposed to attack. Mobility is to be obtained by providing fast ships, with sufficient supplies of the best coal, placed in convenient positions and protected by suitable defences. These coaling stations should be, in fact, naval intrenched camps, some in mid-ocean, or in islands of the sea, as at Malta, Bermuda, and Hong Kong; others strategical bases for our fleets, like Halifax, Trincomalee, and Simon's Bay. The sooner we set about the creation of these *points d'appui* for our Navy, the better. But is it likely that we shall, under any possible administration, have any attempt made to solve this great problem of imperial defence at home and abroad, unless we do it under pressure, and almost under the guns of an enemy? Year after year, soldiers and sailors deliver themselves of their fears and their apprehensions and their theories—some in a loud continuous wail, like to Sir Thomas Symonds, Admiral of the Fleet, whose weakly Jeremiads do not produce the effect of softening the stony heart of the Admiralty, as water wears away the rock; others, like General Collinson, Sir Lintorn Simmons, or the writer of the present paper, in energetic, eloquent, and scientific demonstrations of the dangers of our present thriftless, happy-go-lucky, and *poco curante* attitude. We are like men who, in the language of the Psalmist, heapeth up riches, and cannot tell who may gather them, though we do not, indeed, "disquiet ourselves in vain." It is supposed that everything will come right in the end, that we are so good to our dependents, affable to our neighbours, and harmless all round, that there is a common consensus amongst all the aggressive powers of the world to leave us alone; and that therefore we need take no thought for the morrow, what we shall eat or what we shall drink. For us, all history seems to have been written in vain. It is little more than a hundred years since the battle of Plassey laid the foundation of our Indian Empire. For hundreds and hundreds of years before that, dynasties endured, each of which, in its time, considered it was the end-all of government, the sole durable dominion founded on the continent of Hindostan. Within ten years of the same date, we had lost our great colonies on the American continent, which at the time, to some of our most far-seeing statesmen, appeared to be a fatal blow to our Imperial career. But, reversing the figure of Canning, we found in the East the means of redressing our losses in the West, and our recent policy has been directed, not so much to the nurturing of our Anglo-Saxon Colonies, as to the maintenance of our hold upon India. It is in the direction of Hindostan that our best interests are most likely to be attacked in a vulnerable point. Fleets cannot protect us, and armies would be of little avail, if behind the frontier guarded by a quarter of a million of soldiers there were two hundred and fifty millions of hostile population, and in front the whole weight of the Russian Empire, corroborated by the vast hordes of Central Asia, over which it is acquiring sway. These are serious considerations. We heartily commend the lecture of Colonel Nugent—not to our readers, for there is no use to preach to the converted—but to the members of the infatuated Peace Society which finds allies in the House of Commons, to Manchester millionaires, and Birmingham manufacturers, and all the swarms of peace-mongering, money-making merchants, who deem that all the world is made for their pleasure-ground, and that though there is no strong man to guard the house, they can fill their money-boxes in security in this new heaven and earth, where there are no thieves to break through and steal.

The Military Secretary will not hold a levée on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Commissariat and Transport services in the Egyptian Campaign, moved for by Dr. Cameron, will assemble after Easter. It will consist of Mr. Brand, Colonel Milne Home, Colonel Stanley, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Dawnay, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jackson, Colonel Kingscote, Sir Henry Fletcher, Lord Edward Cavendish, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Earp, Mr. Herbert, and Dr. Cameron.

Colonel W. T. Goldsworthy, on the active half-pay list, who was for five years Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Cork District, which position he vacated in July, 1880, has finally decided to contest Bodmin in the Conservative interest at the next General Election. The addition of a practical soldier with recent Staff experience would be a great gain to the House, and we trust, therefore, that Colonel Goldsworthy's candidature may be a successful one.

We believe that the Colonial Office, recognising the excellent work performed under circumstances of exceptional difficulty by Major-General R. G. A. Luard in Canada, will confer upon that officer the order of St. Michael and St. George.

There are two Infantry Colonelcies now vacant, those of the 24th South Wales Borderers and 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers. General Pringle Taylor had held the former appointment for a period of twenty-two-and-a-half years.

The Indian Staff Corps had a long death roll last month, when the deaths of twelve officers were officially reported, viz., one Lieutenant-General, one Major-General, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, one Captain, and four Lieutenants. Of these, all but one were Bengal officers.

The many friends of Sir Francis de Winton, who has left with Lieutenant-Colonel Hart for his arduous post upon the Congo, must feel some regret and anxiety that he should have undertaken such a very difficult position, but at the same time they are assured that if such tact, intelligence, ability, and industry will enable any one to successfully manage the affairs which the King of the Belgians has consented to transfer from Mr. Hawley to an English officer, it will be Sir Francis, who has shown during his long connection with the Staff in Canada, qualities that have endeared him to all those with whom he has been brought into official communication, and have won for him golden opinions from all classes of men.

We regret to learn from Cairo that Baker Pasha is suffering much from the effects of his wound, and that exfoliation has taken place, small pieces of bone coming out where he was struck by the shrapnel. However, according to the last account, his health was improving, although he was still under orders to refrain from any exciting work, or to take active part in affairs.

Lord Ashford will, after Easter, call attention to the present condition of the Army, and the system of recruiting; and also to the recommendations of the Committee of Military officers presided over by Lord Airey embodied in their Report of March, 1880. It would be as well to add—between official statements and facts.

Captain G. Fraser, Quartermaster on the Retired List, has been granted a Good-Service Pension of £50 per annum.

Colonel O. H. A. Nicolls, from the District Staff at Woolwich, has succeeded Colonel G. B. Traill as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on the Staff in Ireland. Colonel G. B. Traill has taken up the duties of his new appointment as Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, vice Colonel H. Le G. Geary.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Noble, Royal Artillery, has been placed on the District Staff at Woolwich, vice Colonel Nicolls.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Nicholson, Royal Artillery, Assistant to the Director of Artillery and Stores, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Noble, Royal Artillery, as a member of the Ordnance Committee at the War Office.

We understand that Colonel Sir Redvers Buller, on return from Egypt, will resume the duties of his appointment at the Horse Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. B. Bell, half-pay, late 8th Hussars, joined the Intelligence Department on the 1st inst. as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, in relief of Major L. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers.

We understand that Colonel Sir Charles Nugent vacates his seat on the Ordnance Committee at the War Office.

Major P. J. Hughes, 26th Cameronians, accompanies Major-General F. A. Willis to York as A.D.C.

Colonel F. D. Walters, half-pay, took up the duties of his appointment as Recruiting Officer at Liverpool on the 1st inst. Colonel Walters is to be included on the Staff establishment of the Northern District, as an Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Colonel J. B. Edwards, C.B., Royal Engineers, has succeeded Colonel E. L. Bland as Commanding R E., Northern District, Colonel Bland being transferred to Colchester, where he has relieved Colonel J. Y. Moggridge.

On return from Egypt, Colonel Herbert Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, will resume the duties of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Dover, which are being carried out in his absence by Major C. J. Wyndham, 83rd Royal Irish Rifles, unless he be promoted Major-General as some day he will.

Major R. A. Hickson, 3rd Buffs, accompanies Major-General Mark Walker to Gibraltar as A.D.C.

Major T. S. Gildea, 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, has taken up the duties of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General for Musketry, at York, on transfer from Gibraltar, where he has been for the last four years employed in a similar capacity.

With reference to a letter which appeared in our last issue respecting the amount of retired pay to which a half-pay Major is entitled after being three years unemployed, we think it may be of interest to many of our readers, including "G. W. H. C.," the writer of the letter, to be put in possession of the exact state of the case. Article 972 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, says a Major "permitted to retire from our Army shall receive upon retirement retired pay according to the following scale:—After 20 years' service, or at the age of 40 or upwards, retired pay of £200 a year; after 23 years' service, retired pay of £250 a year." Now, as many half-pay Majors have, on completion of three years' non-employment, over 23 years' "service," the question simply resolves itself into what is the meaning of the word "service," as used in Article 982. And, unfortunately for the hopes of "G. W. H. C.," he will, on turning to the preamble of the Warrant, find on page xiv. that the meaning is only too clear,—"The term service shall in all cases be held to mean full-pay service, unless it be otherwise specified." Thus, although it may possibly be 23 years since a Major who retires "after being unemployed for three years continuously" first entered the Army, he, having passed three years of that time on half-pay, can only claim the rate of retired pay allowed for 20 years' full-pay service, viz., £200 a year.

Colonel F. D. Middleton, Commandant and Secretary of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has accepted the command of the Canadian Militia, vice Major-General Luard, and will proceed to Ottawa immediately to assume his new duties, with the rank of Major-General. He will be much missed at Sandhurst, where he has earned the respect and gratitude of everybody, the thoroughness with which he has carried out the duties of his by no means sinecure appointment having done much to raise the general tone of the establishment, and overcome the difficulties which might have arisen, but for the presence of so experienced and capable an officer always at the Governor's right hand. It would have been impossible to have found a more worthy successor to General Luard, and if Colonel Middleton does not continue the good work commenced by Sir Edward Selby Smyth, and continued by General Luard, it will be due to a want of official encouragement on the part of the Canadian Government, and not to any lack of zeal on his part.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 4, 1884.

Staff Surgeon Alexander McDonald, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet (April 1).

ADMIRALTY, April 5, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Stewart Prince Falls to be Captain, vice Webb, to Retired List (March 26).

ADMIRALTY, April 7, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Staff Commander William Hewlett has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain (April 5). Paymaster Robert Wenman Warwick has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Paymaster-in-Chief (April 6).

ADMIRALTY, April 9, 1884.

The following Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—Richard Gould Callaway (March 28) and Francis Ford (April 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Pelham Aldrich, to the Lynx, vice Wharton.

Staff Commander—W. F. Rowe, to the Asia, for the Imperieuse.

Commanders—Charles V. Anson, to the Dragon, vice Bolitho, superseded (appointment of Rolfe cancelled); Ernest N. Rolfe, to the Euryalus, additional.

Lieutenants—John S. Clarke, to the Miranda, vice Tottenham; Frederick P. Trench and Scott W. A. H. Gray, to the Vernon, for a short course of torpedo practice; Richard F. Hoskyn, to the Duke of Wellington, additional; Evelyn R. Le Marchant, to the Indus, for the Wild Swan; Hugh B. Barton, to the Vernon, additional; Edward F. Inglefield, to the Excellent, additional; Edward N. Price, to the Carysfort, recommissioned; W. H. Nicholson, to the Agincourt, vice Price.

Naval Instructor—James McCarthy, to the Temeraire, recommissioned.

Chief Engineer—Charles G. Marcus, to the Asia, for the Cyclops; Richard F. Callaway, to the Flirt, complement incomplete.

Staff Surgeon—William H. Stewart, to the Presinent, additional, for temporary service at Victoria Yard.

Surgeons—James Porter, to the Alexandra, additional, for service with the Marine battalion (appointment in lieu of Street, to the Euryalus, additional for such duty); John Wilson, M.D., to Sheerness Dockyard, vice Lynch, to the Malta Hospital; Jas. B. Clibborn, to the Plymouth Hospital, vice Wilson; W. G. Jack, to the Lord Warden, vice Lennox.

Engineer—William Hall, (temp.), to the Shannon, for the Forester, vice Keast.

Boatswains—W. Jones, to the Enchantress, vice Ellis, time-expired; Thomas Brenahan, to the Alexandra, for quarter-deck duties, vice Jones; Alfred Payne, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Rover; Charles Austen, to the Pembroke, for the Conqueror, vice Lake.

Gunners—George T. Baker, to the Pembroke, for the Turquoise, vice Lea; Daniel Sullivan, to the Pembroke, for the Ready, vice Baker.

Coastguard.

Chief Officer—Samuel Ivis, to the Hercules, for Whitenose Station, vice Nanscowen, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Enoch Saunders, Bexhill, to be chief boatmen, Saltdean, vice Hayward, promoted; Patrick Cremin, St. Catherine's Point, to be chief boatmen, Chichester Harbour, vice Lockyer, pensioned; James Cundey, Strangford, to be chief boatmen, Arklow, vice W. Bill, removed; Thomas Myers, Dartmouth, to be chief boatmen, St Mary's.

Assistance, Capt. Sinclair, left Portsmouth on April 5 for Devonport, where she arrived on April 6, and left the same day for Dublin.

Audacious, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, was at Hong Kong up to March 4. The Sapphire was at Kobé on Feb. 15; would leave on March 7 for Yokohama, so as to arrive by March 15. The Kestrel was at Tientsin on Feb. 1; when clear of the ice in the river, to proceed to Hong Kong, and thence to England. The Cockchafer was at Chefoo on Feb. 20, for service in the Gulf of Pechili between the ports of Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang. The Midge was at Woosung on Feb. 20; ordered to leave on Feb. 21 for Chefoo, to exchange commanders with the Kestrel, and would then be stationed in the Gulf of Pechili with the Cockchafer. The Albatross was at Hankow on Feb. 16; ordered to exchange stations with the Espoir at Chinkiang. The Espoir was at Chinkiang on Feb. 17; ordered to exchange stations with the Albatross at Hankow. The Curaçoa was at Chinkiang on Feb. 19. The Champion was at Shanghai on Feb. 20. The Foxhound was at Foochoo on Feb. 26. The Cleopatra, Swift, and Vigilant were at Hong Kong on March 4, available for general service. The Fly was at Hong Kong on March 4, refitting. The Merlin left Hong Kong on March 2 to relieve the Daring in the Gulf of Tonquin; visiting Pakhoi and Hoi How. The Daring was at Pakhoi on Feb. 15; ordered to Hong Kong for general service when relieved by the Merlin. The Linnet was at Canton on March 3. The Pegasus was at Penang on Feb. 16, and was to leave on Feb. 17 for Acheen. The Zephyr was at Singapore on Feb. 26. The Flying Fish left Amoy on Feb. 25, to survey near the Haitan Straits. The Magpie was at Penang on Feb. 20, surveying the harbour.

Banterer, Lieut. and Com. Haigh, left Galway on April 6 for Devonport. She arrived at Devonport on April 9.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Adirmal Nowell Salmon, V.C., arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on April 6 from a cruise on the West Coast. The Frolic was at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 25, and was to accompany the flagship to St. Paul de Loanda; she remains as senior officer of West Coast division until the return of the Opal, and will then proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. The Goshawk was at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 25, and would join the flag at Fernando Po with mails; she remains in the Bights. The Bullfrog was at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 25; she was about to leave for Bermuda. The Alecto left Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 25 for Lagos; she was to take the Commander-in-Chief to the Oil River, and remain in the Bights. The Starling was at St. Paul de Loanda, and would join flag at mouth of Congo on March 16; will shortly afterwards proceed to St. Helena, Ascension, and Cape Coast Castle. The Opal was at Simon's Bay, awaiting return of Commander-in-Chief. The Stork was at Simon's Bay; will join the flag at St. Paul de Loanda with mails from St. Helena, and will remain on the West Coast.

Britomart, Lieut. and Com. F. V. Isaac, left Bantry on April 5 for Galway to relieve the Banterer, which has been ordered to Devonport. She arrived at Galway from Bantry on April 6.

Dryad, Com. Hulton, was at Aden on April 5, and would leave on April 7 for Bombay, towing the Decoy as far as Cape Guardafui.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Massowah on April 3, when Admiral Hewett was preparing to proceed on his mission to King Johannes of Abyssinia.

Flirt, Com. Craigie, was swung to adjust compasses and had a satisfactory full-power trial at Plymouth on April 5.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Winsloe, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Alexandria up to April 1 with the Invincible, Monarch, and Condor. The Condor was about to leave for Port Said. The Cygnet was at Port Said. The Alexandra was at Suda Bay, but has since arrived at Malta. The Inflexible was ordered to cruise with head-quarters, Corfu. The Superb, Iris, Cockatrice, Albacore, and Express were at Malta. The Falcon was on a cruise with head-quarters, Syracuse. The Cruiser was on a fortnight's cruise with head-quarters, Syracuse. The Temeraire and Carysfort were ordered to Malta to pay off and recommission. The Bittern was at Constantinople. The Grappler was at Gibraltar. The Jumna left Port Said on April 6 for Portsmouth. The Hecla and Orontes arrived at Suez on April 6.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, is expected to arrive at Plymouth on April 18, with the paid-off crews of the Dryad and London.

Humber, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, arrived at Malta on April 6.

Jackal, Lieut. and Com. J. R. Prickett, arrived at Plymouth on April 5.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, left Plymouth for Malta on April 5.

Minotaur, Capt. Brent, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with Neptune, Sultan, and Forward, would leave Athens on April 11 for Malta.

Nelson, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney on April 6. The Harrier and Undine arrived on the 10th inst.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, left Simon's Bay on March 18 for a short cruise, and would return about March 22.

Osborne, Com. Holland, left Sheerness on April 5 for Antwerp, with H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Germany on board. She returned to Portsmouth on April 8.

Pelican, Com. R. W. Hope, was undocked at Devonport on Saturday.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, arrived at Aden on April 9.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Swiftsure and Satellite, arrived at Callao on April 4.

Temeraire, Capt. Nicholson, C.B., arrived at Malta on Saturday last, from Port Said.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, has left Alexandria for Port Said, Limasol, and Malta. She arrived at Limasol on April 7, and was to leave the same day for Malta.

Wasp, Lieut. and Com. Nicholls, left Westport for Iniskea on April 5. She returned to Westport from Iniskea Island on April 5.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(from our correspondent.)

Suda Bay, Crete, Monday, March 31.

The Forward rejoined us on Monday last, the 24th, with all our back mails from Syra and the Piræus, and next day we left Marmarice. We weighed at 9 a.m., and went out in single column line ahead, formed columns of divisions as soon as we were clear of the land, and stood over to Rhodes, where we arrived, and anchored off the town, at half-past one. Shortly before anchoring, the rear ship of each division, the Sultan and Achilles, were signalled to take station on the outer quarter of their respective leaders. This brought the squadron into two lines, the leading one formed by the two flagships in line abreast, and the rear one by the other four ships, also in line abreast, a very picturesque formation, in which we stood in and came-to. After a few hours, in which officers were able to have a run on shore, and messmen to lay in a stock of fruit, vegetables, &c., of which there is always an abundant supply at Rhodes, we weighed, and rounded Molino Point, the northern point of the island of Rhodes, in single column line ahead. We afterwards formed columns of divisions, and came straight on here. We arrived at 9 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, the 27th, and found H.M.S. Alexandra still at anchor here. Directly after anchoring we hoisted out, and manned and armed boats. In the afternoon it came on to blow, and we let go a second anchor, and struck lower yards and topmasts; it blew very hard for an hour or two, but the wind went down in the evening, so we weighed the second anchor, and next morning, at 8 o'clock, crossed royal yards again. The Achilles dragged a good deal, and got rather close to the Northumberland; so she had to get under weigh and shift berth. On Saturday morning a collier arrived, and in the afternoon the Tyne came in; we have since been coaling and provisioning with all expedition; the coaling has been carried on all through the nights, and is now finished. The six ships have been coaled in just two days. Capt. Britten, the new flag captain, came in the Tyne, and Capt. Fellowes is going home in her. The sad news of the death of the Duke of Albany reached us on Friday night; since then the colours have been half-masted, and the flagships have carried the Royal Standard at the main half-mast high. We leave for Salamis Bay and the Piræus to-morrow morning.

The *Times* of Thursday, under the heading of "Machine Shell-Guns for the Navy," published the following article:—"Nordenfelt machine-guns have long become a service fitting. All the new ships have been provided with them, and the whole of the old vessels, including the Coastguard ships, are being supplied with them as they are brought forward at the various dockyards for recommission. But it is now proposed to introduce a Nordenfelt machine shell-gun into our men-of-war, and a long series of experiments has just been concluded at Portsmouth with a view of ascertaining the value of the weapon and its suitability for boat service. As these were the first trials of the kind, the results are of great importance. The 1½-in. gun, firing a shell of about 2 lb. weight, and having an initial velocity of 1,770 ft., was proved to penetrate at 300 yards range a solid steel plate of 2 in. in thickness, the shot protruding half its length beyond the surface of the plate. The shells fired from this gun against a thinner plate burst in penetrating it, and spread more than 30 splinters over a screen placed behind it for the purpose of recording the effect of exploded shells. The accuracy of the gun was also especially good. The new 6-pounder Nordenfelt gun, of which 100 are included in the Estimates for the current year, was mounted in launch No. 110, one of the lightest steam craft used in the Navy with the object of securing great speed. The purpose was to ascertain whether the gun, with its high initial velocity of 1,870 ft. per second, could be fired from the boat without straining it. A number of rounds were consequently first fired with a reduced charge, and when it was found that the boat was quite strong enough to withstand the concussion, the full charges were used. The launch was taken out to Spithead, with the gun mounted on the Nordenfelt recoil carriage for such like craft, the same as that from which the gun had been fired throughout the autumn at Shoeburyness. A number of shots were first discharged singly, the boat being carefully inspected inside and out after each round. A series of six rounds was subsequently fired rapidly. The first six rounds, when aimed and fired by one man, were discharged in 21 sec.; the second six rounds, when one man aimed and another fired, were discharged in 22 sec.; and the third series, when one man fired continuously while the other aimed as well as he could, was discharged in 14 sec. This is equal to a rapidity of fire of respectively 18 and 25 shots per minute. No strain or damage could be detected in the boat, while no jam or hitch of any kind occurred to the gun or ammunition during this spell of rapid firing. The launch was afterwards taken out on a day when the sea was rough, so that it pitched considerably, and a number of rounds were fired without any interference or obstruction in the firing from the movements of the launch. Admiral Hornby, Capt. Hopkins, Capt. Markham, Capt. Fisher, Capt. J. Brown, and the staff of the gunnery-ship attended during the greater part of these interesting experiments."

"It is a wonder," says the *Western Morning News*, "that some inquisitive Member of Parliament has not, ere this, had his attention directed to the regulations regarding the award of pensions to the widows of naval officers. According to the Admiralty Regulations, their Lordships only grant these pensions to the widows of those officers whose income after their husband's death does not exceed the amount laid down in the confidential scale at the Admiralty as a sufficiency for the widows of naval officers of the different ranks. Why this scale should be confidential, one fails to see, as also why there should be a difference in what their Lordships consider a sufficiency for the relicts of officers of various ranks. Presumably what would be only a pittance for the widow of an admiral, would be luxury for the relict of a surgeon or a lieutenant. While referring to the confidential rules for these awards, which it might be fairly assumed naval officers had a right to expect for their widows, it would seem desirable to endeavour to attract attention to the system which obtains in the service relative to the issue of 'confidential' orders. Whenever the Admiralty desire to issue a general order on any subject connected with the internal economy of her Majesty's ships, the procedure at courts-martial, or any other subject of a similar description, they invariably promulgate it in a confidential disguise. For instance, a short time back, when the growing importance of the steam department rendered it imperatively necessary that chief engineers should have entire control of their own men during working hours, instead of having them withdrawn for considerable portions of the day to assist in carrying out obsolete evolutions with masts and yards on deck, or to 'polish wood and brass work,' the Admiralty, instead of giving a direct and positive order on the subject, contented themselves with issuing a confidential memorandum to officers in command, impressing on them the 'inadvisability' of withdrawing the stokers from the engine-room during working hours. The same thing obtains with regard to nearly the entire procedure of naval courts-martial, every detail of which appears to be regulated by a 'confidential' order. If it were possible to publish all these mysterious communications which emanate from Whitehall for the edification and guidance of officers in command, the British public would possess a clearer understanding as to the manner in which the internal economy of her Majesty's ships is regulated."

A board of officers, consisting of Major-Gen. the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade, president; Col. Nicholl, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade; and Col. Gildea, 1st Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, members, has assembled at Aldershot to report upon a plan for the reconstruction of the North Camp.

Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets James N. Dick has reported at the Admiralty his arrival in England, from Malta, on promotion.

LORD LEWISHAM'S MOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article in last week's *Army and Navy Gazette*, on the Marines, you have, no doubt unintentionally, put words into my mouth that I never used. I never referred in any way to officers of Marines being placed under the command of "mere middies," when landed under the Naval Discipline Act. What I did say was to the effect that, "under the Naval Discipline Act and the Admiralty Instructions, Marine officers specially trained at the public expense to perform military duties, were, when landed to perform such duties in the presence of an enemy, placed under the command of Naval officers not so trained, and that an executive Naval officer, under the authority of the Naval Discipline Act, takes command over Marine officers on shore when landed from a ship." There are, as your readers are fully aware, plenty of instances of old and experienced Marine officers trained at the public expense for military command, being placed before an enemy under the command of Naval officers not so trained, and who were, perhaps, in their nurseries when the Marine officers had commissions in her Majesty's service. I may add I do not dispute the necessity for Marine officers being commanded by Naval officers on board ship, and I took particular pains to point this out. I feel very strongly on the subject, and I should be exceedingly sorry if any exaggeration or misrepresentation of mine should prevent the objects I have in view, but I believe, and I am confirmed in my belief, by no notice having been taken to the points referred to by the Secretary to the Admiralty, that my statements were absolutely correct. I must ask you to publish this letter in your next issue.—I am, &c., LEWISHAM.

[Lord Lewisham deserves the best thanks of the corps of Royal Marines for the able manner in which he has advocated their cause. Nothing was further from our thoughts than to, in any way, misrepresent the noble Viscount. We merely quoted from the report of his lordship's speech as it appeared in many daily papers, our object being to assist, and not to impede, the good cause he has so energetically taken in hand. We sincerely hope his lordship will not let the matter rest.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

THE NEW ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE BUILDINGS.

The names of the authors of the nine designs which have been selected by the committee appointed to examine the drawings sent in for the first competition for the Admiralty and War Offices have been published. The committee cannot be accused of being dilatory in the discharge of their functions; on the contrary, we can only express a hope that the conclusion come to in so short a period over the merits of such a number of designs as were known to have been sent in has not been based on too hasty an examination. The result seems to confirm the views which have sometimes been advanced in favour of the competitive system, as a means of bringing into prominence unknown merit; and even in regard to those in the list whose abilities are well known, it will certainly be considered matter for surprise that not a single one among those who rank as the leading architects of the day is included in the list. This very unexpected result certainly tends to emphasise the feeling which many persons already entertain, that in common justice to the unsuccessful competitors, the first competition designs should be exhibited publicly, both that those who have toiled for nothing may at least have the advantage of public exhibition, and that we may have some chance of understanding how all our leading architects come to be out of the running; unless, indeed, they have all had wisdom granted them from above to shun the snare. There is another point the authorities certainly ought to reconsider,—the time allowed for the complete drawings. A committee may find it easy to go with a light heart through several hundred drawings, but the two architects on the committee ought to know very well, if their colleagues do not, that a complete set of plans for such a building cannot be devised, thought out, and executed by June 24 (the date fixed) without either painful overwork, or hasty and incomplete thought and execution. The time ought to be extended, if justice is to be done to the building and to the architects.—*Builder.*

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

Mr. Martell did real and good service several years ago, when he explained that a certain class of ships had come into existence which he characterised as "rectangular prisms." It had become patent several years ago that such ships were, as regards strength alone, fit to load deeply, but that when loaded with a homogeneous cargo, they had no stability to speak of. Underwriters got wary of that style of ship, and sailors were drowned in it; and a matter of common observation some years ago was that until those "rectangular prisms" had disappeared, there was not any likelihood that the number of missing ships would greatly decrease. Some of them have yet to disappear; and disappear they will in due course, unless the action of the Registry Society, or the Load-line Committee, or the Board of Trade, should intervene; or unless the dissemination of knowledge similar to that propounded in the Daphne and Austral reports, and other scientific publications, should dispel and supplant the "ignorance" at present "enjoyed" by those who own, load, and navigate ships. We use the word "enjoyed" advisedly, on the grounds that ignorance has, as our readers are well aware, been "bliss" to persons whose ships have found their way to sea in an unseaworthy condition.—*Nautical Magazine.*

CAIRO CIGARETTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Ambulance Handbook for Volunteers and Others, by J. Ardavon Raye, Surgeon E I.R. Rifles (J. and A. Churchill).—A Lecture on the Essential Requisites of a Seaside Health Resort, by A. Haviland (Douglas, Brown, and Son).—Corpulence and its Treatment, by Dr. Wilhelm Ebstein (H. Grevel).—The British Trade Journal for April (Spottiswoode and Co.)—Fair Italy, the Riviera and Monte Carlo, by W. Cope Devereux, R.N., F.R.G.S. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—The Brain and the Nerves, by T. S. Dowse, M.D. (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox).—The Nordenfelt Machine-Guns, (Portsmouth: Griffin and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

UNCAUTIOUS.—We cannot really undertake to act as parents and guardians to gentlemen of age unless they ask us; which is not likely The Probationers ought to know pretty well what they are about when they "opt" to leave their regiments. Did you ever hear of the fox that had lost his tail?

R. J. H.—We are always ready to receive friendly correction. "Whom" "R. J. H." "loves, he chastens" apparently. Will he "write to the *Times*" now and then?

Several Naval and Military letters are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

THE AFGHAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Few in this country know how much the people of India have done for the relatives of our soldiers killed during the late Afghan war; and complying with a request made to me from thence by the authorities, I venture to ask your insertion of the following short statement:—Since closing the fund raised in this country, which amounted to £3,773 18s., I have received from the Indian Patriotic Fund and the Bombay Military Relief Fund the sum of £7,084 8s. 10d. This I have distributed in sums varying from £1 to £25 amongst over 500 widows, orphans, and nearest relatives, mostly aged parents, of those who lost their lives during the war. Besides this sum there has been distributed by the above-named Funds to relatives of European soldiers in India over £15,000. Respecting the amount entrusted to my care for distribution on this side, I should like to say how much I owe to the Staff at the War Office and India Office for their willing co-operation in enabling me to trace those entitled to relief, and to the clergy of the several parishes for their ready help in identifying the recipients and undertaking the trust of the sums which I have been able to apportion to each; without such aid, it would have been impossible satisfactorily to disburse so large an amount. The people of England owe a large debt of gratitude to both Europeans and natives in India for their liberal aid to the relatives of her fallen soldiers.—I am, &c., JAMES GILDEA, Major,

Late Treasurer and Hon Sec. Afghan War Relief Fund.

20 Phillimore Gardens, W., April 10.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS ARE SUPPLIED AT

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SHIPPED direct from Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S Shipping Cellars, at Jerez-de-la-Frontera, in the South of Spain.

	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

	s.	s.	s.
Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

		s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

			PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

	s.	s.
Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*)

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

	s.	s.	s.
Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

			PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray		...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

		s.	s.	s.
Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

The Greater Number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half Bottles. [By Appointment to Her Majesty & the Royal Family.]

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Arrangements made for Regimental and Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, and Masonic Banquets.

For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

BIRTH.

HUTTON.—On the 6th inst., at Shelton Hall, Newark, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hutton, r.p., late Major 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—THORNTON.—On the 8th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, Straits Settlements, by the Rev. A. S MacPhee, M.A., James Miller, Esq., eldest son of the late Major Miller, of Netherby, Ayr, N.B., to Cornelia Amanda Augusta, eldest daughter of Major C. E. Thornton (late) 7th Royal Fusiliers, 48 Clanricarde Gardens, W., and of Kirkland Hall and Beaumont Cote, Lancashire. (By telegram.)

DEATH.

FORD.—On the 13th ult., killed in action, at Tamai, Soudan, Captain Harry George Wakelin Ford, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Advertisements.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 Pall Mall.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The NEXT QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on MONDAY, April 21, 1884, at 12 o'clock precisely.

J. WAGSTAFFE, Secretary.

Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Board Room, 117 Victoria Street, Westminster, on MONDAY, April 21, 1884, at 1 o'clock p.m., to confirm the following alterations in and additions to the Articles of Association passed at the Annual General Meeting, held on March 27, 1884:—

55A.—The Committee may, with the sanction of a resolution of the Society in general meeting, out of the profits carry over to a separate account, to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit, any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies, either separately affecting the respective shareholders (as, e.g., the respective deaths of the existing shareholders at the date of the resolution), or otherwise, as shall by the resolution be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.

56.—To be altered by adding at the end the words:—"This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of 'The Deferred Bonus Fund,' but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself."

57.—To be altered by inserting at the commencement of it—"Subject to the provisions of Article 55A."

By Order, H. LAWSON, Secretary.

April 7, 1884.

RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED by a LADY as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Experienced. English, French, Music, Singing, and Drawing. Excellent Reference.—Miss Faulkner, 2 Oxford Road, South Gunnersbury, W.

MESSMAN.—As the Officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards are going to follow the Catering System, their MESSMAN is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, JOHN MONEY, 5th Dragoon Guards, York.

SECRETARY WANTED, for a large Land Company in course of formation.—Apply, in the first instance, by letter, addressed, "Y. H.," at C. H. MAY and CO.'s General Advertising Offices, 78 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

WANTED, PORTABLE CHEST of ALDERSHOT DRAWERS.—State condition, dimensions, and price.—"507," KEITH and CO., 65 George Street, Edinburgh.

TO SPORTSMEN.—WANTED, TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, with about £500 each, to FORM a SYNDICATE. Good grouse shooting and quarters free.—Address, in first instance, SPORTSMAN, care of KENSINGTON and CO., 2 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Calcutta Exhibition.—The Gold Medal has been awarded to DR. G. H. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist, 57 Great Russell Street, London. Pamphlet free.

11TH MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEERS.—This Battalion, under the command of Major Wickenden (in the absence, on leave on urgent private affairs, of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Wm. Charley), is under orders to proceed this day to Aldershot, for five days' duty with the regular troops. It will be attached to the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Lyons, C.B., will be quartered in Huts, in P. Line, South Camp, and return to London on Tuesday Eve next.

SOUTHSEA.—GROSVENOR HOTEL, faces the sea, and is within three minutes of the Piers and Esplanade, commands beautiful views of the Solent, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. Table d'Hôte daily. Separate tables. Tramcars pass the door every five minutes for the Railway Station, Dockyard, and all parts of the borough.—T. W. SCADDAN, Proprietor.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (within one hour of London).—The ROYAL HOTEL is delightfully situated opposite the Sea and Shrubbery Gardens, and contains spacious coffee-room and numerous private sitting-rooms and bedrooms. It has been painted and redecorated throughout, and is under new management. The bar has been removed and a handsome smoking-room constructed. Special attention has been paid to the sanitary arrangements. Table d'Hôte at 6 30 p.m. Frequent trains from Fenchurch Street and Liverpool Street Stations.—For Terms for Families, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

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NOMINATION BONDS of £100 each, with Coupons attached, bearing 4½ per cent., repayable half-yearly, will be issued after June 30th, 1884. These Bonds will enable the holder to enter a boy at a reduction of ten guineas per annum. Preference will be given to clergymen, officers, &c., and civilians serving in India or abroad, and special cases.

For forms, prospectuses, and photographs, apply to W. BLAKENEY, Esq., R.N., Hillsborough, Westward Ho! or, EDMUND KIMBER, Esq., Solicitor, 15 Walbrook, London.

P.S.—Persons interested are especially requested to inspect the complete arrangements of this College during Term time. Admission of boys will be retrospective to Bondholders accepted before June 30th.

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The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.
Captain Allen Adams.
Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel Horatio C. N. Blanckley, R.M.
Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
Captain H. W. Seguire Brown.
Major Sir F. G. T. Cunynghame, Bart.
Captain A. Baird Douglas.
Major B. Fletcher.
Major Lamorock Flower.
Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
Hon. R. G. Molyneux.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
Lieut.-Colonel George C. Porter.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
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Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
Major James Templer.
Major Triscott, R.M.

This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

London Members	£7	7
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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

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COMMISSARIAT and TRANSPORT STAFF.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, at 7.30 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 8.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names as soon as possible, but not later than May 3, to Mr. JONES, care of Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., and Co.

THE WALDEGRAVE-PARK ESTATE, Strawberry Hill.—To be LET or SOLD, FREEHOLD Detached VILLAS, on this delightfully-situated Estate, adjoining Strawberry Hill Station (South-Western Railway). Rents, from £65. Designed with a view to adapt more modern requirements as regards interior conveniences and decorations to exterior attractions of the Queen-Anne style of architecture, containing three reception, seven bed and dressing-rooms, bath-room (hot and cold), two staircases, excellent servants' offices; handsomely decorated to requirements of tenants; large gardens and lawn-tennis ground to each house. Near the river, for boating and fishing, and close to the celebrated Strawberry Hill Mansion. Picturesque, healthy neighbourhood, within easy walking distance of Richmond and Bushey Parks, &c.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station; or Branch Offices, Strawberry Hill Station, and Richmond Old Railway Station (adjoining the booking-office).

FOR SALE, the PROPERTY of an OFFICER transferred to a Rifle Regiment, an Infantry Tunic, Mess Jacket and Vest, Patrol, Crimson Silk Sash, Helmet, &c. Almost new. Can be seen and particulars obtained at Messrs. HOBSON and SONS', Tailors and Outfitters, 37 Little Windmill Street, Haymarket.

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BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts.

Sold in Bottles, 2s 6d each; and in cases, containing six times the quantity 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.

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BLAND'S RIFLES.

EXPRESS DOUBLE RIFLES,

·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, and ·577 Bores.

20 GUINEAS.

TESTIMONIAL.

From Major Wilbraham Taylor, Rifle Brigade, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, Nov. 21, 1883:—"I have received the ·500 Express Rifle, and am much pleased with its shooting. It is a good serviceable weapon, and just what I wanted."

N.B.—Any of the above can be delivered free in either of the large ports of India or of British Burmah, in a tin-lined case, for £1 1s more.

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SIDE CLIP COLLARS,

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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
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THE Easter of 1884 promises to prove an important epoch in the history of the Volunteer Force. It is a quarter of a century since the Volunteer movement first sprang into existence. Encouraged at the outset, as affording proof of the vitality of the nation, our citizen soldiers fell after a time into some measure of disrepute. They were organised in a moment of national excitement, as a safeguard against a reported invasion. But the crisis passed, and no sooner had the alarm subsided than the people lost interest in their new toy, and when once the novelty wore off it was difficult to rekindle an enthusiasm. "The French are not coming," it was said, "why should we encourage an institution which we only recognised as supplying a temporary want?" Few believed that the martial spirit, created by reports of a possible invasion of our shores, had taken so deep a root as to justify the supposition that it would outlive the reaction which had set in, and which manifested itself in many ways, in none more so than in the ridicule heaped upon it in the comic prints. And so it happened that the Volunteer chiefs found themselves compelled at length to apply to the War Office for substantial assistance, to enable them to place the organisation, which they had been instrumental in creating, on a fairly sound basis. This official encouragement was not withheld. It did not, it is true, take a very distinct form at first. Still, it enabled the citizen soldiers to overcome momentary difficulties, and keep themselves going. For some eight years, the Volunteers may be said to have lived from hand to mouth. Many of the originators of the movement held on, but the majority lost heart. When our citizen defenders appeared in public, they were invariably subjected to indignity, they were made the object of street-boys' harmless, but no less cutting chaff, and they were continually twitted by Army men as being, after all, only "playing at soldiers." But through good report and bad report the Force has lived, and not only lived, but grown and extended itself, until almost every British dependancy of any importance can now boast its Volunteer organisation in one form or another. The first steps taken to raise the tone of the service were those adopted by Lord Cardwell in 1870, when he decided to introduce a system of examination for all officers and serjeants, and to open Schools of Instruction in London and elsewhere, which those officers could attend who desired to undergo a practical course of parade-drill and musketry. From the date of the introduction of this system of examination, February 1, 1871, the Volunteers have steadily advanced. It was thought at the outset that the attempts to introduce a compulsory test of efficiency would be resisted; but far from this being the case, officers and non-commissioned officers hailed with delight the opportunity thus afforded them of showing their fitness for the duties they had assumed. The next innovation was the formation of Provisional Battalions of Volunteers for employment during the Autumn Manœuvres. Here, again, the Volunteers readily complied with the wishes of their official superiors. It was pointed out to them that when assembled with Regular troops they would be under martial law, and liable to all the pains and penalties of the Line soldier for any breach of discipline. But this, instead of deterring men, as some expected it would do, from coming forward, only had the effect of rendering the "Aldershot week" more popular. Indeed, the great difficulty the War Office has experienced of late years has been to keep the martial aspirations of the more zealous of the Volunteers within reasonable bounds, fearing lest, by allowing them to have too full play, expenses would be incurred which, in the present state of public feeling, the Treasury would not care to sanction. To their credit be it said, the Volunteers have gone on improving. They hammered so persistently at the doors of the War Office, that the officials of that Department, though they tried for a long time to ignore them, were compelled eventually to admit them within the sacred precincts; and, having once passed the threshold, they have refused to be put off with excuses. They have simply made themselves what they are by their own exertions, and they may be pointed to now as evidence of what can be done by those who set themselves a task, with the full determination of accomplishing it. No stronger proof of the stability of the Volunteer edifice could be furnished than the newspaper accounts of the operations which commenced on Good Friday, and terminated at Portsmouth, Dover, Aldershot, and Sheerness on Monday last. The whole arrangements for the Easter outing were this year of a novel character. It was the first time that the Military authorities had shown their hands. Hitherto, it had been left with the Metropolitan commanding officers to formulate their own plans, and the Horse Guards had done their best to meet their wishes. This year, however, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, actuated by a desire to raise the tone of the Easter gathering, suggested that it should no longer take the form of a seaside picnic, but be made of real practical value, by being carried out in stricter conformity with the principles and usages of warfare. Though recognising the good services which have been rendered to the Force by the Duke of Cambridge, there were many who were disposed to question the wisdom of his Royal Highness's interference. "The military operations," these people argued, "are of second-rate importance; what the Volunteers want is a few days' relaxation and a blow of sea air." We have all along maintained that this was an erroneous view. We hold that men who will make the sacrifices that Volunteers do from pure love of soldiering do not want to be coddled. What they require is to be treated as soldiers, and to be given every opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of their duties as such. The spirit with which all ranks entered into the work of the marching columns, and carried out the instructions of superiors, and the thoroughness with which the discipline of those corps which occupied quarters at Dover and Portsmouth was maintained, furnish the best possible proof that those are right who hold that Volunteers generally have a higher aim and object than wearing a soldier's tunic and carrying a "gun." The special correspondents who accompanied the troops throughout the operations, speak of their general bearing and behaviour in high terms of praise. There were faults of course,—many grave faults, but we must not expect too much all at once. It was contended years ago that the Volunteers never would, and, from the nature of their service, never could, be brought to understand the importance, not to say necessity, of discipline in an armed force. But this difficulty has apparently been removed. It speaks highly for the intelligence of the rank and file that they should have set themselves to work to remove what was unquestionably a very great blot in the organisation. Soldierly smartness, and machine-like drill and manœuvring, are things that come with practice. The first thing to be considered in dealing with a force like the Volunteers is,—Is it disciplined? Those who went down to Dover and Portsmouth for the Easter Manœuvres were, no doubt, fair specimens of the material of which the rank and file is composed. They, from all accounts, bore themselves like soldiers. Major-General Newdigate, in his District Order, promulgated at Dover on Monday evening, is most eulogistic in his remarks; whilst the special correspondent of the *Times*, at Portsmouth, says,—"An officer of the Adjutant-General's Department tells me that they [the Volunteers] have behaved admirably, and that not a single complaint has been made by its police." This is very creditable, the more so when it is considered that the men were, for the most part, clerks, shopmen, and respectable artisans, let loose for a few days from counting-houses, shops, and workshops. As we say, there were many mistakes made, both in the disposition and handling of the troops, but what stood out in bolder relief than anything, was the respectful demeanour of the great bulk of the Volunteers to all officers in uniform, and to their own officers out of uniform, and the cheerfulness and soldierly efficiency of the whole Force.

"LITTLE wars" are demoralising,—that is to say, "little wars" lower the *moral* of an army. Not only that,—"Little wars" are apt to degrade the national sentiment. By the very force of the term, contests to which it applies must be waged between the troops of a civilised nation and a savage enemy. Under no circumstances could any European Power be engaged with another European Power in a little war. No State is so likely, by reason of the conditions of her Empire, to have little wars as Great Britain; but France has had little wars in Algeria, Syria, Tunis, Mexico, Madagascar, and Tonquin. Austria has had little wars in Bosnia and the Herzegovina; Russia has had little wars in Turcomania; Turkey has had them in Arabia and Asia Minor; and Spain has had them in Morocco in the latter part of this century; our own annals bristle with Kaffir wars, wars in New Zealand, on the West Coast, and in South Africa, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Egypt, the Soudan, &c., which render the history of the reign of Queen Victoria, in brief, something like the Book of Kings, the Chronicles, or the Annals of the Four Masters. There may be some training for Generals, some good lessons for troops, derived from the more arduous of the expeditions undertaken by civilised nations against warlike races in difficult countries, but generally the result is prejudicial to high military qualities. A notable example of the mischievous influence of little wars was afforded by the French Army in Algiers. Discipline was relaxed, fantastic formations and theatrical campaigning destroyed the tone of the troops. The feats and tricks of "*Zouaverie*" replaced the wholesome practices of warfare. There were cruel butcheries; there were melodramatic Generals—men of feathers and bournouses, like Murats gone mad—and Paris exulted over the inflation of these military balloons, and thought there were no soldiers like Turcos and Zouaves, no Generals like Bourbaki and Forey, Failly and Bazaine,—men who were later doomed to pass through the Caudine

Forks. But it was the soldiery who suffered most in character and who were most deteriorated in military aptitudes. The rewards which were conferred by Louis Philippe and Napoleon on Algerine Generals were, as compared with the honours conferred on those who fought in the Crimea and Italy, greatly disproportionate. The Austrians, always troubled about their frontiers and dealing with Italian *émeutes*, were found to be unable to cope with Hungarian insurgents, and were accused of great excesses in the suppression of the national rising in 1848. Nor was their *moral* improved by their experiences against the Danes in 1864, as was shown two years later. We remember how loud was the outcry in Germany and in England against the Russians for their alleged excesses and the slaughter of the Turcomans in their Central-Asian campaigns, and it is a curious fact that some of the regiments which least distinguished themselves in the last war with Turkey formed part of the force which then marched to Khiva. Similarly reproaches were addressed by certain of the German and many foreign newspapers to the English troops for their conduct to the wounded Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir; and the recent terrible chastisement of Osman Digna's Arabs has not failed to invite invective, and worse, which have not been disarmed by the fact that "our one wounded Arab" who died in hospital at Suakim must have given much trouble in transporting him there from Tamai. The mischief thus done would be very serious in case of war with a civilised power, if there were not a corrective in the laws and usages of war, and the fear of reprisals; but there is a greater mischief arising out of the triumphs of a nation in its little wars, which cannot be so readily set right and cured. There is the estimate formed of the Generals who are hoisted aloft on the backs of the Gazette-writers as Heaven-born geniuses, compeers of the best soldiers of all time, and who naturally exalt each other's deeds, as occasion arises, till the country is in a fool's paradise which can only be broken into by such a stroke as that which fell at Sedan and at Metz on France. It is deplorable, pitiable, and alarming to read speeches and writings, in which men of admirable service, admitted military ability, and varied experience of little wars, speak and write of the recent conflicts with a miserable rabble of savages, armed with swords and spears, as if these bloody affrays were the most glorious and tremendous encounters which ever tried the discipline, steadiness, and valour of the magnificent infantry which carried its colours (as long as it had any) against the most famous soldiery of the world. That is the worst and most dangerous sort of *chauvinisme*, and the evil of it is all the greater, because it not only magnifies most ridiculously success in such encounters with mere barbarians—brave as they may be, and are—but because it teaches the people to look to success alone as the true test of military genius and soldierly qualities. Give praise, and such praise as is due, where praise is due, without depreciation of the great deeds of our Army in the past, or without absurd comparisons between the heroic battles of the historical epoch of our nation with the razzias of expeditionary columns on naked savages and barbarian chiefs. No one can undervalue the military skill which presided over the bloodless march of Napier from Annesley Bay to Magdala, or the qualities that Wolseley exhibited in the Red River Expedition, in the Coomassie campaign, and in the march to Tel-el-Kebir, which give assurance that in any great war the country could commit with modest confidence its honour and safety to his hands. None can imagine the gallantry of Graham at El Teb and Tamai; or Buller's stiff grasp of the situation when the fanatics were driving Davis's brigade in rout on his lines,—any more than he could fail to recognise the splendid achievements in strategy and tactics of Roberts; or even such vindication of his claims to soldierhood as Chelmsford gave at Ulundi. Among the best work, too, ever done in India must be highly placed Rose's campaign in Central India, the battle of Calpee, and the capture of Gwalior. But these, and all such exploits as these, are not to be ranked with the *chefs d'œuvre* of generalship and "troop leading" of great Captains, and the records of such feats will not occupy many pages in the history of the world. The confidence which is the offspring of past triumphs should never cause us to neglect every precaution to ensure oueselves against reverses, especially when it is founded largely on recent successes, not without defeats, against undisciplined and unarmed enemies. In small, as in great wars, discipline and courage are needed to secure victory; and clemency—and as far as may be, Christian charity and mercy to the vanquished—are the crowning glory of the conquerors.

SINCE the introduction of the Ram as a weapon of modern warfare, the *Army and Navy Gazette* has steadfastly advocated the "End-On" system of attack for armour-clads. We have repeatedly pointed out that this mode of attack renders it necessary for ships fitted with rams to be built especially strong about the bows. At the same time, we have advocated rams being strongly armoured forward and aft, so as to be able to deflect the enemy's shot. We can point, year by year, to numerous articles in the back numbers of the *Army and Navy Gazette* on this all-important question to the Navy. For years our views were rejected by Naval officers as a body. The old "broadside to broadside, yard-arm to yard-arm" system of attacking one's enemy, still retained its hold upon the Naval mind, and at one time it was labour lost to argue against this time-honoured custom. That steam would alter Naval tactics was admitted on all sides, but not until the battle of Lissa was fought, did Naval men begin to comprehend that the prow of the ship, as in the days of the Phœnecian galleys, would have more to do with deciding a Naval combat than would the broadside, be that part of the ship armed as it might be. The introduction of armour still further rendered existing Naval tactics obsolete. Then came the ram. From the moment this weapon was added to those in use, the end-on attack became a necessity. But few men would admit it. The broadside to broadside plan of fighting should then have been relegated to things past and useless. But it was not. Many advocates of this plan of attack and defence still exist among our Naval officers on the Active List; and whereas the French have long since settled this important question, and have built all their modern ships so protected at the bow and stern as to enable them to support a fight at either end, we remain in doubt, and the advocates of the central-citadel ship have been allowed to have it all their own way. Hence all our modern-built armour-clads are weak about the bows, and weaker still at the stern. This places them at a great disadvantage when compared with the modern French ships, for our weak-bowed and open-sterned *Inflexible*, *Alexandra*, *Ajax*, *Agamemnon*, *Conqueror*, and others, could not meet the end-on attack of the French ships. But the latter have the advantage in speed, and were we forced to go to war to-morrow, these ships might be forced into action with ships to cope with which they are entirely unsuited. Hence, ship for ship, the French are better adapted for a modern Naval combat than our armour-clads. The modern barbette ship is a sort of compromise between the real ram and the central-citadel ship. And it was only perforce of public opinion that pressure was brought upon the Admiralty to construct these ships. Hence, we have always gladly welcomed converts to our creed, and done our best to support our allies. We were, therefore, in duty bound to render Admiral Sir George Elliot all the assistance we could, after having read his admirable paper on "The Ram—the Prominent Feature of Future Naval Victories," for although he gave the *Army and Navy Gazette* no credit for having been the first to enunciate the views expressed in his paper, the gallant Admiral therein supported the policy we have ever advocated. But in the letter we this week publish from Admiral Elliot, that officer takes exception to some of the remarks we made when commenting on his manner of dealing with the question. We think, however, that the gallant Admiral has either misread our articles, or that he does not understand us; for he says, "I observe in your leading article of March 22, you argue against the opinion I expressed, that in a running fight, the ship fighting stern-on would necessarily be placed at a great disadvantage." This we certainly did not do; for in dealing with the case of an officer deciding not to meet the end-on attack of an enemy, but to up-helm and run, we wrote:—"In the latter case, his stern is more vulnerable than are the bows of the ship chasing him, and she has, therefore, the best chance of using her guns with effect." It is needless for us to go through the gallant Admiral's letter *seriatim*, as he appears to be of the same opinion as ourselves,—that more ships are required for the Navy, and that they should be seaworthy, fast, handy, strong-bowed rams. We would also like to see the French plan of armouring stern adopted in this country. Indeed, in our opinion, the stern should be as capable of delivering a ram-blow above water as is the prow below water. Neither should it be forgotten that the French ships are so armoured, and that, consequently, being of greater speed than the English ships, they need never fear a stern chase, while in a general or fleet action their towed torpedoes would deter many a man from venturing to adopt the end-on attack, lest he miss his mark and fall foul of that infernal machine his great object is to steer clear of. These are all questions of opinion, no doubt, as Admiral Elliot maintains. At the same time, we have certain facts to go upon. They are these. The French modern ships are faster than ours, they are protected both at the bow and stern by heavy armour-plates, they are built to ram, and they tow torpedoes on their quarters. The English ships are slower than the French, they are not protected at either the bow or the stern by armour-plates, they cannot be termed ram-built ships, as their bows are structurally too weak to withstand the shock, and would probably telescope under its pressure, and we do not tow torpedoes in action. These are all facts from which even the most sanguine Englishman would hardly dare to assume that, as a matter of course, an English fleet or squadron would, as in the days of old, come out of every Naval combat victorious and without loss. As a matter of course, their are many who will differ from us in opinion. We can only hope that the day is not at hand when actual practice shall decide between us, and trust there is yet time for England's Fleet to be increased by many a strong-bowed ship, armoured at both ends, and well able to keep the sea, and sweep the sea of England's enemies, if need be.

The Queen left Sheerness on April 16, on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*, Commander Holland, and, accompanied by the Royal yacht *Alberta* and the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, proceeded to Flushing. Her Majesty proceeded at once to Darmstadt.

The Admiralty are learning at last that to send out Marines in the manner they recently did to Egypt, is both unwise and costly. There being an absence of any Staff, and the battalion being first under the Navy Act, and then under the Army Act, no record seems to have been kept of anything. The result is endless confusion in all the accountant departments.

A correspondent calls our attention to the manner in which the seamen serving on board the ships-of-war stationed in Portsmouth Harbour parade the streets, without the slightest intention of saluting officers when they pass them. A Military officer they never salute, a Naval officer but seldom, and a Volunteer officer they positively jeer at, says our correspondent. We hope that, for the credit of the Navy, such a state of things will not be tolerated. No wonder courts-martial for acts of insubordination are so numerous, when such an independent and intolerant spirit is allowed to exist.

We are sorry to see that the Admiralty have not directed their attention to the construction of some light-draught ironclads, a description of vessel very much needed in the British Fleet, as exemplified by the utilising of such an obsolete vessel as the *Penelope* in the late Egyptian War. We have for some years back been under the necessity of utilising two ironclads to perform the duties of flagship on the China station, one being at home under repairs, the other out there, for the simple reason that we have no other ironclads of a draught sufficiently light to proceed through the Suez Canal. For many years back the French ironclads on the China station have been vessels drawing not more than 18 feet, and the flagship of the French Naval Commander-in-Chief on that station has invariably been able to anchor off the foreign settlement at Shanghai, while the English flagship has to anchor sixteen miles down the river, at Woosung, for the simple reason that she draws too much water to allow of her proceeding further up.

The Admiralty have purchased the yacht *Wave* at a cost of £7,000 to act as a tender to the *Britannia*. After expending £2,500 in alterations in this small craft, the Admiralty sent her on her trial trip, when she struck on a rock at Dartmouth, and sustained such injury to her stern-post and keel that she will now need to have part of a new stern put in. The Admiralty could have built a new yacht for the money this old craft will cost them.

An officer writes as follows respecting the behaviour of some of the men of the Royal Navy at the Volunteer Review. We think and hope there must have been a mistake:—"The seamen stared at the Duke and his Staff like country bumpkins, never saluting. In fact, some, or rather many, I saw, never took the trouble to get off the grass on which they were lying, but remained there, staring in his Royal Highness's face as he passed. I wonder what the Duke thought of discipline in the Navy after this most discreditable exhibition? Boys of the *St. Vincent*, who would have stood up at attention and touched their caps to John Smith, A.B. seaman instructor, allowed the Duke to pass them with a jeer and a smile, if they did not even give vent to their feelings by the use of insulting language. I noticed one Naval officer, acting as galloper, who delivered orders to commanding officers without paying the slightest regard to the established rules with respect to compliments, retaining the stump of a cigar—fancy a military officer smoking on duty!—between his fingers, whilst addressing his superior." The Volunteers are evidently acquiring habits of discipline. It is a good sign. If the Easter gathering of 1884 has done nothing else, it has at least shown that, in some respects, they will bear comparison with her Majesty's paid forces. It is more creditable to them, and the knowledge that these facts are observed by their countrymen should stimulate them to make further exertions. We purposely refrain from criticising their marching powers, for the good-feeling and soldierly characteristics they have evinced are, in such a body, of far more importance than barrack-square drill.

We are given to understand that the Admiralty have selected Captain Charles F. Hotham, C.B., to command the *Dreadnought*, to be commissioned in July.

The Admiralty have determined to save as much expense as possible in maintaining an ambassadorial yacht at Constantinople. The *Imogene* is to have a crew of 35, all told. She will carry neither a doctor nor a paymaster, and her engines will be under the charge of a chief engine-room artificer. This is carrying economy to extremes.

The supply of breech-loading guns to the Fleet appears to be a very slow proceeding; but even those ships that are fitted with them are not always in a position to use them, owing to some bungling respecting the necessary appliances for them. This has lately been the case, we believe, with both the *Heroine* and *Satellite*, which vessels have for some time past not been able to fire their guns owing to there being no tubes for them in store on the Pacific station. This would have been rather awkward for them if they had been engaged in hostilities.

A return just issued by order of the House of Commons shows that during the past ten years the mortality in the Navy arising from falls from aloft has been 172; from drowning, 1,060; from suicide, 48; and from wounds, injuries, and explosions, exclusive of men killed in action, 423; total, 1,703. The number of ships in commission at this moment is 246, with 73 tenders. In 1879, the number was 255, with 75 tenders. There are now serving in the Navy 46,616 officers, seamen, marines, and boys, against 49,147 in 1879. There are also serving in the guardships, at home and abroad, 21,109 of all ranks, against 21,850 in 1879. During the past ten years, seven men-of-war have foundered, 63 have been stranded, 228 have collided, and 358 miscellaneous accidents have occurred to ships on various stations.

The Committee on Seamen's Certificates, which has been sitting at the Admiralty for the past few months, and to which Assistant-Paymaster W. H. F. Kay was secretary, having made its report, that officer has resumed his former post in the office of the Port Admiral at Plymouth, Assistant-Paymaster C. D. W. Kiddle returning to his duties on board the *Royal Adelaide*.

In the *Royal Navy List* for April, there is a new feature, the appearance of which we notice with pleasure. After the names of several ships in the Navy, the names of any famous Naval actions in which those ships, or any of their predecessors that bore the same names took part, are shown, as battles and sieges appear in the *Army List*. While wishing success to Colonel Lean in his laudable effort to cultivate in the ships of the Royal Navy a feeling analogous to that *esprit de corps* by which, till lately, the Regular Regiments of the British Army were actuated, we think it only fair to observe that he cannot claim originality in the step he has taken. An article which appeared in this paper on January 8, 1881, strongly advocated the bearing of such honours by our warships, both emblazoned on the sterns and embroidered on the ensigns. While claiming priority for the writer of the article to which we refer, we do not for a moment suppose that Colonel Lean intentionally adopted the suggestions of another without acknowledgment.

In Burgoyne's "Historical Records"* of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders ("now," by non-association of ideas and the perversity of the War Office, "the 2nd Battalion Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders"), there is an account of the way in which the regiment was raised which may well cause "the thoughtful persons" who helped Colonel Stanley to develope his territorial scheme, to contrast the good old times with the present bad ones, when even the bounty offered privately by the ducal house of Sutherland to recruits does not suffice to fill the ranks from the wide domains of the house which span the north of Scotland from sea to sea. The agents of the Countess of Sutherland took a census of the population, and ordered a certain proportion of the able-bodied males to join "Major-General Wemyss's Regiment of Infantry," and 460 of the 596 rank and file of which the regiment was composed, left strath and glen, in Sutherland, for Inverness. If there was one thing that never entered into the head of any of those "Volunteers," it certainly was the idea that he could be converted into an Argyll man. There was, later on, indeed, a marriage between a Duke of Argyll and a daughter of the House of Sutherland (the lamented Duchess who died not long ago), but the process of reasoning by which Argylls in the south-west of Scotland and south of the Grampians, and Sutherland, in the north of Scotland, could be supposed to have a common interest in a Highland regiment, can only be followed by the clever people who supposed that by giving names to a certain number of battalions, they could get recruits to fill them in districts where the whole able-bodied population willing to join would not suffice to fill half the number of the newly organised legions. Now, undeterred by the tremendous pother raised against them by the infuriated Highlanders, who "fizzed out with angry fyke" against them for their outrageous menaces against the feather bonnet, these daring and profane officials actually propose to interfere with the Sutherland tartan, and to clothe the 93rd in the tartan of some Skye bodies! Tantæne animis coelestibus iræ! There are limits beyond which endurance becomes weakness.

Lord Wolseley recently enlightened the cabmen of London upon the glorious deeds done by the British soldier in the Soudan Campaign. His listeners were asked to believe that not in the memory of man had such hard fighting taken place. But has his lordship no memory? When he crowed so loudly over the recent deeds of British arms, had he quite forgotten the long hand-to-hand struggle there was at Inkerman? There was hard fighting, too, in the last Afghan campaign against a foe quite equal in courage and fanaticism. And there surely was hard fighting at Isandlwana, Rorke's Drift, and Ulundi.

The oldest officer on the field on Monday at Portsmouth was Lord Ranelagh. His lordship entered the 1st Life Guards as cornet on September 7, 1829, fifty-five years ago. He became lieutenant March 23, 1832. He exchanged in 1833 as lieutenant from the Household Cavalry to the 7th Fusiliers, which regiment he served in as subaltern until 1836, when he retired by sale of his commission. He became major commanding the 2nd Middlesex R.V., October 14, 1859, and when the strength of the corps was increased he was appointed lieutenant-colonel; but he has not been required to resign, and although he has tenaciously held views antagonistic to those of the military authorities and never scrupled to express them on volunteering matters, he was, in 1881, one of the five Volunteers selected for the honour of a K.C.B.

It will be noticed from the announcement in Tuesday's *Gazette*, that the statement we made some weeks ago as to the probable selection of Lieutenant-General Sir George Willes as successor to General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in command of the Southern District, is confirmed. Sir George Willes will take up duty from May 1, and will probably retain the appointment for five years.

"Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?" There is a clever Commissioner of Health at Kingston, Jamaica, whose annual report, in itself an interesting and able document, contains some paragraphs of a controversial character respecting the sanitary condition of Port Royal, showing that the Commissioner of Health does not agree with the late Deputy-Inspector-General of the Army and Navy Hospital, Doctor Fegan, or Commodore Purvis, or Sir W. Commerell, who had moved the Admiralty to move the Governor to stop certain nuisances presumed to be actively engaged in favour of yellow-fever. Now Mr. Scott, who is, we presume, a doctor, and who certainly may claim a right to put up the Scotch motto of "Nemo me impune lacessit," not only controverts the assertions of Commodore and doctors but declares that the death-rate at Port Royal would compare favourably with that of any seaport town in England or the West Indies! Mr. Scott denies there was any epidemic of yellow-fever at all at Port Royal, except it be held that a little private outbreak, known only to the doctor himself, should be considered epidemic. We can only say that Mr. Scott has made out a strong case in his report, but it can matter little to the men who undoubtedly died at Kingston how it all happened. He not only asserts there was no epidemic, but he demands inquiry. Dr. Mosse quite corroborates Mr. Scott's statements.

The *Morning Post* of Thursday contained a paper on the "Invasion of India by Russia," considered as a project in relation to the means possessed by Russia in 1877, and those furnished to her by the position she occupies to-day, which deserves serious consideration. But the disease is more easily detected than the way of meeting it is established. The advance of Russia is inevitable; it is the force of gravitation which attracts her frozen masses towards the south—the irresistible seduction of heat, and life, and light. There are two obstacles to her advance, one physical, the other moral, but the latter is to be created or strengthened. The barriers which Nature has opposed to her march are not impassable, but they are formidable. The irrefranchisable barrier which all her legions could not cross would be a loyal, happy, and prosperous Hindostan—strong in something more than lip-professions of prostrate adoration of an invisible Empress, "alien in blood, religion, and language." The ability and largeness of view evinced by Russia in her dealings with Asiatics are perhaps natural gifts we may despair of emulating, but we may at least try to force our rugged, unsympathetic race into some show of sympathy with the people among whom we rule by force of arms alone. How the Guards would be convulsed with indignation at the idea of a young Indian Prince receiving a commission in one of the heptarchical battalions! How the Life Guards and Blues would resent the notion of a Sikh Sirdar or a Rajpoot Rajah being admitted among them! Sir Dighton Probyn and other distinguished Indian officers who from time to time proposed that there should be a native Body Guard or representative corps, to create a link between India and England of the strongest kind, have been chilled into silence. In Russia it is far different. Georgian, Circassian, Turcoman Princes and chiefs, are received into the service and into the best regiments; they are taught in the technical schools; they are attached to the Court; they are loaded with favours and attentions; and they in time become heart and soul Russians, and in time Russianize their people. But we who are only nomads in India—dwellers in bungalows and tents, who are encamped and do not abide—contemn these arts, and are engaged in an incessant struggle with "the natives." These are considerations we may well take to heart, when we are dealing with the advance of Russia towards the Himalayas.

The correspondent of the *Figaro* in the Soudan says that when down the Nile, he one day wanted to go out dove-shooting, but to this the English officer in command of the troops objected, on the ground that his men, if they heard a shot fired, would make unto themselves wings, and fly away.

It appears to us that our gallant neighbours have been engaged in "breaking a butterfly on the wheel." Hanoi, Bacninh, Honghoa, and Donvang have fallen one after the other, without any resistance worthy of the name. It is said that a large number of Chinese officers are to be decapitated, *pour encourager les autres*, and that Li Hung Chang is to be degraded. It is to be remarked that in all these affairs the positions of the enemy were turned, and yet in each instance the garrisons, after experiencing a certain loss, managed to make good their escape. It is also to be noticed that the rapid success of the French appears to have been due in a great measure to their artillery, which evidently played havoc with the pagodas, &c. General Millot says that the effect created by his guns at Honghoa was terrific. It remains to be seen how far the French will now push matters, and what compensation they intend exacting from China for a participation with the Black and Yellow Flags which she can no longer deny.

General Saussier, who is looked upon as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in case of war, has just assumed his new post as Military Governor of Paris.

The 39th Dorsetshire Regiment, at Aldershot, is now being supplied with the new experimental clothing, of khaki material, as prepared by the Aldershot Active-Service Dress Committee. The coat, or tunic, is provided with several pockets, and rows of small receptacles are placed on each breast for holding cartridges. The new clothing will be thoroughly tested during the drill season, under conditions approximating to those of active service. The new dress is intended for all dismounted troops, in peace and war, in temperate climates. Experiments will be carried out simultaneously at several stations, and a report forwarded to Army head-quarters on the subject at the termination of the drill season. Blue undress uniform will be worn by officers whose battalions are provided with the new clothing. When brigaded with other regiments, in full dress, for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief, or on other special occasions, officers will appear in red.

The "Egyptian Question" is one which every one is asking, and which no one is answering. It is our Eastern Question, *par excellence*. It is scarcely within the limits of the possible that will end in "Peace, with Honour!" For the Army first, and the Navy afterwards, and for both together, the business is likely to be full of interest and excitement if the outcries of the London Press and of the Cairo London correspondents be accepted as the solemn decrees of British statesmen,—"Shriek answers unto shriek." The delicate monster which utters foul speeches, and detracts at one end of the wire, praises his friends at the other. A Protectorate is the one thing needful to set everything right, but that panacea cannot be had for the asking, or proclaimed off-hand from Downing Street. Hobart Pasha, who must be in a very uncertain position, and has to write instead of fight, reminds us this week that his master the Sultan, poor man! had a word to say about Egypt yet, but his audience may be critical, select, or deaf. Any way, Hobart Pasha is not likely to envy his friend and colleague, Baker Pasha, his recent experiences of active service under the red flag and the white crescent. Colonel Burnaby, in his very interesting recitals of what he saw during the recent operations, in which he bore a distinguished part, has made some statements in reference to the circumstances under which Baker Pasha transferred his services from the Sultan to the Khedive, which will

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[*] Bentley, 1883.

probably be controverted; but those who recollect our correspondent's letters from Egypt in 1882-3, and the articles in this paper on the very painful and discreditable, as well as discrediting, circumstances which occurred after Pasha Baker had assumed the command of the Egyptian Army, need not be assured that, in our opinion, the treatment, by orders from home, of that officer was of a very shameful, unfeeling, and impolitic character.

The illustrated papers are not always happy in their military pictures. Take the *Illustrated London News* of the 12th inst., for example. What is the officer in charge of the carrying party at the funeral of the late Duke of Albany doing with his sword? If the artist is correct, then we hope, for the officer's sake, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge did not see him. Then, again, in the representation entitled "The Seaforth Highlanders Bearing the Body in St. George's Chapel," what are they bearing the body on? Apparently either their forearms or their hands, for the coffin is certainly not on their shoulders; and the officer in charge seems to be using his sword as a walking-stick. Then, in the drawings of the Volunteers, the 3rd Middlesex man looks like a navvy with trousers supported by a strap below the knee, and above his boot he seems to have a metal funnel on, instead of a gaiter. We have recently been favoured with most graphic pictures of the battles in the Soudan, where the Soudanese were apparently gifted with the power of flying, and seem to hold their shields over their heads, while they thrust their stomachs on the sharp steel of sword and bayonet. The contemplation of these pictures makes us regret more than ever the slaughter of these brave men; for with their wonderful powers of bounding, they would have won the "high-jump" at every athletic meeting in England, had some enterprising person brought them over.

The French Chamber has lately been the scene of an important debate upon the law of recruiting, which it is proposed to alter. The Franco-German War was no sooner brought to a close, than a thorough re-organisation of the French Army was determined upon, and the period of service was one of the matters which gave rise to the most prolonged and animated discussions. M. Thiers was then President of the Republic, and was warmly attached to the long-service system, while General Trochu and some of his friends earnestly pleaded in favour of short service. The fight lay between the advocates of a relatively small, well-trained, compact Government army, in which the men should serve seven years, and a huge mass of men constituting a National Army, in the ranks of which every able-bodied Frenchman should serve for three years. The short service appearing to M. Thiers to be rank heresy, he threatened to resign if it were adopted. After a desperate struggle, a compromise was agreed upon, and five years' service in the active army was agreed to. It was also agreed that a certain number of youths intended for the liberal professions should, after passing an examination, be allowed to volunteer for one year. Exemptions were made in favour of schoolmasters, youths being trained for the Church, &c.; and as the annual contingent would furnish more men than the Estimates could possibly provide for, it was arranged that the second portion of each contingent should be called out merely for a short training each year. Now, this system, which created certain classes, was abhorrent to the democratic mind, which has never ceased insisting that the "blood-tax" should be equally supported by all citizens, that there should be no volunteers, no second portion of the contingent, and no exemptions, except in the case of youths whose presence at home was absolutely necessary for the support of their families. A great many attempts have been made to upset the arrangement of 1872, but up to the present without success. Now, however, the Chamber, by a majority of 508 to 1, has agreed to take short service into consideration, and to discuss the clauses of a Bill brought forward by General Campenon, with the intention of giving full satisfaction to the Radical party. In support of his measure, the War Minister indulged in declarations to the following effect:—"A good recruiting law should furnish both quantity and quality,—quantity, because to-day, more than ever, success will depend on large effectives; quality, because in modern warfare the soldier has a more difficult and important part to play than in past times." *Ergo*, our modern Moloch requires quantity and quality, which, according to General Campenon, may be obtained by obliging all citizens to serve in the ranks for three years. Under the present system, it has been found almost impossible to secure a sufficient supply of good serjeants and corporals, and it is argued that with a further reduction in the period of service, this difficulty will be increased. The War Minister, however, thinks that, under the proposed system, it will be easy to procure the requisite number of non-commissioned officers, *id est* 27,000. "To-day," he says, "the Army is deprived of the intelligent and educated portion of our youths." By sweeping this intelligent and educated portion into the ranks, good non-commissioned officers will be at once obtained. The portion here referred to is the portion which volunteered for one year, and which consequently furnished no serjeants or corporals. General Campenon also perceives another excellent end which will be attained by forcing the intellectual portion of the rising generation to serve for three years. This portion will not only furnish non-commissioned officers at short notice, but, as the War Minister says, "the non-commissioned officers thus obtained will have that moral ascendency over their inferiors which is always given by superior education, intelligence, and instruction,—which moral ascendency is wanting to-day." Here, then, is a new law, introduced to establish perfect equality, to do away with every kind of privilege, and which will certainly damage the commercial, artistic, and scientific interests of the country; and yet General Campenon admits that this equality does not exist. He depends on the superior attainments and moral ascendency of one class to command another class less intellectually favoured. In other words, he depends for his non-commissioned officers on gentlemen. The French War Minister quoted several authorities to show that a soldier can be formed in three years; but we remark that he spoke only of infantry. Now, most of the authorities who hold that a foot soldier of the line can be formed in three years do not extend that opinion to cavalry and to men of the scientific branches; and one of the chief objections to reducing the period of service to three years always was that that period would have to be reduced, in the interest of equality, for all branches alike. In fact, it would be impossible to say to the foot soldier,—"Go thou, and serve three years;" and to the trooper, the gunner, and the engineer,—"Go ye, and serve five." To insist upon the pupils in the seminaries serving in the ranks seems both unjustifiable and dangerous. The War Minister has more men at his disposal than he knows what to do with, while there are any number of parishes in France without *curés*. As a general rule, the present measure is unpopular in military circles, and even some Republican papers disapprove of it. The *Progrès Militaire*, however, which is in favour of the Bill, makes the following assertion:—"There is not an officer who will not be thankful to the Chamber for causing the social interest to yield in order to assure the force of the new Army." Another military critic asks how the Minister of War will be able to incorporate three contingents without greatly exceeding the Estimates. A contingent means, in round numbers, 300,000 men; and unless the Estimates be exceeded or augmented, the Minister of War will not be able to incorporate more than 170,000 of these men. What will become of the other 100,000? (one must allow 30,000 as the number of men unfit for service). It is possible that the Bill may be explained and amended in Committee, but it looks very much as if our neighbours were sacrificing too much to the idol of the moment.

It really seems to us somewhat in the "'Erkles vein" for Colonel Burnaby to assert that the battle of El Teb vindicated the supremacy "of the Anglo-Saxon race," *nom de Chien!* As how? Let us suppose that Graham had 8,000 or 10,000 Anglo-Saxons, armed with swords and spears, under him, and that the interesting sheiks who commanded Osman Digna's people—say 4,000 strong, well-drilled and disciplined —had disposed their forces, with Gatlings, 9-pounders, and 7-pounder guns, efficient artillerymen, cavalry, and breechloaders in square, does Colonel Burnaby think the supremacy would have been vindicated so conclusively? The gallant officer has, it seems, gone in for short service on the strength of his experience of the Soudan expedition, but the regiments engaged there were surely not the raw boys who are objected to by officers at home, and Colonel Burnaby's ideas of short-service are so liberal as to give seven years with the colours as the proper term, and to secure non-commissioned officers of mature age, by giving them large inducements to carry on in the shape of liberal increase of pay. We have no doubt that young fellows of 21 years of age are apt for fighting, and that for every year after till they become stale they improve as soldiers for all purposes of campaigning; but we hold it would be unwise and unsafe to take the field against a European enemy with a first line of juvenile battalions, and that for the purpose of a long campaign, apart from mere fighting, they would be very expensive and very wasteful.

The prospect of "military operations" (not war, of course, oh, no! we never mention it! Its name is never heard!) between the Australian Colonists and the French citizens inhabiting, or to inhabit, New Caledonia, "stern and wild, meet nurse of Crime's erratic child," is not exhilarating. In Malleson's admirable "History of the French in India," there are some interesting descriptions of the early and irregular "Military and Naval operations" between the English factories and the French settlements, which at times did not depend on war between England and France at all, there are passages which describe civilised warfare very unlike what we should see if the descendants of the New South Wales colonists were to be let loose to work their will on the Récidivistes; but it is plain that the contest would speedily cease to be local, and that the mother countries would have to interfere in a very decided fashion. But if it be an "affaire d'ordre purement," as M. Ferry says, and if the whole question is one of internal arrangement and municipal law, how would it be if the Australasian Governments were to refuse permission to any "settlers" emerging from New Caledonia to land on their shores without clean bills of moral health? We are told that the French criminals will certainly inundate the best parts of the British Colonies out there, and it is very evident that if they do, their lot will not be cast in pleasant places. Meanwhile, it will be interesting to see what is the export trade of France in Récidivistes, and how many cargoes the French Government can export. Logically, perhaps, M. Ferry is right, but the sequence may be unpleasant, and the old legal adage, "Summum jus summa injuria," is one that the Quai d'Orsay politicians may do well to ponder upon.

One of the most desirable regimental commands, that of the York District, is about to become vacant by the retirement of Colonel R. B. Chichester.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

At a time when the country is increasing its responsibilities abroad, the Admiralty are placing reduced Estimates before Parliament. Even at this moment our ships on some distant stations could scarcely hold their own against those of foreign Powers; and were the Government to declare a Protectorate over Egypt, complications would arise which might tax our Naval resources to the very utmost. There is not a fourteen days' supply of corn in England at any time, except immediately after the harvest. The grain annually imported now amounts to some 400 million quarters, as against eight million quarters 40 years ago. The enormous responsibility thrown upon the fleet in time of war is apparent at a glance. Our ships will have to keep the ocean highways open; and unless these are clear, the food of the people of these isles will not reach them. Regarding the actual cost of our Navy simply as a matter of insurance, the premium paid by the nation is admitted to be small in comparison to the risk; for England owns nearly 20 million tons of shipping, worth about 200 million pounds, and has besides to receive over 150 millions' worth of sea-borne commodities, representing supplies of food necessary to her people, and without which they must needs starve. These great interests dare not be rashly hazarded by any political party, for they mean nothing more nor less than our national life; and to protect this life our Navy must be maintained at the highest efficiency. The Fleet should always be sufficiently numerous, swift, and well-armed to sweep from the ocean not only the whole fleet of any single rival, but of any combination of foreign Naval Powers. In its present condition, however, the Navy would be unable to do more than hold its own against the French Navy, if as much. To drive those vessels into their harbours would be impossible, for the French ships are, as a rule, swifter than ours. We have already pointed out that, with the exception of machine-guns, the French vessels are also better armed than are our own, and yet the French Navy Estimates amount to over £10,000,000, and have been steadily increased by about £300,000, a great part of which is for shipbuilding. Our Estimates are somewhat over ten millions sterling, but have now been decreased; and yet our Naval duties extend over the whole world. France does not rely on foreign produce to feed her people. The question, indeed, has been discussed as much abroad as it has on this side of the "silver streak," and a feeling has been gradually growing amongst others besides Naval men, that the advance made by foreign Powers since the introduction of torpedoes and torpedo-boats as offensive engines of war, has left this country in a position well calculated to disquiet the minds of Englishmen. Neither in ships nor in guns is our Fleet what it should be. As Sir Thomas Brassey points out, the French are arming the Amiral Baudin and the Formidable with three 100-ton guns in turrets, and in addition to these formidable vessels, to which we can only oppose one Inflexible, the French Admiralty hope to complete two similar ships by 1885. It is quite true that Sir Thomas Brassey has publicly named our three ships—the Devastation, Dreadnought, and Thunderer—as the three most powerful ships in the world; but when it is remembered that these vessels have no fore-and-aft bulkheads, similar to those found in the Italian and French armour-clads, and in our own newest types, it must be admitted that Sir Thomas Brassey spoke somewhat hastily. The Douro disaster, and others, prove that a war-ship without fore-and-aft bulkhead is doomed, if once struck by a ram. It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that our Irish and Egyptian policies are so costly, that the defensive forces have to be starved to find the means wherewith to carry them out. It is illogical to make the country dependent on foreign supplies, and, at the same time, cut down the strength of its defensive forces.

Lieut. W. G. White, of the Bittern, has, says a Reuter's telegram from Constantinople, been appointed English delegate in the Commission which is about to proceed to the Archipelago on board the Turkish Government steamer Ismail, in order to select an island to be used as a quarantine station, in lieu of the existing one.

Lord Ravensworth has consented to preside over the Departmental Committee which the Government have promised, on the suggestion of Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., to appoint for the purpose of inquiring into the management of the Government dockyards.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The first sham-fight of the season took place on Monday last, and was ordered for the special instruction of two Volunteer corps,—1st Berks, and 11th Middlesex. The former battalion only came here for the field-day, returning to Reading on its conclusion. The latter left the Camp on Tuesday afternoon, having been quartered in the South Camp from the previous Friday. Of the operations on the Fox Hills, so much has already been written that it is unnecessary to say more on the subject here. It is as well, however, to point out that instead of the number of troops on the ground exceeding 10,000, as stated in the *Times* of Tuesday, the total number present only amounted to 5,696 men, with 1,391 horses, and 46 guns,—this number including more than 1,000 Volunteers. The Infantry Brigades of the Division consist at the present time of but seven and a half battalions. The 1st Infantry Brigade is composed of three battalions. Their numbers on parade were as follows:—73rd Highlanders, 324; 85th Light Infantry, 339; and 26th Cameronians, 425. It would take a good many battalions of this sort to form a Division of 10,000 men. The foregoing figures are from the official field state.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will probably make his spring inspection of the Division during the ensuing week.

Several accidents having recently occurred during shelter-trench exercise and field-work instruction, by the incautious use of pickaxe and shovel, a memorandum of instructions for the use of tools by working parties has been circulated during the week by order of the Lieutenant-General commanding, for general information and future guidance.

The School of Instruction for Officers of the Infantry Auxiliary Forces will be reopened on May 1.

The whole of the Infantry bands of the Division were massed on the General Parade, South Camp, on Wednesday morning last, and, under the senior bandmaster, and in the presence of Colonel C. M. Clarke, C.B., A.A.G. of the Division, were practised in the National Anthem and the various brigade and regimental marching-past tunes. It has been found that the regulation cadence has not been adhered to in all corps, hence the necessity of practice to attain uniformity.

Major-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., commanding Cavalry Brigade, has been inspecting his command by regiments during the week, commencing with the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), on Wednesday.

The serjeants of the 11th Middlesex R.V. were entertained at supper by the staff serjeants of the Division, in their spacious mess-room, in Q Lines, South Camp, on Saturaday last. The garrison serjeant-major occupied the chair, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. On Monday last, the serjeants of the Volunteer corps returned the compliment with interest, in their mess-room in L Lines, an extension of time having been granted by their commanding officer for the purpose. The kind feeling which existed between the 11th Middlesex and all ranks and branches of the Regulars during their brief sojourn at the Camp was very marked.

Obituary.

Admiral W. G. Hyndman Whish, one of the oldest officers in the Navy, died on Monday, aged 87. Born in 1797, he entered the Navy in June, 1808, as a first-class volunteer on board the St. George, and he afterwards became midshipman. In 1814, he served at the capture of Genoa, and two years later he was present at the bombardment of Algiers, for which he received the medal and clasp, and was promoted to be lieut. His last appointment was in 1837, to the Gannet, on the North American and West Indies station, whence he returned home, and was paid off in the early part of 1838. He was gazetted a capt. in Nov., 1841; admiral on the Retired List, April, 1862; retired vice-admiral, May, 1867; and admiral, July, 1875.

Five boys serving on board the Lion, at Devonport, went into Plymouth Sound on Sunday afternoon in a small hired boat. While they were setting sail a sudden squall struck the boat and capsized her. The occupants of another boat pulled towards them and succeeded in rescuing four of their number, but the fifth, J. Bishop, who was unable to swim, was drowned.

Under the system in vogue in this country (says the *Hampshire Telegraph*) a serious expenditure, unknown abroad, exists. For, whereas in France and Germany officers are employed at the Admiralty instead of being relegated to half-pay, in this country they are placed on half-pay, while civilians, drawing enormous salaries ranging from £700 to £1,000 a year, are employed to do the work the naval officer should do, and would do better than the civilian were he allowed to, for the small sum of about £365 a year. The saving effected in the difference of pay drawn by the civilian heads of departments, principal and senior clerks, and that drawn by naval officers if appointed in their stead, would enable a very large additional sum to be yearly spent in the construction of ironclads. This would at the very lowest estimate effect a saving in the administration of the Navy of over £20,000 a year, a sum not to be despised when "Retrenchment" is one of the watchwords of the Government.

The silver medal for long service and good-conduct has just been awarded to 204 non-commissioned officers and men. The recipients include four of the Household Cavalry, 18 of the Cavalry of the Line, 24 of the Royal Artillery, 17 of the Royal Engineers, eight of the Brigade of Guards, and 122 of the Infantry of the Line.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Col. Keith Fraser, late of the regiment, is suffering from an attack of fever on board the Ganges. He is on his way home from India.

3rd Dragoon Guards. A party of 45 non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Capt. Pryce, returned from Fleetwood on the 14th inst., after completing course of musketry. The first squadron of the regiment has just finished its month's course of drill, under command of Major Amyatt Burney. On Monday and Tuesday the squadron was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Murray, in drill, outpost duty, camping, &c., and was satisfied at all. During the month lectures of a useful nature, on various subjects, were given by Major Burney, assisted by Lieut. Roche.

3rd Hussars. The colonelcy is vacant by the death of Gen. Sir G. H. Lockwood, K.C.B., which occurred on Tuesday, in Wilton Street, Belgrave Square. The general entered the Army in March, 1825, and saw considerable service in India. He commanded the regiment throughout the campaign in 1842 in Afghanistan (C.B., and medal). He was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, the storming of the heights of Jugdulluck, the action of Tezeen, and Huft Kotul, the occupation of Cabul, and the siege and capture of Istaliff. He also served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Goojerat (medal with clasp). He was made a K.C.B. in 1867. He was appointed colonel of the 12th Lancers in March, 1861, which he held till Jan., 1872, when he was transferred to the 3rd Hussars. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., Aug., 1826; capt., Sept., 1832; major, March, 1839; brevet lieut.-col., Dec., 1842; lieut.-col., Nov., 1846; col., Aug., 1850; major-gen., Nov., 1854; lieut.-gen., Sept., 1862; and gen., Oct., 1870; and was placed on the Retired List in Oct., 1877.

7th Hussars. Herr Carli Zoeller, bandmaster, has been elected a member of the "Reale Accademia di San Cecilia di Roma," in the class of Maestri Compositori on April 10, 1884.

9th Lancers. Brevet Major Gough is ordered to join the depôt at Canterbury.

10th Hussars. Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton has resigned his appointment as A.D.C. to the Indian Viceroy.

15th Hussars. Col. Luck, C.B., completes his period of service in command on the 29th inst.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The regimental steeplechases will take place to-day on a new course in the Plumstead Marshes. With reference to the meeting, the following notice was recently published:—"It is hoped that officers will not withhold their subscriptions this year in consequence of their having paid them last year, when the meeting was abandoned. The question of the 1883 subscriptions was fully discussed at the general meeting, held in London on May 30 last, when it was unanimously decided that they should be retained, and that the money thus raised should be expended in making the new course, purchase of stands, and other necessary plant. Should the meeting of 1884 prove a failure, it seems probable that the races, which have been in existence for 22 years, will be discontinued. It is hoped, therefore, that all officers will support the meeting by subscribing to the fund, and that those officers who have horses will enter and run them." The stewards are Cols. T. E. Byrne, A. H. W. Williams, R.H.A., and A. H. King, R.A.; starter, Lieut.-Col. B. F. Schreiber, C.B., R.A.; judge and clerk of the scales, Major A. E. Turner, R.A.; clerk of the course and stakeholder, Lieut.-Col. S. H. Toogood. Committee of management:—President, Col. A. H. W. Williams, R.H.A.; members, Lieut.-Col. Wortham, R.A., Capt. the Hon. W. C. Rowley, R.H.A., Lieut. A. H. Carter, R.H.A.

The following movements have been ordered to take place during this month:—V Baty. 1st Brig., Chatham to Aldershot; H Baty. 2nd Brig., Bristol to Sheffield; K Baty. 2nd Brig., Sheffield to Woolwich; Q Baty. 2nd Brig., Sheffield to Bristol; S. Baty. 2nd Brig., Woolwich to Ipswich; and D Baty. 3rd Brig., Ipswich to Chatham.

Capt. F. C. Morgan, R.A., Honorary Secretary, R.A. Regimental Charities, would be obliged if any officer who is interested in the following case, would communicate with him:—At Aden, in 1874, a comparatively large sum of money was collected for the benefit of the widow and children of 1,197, Serjt. Robert Bridges, 6th Baty. 6th Brig. (now 4th Brigade, Scottish), R.A., who was shot in his quarters. The widow subsequently re-married, and the money was invested in the Savings' Bank for the benefit of the three children whose ages would now be 15, 12, and 10 respectively. Their present whereabouts is unknown, and up to this date no information whatever about them can be obtained. The sum of money is now over £170.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Before his last return to England, Gen. Gordon was for some months engaged in assisting the Rev. J. R. Langley Hall, of the Church Missionary Society, in missionary work in Syria. Mr. Hall, who is a brother of the Rev. H. Armstrong Hall, rector of Holy Trinity, St. Philip's, Bristol, is stationed at Jaffa, and writing to a relative in England under date of April 4, he says:—'We have had another letter from Gen. Gordon, from Khartoum. He says no human power can deliver us now, for we are surrounded, and unless God causes the savage Arab tribes to disperse, no English troops will do so until they have sacked Khartoum and massacred the inhabitants. The Mahdi is only a name now, what the people want is plunder.' Mr. Hall adds:—'We are terribly distressed, and I wish I could copy you his touching letter, but I have not heart to do so. He expresses his firmest confidence in God, but says he longs to be back with us.'"

Coldstream Guards. Col. the Hon. E. H. T. Digby has issued an address, stating that he will not seek re-election for the Parliamentary representation of Dorsetshire.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn. moved yesterday from the Tower of London to Aldershot, for a course of musketry and military training. The battalion will be accommodated in the North Camp, where it will remain for at least three months.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. moved yesterday from Warley to the Tower of London.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Gore, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. *Our Journal*, the regimental paper published at Sealkote, says:—"It is now just a year since our arrival in this station, and on the whole it has been by no means an unpleasant year. Doubtless it has had its drawbacks, as well as its advantages, first and foremost of which was the splitting-up of the regiment into two wings. But, in spite of these, our first year in Sealkote has been a successful one. Sickness has been hardly noticeable as might be supposed, considering Sealkote has the reputation of being one of the healthiest stations in the Punjab. We have lost numbers of men who have preferred going home to taking on; and though, since our arrival here, two drafts have come out from home, still we are far below our strength. Col. Warren's departure was keenly felt by all, both officers and men, as he had literally lived in the regiment for thirty-two years of his life. Again, the temptations of the Staff Corps have proved too much for several of our officers, who have left us to soldier with the *kali paltan*. And finally, so late as last month, we heard of the death of Lieut. London, drowned at Peshawur. This brings our list of casualties to a conclusion, with the exception of no less than five officers, who, during the last six months, have been led to the hymeneal altar. Considering that this is leap year, we hardly dare look forward to the number of officers who will follow their example before our second year in Sealkote has run its course. The draft for the year 1884 arrived here since our last publication went to press. It consisted of 120 men, with two serjeants and two corporals, Lieut. Vowell accompanying them. The numbers are certainly small when we consider how greatly the regiment is below strength. But we must make the best of them, and they will doubtless prove of great use during the coming hot weather. They are a fine, healthy-looking set of lads, Yorkshiremen most of them; and as soon as one or two black sheep have been weeded out of them, they promise to turn out very well."

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn., at Malta, will be moved to India next winter.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lieut. Cooper, 1st Batn., has leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

24th South Wales Borderers. We noticed last week the death of Gen. Pringle Taylor, at Lymington, at the advanced age of 88. His record of Army service from "Hart" reads like a romance:—"Lieut.-Gen. Taylor proceeded in 1811 to join the 22nd Dragoons in the East Indies, where he served until October, 1820. He was in the field in 1815-16, and during the whole of the Mahratta War in 1817-19. The published official records show that his conduct was conspicuous in the brigade cavalry actions of Bucktowlie and of Najpore, and in that of Ashta, February, 1818, the enemy having charged, overthrew one regiment, and cut down the General commanding. He, as brigade-major, incurred the responsibility of countermanding the retreat, of ordering measures which terminated in the entire defeat of the Peishwa, the death of the commander-in-chief (Gokla), and he rescued the Rajah of Satarah—the influential events which terminated the war. At the siege of Capal Droog, he commanded a battery at the storm, May, 1819. He blew open the first gate with a galloper gun, and, heading the forlorn hope, he stormed in succession the five distinct circles of fortifications, every man and officer of his party being either killed or wounded; he received at the summit of that strong hill fort, at the moment of success in its capture, a shot through his lungs and body that killed the grenadier behind him. Specially recommended by the Governor-General for his services in India. Employed at the Cape, 1823-1824, against the Kaffirs. In 1827 he was sent to England from Malta to establish discipline in a corps that had fired at and nearly killed their adjutant. He took command, and the battalion shot at him three times on the public parade; they fired into his windows and shot through the cheek a field-aide who stood beside him. Without calling in other troops he suppressed the mutiny."

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Clarke has leave from India to England for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Major Bannatyne has leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

31st East Surrey Regiment, at Gibraltar, will proceed to India next winter.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut. Hodgson is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). "Ex-Field Officer" writes:—"Now that the recent campaign in the Soudan is relegated to history, in which will be inscribed a golden page, recording an additional rôle of achievement earned honourably by the British soldier; now that all communications and details, public and private, have been received, sifted, digested, and amplified, it may not be inopportune to investigate in all calmness an unsavoury episode connected therewith, affecting detrimentally the renown of one of the most distinguished regiments in the service. The 'Old Forty-twa' has been derogatively mentioned in an official despatch, which has been perused with much astonishment by its many friends at home, inasmuch as it has in previous campaigns invariably been extolled for its disciplinary and dashing qualities. Granting that in time the new *régime* must deteriorate, and revolutionise the hitherto inborn, elevating, and national characteristics of Highland Regiments, it is nevertheless a tenable assertion that the present censure conveyed by Gen. Graham, subsequent to El Teb, was alike ungenerous and unwarranted. In the triumph of victory, military etiquette has hitherto, in official despatches, glossed over transient instances of troops being 'out of hand,' and it has been recognised that such unenviable record should be reserved for flagrant cases of misbehaviour or unjustifiable retreats, *e.g.*, the Duke of Wellington. But at El Teb, was such the case? On the contrary, the testimony of correspondents, the concensus of unbiassed opinion, and the utterance of officers of high degree on the battlefield, one of whom said,—'Steady' (to another corps), 'call yourselves old soldiers! Look at those boys on your left—the Black Watch!'—all concur logically in a *primâ-facie* presumption, that the dogmatic assertion regarding the 42nd flaunted from the arbitrary and lofty pedestal of Sir Gerald's supreme position, was hardly justifiable, neither from a technical or untechnical standpoint. Such an averment is, in consonance with regulation, unimpeachable by those in the service; the paladium of common law is not open to them, hence it is incumbent on some one outside the sacred pale to vindicate the rights of the maligned. Only one positive assertion is stated in the indictment, namely, that the regiment was 'out of hand.' Who has been in action, in an attack, without perceiving that the very best of troops are so frequently? and the greater the dash the more this is perceptible. Failing direct evidence, another supposition is that the wrath and venom of the colossal General was aroused by the 'Black Watch' in some degree not advancing quick enough to please him. The advance was in a square; with what colour of tactical reasoning should or could one side advance more quickly than another, when in front of it lie concealed groups of the enemy, causing local checks, fluctuations, and gaps in the line,—an evil to be sedulously avoided when opposed to a wily enemy, eagerly anticipating such openings by which to penetrate in mass? To do so would be to sacrifice the advantages of training and armament, to oppose spear with bayonet, instead of bullet. Behold the sequel to this in the subsequent battle of Tamasi! Gen. Graham and Staff are on the right angle of the square. The 42nd form the left angle; a short distance in front are thousands of the brave, fanatical foe; nevertheless, the 42nd receives the order to charge: 'Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do, or die!' We all now know how this was carried out, and the results. For some inexplicable reason, the 65th, immediately under the eye of the General, did not charge at the same time, nor was the 42nd charge retarded when this was observed; hence a concerted and coherent impulse was not given to the mass, as was evidenced by the results. From precedent, the dictates of common-sense should have foreseen that the enemy would, when so close, likewise charge. This occurred, and the gaps incidental to the disjointed action which necessarily supervened, from some one's fault, were promptly filled by the enemy, with the painful result that, unnecessarily, 66 men of the 42nd lie stiff and cold on the battle-field. I do not wish to be hypercritical. I admire Gen. Graham for his manifold good points; he is a gentleman and gallant soldier. I do not desire to allude to the proverb of beams and motes, but I do think that it was superfluous and uncalled-for to advertise prejudiciously, with its mouth closed, a corps which has always been Scotland's pride, and whose undeniable pluck at the last fight was conducive in great degree to prevent a disaster. Nevertheless, I congratulate the commander on the issue of a creditable campaign to the British Army, as also on his escape from the agile Arab, who scaled his horse's quarters, but who, the British public were pleased to observe, was frightened away by a back view of our new great General."

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty have appointed Lieut. W. G. Speed, R.M.L.I., to be Assistant-Instructor in Musketry at the Chatham Division, R.M.L.I., vice Lieut. S. P. Falls, promoted.

Lieut. W. G. Speed, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Assist.-Instructor of Musketry at Chatham Division, vice Palls, promoted (dated March 26).

Lieut. A. H. Cox, R.M.A., has been granted three weeks' extension of leave of absence, on medical certificate.

Surg. A. H. Kelly, M.D., has been granted four weeks' leave of absence.

56TH ESSEX REGIMENT will proceed to India next winter from Egypt.

65TH YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. Fife-Cookson, late of the regiment, has notified that he will not contest Scarborough at the next general election, as he had intended to do.

68TH DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY. Lieut. and Adjt. Gunning has leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

77TH REGIMENT. Lieut. Dyer has leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

85TH KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY is held in readiness to move from Aldershot to Woolwich at an early date.

98TH NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Col. A. Sceberras, on the Retired List, died at Naples on the 6th inst., aged 57 years. The deceased entered the Army April 21, 1846; became lieut., Jan. 21, 1848; capt., March 9, 1858; major, Jan. 6, 1872; lieut.-col., Dec. 25, 1857; and col., March 6, 1880. He served as adjutant of the 70th Regt. during the Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58 (medal).

RIFLE BRIGADE. Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B., senior colonel-commandant, died on Saturday, in Bruton Street. The late general was the third son of the late Gen. F. W. Buller, and entered the Rifle Brigade in March, 1820. He became lieut.-col. in 1841, commanded the 1st Batn. in the Kaffir War of 1846-47, and commanded one of the columns which entered the Amatloa mountains in the campaign of 1847 against the Gaika Chief Sandilla, who surrendered himself to him. He commanded the troops under Sir Harry Smith, which crossed the Orange river in 1848 to suppress the insurrection of the Dutch Boers (severely wounded); was engaged in all the operations in the Waterklooff in 1852-53; and as colonel on the staff commanded the 1st Division of the Army until the close of the Kaffir War. In April, 1854, he embarked for the East, having been appointed to the command of a brigade of the Light Division, and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, at the latter of which two horses were killed under him, and he was wounded. He continued to serve at the siege of Sebastopol till May, 1855 (K.C.B., promoted to the rank of major-general, Commander of the Legion of Honour, 2nd Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). In Aug. 1856, he was appointed to command the troops in the Ionian Islands. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth in command of the South-West District from 1865 to Aug. 1870. He was promoted to the rank of lieut.-gen. Nov. 9, 1862, and gen. Oct. 25, 1871, and had been a colonel-commandant of the Rifle Brigade since Oct. 1860.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF. A memorial tablet has been erected by the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men in the iron church, South Camp, Aldershot, bearing the following inscription:—"Erected by the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, in memory of the comrades who died during the campaign in Egypt, 1882:—Capt. H. B. Headley, Deputy-Assist.-Commy.-Gen., the Lancashire Fusiliers; Conductors of Supplies F. Donohoe, G. D. Cashie; Staff-Serjeants W. B. Bate, J. Pitty, G. W. Heath, F. W. Pyke, C. O'Neil, E. H. Sainsbury; Serjeants F. Kirby, A. Wray; Corporals E. Gasson, W. H. Isaacs, P. Sinott, C. Tetchener, W. J. Thompson; Buglers W. J. Cameron, J. Mussett; Privates J. Abbey, F. Banner, W. Belton, W. Brown, T. Butterfield, R. Camden, W. Chittenden, F. Connor, P. Dolan, D. Eyles, F. M. Farrow, E. Fowell, H. French, F. Gostling, W. Hill, W. Hinsby, J. Jones, T. Jones, R. Kennedy, W. McCormack, H. Morgan, D. O'Neil, W. A. Plyer, D. Read, H. Robeson, T. Simson, F. Snead, H. Taylor, T. Watson, C. Welfare, W. Wilkins, F. G. Williams, W. Wooley."

PAY DEPARTMENT. During the past month the following changes of stations, promotions, and retirements have occurred in the Pay Department. Changes of Station:—Lieut.-Cols. and Chief Pymrs. Macdonnell, from York to Gibraltar; Davidson, from 10th Regtl. District, Lincoln, to Unattached List; Cattell, from 27th Regtl. District, Omagh, to Unattached List. Majors and Staff Pymrs. Fereday, from Royal Artillery, Devonport, to Unattached List; Samwell, from 45th Regtl. District, Derby, to Unattached List; O'Dowd, from leave, to 31st Regtl. District, Kingston-on-Thames; Pumfrett, from Unattached List, to 6th Regtl. District, Warwick; Morris, from Unattached List, to 27th Regtl. District, Omagh. Majors and Pymrs. Nott, from Unattached List, to 10th Regtl. District, Lincoln; Whiteford, from 58th Regt., to 41st Regt.; J. Brown, from 1st Dragoons, to Unattached List. Capts. and Pymrs. Bromfield, from Unattached List, to 31st Regt.; Nott, from 109th Regt., to Unattached List; Creighton, from Warwick Regtl. District, to Unattached List; St. John, from 31st Regt., to 1st Batn. 21st Regt. Promotions:—Major Brockman to be Staff Pymr., vice Bacon, retired (Feb. 27), with rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. and Pymrs. Stradling and Mosse to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army, from Feb. 4 and March 15 respectively. Retirements:—Majors and Staff Pymrs. Mahony, C.M.G., and Campbell, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., March 16 and 22 respectively; and Major and Pymr. Stradling the asme, from March 1. The death of Major Forlong, on the Retired List, is officially recorded as having taken place at Bath, on Feb. 12.

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

MIDDLESEX. The detachment of this regiment which succeeded on Good Friday in capturing a picket of the Hampshire Yeomanry and the convoy which they were escorting, were quartered for that night at Rowlands Castle, on the left front of Col. Moncrieff's line of pickets. On Saturday morning, in pursuance of the orders they had received from the officer commanding the marching columns, they marched to Waterloo; then, throwing out a service advanced guard, they proceeded across country, *viâ* Newland Farm to Purbrook Heath, and thence along the lanes towards Hookheath Farm to watch the country on the extreme right of Col. Moncrieff's advance. They had hardly passed Purbrook Heath before the officer in command had to report to Col. Moncrieff that he had encountered the enemy's vedettes in the shape of small parties of the 4th Dragoon Guards, whose intention evidently was to work round towards Furzley Corner, and fall upon the right flank of the advancing column. But the Dragoons soon found that their enemy was not so much to be despised as they probably had anticipated; and when the Yeomanry patrol, which was despatched towards Furzley Corner, returned, they found that three parties of the Royal Irish in succession, a serjeant and two troopers, an officer, and a party of nine, and a non-commissioned officer's party of six, with their respective horses, had been taken prisoners by their comrades. In reporting these captures, the officer in command of the Yeomanry was able to add that a dismounted party of the enemy's signallers, three in number, had also fallen into his hands, and that he was at the same time keeping touch of the Hampshire Yeomanry on his left, so that Col. Moncrieff had reason to feel that the right of his advance was tolerably well secured. As the columns moved on, a company of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers was detailed to occupy the position which the Middlesex Yeomanry had held throughout the morning, and the 21 prisoners captured by the Yeomen were handed over to their custody for the rest of the day. The detachment was then kept in reserve in rear of the centre of Col. Moncrieff's line of attack till the conclusion of the day's operations, when the men were marched to the quarters which they occupied for the next three days in Hilsea Barracks. The detachment only numbered 25 sabres, including the officer in command, Capt. Bickersteth, and Lieut. Ingram.

MILITIA.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT. Col. F. C. Wemyss, of her Majesty's Bodyguard, youngest son of the late Gen. Wemyss, C.B., Col. 17th Regt., has succeeded Col. Bayly, retired, as lieut.-col. commandant.

3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS, WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. The camping-ground at Norton, near Worcester, is being considerably improved, and before the 3rd Batn. assembles in June, a wooden mess-hut and ante-room for the officers, and a wooden canteen, 80 ft. long, for the men, will be erected. The canteen is erected by the funds of the regimental canteen, supplemented by subscriptions from the officers. The whole thing was finally settled before Easter at a meeting at Worcester, at which the following field-officers attended:—Col. Norbury, and Majors Allsopp, Webb, and Hill. Capt. Holden has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the housing of the working-classes; he recently served in Scotland in a similar capacity to the Royal Commission on the Highland crofters and cotters. Lieut. Lord passed first in the recent competitive examination amongst Militia officers for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry. The other officers who have been successful in the same examination are Lieut. J. Little and Lieut. J. Davies, who has been acting as Aide-de-Camp to his father, Col. Davies, Grenadier Guards, commanding the attacking force of Volunteers at the Easter Manœuvres at Dover. Lieut. Murray is about to exchange into the Essex Regt.

Of the 172 regiments of Militia to be called out for training in the United Kingdom this year, over 80 will go into camp for the full period of 27 days. The preliminary training for 56 days of the recruits has now begun in the case of 69 regiments in Great Britain and of 23 in Ireland. Only five corps are already out for regimental training, the principal part of this work being as usual reserved for the summer months. In Great Britain, the total number of corps out will be 127, viz., 21 brigades of artillery, three corps of engineers, and 103 battalions of infantry; and in Ireland, 45, viz., 14 brigades of artillery and 31 battalions of infantry. With the exception of four regiments, all the regimental trainings will be for 27 days. The exceptions are the Durham Artillery, who go to Dover for 34 days in June; the Anglesey Engineers, 42 days; the Hampshire Engineers, 56 days; and the Monmouthshire Engineers, 41 days. Eight corps will proceed to Aldershot, and among the other camping places are Shorncliffe, Altcar, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Southport, Hounslow Heath, Leigh, Lanark Muir, the Curragh, Wicklow, Londonderry, Omagh, and Armagh. One brigade of artillery, the Clare, will train at Portsmouth.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

22ND MIDDLESEX (CENTRAL LONDON RANGERS). The machine-gun detachment of this corps had the honour of being inspected by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on Saturday, April 12, on Portsdown Hill, when No. 1 gun of the half-battery of Nordenfelts attached to the regiment was put through its drill. The Duke of Cambridge then most minutely examined the gun, and the carriage invented by Col. Alt on which it is mounted. His Royal Highness was pleased to express his high approval both of the gun and carriage, stating that, with the 5,000 rounds carried in the magazine-carriage, the gun became a most formidable weapon,—"a regular bullet-pump." The Duke then complimented the gun-squad on the smart manner in which they had worked their gun during the day, and informed Col. Alt that he considered the drill simple and good.

"EX FUMO."

"Cloud-capped Olympus" writes:—"We continually hear complaints of soldiers smoking pipes in public. Now, it is rather hard on Tommy Atkins, who, unlike his officer, has no means of getting out of uniform when he wishes to smoke. Again, when Tommy is in full marching-order and marching 'at ease,' he is allowed to blow his baccy, but when he is really at ease and out for a walk he must not smoke. Now, why do not the Government supply, or permit the supply, of a sealed-pattern wooden pipe? Such an article, of mayal wood or briar, might easily be supplied by the thousand, and of a uniform pattern, with attached cover, and at a very low rate, say, 3d. each. Then there would be no excuse for the soldier to smoke any but a regulation pipe when in uniform, and the feelings of civilians and non-smokers would be spared the sight of 'meerschaums on the lees,' or clays anywhere. The pipe might be shown at kit inspections, and rank after the knife, fork, and spoon."

On vacating the post of Governor and Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Sir C. Pearson issued the following farewell order:—"(From Departmental Orders, Netley, March 31, 1884.)—VI. Extract from Station Orders.—Major-Gen. Sir C. Pearson vacates the post of Governor and Commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital from this date. In taking leave officially of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging to and connected with this Hospital, he begs to assure them that he does so with sincere regret, and he hopes with feelings of mutual regard and esteem. To the heads of departments, past and present, and to all who have been associated with him in administering the affairs of the station, Sir Charles Pearson desires to offer his warmest thanks for their assistance and friendly co-operation; nor can he part from the members of his own clerical staff without recording in this, his last station order, his sense of their uniform soldierly bearing and admirable conduct. That every success may attend the Army Medical Department, and that the future organisation of Netley Hospital may be of benefit alike to the Army and to the medical service, is the earnest wish of their very sincere friend, its last governor and commandant."

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin in London, on June 26, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be 50. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the Regulations.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 12, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Charles William Sturgess has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Paymaster-in-Chief (April 8).

ADMIRALTY, April 16, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Commander Francis William Lowther, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander on the 8th inst., has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain from that date.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Hon. Francis R. Sandilands, to the Asia, vice Osborne; Sydney M. Eardley Wilmot, to the Dolphin, commissioned; Orford Churchill, to the Wanderer, commissioned.

Staff Commander—Augustus J. Burniston, to the Pembroke, for the Warspite.

Lieutenants—Barrington H. Chevallier, to the Excellent, additional; James H. T. Burke, to the Excellent, as senior staff officer, vice Foote; John A. Ashworth, to the Inflexible, for gunnery duties, vice Burke; William C. Pakenham, to the Tenedos, additional; Spencer H. Logan, to the Excellent, additional, for short course of torpedo and gunnery (appointment of Lieut. Trench cancelled).

Chaplain—Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A., to the Temeraire, reappointed on recommissioning.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—George Mason, M.D., to Chatham Division, R.M., vice Jackson; Francis W. Davis, to Bermuda Hospital, vice Mason; Gordon Jackson, to Haslar Hospital, vice Davis; Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., to Chatham Division, R.M., temporarily.

Staff Surgeons—John A. Robertson, to the Liffey, vice Conway; John W. Davis, to the Hermione, vice Robertson; Valentine Duke, to the Duncan, additional, for temporary service, vice Davis; Thomas C. Hickey, M.D., to the Swiftsure, additional, for Esquimault sick quarters, vice Howey.

Chief Engineers—Henry M. G. Pellew, to the Dolphin, commissioned; James Leighton, to the Wanderer, commissioned.

Surgeon—Theodore J. Preston, to Chatham Dockyard, vice Twigg.

Paymaster—Reginald C. Bray, to the Wanderer, commissioned; Thomas W. Hall, to the Dolphin, commissioned.

Assistant-Paymaster—Richard H. Clark, to the Ganges, vice Bray.

Engineers—James W. Watson, to the Jackal, vice M'Carthy; Charles Dawe, to the Asia, additional, for the Snake, vice Williams; William Lonnon, to the Indus, additional, vice Ford.

Clerk—Edward H. Eldred, to the Excellent, vice Hall.

Boatswain—Thomas J. Canham, to the Northampton, for Halifax Yard, vice Lidbury; William Nelson, to the Fantôme, vice Boyle.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson, with the Achilles and Northumberland, left Malta for Syracuse on April 14.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Suakim on March 29; on April 14 she left for Massowah, and was shortly to proceed to the Gulf of Aden.

Audacious, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, was at Hong Kong on March 11, and would remain; the Cleopatra was at Hong Kong on March 11, and was about to return to Amoy; the Fly was at Hong Kong on March 11, refitting, and will be ready for sea at the end of the month; the Swift was at Hong Kong on March 11, and was to remain; the Vigilant was at Hong Kong on March 11, and will proceed to Canton on March 12, returning on March 15; the Champion was at Shanghai on March 5, as senior officer North China Division, and would go to sea on March 11 for gunnery exercise, returning to Shanghai on March 14; the Curaçoa was at Chinkiang on March 5, and would move to Shanghai during absence of the Champion, and return to her station after completing target practice; the Albatross was at Chinkiang on March 5, and was to remain; the Espoir was at Hankow on March 5, to remain; the Cockchafer was at Chefoo and Gulf of Pechili on March 5, and was to remain; the Midge was at Chefoo on Feb. 28, awaiting the arrival of the Kestrel; the Kestrel was to leave Tientsin on March 3 for Chefoo and Hong Kong, and is ordered home; the Sapphire was at Japan, and was to be at Yokohama on March 13, to receive H.M.'s Minister; the Pegasus was at Straits Settlements, and had not returned from Acheen; the Zephyr was at Singapore on March 10, and would remain; the Flying Fish was surveying in the neighbourhood of Haitan Straits; the Magpie was surveying in the neighbourhood of Penang,—she was ordered home, *viâ* Suez Canal; the Daring was on passage to Hong Kong, from the Gulf of Tonquin; the Merlin was in the Gulf of Tonquin, to visit alternately Hoihow and Pakhoi; the Foxhound was at Foochow on Feb. 26, and remains; the Linnet was at Canton on March 11, to be relieved by the Daring, and return to Hong Kong.

Banterer, Lieut. and Com. Haigh, was at Plymouth on Monday last, when a court-martial assembled on board the Royal Adelaide, flagship in Hamoaze, for the trial of Charles Joseph Silver, A.B., on three charges of disobeying the lawful commands of George Patterson, boatswain's-mate, and of Lieut. Youel, and behaving with contempt towards Lieut.-Com. Haigh. The court found the prisoner guilty of the third as well as the first charge, but not guilty of the second, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Ambas Bay, and would sail on March 9 for South Coast, and call at Batanga, Landana, Kabenda, &c., *en route* to St. Paul de Loanda; she arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on April 6. The Alecto was at Ambas Bay, and would sail on March 10 for Fernando Po, Old Calabar, Accra, and Cape Coast Castle; she remains in the Bights. The Frolic was at Fernando Po on March 8, and would rejoin flag at St. Paul de Loanda; she remains as senior officer of the West Coast Division. The Goshawk was at Fernando Po on March 8, and would rejoin flag at St. Paul de Loanda; she remains on the Southern Sub-Division. The Starling was at St. Paul de Loanda on Feb. 7, and joins flag at mouth of the Congo; she is to proceed shortly to St. Helena, Ascension, and Cape Coast Castle, with mails to West Coast. The Stork was at Simon's Bay on Jan. 21; will join flag at St. Paul de Loanda with mails from St. Helena; to proceed to Cape Coast Castle, and remain in Bights Sub-Division. The Bullfrog was at Cape Coast Castle on Feb. 28; left on that date for Sierra Leone and Bermuda.

Briton, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, was at Suakim on March 29. She will be paid off and recommissioned on the arrival of the Tyne with a new crew.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, would arrive at St. Kitts from St. Thomas on March 24; she was at St. Vincent on March 27, and would be at St. Lucia on April 1, at Antigua on April 18, and at Bermuda on May 1.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, left Valparaiso for Pitcairn Island, Honolulu, and Esquimault on Feb. 16.

Coquette, Lieut. and Com. Crowe, was at Massowah on March 29, and remains.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, arrived at Suez on April 14, and left Port Said on April 16.

Decoy, Lieut. and Com. H. C. Bigge, left Suakim on Feb. 26 for Massowah and Aden, and on parting with the Dragon off Cape Gaurdafui, would proceed to Zanzibar.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was at St. Kitts up to March 24; would leave the same evening for Bermuda.

Dragon, Lieut. Weldon (acting com.), left Muscat on Feb. 23 for the Persian Gulf.

Dryad, Com. Hutton, left Suakim on March 27 for Massowah, with the Decoy, and would visit Berbera and Zaila, and then call at Aden, and, after towing the Decoy clear of Cape Guardafui, proceed to Bombay to refit, where she arrived on April 17.

Euphrates, Capt. Garforth, left Bombay on April 13.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Suakim on March 29.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, has been ordered to proceed on a cruise along the coast of Italy, &c., to Gibraltar. To leave Syracuse about April 10, and to visit Naples for seven days, Leghorn for five days, Spezzia for five days, Genoa for five days, Villafranca for three days, Ajaccio for three days, Mahon for three days, Barcelona for three days, and Carthagena for three days; then to proceed to Gibraltar, and await further orders.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. Higgins, was at Ocho Rios, giving general leave, on March 20; would return to Port Royal on March 24.

Hecla, Capt. A. K. Wilson, arrived at Alexandria from Suakim on April 12. She left for Malta on April 17.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Winsloe, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Alexandria on March 27, when a serious accident occurred on board the Invincible to an able seaman, named William Charlick, resulting in paralysis from his waist downwards. "The rumour is again afloat" (writes a correspondent in the *Portsmouth Times*, from Malta, on the 7th inst.), "that the Superb will take the place of the Neptune in the Channel Squadron. The Humber arrived on Saturday from Suakim, having on board the greater part of the old crews of the London and Dryad, who are to be transferred to the Superb, to help to refit her until an opportunity occurs for their passage home, and two Naval officers on their way home who were present at the battle of Tamanieb."

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, was at Esquimault on Feb. 22; on relief by Constance, would proceed to Honolulu and Callao.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, left Gibraltar on April 13 for Devonport.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, arrived at Malta on April 10, and left same day for Portsmouth.

Kingfisher, Com. Thornton, would leave Valparaiso for southern ports, rejoining flag at Coquimbo about March 12, and remaining on coast of Chili.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, arrived at Malta on April 15, and left again for England on April 17.

Minotaur, Capt. Fellowes, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Neptune and Sultan, arrived at Malta on April 14.

Northampton, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Bermuda on March 27, and would proceed to Halifax about May 18; the Garnet was at Jamaica on March 8, and was to proceed to Belize, Colon, and Carthagena, then to Barbadoes Division to act as senior officer's ship; the Tenedos was at Bermuda on March 27, and would leave for Halifax as soon as ready, and thence to Newfoundland; the Griffon was at Jamaica on March 8; the Flamingo was at Bermuda on March 27, about to refit; the Fantôme was at Bermuda on March 27, refitting; the Mallard was at Bermuda on March 27, refitting; the Foam was at Jamaica, and was to leave about the end of March for Bermuda.

Opal, Capt. A. T. Brooke, returned to Simon's Bay on March 21; will remain at Simon's Bay until return of the Commander-in-Chief.

Osborne, Com. S. E. Holland, arrived at Sheerness on the 12th inst. She left with the Queen on board, accompanied by the Alberta and Enchantress, on April 16, for Flushing, the Squadron returning on April 18.

Osprey, Com. Herbert Dowding, left Zanzibar on Feb. 25, for Madagascar.

Pelican, Capt. Hope, went out on trial on April 16, and returned same day to Devonport.

Philomel, Com. Lang, was at Bombay on March 29, refitting, and will return to the Persian Gulf.

Ranger, Com. W. E. Darwell, was at Suakim on March 29; was to wait the arrival of the Tyne, when she will be paid off and recommissioned with a new crew, by Com. John P. Pipon.

Sappho, Com. Bouverie Clarke, left Valparaiso for Callao on Feb. 15; was at Callao on March 6.

Satellite, Capt. Theobald, would leave Valparaiso for Callao on Feb. 23; arrived on April 4.

Slaney was taken into dock at Sheerness on the 14th inst.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, was at Suakim on March 29, and was about to proceed to Massowah and Aden.

Sylvia, Lieut. H. Dyke (acting com.), was in Straits of Magellan on Feb. 22, surveying.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Valparaiso up to Feb. 22, arrived at Callao April 4; had called, with Mutine in company, at Coquimbo and Callao; remained a fortnight at Coquimbo, and left Callao for Honolulu and Vancouver towards the end of April. Latter movements would depend on state of affairs.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. H. Boyle, was at Zanzibar on March 17, and was to leave on March 24 for Mauritius and Madagascar.

Triton, Staff Com. T. H. Tizard, left Sheerness on the 15th inst.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, left Malta for Suakim on April 15.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, arrived at Suakim on April 15.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Monte Video on April 16, and left on April 18.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Phalerum Bay, Athens, Thursday, April 10.

Having completed with coal, and filled up with provisions from the Tyne, the Squadron left Suda Bay, Crete, on Tuesday forenoon, April 1. The Tyne left in the morning for Alexandria. The Alexandra still remained at anchor, but was expecting to receive orders very shortly for Malta. It was made known before we left that the two divisions of the Squadron were going to separate, as invalids, time-expired men, &c., from the first division were sent to the Agincourt for passage to Malta. We weighed at 9 a.m., and stood out of the harbour in port group formation, the groups in line ahead. When we were clear of the land, the second division parted company, and shaped course for Malta. The first division proceeded to Phalerum Bay, where they arrived at 4 p.m. the next day, having encountered a strong head wind all the way. They came-to in line abreast, the flagship in the middle. The Forward accompanied the first division. Saturday last being the day of the funeral of the late Duke of Albany, a funeral service was held at half-past 11 at the English church at Athens. It was attended by the King and Queen of Greece, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke Paul of Russia (who is on a visit to the King and Queen), the captains of the ships of the Squadron, and a large number of officers, officials, and others. In the evening, for an hour and a half before sunset, minute guns were fired by the Squadron, each ship firing 30. At the conclusion, the bands played the National Anthem, and the Royal standard, which had been flying half-mast high on board the flagship, was hauled down. The Grand Duke Paul visited the Squadron yesterday. He went on board each ship, and saw them at general quarters. When he left the flagship, the ships dressed with mast-head flags, Russian at main, and fired Royal salutes together. The first division leave this evening, at half-past five, for Malta.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is given by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, S.W., dated April 10, 1884, to the officers, seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of prize money for the captures by her Majesty's ship London, specified below, will commence on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W."

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes for the respective captures:—

Slave Muchiro, slave-dhow, name unknown, and one slave, captured Aug. 3, 6, and 16, 1882:—Flag, £7 2s. 5d.; captain, £20 13s. 2d.; 2nd class, £3 6s. 7d.; 3rd class, £2 17s. 1d.; 4th class, £1 18s.; 5th class, £1 2s. 11d.; 6th class, 19s. 1d.; 7th class, 13s. 4d.; 8th class, 7s. 7d.; 9th class, 3s. 9d.

Slave-dhow Mabruki, and slave-dhow, name unknown, captured Sept. 15 and 18, 1882:—Flag, £15 1s. 3d.; captain, £43 13s. 8d.; 2nd class, £7 0s. 8d.; 3rd class, £6 0s. 8d.; 4th class, £4 0s. 6d.; 5th class, £2 8s. 4d.; 6th class, £2 0s. 2d.; 7th class, £1 8s. 2d.; 8th class, 16s. 1d.; 9th class, 8s.

Slave-dhow Mandumbwa and five slaves, and slave-dhow and 13 slaves, captured Sept. 30 and Oct. 2, 1882:—Flag, £13 11s. 11d.; captain, £39 8s. 9d.; 2nd class, £6 8s. 5d.; 3rd class, £5 10s. 1d.; 4th class, £3 13s. 4d.; 5th class, £2 4s.; 6th class, £1 16s. 9d.; 7th class, £1 5s. 8d.; 8th class, 14s. 8d.; 9th class, 7s. 4d.

Slave-dhow Futch-el-Kheir, captured on Oct. 8, 1882:—Flag, £8 9s. 10d.; captain, £24 12s. 7d.; 2nd class, £4 0s. 1d.; 3rd class, £3 8s. 7d.; 4th class, £2 5s. 10d.; 5th class, £1 7s. 6d.; 6th class, £1 3s.; 7th class, 16s. 1d.; 8th class, 9s. 1d.; 9th class, 4s. 6d.

Native vessel, Jow-hari, and one slave, and slave-dhow Mambo Kongo, captured Oct. 23 and 24, 1882:—Flag, £6 7s. 6d.; captain, £18 9s. 10d.; 2nd class, £3 0s. 10d.; 3rd class, £2 12s. 2d.; 4th class, £1 14s. 10d.; 5th class, £1 0s. 11d.; 6th class, 17s. 6d.; 7th class, 12s. 2d.; 8th class, 6s. 11d.; 9th class, 3s. 5d.

Slave-dhow Tangulia, captured Oct. 30, 1882:—Flag, £3 16s. 7d.; captain, £11 2s.; 2nd class, £1 16s. 5d.; 3rd class, £1 11s. 4d.; 4th class, £1 0s. 10d.; 5th class, 12s 6d.; 6th class, 10s. 5d.; 7th class, 7s. 3d.; 8th class, 4s. 2d.; 9th class, 2s. 1d.

Slave-dhow, name unknown, captured Nov. 21, 1882:—Flag, £6 6s. 9d.; captain, £18 7s. 6d.; 2nd class, £3 0s. 8d.; 3rd class, £2 12s.; 4th class, £1 14s. 7d.; 5th class, £1 0s. 9d.; 6th class, 17s. 3d.; 7th class, 12s. 1d.; 8th class, 6s. 11d.; 9th class, 3s. 5d.

Slave-dhow Boro Kupta, captured Nov. 23, 1882:—Flag, £5 0s. 2d.; captain, £14 13s. 6d.; 2nd class, £2 7s. 2d.; 3rd class, £2 0s. 5d.; 4th class, £1 6s. 11d.; 5th class, 16s. 2d.; 6th class, 13s. 5d.; 7th class, 9s. 6d.; 8th class, 5s. 5d.; 9th class, 2s. 8d.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 290.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

WE have frequently most strongly recommended the trials with the view of testing the capabilities of Machine-guns for the purposes of Indian warfare. We notice that Lieutenant-General Hardinge, accompanied by his Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General Annesley, has lately been attending experiments at Poona. Whatever may be the opinion of artillerists as regards the employment of machine-guns with troops in the field, the value of this gun in a country like India must be admitted; and any steps taken by the Indian Military authorities to secure for the machine-gun a recognised place in the armament of hill stations and the various strategic points throughout the country, will be a guarantee that they are alive to the necessity which exists for increasing watchfulness. The particulars of the recent experiments are very interesting, and demonstrate the improvements which this armament has undergone since the French first brought it into notice in the campaign of 1870-71. It should be remembered that the machine-gun is a weapon which could be easily worked by the local Volunteers. Volunteer battalions and companies exist at all the principal towns in India. If the idea we put forward in these columns sometime ago was carried out, and each of these corps was given machine-guns, and practised their use, instead of devoting themselves exclusively to the details of barrack-square drills, much would be done to guard against such a rising as that which occurred in 1857. All the leading authorities in India—Sir Donald Stewart, Sir F. Roberts, and General Hardinge—have recognised the soundness of these views. We trust, therefore, yet to see our ideas realised, for, apart from all difference of opinion, as the merits of one system over another, the fact remains that the machine-gun is a weapon which is easily handled and manœuvred. It is, in fact, just the thing wanted to popularise volunteering among European residents in India, and at the same time to add materially to our strength.

It is said that Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is to move from Portsmouth to the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. If so, we hope he will do as well in Dublin as he did in High Street. Sir T. Steele's time will be up in October, 1885. A little idle or indolent, but never found wanting in times of great trial, he has justified in Dublin the favour which secured to him a long term of Staff employ. Perhaps he may now give a hand to Mr. Kinglake, and help him to finish the last volume of "The Crimean War" ere the century closes.

There is said to be a little friction at Pall Mall respecting the appointment to the personal Staff at the Horse Guards. It will probably be alleviated presently.

Who is responsible for the Artillery moves just ordered amongst the field batteries? Instead of moving batteries that have been at out-stations for some years to Aldershot and Woolwich, and sending others from head-quarters to take their places, the principle adhered to is apparently to change from out-station to out-station. We will take, for instance, H Battery, 2nd Brigade, at Bristol. After some years in Ireland, it was moved to Bristol in 1882; and it is now ordered to Sheffield! Again, a battery from the last-named place is moved to Bristol; and to crown the sagacity displayed in the orders issued, D Battery, 3rd Brigade, which marched from Chatham to Ipswich in 1881, is now to move back again to Chatham from Ipswich. It is lucky for the Cavalry and Infantry that they are not ruled in the same way as the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Sir John Adye is "maturing" by age towards the ripeness of retirement. It is not his own petard which is hoisting the Artilleryman, but it is the petard which was prepared for others which is about to go off under the Convent at Gibraltar in indiscriminating explosion. And yet, truth to tell, Sir John Adye is not too old to be very fit for the work to be done at the Rock.

Instructions have been given that in future General Courts-martial will not be convened for the trial of men, under Sec. 32 of the Army Act, 1881, who have re-enlisted after being discharged from the Army as incorrigible and worthless, or because of conviction of felony, or of a sentence of penal servitude. It is stated that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been thus enabled to order a relaxation of the severe course laid down in the instructions contained in Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of January 31, 1882, on this subject, owing to the desired effect having been obtained, judging by the marked decrease in the number of General Courts-martial held in the United Kingdom during the past year.

Colonel Innes, Inspector-General of Military Works in India, has, we hear, been deputed to visit Aden, in his capacity as a member of the Defence Committee, in order to examine the existing fortifications, in connection with the new scheme of defence proposed for that fortress, which, we are glad to say, is to be carried out forthwith.

Madame la Baronne Daumesnil has just died in Paris, at the ripe old age of 90 years. She was the widow of the celebrated veteran whose statue stands in an avenue of his name, which leads to Vincennes. The gallant old soldier lost a leg during the First Empire, and was afterwards appointed by Napoleon Commandant of Vincennes. When the Emperor was forced to abdicate, in 1814, General Daumesnil positively refused to surrender. "Give me back my leg," he said to the allies, "and I will open the gates." As the allies could not restore the limb in question, the gallant *Jambe de Bois*, as he was ever afterwards called, kept his gates closed, in spite of threats and entreaties, to the great exasperation of the allies, who at one moment thought of laying siege to the place. There now remains in France, we believe, only one more relict whose name takes us back to the great wars of the First Empire—we allude to the widow of Marshal Suchet, who is now verging on 100 years of age.

The rumour that the Viceroy will soon quit India is again renewed by the Indian Press, but we are assured that nothing is known at the India Office to justify the report.

The visit of Lieutenant-General Sir William Jervoise, the Governor of New Zealand, to South Island lately, was, we understand, taken advantage of by Major Cautley, R.E., who has been commissioned by the home Government to inspect the sea-boards and coast-lines, with the view to the construction of defence works, to confer with the General as to the best positions to erect forts, lay torpedoes, and do all things necessary for destroying an enemy's ships and armaments. Nothing, as yet, has been allowed to transpire which tends to indicate the course Sir William Jervoise recommends to be adopted, but it is known that he went very thoroughly into the matter.

Lieutenant F. Hammersley, 20th Foot, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General T. C. Lyons, C.B., commanding 1st Brigade at Aldershot.

The battalions ordered home from India next relief season are the 1st Batn. 18th Royal Irish, 44th Essex Regiment, and 70th East Surrey Regiment. They will be replaced by their sister battalions, all of which are at present abroad, viz., the 2nd Batn. 18th Royal Irish and the 31st East Surrey in the Mediterranean, and the 56th Essex in Egypt. The present complications in Egypt are not likely to alter this arrangement, whatever it may do with the following year's reliefs, for which the Horse Guards have down the 40th South Lancashire, 43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and 68th Durham Light Infantry.

We understand that the Duke of Connaught was offered the command of the Sirhind Division when Lieutenant-General Hughes vacated the appointment, but he preferred to remain at Meerut.

Inquiries are often made as to what has become of the old Regimental Baggage Fund. This fund, we may point out, was created under the following circumstances:—Under Article 36, page 2, of the Royal Warrant of 1848, a commuted mileage allowance was given for the carriage of regimental baggage. Any savings over the amount actually expended were carried to a regimental baggage fund, which was charged with such payments as the travelling expenses of women not on the married establishment and of children on a regiment proceeding to India; the balance of the Baggage Fund was called in, the amount being refunded on its return to England. The Warrant of 1848 having been cancelled, the Secretary of State for War was called upon to decide what should be done with £1,846 19s. 5d., the balance of the Fund which remained in his hands, and this has been invested in 3 per Cent. Consols, for the benefit of soldiers' widows.

According to existing arrangements, the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the 82nd South Lancashire Regiment will proceed to the Mediterranean next winter.

The death of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots, has created a vacancy among the Queen's Aides-de-Camp. His Grace was the Senior Aide-de-Camp, in which position he is succeeded by Colonel Lord Winmarleigh, 3rd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Colonel Lord Lovat, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, will fill the vacancy on the list of Militia Aides-de-Camp.

The valise equipment business seems to be again shelved for an indefinite period. Nothing is heard of it at Aldershot now, and all experiments in this direction have ceased. The opinion of experienced medical officers, who tested the equipment of 1883, was decidedly against it. Thus matters came to a dead-lock, where they remain.

A correspondent entitled to consideration observes:—"It has been stated that, that commanding officers will be considered most deserving and efficient who can pass the largest number of recruits through his hands for shipment to the foreign battalion in the shortest possible time, and yet it will hardly be believed that the authorities throw the greatest obstacle in the way of these lads being rendered fit for service. We allude to the constant drain on the home battalions of their non-commissioned officers. Incessant shouting on the parade-ground at crowds of half-grown boys is not the most pleasant of occupations, and very naturally the non-commissioned officer of eight or ten years' standing endeavours, if he possibly can, to escape at the very earliest opportunity, to the *otium cum dignitate* of the Auxiliary Forces, a proceeding which our political rulers at the War Office foster and encourage by every means and regulation in their power; nor do they rest content here, for the few among the recruits who, more intelligent than the rest, have been given a lance-stripe, and are in process of being fashioned into non-commissioned officers, are also swept up and hurried away with the 'draft to the other battalion,' where they are not in the very least required, as every one who has soldiered in India or other foreign stations well knows that there is no dearth of candidates for the stripes in those parts of the world. It cannot be supposed that the Adjutant-General really believes that the recruit after three months at the depôt is fit to join the ranks of the home battalion, and yet this constant thinning of the 'teaching' ranks of a regiment would seem to show it."

Nine retired officers of the Army Pay Department are employed at Woolwich, Edinburgh, Dublin, York, London Recruiting District, Royal Artillery, Portsmouth, and the Regimental Districts at Lancaster, Derby, and Devizes. Besides the above, thirty-four regiments require Paymasters.

Many people talk of "Crawfurd's famous march," or the "famous march of the Light Division," without knowing exactly what the words mean. A writer in a weekly paper speaks of it as the "wonderful forced march which alone saved one of Wellington's most dearly bought victories from being turned to possible, if not absolutely certain, defeat." The Battle of Talavera was fought on July 28, 1808; on that day General Crawfurd was bivouacked with the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Regiments at Malpartida de Plascencia, which he had reached after a march of twenty miles, when fugitives from Talavera, "not all Spaniards," says Napier, appeared, announcing the defeat of Wellington. Now, what happened was this. Allowing his men some hours to rest, Crawfurd, after weeding the Brigade of some 50 of the weaker vessels, set out, and never stayed his steps till he halted his column on the field of Talavera, and at once took charge of the outposts, on the afternoon of July 29. In 26 hours, in the hottest season of the year, he had passed over 62 miles, each man carrying from 50 to 60 lbs. weight on his back. The victory, however, was complete, and though the French took up a position at Albreche on the 29th-30th, it was done not to dispute the field, but to cover their retrograde movement.

We would again call the attention of the War Office to the increasing length of time officers are kept waiting to be gazetted, months after vacancies have occurred, which, to say the least, is hard, and certainly not tending to the good of the service, and shows an apathy which is scarcely consistent in a public department.

The news of Prince Leopold's death was received by the services and by the British colony in Egypt with great sorrow, and the day of the funeral was observed at the garrison stations as if Egypt were a British possession. The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"In accordance with orders received from London, 60 minute-guns were fired before sunset on Saturday from the Cairo Citadel. Thirty guns were also fired from each of her Majesty's ships of war in Alexandria Harbour the same afternoon, a similar number of guns being fired from Kom-el-Dick Fort, where the Royal Standard was hoisted to half-mast at 2.30 p.m. precisely, and remained flying till sunset, the incident being commented on by many natives, who, till they were informed of the reason why it was displayed, imagined that it was the symbol of the declaration of a British Protectorate. This was the first occasion on which a British flag has been seen flying over an Egyptian fort." The ships of war and the forts at Suakim, and the troops at Port Said and Suez, paid similar tokens of respect to the memory of his late Royal Highness. The consular flags were generally at half-mast, but there were some exceptions.

The present service mode of picketing horses in the mounted branches having been found faulty, a thorough trial will be made, during the ensuing summer, of a system recently introduced on the Continent, which is said to be more effective than any other.

The Army Temperance Union, which is announced to be on the basis of and in tenour with the Church of England Temperance Society, is in need of funds, and as the Union is intended to promote temperance—in other words, to check drunkenness, which is the nursing mother of three-fourths of the offences for which soldiers are punished and lose caste—we cannot, as long as its operations are conducted under the sanction of the Commanding Officers and the Chaplains, refrain from wishing it success and large support. On the provisional committee, of which the chairman is Colonel Geary, R.A., we recognise the names of excellent officers and exemplary chaplains, and of one serjeant-major. The secretary is Major Courtney Clarke, Royal Fusiliers.

"One Who Knows," referring to "W. H. C.'s" *crux*, observes that a captain 20 years with a regiment, and then three years on half-pay, has not 23 years' service as defined in the preamble to the Royal Warrant.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

"T. R. S." says:—"In the Cairo telegram of the *Standard* of March 31, I observe the following:—'Two battalions of the Egyptian Army, under English officers, are to be sent to garrison Suakim.' I have no immediate means of ascertaining the trustworthiness of this piece of information, living as I do in a remote part of France, but I have no hesitation in saying that, if true, it is simply suicidal. Can nothing make our rulers see that Egyptian troops are utterly unreliable? I do not so much allude to their want of courage, as I think that troops of a very inferior quality may, by discipline, be taught to fight more or less well; but is not the fact perfectly evident that all their feelings are against us, and in favour of our enemies? I believe the result of leaving Suakim garrisoned by Egyptian troops would be that Osman Digna would open communications with the garrison, and they would accept his terms, and give up the place and their English officers to him. This will, I firmly believe, actually happen, and be a beautiful wind-up to our imbecile treatment of Egyptian affairs. A couple of Indian regiments would make all safe at Suakim, and to give up, for some years at least, the idea of an Egyptian Army seems to me an absolute necessity, and in the end the cheapest way of bringing matters to a settlement."

BAD FOR MAN AND HORSE.

"A Trooper" writes:—"We are at present quartered in a certain town in the North of Ireland, where there is a manège never to be forgotten by any one who has ever ridden upon it; and as it is the only substitute for a riding-school, a great deal of work has to be done within its precincts. It is situated on ground sloping at about 3°, so that it is not a safe place for either men or horses to manœuvre upon. The down-hill work plays fast and loose with the horses' legs, and the men are liable to be ruptured, if much riding without stirrups is indulged in. The ground, moreover, after heavy rains is in a worse state than any country lane after a thaw, and is full of large stones, which plays sad havoc with horses which have tender feet. At present a squad is undergoing an annual course of equitation, and to see the state in which the rough rider sends them to their stables after the riding-school lesson is over would move the sternest heart. I was watching them the other morning from the barrack-room window, and saw the rough rider trotting and cantering the ride for one whole hour, with only one short easy; as soon, however, as the captain made his appearance, 'walk' was the order. During this hour one man and horse fell, owing to the ride being turned three times in succession on this uneven ground. At mid-day stables three more were reported as injured in various ways, owing to this manège. Not long ago, two men were invalided from this corps, on account of being made to ride without stirrups for a long period. The ground could be levelled for not a large sum, and it would, I am sure, not cost much to erect a light zinc roof, to keep the rain off."

The report that a fatal case of cholera had occurred on board her Majesty's Indian troopship Crocodile in the Suez Canal was exaggerated. The patient is now much better. The doctors declare that the case is of no importance, being only of a sporadic character.

The Duke of Edinburgh bade farewell to the Greek Court, and took his departure from Athens on April 10. King George accompanied his distinguished guest as far as Phalera, while the Ministers and Corps Diplomatique attended his Royal Highness to the railway-station. Altogether, the Duke's visit to Greece has been a great success, the reception he found being most flattering. His Royal Highness has left a donation of 11,000 francs to the Women's Hospital, which has recently been built under the auspices of the Queen. The Duke proceeded direct to Malta.

The members of the Royal Naval Club, 1765, dined together at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday last to commemorate Lord Rodney's action, April 12, 1782. Vice-Admiral D. Robertson Macdonald presided. Major Archer, Royal Engineers, was the guest, and there were present—Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Milne, Bart., G.C.B., Vice-Admiral G. R. V. Hamilton, C.B., W. Gore Jones, C.B., Rear-Admirals H. J. Byng, W. H. Fenwick, E. H. Howard, W. C. Chapman, Douglas Walker, Richard C. Mayne, and J. C. Soady; Capts. R. Sacheverell, Bateman, St. John Hornby, H. E. Crozier, Sir Thomas C. Bruce, Bart., C. Johnstone, R. Pitman, Horatio Nelson, and Hon. F. S. Dawson; Coms. W. Bailey, G. L. Atkinson, and Hughes Hallett.

Capt. La Terriere has assumed the command of the Cavalry Regiment of the Egyptian Army, with the acting rank of major.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Mammalia of India and Ceylon, by Robert A. Sterndale, F.R.G.S. (W. Thacker and Co.)—The Sporting Mirror, April (H. Etherington)—To-Day, April (The Modern Press)—The Edinburgh Review, April (Longmans and Co.)—The Quarterly Review, April (John Murray).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

"WOULD-BE CANDIDATE."—You will see that the subject was threshed out lately in Parliament, and that there were leaders on it in the Press. The Schools will carry the day for the present.

R. S. D. V., Windsor.—Thanks.

SUBALTERN.—The Commander-in-Chief's levées are intended for officers of the Regular Army, active or half-pay, who have representations to make, or special reasons to pay their respects to the Commander-in-Chief, but any officer of the Auxiliary Forces who writes to the Military Secretary to ask for an interview, will, no doubt, have his name put down for the levée.

ADJUTANT.—'Tis true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true! A very aggravating "sic vos non volus."

PENELOPE.—The greatest passage on record that we know of, is that of the composite ship Sir Lancelot. She arrived at Gravesend in 99 days.

OLD SOLDIER.—There surely are bigger reforms to be carried out first.

WOODHOUSE.—No; the regiment was raised seven years ago. There was a corps of the same name, which was disbanded in 1870.

Many interesting communications are unavoidably omitted for want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

CAIRO CIGARETTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

BIRTH.

STRAUBENZEE.—On March 18, at Meerut, India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Van Straubenzee, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLY—EDWARDS.—On the 15th inst., at Great Ness, by the Rev. R. D. Bonnor, vicar, Lieutenant Edward Henry Bayly, R.N., son of the late Major George Bayly, 35th Regiment, to Louisa Mary, third daughter of Colonel George Rowland Edwards, of Ness Strange, Shropshire, and late of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

NEEDHAM-MILLER.—On the 16th inst., at Westbury-on-Tyne, Commander Raymond B. Needham, R.N., son of Sir Joseph Needham, Chief Justice of Trinidad, to Francis Florence Miller, daughter of the late Thomas Miller, Esq., of Bradley Grove, Gloucestershire.

DEATH.

STEPHENS.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, of congestion of the lungs, Edward Richard Boyle Stephens, Lieutenant R.N. (retired), second son of Richard Stephens, Esq., of Eastington House, Bournemouth, aged 31.

Advertisements.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 Pall Mall.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

Calcutta Exhibition.—The Gold Medal has been awarded to
DR. G. H. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist, 57 Great Russell Street, London. Pamphlet free.

SUFFOLK GENERAL HOSPITAL.
WANTED, a LADY as MATRON and SUPERINTENDENT for the above Establishment. Candidates, who must be free from the incumbrance of children and care of a family, are requested to send testimonials to the Committee at the Hospital before 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, May 6. Salary, £70, with board and lodging. The widows of officers and professional men would be eligible.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GROSS,
Secretary.
Bury St. Edmund's, April 15, 1884.

WANTED, by the Officers of the 2nd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers, at Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, a COOK.—Apply to P. M. C.

MESSMAN WANTED for an Officers' Mess.—Apply, sending references, but copies only of testimonials, to MESS PRESIDENT, The Cameronians, Aldershot.

MESSMAN.—As the Officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards are going to follow the Catering System, their MESSMAN is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, JOHN MONEY, 5th Dragoon Guards, York.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.
LECTURE, FRIDAY, April 25. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel A. MONCRIEFF, C.B., F.R.S., on "The Moncrieff System Applied by Means of Hydro-Pneumatic Carriages to Harbour Defence."
To be followed by a Discussion.
By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN REQUIRED as SECRETARY to a Company. Duties light, remuneration liberal. Would be required to deposit £500 as guarantee of bonâ fide, for which interest would be allowed.—Address, Mr. JOHNSON, White House, Telegraph Street, E.C.

TO OFFICERS GOING ABROAD, and OTHERS.—A LADY, living near London, would undertake the charge of ONE or TWO SMALL CHILDREN. Highest references can be given.—Address, care of Mrs. BAILY, 3 Haroldstone Road, Earls Court, S.W.

THE GIRTON GOVERNESS and SCHOOL AGENCY.—English and Foreign Resident and Daily Governesses, Teachers of Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, &c. Secretaries, Readers, and Companions introduced. Schools recommended.—MADAME AUBERT'S GOVERNESS LIST, published weekly, price 3d., 166 Regent Street, W.

FOR SALE, the PROPERTY of an OFFICER transferred to a Rifle Regiment, an Infantry Tunic, Mess Jacket and Vest, Patrol, Crimson Silk Sash, Helmet, &c. Almost new. Can be seen and particulars obtained at Messrs. HOBSON and SONS', Tailors and Outfitters, 37 Little Windmill Street, Haymarket.

SOUTHSEA.—GROSVENOR HOTEL, faces the sea, and is within three minutes of the Piers and Esplanade, commands beautiful views of the Solent, Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. Table d'Hôte daily. Separate tables. Tramcars pass the door every five minutes for the Railway Station, Dockyard, and all parts of the borough.—T. W. SCADDAN, Proprietor.

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NOMINATION BONDS of £100 each, with Coupons attached, bearing 4½ per cent., repayable half-yearly, will be issued after June 30th, 1884. These Bonds will enable the holder to enter a boy at a reduction of ten guineas per annum. Preference will be given to clergymen, officers, &c., and civilians serving in India or abroad, and special cases.

For forms, prospectuses, and photographs, apply to W. BLAKENEY, Esq., R.N., Hillsborough, Westward Ho! or, EDMUND KIMBER, Esq., Solicitor, 15 Walbrook, London.

P.S.—Persons interested are especially requested to inspect the complete arrangements of this College during Term time. Admission of boys will be retrospective to Bondholders accepted before June 30th.

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Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches. R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

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Regimental Dinners.

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COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET to VISCOUNT HAMPDEN ......At LIMMER'S.	APRIL 23.
COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET to HON. CHANDOS LEIGH (Counsel to the Speaker) ... At LIMMER'S.	MAY 14.
THE 11TH HUSSARS Regimental BANQUET will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL on...	MAY 26.
THE 15TH HUSSARS ...... At LIMMER'S.	MAY 26.
THE PRINCE ALBERT'S SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY ....At LIMMER'S.	MAY 27.
THE 12TH LANCERS ...... At LIMMER'S.	MAY 27.
THE 56TH REGIMENT ... At LIMMER'S.	MAY 27.
THE "QUEEN'S" REGIMENT ....AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 28.
THE 1ST NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.............. AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 29.
THE 14TH HUSSARS. ...... AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 29.
THE 3RD BATN. BLACK WATCH (Royal Highlanders) AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 29.
THE 92ND HIGHLANDERS AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 30.
THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 30.
THE 4TH HUSSARS AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 3.
THE 3RD and 4TH BATNS. ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 4.
THE 1ST and 2ND BATNS. BLACK WATCH (Royal High-Landers) .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 6.
THE 85TH, The KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY. .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 6.
THE 47TH REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 7.
THE 49TH REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 9.
THE 8TH, THE KING'S REGIMENT .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 10.
THE 36TH REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 10.
THE 11TH DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 11.
THE 52ND REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 13.
THE 7TH HUSSARS......... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 16.
THE LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY CLUB................ AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 7.
THE CORNISH CLUB...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 16.
THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD .... AT LIMMER'S.	JULY 1.
THE OXFORD FAL-STAFF CLUB .... AT LIMMER'S.	JULY 2.

COMMISSARIAT and TRANSPORT STAFF.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, at 7.30 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 8.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names as soon as possible, but not later than May 3, to Mr. JONES, care of Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart. and Co.

FREE GRANTS of LAND in CANADA.

160 acres in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. 100 to 200 acres in the other Provinces. Improved Farms at Reasonable Prices in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.

Assisted Passages. Special facilities for Domestic Servants.

Apply for Pamphlets (sent gratis and post-free) containing full information respecting the investment of capital, advantages offered to farmers, land regulations, demand for labour, rates of wages, cost of living, assisted passages, &c., to J. G. COLMER, Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.; or to JOHN DYKE, Agent of the Canadian Government, 15 Water Street, Liverpool.

TO LET.—BEDROOM (use of sitting-room, piano, and gas); suit one or two friends. Terms moderate and inclusive, close to Albany-Street Barracks.—"M. C.," 185 Albany Street, N.W.

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(HOLBROOK'S)

HALF-PRICE.

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HOLBROOK AND CO.'S Brand.

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In consequence of Imitations of Label, calculated to deceive, it is necessary to note, "HOLBROOK & CO.," in Red Letters on Black Ground.

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LONDON, MANCHESTER, and BIRMINGHAM.

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SHERRY.

SHIPPED direct from Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S Shipping Cellars, at Jerez-de-la-Frontera, in the South of Spain.

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

PORT.

From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in Bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:— 1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

CLARET.

Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Rousillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet	...	...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S OWN BRANDS.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, and other Wines.

The greater number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half-Bottles.

By Appointment to Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Established 1667.

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TEN-GUINEA

OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

Extensive Show-Rooms for Lamps, Table-Glass, China, &c.

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A DINNER SERVICE in Best Stone China.

A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVICE of TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, Elegant Shapes.

(All the above complete for 12 persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.

A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The COMMITTEE of the ARMY TEMPERANCE UNION offer the following prizes, viz.:—

A Prize of Two Guineas for the best design of an Illuminated Pledge Card, suitable for Soldiers, and with the heading, "Army Temperance Union," adding in smaller type, "On the Basis of and in union with the Church of England Temperance Society."

A Prize of Two Guineas for the best design of a Metal Badge, to be worn by members of the Army Temperance Union.

Two prizes of 10s for designs of sufficient merit not adopted by the Committee, if drawn by soldiers under the rank of Staff Serjeant.

Designs to be sent to the SECRETARY, Army Temperance Union, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W., on or before May 13, 1884. The names of winners of prizes will be published in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, *Broad Arrow*, *Standard*, and *Daily Telegraph* of May 17. All designs to be the property of the Committee.

Samples of cards and particulars of badges already in use may be had at current prices.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),

117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in the Board Room, 117 Victoria Street, Westminster, on MONDAY, April 21, 1884, at 1 o'clock p.m., to confirm the following alterations in and additions to the Articles of Association passed at the Annual General Meeting, held on March 27, 1884:—

> 55A.—The Committee may, with the sanction of a resolution of the Society in general meeting, out of the profits carry over to a separate account, to be called "The Deferred Bonus Account," or such other name as the Committee shall think fit, any sum they may think proper to be allotted to the shareholders in proportion to their shares, and to be payable upon such contingency or contingencies, either separately affecting the respective shareholders (as, e.g., the respective deaths of the existing shareholders at the date of the resolution), or otherwise, as shall by the resolution be determined, and so that the several parts of the fund so carried over shall, so long as the same remain unpaid, bear interest at such rate as may be determined.
>
> 56.—To be altered by adding at the end the words:—"This clause is to apply to the interest credited on any part of 'The Deferred Bonus Fund,' but is not to apply to any part of the Fund itself."
>
> 57.—To be altered by inserting at the commencement of it—"Subject to the provisions of Article 55A."

By Order, H. LAWSON, Secretary.

April 7, 1884.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,

8 Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W.

PATRON.

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Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel Horatio C. N. Blanckley, R.M.
Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
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Captain A. Baird Douglas.
Major B. Fletcher.
Major Lamorock Flower.
Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
Hon. R. G. Molyneux.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
Lieut.-Colonel George C. Porter.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Amyatt E. Ray.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
Major James Templer.
Major Triscott, R.M.

This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

London Members	£7	7
Country Members	5	5
Colonial Members	2	2

At PRESENT, there is NO ENTRANCE FEE.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1872.

Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

5 per cent. for Five Years and upwards.
4½ per cent. for Three Years and upwards.
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Less than One Year, according to Bank Rates.

Deposit Notes issued under the Seal of the Company, with cheques or coupons attached for half-yearly interest.

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Prospectuses and all information obtainable at the Office, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A. W. RAY, Manager.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only, are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

THE CEDARS and MORNINGTON PARK ESTATES, near West Kensington and Addison Road (Kensington) Railway Stations, and Omnibus Routes to the City, &c.—HOUSES to be LET or SOLD. Rents from £55 to £150. Well built, of white bricks, Bath-stone dressings, admirably designed, with all modern improvements, bath-rooms, electric bells, venetian blinds, &c. These well-known and fashionable Estates afford advantages which cannot be surpassed in any of the suburbs. Within easy access of the West End by road or rail, and within the four-mile radius from Charing Cross. For Military and Naval officers and persons of moderate incomes who require good family residences, they are unequalled. Soil is a fine gravel. St. Paul's School (from St. Paul's Churchyard), now being erected on the Estate, will afford exceptional advantages to the sons of residents. Lawn-tennis and ornamental gardens on the Estate for the use of residents.—Particulars post free from GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES at moderate rentals at West Kensington, opposite West Kensington Station. Frequent trains to City and West End. St. Paul's Schools (from St. Paul's Churchyard), now being erected in the locality, will afford the highest educational facilities. They contain every modern improvement; fitted bath (hot and cold water); fine gravel soil; first-class sanitary arrangements; admirably suited to the requirements of gentlemen's families. Rents £60 to £100.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

KENSINGTON.—Addison Road. Furnished. To LET, a capital detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, with modern conveniences. Contains 9 bed, large drawing and dining rooms, library, morning room, and spacious basement. House standing in its own grounds, and now being put into thorough repair. Rent very moderate.—Apply to Mr. W. CALLINGHAM, House and Estate Agent, 2 St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.

SYDENHAM.—HOUSE to LET, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Drawing, dining, and billiard rooms; five bed-rooms; fitted bath-room; good offices. Rent 3½ guineas a week, or £75 a year.—Apply, Claremont, Venner Road, Sydenham.

TO BE LET, Furnished, a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, till the last week in August, containing 13 bed-rooms, 2 dressing-rooms, drawing, dining, and school-room, and good domestic offices. —Apply to H. COURAGE, Leatherhead, Surrey.

BLAND'S RIFLES.

EXPRESS DOUBLE RIFLES,

·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, and ·577 Bores.

20 GUINEAS.

TESTIMONIAL.

From Major Wilbraham Taylor, Rifle Brigade, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, Nov. 21, 1883:—"I have received the ·500 Express Rifle, and am much pleased with its shooting. It is a good serviceable weapon, and just what I wanted."

N.B.—Any of the above can be delivered free in either of the large ports of India or of British Burmah, in a tin-lined case, for £1 1s more.

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For CLARIONETS, FLUTES, PICCOLOS, OBOES, BASSOONS, COR ANGLAISE, FLAGEOLETS, and SAXOPHONES.

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TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,
THE MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, KNELLER HALL,
THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA,
THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST,
And to the Armies, Navies, and Conservatories of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Austria, Spain, America, &c.

Manufactory at Mantes (Seine et Oise), France.
Paris: Passage du Grand Cerf, 18 et 20.

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PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Home, India, and the Colonies.

The "Prospecting Tent," with extra fly roof and mosquito curtains; the "Wolseley" Folding Bedstead, the most portable in the world; the "Flying Column" Cooking Apparatus, with utensils, including enamelled plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons; the whole packed in neat japanned pail, with lid.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN ENGLAND FOR

MARQUEES for Cricket and other Clubs. Marquees on hire for all purposes.

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS of all descriptions in stock, to be seen fitted in Show Rooms. Estimates given for fitting-up Schools of Instruction.

BOXING & FENCING REQUISITES. Best Qualities at lowest prices.

FLAGS AND YACHT SIGNALS.

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FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE,

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ESTABLISHED 1830.

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At Moderate Fixed Rates, INCLUDING all RISKS of CLIMATE and SERVICE DURING PEACE or WAR, in ANY PART of the WORLD.

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HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary.

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Beg to call the Attention of Officers and Gentlemen to their Large and Varied Stock of BREECH-LOADERS, from £5. EXPRESS RIFLES, from £17 10s. COLT and TRANTER REVOLVERS, Government Bore, 50s each.

Foreign Manufacture, from 30s. *Catalogue and Price List on Application.*

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, AND GOODS EXCHANGED IF NOT APPROVED.

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£48 15s 6d, nett Cash with Order.

List on Application.

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8TH HUSSARS, 18TH HUSSARS, and 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS,

51 MADDOX STREET, LONDON, W.,
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DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
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Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true Palliative in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From SYMES and CO., Simla:

Dear Sir,—We congratulate you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES and Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, his Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which assuages Pain of every kind, affords a calm, refreshing sleep without Headache, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations. Of all Chemists, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d.

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THE AFGHAN MEDAL AND STAR.

Miniature Copies of all Medals and Decorations.
Regimental, Prize, and Presentation Plate.
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English and Foreign Watches & Clocks.

REPORT.—"I cannot speak too highly of the gold watch No. 17,179 of your make, and which I purchased from you in January, 1875. It was my constant companion during the winter 1875-1876 in the Arctic, and accompanied me sledging. It was about the best, if not the very best, in the 'Discovery,' and since my return home continues to perform equally satisfactorily."

Sole Address—3 THE HARD, PORTSEA.

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THE ADVANTAGE of SIBLEY'S REGISTERED EXPANDING PANTALOONS Is, no matter how tight-fitting they may be at the knees, after a hard day's riding, they can be taken off with ease.

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HELMET, ARMY CAP, AND ACCOUTREMENT MANUFACTURERS,

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DISCOUNT TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

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A New Regulation INFANTRY OFFICER'S UNIFORM, Complete, by best Maker, also RIFLE UNIFORM, to be DISPOSED of Cheaply, at

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The Head Master can be met in Town between April 14-28.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—At the Examination held on the 18th and 19th of last month, Majors DE THOREN and MORGAN could not possibly have had GREATER SUCCESS, as they passed ALL the FOUR Candidates they sent up, one having only worked for FOUR MONTHS.

Mr. P. Warren	7th	(1st attempt).
Mr. E. Malcolmson	25th.	
Mr. H. Thomas	33rd	(1st attempt).
Mr. H. B. Murray	67th	(1st attempt).

The number of Pupils at this Establishment is limited, and the terms are very moderate.—Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, or to Major MORGAN, Douro Terrace, Jersey.

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MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE and PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS (Army and Auxiliary Forces).—Lieutenant-Colonel J. HAY SHAW (late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers) and Captain Ch. d'ARBOIS (late French Engineers) PREPARE for the above. Apply, Wimpole House, Wharton Road, West Kensington Park, W. Of 29 sent up for the Militia Military Competitive, 20 successful. One sent up March, 1884, Lieut. G. E. Ripley, 3rd Norfolk Regiment, passed 14th (first trial), 1,935 marks.

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The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

CAPTAIN EVANS, late R.A., takes FOUR PUPILS—limit, five—for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

In March, 1883, two up, both passed, 5th and 19th. In September, 1883, four up, two passed, 27th and 53rd. In March, 1884, two up, one passed, and one still reading. Result: seven Officers with eight trials have gained FIVE SUCCESSES. No vacancies now, probably two after the September Examination.—Address, TRENANT PARK, Duloe, R.S.O., Cornwall.—April 14, 1844.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Eighty-three successes in 1882.

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WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils. Places—FIRST, 4th (twice), 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th (twice), 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 40th, 42nd, 46th, 49th, 60th, 63rd, 64th, 66th, 72nd, 76th, 88th, and three other Cavalry commissions, besides three others who refused Cavalry.

MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Successes at MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, March, 1884:—

Order of Merit.	INFANTRY.	Marks.
3rd	C. Slade	2074
5th	T. G. Reynolds	2017
6th	C. B. FitzHenry	2003
9th	C. du P. Powney	1953
10th	R. E. Benson	1944
15th	H. B. Walker	1925
16th	W. S. Burton	1917
18th	G. W. Lilly	1893
19th	A. G. Tozer	1890
22nd	A. H. Montagu	1884
27th	H. R. Jack	1853
28th	S. Nicholson	1852
34th	R. de B. Chichester	1807
35th	F. J. Davies	1794
36th	J. C. Aitken	1793
39th	C. C. Boileau	1775
41st	L. E. Morrice	1766
42nd	C. L. Boileau	1763
43rd	J. Little	1762
45th	V. S. Smyth	1753
47th	S. G. Moore	1751
48th	H. E. Taylor	1747
52nd	A. J. Hill	1726
55th	R. S. Gage	1709
57th	C. S. Keith	1701
58th	J. N. Grant	1699
59th	A. H. Baldwin	1698
60th	J. Stuart	1694
61st	T. S. Fox-Strangways	1691
65th	W. Bromilow	1674
66th	T. Ffrench	1662
69th	J. R. Prescott	1647
71st	C. H. Fenwick	1643
	CAVALRY.	
2nd	W. E. Cairnes	1965
4th	O. H. Ames	1902
9th	A. W. Daniel	1749

—*i.e.*, 36 out of 50 sent up.

NEXT TERM, for Sandhurst, Woolwich, Militia, Staff College, and Promotion, COMMENCES APRIL 16.

SANDHURST, UNIVERSITIES, &c.—Mr. MORITZ LICHTENSTEIN, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, PREPARES STUDENTS for MATRICULATION, or PASS EXAMINATION for ARMY or CIVIL SERVICE, and other Examinations, at an inclusive charge.—For terms, apply personally or in writing at 46 Auriol Road, West Kensington, W.

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HEAD MASTER—E. C. MUSSON, M.A., F.G.S., formerly Scholar and Prizeman of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Pupils can receive thorough Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., with Public-School training. Terms very moderate, and strictly inclusive. References permitted to Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Colonel R. B. H. Blundell, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., &c.

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Entire charge of Pupils during the Holidays.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the list just out for the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS have succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

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WILLIAM MARTINEAU, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., 6 Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C., late Engineer to the Brazilian Government.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. TRIBE, CLARKE, and CO., 2 Moorgate Street Buildings, London and Bristol, Cardiff and Swansea.
SECRETARY.—CHARLES GLANVILL, Esq.

OFFICES.—11 and 12 CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

BY a Decree of the Imperial Government of Brazil, dated September 29, 1883, and signed by H.M. the Emperor of Brazil, the statutes of the Minas Central Railway of Brazil were approved, and a further Imperial Decree, of October 6, 1883, empowered the Company to transact business in the Empire, and conceded to the same authority to take certain national lands, without payment, in addition to the advantages already conferred by the Concessions of November 18, 1881, June 22, 1882, and October 6, 1882.

This Company was constituted on April 25, 1883, for the purpose of acquiring Concessions, rights, and subventions, granted in respect of a railway from the most convenient point of the Dom Pedro Segundo State Railway to the city of Pitanguy, thus carrying out an important object of the Imperial Government of Brazil, namely, to create railway communication between Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Empire, and the San Francisco River. Such is the importance the authorities attach to this line that already a further Concession has been granted for its extension from Pitanguy to San Antonio dos Patos, on the Paranahyba River, and a glance at the accompanying map will show that by means of this extension two of the most important water highways in the Empire, namely, the San Francisco and Paranahyba Rivers, are connected with each other, and both placed in direct communication with the Imperial capital, Rio de Janeiro, as well as with Santos.

The surveys, plans, and estimates for the whole of the first section having been approved by the Government of Minas Geraes, the latter has authorised this present issue, which will absorb the whole of the Preference Share Capital of the Company. It is expected that the first section of the Railway (about 56 kilometres) will be opened for traffic early next year.

The Concessions empowering the construction of the line of the Minas Central Railway of Brazil are respectively dated November 18, 1881, June 22, 1882, and October 6, 1882. By virtue of the same an annual sum amounting to 6 per cent. in gold, on a sum of £1,012,500, or equal to £60,750, in gold, is guaranteed for thirty years; of this guarantee an annual sum of £21,875 will be set aside for the service of interest on the present issue, leaving the Company an annual net balance of £38,875 to deal with. Of the whole of the Ordinary or Deferred Shares (which do not participate in the guarantee), a sum of £300,000 will be accepted in lieu of cash by the Contractors in part payment of the amount payable to them under their contract.

TERMS OF CONCESSIONS.

The Government concede (*inter alia*) the following important privileges:—

(A) A monopoly for fifty years, during which term no competing railway will be allowed to be constructed within 30 kilometres on either side of the railway. The monopoly will, however, continue in perpetuity, if the Company repays to the Government within one year from the date of the termination of the concession, the amount of interest paid in respect of its guarantee, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, together with the amount of any payments made by the Government on account of the Company.

(B) Guarantee of £60,750 per annum in gold for thirty years from the construction of the line (being calculated at the rate of 6 per cent. on 9,000,000$,000), at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s 3d per milreis.

(C) Guarantee of interest *during construction* on the amounts expended in each year.

(D) Power to create Ordinary Share Capital in excess of the Capital of 9,000 contos, or £1,012,500.

The Population of the province of Minas Geraes, 1,300,000 in 1862, was 1,5000,000 in 1872, and now amounts to about 2,000,000, or more than one-sixth of the whole population of the Brazilian Empire. Its area is 230,000 square miles. It possesses its own provincial legislature, empowered to levy taxes and to make laws for provincial purposes, and its assessable value is estimated by the Commendator Domingos Moitinho, at £300,000,000, whereas the taxes hitherto raised for revenue purposes only amount to about £300,000 per annum. It will thus be seen that ample security exists for the payment of the guarantee now given.

It is noteworthy that in almost every instance the money for the construction of lines built with *Brazilian Capital* has been raised on the security of *Provincial* Guarantees of Interest, which fact sufficiently proves that, in the opinion of those best able to judge, viz., the Brazilians themselves, these Provincial Government Guarantees offer every security to investors.

MR. CHARLES WARING, in his admirable essay on "Brazil and her Railways," in the *Fortnightly Review* of March, 1883 (after referring to the Dom Pedro Segundo and other trunk lines), says:—

> "After the complete opening of these trunk lines, about 1862, the second group or series was commenced. This consists of an entire network of provincial lines, forming extensions and branches of the main lines, and constructed by Brazilian enterprise and Brazilian capital, without any Imperial guarantee. In some instances, however, the Companies enjoy provincial guarantees of a moderate amount. Of these railways, established without Imperial aid, details would occupy much space and would scarcely help our enquiry. I must be content, therefore, to say of them that many of the lines are now earning from 7 to 10 per cent. on their capital, and that the total length is 2,305 miles, of which 1,382 miles are in operation, and 923 miles under construction."

EXTENSION of DOM PEDRO II. RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Line owned by the Minas Central Railway of Brazil, Limited, will be a highly important feeder or extension of the Dom Pedro II. system. The latter is one of the most successful as well as one of the most promising Railway undertakings in Brazil; its traffic returns have increased steadily from £543,000 in 1871, to £1,300,000 in 1881, while the per-centage of working expenses has decreased from £43 to £42 per cent., as published in the Government returns. There is every reason to anticipate that a very large share of this prosperity will fall to this Company's Line.

The rapid development of late years of the resources of the Empire of Brazil (as proved by official statistics) is mainly attributable to the judicious fostering of railway enterprise by the Brazilian Government. Concessions have been granted only for lines of which the public utility has been fully ascertained and the returns from which might be reasonably expected to render the undertaking a safe and profitable investment for capital. The fruits of this enlightened policy are shown in the high premiums which Brazilian Railway Stocks command on the markets of the world.

RESULTS OF EXISTING EXTENSIONS OF DOM PEDRO II. SYSTEM

The present Company's line is in every respect similar to the San Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro and Leopoldina Railways, all three lines connecting the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway with a fertile province.

Although the Shares of the San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Railway are not held in this country, its 6 per cent. Debentures are quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £3½ to £4½ premium, and as regards the Leopoldina Railway (whose capital is entirely held in Brazil) it appears that the ordinary Shares received, in 1881, dividends equal to 30 per cent., the Annual Traffic Returns showing an increase of 10 per cent. over the preceding year.

The present Concessions have been the subject of long and exhaustive enquiry on the part of the provincial government, and the decision to charge the revenue with the above-mentioned guarantee was only taken when the value of the proposed line had been fully established.

PRICES OF SHARES OF BRAZILIAN AND ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

The following are the quotations of the principal Brazilian and Argentine Railway Shares issued in this country:—

7	per cent. Shares	Alagoas Railway	£20 each	£21½—£22
7	,, ,,	Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway	20 ,,	21
7	,, ,,	Bahia and San Francisco Railway	20 ,,	23
7	,, ,,	Great Western of Brazil	20 ,,	25—26
7	,, ,,	Central Argentine Railway	100 stock	155—160
7	,, ,,	Minas and Rio Railway	20 each	23½—23¾
7	,, ,,	San Paulo (Brazilian)	20 ,,	40—41

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The line is to be completed in accordance with the terms of the Concessions for the total sum of £1,192,500 (of which £300,000 will be paid in Ordinary or Deferred Shares), which includes cost of Concessions, purchase of land, and rolling stock. The Railway will be handed over to the Company in complete working order, and the sums necessary for payment of interest during construction will (pending their discharge by the Government) be retained out of the contract price.

The total cost per mile being about £8,000, compares favourably with other Brazilian railways, owing to the easy gradients and general nature of the country through which the line passes, and the consequent avoidance of the great engineering difficulties with which other railways in Brazil have had to contend.

The following Contracts have been entered into by the Company, namely:—

A Contract dated April 23, 1883, and made between Joseph Steinert as trustee, on behalf of the Company, of the first part, the Brazilian Railways Construction Corporation, Limited, of the second part, and Messrs. Ross and Mathews, Contractors of Public Works, of the third part. Two Contracts dated May 8, 1883, made between the Brazilian Railways Construction Corporation, Limited, of the one part, and the Company, of the other part. An Assignment dated May 18, 1883, made between the Brazilian Railways Construction Corporation, Limited, of the first part, Carlos Theodoro de Bustamante of the second part, and the Company, of the third part.

The following further Contracts refer to the Concession or Company, viz.:—A Contract, dated December 23, 1882, made between Senhor Francisco Jose Pedro Lessa, of the first part, Dr. Carlos Theodoro de Bustamante, of the second part, Charles Hemsworth Linklater, of the third part, and Gustav Unger, as Trustee on behalf of the Brazilian Railways Construction Corporation, Limited, of the fourth part. Two Contracts, dated respectively April 25, 1883, and February 15, 1884, made between the Messrs. Ross and Mathews and the Brazilian Railways Construction Corporation, Limited.

Application for Shares must be made on the accompanying form, accompanied by a deposit of £1, for each Share applied for; the payments will be received by the Company's Bankers, or by the Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

In case a smaller number of Shares than applied for be allotted, the surplus of the deposit will be applied towards payment of amount due on allotment.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without reduction.

Copies of the Concessions, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the Contracts entered into by the Company, may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

London, April 17, 1884.

The following is a copy of the letter of his Excellency the Imperial Brazilian Minister, addressed to the Directors of the Company:—

"Gentlemen, "Brazilian Legation, London, April 24, 1883.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, asking me whether, in granting Concessions for Railways within its Territory and guaranteeing Interest upon their Capital, a Province in Brazil acts within its powers.

In reply, I have to state that the Constitution and Laws of Brazil allow the Legislative Assembly of a Province, with the sanction of the President of the Province, to grant Concessions for Railways in its own jurisdiction, and to guarantee Capital invested thereon.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to be,
Your obedient Servant,
'PENEDO.'

To the Directors of the Minas Central Railway of Brazil, Limited."

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16 Wellington Street, Strand, London.—SATURDAY, April 19, 1884. Letters on Business and Remittances should be made to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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THE VOLUNTEER MANŒUVRES.

FIELD-DAY AT PORTSMOUTH.

It is generally admitted that whatever may be said about the sham-fight at Portsmouth on Monday as a lesson in tactics for the Volunteers, as a military pageant the Review showed a great advance on the part of the Volunteers in steadiness and discipline in the field and in their bearing at the march-past. Putting aside all strategical suppositions, there was a small garrison at Hilsea supposed to be in danger from a northern force, which consisted of two divisions. But it expected help from the western force, which had only one strong division. This was to advance from the west and join hands, if possible, with the garrison, which was to make a sally. The northern force was commanded by Major-Gen. White; the western by Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck. The strength of the former was about 10,635 Volunteers, and of the latter 9,376, of whom 6,826 were Volunteers, the rest being furnished by the Regular troops in garrison at Portsmouth. Gen. White had issued orders to the effect that as soon as the signal-gun fired, his battery of heavy guns was to move across the open gorse land, and plough across the northern slope of Portsdown, and out of sight of the Hilsea garrison. These guns were to gain the Portsmouth High Road between Christ Church and the George Inn, ascend it, turn sharp to the right, and continue along the road on the top of the ridge. Here two guns were to be detached, to come into action somewhere above the Chalk Pit and to the right of the tea-gardens, where they would be supported by one brigade, the whole being intended to hold Hilsea in check. Meanwhile, the main body of his force, having its left flank thus protected, was to move along in the hollow behind Portsdown, and still on its northern side it was to continue the forward movement until it came into contact with the battery, which, it was expected, would be somewhere near Pigeon-House Farm. Gen. Monck had resolved when the signal-gun fired to make for Hilsea, *viâ* Wymering and Cosham, as fast as he could move. His orders were, therefore, in furtherance of this intention. His whole force was to advance in a direct échelon of brigades from the right, that of Moncrieff leading, with Ranelagh next, both down in the flat lands to the south of Portsdown. Then Panter came along the crest, but also on the inner side, while Meade's brigade of Regulars was in reserve. The signal-gun having fired, the Middlesex Yeomanry dashed out to get touch of the enemy. Next to them went a battery of heavy guns, whose movements excited the admiration of the Duke of Cambridge. "Away to their right (a correspondent says) was the whole of White's force, less one brigade. Gen. Fielding's division led the way, W. Fitzroy's brigade leading. Then came Webber's, then G. P. Fitzroy's. Behind all was Bury's brigade, the first of the 2nd Division, the second, under Warren, moving along the top of the crest, where it was to take post with the two guns at the Chalk Pit. The guns soon got into position and opened fire, while the rest of the battery moved along the ridge road towards Fort Widley, where they turned into a field bordering Widley Walk, and came into action towards the West Down. The advance of White's main columns continued without interruption as far as Mill Lane and beyond; but as yet not a shot had been interchanged. Where was the enemy? Shrewd observers began to suspect that Gen. White was in danger of being entrapped; and the conjecture was strengthened by the appearance of a straggling line of skirmishers down in the low-lying lands between Portsdown and Porchester. An ineffective dropping fire, too distant to have injured him much, was the only obstacle to Lord Ranelagh's occupation of Wymering, where he at once came into contact with Sir F. Festing from Hilsea. Festing, at the commencement of the fight, besides lining the Cosham Woods, had detached a battalion to the left to stretch a hand towards his friends. By half-past 1 the Fareham army had so far succeeded in its object, that one whole brigade, Moncrieff's, and half of another, Ranelagh's, had been thrown into Cosham, an outwork of Hilsea, while the remaining two brigades had held their own along the left flank, or the northern side of that position. The decision of the umpires was that Gen. Monck had gained an easy victory. As soon as the fight was over, the whole of the troops, after a few minutes' rest, went direct to their positions in readiness for the march-past. This was fixed to take place at a spot on the northern side of the hill, half-way between Forts Widley and Southwick. The troops were formed up for the march-past with unusual rapidity, and without any confusion or fuss, and the marching was good. After the march-past, the Volunteers who remained for the night in Portsmouth were marched back there and dismissed, while all the others went to either Havant, Porchester, or Fareham, whence they were got off with the greatest rapidity in about a couple of hours.

THE SHAM-FIGHT AT DOVER.

The field-day at Dover is described as having been, thanks to Gen. Newdigate, one of the best-designed and most perfectly carried-out field-days that has ever taken place. The general idea supposed the landing of a hostile army between Folkestone and Hythe, bent on the capture of London, and to facilitate that design detaching a division to capture Dover Castle, if possible, or, at any rate, to mask that position while the main object was being accomplished. The rôle of invader was undertaken by the column which Col. Davies, of the Grenadier Guards, marched down from London on Good Friday. His force included six 40-pounder guns and eight 20-pounder guns. The defending force, under Col. W. H. Goodenough, included a number of Volunteer artillery, who manned the guns of Fort Burgoyne, and of an unfinished but armed redoubt on the Deal road. The invaders took up a position parallel to the Sandwich road, facing the south-east, their right resting on Kearnsey Hill plantation, their left on Archer's Court Wood. They were in a depression of the ground that hid them completely from the defenders. The defenders were not content to cower under the shelter of the guns in Fort Burgoyne and the redoubt, but pushed forward and occupied Frith Farm and the line of the tunnel, while another portion of the force occupied the village of Guston. The defenders made a good fight; but Hozier's 20-pounders were supposed to be doing severe execution, and being thus shaken by artillery fire, the nerves of the garrison were not equal to sustaining the shock of direct attack from a superior force of their own arm as well, and under force of a charge they retreated. Directly the village was captured, Hozier turned his guns on the Frith Farm position; and having advanced *pari passu* with the bulk of the invading force, he was now in a position to enfilade the defenders' line. The defenders fell back defending every defensible position, and, leaving a strong garrison in the redoubt, were fain at last to retreat behind the line connecting this work with Fort Burgoyne. The heavy fire which these works commenced on the invaders at once put a stop to their advance. They wavered, became stationary, and at last sought such shelter as the ground afforded. Every available gun of the defenders was brought to bear in aid of the fort and redoubt, keeping the enemy stationary, and preventing him seeing that the defenders, on falling back behind the lost ridge that they had defended, were actively engaged in preparation for a final effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. The shattered battalions reformed, field-guns from the garrison were got out, and when all was prepared the force moved resolutely up the slope which had given them shelter; and on gaining the crest commenced a furious attack on the enemy. The whole of the artillery on the side of the defence thundered without intermission, the rattle of musketry was incessant, and when it was judged that the invaders had become completely demoralised, a bayonet charge drove them back defeated to the Frith Farm position, the "cease fire" which was then sounded bringing the action to an end. The counter-attack was delivered in full view of many thousands of spectators, whose satisfaction was enhanced by the forming-up of the whole force, directly after the action had ceased, for a march-past.

Major-Gen. Newdigate has issued the following General Order, dated Dover, April 14, 1884:—"The Major-General Commanding cannot allow the Volunteer troops who have taken part in the field-day to-day to leave his command without thanking them for the excellent and intelligent manner in which the manœuvres have, on the whole, been carried out. He will not, in this short order, attempt to criticise the different movements, but hopes, after receiving the reports of the respective commanders and of the umpires, to offer a few remarks on the subject. The Major-General congratulates Col. Davies upon the successful march of the column under his command from Faversham to Dover. He was present when it arrived, and was struck by the soldierlike appearance and good marching of the men after a long day's work. He considers that the lessons learnt by those who take part in the marching columns are perhaps the most important of any that are to be derived from the Easter military exercises. The military spirit that pervades the force, and the soldierlike conduct of the men who have been quartered in Dover, Shorncliffe, and Canterbury, reflect the greatest credit on all ranks."

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The best witness who could possibly be called to prove, by indisputable evidence, the admirable discipline and consistent good-conduct of the thousands of Volunteers who slept and were quartered at Dover on Easter Sunday night, would be a chance traveller who journeyed down to the garrison town by the late mail train from London. Remember it was Eastertime, and the close of an off-day. The Volunteers had been hard at work on the march-down between Canterbury and Dover; they had not allowed the grass to grow under their feet, and Easter day was virtually the only time they were likely to get to themselves. They spent it soberly and respectfully, and carried out to the very letter the instructions of the Adjutant-General, and the earnest wishes of those who immediately commanded them."

The *Daily News* says:—"Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, following the precedent set by himself two years ago, has decided not to issue any special order concerning the Easter Monday Review and the behaviour of the Volunteers, who for three days were quartered in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth under his command. It is, however, no secret that he is in every way satisfied with their soldierly conduct during that time, and officers of his Staff speak in terms of unstinted praise of the discipline, ready obedience to orders, and strict regard for military regulations that have been observed by every man, whether in barracks, or about the streets, or on the field, off duty or under arms. They have been put to the test of being brigaded with Regular troops, and if there has been any marked difference between their bearing and that of Line regiments, it certainly has not been to the discredit of the Volunteers. The most difficult points for a commanding officer to impress upon his men used to be the importance of preserving absolute silence and steadiness in the ranks when standing or marching at attention. Now the necessity for rebuking any but the rawest of recruits on this score never seems to arise. Except when the command is given to march at ease, they are as silent as the sternest martinet could desire. The vast improvement brought about during the last three or four years in details of this kind now makes the work of Staff officers on a big review day comparatively easy. Otherwise, it would be impossible to conduct operations on an extensive scale with the precision and punctuality that have marked the present campaign generally."

The special correspondent of the *Times* states that "Lieut. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, commanding the signalling party, speaks in terms of warm commendation of the Volunteer signallers of his party. He says that the improvement on last year's performances was most marked. During the preliminary campaign and yesterday's fight, some two or three hundred messages were sent, yet there was hardly a mistake. All did well; but among the best were the signallers from the Artists, the Inns of Court, the London Irish, the Civil Service, and the 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles. Indeed, Lieut. Lloyd considers these detachments quite equal to trained signallers of the Regular Army." Speaking of discipline, the same correspondent observes:—"Though the town has been crowded, and the temptations to drink not wisely but too much have been numerous, the good order observed has been most creditable. I have only seen since I arrived here on Saturday afternoon one drunken Volunteer and one drunken Regular. An officer of the Adjutant-General's Department confirms me in my opinion of the good behaviour of all, whether Regulars or Volunteers. He tells me that they have behaved admirably, and that not a single complaint has been made by the police. The latter, by the way, have done their work well, and yesterday performed the difficult task of regulating the streams of carriages to and from Portsdown Hill with temper and judgment."

"A General Officer" writes with respect to the Dover manœuvres:—"The tactical field-day at Dover, devised by Gen. Newdigate, and carried out under his personal superintendence with much painstaking care by every one, had for its main object the avoiding of 'unrealities' as much as possible, and would have been pre-eminently successful in this respect, compared with all bygone Easter Mondays, but for the horrible reality in the shape of King Mob, that, thrusting itself perpetually with cool indifference between contending forces, and occupying the tops of banks and walls, and every conceivable vantage-point for a view, cast not only an air of farce over the combat, but destroyed much of the advantage that both sides would otherwise have gained in the practice of tactical handling of troops under fire. There was actually a sprinkling of petticoats at one time in the sandbag parapet of the advanced redoubt, and with masses of holiday loafers, with sweethearts and wives, asserting their rights as Britons to go everywhere and see everything, a Clery could not make things clear as regards 'minor tactics.' Under such circumstances, the average General of one's youth, of the Flanders Army type, would have talked tall and lost his temper. But 'the model of a modern major-general' commanding the South-Eastern District did neither, but pleasantly made the very best of everything, and with persistent patience waited until the programme he had laid down was carried out effectively in all its stages. This was done comparatively quietly, without any reckless riding or rushing on the part of the Staff, and the men appeared much more in hand and attentive to the small details of drill than formerly, though they still showed that Volunteer dislike to prompt obedience to the 'Cease fire' as long as cartridges are left, and one could hardly be down on one green battalion who, never having had a chance of 'losing off' their fair quota all day, delivered a little *feu de joie* at the finish. Lord E.

Clinton's command owed something to fine feathers and their tailors, but the way they marched past and their officers saluted showed a marked superiority in drill over the others. As a rule, with most battalions the distances were very badly kept between companies, and the saluting of the officers was in many cases atrociously awkward. One *à cheval* went by stern foremost; another all but upset his little self by sticking the point of his sword into the ground. Now, not one of those who went through all sorts of contortions with arms, legs, and swords, but could have done the thing with a certain grace had he only taken a little previous trouble practising, either by himself or before his friends, with his walking-cane! The swing and pace of some corps was very superior to others, but the music, which likewise varied in quality, may have been the cause. Almost every trooper of Lord Ormonde's 100 Mounted Rifle- men looked as smart and soldierlike as their chief, and the splendid teams of waggon-horses of the Cinque Ports Artillery well deserved the plaudits of the crowd. But except to please the Volunteers and their friends, these big field-days will almost always be useless until some effectual means can be devised by the authorities to keep the ground free from the interference of the spectators."

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

The troops in Cairo are distributed as follows:—The 6th Baty. 1st Brig. Scottish Division, R.A., in the Citadel, the detachment of 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regt. in the Citadel, the 1st Batn. Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) and the 2nd Batn. of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who give up their quarters at the Citadel to the 1st Batn. of the Gordon Highlanders, in the Kasr-el-Nil Barracks.

A detachment of the 1st Batn. of the South Staffordshire Regt., made up to 100 men, were under orders to proceed to Port Said, but were countermanded, as the Marines were in possession.

Surg.-Major J. Morgan has proceeded from Cairo to Suez in medical charge of the invalids from the capital for England.

Surg. J. Prendergast, A.M.D., Surg. Cross, of the Royal Navy, Lieut. H. Littledale, of the York and Lancaster Regt., and Lieut. Gordon, Highlanders, have been invalided for England by the Jumna. Surg.-Major W. McNamara arrived in Cairo on April 3 from Suez, in charge of the 62 invalids disembarked from the Jumna. Surg.-Major W. S. Hedley has been appointed Sanitary Officer for the Cairo District. Surg. G. M. H. Colman has been posted for duty to the Cairo Citadel. Brigade-Surg. N. Norris has been posted to Abbassiyeh for duty.

Lieut.-Col. Parr has mentioned Col. Mahmoud Bey Asif and Acting Lieut.-Col. Ahmed Kamal Bey in flattering terms for their recent services in the Soudan.

Lieut.-Col. Doran, of the 1st Batn. West Kent Regt., has been granted leave of absence from the 7th inst. to June 15 next, pending his retirement on full pay at his own request.

El-Ahram considers the recent operations of the British Expeditionary Force in the Eastern Soudan to have yielded no result, excepting that several thousands of God's servants have perished uselessly.

Lieut. Romilly has returned from Suakim, and resumed his duties as Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson.

Officers and men commenced to wear summer clothing on the 15th inst., after which date helmets will be worn on all occasions.

Major Kitchener and Capt. Rundle, who left Cairo on a mission to Berber, were stopped, by order, at Assouan.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major N. G. Chalmers, of the Cameron Highlanders, to proceed to England on urgent private affairs. Capt. Orange, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has relieved Lieut. Verschoyle of the duties connected with the District Pay Office.

Capt. Wilson, R.N., who distinguished himself in such a conspicuous manner at the battle of Teb, has been recommended by Gen. Graham for the Victoria Cross.

Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur has been to Keneh, Esneh, and Edfoo, to report on the state of the country.

Dean Butcher has been appointed at Cairo to act as Chaplain to the Forces from the 30th ult.

Capt. F. M. Robinson, of G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., rejoined from leave of absence on the 21st ult.

Discharges of non-commissioned officers and men from the Army of Occupation are suspended till further orders.

The correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* hears from Suakim that our Blue-jackets fairly cursed both the Gatlings and the Gardners they were detailed to drag to the front. The weight of these guns was found to add greatly to the labours of the men. Then the Gatlings jambed when fire was opened with them, and first one and then another lock had to be taken out, so that they were found of comparatively little use. The feed of the Gardner guns was also found much against them, the sand getting in amongst the loose and exposed cartridges, and being carried into the mechanism, repeatedly stopped the firing, and just at the critical moment, when the 65th Foot were giving way, the guns were all useless. No wonder we lost so many naval officers at these guns. Just when a few well-directed volleys from a machine-gun would have swept the whole ground clear, the barrel-organ single-shot guns were hors-de-combat. So much for the authorities selecting weapons against the dictates of common-sense. Even now, after having laid down hard-and-fast rules regarding the competition of shell-firing machine-guns, the authorities are going to purchase large numbers of a gun which did not come up to their own conditions, stipulating that it shall be made to fire the ammunition supplied by the inventor whose gun was within their limits as to weight, and exceeded their stipulations as to range, penetration, and rapidity of fire. "I ask again, why saddle the service with two guns, and force the men to learn two drills, to do the same work?" A question, we should say, to be answered by those responsible for the outlay they are incurring, an outlay devoid of all common-sense.

ON THE TACTICS OF NAVAL BATTLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been unable at an earlier date to notice the very favourable comments contained in your *Gazette* of the 1st and 22nd ult., on my lecture, delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, on "Ramming," as the prominent feature of future Naval victories. I now desire, with your permission, to offer some remarks on the opinions you have expressed on certain points of my lecture, where further explanation appears to be required, in order to establish a clear understanding of my views on Naval tactics. It is difficult in the limited space allowed for a lecture on a subject embracing so many considerations, to cover all the ground of probable criticism, but in my endeavour to enunciate certain broad principles on the tactics of Naval warfare which should dominate construction, I have been pleased to find such an amount of general agreement with the views I entertain, and the importance of having these matters fully considered by the service at large cannot be over-estimated. I desire, in the first place, to correct an error in your *Gazette* of the 22nd ult., where quoting from my lecture. I am supposed to have recommended light draught as an essential qualification for fleet ships. On referring to my tables, specifying in numerical order the qualifications of fleet ships of class A and B, you will find that light draught is the last requirement in the order of merit of the qualifications named, by which it is implied that these ships may have the greatest draught of water consistent with what our harbours and docks will admit of. No doubt that light draught has had its recommendations in enabling ships to navigate shoal waters and attack an enemy's harbour defences, and as the days are gone by when this mode of warfare could be ventured upon, and the climax of Naval supremacy and England's safety will depend on the results of ocean warfare, and deep draught of water is essential to obtaining short ships and depth of hold, which are elements of handiness and safety to the vitals, both important features of fighting efficiency in fleet actions. I will now refer to your remarks on battles between single ships. The principle object of my lecture was to show that as the tactics which could be resorted to in single actions with plenty of sea-room for manœuvring would not be available in fleet actions, where ships would fight in masses; and that as tactics should rule construction, it is essential that there should be two classes of fleet ships, giving prominence to those special qualifications in each class which would afford them the greatest fighting power consistent with the exigencies of battle. For this purpose, I maintained that whilst handiness would prove the most powerful element of efficiency in fleet actions, speed would prove most telling in single actions, and for the reason that, whilst ramming would be the prominent feature of fighting in the one case, and unavoidable, the gun attack would be most resorted to in the other, and the ram blow seldom accomplished, because avoidable. I argued that as an increase of speed beyond what was actually essential for fleet actions could only be obtained by increased size of ship and greater length of hull, and as both these features were antagonistic to handiness, that the amount of speed should be limited in the one class, in order to secure an increase of handiness; and that as regards the other class intended for foreign service as single cruisers, and not to fight in line-of-battle, handiness should be sacrificed for speed. It is very easy to contemplate on paper a superiority of speed and handiness combined, as Col. Sir C. H. Nugent has done, in his most valuable lecture on the "Imperial Defence;" but, unfortunately, this happy combination cannot be realised. As regards both classes of fleet ship, A and B, referred to in my lecture, I advocated the strongly fortified bow as a crowning element of victory, admitting, in order to obtain this, an equivalent reduction of weight of broadside protection. I endeavoured in my lecture to show that the speed being equal, the strongest-bowed ships would, both in fleet actions and in single contests, have an overpowering advantage, as they would enforce their own mode of fighting,—that is to say, that in fleet actions they would compel the bow-to-bow encounter; and in single actions they would force an adversary to meet bow-to-bow, or to turn away and fight stern on, and therefore at great disadvantage. I observe that in your leading article of March 22 you argue against the opinion I expressed, that in a running fight the ship fighting stern-on would necessarily be placed at a great disadvantage; and that you place reliance on the efficiency of stern torpedo defence, and Capt. Colomb also takes the same view of the case; but I argue that the pursuing ship would not attempt to ram under such circumstances, even if possessing superiority of speed, but would rely on the gun attack and her fortified bow, and would keep at a respectful distance from the Harvey torpedo; and if hit by the motive torpedo, whose accuracy of direction is uncertain, the effect of an explosion on a fortified bow, such as I proposed, with the lower compartment filled with cork, would not be very serious. And I question whether a torpedo would not be deflected by the wave from the bow of a ship advancing at good speed. On the other hand, however, it cannot be denied as regards gun attack and defence, the stern must be more vulnerable than the bow. On another point you differ from me in opinion, namely, when I say that handiness in ships designed for single actions is not of so great importance as in ships intended mainly for fleet actions, where the space for manœuvering would necessarily be confined. Here, again, it is a matter of give-and-take, or speed *versus* steadiness, as it is essential that the fleet ship intended for foreign service, and therefore for single cruising, should have great speed as an element of self-preservation, and for purposes of capture; and handiness must therefore be somewhat sacrificed. But apart from these considerations, and as regards fighting qualities in single action, the question arises whether, with plenty of sea room for manœuvring, the fastest ship, or the slower and handier vessel, will have the advantage, other fighting qualities being equal. Superior speed enables a ship to bring on an action, or to assist an action, or to haul off to repair damages, and to choose her position and select her own tactics, and moreover, to avoid the ram encounter by keeping her distance. The slower but handier ship must fight, cannot escape if disabled, and cannot choose her own distance. I am willing to leave this question of dispute to the following test of superiority, namely,—Which of these two ships would captains select to fight a single action with? The importance of two classes of fleet ships is so manifest, that it is to be hoped that it will not be lost sight of in future design and construction; and as it appears that our Navy is likely to be dangerously handicapped in our future wars in point of numerical strength, it is the more essential that nothing should be neglected to secure the greatest amount of fighting efficiency for that arm of national defence on which the safety of our empire will have mainly to rely.—I am, &c.,

GEORGE ELLIOT, Admiral.

Reviews.

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Fair Italy. By W. Cope Devereux, R.N., F.R.G.S. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

A ramble through "fair Italy" possesses a magic charm to which but few hearts ever fail to respond. At all seasons it is a bewitching theme, but mostly so at the present, when spring heralds in the new summer, and lengthening days give promise for the future. The author draws attention to the fact that within the last few years a new Italy has sprung into existence; the dream of Cavour has been realised, and, contrary to all predictions, she has evinced a union and cohesiveness so complete as to surprise all, and possibly disappoint some who were jealous of her. The author of this volume becomes eloquent when touching on the theme of the Riviera and Monte Carlo, and admits that his chief reason for writing was to afford himself an opportunity of exposing the deadly evils of the plague-spot of the paradise called Monte Carlo. Continuing the subject, the author has prepared a table of statistics, which discloses the most appalling feature connected with the gaming-tables, the number of Monte Carlo suicides. It may serve to qualify the strong bias which exists at Monte Carlo to know that, according to the statement of one of the most important London journals, no fewer than 19 suicides have been declared since January 1, 1884. At Monico the rage is much more *prononcé*. The author of the tale of travel proves himself to be a cheerful companion and a well-informed critic; he is thus enabled to enjoy himself, and at the same time find many opportunities of correcting wrongful impressions, and that without hurting the *amour propre* of any one.

The Violinist of the Quartier Latin. By G. Curzon. (Sampson Low and Co.)

The writer of this novel has left it to the ingenuity of the reader to decide whether it is the work of a lady or not, and also whether he or she has adopted a *nom de plume*. Although these are not matters of much importance, they may be sufficiently so to give birth to kindly speculation and to arouse curiosity. There are some incidents in this tale which will be patent before the perusal of the first volume has been completed. The reader will then have become aware that "The Violinist" is no ordinary work of fiction, but one which evidences the possession of far greater intellectual ability than is to be found in works of a similar character. It is a bold thing for any aspirant to literary fame, especially if she be an authoress, to come boldly before the public supported solely by the conviction that if she fail, she has mistaken her *métier* and overrated her power. In this instance, however, the word failure may at once be disregarded. The story is one of rare excellence, the plot constructed with consummate skill, the characters handled with marked decision, and above all, the interest sustained with unerring accuracy, even to the close of the last page. What will, also, at once strike the reader is the extreme beauty of the traits of character with which the writer has invested the heroine, and the deep pathos which marks the relation of the profoundly dramatic situations that herald in the *dénouement*. This brief description of *The Violinist of the Quartier Latin* may serve to draw attention to its faults and to its merits. We hope very shortly to refer again to it, and to enter into a closer examination of the writer's claim to assume the rôle of a novelist.

The *Royal Kalendar and Index*, just published by Allen and Son, is a work of great practical utility, and appears to have been compiled with considerable care.

Messrs. Cassell and Co., Limited, have issued the first part of a new periodical, entitled *Great Industries*, which doubtless will attract many readers. It will supply ample information as to some, if not all, of the great industries of Great Britain, and justify the claim of Britain to be an industrial State. The present number is profusely illustrated by explanatory engravings. The same company has issued the first part of a pamphlet, to be completed in ten parts, entitled "The Early Days of Christianity," by F. W. Farrar. This little work should command universal attention.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

The Gazette.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 15, 1884.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major F. A. Cracroft-Amcotts retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. E. Bolton is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health; Gent. Cadet Charles James Maxwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice E. Bolton.

10th Hussars—Capt. the Hon. J. P. Napier to be Major, vice M. M. Slade, killed in action (March 1).

14th Hussars—The Christian name of Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. George Hugh Gough are as now, and not as hitherto stated.

19th Hussars—Serjt.-Major Arthur George Lima to be Qrmr., vice J. White, retired on temporary half-pay.

Royal Artillery.

Col. D. S. Greene, C.B., on the Unemployed Full-pay List, retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. O. H. A. Nicolls has been placed on half-pay, on appointment to the Staff (April 1).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. F. Shea to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. W. Shakerley, retired (March 23).

Capt. and Brevet Major A. Broadfoot to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Swinley, seconded for service on the Staff (March 18).

Capt. J. M. Alves to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. F. Shea, promoted (March 23).

The under-mentioned officers to be Captains:—Capts. F. O. B. Foote, from the Seconded List, vice the Hon. F. W. J. Shore, seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 18); A. L. Pringle, from the Seconded List, vice H. P. Russell, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (March 9); R. W. O'Grady, from the Seconded List, vice A. H. H. Sharland, retired (March 23); A. W. Anstruther, from the Seconded List, vice J. P. Freeth; W. N. Lockyer, from the Seconded List, vice J. F. Harman; A. P. Penton, from the Seconded List, vice J. J. Swinton; E. G. Edwards, from the Seconded List, vice C. F. Hadden; R. A. Rigg, from the Seconded List, vice Downing, all five seconded whilst students in the Advanced Class of Officers of the Royal Artillery (all five dated April 1). Lieuts. C. M. T. Western, vice Brevet Major A. Broadfoot, promoted (March 18); J. W. Dunlop, vice J. M. Alves, promoted (March 23).

Lieuts. J. Shiffner to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, whilst a student in the Advanced Class of Officers of the Royal Artillery; W. C. Savile to be Lieut. on the Seconded List whilst employed at Waltham Abbey; F. L. Nathan to be Lieut. on the Seconded List, whilst a student in the Advanced Class of Officers of the Royal Artillery (all three dated April 1); D. E. Hoste resigns his commission.

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. S. Vacher, commanding the 20th Regtl. District (the Lancashire Fusiliers), retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. H. W. Tombs retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. C. A. Mott has been seconded for service on the Staff (March 10).

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Major A. T. Leslie is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Serjt.-Major James Sampson Cartwright to be Qrmr., vice J. Sutherland, retired.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. E. Peach, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice C. B. Little, appointed Adjt.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Serjt.-Major Henry Honner to be Qrmr., vice J. Hedingham, deceased.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. H L. Silvester has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (March 14).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. C. R. Ross has been appointed a probationer for the S.C. (Dec. 27, 1883).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Major, dated Nov. 10, 1883, of Capt. A. S. H. Gem is cancelled, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. G. F. Browne has been seconded for service on the Staff (March 25).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. C. T. Dawkins has been seconded for service on the Staff (March 6); Capt. J. Spens to be Adjt., vice Lieut. C. T. Dawkins, who has resigned the appointment.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. and Brevet Major J. N. Blackwood-Price, dated Oct. 21, 1882, is cancelled, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882; Capt. G. Astell has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 1).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. P. C. Glyn, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (April 12); Lieuts. L. G. Russel is seconded for service on the Staff; F. E. S. Adair, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. L. M. Pearson, resigned; G. Cockburn to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. J. Maude, about to be appointed Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 1).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. W. N. Campbell, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice M. A. F. Taylor, resigned.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. C. E. Ogle has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Feb. 26).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. A. H. Butler resigns his commission.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Lieut.-Col. (with local and temporary rank) Marquis de Piro, C.M.G., retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Staff.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. S. Willis, K.C.B., to be a Lieut.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Southern District, vice Gen. H.S.H. Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (May 1).

Major-Gens. G. S. Young, from Brigdr.-Gen. commanding the Troops in the Belfast District, to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Cork District, vice Lieut.-Gen. H. D'Oyly Torrens, C.B., who vacated that appointment on promotion (April 6); T. Wright, C.B., Bengal S.C., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a Division in the Bengal Presidency, vice Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Feb. 21); R. G. A. Luard to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. F. A. Willis, C.B., appointed to the command of the troops in the Northern District (April 1).

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. R. Grant, half-pay, R.E., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Engineers in the North British District (May 5); T. L. Bell, half-pay, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff for duty at Netley (April 1).

Majors A. E. W. Goldsmid, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Brigade-Major on the Staff at Belfast, to be a Deputy Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-Quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. G. A. Furse, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; R. E. Allen, the East Yorkshire Regt., to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major A. E. W. Goldsmid, the Royal Munster Fusiliers (both dated May 1).

Lieut. H. L. Gallwey, the East Lancashire Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. T. L. J. Gallwey, R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda (Dec. 22, 1882).

Royal Military College—Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Hodgins, from Rdgmr., 18th Hussars, to be Rdgmr., vice Hon. Major C. C. Brooke, who has been placed on retired pay (Feb. 13).

Royal Military Academy—Capt. F. W. Boteler, R.A., to be an Instructor of Mathematics (March 14).

Army Schools—Schoolmaster E. Bacon to be Sub-Inspector, in succession to Inspector J. E. Cartwright, retired.

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Ekin, M.B., C.B., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen. The under-mentioned Surgs. to be Surgs.-Major (all dated March 30):—R. W. O'Donnell, W. Donovan, D. B. Brown, R. H. Quill, M.B., B. M. Blennerhasset, W. B. Slaughter, A. L. Browne, M.D., C. W. M. Keys, M.D., C. J. L. Bushe, M.B., and H. H. Stokes, M.B.

Half-Pay—Capt. R. G. T. Cotton, from the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be Major (April 13).

Brevet.

Major E. V. Boyle, R.A., to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Art. 11 (*ff*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (April 1); Capt. J. Browne, retired pay, to be Major (Nov. 4, 1880).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., Col.-Commandant, R.A., has been placed on the Retired List, with the hon. rank of Gen. (April 1).

The date of retirement on retired pay of Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. A. P. Wyllie, half-pay, R.A., is March 12, 1883, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of March 11.

Major and Hon. Col. R. O. F. Steward, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Lieut.-Cols. F. Longfield, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Feb. 28); G. Gosling, half-pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. W. O. Saunders, late Major, half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (March 31).

Capt. and Brevet Major J. Browne, retired pay, has retired from the service, receiving the value of his commission (March 11).

Capt. J. Aldridge, retired pay, has retired from the service, receiving the value of his commission (March 28).

Qrmrs. H. Lonsdale, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (March 28); J. J. C. Powell, R.A., to have the hon. rank of Capt. (April 1).

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Col. F. T. Humfrey, Bombay S.C. (Nov. 22, 1883); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Luckhardt, C.B., Bombay S.C. (Nov. 22, 1883); Lieut.-Cols. F. J. Hicks, Madras S.C. (Feb. 1); R. S. Robertson, Bengal S.C.; H. M. S. Clarke, Madras S.C.; G. R. Hennessy, Bengal S.C.; M. C. Perreau, Bengal S.C. (all four dated Feb. 4); C. H. Plowden, Madras S.C. (Feb. 14); J. M. Boyd, Bombay S.C.; J. B. Reid, Madras S.C. (both dated Feb. 20); F. Eteson, half-pay, Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., South-Eastern District (March 30); B. S. Robinson, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) (April 12); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Robinson, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) (April 15).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. J. Moon, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (Jan. 14).

Indian Staff Corps.

The under-mentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals (all dated Jan. 1):—G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal; R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Bombay; R. M. Macdonald, Madras; A. Carnegy, Bombay.

The under-mentioned Cols. to be Major-Gens. on the Unemployed Supernumerary List (all dated Jan. 1):—F. Alexander, Bengal; C. Hight, Madras; G. Pringle, Madras; J. Doran, C.B., Bengal; H. S. Obbard, Bengal; C. T. Palin, Bombay; H. Rose, Bengal; J. G. Touch, Madras; C. Thompson, Bombay; C. F. Hicks, Bengal.

The under-mentioned Major-Gens. have been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (all dated Jan. 1):—F. Schneider, Bombay; G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal; R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Bombay; R. M. Macdonald, Madras.

Indian Local Service.

The promotions of the under-mentioned Major-Generals are antedated from Jan. 1, 1884, to Dec. 16, 1883:—J. M. Earle and E. S. Jackson, Bengal Infantry.

The under-mentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals (all dated Jan. 1):—G. Smart, Madras Infantry; J. C. P. Baillie and R. Blair, Bengal Infantry.

Major-Gen. C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Dec. 10, 1883); the removal of Major-Gen. J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, is antedated from Jan. 1, 1884, to Dec. 16, 1883. Major-Gen. J. C. P. Baillie, Bengal Infantry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Jan. 1).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. R. A. Morris resigns his commission; Lieuts. H. V. Stow resigns his commission; G. W. Schofield, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 15, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division—Lieut. H. L. Fergusson to be Capt.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Gerald Richard Howard and Richard Marcus Gordon-Dill.

3rd Brigade, Southern Division—John St. Vincent Crowder, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Lieut. H. J. C. Turner resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieuts. J. R. Peploe to be Capt. A. Worsley resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, Scottish Division—Capt. D. C. Lindsay resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. H. M. Butler resigns his commission.

6th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut.-Col. Y. H. Burges is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. F. C. Macky resigns his commission.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—Lieut. W. F. Batt to be Capt.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke (March 31) and George Edward Nussey Booker (April 1).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. A. E. Thursby to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Walter Arthur Powell, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The following announcement is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 2, 1883:—Charles Aprilis Sutton Warde, late Lieut., 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut. (Nov. 3, 1883). Lieut. W. C. H. Watson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. T. A. A. Schalch resigns his commission; Arthur Edward Noel Reed, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. E. H. A. Oakes resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Rochfort Cade Lestock Battley, gent., to be Lieut. (March 29).

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. E. W. Robertson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. T. L. Wardle to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. C. L. Hornby, late the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Capt. (March 13).

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—William Lionel Stretton, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Robert Bruce Swinton, gent., to be Lieut. (March 31).

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. Sir W. M. Curtis, Bart., resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Capt. A. M. Hamilton resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Neville Thornton Parker, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. F. J. Bayly resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. B. Smith resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. and Hon. Major C. W. Braithwaite-Wilson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieuts. E. G. Harrison resigns his commission; F. Slade-Gully, from the 3rd and 4th Batns. the Manchester Regt., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. T. M. Babington resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Capt. J. C. R. Reade to be Major; Lieut. L. A. Lindsay resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. A. S. Vesey, retired pay, to be Capt. (March 26).

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. George Frederick William, Lord Byron, resigns his commission; Augustus Spry Horwood, gent., to be Lieut. (April 11).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. C. J. C. Mee resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. F. L. Evelyn resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Mervyn Henry Nunn, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Charles William Kortright, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. G. P. L. Pemberton, from the 6th Batn., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Marmaduke Wood, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. L. S. Appleby resigns his commission.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Everard Joseph Stourton, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Thomas Kennan, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Captain H. Humphrys resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Henry Grattan Langdale, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut.-Col. Commandant and Hon. Col. Sir T. O. Forster, Bart., C.B., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—William Somers Leo Schuster, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Andrew Harvey Armstrong, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Jocelyn Henry Cramer, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Urmston FitzOtho FitzGerald, gent., to be Lieut. (March 22).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 15, 1884.

Cheshire—Sub-Lieut. C. E. Thornycroft resigns his commission; Robert Walter Douglas Phillips, gent., to be Lieut.

Dorset—Elliott Lees, gent., to be Lieut.

West Kent—Isaac Stephenson Jones, gent., to be Surg.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut. G. W. Schofield resigns his commission.

Nottingham (Sherwood Rangers)—Lieut. E. E. Harcourt-Vernon to be Capt.

Pembroke—Capt. W. U. Cole, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. H. Currey, 4th Dragoon Guards, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (April 1).

North Somerset—Lieut. the Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe to be Capt.

West Somerset—Lieut. St. D. M. Kemeys-Tynte resigns his commission.

Suffolk—John Robert Phillips, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Warwickshire—Lieut. C. W. Wilcox resigns his commission; William Mackay Low, gent., to be Lieut.

Royal Wiltshire—Thomas Reginald Curtis, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Worcestershire—Capt. F. S. Shenstone resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

1st West York—Surg. L. Kiernan resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Frederick Royston Fairbank, gent., M.D., to be Surg.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 15, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute—John Mackill, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Banff—John Reiach, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Lieut. A. St. J. Lane resigns his commission; Charles William Robinson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Capt. A. C. Kerr resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. J. W. Barrie resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—George Henry Carphin and John George Dudgeon.

1st Lanarkshire—David Hally, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Lancashire—Qrmr. H. W. Johnston is granted the hon. rank of Capt.

8th Lancashire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. C. B. Inman and Lieut. L. Knox.

1st London (City of London)—John Wood Knott, gent., to be Lieut. (April 4).

3rd Middlesex—Major A. W. Foxwell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. S. Wicken to be Major; Edward Isaac Sydney, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Norfolk—Lieut. J. G. Christian resigns his commission; Thomas Joseph Compton, gent., to be Acting Surg.

The Tynemouth—Lieut. M. W. Sidney to be Capt.

1st Renfrew and Dumbarton—John Lade, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Samuel Tertius Ridley, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—John Frederic Ingleby, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—Martin Luther Brown, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Lieut. H. J. Newbolt resigns his commission; Guy Chilton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st London—Daniel Norton, gent., to be Lieut. (March 31).

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Henry Houghton-Brown, gent., to be Lieut.; Hon. Major W. H. Coles is appointed Qrmr.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. N. M. Wylie, from the 5th Cheshire R.V.C., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Ayrshire—W. Scott, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Arthur Fitzherbert Ewen, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Berwickshire—Capt. J. Wood resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. James Nisbet, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Brecknockshire—Thomas Gwynne Powell, Esq., to be Capt. The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—G. J. Woods, and F. R. D. A. Gough. Thomas Edward Williams, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. H. T. Wills to be Capt.; Arthur Sheridan Lea, Esq., to be Capt; Francis Haines Barford, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cheshire—Major J. H. Day resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. R. T. Richardson to be Major, Lieut. E. W. Tobin to be Capt.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—Lieut. R. G. Henry resigns his commission; Robert Hodgkinson Dutton, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Cheshire—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Marshall is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Lionel Bury Wells, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Charles David MacWatt and James Wylie.

5th Devonshire—Surg. H. S. Gaye, M.D., resigns his commission. The under-mentioned officers resign their appointments:—Acting Surg. J. Adams, M.D.; Acting Chaplain the Rev. W. Watkins.

1st Dumbartonshire—Capt. C. J. Kerr resigns his commission; the Rev. W. Maxwell to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Dumfries—Lieut. J. W. Strachey resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. W. Hamilton resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Patrick Persse Sealy, Simon Mackenzie, John Mackenzie Bow, and John George Gerrard.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Edward Neville Cubitt and Harry Herbert Jones.

2nd Glamorgan—Frank Pearson Skeffington Cresswell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire—Charles Sylvester Wooldridge, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary); Major A. H. Fraser, 1st Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major A. Borthwick, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (April 15).

1st Hertfordshire—Lieut. F. Preedy resigns his commission.

1st Isle of Wight—Thomas Ormsby Wiley, gent., to be Lieut.; Surg. C. Neill, M.D., resigns his commission.

5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders)—Richard Watson Grove, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Lanarkshire—Major D. Gray resigns his commission, and is appointed Capt.; Capt. T. A. Paul to be Major; Lieut. G. Duthie resigns his commission.

3rd Lanarkshire—Lieut. J. McG. Glen to be Capt.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow, 1st Northern)—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hannan, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 21st ult., is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement; Major A. Mein, jun., to be Lieut.-Col. (March 22). The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Arthur Tillie and James Alexander Ralston Mitchell.

7th Lanarkshire—Lieut. H. Le N. Foster to be Capt.; James Creig, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Capt. A. T. Edmondson resigns his commission; Lieut. P. Fletcher to be Capt.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. W. A. Jellicorse resigns his commission; Acting Surg. H. Reston to be Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Surg. A. Chadwick, M.D., resigns his commission.

15th Lancashire—Joseph George M'Cann, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish)—George Aloysius Raverty, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. W. F. Hitchcock resigns his commission. The services of Lieut. W. A. Brown are dispensed with.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Hon. Major and Adjt. W. Longstaffe resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Capt. F. R. Lowth, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major W. Longstaffe (both dated April 7).

1st London (the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. E. Matthey to be Major; Lieut. W. R. Baggallayto be Capt.

3rd London—Lieut. C. T. Reid resigns his commission.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Lieut. R. H. Grey to be Capt.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Capt. J. Finch resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Alfred Hamilton Douglas Hamilton, Esq., to be Capt.; Qrmr. J. W. Whitehead resigns his commission, and is appointed Lieut.; Hon. Capt. J. Finch to be Qrmr.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) W. Bannatyne resigns his commission; William Edward Nicol, Esq., to be Major (both dated April 1).

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Richard Mayo and Edmund Stevens.

12th Middlesex (Civil Service)—Lieut. T. Churchill resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Acting Chaplain the Right Rev. A. Barry, D.D., resigns his appointment.

13th Middlesex (Queen's, Westminster)—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. T. P. Scrivener resigns his commission, and is appointed Lieut.-Col.; William Hugh Fenton-Jones, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court)—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Bulwer resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Capt. R. Carr is granted the hon. rank of Major.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Capt. H. Roberts to be Major (April 7); Capt. G. E. Maude resigns his commission; George Kelly, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex—Lieut. J. A. Ellerton resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. M. Bull and E. H. Coleman.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Sidney Osborne Hart Hart-Davis, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Edward Clarke and Walter Charles Hardy.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—Lieuts. T. O. Harding to be Capt.; C. H. Austin resigns his commission.

2nd Midlothian and Peebles-shire—Charles Edmund Hutchinson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Major R. Brown resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

2nd Nottinghamshire—Acting Chaplain the Right Rev. J. B. Pearson, M.A., LL.D., resigns his appointment.

3rd Renfrewshire—Lieut. R. Donaldson resigns his commission.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Munro resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Shropshire—Charles Herbert Bull, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Frederick George Herbert Leman, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Major G. Strongitharm resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. J. N. Bagnall resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Lieut. E. Harley to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. Sir M. A. Bass, Bart., is granted the hon. rank of Col.

6th (West) Suffolk—Major J. M., Lord Henniker, is appointed Hon. Col. of the corps.

Cadet Corps (Dulwich College), attached to 1st Surrey (South London)—The Rev. George Cantrell Allen, M.A., to be Hon. Capt., vice C. G. Gull, resigned.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—George Leonard Paice, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Capt. H. Jenner resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. A. F. Gell to be Capt.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. R. J. Maude, 2nd Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Adjt., in succession to Major E. R. S. Richardson, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), appointed Adjt., Royal Military College (April 1).

2nd Tower Hamlets—Capt. J. Doggett resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. T. Greenway is granted the hon. rank of Col. Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major J. Tibbits, M.D., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts:—John Percy Brigg, John Albert Edward Mellor, and George Kenyon.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 16, and the current year must be understood.)

While the Channel Squadron was in Phalerum Bay, a fatal accident occurred on board the Minotaur, flagship of the Duke of Edinburgh. At the close of the quarterly practice with revolvers, and after orders had been given to unload, a young seaman asked the gunner's mate to explain the mechanism of a pistol. The latter took up a revolver in which there happened to be a cartridge that had missed fire. It exploded, shooting the seaman through the jaw, the bullet lodging in the spinal column. The unfortunate man died in a few minutes.

An issue is announced of the balance of Seven per Cent. Preference Shares in the Minas Central Railway of Brazil, Limited, authorised by the Government of Minas Geraes. The share list will open to-day, and will close on Saturday, the 26th inst., for London; and on Monday, the 28th inst., for the country and the Continent. The share capital of the company is £732,500, divided into 21,000 Ordinary Shares of £20 each, and 15,625 Seven per Cent. Preference Shares of £20 each.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

MACHINE-GUNS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

A 10-barrel machine-gun for Martini-Henry cartridges was tried at Poona on the 14th ult., in presence of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., and the principal Staff officers of the Bombay Army. Briefly summarised the details of these experiments are as follows:—The trial was carried out against No. 2 Mountain Battery of four 7-pr. mountain guns firing shrapnel, and 150 rank and file, 2nd Batn. 4th Regt. The range was 1,200 yards, each of the competitors had its own target, 18 ft. long by 6 ft. high, with 6-ft. screens behind on rising ground, so arranged that no bullet could go through more than one target. No. 2 Battery of mountain guns commenced, and the four guns fired 49 shrapnel in four minutes (or an average of three shots per minute for each gun). There were 182 hits, equal to 45 hits per minute, or one hit for every 11 shrapnel bullets fired, each shrapnel containing 42 bullets. The Nordenfelt gun came next, served by six men, and fired 1,596 rounds of rifle cartridge in about three minutes, scoring 284 hits, equal to 95 hits per minute, or one hit for every five-and-a-half shots fired. The 150 men of the King's Own Royal Lancaster fired 3,935 rounds (or 26 rounds per man), making 507 hits, equal to 169 hits per minute or 1 hit for every 8 shots fired. It was noticed that the 150 men fired especially steady, and their score against an 18-ft. wide target was certainly much above the average of a company at a range of 1,200 yards, still the waste of ammunition per shot scored was 50 per cent. greater with the rifles than with the machine-gun, and the waste of lead bullets with the shrapnel was 100 per cent. greater than with the machine-gun, besides the waste of shrapnel shells and fuzes, although the shell guns had the advantage that their fuzes were set previous to counting the time of the firing. As the four mountain guns scored 45 hits per minute, eight such guns would have been required to give the 95 hits per minute scored by the machine-gun; whereas, on the other hand, 86 rank and file would give the same 95 hits per minute if infantry can be always relied upon to make such good practice at 1,200 yards as was made on this occasion. The machine-gun was served by six men, whereas eight mountain-guns would require over 100 men, besides muleteers, as against the 86 rank and file with rifles, equal to nearly 100 men, including officers and non-commissioned officers. This would seem to be an important consideration in countries where we have but few men available, and where their rations, equipment, tents, and ammunition are difficult to transport quickly and conveniently. The Nordenfelt presents a front 5 ft. wide, eight mountain guns would give 381 ft. frontage, and 88 men lying down in line with 2 ft. between each file, as on this occasion, would present a front-line of 440 ft. The artillery and infantry were, of course, thoroughly trained to their own arms, whereas, only one man of the machine-gun detachment was thoroughly conversant with the weapon, the other five had only had short preliminary instruction and practice. The machine-gun, as well as the guns and rifle, went through the trial without any hitch or jam; and those present seemed to be very pleased when it was afterwards proved that this machine-gun could fire the service Boxer cartridge almost as conveniently as the solid-case cartridge, because whatever form of cartridge with solid case that may hereafter be adopted by the Enfield Small Arms Committee, it is self-evident that the Army, and especially the Indian service, must for some years still be satisfied with the Boxer cartridges.

London Amusements.

The Carl Rosa opera season at Drury Lane commenced on Monday evening most auspiciously with Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl," the old familiar melodies being charmingly given by Madame Georgina Burns as Arline, and Mr. Joseph Maas, who was in excellent voice, as Thaddeus. "Carmen," with Madame Marie Roze as the heroine, followed on Tuesday; and "Maritana," on Wednesday, enabled Mr. Maas to repeat his vocal triumphs as Don Cæsar. The chorus and orchestra have been organised with great care and completeness, and the audiences have been numerous and encouraging. Next Thursday will be produced the new opera, by Mr. C. Villiers Stanford, entitled "The Canterbury Pilgrims."

Her Majesty's Theatre had not a vacant seat when Mr. J. R. Taylor, on the night of Easter Monday, signalised the commencement of his season of romantic drama by a careful revival of the popular play of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," which was excellently cast and most enthusiastically received.

At the Lyceum, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the American actor, has firmly established himself in the good opinion of a London audience. It may be doubted, however, whether he is seen to the best advantage in such a drama as "Yorick's Love," adapted by Mr. W. D. Howells from the Spanish. When it is recorded that a comedian kills his wife's lover on the stage where a mimic representation of a husband's jealousy is being enacted, the plot of the piece is told. The action is supposed to take place at the Globe Theatre in 1613, but no attempt is made to realise the picturesque associations of the period.

The Olympic has produced Mr. Bartley Campbell's American drama, called "My Partner," presented as a study of life in the mining districts of Northern California. The piece has the recommendation of bringing once more before the London playgoer that excellent actor, Mr. George Rignold, whose manly pathos is prominently displayed in the very impressive situation closing the second act.

The Royalty has achieved a success with Hervé's merry and melodious comic opera, in three acts, called "La Cosaque," produced at the Variétés, Paris, so recently as last February. Miss Kate Santley is admirably adapted to Judic's part of the young Russian Princess, who commits all kinds of daring and diverting extravagances, and ends by marrying at last a good-hearted commercial traveller, representing a fashionable millinery establishment in Paris. Other personages are very capably portrayed by Miss Harcourt, Miss Amalia, Mr. Ashley, and M. Marius.

The Alhambra has turned Millöcker's German comic opera of "The Beggar Student" into a brilliant operatic spectacle, exactly suited to the requirements of its patrons, who find the partially reconstructed building much more conducive to their comfort, while the prices of admission have been advantageously rearranged. Miss Fannie Leslie gives a lively impersonation of the hero, who is merely a Claude Melnotte in Polish disguise; and other competent vocalists are found in Miss Marion Hood, Mdlles. Stavart and Verona, and Mr. Hallam and Mr. Mervin. The ballet of the Fair-folk and the elaborate military dance at the close of the opera exhibit the skill of the ballet-master and the grace and activity of Mdlle. Palladino and Mdlle. Pertoldi.

The Criterion Theatre, almost rebuilt and considerably improved, was reopened after a long recess on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Charles Wyndham and his company, reappearing in the farcical comedy of "Brighton," had a cordial welcome on their return from a highly successful tour through the United States.

On Thursday night the magnificent new theatre on the northern side of Leicester Square, The Empire, commenced its first season, under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, with a new version of Hervé's opera-bouffe of "Chilpéric," prepared by Messrs. Henry Hersee and H. B. Farnie. Seldom, if ever, has a production of the kind been so brilliantly mounted, so picturesquely illustrated, or furnished with such a number of gorgeously dressed and comely supernumeraries. The performance is one that pleases the eye and charms the ear. The internal arrangements of the theatre and the seating accommodation are of a comfortable and cosy kind. Centrally situated as it is, and close to the service clubs, the Empire Theatre will no doubt receive the patronage its directors have shown, by their energy and enterprise in their first production, they thoroughly deserve.

On Thursday evening a two-act comic opera, called "Dick," was announced to be brought out at the Globe, and a four-act adapted play, called "The Ironmaster," was presented for the first time at the St. James's Theatre.

At the Novelty, "Nita's First" still draws crowded houses, and deserves them, for all round there has not been a merrier, more laughable, and pleasant farce in three acts seen on the stage for many a day, and it is admirably acted, the *genre* bits of housemaid by Miss Lesley being quite remarkable. Miss S. Vaughan's Miss Prim is a capital study and make-up, and Mr. Robertson is in his element as Whobbledehoy. Mr. J. Fizzleton and his wife are perfect; and if we could only believe "Nita" ever had a first and such a bouncing baby as we see, the play, in spite of its plot, would be as real, and far more amusing than life. The adaptation of "The Country Girl," charmingly put on the stage, gave Miss K. Vaughan an opportunity for displaying ability of no ordinary character as a genteel comedy actress.

The Vokes Family have taken possession of the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, where they give their afternoon performances of an amusing vocal and pantomimical extravaganza, entitled "In Camp," played by them in America and in the provinces with notable success.

The Holborn Theatre—formerly known as the Holborn Amphitheatre—has been opened with a clever company of real negro minstrels and dancers; and two exciting melodramas have been produced at the Surrey and the Standard theatres, under the respective titles of "The King of Diamonds" and "A Bitter Wrong."

The Grand Theatre, Islington, has an Irish drama, of purely domestic interest, called "The Donagh," illustrated by a charming panorama of Killarney, painted by Mr. William Beverly.

At the Elephant and Castle Theatre, has been produced a military drama, entitled "The Knapsack."

In literary and theatrical circles, the double loss sustained by the deaths of Mr. Charles Reade and of Mr. Henry James Byron, has been deeply felt. Mr. Charles Reade, who expired in his 70th year, was followed to his grave in Willesden Churchyard on Tuesday afternoon by a number of private and professional friends, who witnessed on Thursday, at Brompton Cemetery, the interment also of H. J. Byron, the popular dramatist, who, at the time of his decease, was scarcely 50.

The Legislative Council of St. Lucia has passed the following resolution:—"That this Council being of opinion that the improvement of Castries Harbour is absolutely necessary, do recommend the Secretary of State for the Colonies to sanction the raising of a loan for that purpose by the issue of debentures from time to time, as occasion may require, for a sum not exceeding in the aggregate £40,000; and resolved, that the first issue shall not exceed £15,000, that the work shall be executed by contract, and that all expenditure be limited to the thorough dredging of the harbour, and the necessary repairs to existing wharves; further resolved that, looking to the facilities which such improvements would afford to ships of her Majesty's Navy, the Secretary of State be asked to move her Majesty's Government to give its guarantee in the usual form to that loan, and to make Castries the chief naval coaling station in the West Indies."

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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HOW many of the writers and readers, politicians, &c., who have so glibly ordered Egypt to give up the Soudan know that Egypt conquered the Soudan before England had ceased to be a slave State —that is, before the Emancipation Act was carried out in British possessions? How many of them could tell what have been the conquests and annexations of Great Britain since Mehemet Ali founded Khartoum, in 1823? Would we not die to the last man, and all that sort of thing, ere we yielded up, at the bidding of our most friendly of friends, the territories acquired, since 1823, in India, New Zealand, China, &c.? Mehemet Ali admitted the suzerainty of the Sultan, and as Captain Hennebert, in the excellent little book which Mr. Pauncefote has just translated under the title of "The English in Egypt," &c.,* tells us, Turkish troops garrisoned Suakim, Massowah, &c., till 1868. It was in that year the Sultan made over the charge of the western shore of the Red Sea, from Suez to Babelmandeb, to the Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, with one result of undeniable advantage to the world—that the coast, from having been the terror of navigators, became one of the best lighted in the world. From 1869 to 1875 Ismail extended his conquests along the Somali coast as far as Cape Gardafui, and subdued the Bogos, Baze, Gallabat, Jefareh, and other savage independent tribes between Suakim-Berber and the Abyssinian provinces, establishing garrisons, and police, telegraphic, and postal services, and protecting missionary schools and stations. By the end of 1874 Sir S. Baker carried the Egyptian flag to the Equator, Darfour was annexed at the same time to the Great Pashalic at Cairo. Here is Hennebert's account of how it happened:—

"A man of some education had left Khartoum to seek fortune in the still unexplored steppes, forming to the south of Dar-Four the country called *Dar-Fertit.* There he managed to acquire a certain influence over the people, and to cut out for himself a kind of 'State,' the sovereignty of which he naturally claimed. That man, said to be of German origin, was named Ziber-Rahaman. Another adventurer, known by the name of Babalaoui-Mahommed, was at the same time endeavouring to persuade the Egyptian Government that he could easily subdue the whole region of the Soudan between the course of the Nile and the lagunes of Lake Tchad. The Khedive, convinced, supplied him with money, a few troops, and the adventurer started for the wars, his programme in hand. But it so happened that one day this Babalaoui had a quarrel with Ziber, who had become Sultan of Dar-Fertit, and he was killed in the fight. Upon this the Egyptian Government held Ziber responsible for the accident. They openly required him either to refund the amount of the drafts given in favour of the deceased, or to take his place in the prosecution of the enterprise. Upon reflection, the Sultan deemed it advisable to accept the second of the two conditions which they were so good as to leave to his choice. In his turn he undertook to achieve conquests. Having secured as allies the Arabs of *Rizerat*, in the south of Dar-Four, he attacked the Arabs of *Bagara*, and took from them *Shegga*, the principal entrepôt of their great slave trade. The Khedivial Government at once appointed him *Mudir* of Shegga. This took place towards the end of 1873. Early in 1874, Brahim, the Sultan of Dar-Four, justly alarmed at the progress and already threatening power of Ziber, marched out resolutely to meet him, and was so unfortunate as to be beaten. Then the Adventurer, who had taken up the enterprise of Babalaoui, pushed on freely to the heart of Dar-Four. In order to cover his capital, Brahim hastily concentrated his forces at Manaouashi, a spot at three days' march from El Fasher. It is there he fought his last battle, and was killed (October, 1874), as Babalaoui-Mahommed had been. It is from that place that the conqueror, selecting a good military position, proceeded to establish himself on the mountain, at Torra. The news of the success of the enterprise reached Cairo before January 1, 1875, and immediately a corps of regular troops, under the orders of Ismail Pasha Ayoub, left Kordofan to confirm the annexation of the new province. The Government of the Khedive established there a permanent garrison of 10,000 men. The system of conquest to the death, methodically carried on from the beginning of the century, ended by bringing up to 2,250,000 square kilomètres the total area of Egypt."

We do not know how far the rest of the account is accurate, but we can assert positively that Zebehr has not any right or desire to claim German origin. If we could only get ourselves to believe that Egyptians were human beings, or that they had the ordinary feelings of humanity, we would admit that the better informed and enlightened amongst them who had sympathy with the great designs of Ismail Pasha, and who could comprehend the ideas of empire and dominion, must feel something like resentment at the policy which calls upon Egypt to abandon the enormous empire of which the progress has thus been described. The book we have quoted, the work of a clever and quick-sighted man, who has served in Algiers, contains some very interesting chapters on Pan-Islamism and on the Slave Trade, both of which have their influence on the Soudan question. With regard to the first, we are told something new, which may be true, as to the enormous influence exercised by Arab journals, with correspondents in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Bengal, China, and Japan, over the Mussulman world. There is one paper which issues, we are told, 100,000 copies. These are sent all over the world—from Samarcand to Mogador, from Constantinople to Timbuctoo. In the chapter on the "trade in ebony," Captain Hennebert gives an exceedingly graphic sketch of the horrible operations by which the markets in Asia and in Turkey, Morocco, Brazil, the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, were supplied by the slave-dealers, at the head of whom was the Sultan of Darfour, who was struck down by Zebehr. As the author observes, it was, no doubt, on that very account Zebehr was despatched on the Sultan's track by the Khedive Ismail. We cannot, however, accept as perfectly well-established the positive statement that the Bagara Arabs were driven by Zebehr's seizure of their principal slave-market to plot for the expulsion of the English, and to found the National Party. Nor can we believe that they found funds for the enterprise, far less that they selected Arabi and the Mahdi simultaneously to work at the distance of 2,000 kilomètres for the common object. Captain Hennebert's account of the operations against Arabi is not very exact. For example, it is stated that the English decided to land troops in Egypt after long and fruitless negotiations, and that "as soon as these troops reached their destination" Admiral Seymour bombarded Alexandria! It would have been well indeed had such been the case, for Egypt would have been saved £5,000,000 sterling. But what would have happened to the Army without a Tel-el-Kebir is what no fellow can say. Then, again, Captain Hennebert attributes to the British Cabinet gifts of foresight the exact antithesis of what the British Cabinet showed it had. He says that Tewfik Pasha, yielding to the suggestions of the English Ministry, issued urgent orders to put Khartoum in a state of defence; that General Alison sent up officers to report upon the state of the place, and that (this is the most serious mistake of all) it was the English Government which organised the expedition commanded by General Hicks! The author makes a most extraordinary jumble. He declares that 7,500 Infantry, 500 Cavalry, and four batteries of Artillery, were placed under the command, nominally, of Prince Hassan, who was actually in banishment. For all that could be gathered from Captain Hennebert, the whole was a regularly constituted army under British officers, and the men were enlisted under the auspices of the English Government. Instead of which, as we all, alas! know, the English Government said it would have nothing at all to do with the expedition, any more than it would have to do with Soudan except to compel Egypt to retire from it with all its garrisons. There is an exceedingly interesting and graphic account, fanciful of course, of the final scene at Hashgate, where Hicks met his end. But the author may be trusted with greater confidence in his description of the country between Suakim and Berber, which certain leading organs were so very anxious to see traversed by an English Army in the month of March. Let us see what he says:—

"The desolate shores of the Red Sea are bordered by volcanic mountains, whose burning sinuosities do not allow a single drop of water to escape. Not a blade of grass is to be seen on this land, formerly thrown into commotion by subterranean fires, and scorched now by a tropical sun. It was on such soil that the first halts were made. Then at the foot of the western slope of the chain of mountains on the littoral stretches out, as far as the eye can reach, a sea of sand, a sheet of incandescent silica, a desert,—for in Africa each road has its desert. It is only at the cost of a painful march and unheard-of sufferings that the journey can be accomplished. The track to be followed winds through a succession of arid passes, bare plains, and table-lands strewn with stones. The burning heat of the climate has, all along the road, left as landmarks the carcases of camels which had fallen dead on the spot from fatigue and exhaustion. In the Sahara they are skeletons one meets with. Here the dryness is such that it prevents the remains from decomposing. Like a bit of parchment, the skin of the dead animals remains adhering to their bones. The climate of these places may be called pyrometric. Night there does not counteract the effects of the solar heat which has raged during the day; at 3 o'clock in the morning the stones are still burning from the heat absorbed by them during the previous day. Under this torrid action, wood becomes tinder, and leather is turned into sheets of zinc. Caravans have to traverse, on this road, immense barren tracks, the aspect of which reminds one of shores forsaken by the sea. On the edge of the quicksands, high downs, furrowed with gaps, attest the violence of the storms which rage there. From the midst of the dazzling white sands emerge thick masses of black granite, the contrast suggesting sepulchral ideas. There you witness always the odious phenomenon of mirage. As far as the eye can reach, the mountains appear turned upside down, resting on their peaks as if they were on their natural base. They assume fantastic shapes in the eyes of the traveller, who thinks he perceives in the distance castles, dungeons, turrets, &c. The greater portion of this desert is denuded of any trace of organic life. By way of exception, thin tufts of dwarf palms, caudices of puny mimosas. The fauna are represented only by scorpions, lizards, and a few herds of gazelles. The aspect of this inert nature oppresses the soul, and leaves a painful impress of sadness, a deep feeling of horror. This, indeed, is the empire of Typhon, the genius of Sterility, whom the Egyptians depicted in hideous shapes. And not any more than on the coast is there a thread of water on that accursed road; at intervals only a well, at the bottom of which a fetid mud stagnates, horrible mess in which legions of unclean animals swarm, myriads of creeping creatures. But suffering reaches its culminating point when, by misfortune, the simoom is let loose. Here are the impressions of an officer, recorded on the subject in his diary:—'A north-west wind is rising. The atmosphere is becoming thick under its breath; clouds of dust fly about, come into collision, and envelop us in their circumvolution. Darkened by these frenzied clouds, the sun shows only a blood-coloured face; the light has assumed the lugubrious tints which characterise moments of eclipse. The air is burning, the gusts of wind which reach us seem to emanate from a furnace. A burning thirst devours us, and nothing to drink …… the wind has dried our goat-skins. An extrordinary lassitude has seized us. Torpor ensues …… we drop …… and the fury of the storm increases. If this continues we shall be buried in the sand!' One can judge what misery a column of troops must undergo in crossing such a country."

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* W. H. Allen and Co., Waterloo Place.

FOR years we have advocated a thorough mobilisation scheme for the Navy. That it must be of the greatest importance to this country to be able in a few hours to send forth her squadrons, manned, armed, and equipped, and ready to engage in a naval action, needs no proving. Unfortunately, the necessity of having to act so promptly has never yet been brought home to the minds of our naval rulers. The Spanish Armada found England unprepared, and took the good Queen Elizabeth by surprise. Nevertheless, what with war-ships, privateers, and merchantmen, a fleet was scraped together, whose ships, being smaller and handier than the unwieldy Spanish monsters, soon dispersed the so-called Invincible Armada. From this and other causes Englishmen have come to possess an overweening confidence in the ability of the country to build and fit out ships with sufficient celerity and in sufficient numbers to answer all purposes. Any reform costing money is deprecated. Even the building of barracks at our principal Naval Arsenals is spread over such a vast number of years, that it seems hardly reasonable to hope that our grandchildren will see them completed. As to exercising the seamen of the Fleet at our chief ports in mobilising the ships of the Steam Reserve, the idea has never been thought of in this country, while in Germany it is frequently resorted to, with the object of testing the capacity of the Navy to meet sudden emergencies. Thus, for example, on Tuesday last orders were issued, without warning, by the German Minister of Marine, General von Caprivi, for the mobilisation of the whole German Fleet lying in ordinary at Kiel. Special trains at once conveyed the seamen from all parts of the coast to the chief Naval Arsenal of the Empire, where stores were drawn, ships were manned and armed, and in a few hours a squadron of twenty war-ships was steaming out to the anchorage; thus proving that, within twenty-four hours of the order being given, the whole German naval force can be mobilised and held in readiness for the defence of the coast or other warlike purpose. No such organisation exists in this country. Here, when it is necessary to suddenly commission a ship, and despatch her abroad in haste, all is confusion, both on board and in the dockyard. Then may be seen powder-cases piled one on the top of the other around the decks, with "purser's dips" stuck on here and there to shed light around, while the gunner and his mates stow the magazines. Powder and naked lights! a state of things which illustrates but too faithfully the chaotic state of our Naval Administration. But as this happens when but one ship has to be fitted out on an emergency, what, we may ask, would take place were it necessary to equip and despatch twenty ships to sea at once? None of them would get away for days. Weeks would be lost through want of organisation and red-tape; and in the meantime the enemy would be at our door, cutting off our commerce and the food of our people. The picture is in no wise exaggerated. Surely, then, it is time for the Admiralty to draw up a mobilisation scheme for the Navy, and to test it periodically, so as to make certain that everything works smoothly and without hitch. That a scheme of this sort is absolutely necessary to a Naval Power such as England, can easily be proved. In the first place, every other Naval Power can boast of an organisation we do not possess, and can arm, equip, and man their respective fleets far more quickly than we can. This would place the country and the Navy at a great disadvantage were war suddenly to break out. That any Power intending to attack us would give us the slightest warning we need not expect. The shock, like that of an earthquake, will take us unawares. Hence we should be prepared for every eventuality. Within twelve hours of the order being given, it should be possible for Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth to send out every ship in the Steam Reserve manned and equipped, and ready to keep the sea for three months. At the same time, all ships requiring repair should forthwith be taken in hand by the dockyard authorities. But to carry out such a programme without a hitch would be impossible as matters now stand. The question, really, is whether the country is content to allow things to go on in the old groove, or whether, recognising the necessity of being able to mobilise our Naval forces with the greatest celerity possible on the outbreak of war, Parliament will insist on such reforms being introduced into the administration of the Navy as will enable the service, England's first line of defence, to keep pace with the times. Were it not for the opposition of the civilian element, the executive of the Navy would long since have been in possession of a thorough mobilisation scheme. The naval officer looks always to the efficiency of the service, while the civilian permanent official studies nothing else but the question of cost; and because money would have to be spent were a mobilisation scheme adopted, that much-needed measure is shelved, with the assurance that there is plenty of time to study the question between this and the day our next war is declared. But who can tell that such is the case? Might it not be otherwise? May we not even now be "heading straight for war?" Let us hope not; but even then, let us, all the same, be prepared, and ready at all points to meet a foe; but to do so with success, the Navy is in want of a well-considered mobilisation scheme.

THE history or record of the Gordon "avatar" at Khartoum, which now affords some very knotty questions for contemporaries to solve, will surely become a maddening puzzle for any scientific future historian like Niebuhr or Green who wants to get at the "innards" of things. There was no more idea in any one's head of asking Gordon to go to Khartoum than there was of requesting him to repair to Jericho, from the vicinity of which he had arrived in Europe, to take charge of the King of the Belgians' expedition to the Congo, till about the end of November, 1883. Up to that time the Soudan was outside the range of Mr. Gladstone's sympathies. "What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?" If the Khedive would go to such places, he must bear the consequences; and if the Nile would flow down from Khartoum to Cairo, so much the worse for the Nile! So Hicks went forth to battle and was slain for the Khedive, and it was then discovered that he was an Englishman, and that not only was our prestige damaged by his defeat, but that there was ground for fearing the Mahdi would march north and invade Egypt Proper. These were new considerations. We published a project from Gordon's inspiration of the mode of dealing with the difficulty, which will be found in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of December 3 last year. He had then not the least notion of service in the Soudan. Sir S. Baker was understood to be anxious for work in his familiar field. It was all very well to talk of evacuating the Soudan, but the Egyptians there in garrison, of whom we were the protectors, were in the position of the gentleman who caught the Tartar. There was pause for a while. People were thinking what was best to be done. It occurred all of a sudden to the Press that Gordon, who was just about to start for the West Coast of Africa, having been Governor of the Soudan, and having proved his power of organisation and management in certain cases—though there were instances of failure, as in the Basuto business—would be the very man for the difficult business of squashing the Mahdi, and securing the safe retreat of the Egyptian garrisons and the people whom they protected in Sennaar, Kordofan, Darfour, and the Equatorial possessions or occupations of the Khedive of Egypt. So they all raised an exceeding great and bitter cry, and shouted out, "Gordon to the rescue!" And the Government, in sore travail and much under the influence of "cries" of all sorts, jumped at the idea or the suggestion. Lord Granville says that "the Government had had for some time in view the possibility of making use of General Gordon's great reputation and experience as regards affairs in Egypt, and at last General Gordon was consulted as to whether he had any advice to give us on the subject," but he does not give any specific date. Well, Gordon at once gave the answer, "Send me! I concur with you in your policy of evacuation, and in not employing military force; I am confident I shall be able to achieve great results in that manner." The Government were glad to jump at the offer. They did not inquire into the reason for Gordon's confidence, but they closed with him at once, and requested the King of the Belgians to lend them Gordon, at the same time demanding of Gordon that he should accept the undefinable duty and the indeterminate authority which they desired to confer upon him. Gordon had just scored off the popular bat, and had stopped a ball which the War-Office bowler had sent at him to turn him out of the Army, on the ground that he had put his leg before wicket by going into Belgium. He had probably no very clear idea of the difficulties he would have to encounter in carrying out the vague programme of the Ministry,—that he should evacuate the Soudan, and clear out all the garrisons and dependents safely. Any way, he accepted the proposal that he should go to Khartoum with such objects in view. But he made one proviso. He was not to be under the orders of the Egyptian Government, though he was about to provide for the safety of Egyptian troops and subjects. That being granted, the plain inference was that he was going out under the order of the British Government in some shape or other. He was not to be autocratic,—not even independent. He was under orders. It was no violent shock, however, when we heard that Gordon had been created Governor of the Soudan by the Khedive, and that he had been invested with special powers by the Viceroy of Egypt in that country. It was obvious Queen Victoria could have nothing to say to the Soudan. Not only that—her Majesty's Government had declared that Egypt should have nothing to say to it. Therefore, Gordon's sole mission was to rescue and retire, and the authority he held for the exercise of it, as far as the Soudan was concerned, was derived from the Khedive, who paid the Egyptian troops there, and who was their only acknowledged master. Although Gordon would have nothing to do with the Khedive's Government as far as orders went, he asked for and obtained from the Khedive orders of another kind to clear his way, and he also demanded £40,000 from the Khedive's treasury. To do what? To enable him to give up a much-valued dominion of the Khedive himself, and to cover the retreat of the soldiers who had been placed in it by the Khedive's Government! Then with one companion he went forth. In the full assurance that he would be able by his personal influence to break up the Mahdi's confederacy, and to march leisurely out of the Soudan with all the honours of peace, he left Cairo with Colonel Stewart for Khartoum. But at the very outset of his mission in Egypt, before he went to Cairo at all, he met with obstacles which should have caused him to consider whether he was quite justified in his previous view of the situation. He had intended to go from Port Said to Suez, thence to Suakim, and then to take the route by the desert to Berber on the Nile, and strike south to Khartoum. With this notion in his head he proceeded straight to Suez, where a steamer was awaiting his arrival to take him to Suakim. When he arrived at Suez the project of going from Suakim to Berber was shown to be hazardous, and he gave it up. So then, proceeding westwards from that point to Cairo to confer with the authorities, he resolved to set out by the Nile for Khartoum, *viâ* Korosko and Abou Hamed. He did not remain very long in the capital; indeed, it could not have been agreeable for him to meet the Khedive, whose dominions he was about to decrease, or the Pashas he so vigorously assailed. But even then he thought of Zebehr as an auxiliary, if not his right-hand man, in the work he had to do. Gordon travelled like a legionless Cæsar to Korosko, in company with a ridiculous pseudo-Sultan of Darfour, whom it is wonderful he consented to take at all. Then he made that rapid journey through the Desert by the caravan route to the Nile at Abou Hamed, the dangers of which were magnified by our operations on the Red Sea coast, as our apprehensions for his safety were sharpened by the news which came of the Mahdi's activity, and of the increasing excitement among the tribes. But he was not molested on his way, and he was received at Khartoum, where Colonel Coetlogon was in command of a considerable miscellaneous force, with much respect, and even with enthusiasm. It was not supposed to be possible, by those who remembered his former rule there, that the Governor of the Soudan was coming without troops, and that all the sinews of war were wanting to him. He tried all the arts of peace at once. He opened the gaols and burned the law records, and threw the legal "instruments" into the Nile. He issued proclamations and made promises, and threatened; but it was in vain he declared that the slaveowners could hold their slaves without let or hindrance all over the Soudan, and offered the crown of a Sovereign to the Mahdi. The representative of a discredited feeble Khedive, who was kept in his palace at El Masr by infidel bayonets, and who had avowed that he only sought to be allowed to draw off his troops in peace, had no prestige in the eyes of the Sheiks, who saw in him a suppliant to the Mahdi, who would speedily be master of the land; and the tribes began to move down on Khartoum itself—to overlap it, to close in on the Nile and to obtain control of the desert routes, at last threatening Berber itself. Gordon's presence in Khartoum, his energy, resources, and military ability, the command of the river by his steamers, and the devotion he knows how to inspire, placed Khartoum itself out of the reach of danger; but Gordon knew well he could not, he cannot, hold out against a strict blockade, and that the life of the post can be counted by weeks. He applied once more for Zebehr's help; he did not disdain the services of the man whom his own words had done so much to render so odious in England that the Government dare not sanction his employment, far less ratify Gordon's offer to him of the Viceroyalty of the Soudan. He announced that English troops were marching to his assistance at Khartoum, and he left no stone unturned to detach the Arabs from the Mahdi. But from the first it was evident the tide was turned against him, and at last, whilst he declares he can hold out against all comers till July, he becomes so disheartened by the attitude of the Government and by the interruption of his communications, that he turns to the hated Turk for assistance, and suggests that a private subscription should be raised to enlist Mahommedan mercenaries. What for is not so plain; but Gordon is not the man to make such a proposal without reasons for it, good or bad, and we cannot conjecture what they were from anything known to us. It is perfectly clear, however, that help must come from outside, and there is no question of what that help ought to be. It would be bitter, everlasting disgrace to allow a British General of whom England is proud to be rescued by Turk, Egyptian, or Abyssinian. There are great difficulties in the way of immediate action. We do not advocate the dispatch of an English army through the desert in which the army of Cambyses met its doom; but we maintain that it would be quite feasible to move a column of troops such as India could furnish or our own garrison provide, by the Nile, with convoys of supply-boats and arrangements for portages at the rapids,—miscalled cataracts,—and that in two months, notwithstanding great heat and suffering, Khartoum could be set free.

LITTLE more than three years ago, the Boers of the Transvaal were agitating for a repeal of the violent act by which the South African Republic was declared by Sir T. Shepstone, with Lord Carnarvon's consent, to have ceased to exist. Their remonstrances were disregarded. They were told that as long as the sun shone in heaven the flag of England should float over the Transvaal—and so forth. An autocratic Government was established, for the Legislative Assembly was disregarded. As the *Argus* wrote at the time:—"It would appear, from the reply of the honourable the Colonial Secretary to the honourable Member for Potchefstroom, that it is quite optional with the Government to treat the wishes of the House, passed in solemn session, with deference, or to disregard them entirely. We must confess to a feeling of astonishment—first, that the Government should venture to declare, without hesitation, that a resolution of the House had been set aside, without the permission of the House; and second, that honourable Members (albeit nominees) should not have had the courage to resent the indignity offered—not to the honourable Member for Potchefstroom only, but to the whole Council. That the constitutional questions involved in this matter are of serious importance must be evident to everyone; and we shall be much surprised if the matter be allowed to pass without notice from honourable Members, whose privileges have been invaded, and whose dignity, as the Legislative Council of this Province, has been ruthlessly trodden under foot by the Government." We now see the Boer representatives received with honours due to the representatives of crowned heads in Europe—conferring with the Ministers of the Crown as equals, making Conventions and Treaties, and actively engaged in promoting the railway which we so unaccountably and stupidly neglected in deference to the jealousies of Natal. The Lord Mayor of London, who has been the very consistent and very ineffective enemy of the Boers, to show his abortive dislike, is reduced to the poor expedient of asking questions about the graves of the British soldiers at Pretoria! He might have done much good as plain Alderman Fowler if he had taken to heart the admissions of one of the most earnest advocates of annexation which were made in December, 1880. "Three-and-a-half years of our rule has exasperated the Boers, and, to say the least, disappointed the legitimate expectations of nearly every honest and independent Englishman. We do not desire to see a revival of the time prior to the annexation, when a feeling of insecurity pervaded all classes; we do not desire a reversal of the annexation; but we claim to have the system of government changed to one more in sympathy with the views of the people, and more in consonance with the letter and spirit of the solemn engagements entered into at the time the country was taken over." The *Argus* was called the English organ, but it was only a "local" journal, and the Downing Street authorities knew better than Colonial newspaper editors what was the real state of the Transvaal. As for the *Volksstem*, a Boer organ, of course it was utterly contemptible. Here is what that ridiculous "people's voice" declared:—"The Government is loved by no one in the land. It is thoroughly distrusted by the large majority of the white population—Africans as well as Europeans—and intensely hated by nearly every one of the original settlers of the country. The native population in and around the Transvaal is, we understand, not trusted by the Government; and a large portion of the white inhabitants of the country will not submit to the laws of the usurping Government, and seem prepared to resist their enforcement by force of arms, if necessary. The redress and reparation of an admitted blunder—if not worse—is honourable, not degrading, to a great nation like the English. There is yet time for such redress and reparation. Let that time not be lost. If the opportunity be not seized now, and the people of the Transvaal are to be subjugated by fire and sword, we can assure the British authorities this,—they may succeed in crushing the people, but they may depend upon it, unless they carry on a war of extermination, they will always have a discontented and disaffected population, whom they will not be able to keep in subjection without the aid of a large military force. The penalty which England will have to pay for this achievement will be the loss of the last prestige of honour and chivalry, and the undying hatred of every South African from Table Bay to the Limpopo." We need not dwell on the sad and discreditable history of what occurred since these words were uttered. The Colonial Office—every office in Downing Street—is prepared to repeat similar blunders to-morrow and the next day.

The Duke of Edinburgh is returning to England with the Channel Squadron, to prepare for the summer cruise of the amalgamated Reserve and Channel Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral William Henry Whyte has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Wilson as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron. We announced this selection of the Admiralty some weeks back. Since then the *Times*, and the Press generally, have kindly reproduced our announcement, but have carefully refrained from acknowledging the source from which they derived their information. It is a common thing for *Truth* and other "society" papers to thus pirate news. We are accustomed to it; even to seeing our own paragraphs reprinted weeks after they first appeared, and quoted as original news, appearing in *Truth*, the *World*, and even the *Times*. Rear-Admiral Whyte assisted H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh whilst Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He is senior to Admiral Wilson, whom he relieves.

The appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, rendered vacant by the promotion of Captain G. Tryon, has been conferred on Captain Nicholson, who commanded the *Temeraire* at the bombardment of Alexandria.

The Admiralty have performed an act of justice in restoring Major G. A. Heseltine, R.M.L.I., to his former place on the substantive list of Majors, namely, between Majors Morris and Bourchier. We were the first service journal to bring to the notice of their Lordships the case of this most deserving officer. And we are pleased to find that our efforts in the cause of truth and justice have not been unavailing. Major Haseltine having passed the examination in all subjects but tactics necessary to qualify him for the rank of field-officer, was appointed recruiting-officer at Liverpool, and had to enter upon his new duties forthwith. This prevented his going up for the examination in tactics on June 1, 1883, and before the January examination came round, some busybody at the Admiralty discovered that Major Heseltine had not completed his examination. This discovery resulted in Major Haseltine being made to revert to the rank of Captain, and at the same time he was superseded in his appointment at Liverpool. When these facts became known to us, we at once brought them to the notice of the Admiralty. Major Heseltine was then allowed to complete his examination for field-officer in January last, and having passed most creditably in all subjects prior to satisfying the requirements of the Admiralty in tactics, their Lordships restored to him the substantive rank of Major, and they have now given him back his original seniority in that rank. So far, so good; but why should Major Heseltine be allowed to remain out of pocket,—nay, be forced to lose money for having done his duty? Surely he is entitled to compensation for the pecuniary loss he has been made to sustain?

The Admiralty have withdrawn the Red Sea from the East Indies command and have incorporated it in the Mediteranean Station. The *Dolphin*, Commander Eardley-Wilmot, is ordered to proceed to that part of the station.

The Admiralty method of promulgating orders to the Fleet is certainly a somewhat ludicrous one. On June 12, 1882, a memorandum of 16 pages was issued respecting the method of procedure in regard to naval courts-martial. A note to this memorandum stated that "a circular will be issued as soon as possible revising the instructions in accordance with this memorandum; but it is to come into operation at once, except as regards the employment of shorthand writers and interpreters, for whom it is necessary to establish proper forms of oath by Order in Council." This is nearly two years ago, and yet up to the present the circular which was promised "as soon as possible," has not yet appeared, nor have the proper forms of oath been established for either shorthand-writers or interpreters by Order in Council—although, by the way, one of the former was employed at a recent court-martial at Portsmouth, in spite of the questionable legality of such a step. We presume all this will be rectified by the "forthcoming" addenda, which has been in embryo nearly four years.

The question having been raised, the Admiralty have decided that warrant officers in the Navy, and chief officers in the Coastguard, are entitled to wear on promotion the long-service and good-conduct medal awarded to them previously. This is a just concession, and one that will be highly popular in the Fleet.

A Plymouth paper, in noticing the arrival at the head-quarters at Stonehouse, on Tuesday last, of 60 Royal Marines who had fought at the battle of Tamai, says:—"They speak in the highest possible manner of the conduct of Admiral Hewett and General Graham." It is a pity that, on such occasions as these, the Press should interview the men and quote their opinions upon their superior officers. It is possible that if these opinions had been adverse, they would not have been published; but it is better, in the interests of the service, that anything said by the men, either in praise or otherwise, of the "conduct" of those who commanded them, should not be paraded for general comment.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins left Kildonan on April 19 in the *Hawk*, on his tour of inspection.

The generosity of the Admiralty in granting an increase of pay of two shillings a day to the lieutenants of the Navy who have ten years' seniority in that rank, and seven years' sea or full-pay time, is not thought much of throughout the service. The Admiralty might just as well have granted the increase of pay to all lieutenants of eight years' seniority and six years' full-pay service. Even then the £7,200 appropriated in the Estimates would scarcely be exceeded, as there are not so very many lieutenants of eight years' seniority who have put in over six or seven years' full-pay time, while many lieutenants of ten years' seniority will fall short of the stipulated seven years' service, and will derive no benefit whatever.

We understand that the Admiralty have adopted as a text-book the work of Mr. Nordenfelt, "On Machine-Guns," recently published by Messrs. Griffin and Co., of Portsea.

Sir W. Hewett, attended by Captain Speedy and his personal Staff, has arrived at the Camp of Ras Aloola, beyond the Miensie Pass. Fifteen hundred Abyssinian cavalry met the Admiral on his arrival on the plateau, and escorted him to the camp of the Abyssinian General, near the village of Asmara, where some two thousand infantry were found drawn up. The great drums were sounded on the Admiral's nearing the camp, and on entering it Sir William Hewett was received with regal state. No other mission has been received with so much honour within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." This augurs well for the success of Sir William Hewett's mission, the nature of which the *Army and Navy Gazette* was the first to announce. The Admiral, according to the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, was to leave Ras Aloola's camp on April 14 for Adowa, to meet King Johannes. We are given to understand that it is considered certain Johannes will accept the proposals Sir William Hewett has to make to him. These are stated, to be that the King shall invade the Soudan, march to the relief of General Gordon in Khartoum, and relieve the Egyptian garrisons, withdrawing them through Abyssinia. In return for this service, the English and Egyptian Governments agree to give to Abyssinia territory claimed by her, and other concessions are to be made to the King; but we can scarcely believe that the British Government seriously contemplates letting loose on the Soudan the most merciless and ferocious savages—Christians though they be called—on the face of the earth, in order to facilitate their work, and to fulfil the task, "rescue and retire." How would such an alliance be regarded in Europe, and what effect could such massacres as are sure to follow the track of Johannes's army have on our Mahommedan subjects? We must hesitate to believe that Admiral Hewett has any mission of the kind confidently assigned to him.

There are rumours afloat that Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will this year take the Channel and Reserve Squadrons to cruise in the Baltic, visiting Copenhagen, Kiel, Stockholm, and Cronstadt. There can be no doubt that a visit paid to the Russian capital in this manner would tend to increase the friendly feelings of the peoples of the two Empires, by dispelling that mistrust with which their respective Governments at present view each other's actions in the East.

The ships belonging to the Reserve Squadron have been ordered to Portsmouth and Plymouth, by the beginning of May, to refit, previous to their summer cruise. The Squadron is to be ready by June 7.

The commission of the *Nelson* is drawing to a close, and time it did, for, notwithstanding the popularity of Commodore Erskine, she has in three years lost 250 men by desertion, out of a complement of 500. Surely there must be something radically wrong on board this ship, for the men to desert in such numbers? The case is one that the Admiralty would do well to inquire into. We feel convinced the blame will be found not to attach to the commodore, but to some one on board the *Nelson* more intimately acquainted with the lower deck.

Mr. Dawson, assistant-paymaster, R.N., having after 15½ years' service in that rank (the longest on record) attained promotion, we trust that the turning-point has been gained, and that from henceforth the improvement in the advance of officers of his rank, as prognosticated by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, may be shortly developed. In 1874, assistant-paymasters were under 14 years, and in 1864 less than 9 years in that grade; yet in the face of such an increase of service in the junior commissioned grade, hon. members are informed that the Admiralty do not intend making alteration in the arrangement for promotion of the Accountant branch of the Navy, as "better times are in store"!

The *Rivista Maritima*, of January last, contained an article by Vittorio E. Cuniberti, of the Royal Italian Navy, on a "Mitrailleur Torpedo-hunter" (*Mitragliera cacciatorpediniere*), which, we think, ought to receive attention from the Naval authorities, if they are not above learning. We cannot test the author's figures, but he claims, as the Americans say, to be able to turn out a vessel of extraordinary speed and armament for the special object of hunting and destroying torpedo vessels; and the experiments made recently at Spezzia and Naples are said to have justified most entirely the pretensions of these new engines of warfare.

Admiral Courbet, who captured Hanoi, is expected home. The French have carried all before them in Tonquin; but still the accounts from that country are not very cheering, for beyond General Millot's outposts all is confusion. In the meantime, the Government are asking the Chamber for more money both for Tonquin and Madagascar. Of course, our neighbours mean to make these expeditions pay in the long run, and to exact indemnities; but for the present the taxpayer must suffer, and he is beginning to grumble in an audible manner.

We are requested to state that the silver cups which have hitherto been held as challenge trophies of the Annual Military Tournaments at Islington will this year be given as the absolute property of the officers winning them in June next. The Royal Military Tournament commences on June 16 next, and lasts for a week. The special mounted competitions for officers for which silver cups are given are tent-pegging, tilting at the ring, lemon-cutting, heads and posts, sword *v.* sword, and sword *v.* lance. Entries should be made as soon as possible. Forms can be obtained of the Secretary, Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

With this week's number of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* is published a map of Scotland giving the distribution of the Volunteer Force in the North British command, drawn and compiled by the Rev. Canon Mackay, M.A. As we pointed out when noticing a similar sheet issued a fortnight ago, of England and Wales, the map is most useful, as it shows the head-quarters of each regiment and the number of men of all arms furnished by the several districts.

Now that the French Government is intent upon reducing the period of active service, it is well to hear what some of the critics say who are opposed to this measure, and who have not been perverted like Colonel Burnaby. M. St. Genest has no doubt that young French soldiers would fight as gallantly on the field of battle as our boys did in the Soudan; but he adds:—"The great difficulty in war is not to know how to die, but how to live,—that is to say, to live in the mud, in the snow, without sleep, without food, without anything to drink, and not be demoralised. The difficulty is to preserve enough energy to be able to raise the courage of others. In 1871, I saw at Orleans and at Héricourt men who at the opening of the campaign were gallant young fellows, true patriots, good shots, and who at the end of our terrible retreats flung themselves down on the side of a ditch because, if they had courage, they had no training. They were accustomed neither to fatigue, nor suffering, nor discipline, and no amount of good-will could replace these defects. The consequence was that sometimes a young fellow was seen to be full of spirit, but vanquished in body; while the careless soldier, whose trade it was to fight, continued to march. When people say that we were beaten in the provinces because we had no muskets, that is false; it was because we had no men. When, after Héricourt, an immense army fled in disorder before the little force of Werder, and when we officers of lancers received orders to unearth the moblots and mobilised men who hid themselves by thousands, it was not muskets which we were wanting, but energy. If all these poor lads fled into the farm-houses in tears, it was that they found their sufferings beyond their force, and that, in spite of their education and their distinction, they were unable to support them." When the new law passes, there will be no more one-year volunteers. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of this question. The *Spectateur Militaire* is favourable to the institution, and says that the volunteer system is indispensable. To quote only one argument of that review,—the writer remarks that the Reserve requires from 800 to 1,000 officers every year, and that nearly all those officers have served as one-year volunteers. He asks if it will not be dangerous to stop this supply. On the other hand, commanding officers complain that these volunteers, who are allowed to sleep and mess out of barracks, give a deal of trouble, while the privates complain that the young gentlemen, because they can pay £60, enjoy privileges which should not exist. There is no doubt, too, that the one-year volunteer system gives rise to many abuses. The *Spectateur Militaire* urges that the system should be merely improved, not repealed; and that volunteers, on condition of being obliged to serve only one year in the Active Army, should have to serve double time in the Reserve.

A correspondent, a high authority, writes to us from Maritzburg:—"Colonel M. J. Clarke has been well received in Basutoland by the Chief Paramount and the bulk of the people, though Masupha remains intractable. Time only can show whether the Imperial authority can be maintained without some show of force. For my own part, I doubt the probability of such a thing. The whole reopening of the South African difficulty is only a matter of a year or two, for affairs are in a very bad state. Colonel Clarke is, however, a right man in the right place, for he knows the native character, and is not likely to be led into the stupid blunders which Lord Wolseley committed when 'settling' matters with the Zulus, after the late campaign." We believe, however, that Sir Garnet Wolseley's "settlement" was settled at home.

The French have now an Under-Secretary of State for War, who has taken over the administration of the Army. In the Chamber the other day this functionary, M. Casimir-Perier, replied to a Deputy who complained of the quality of the bread furnished to the troops, that if the taste was bad, it was not unwholesome. M. Jules Richard, who keeps a sharp look-out on Military affairs, is terribly afraid that the administration of the Army is going to the devil. Tenders for clothing much lower than those sent in by the firms which had been furnishing the Army for years, were, in a spirit of economy, recently accepted. Now it appears that some of the new contractors cannot muster the necessary capital to meet their engagements. After pointing out several blemishes, M. Jules Richards says:—"Our budget is the budget of a country which expects war. We expend on an average £10,000,000 too much, because our minds are haunted with the idea of war." And the writer finds that France is not, and that the administration is not, in a position to supply the wants of the 1,200,000 men of the Active Army, and the 600,000 men of the Reserve, which would take the field, the first in six and the second in 15 days after being called out. The fact is, that the task will be a very arduous one, and seeing what happened in 1854 and 1870, we can understand the apprehension of M. Jules Richard.

Some curious statistics as to the expenditure of ammunition in 1877 by the Russians are furnished in a German paper. The infantry fired 4,306,358 shots with the Berdan rifle, 6,997,669 with the Kruka, and 2,215 with the Martini. The cavalry fired 168,710 shots with the Berdan carbine, 108,416 with the Kruka, and 121,020 with the revolver—Smith and Wesson. The artillery fired 187,193 cartridges. The Skobeleff division—the 16th—consumed the greatest number of cartridges, 1,421,781. The greatest individual consumption of cartridges was by the 140th Regiment of Infantry at the battle of Kara Hassan Keuy, on August 30, 1877, to wit, 91 rounds for each man. At the siege of Nicopolis, the third battery of the 3rd Brigade fired 180 shot.

The *Times of India* has published some figures showing the state of the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps. The Bengal Staff Corps contained, on January 1, 1884, the following effective officers:—245 Lieutenant-Colonels, 153 Majors, 211 Captains, 260 Lieutenants in the Staff Corps and 136 on probation—total Subalterns, 396. On January 1, 1883, the numbers were:—222 Lieutenant-Colonels, 185 Majors, 197 Captains, and 395 Subalterns, including probationers. So that during the last year the chief increase has been in the Lieutenant-Colonels, which is, unfortunately, almost a foregone conclusion, and in the Captains, which is altogether exceptional. It will be remembered that Madras has 208 Lieutenant-Colonels, or nearly as many as Bengal, and only 37 Captains. Why one Staff Corps should have all the Captains, and another not be able to muster one per regiment, is one of those beautiful irregularities of the system which baffle all calculations. The only way to equalise matters at all would be for Bengal to hand over a hundred Captains or so to the sister Presidency; but this is an arrangement which would, we fancy, meet with strenuous opposition on the part of the officers concerned. It is generally accepted as a fact that promotion in the Bengal Army is much more rapid than in that of Bombay; but a study of the Army List before us hardly bears out this view. For instance, in Bombay there are three Cavalry regiments out of six commanded by Majors. In Bengal, six of the Cavalry Commandants are full Colonels, and the remainder are Lieutenant-Colonels. In Infantry regiments, 30 are commanded by full Colonels, and 11 by Lieutenant-Colonels, no Major—except in an irregular corps like the Bhopal Battalion—holding a command. In the Punjaub Cavalry, including the famous Guides, the Commandants are all full Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, and in the Punjaub Frontier Force the proportion is eight of the former to two of the latter.

In the *Progrès Militaire* we find an article complaining of the General Staff calling out all the men of the Territorial Army at the same time. The other day, there was snow in the Vosges and the Ardennes, and yet no blankets were provided for the Territorials, nothing but a small mattress. Some of the contingents sent to the Northern and Eastern forts seem to have suffered a good deal, but "in spite of the snow," says the *Progrès*, "the men did their duty. These battalions receive a strong contingent of Parisians, and yet discipline was maintained, and no severe punishments were inflicted. On seeing the immense defensive works with which General Rivière has garnished our frontier, these men, who belong to all the social classes of the capital, experienced a feeling of confidence. Many of them could not conceal their surprise at seeing the way in which the works are armed, the magazines full, and the garrisons at their post as if about to stand a siege. 'The state of our forts gives us confidence,' said they to their officers; 'when we return to Paris, we shall tell our friends and comrades that they may be tranquil with regard to the future.'" The *Progrès* thinks that the fact of France being able to look forward without apprehension to an attack on the part of Germany will produce a beneficial effect on the masses.

The recent creation of a fortress artillery in France does not seem to be to the taste of the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*. The fact of the new frontier bristling with fortresses leads the paper in question to fear that, in the event of an invasion, the same mistake will be committed as in 1870,—that the French troops will be disseminated along the frontier, and that the deplorable system of a thin cordon will again be resorted to. The *Journal des Sciences Militaires* says:—"We have constructed too many strong places, large and small, since the war. The first are dangerous, as constituting so many baneful centres of attraction for our armies, for we shall run the risk of seeing them shut up in these places on the first check they experience [as in the case of Metz]. As for the lesser forts with which the country has been encumbered, besides absorbing a considerable effective for their garrisons, they will merely hamper the movements of our armies, far from rendering those movements more easy, which ought to be the essential part for fortifications to play." At the time that Parliament voted enormous sums for the new fortifications considered necessary after the loss of Metz, Strasburg, and other bulwarks, a good many military men raised their voices against the system of over-fortification, which in the end prevailed. They argued that the money might be better spent, that the force of the French Army lies in a sudden onset and in an impetuous dash, and that a General, having for his basis a large fortified place or an entrenched camp, is prone to cling to it, and, as the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* says, to shut himself up there in the event of a reverse. The objection which the paper in question has to the fortress artillery arises from the fear of seeing the field artillery weakened. A defender of the fortress artillery points out that Germany, with fewer strong places than France, has a more numerous fortress artillery, while her field artillery is not so strong as that of France, numerically speaking.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. The succession of Col. Marter to a brigade command in India will give the command to Lieut.-Col. Thompson, the vacant lieut.-colonelcy being filled by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brownlow, at present seconded as Assist.-Superintendent of the Cavalry Depôt at Canterbury. Col. Brownlow entered the service in 1859, while Col. Thompson joined five years later.

6th Dragoon Guards (the Carabiniers). Capt. Sprot has been granted an extension of leave from India until Sept. 17.

7th Hussars. The regimental steeplechases have just come off at Aldershot. The stewards were Gen. Benson, Lieut.-Cols. Drew and Peel, Majors Hunt and Reid, Capt. Phipps, Lieut. the Hon. R. T. Lawley; Capt. W. B. Morris, hon. sec. and stake-holder; clerk of the scales and course, W. J. Waite, Esq.; judge, Capt. Hope-Johnstone; starter, Capt. Roper. The Subalterns' Challenge Cup, with 25 sovs added, was won by Mr. Hone's b g Crusader (owner). The Regimental Challenge Cup, with 45 sovs added, by Mr. Walter's b m Alice (Mr. J. Riley). The Divisional Plate of 40 sovs, by Capt. Armitage (15th Hussars) ch g Red Hussar (owner). The Hussar Challenge Cup, with 30 sovs added, by Mr. Nicholson's Hambleton (Capt. Morris). The Welter Challenge Cup, with 35 sovs added, by Mr. Hone's Crusader (owner). Consolation Plate, of 21 sovs, by Mr. Mumm's bl g Confidence (owner).

8th Hussars. Lieut. and Adjt. Carandini has been granted leave from India to Australia for eighteen months, on private affairs. Major Rawlinson and Capt. Wood are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

9th Lancers. Lieut. M'Farlane is *en route* to England, on 15 months' leave. Lieut. Colvin has leave to England for six months, on medical certificate.

10th Hussars, with Col. Wood, Lieut.-Col. Liddell, Major Gough, Brevet Major Brabazon, Capt. Durham, Lieuts. Wilson, Greenwood, Lord Alwyne Compton, Allsopp, Harvey, Hon. A. Lawley, Hughes-Onslow, and Hon. J. H. Byng, Lieut. and Adjt. the Earl of Airlie, Major and Pymr. Brett, arrived from Egypt on Monday in Jumna. In the engagements in the Soudan, one officer and four men were killed, and about 20 wounded. A telegram was received from the Prince of Wales, expressing his regret that he could not be present to welcome them. The regiment is quartered at Shorncliffe.

14th Hussars. Capt. Hill is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

15th Hussars. A serious accident occurred at Aldershot yesterday morning by the falling of a horse, during a charge in the Long Valley. Lieut. Pockling had his ribs broken, and sustained other serious injuries. Corpl. Byrne, leg badly broken; and several Troopers seriously injured.

18th Hussars. Lieut. La Terriere, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for service with the Egyptian army, has been selected by Major-Gen. Sir E. Wood for the command of the cavalry corps of that force, with the honorary rank of major.

19th Hussars. Brevet Major Hanford Flood, Lieuts. Walker, Spencer-Stanhope, Nicholson, and Craven have arrived home in Jumna, on leave.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following is the result of the examination of officers for admission to the Advanced Class:—Capt. C. F. Hadden, 911 marks; Capt. E. B. Standbridge, 693 marks; Lieut. F. L. Nathan, 688 marks; Capt. J. F. Harman, 672 marks; Capt. J. J. Swinton, 662 marks; Capt. D. F. Downing, 655 marks; Capt. J. P. Freeth, 529 marks; Lieut. J. Shiffner, 507 marks. These officers are all recommended for admission.

Col. Harward has vacated the command of the Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, on completion of five years' command, and Col. C. W. Wilson, temporarily commanding R.A. at Campbellpore, succeeds him.

Major F. T. Lloyd, Capt. Woods, and Lieuts. E. Foord, J. D. Guthrie, F. C. Heath, and M. L. Tuke arrived in Jumna, on leave.

According to the *Morning Post*, "a committee of Artillery officers has assembled for the purpose of carrying out a series of experiments in connection with field artillery:—President, Col. A. H. W. Williams, Aldershot; Lieut.-Col. Blackwell, Lieut.-Col. Noble, Major Burnett, Major Marshall, and Lieut. Hay (secretary)."

Capt. F. W. Boteler has been appointed an instructor of mathematics and mechanics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, vice Professor Crofton, retired.

The death is announced of Major-Gen. C. Vaughan Arbuckle, on the Retired List. The deceased received his commission in 1851, and became capt. in 1860, major in 1872, col. in 1876, and retired in 1883 with the rank of major-gen. He was the fifth son of the late Gen. B. H. Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A., of Little Heath, Old Charlton, Kent. He had just completed his 52nd year, and had served in the Burmese war, 1852-53, for which he received the medal, with clasp for Pegu. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Cannon, in the Crimea, including the siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). He commanded a company of cadets at the Royal Military Academy during the periods in which the Duke of Connaught and the late Prince Imperial were at that institution.

The following officers are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, viz., Lieut.-Col. G. Swinton, Capts. A. Bedford, H. J. Lyster, and C. F. Hadden, and Lieuts. H. W. Barlow, C. B. Watkins, R. G. McLeod, A. P. Findlay, J. A. Labalmondière, and K. E. Johnstone.

The administrative staff of the amalgamated Ordnance Department for India has been constituted, the *Pioneer* says, as follows:—"Col. T. E. Hughes, Director-General of Ordnance, with local rank of major-gen.; Major-Gen. A. H. Bayly, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay; Col. S. H. E. Chamier, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras; Col. G. F. Worsley, Major C. W. Brereton, and Capt. A. F. Fletcher, Assistants to the Inspectors-General of Ordnance, Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, respectively; Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, Deputy-Inspector-General of Ordnance in India; Lieut. K. S. Dunsterville, Assistant to the Director-General in India; Major R. F. Lowis, to be Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal; and Major F. W. Spring, Bombay, to be Deputy-Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal."

Lieut.-Col. Dyke has been granted 15 months' leave from India to England, on private affairs.

Capt. Dobie, Fort William, has proceeded to New Zealand on six months' leave, on medical certificate.

The *Madras Times* announces that "Capt. G. Moore has been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, vice Col. A. Kenny-Herbert, Madras Cavalry, resigned."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major H. Elsdale has been appointed Superintendent of the Military Balloon Establishment at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut.-Col. Prior, 2nd Batn., the inventor of the entrenching tool which combines shovel, pick, and axe, is about to proceed to Chatham to submit it for inspection to the Ordnance Select Committee.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. remains at Chatham, and has not been moved to the Tower of London, as stated.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Capt. Evans, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Donne, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Capt. Barter, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Major Haly joins the 2nd Batn. at Galway on the 30th inst., on vacating the adjutancy of the 4th Batn.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Major Dundas, Brigade-Major of the Bombay District, has been appointed Brigade-Major of the Mhow Diviston. Lieut. and Adjt. Steele, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Capt. Harden, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Reilly, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to England in H.M.S. Crocodile.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. According to the *Standard*, "Her Majesty has approved of Col. T. L. Edridge, half-pay being appointed to command the 20th Regtl. District at Bury, vice Col. Vacher, retired." Col. Edridge commanded the 1st Batn. from May 11, 1878, to May 11, 1883.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Bainbridge, 2nd Batn., has been granted an extension of leave from India until Aug. 26. Qrmr. Lapham is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The *Standard* says:—"Her Majesty has approved of Capt. H. W. Griffiths, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, being Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. R. G. A. Luard, recently appointed to command the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot." Capt. and Qrmr. McCormac and Lieuts. Cooper and King, 2nd Batn., are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

24th South Wales Borderers. Capt. Curll, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

25th King's Own Borderers. The Lahore paper says:—"The selection of Col. Harvey to officiate for Brigdr.-Gen. A. H. Murray in command of the Saugor District, during his absence on sick-leave, means that several very senior officers are passed over; notably Col. Rowlands, C.B., of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who is not only senior, but has longer service. The other officers passed over by this selection are Col. Elgee, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Col. Rogers, V.C., Scottish Rifles; Col. Acton, South Yorkshire; and Sir B. Russell. Col. Harvey entered the service in 1849, obtained command of his batn. in June, 1880, and became a full col. in Oct., 1881. He has no decoration or honour, nor any war service." Capt. Bather, 1st Batn., is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Col. Castle is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, on retirement. Lieut. Smithe is also a passenger in the Crocodile.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Dyson-Laurie is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Sir Norman Pringle, Major Beal, Capts. Broadwood and Wylly, and Lieut. Heath arrived in Jumna, on leave. Col. Thackwell, on the Half-pay List, has been appointed to the Command of the 40th Regtl. District at Warrington, vice Col. Bell, retired.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Capt. J. F. Dalrymple, late of the regt., died at Winchester on the 16th ult., aged 65 years.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). A memorial has just been erected in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the officers and men, in memory of their comrades who fell in the Egyptian War of 1882. The memorial is in the form of a large brass tablet, affixed to the wall of the north aisle, and having engraved upon it in black letters the following inscription:—"This tablet is erected by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, 'The Black Watch,' in affectionate remembrance of their comrades who fell in action or died of wounds and disease during the Egyptian campaign, 1882." Then follow the names of two officers, two non-commissioned officers, and seven privates killed in action, and one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and four privates who died of their wounds; and one officer, three non-commissioned officers, and ten privates died of disease,—in all, four officers, six non-commissioned officers, and 21 men. Major Eden, Capts. Brophy and Mowbray, Lieuts. MacLeod, Speed, Livingstone, and D. A. M'Leod arrived in Jumna, on leave.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Terry has leave from India to England for nine months, on private affairs. The death is announced of Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., on the Retired List. He served as adjutant of the 86th in the Central India Campaign, and was at the capture of the Hill Fort of Chandairee (slightly wounded); at the battle of Betwa (three horses shot under him); at the capture of Jhansi, where, under a tremendous fire from the fort, he planted the British flag on the top of the palace; at the capture of Koonch; at the battle of Gowlowlee; at the capture of Calpee; at the battle of Morar; and at the capture of Gwalior. He commanded irregular cavalry under Sir R. Napier in pursuit of Tantia Topee and Feroze Shah (twice mentioned in despatches; Victoria Cross, medal, and promotion). The special service for which he received the Victoria Cross was, when serving as lieut. and adjt. of the 86th, for conspicuous gallantry near Jhansi on April 1, 1858. No. 1 Compy. of the regiment was ordered to take a gun, and Lieut. Cochrane dashed forward at a gallop, under a heavy musketry and artillery fire, driving the enemy from the gun, and kept possession of it till the company came up. Also for conspicuous gallantry in attacking the rear-guard of the enemy, when he had three horses shot under him in succession. He served as major of brigade with the Eusofzye Field Force during the Indian North-West Frontier War of 1863 (medal and clasp).

44th Essex Regiment. Major and Pymr. Farwell and Lieut. Guilding arrived in Jumna.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. We regret to have to record, says the *Egyptian Gazette*, the death of Major John Joseph Forsyth Grant, 2nd Batn., which took place at London on the 3rd inst. Born at Hampshire on Oct. 23, 1840, he entered her Majesty's service as an ensign in the 15th Foot, on April 25, 1858; was promoted lieut., July 19, 1860; and capt., Dec. 25, 1867; was placed on half-pay, Aug. 15, and exchanged into the 46th as a capt., July 6, 1870, and was promoted major, July 1, 1881. The deceased officer had seen a deal of service abroad, principally at Malta, North America, Bermuda and Gibraltar. At the latter station he was elected Master of the "Calpe Hunt;" he also took a lively part in the race meetings. Arriving at Alexandria with his battalion on July 23, 1882, he was present at the reconnaissance at Ramleh on August 5, and the actions at El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta, and Kassassin on August 28. Whilst encamped at the latter place, he was taken with a severe attack of dysentery and was invalided home. Having rejoined his regiment at Ramleh early in March, 1883, Major Grant will be remembered by many for the interest he took in polo, &c. Dysentery having again attacked him during last summer he was admitted into the Deaconesses' Hospital, where every care and attention was given to him, and having slighly improved he was recommended to proceed to England and left early in September last. Finding his health remained unchanged, the deceased officer resolved to leave the service, as intimated in our columns of the 22nd ult., he, however, succumbed to his disease before his retirement had been gazetted. Much regret is felt by all ranks in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at the loss of one whose career was characterised by the highest integrity and the attributes of a true and loyal soldier. Capts. Vigor and Carden, and Lieuts. Francis, Perkins, and Lloyd, arrived home in Jumna, on leave.

47th North Lancashire Regiment. Major Roberts and Lieut. Churchward are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

49th Berkshire Regiment. By the selection of Gen. Sir C. H. Ellice for the colonelcy of the 24th South Wales Borderers, the colonelcy has fallen vacant.

ROYAL MARINES.

A detachment of the Chatham Division who took part in the recent operations in the Soudan arrived at Chatham on Monday evening, having landed at Portsmouth from the Jumna. The men were met at the railway-station by the two bands of the division and a large concourse of spectators, and on reaching the barracks were accorded a most hearty reception by their comrades.

Capt. H. H. Morgan has applied to be placed on the retired list of his rank.

Lieuts. C. G. Brittan, J. R. H. Oldfield, H. S. N. White, G. A. French, and J. N. Lalor, Chatham Division, have joined the School of Musketry, Hythe.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Capt. Dalzell takes up the appointment of A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Daniell, on his assuming command of the Infantry Brigade at Malta. Lieut. Mansel has arrived in Jumna.

57th Middlesex Regiment. The news has reached England of the death of Sir R. A. M. Douglas, Bart., late of the regiment, which occurred at Wanganui, in New Zealand. The deceased was born in 1837. He succeeded as third baronet on the death of his father in 1844, and in 1854 he entered the Army as an ensign in the 57th Foot. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1855, and retired in 1867 with the rank of capt. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Morewood, major on the Retired List, died at Mentone on the 15th inst. The deceased entered the Army May 18, 1855; became lieut., Aug. 31, 1858; capt., April 1, 1870; major, July 1, 1881; and retired with the rank of lieut.-col., Feb. 28, 1883. He served with the regiment in the latter part of the Zulu War of 1879, and throughout the operations of Clarke's column (medal with clasp).

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Brodie, 4th Batn., met with a gun accident lately at Loodhiana. He was under orders to proceed to Egypt; and at the time of the accident was *en route* to Bombay. Lieut. Bateman, 1st Batn., is retiring.

63rd Manchester Regiment has arrived at the Tower of London from Warley, where it will remain for some time on duty, during the absence of the Guards. The battalion occupied the same quarters during the absence of the Guards in Egypt.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Byam, Major Ethelston, Capts. Rutherford, Littledale, and Tebbitt, Capt. and Adjt. Plumer, Lieuts. Dwyer, Bredin, Broughton, O'Dell, and Smyth, Major and Staff Pymr. Baird, and Qrmr. Mahony, and service companies, arrived home in the Jumna on Monday, and proceeded to Dover. In the battle of Tamai, Capt. Ford and 38 men were killed, and 58 were wounded. At the battles of El Teb and Tamanieb the regiment lost several men. One officer and 33 men who were sick and wounded rejoined the battalion at Suez, and of these 11 have since been invalided. 27 men are in Egypt, sick.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. and Adjt. Gunning is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile. The death of Major Covey, lately announced, was the result of injuries received whilst on a pig-sticking expedition. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Major Charles Covey would have obtained his lieutenant-colonelcy in October next, when Col. Tucker completes his five years in command. The step will now go to Major Crawford, who commenced his service in the 2nd Queen's in 1858, exchanging to the 68th in Oct., 1872, as a captain. He rejoined the battalion after five years as adjutant of Auxiliary Forces in May, 1882."

75th Gordon Highlanders. Major Cross, Capt. Menzies, and Lieuts. Payne, Stewart, Hunter-Blair, and Thomson arrived in Jumna, on leave.

76th West Riding Regiment. Capt. Rivett-Carnac arrived in Jumna, to join on promotion from the 33rd.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. Dyer is *en route* to England in H.M.S. Crocodile.

79th Cameron Highlanders. Major M'Causland, Brevet Major Hunt, Capt. and Adjt. Baynes, and Lieuts. the Hon. L. Campbell, Davidson, and Cavaye arrived in Jumna, on leave.

85th King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). The *Times* announces the appointment of Major the Hon. C. Dutton as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Guernsey, vice Col. H. E. Jerome, V.C., whose period of staff service expires on May 15.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Robinson, Capts. Smith, Gordon, Reeves, and Munn; Lieuts. Moore, Hill, Davison, Hext, Nurse, Brinckman, Angell, Williams, and Plomer; Capt. and Adjt. Rogers, Major and Pymr. Forster, Qrmr. Watkins, and 324 men, arrived home in the Jumna on Monday, and are stationed at Portsmouth. The regiment was on its way home in the Jumna when, on Feb. 23, the men were landed at Trinkitat, and went into battle at El Teb on Feb. 29; on March 13 they were at Tamanieb, where 10 men were wounded, and a serjeant lost an arm.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lord Archibald Campbell writes:—"I observe a short leader on a subject which never fails to rouse my indignation, nor am I solitary in such feelings. You assert now that, notwithstanding all our wars, big and little, with the War-Office people, that they even now show a 'cussedness' which is almost unbelievable. Truth, however, is stranger than fiction in Pall Mall. You assert that the tartan of the old 93rd Sutherland Highlanders is to be changed to that worn by some 'Skye Bodies.' I hope this is a mistake. It is incredible that the handsome and historic tartan, as painted by Ramsay on one of the Earls of Sutherland, Earl William, 1763, now at Dunrobin Castle, should not continue to be worn by the descendants of the famous 93rd. I, for one, am game to harass the authorities at any moment should this prove true, and put myself at the disposal of all and any who are of my opinion. I reserve for another letter (should it be needful) the real reason why the 91st and 93rd were linked together under the new system. I hope, however, I shall not be called on to do so by the obstinacy of the people who evolve all changes of tartan without knowledge of the subject." A match was fired on Saturday at Possil Range, between the serjeants of the 5th Lanarkshire R.V. and an equal number of serjeants of the 93rd stationed at Maryhill Barracks,—distances 200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each,—when the 93rd won by 52 points.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Randolph is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

106th Durham Light Infantry. Major R. H. F. R. Brownrigg died at Didsbury, near Manchester, on the 17th inst., aged 32 years. The deceased, who was adjutant of the 16th Lancashire R.V., entered the Army April 24, 1872; became capt., Dec. 14, 1878, and major, March 14, 1883.

2nd West India Regiment. The *Natal Witness* says:—"Lieut. Egerton has been appointed fort adjutant at Cape Coast Castle. This officer, it will be remembered, gained his first commission for saving the colours of the 94th in the engagement at Bronker's Spruit in the Boer war. He was at that time serving as a conductor in the Commissariat and Transport Department, and as such had served in the Zulu war of 1879, and in the subsequent operations against Sekukuni (medal with clasp). Lieut. Egerton, who commenced his military service in the ranks of the late 75th Regt., was promoted warrant officer after little more than two years' duty in the ranks. His last active service was in the defence of Pretoria against the Boers."

Medical Department. The following officers are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, viz., Brig.-Surg. T. Rudd, Surgs.-Major H. Scott, R. Waters, W. E. Dudley, J. D. Edge, G. C. Irving, M. M. Gallwey, and J. Latchford, and Surg. A. L. Browne. Surg.-Major J. Latchford has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on private affairs.

Pay Department. The issue of the New Warrant has been unavoidably postponed, and will not appear for some weeks to come. The cause of this delay is that further consideration is being given to several important alterations affecting the Department.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surgs. M. F. Healy, G. F. Davis, G. D. Pallin, T. A. Killick, and E. Day are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile. Vet.-Surgs. E. H. Kelly and T. A. Kellick have leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots. The remains of Col. the late Duke of Buccleuch were interred in St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, within the grounds of Dalkeith House, on Wednesday. On a brass plate on the coffin was the following inscription:—"Walter Francis Montagu Douglas Scott, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, seventh Duke of Queensberry. Born Nov. 25, 1808; died April 16, 1884." The Dalkeith Volunteers were formed up on the lawn in front of the house, one company as a guard of honour, and the remainder lining the route. The coffin was carried by non-commissioned officers of the 3rd Batn. Royal Scots from the house to the chapel.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Douglas, 3rd Batn., has obtained a certificate from the School of Instruction at Wellington Barracks.

The 3rd Brig., Southern Division, R.A. (late Isle of Wight Artillery), will be trained this year at Sandown Barracks, which will in future be the head-quarters of the regiment, instead of Carisbrooke Castle.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Standard* says:—"The ensuing season will witness the largest attendance of Volunteers in Camps of Exercise and Instruction that has been recorded in the history of the organisation. Camps will be formed in every military district, the total estimated attendance being upwards of 60,000, exclusive of the annual musters at Shoeburyness for the Artillery, Aldershot for the Infantry, and Chatham for the Engineers. In the Northern District alone, the list of camps sanctioned, and for which a Government grant of upwards of £18,000 has been approved, amounts to 65 for regiments from Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Durham, Northumberland, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Herefordshire, Flintshire, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, and Northamptonshire. In the home district, camps of exercise have been sanctioned for 18 regiments, at a total estimated cost to the country of about £2,500. It is officially notified that the numbers applying to form regimental camps throughout the country has been so much in excess of the amount provided in the annual Estimates, that it has been deemed necessary to limit the amount for each corps."

THE PORTSMOUTH REVIEW.

The following General Order has been issued by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has once more the pleasure of expressing to his Serene Highness Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar his entire satisfaction with the drill, bearing, and appearance of the Volunteers alike on the field-day at Portsmouth on Easter Monday, and throughout the operations which preceded it. Their behaviour in quarters and in the town of Portsmouth has been excellent, and their movements on the field-day showed a steadiness and a smartness which would have been creditable to trained soldiers. Those Volunteers who took part in the march down to Portsmouth previous to the field-day cannot fail to have derived from it much instruction. Such marches and the accompanying practices in various duties form a very valuable kind of training, which, on this occasion, appears to have been thoroughly and efficiently carried out. During the field-day itself, certain tactical errors may have been observed, concerning which his Royal Highness will only remark that they were in no respect due to the Volunteers themselves, whose drill and discipline left little to be desired. They were, to a great extent, caused by the difficulties which must of necessity attend the management of troops when the theatre of operations is limited in extent, and covered with spectators. Satisfactory as it is to find so much interest taken in these reviews, it cannot be denied that the presence of large crowds of lookers-on—surrounding and almost mingling with the troops themselves—has, in a military sense, a disadvantageous effect. The conduct of the Volunteers, however, during the field-day, and the quiet and order with which they assembled and entrained at its conclusion, were, in his Royal Highness's judgment, deserving of the highest praise. His Royal Highness desires to thank Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and his staff for the very complete arrangements made by them in all respects, to which the success of these operations is in no small degree to be attributed. The Volunteers, who have now for the fifth time in succession enjoyed the advantage of manœuvring under this General Officer's command, will, his Royal Highness feels assured, regret no less than he does the approaching termination of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar's command of the Southern District. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has further great satisfaction in stating that he has received from Major-Gen. Newdigate, commanding the South-Eastern District, a highly favourable report of the soldier-like manner in which the Volunteers acquitted themselves at the recent military operations and field-day near Dover. These were well organised, and carried out in a manner that reflects very great credit on all who took part in them.—By command, (Signed,) Wolseley. April 19, 1884."

The following observations by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., on the manœuvres carried out at Aldershot on Easter Monday have been issued:—"The position of the Fox Hills, covering Aldershot, is very extended and, when held by an adequate force, a very strong one; but when occupied by a small force, in the presence of a superior enemy, it is a very difficult and a dangerous one; for, once the enemy get on the top of the plateau (and with a small force this can hardly be prevented) all advantage of ground is lost, and the superiority of numbers is immediately felt. This was the case on Easter Monday. The Northern force numbered some 3,300 men, with 24 guns; the Southern only 2,400, with 22 guns. The plan for the Northern force was well conceived and well executed. Once this force had established itself on the summit, the result could not be doubted. The flanks of the Southern force were turned by superior numbers, and it had to fall back. The Volunteers (the 11th Middlesex and the 1st Berkshire) did very well, and were well kept in hand. Mistakes on both sides were, of course committed, but they mainly resulted from overzeal and anxiety."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 18, 1884.

Captain Henry Frederick Nicholson, C.B., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty from the 1st inst., in the place of Captain George Tryon, C.B., promoted to Flag rank.

Assistant Paymaster Henry Dawson has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet (April 17).

ADMIRALTY, April 19, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Frederick Ralph Carr has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (April 17).

ADMIRALTY, April 22, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer William Gubbins Starling has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (April 22).

The following notice of the retirement of Paymaster R. W. Warwick is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* o the 8th inst.:—

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Paymaster Robert Wissett Warwick has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Paymaster-in-Chief (April 6).

ADMIRALTY, April 23, 1884.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—Sub-Lieutenant Robert Lloyd James to be Honorary Lieutenant (April 23).

ADMIRALTY, April 24, 1884.

Royal Marine Forces.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to restore Major Gerald Altham Heseltine to his original position on the list of Majors, Royal Marine Light Infantry, and with his original seniority of July 1, 1881. Such restoration not to carry with it back pay or increase of pay until absorbed into the establishment.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Duke A. Crofton, to the Pembroke, vice Matthews; William C. H. Domville, to the Condor, vice Jeffreys; Edmund F. Jeffreys, to the Duke of Wellington, for the Polyphemus, vice May.

Lieutenants—Robert H. Gubbins, to the Defence, vice Legh; Frederick H. P. W. Freeman, Frederick H. Eagles, and Frederick Lancelot, to the Wanderer, commissioned; Edward Harvey and Charles G. J. Eccles, to the Dolphin, commissioned; Edward P. Powell, to the St. Vincent, vice Harvey; Edward H. Blair, to the Boscawen, vice Young; Richmond W. Powell, to the Pembroke, for the Caroline, vice Chambré; Edward H. Martin, to the Jumna, vice Morrish.

Navigating Lieutenant—Walter S. Chambré, to the Jumna, vice Smith.

Sub-Lieutenants—Seymour E. Erskine, to the Temeraire, additional; John F. Parry, to the Triton; Drury St. A. Wake, to the Repulse, for the Ariel, temporary; George E. Akers, to the Lord Warden, for the Firm; Henry H. Hatchard, to the Express, vice Erskine.

Chief Engineers—Robert Macaulay, to the Indus, additional; Francis Ford, to the Indus, additional, for the Racer

Paymasters—Percy O. M. Presgrave, to the Audacious, vice Wyatt; Francis St. J. S. O'Neil, to the Britannia, vice Presgrave.

Assistant-Paymasters—William F. Howell, to the Flora, vice Mills; Montague Stephens, to the Revenge, vice Howell.

Engineers—Henry B. Clatworthy, to the Indus, for the Tamar; George Ramsay, to the Valorous, vice Clatworthy.

Gunners—George Barrett, to the Dolphin, commissioned; William H. Parkin, to the Wanderer, commissioned.

Assistant-Carpenter—Richard Eddy, to the Hibernia, vice Wearn.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Henry V. Ellis, M.B., to Rhossill, vice Davies.

Commissioned Boatman—Thomas Kingswood, Exmouth, to be chief boatman, Sidmouth, vice S. Ives, promoted.

Audacious, Capt. Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, was at Hong Kong on March 9. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says:—"Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, the new Commander-in-Chief, and staff arrived in the P. and O. Company's steamer Siam, after a remarkably quick passage from Singapore, on Sunday, the 2nd inst. He at once hoisted his flag on board the Cleopatra, and saluted Admiral Willes with 15 guns. Admiral Dowell, Capt. Pearson, Mr. Row, secretary, and Mr. Farquhar, flag-lieutenant, then paid a visit to Admiral Willes, on board the Audacious, and were afterwards entertained at dinner by him. Admiral Dowell subsequently transferred his flag to the Vigilant, *pro tem.* At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, Admiral Willes, after taking farewell of the officers on the quarter-deck, formally left the Audacious for the P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, lying out in the stream, the ship's company manning yards and the foreign men-of-war saluting with 15 guns as he was rowed on board. Of his staff, Capt. Tracey and Mr. Perry, secretary, only go home with him. Mr. Levett, flag-lieut., remains in China, a marriage having been arranged between him and one of the daughters of Sir Harry Parkes, British Ambassador to the Court of Pekin. The Ganges left for England early on the morning of the 5th inst. At 8 o'clock the same morning Admiral Dowell broke his flag on board the Audacious, the Victorieuse, French flagship, Stosch, German flagship, the Italian frigate Christofero Colombo, and the Russian corvette Naedznik each saluting with 15 guns, at the conclusion of which the band of the ship played the French, German, Italian, and Russian anthems alternately, the whole forming rather an imposing ceremony, and one could not help remarking how pretty and appropriate the British ensign looked flying at the masthead of a foreign man-of-war, whilst salutes were thundered forth in its honour. The German Admiral, who was relieved by a Commodore on the 4th, also goes home with Admiral Willes in the Ganges. The relief of this appointment entailed additional saluting, so that an almost continual cannonading has been kept up since Sunday last. Before leaving the ship Admiral Willes addressed a letter to the officers and men, expressing his pleasure and gratification at the general efficiency of the ship and the behaviour of the ship's company since she had carried his flag, thereby setting such a high example to the squadron. The crew of the Vigilant turned over from the Tweed on the 18th, the latter being turned over to the Reserve on the 26th. The Linnet and German gunboat Wolf left for Canton early on the morning of the 24th. The Wivern went out for a trial of her machinery on the 25th, returning to her moorings again in the evening. We ourselves went out to expend our quarter's ammunition on the morning of the 25th, returning again on the 28th. We came to an anchor each night at the back of the island in Titam Bay, 'manning' and 'arming' ship by electric light at 10 o'clock. The Vigilant came out with a mail on the 26th, and left again with Admiral Willes on board for Canton the following morning. She returned from Canton on the 29th. The Fly arrived from Canton on the 28th, and the Cleopatra from Shanghai on the 29th. The Merlin left for Pakhoi on the 2nd inst. The French cruiser Tourville and the American paddle-frigate Monocacy, which arrived from Shanghai on the 1st inst., left here on the 4th. The Russian corvette Naedznik left on the 3rd. The French gunboat Lutin arrived from Canton on the 1st, and the American sloop Essex on the 4th inst. There were altogether, one day last week, no fewer than 13 foreign men-of-war of different nationalities at anchor in the harbour. At present we have here the Victorieuse, Triomphante, Lutin, and Volta, French; the Leipzig and Stosch, German; the Christoforo Colombo, Italian; and the Essex, American man-of-war. Since writing the foregoing, the new French flagship La Galissionnaire, with Rear-Admiral Leepes on board, has arrived here. The La Galissionnaire carries six 9½-in. and four 4½-in. guns, and six inches of armour. She was built in 1872, and steams 13 knots. Ships in harbour are flag, Cleopatra, Swift, Wivern, Vigilant, and Fly; Admiral Dowell is inquiring into the circumstances attending the non-relief of the Kestrel, at present at Tientsin, whose time on the station has long since expired, the Midge having been expressly commissioned last December to relieve her." Letters have been received at the Admiralty from the Commander-in-Chief at Hong Kong, dated March 18. The Audacious was at Hong Kong, and remains; the Daring was at Hong Kong, and will relieve the Linnet at Canton; the Swift was at Hong Kong, and will shortly proceed to Amoy; the Kestrel was at Hong Kong, refitting, preparatory to proceeding to England, *viâ* Singapore, Batavia, Seychelles, Aden, and Suez Canal; the Fly was at Hong Kong, refitting, and would be complete about the end of the month; the Vigilant was at Hong Kong, and remains; the Cleopatra was at Amoy, and would proceed to Shanghai to take the place of the Champion; the Sapphire was at Japan, and was to be at Yokohama on March 13; the Champion was at Shanghai on March 5 as senior officer's ship, North China Division, was to be relieved by the Cleopatra, and proceed to Hong Kong to make good defects; the Curaçoa was at Chinkiang, and was at Woosung on March 12; the Midge was in the Gulf of Pechili, was at Chefoo on March 7, and would leave on March 8 for Tientsin; the Cockchafer was in the Gulf of Pechili, and at Chefoo on March 7, and would remain; the Pegasus was at Acheen on March 1; the Linnet was at Canton on March 17, and will be relieved by the Daring; the Albatross was at Kinkiang on March 5, and remains; the Zephyr was at Singapore on March 1, and remains; the Foxhound was at Foochow on Feb. 29, and remains; the Merlin was in the Gulf of Tonquin, alternately visiting Hoihow and Pakhoi, and was at Pakhoi on March 7; the Espoir was at Hankow on March 5, and remains; the Flying Fish was surveying in the neighbourhood of Haitan Straits; the Magpie was at Singapore on March 18, preparing to leave for England, *viâ* Batavia, Seychelles, Aden, and Suez Canal.

CARYSFORT, Capt. Stewart, was paid off at Malta on April 14, and was recommissioned the day following.

COCKATRICE, Com. MacIlwaine, left Malta for Constantinople and Galatz on April 23.

CROCODILE, Capt. Carr, passed Malta on April 20 on passage home, but did not touch at the port, owing to the case of cholera which occurred on board while in the Suez Canal.

CYGNET, Lieut. and Com. Jauncey, has been ordered from Port Said to Alexandria on April 24.

DART, Lieut. and Com. W. U. Moore, left Hobart on Feb. 23 for Sweetwater River, on surveying duties; was due in Sydney about March 20.

DRYAD, Com. Hulton, was at Bombay on April 24.

EUPHRATES, Capt. St. J. Gasforth, left Aden on April 19 for Suez.

FLIRT, Com. Craigie, arrived at Madeira on April 18, on passage to Cape Coast Castle.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, arrived in Plymouth Sound on April 18. She brought home the crews of the Daring, Dryad, and London. The crew of the Dryad, who have returned in her, have been away on the East Indies station for four-and-a-half years. The Dryad's commission has been by no means an uneventful one. The duty of protecting British interests during the operations of the French in Madagascar, for which the Dryad was specially detailed, and the consequent friction between the French and English authorities arising out of the French Admiral's high-handed proceedings, furnished plenty of excitement for the men, and effectually relieved any monotony they might otherwise have felt. On their way home, after being relieved by the new crew sent out from England, they were detained in the Red Sea to participate in the operations against Osman Digna. Only a machine-gun's crew of 25 men, together with the Marines of the ship, went to the front and took part in the fighting, but the rest of the men were actively and usefully employed ashore, garrisoning Suakim, building landing-stages, and particularly in assisting in the transportation of stores and ammunition, and the debarkation and embarkation of troops at Trinkitat. The men who went to the front are unanimous in their praise of the prowess and bravery of their Arab foes, and describe the fighting, particularly at Tamai, as being fierce and the slaughter terrible. At this battle the Arabs poured in upon the broken square and attacked the Naval Brigade after only some 200 rounds had been fired from the machine-guns worked by the bluejackets. The sailors did their utmost to save the guns, fighting hand to hand with their fierce assailants after the ammunition supply had been cut off by the 65th Regiment getting between the limber and the guns. They then strove to drag their guns away with them. In this desperate struggle Lieut. Houston Stewart, who commanded the men from the Dryad's new crew, was wounded by a spear thrust whilst defending his gun. Owing to the unevenness of the ground the guns had to be abandoned, but not before they were spiked. The Naval Brigade fell back about 400 yards, fighting desperately as they slowly retreated. It was during the retreat that Lieut. Houston Stewart was shot. Lieut. Heathcote was in charge of the gun manned by the men from the Dryad's old crew, and he was exceptionally fortunate, for of the five naval lieutenants present three were killed and one was wounded, and he alone was unhurt. The men greatly praised the marines who formed the rear line of the first square for their steadiness, which materially contributed towards the ultimate repulse of the Arabs, and attribute the reformation of the square without greater loss of life to the timely assistance rendered by General Buller's brigade at the critical juncture. On the Arabs being driven back, the Naval Brigade advanced slowly, firing as they went, and retook their guns. Of the Dryad's men only two were killed. After the battle was over, the various weapons used by the Arabs were found profusely scattered over the ground, and many of the men have brought home, as trophies of the war, Arab spears, shields, and knives picked up on the battle-field. Sub-Lieut. Tynedale Biscoe, who is amongst the officers on board the Himalaya, is the bearer of one of Osman Digna's flags for presentation to Lord Northbrook. The flag was one of two captured at the battle of El Teb, the other having been brought home by Lieut. Lloyd, and presented to the Queen. Besides Lieut. Heathcote and Sub-Lieut. Biscoe, the officers who took passage in the Himalaya were Pymr. Wills, Fleet Surg. Rankin, Lieuts. Knowles, Turner, and Osborne, Sub-Lieuts. Hall, Booth, Simpson, and Nelson, Chief Engineer Hall, Engineers McEwen and Rattenbury, Assist.-Engineer Noble, and Mr. Voules, clerk. Lady Crichton and child were also passengers, as well as the following military officers:—Lieuts. Austin, Woodward, D'Eyncourt, and Surg. Johnson. The Himalaya, according to present arrangements, is to leave Devonport in about 14 days' time to execute the work of transferring the Irish Militia from Ireland to Aldershot. The Himalaya has been visited by Mr. Glenn, Constructor from the Admiralty; Mr. Cock, Constructor of Devonport Dockyard; and Mr. Turpin, foreman of shipwrights, with a view to ascertaining what defects were needed to be executed before the ship left Devonport again. The carpenter's report showed a large number of defects, while that of the chief engineer indicated that the steam starting-gear had broken down, and would have to be renewed. The Himalaya will therefore proceed to Keyham to have her repairs executed.

INFLEXIBLE, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Malta on April 24.

MALABAR, Capt. Harris, left Gibraltar on April 21 for Plymouth.

MIRANDA, Com. Acland, returned to Sydney from Hobart Town on Feb. 28. While at the latter place the time was largely spent in amusements, of which the principal was the squadron regatta, the ships in port being the Nelson (flagship), Diamond, Miranda, Raven, and Dart. The Miranda left Hobart Town for Sydney on Feb. 23, and on the next day a strong gale of wind set in which rapidly increased almost to an hurricane, accompanied by very heavy seas. Two huge seas broke clean over the ship, washing away one of the upper deck ports and carrying away a portion of the netting on the port bow. Besides this the captain's galley was stove in, and other minor damage done. The gale subsided in about forty-eight hours, and the Miranda was then able to make a twelve hours' full speed trial, during which an average speed was attained of 8½ knots.

NELSON, Comdre. Erskine, was at Sydney, N.S.W., when the mail left. The correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"Her three years' commission expires in June, when it is expected that a new crew will be sent out from England. It will be necessary, however, for the Admiralty to do something more than to send out extra ship's corporals and men who have served five years, as neither have had the effect of checking desertion. The Nelson arrived on the station from England in Jan., 1882, with a complement of 500, exclusive of officers, and the number of desertions from her to this date is over 250, only very few of whom have been apprehended or have returned." Letters have been received at the Admiralty from the Commodore at Sydney dated March 12. The Nelson was at Sydney on March 12, where she remains (since reported there on April 6). The Diamond was at Hobart on March 8, about to proceed to Sydney; the Espiègle was at Wellington, New Zealand, on March 2, and about to proceed to Sydney, *viâ* Auckland; the Miranda was at Sydney on March 12, where she remains for the present; the Dart was at Spring Bay, Tasmania, on March 7, and would proceed to Sydney about March 31; the Lark was at Auckland on March 6, and would proceed about March 15 to Solomon Islands; the Raven was at Launceston on March 7, and would proceed to Sydney about March 21; the Swinger was at Adelaide on March 10, *en route* to Sydney.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Commerell, was at Bermuda on April 9, and will proceed to Halifax about May 18; the Garnet left Jamaica on March 20 for Belize, Colon, Carthagena, and proceeds thence to Barbadoes division to assume duties of senior officer's ship; the Tenedos was on passage to Halifax and Newfoundland; the Dido was at Bermuda on April 9, refitting; the Flamingo was at Bermuda refitting at same date, and would proceed to the Jamaica division for general service about April 24; the Fantôme and Mallard were at Bermuda, refitting for the Newfoundland fisheries at same date.

OSBORNE, Com. Holland, arrived at Sheerness on April 25, to be in readiness to convey H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and suite to the Continent, to attend the Royal wedding at Darmstadt.

PELICAN, Com. Hope, went outside Plymouth Breakwater for trial of her engines on April 19. She was inspected on April 23 by Capt. Bosanquet, and sailed for the Pacific station on April 24.

SULTAN, Capt. Sir W. Hunt Grubbe, returned to Malta to repair defects on April 21.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Mutine in company, would leave Callao for Honolulu and Vancouver on May 4. The Constance arrived at Honolulu on April 13, and would leave at once for Esquimault.

SYLVIA, Lieut. Dyke, in charge, arrived at Simon's Town on April 19 from the Magellan Straits to meet Capt. Pelham Aldrich, appointed to succeed Capt. Wharton, promoted to be Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Nicholson, was paid off at Malta on April 14, and was recommissioned on April 15 by Capt. Domville.

TYNE, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Port Said on April 19, and would leave on April 20.

VALIANT. Capt. Knowles and officers gave an afternoon dance on board this ship at Bantry on April 16 to which the *élite* of Bantry and the surrounding neighbourhood received invitations. The day proved propitious, and dancing was kept up with great enthusiasm from half-past 2 till 7 o'clock. This vessel will be inspected by the Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves at her station during his present tour in Ireland, and is, after that is finished, under orders to proceed to Devonport, to undergo extensive repairs.

WYE, Staff-Com. Miller, left Monte Video on April 21.

Nine appointments of lieutenants on probation to the Royal Marine Artillery will be made by the Admiralty on Sept. 1 next. These appointments will be open to candidates who compete at the approaching examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as well as to those who competed at the examination which was held in December last. Two commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry will be offered to candidates who compete for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the approaching examination. Gentlemen being desirous of being placed on the list of candidates for these appointments, should apply to the Secretary of the Admiralty; the fact of a candidate having his name placed on the list of the Royal Marines will not debar him from accepting an appointment to Woolwich or Sandhurst, should his place in the competition render him eligible for entry.

The Jumna, Capt. Singleton, which left Suakim on March 30, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning with the M Baty. 1st Brig., R.A., which left India on Feb. 6, but was disembarked at Suakim; Major Holley, Capt. Ind, Lieut. Dixon, and 183 men, who left Portsmouth for Woolwich on Tuesday morning; the 10th Hussars; the 1st Batn. of the York and Lancaster Regt.; the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers; 129 Marines of both arms for Forton and Eastney, and various detachments from India. There were about 25 invalids for Netley, of whom 18 were under treatment for wounds received in the Soudan. Among these were the following, who received spear wounds at Tamasi: Lieuts. Littledale, York and Lancaster Regt., in left shoulder, Gordon, Black Watch, wounds in the hand and arm; Surg. Cross, R.N., wound in the forehead; and Surg. Prendergast, who was speared in the back while attending to the wounded, but is now on the way to convalescence. The wives and families of the troops had for the most part been previously sent home in the Serapis. The ship was very crowded, and the men complained of the bitter cold experienced during the voyage after the tropical weather they had had in the desert. During the voyage Pte. Trueman, Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines, died from enteric fever.

The question of providing storage for the gun mountings which have recently been transferred from the War Office to Admiralty charge is under consideration. The mountings to be kept at Portsmouth for the present relate to the Sultan, Hercules, Cormorant, Shah, Triumph, Emerald, Calliope, Cordelia, Volage, Active, Naval Reserve, R.M.A., R.M.L.I., Colossus, Rupert, Imperieuse, Edinburgh, Minotaur, Bacchante, and Duke of Wellington.

The committee at Portsmouth have recommended the Admiralty to select Forton Lake for the formation of a torpedo-ground. It is understood that the original estimate will be considerably exceeded.

The Admiralty have given directions for the construction of two new despatch-vessels, in the place of the Lively, which was wrecked in June, 1883, on the Hen and Chicken Rock, off Stornoway, and the Salamis, which was condemned last autumn as unfit for further service, and subsequently broken up at Sheerness Yard. The new vessels are to be named the Surprise and Alacrity, and will be considerably larger than the vessels of the Salamis type, of which there are at present only two in the British Navy, viz., the Helicon, attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, and the Vigilant, on the China station.

Analysing the results of the machine-gun experiments recently made in India by Gen. Hardinge, the *Hampshire Telegraph* remarks that:—"All this serves to prove the value of machine-guns in the field. From the above results it is made self-evident that the two machine-guns seen on Monday under Fort Widley, supporting Col. Moncrieff's advance, were as good to Gen. Monck as eight mountain-guns firing shrapnel, and better, for the two machine-guns only employed 30 men, whereas the artillery would have required over 100, besides horses. These facts alone prove the value of machine-guns mounted on magazine carriages. Mounted on limber and trail, they can be cut off from their ammunition, as they were in the Soudan, when they become useless. Hence the question of how to mount machine-guns for landing purposes should be considered without delay by the Admiralty."

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For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 310.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

IN an article on "Army Organisation," which we notice elsewhere, the *Quarterly Review* has "bearded the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall,"—or, as Douglas never wore a kilt, even if he ever saw one, and as he certainly never could have seen a feather bonnet, we must put Campbell for Douglas and expose the *Quarterly*, "so savage and tartanly," to the fiery wrath of Lord Archibald. The reviewer, in a strong and, for the most part, exceedingly well-reasoned and judicious article on the short-comings and long wanderings in its dealings with the Army of the curious institution called the War Office, comments on the uniform question of the so-called Highland regiments as follows :—

> "Why the kilt, the most inconvenient and barbarous dress ever worn, should have been forced of late on fresh regiments, instead of being discarded by all, we are quite at a loss to imagine. Is the War Office credulous enough to believe that the kilt, being the national dress of Scotland, is therefore popular with Scotchmen? It had well-nigh ceased to be heard of beyond the Grampians, it was virtually unknown in the Lowlands, till the Court established itself at Balmoral and the game of clan-gathering was revived. And as to the so-called Highland soldier, is he ever seen, except when in full dress for walking out, or for duty, in the barrack-yard, in the canteen, in the recreation room, in any other nether garment than the trews? And if the kilt be barbarous, the feather bonnet is at once ridiculous and uncomfortable. Watch a Highland regiment advancing in line against a strong head wind, and observe how sorely the men are put to it to keep their bonnets from being blown off—an accident which, in spite of chin-straps, is apt to befal them. Besides, you have only to turn up the engravings in Grose's 'Military Antiquities' to satisfy yourself that when the Black Watch was first formed, and for half a century after, the round blue bonnet, or scone, was worn without any ornamentation except the single eagle's feather which distinguished the head-gear of the officer from that of the private. This surely is a case in which the Great Wizard, who created our interest in the Highlands, may claim to be heard : 'Rob Roy remained for some time standing on the rock . . . . . . conspicuous by his long gun, waving tartans, and the single plume in his cap, which in those days denoted the Highland gentleman and soldier; although I observe that the present military taste has decorated the Highland bonnet with a quantity of black plumage resembling that which is borne before funerals.'"

But, indeed, as we have felt all along, the question really is not whether the kilt be national and the bonnet old or new,—we may, if we like, believe that from mere wilfulness, or scantiness of material, the inhabitants of the bleak North insisted on leaving their legs exposed to the weather, *honoris causâ*, and that the favourite pastime of the chiefs and their gillies was hunting ostriches for the sake of the feathers to put in their bonnets, or we may hold that the kilt was worn only locally by certain tribes at various times, and that the bonnet is a fantastic and comparatively modern innovation,—but the fact is that they have both been adopted by, or given to, famous regiments as parts of national characteristic uniforms, and that Scotchmen, Lowland and Highland, are in favour of retaining them, and that is surely the main point to be considered from an administrative point of view. If we ask why the Scotch regiments should be so specially favoured, when the Line battalions—some of them, at least, as famous as the best of the northern battalions, and some both famous and ancient—should be ruthlessly assimilated, amalgamated, and harmoniously wholed into hideous uniformity, the answer, logically considered in its relations to the reasons for the special privileges of the Scotchmen, would not be very easy. The authority and taste of the Queen naturally are commanding influences in matters of uniform. The Princes of the Royal Family—and their support counts for a good deal—are all Highlanders in Scotland, though they do not go out stalking in feather bonnets. Then again, there is a love for the picturesque to be studied, and Scotchmen have made up their minds that kilt and bonnet, and even the white spat over a coarse ancle, a thin shank and a big foot, *les trois se disent*, sometimes are romantic and becoming. They like the stories they hear about their enemies being appalled by "devils in petticoats," and mistaken expeditions of amatory Bedouins on bare-legged soldiery. Albanians and such like may wear kilts and blow bagpipes, but they "canna fa'" the feather-bonnet; their kilts are of white stuff, puir deils, instead of tartan; and their pipes are "lean and scrannel;" anyway, if we can get Highlanders or Lowlanders to join the Scotch regiments on condition that they are uniformed as the national regiments were which have conferred such renown on their country and added such glory to our arms, we think it advisable to grant their terms. The loyalty of Scotchmen to the House of Hanover one hundred and forty years ago was rather mixed, and the Duke of Cumberland would have been much astonished if he had been asked to put a considerable proportion of the English Army into kilts, and to develope the national sentiment by patronising the clan tartans in the country north of the Grampians; but there is now no passion, as it may be called, more intense in Scotland than personal devotion to the Queen and the members of that House, notwithstanding the robust Radicalism which gives the most advanced Liberals to the ranks of the democratic and semi-republican party in the House of Commons. If the Scotch people insist on feather-bonnet and kilts, sporrans, and spleuchans, and what not,—amen! We wish *they* would demand the abolition of the tartan trews. Surely there was never devised any more unbecoming, monstrous incongruity of dress than the feather-bonnet, the tartan scarf, and the plaid trews! *That* can not be national, anyway. Perhaps the day may come when it will not be unsafe to trust the Queen's colours to the keeping of warriors in green tunics, with shamrocks in their "caubeens" and "sunbursts" over their heads, wearing saffron shirts and glibbes, marching to the music of a hundred pipers from Tara! But it does not seem likely. However, if the country could get 50,000 men to be depended on in stress of battle on such terms, and keep the supply up for ever, we say "amen" to that again.

We have abstained from any reference to the Congo Treaty—which promises to add materially to the controversial topics with which the Foreign Office has to deal—because it relates to questions which are somewhat outside the province of a service journal; but the Navy, which has had duties of no very agreeable nature to execute on the coast in times past, is naturally interested in the disputed settlement of rights which may lead to an extension of its work in those uninviting seas and lagoons, of which it knows too much already. We confess to a want of sympathy with what is called "trade" on the Congo, for the simple reason that the articles which the traders import most largely are rum, gunpowder, and arms, and that it is generally bad and immoral in conduct and principles, as well as materials. The worthy merchant who expressed the opinion, as recorded in a contemporary, that "the Portuguese are pison out of Portugal," artlessly confessed that, for the many years he had been trading on the Congo, he had imported these civilising and anti-Portuguese specifics, rum and gunpowder, to the extent of one-third of the whole of his merchandise; and we know that the general "trade on the Congo" has not been conducive to the spread of religion, temperance, or civilisation of any kind, though the missionaries may have had some success in restraining the excesses of the "merchants" and moderating the passions of the natives. The traders who are so anxious to keep all the good things to themselves are neither grateful to the Portuguese, who, whatever their recent deterioration, were the pioneers of trade and navigation, and the discoverers of these regions; nor to the Navy, which sacrificed liver and life to protect them. And Chambers of Commerce notwithstanding, we think Lord Granville has done more good than harm in his endeavour to establish some rule of law and order on the Congo.

Much sympathy is expressed in the "Benighted Presidency" for Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, who has lost his brigade command, and is driven from the service, under the age clause, after 41 years' service. General Stewart had some time to serve, and his retirement therefore means in his case a considerable pecuniary loss.

As announced by us some weeks ago as probable, Colonel R. J. Marter, King's Dragoon Guards, has been given the Brigade command at Agra, which Brigadier-General G. F. Walker vacated on transfer to the command of the Gwalior District on the 10th inst., vice Brigadier-General Massy, whose tenure of command expired on that date. Colonel Sir B. C. Russell, 13th Hussars, will thus be superseded in a Brigade command by his junior, who happens to be qualified in accordance with the recent Pay Code rules, whilst Colonel Baker is not, both officers being Queen's Aides-de-Camp.

Several correspondents have called our attention to the extreme unpunctuality of the London and South-Western Railway in the Volunteer trains. It is an evil we cannot remedy. Even writing to the *Times* would not do it. Something by way of excuse may be alleged in regard to the inconvenient Waterloo terminus, but we fear there is a radical defect somewhere else. The attempt to combine passenger holiday traffic and military traffic can never succeed. Volunteer traffic does not pay. The critics who censure the railway authorities (*vide Observer*, &c.,) for their delays may be comforted by the thought that if there were real need for the Volunteers on the coast, the management of the trains would be in the hands of the War Office.

Colonel Warren, from the R.E. Staff at Edinburgh, has been appointed Colonel commanding R.E. at Devonport, vice Colonel Morrison, and is succeeded by Colonel Grant.

In the year ending March 15, 39 Field Officers, 114 Captains, and 409 subalterns—the latter number includes, of course, those transferred to the Line—left the Militia. The exodus of company officers is much to be regretted, and cannot readily be accounted for, seeing the steps taken lately to raise the character of the service.

The total number of men enrolled for the Militia on January 1 last was 99,440, or a falling-off of over 6,000 on the effective strength of the previous year. The total wanting to complete the establishment is 29,875 men. The Territorial system was brought in with the view of increasing the popularity of this important auxiliary.

The Secretary of State has decided that a General officer of the late Indian Artillery or Engineers, who has never volunteered for general service, nor benefited by its rules, but who has furlough at his credit under the Regulations of 1868, on becoming unemployed, is eligible for furlough as if he were a General officer of the Indian Army.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Swinley has been selected for the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery in the Madras Presidency, vice Colonel H. W. Carne.

Mistakes always happen at reviews, and especially so at the Easter Monday Review. The question of who is to blame is then raised, but is seldom answered satisfactorily. On Easter Monday, for example, the brigade commanded by Colonel Moncrieff was fired into by and fired at its own friends, the Hilsea garrison, sent out under Sir Francis Festing to occupy Cosham and Wymering. Various reasons have been given for the mistake, and some blame has been attached to the Marine officer commanding the advanced guard in Wymering. That officer, however, was not to blame. The fault lay entirely with the Hampshire Yeomanry, who, though belonging to General Monck's army, wore no white brassard on their left arm. Before moving off from the rendezvous at Fort Nelson, the attention of Colonel Crichton was called to the omission by the officer commanding the machine-gun detachment of the Central London Rangers, but there was no time then to procure white arm-bands. The force moved off, and the Yeomanry were ordered on in advance of the machine-guns, which went down the hill and through Porchester at the double, thus getting a long way ahead of the brigade. On the Yeomanry nearing Wymering, the officer in command of the Hilsea troops, observing that the Yeomanry wore no arm-bands, made certain they belonged to General White's invading force, and opened fire accordingly. The Hampshire Yeomanry at first returned the fire, but on observing that the red-coats in front of them wore white arm-bands, they ceased fire and advanced, only to be taken prisoners and detained for some time, the officer in command at Wymering refusing to recognise them as friends until the brigade under Colonel Moncrieff came up and established the fact. Thus the absence of a bit of white tape from the arms of a few troopers nearly proved fatal to General Monck's well-matured plans.

The French War Minister has just issued an order making *la boxe* obligatory in the Army, more with the idea of keeping men in wind, than to encourage pugilistic encounters.

Major-General Daniell has accepted the Brigade command at Malta, about to be vacated by Major-General Feilding.

It appears that the audacious overture made by the War Office to put Sutherland men into Skye tartans was confined to the Sutherland Volunteers, and that they did not reach the sublime height of proposing to the 93rd to change their tartans, as we were led to believe was the case.

Major-General Sir John Ross comes home from India shortly on six months' leave, Brigadier-General Price will command the Poona Division.

Mr. Stansfeld will on Monday ask the Secretary of State for War whether he proposes to introduce the Government measure for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866-69. Unfortunately, these Acts are practically already repealed, as may be seen by the large increase of disease and misery at all our garrison towns.

On November 22, 1883, after the news of Hicks Pasha's defeat was received, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leader on the catastrophe, wrote :—"We advised the Khedive not to undertake the expedition under Colonel Hicks. The despatch of another army into Kordofan should be imperatively forbidden. Our true policy is so clearly marked out for us that there can hardly be any mistake. It is assumed sometimes that it is a great gain to the cause of civilisation to extend the sovereignty of Egypt over the vast regions of Equatorial Africa. This is not the opinion of those best qualified to judge, nor does it seem natural that the establishment of the authority of the Pasha and the Bashi-Bazouk over a territory as large as India is an end greatly to be desired by the friends of humanity or civilisation." Well, Gordon went up to Khartoum to free the garrisons and to retire, and to effect that object he proclaimed that "slavery was," as the Irishman said, "free" in the Soudan; offered a Sultanate over part of the vast region to the Mahdi, and then, failing in all his attempts at conciliation and what Americans would call "soft sawder," had to come to the *ultima ratio regum* in Krupps and rifles. Then the *Pall Mall Gazette* counselled the creation of a Soudan Empire with Gordon as Emperor, and the capital at Khartoum. To-day, the *Pall Mall Gazette* is clamouring—nay, thundering—for the despatch of an army to Berber first, and Khartoum afterwards, to rescue the Emperor!

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Malta, Saturday, April 19.

The 1st Division, the Minotaur, Sultan, and Neptune, left Phalerum Bay, Athens, on Thursday evening, the 10th, and arrived here, after a fine passage, on Monday morning, the 14th. The 2nd Division, the Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles, which had been here since the 4th, left for Syracuse on Monday morning, just before the 1st Division came in. General leave has been given for two days to each watch, and the 1st Division will start to rejoin the others on Monday morning next, the 21st, and the Squadron will proceed to Gibraltar. Malta has been very full during the last week. The Malabar came in on Monday evening with relief crews for the Temeraire and Carysfort, on this station, and the Briton and Ranger on the East Indies; the latter she transferred to the Tyne, and left on Thursday forenoon for England, with the old Temeraires and Caryforts. When she was in there were 14 ships of different sorts in harbour, without counting the Hibernia, or the ships in the Steam Reserve.

Capt. C. C. Rising, who was suspended from the command of the Eclipse in Feb. 1881, has not since been employed. Every day is bringing this officer nearer and nearer to the top of the Captains' List, but as he has still five years' full-pay time to make up before being eligible for promotion to Rear-Admiral, it seems that unless he is ere long employed again, compulsory retirement from nonservice stares him in the face. This officer is one of the youngest captains in the Navy; he has seen much active service, and he has certainly been severely punished for his failings in the Eclipse, so that he may now fairly expect another command. Sir Cooper Key is, however, says the *Western Morning News*, believed to be adverse to such a step, so that Capt. Rising will possibly have to await the First Sea Lord's departure from Whitehall before having his aspirations in this direction realised.

The *Irish Times* says:—"The Secretary of State for War has been pleased to allow Col. Mackenzie, half-pay, to hold his present appointment as Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea until he has completed the term of five years in the appointment, which will expire on July 7, 1885.

Whatever may be said upon the relative advantages and disadvantages of the plan which is apparently finding increasing favour with the Admiralty of recommissioning ships abroad on their stations, few will be found to contend, says the *Western Morning News*, that it is economical or satisfactory in the long run to carry the plan to such extreme limits as to recommission abroad ships urgently requiring extensive repairs. The case of the Invincible on the Mediterranean station is cited as a bad example. When that vessel was commissioned for the Mediterranean, she was not considered capable of doing more than the full term of an ordinary commission, in consequence chiefly of the weak state of her boilers, and it was determined that she should not be kept in commission longer than three years. At the expiration of that period—in March, 1882—to the surprise of everybody on the station, she was recommissioned at Malta, her boilers and machinery then, of course, being considerably the worse for the three years' wear-and-tear. At the same time, an intimation was conveyed by the Admiralty that she would remain on the station only two years. Totally ignoring those circumstances, however, the Admiralty have issued a notification to the ship's company not only that the vessel will complete her full three years' commission, but that in March next a new crew will be sent out to her for a third commission of three years. It is almost unnecessary to add that the state of the vessel scarcely justifies her continuance on a station of such importance as the Mediterranean.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

"BRAVO THE GUNNERS!"

"X." writes to us from Bombay, on March 5:—"At the eleventh Central Rifle Meeting, held at Poona, the Lyttelton Annesley Prize, introduced in 1881 by the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, was won for the third time by the team belonging to the A Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A. This team, commanded by Serjt.-Major T. Fletcher, far excelled its rivals in the excellent practice it made, its score being composed of centres and bull's-eyes alone,—not a single miss, ricochet, or outer being recorded for them. The actual score made was 152—32 bull's-eyes and 8 centres—out of a possible 160—and the time 9½ min. The competition is similar to the Loyd-Lindsay, the team being composed of four men starting at 900 yards from the target. The jumps were five in number, mud walls, 3 ft. high, and the distances 400 and 200 yards. Target, 2nd-class regulation; bull's-eye, 2 ft.; centre, 4 ft. diametre." "X." asks:—"Is not the above worthy of being placed on record at home, and does it not compare favourably with any score made at home under similar conditions?"

[Certainly, we think so.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of April 12, you mention that "the Indian medal, with N.W. Frontier clasp, will be granted to the troops under the command of Col. A. Macdonell, C.B., engaged against the Momunds," but you do not mention the date of this service, viz., Dec., 1863, and Jan., 1864, or more than 20 years ago! Rather a difference in this and the time it took to decorate the troops engaged against the Egyptians in 1882. But then the Momunds fought us bravely, and with the light since thrown upon the nature of the foe of 1882, if the rewards and decorations so lavishly bestowed had been delayed, I fancy they would not have been bestowed at all.—I am, &c., UBIQUE.

The members of the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club on Thursday made a presentation to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, upon the completion of his period of appointment as General Commanding the Southern District. It took the form of a magnificent centre piece, of unique design, value 150 guineas.

Com. Orford Churchill, late of the Urgent, will commission the Wanderer, at Sheerness, in May, for service on the China station.

The *Times* states that the War Department have just placed a contract with the Birmingham Small-Arms Company for the supply of 3,900 Martini-Henry rifles, to be completed by December.

The London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury* says:—"It is impossible to avoid comment upon the singular difference which has marked the return of the troops from the Soudan Campaign as compared with the return of Sir Garnet Wolseley's army from Alexandria. In the latter case the triumphant circumstance which marked the conclusion of Tel-el-Kebir is sadly lacking in the reception given to the valiant soldiers who carried the British arms from Suakim to Tamai."

Chief Boatswain John Sullivan, V.C., late boatswain of Portsmouth Dockyard, has been granted by the Admiralty the full amount of retirement allowance of his rank.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. X., No. 2 (Annapolis, M.D.)—Militia Competitive Examinations: Answers to the Questions in Fortification and Topography: Second Course of Practical Geometry, adapted for Examinations of Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., by J. A. Pease (Harrison and Son).—The Art of Attack and Defence, by Major W. J. Elliott (Dean and Son).—London in 1884, illustrated, by Herbert Fry; The Service Advertiser, April; The English in Egypt, by Lieut.-Col. Hennebert, Paris (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Revista General de Marina, April (Madrid, Direccion de Hidrografia).—Practical Guide to Photography (Marion and Co.)—Gujarát and the Gujarátis, by B. M. Malabári (Bombay: Education Society's Press).—In the Watches of the Night: Poems, by Mrs. Horace Dobell, Vol. I. (Remington and Co.)—Magazines for May:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

INVICTA.—The picquet had no legal authority to arrest the men; *à fortiori*, none to put them in the guard-room. They shou'd have called in the police. All citizens have a right to assist in preventing breaches of the peace.

"STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY FUND."—The circular was sent to the daily papers. We cannot undertake to print circulars.

AUXILIARY.—One lives and learns many strange things, but we cannot set the "largest circu'ation in the world" in order. Certainly no Yeomanry regiment "saw active service in France in 1814."

Many interesting communications are unavoidably omitted for want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

The following is the programme of lectures to be given at the Royal United Service Institution:—Afternoons at 3. Friday, May 2.—Capt. S. Long, R.N., on "Libraries, considered as subsidiary to Education; and on the best means of Diffusing Information among the Officers and Men of her Majesty's Navy." Friday, May 9.—A. F. Yarrow, Esq., on "Torpedo Boats, having special reference to those built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co." Friday, May 23.—Capt. the Right Hon. Lord Charles W. D. Beresford, R.N., on "Machine-guns in the Field." Friday, May 30.—R. Cust, Esq. (Hon. Secretary Royal Asiatic Society), on "The Railway over the Sahara from Algeria to the Senegal, and the destruction of Col. Flatters." Wednesday, June 11.—Discussion on the subject of the Naval Prize Essay, viz., "On an outbreak of war, what is the best organisation for distributing the personnel of the Navy and of the Reserves among the available War-vessels and among a proportion of Merchant-vessels as an auxiliary to the Navy?" Friday, June 13.—Admiral A. P. Ryder, on "Fog Collisions." Wednesday, June 18.—Capt. Claude E. Buckle, R.N., on "Sir William Thomson's Sounding Machine and its advantages both in Peace and War." Friday, June 20.—Col. E. Maitland, R.A. (Superintendent Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich), on "The Heavy Guns of 1884." Wednesday, June 25.—Lieut.-Col. Moody, R.M.L.I. (Admiralty Recruiting Department), on "Recruiting for her Majesty's Service." Friday, June 27.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Daly, Bombay S.C. (retired), on "The Punjab Frontier Force."

According to a recent Admiralty Order, potash caustic will in future be issued for cleaning the sides of those of her Majesty's ships which are painted a light colour, in lieu of hard soap in proportion. This will be welcome news to those who have hitherto had the difficult task of keeping a clean appearance on the light-painted vessels.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

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Arrangements made for Regimental and Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, and Masonic Banquets.
For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

BIRTH.

SCOTT.—On the 17th inst., at Springhill, Berwickshire, Lady Charles Scott, of a son.

DEATH.

MURDOCH-SMITH—At Kashan, Persia (on their way to embark for England), of diphtheria, on March 19, Archibald, aged four years and eight months; on the 20th, Hubert, aged six years and six months, the last surviving and dearly-loved sons; and on the 21st, Eleanor Katherine, the infant daughter, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murdoch-Smith, R.E.

Advertisements.

THE MISSIONS to SEAMEN. The LORD ARCHBISHOP of YORK will preside at the ANNUAL MEETING of the MISSIONS to SEAMEN, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on THURSDAY, May 1, at 3 p.m., to which all interested in Sailors are invited. Eighty-one Hon. Chaplains, 25 Chaplains, 43 Scripture Readers, and 4 paid Lay Helpers are labouring afloat in 49 Seaports, in Roadsteads, Harbours, Docks, and Rivers, being provided with Mission Vessels, and Boats, Churches and Mission Rooms. Income, £23,034 11s 3d.—W. DAWSON, Commander, R.N., and Secretary.

The Missions to Seamen, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 Pall Mall.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

SUFFOLK GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WANTED, a LADY as MATRON and SUPERINTENDENT for the above Establishment. Candidates, who must be free from the incumbrance of children and care of a family, are requested to send testimonials to the Committee at the Hospital before 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, May 6. Salary, £70, with board and lodging. The widows of officers and professional men would be eligible.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GROSS,
Secretary.
Bury St. Edmund's, April 15, 1884.

TO OFFICERS' MESSES.—A MAN, of first-class experience and recommendations, as MESS COOK, CATERER and COOK, or MESS STEWARD, will be disengaged in a few days, and seeks Re-engagement. — Address, "E. S. B.," Officers' Mess, 4th West York Militia, York.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1884.

TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from MAY 1 to OCTOBER 31, 1884.

For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.

JOHN NOBLE,
Derby, April, 1884. General Manager.

KINGSLEY COLLEGE, WESTWARD HO!

NOMINATION BONDS of £100 each, with Coupons attached, bearing 4½ per cent., repayable half-yearly, will be issued after June 30th, 1884. These Bonds will enable the holder to enter a boy at a reduction of ten guineas per annum. Preference will be given to clergymen, officers, &c., and civilians serving in India or abroad, and special cases.

For forms, prospectuses, and photographs, apply to W. BLAKENEY, Esq., R.N., Hillsborough, Westward Ho! or, EDMUND KIMBER, Esq., Solicitor, 15 Walbrook, London.

P.S.—Persons interested are especially requested to inspect the complete arrangements of this College during Term time. Admission of boys will be retrospective to Bondholders accepted before June 30th.

MEMORY.—Physiological Art of Never Forgetting, wholly unlike mnemonics, TAUGHT thoroughly by post. Any book mastered in one reading. Prospectus post-free, giving opinions (from actual study of the system) of Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR, Dr. ANDREW WILSON, and others. Lectures in families of the nobility and gentry. Day and Evening Classes in Never Forgetting and for Cure of Mind Wandering.

Professor LOISETTE,
37 New Oxford Street (opposite Mudie's).

HOME COMFORTS.—The Advertiser wishes to meet with a LADY or GENTLEMAN or LADY and FAMILY to share a very prettily situated Home on the banks of the Dart, a short distance from Torquay. Terms moderate.—Address, Mrs. NOEL BRONWYFLA, Post Office, Totness Devon.

TO PARENTS ABROAD.—RECTOR'S DAUGHTER desires the charge of a few Children to EDUCATE with little girl of eight. Seaside; most delightful part of Isle of Wight. Good references; terms moderate.—"A. L. W., 41," Messrs. DEACON'S Advertisement Offices, Leadenhall Street.

THE GIRTON GOVERNESS and SCHOOL AGENCY.—English and Foreign Resident and Daily Governesses, Teachers of Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, &c. Secretaries, Readers, and Companions introduced. Schools recommended.—MADAME AUBERT'S GOVERNESS LIST, published weekly, price 3d, 166 Regent Street, W.

MISS SHEPPARD, late of 7 Arundel Street, Strand, has REMOVED to 67 Eardley Crescent, South Kensington (two minutes' walk from Earl's Court Station of the Underground Railway; trains to the Mansion House every three minutes), where she will be happy to accommodate Gentlemen coming to London with bed and breakfast, 3s, as usual.

APARTMENTS, with Stabling, &c., TO LET, BROCKENHURST. Two spacious reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, &c., plainly furnished; two-stall stable; loose-box; man's room over coachhouse. Terms moderate. Twelve acres of meadow land and cowshed if desired.—Address, J. SILVESTER HOOKER, Roydon House, Brockenhurst.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES; rents, £28, £30, £32, £34, £36, £38, £40, £45, £50, £55, £60, £65, £70, £75, £80, £90, £100, £130, in the West End of London, of superior class; fitted with all modern conveniences, bath (hot and cold), gas, bells, venetian blinds. Gravel soil. Good drainage. Excellent train and omnibus service to the City.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

TO be LET, for £40, well-built FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing ten good rooms, fitted bath-room (hot and cold water), two w.c.'s, gas, bells, venetian blinds; garden at rear, small garden in front. Near railway station and omnibus routes in West of London, and within four miles of Charing Cross. Gravel soil. Good drainage. Immediate possession.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station, W.

TO RETIRED MILITARY MEN with Families.—Advertiser wishes to LET roomy old-fashioned HOUSE, near station, between 30 and 40 miles from London. Educational advantages. Land if desired.—Address, "2nd Volunteer Battalion," MAY'S, 159 Piccadilly.

SEA VIEW TERRACE, Ryde, Isle of Wight.—TO BE LET, Furnished, a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, till the last week in August, containing 13 bed-rooms, 2 dressing-rooms, drawing, dining, and school-room, and good domestic offices. —Apply to H. COURAGE, Leatherhead, Surrey.

BERLIN.—To OFFICERS wishing to ATTEND the MAY REVIEW.—First-rate Pension. Young men preparing for the Army offered special advantages. Most highly recommended.—Mrs. PHILLIPS, Potsdamer Strasse, 1A, Berlin.

APARTMENTS or CHAMBERS to be LET to a GENTLEMAN, comfortably and newly furnished. No other lodgers taken; close to Clubs, &c.; every attention given. Terms moderate and inclusive.—Apply, "C. C.," 59 Conduit Street, Regent Street.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

Regimental Dinners.

THE CARABINIERS' REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1884.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on THURSDAY, May 29th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen are requested to kindly notify, before May 22, their intention to be present at the Dinner, to Col. JOHN FRYER, Aylestone Hall, Leicester.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS, (1st and 2nd BATTALION).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, May 30th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT, (OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 49TH REGIMENT (1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, June 9, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. GREEN, Stonylands, Dedham, Essex, on or before June 1.

COMMISSARIAT and TRANSPORT STAFF.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION, at 7.30 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 8.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names as soon as possible, but not later than May 3, to Mr. JONES, care of Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart. and Co.

AFGHAN WAR DINNER, 1884.

The ANNUAL AFGHAN DINNER will be HELD at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 8 p.m.

Military and Political Officers proposing to attend the dinner are requested to send their names not later than May 23, to Colonel JOHN FRYER, C.B., Commanding District, Leicester; or to Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., 53A Pall Mall, S.W. N.B.—Dinner, including wines, &c., 25s.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 2. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain SAMUEL LONG, R.N., on "Libraries considered as Subsidiary to Education; and on the Best Means of Diffusing Information among the Officers and Men of her Majesty's Navy."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

FREE GRANTS of LAND in CANADA.

160 acres in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. 100 to 200 acres in the other Provinces Improved Farms at Reasonable Prices in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.

Assisted Passages. Special facilities for Domestic Servants.

Apply for Pamphlets (sent gratis and post-free) containing full information respecting the investment of capital, advantages offered to farmers, land regulations, demand for labour, rates of wages, cost of living, assisted passages, &c., to J. G. COLMER, Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.; or to JOHN DYKE, Agent of the Canadian Government, 15 Water Street, Liverpool.

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THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO

MANITOBA and the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

This route is not only the SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT, but also the CHEAPEST and MOST COMFORTABLE.—BE SURE AND BOOK BY IT.

For further information apply to ANY STEAMSHIP AGENT; and for maps, pamphlets, and the fullest particulars about the country (free of charge), apply either personally or by letter to

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Canadian Pacific Railway Offices,
88 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

FOUR and FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE QUEENSLAND INVESTMENT and LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited).—Fully subscribed Capital, £1,750,000. Uncalled Capital, £1,400,000.

The Reserve Fund is separately invested in Consols, and other first-class securities.

Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions, while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

Debentures at rates varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. will be issued on application, and may also be engaged for in advance.

Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches. R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

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4 per cent. for One Year and upwards.
Less than One Year, according to Bank Rates.

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A. W. RAY, Manager.

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BONDED STORES:—CRESCENT VAULT, LONDON DOCKS, E.

SHERRY.

SHIPPED direct from Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S Shipping Cellars, at Jerez-de-la-Frontera, in the South of Spain.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24	30	36
	42	48	60
	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

	s.	s.	s.
Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
From the Wood			24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

	s.	s.
Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*) PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

	s.	s.	s.
Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

The Greater Number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half Bottles. [By Appointment to Her Majesty & the Royal Family.]

ESTABLISHED 1667.

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THE ENDERLEY MILLS, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts,

For acquiring the Factory and Business of Mr. RICHARD STANWAY, Army Contractor and Uniform Manufacturer, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

Applications for Shares will be received from Thursday, April 24, to Thursday, May 1.

Capital, £150,000, in 30,000 Shares of £5 each. Present Issue, 20,000 Shares.

Payments: £1 per Share on Application, £2 on Allotment, and the balance, if and when required, by calls not exceeding £1 per share, at intervals of not less than two months, of which notice will be given, but it is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up more than £3 per Share.

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J. W. JOHNS, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Reform Club, London; JAMES MADDOCK, Esq., J.P., Burslem, Staffordshire.
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OFFICES—72 King William Street, E.C., London (temporary); the Enderley Mills, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of taking over, continuing, and extending the business of Army contractor, general uniform manufacturer, and equipment furnisher, established and successfully carried on by Mr. Richard Stanway, at the Enderley Mills, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, and for acquiring the freehold mills with their machinery and plant, as a going concern.

The machinery and arrangements are of an unique and most modern character, and especially designed for the work and the new system of manufacture which Mr. Stanway has introduced. This system has the reputation of greatly increasing the facility of production, and materially reduces the cost of manufacture. A description of this system and of the mills appeared in the *Standard* of Tuesday, November 16 last, headed "A Model Factory."

Mr. Stanway has, without the aid of travellers, representatives, or agents, made the business one of the largest of the kind in the United Kingdom.

The magnitude of the demand for uniforms is shown by the orders now on the books for the British Army, the Volunteer and Police forces, the leading railways, &c., and the great demand for the Colonies, India, and foreign countries, as well as for the Governments of Europe.

Mr. Stanway has agreed to become managing director of the Company, thus insuring a continuance of the present efficient and successful management. Mr. Stanway accepts a salary of £1,000 per annum, and a commission of 5 per cent. upon the dividends from time to time declared.

The consideration to be paid to the vendor is as follows:—£20,000 in cash for the freehold mills and premises, plant, and machinery, which sum is based upon the valuation of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, and Co., by whom the property was valued in June, 1883, at £19,285, since which date additions have been made thereto; and (in fully paid-up shares not to exceed £15,000) 10 per cent. on the capital subscribed or money borrowed.

The stock at the time the Company take over the business is to be taken at a valuation, to be made in the usual course.

The present issue of Shares will suffice not only for the cash payments to be made for the business, but also for the provision of an ample working capital.

The high reputation of the business, its increasing prosperity, and the augmentation of profits to be obtained by its extension, justify the confident expectation that highly satisfactory results will be realised by the Company, and the result of contracts executed warrants the conviction that large dividends will be obtained.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz., a contract made April 17, 1884, between Richard Stanway of the one part, and T. D. C. Parker, on behalf of the Company, of the other part; and an agreement by letters dated respectively January 15, February 21, and April 16, 1884, between Richard Stanway and the Joint-Stock Association (Limited). In addition there are many current contracts entered into by Mr. Stanway with her Majesty's Government, railway companies, and other public bodies, for the supply of uniforms, materials, &c. Applicants for Shares are to be deemed to have waived the publication of the particulars of these last-named contracts.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the two Agreements above specified, can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

In the event of no Allotment being made, the Application money will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C., or any of its Branches, and at the Offices of the Company, 72 King William Street, London, E.C., and at the Enderley Mills, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

April 21, 1884.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Supplementary Details.
2. *Standard* Article,—"A Model Factory."
3. Form of Application.

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The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.
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Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
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This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

London Members	£7	7
Country Members	5	5
Colonial Members	2	2

At PRESENT, there is NO ENTRANCE FEE.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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The SHARE LIST will Close on SATURDAY (To-Day), 26th inst., for London; and on MONDAY next, the 28th inst., for the Country and the Continent.

By Order,
CHARLES GLANVILL,
Secretary.

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For over Forty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure Solution as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the safest aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

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A New Regulation INFANTRY OFFICER'S UNIFORM, Complete, by best Maker, also RIFLE UNIFORM, to be DISPOSED of Cheaply, at

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NAVAL AND MILITARY WAREHOUSE,
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Several Pairs of NAVAL EPAULETTES for all Ranks, in perfect condition, by best Makers, at

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The Head Master can be met in Town between April 14-28.

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Mr. P. Warren .... 7th (1st attempt).
Mr. E. Malcolmson ......25th.
Mr. H. Thomas........... 33rd (1st attempt).
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CAPTAIN EVANS, late R.A., takes FOUR PUPILS—limit, five—for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

In March, 1883, two up, both passed, 5th and 19th. In September, 1883, four up, two passed, 27th and 53rd. In March, 1884, two up, one passed, and one still reading. Result: seven Officers with eight trials have gained FIVE SUCCESSES. No vacancies now, probably two after the September Examination.—Address, TRENANT PARK, Duloe, R.S.O., Cornwall.—April 14, 1844.

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COLONEL W. W. KNOLLYS, P.S.C., late Garrison Instructor, and Captain SHEDDEN, M.A., PREPARE OFFICERS for the Entrance Examination to the Staff College, and for the Examinations for Promotion; also Lieutenants of Militia for the Competitive Examination for Commissions in the Army.—Address for terms, &c., to Captain SHEDDEN, 47 West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

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WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

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MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Successes at MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, March, 1884:—

Order of Merit.	INFANTRY.	Marks.
3rd	C. Slade	2074
5th	T. G. Reynolds	2017
6th	C. B. FitzHenry	2003
9th	C. du P. Powney	1953
10th	R. E. Benson	1944
15th	H. B. Walker	1925
16th	W. S. Burton	1917
18th	G. W. Lilly	1893
19th	A. G. Tozer	1890
22nd	A. H. Montagu	1884
27th	H. R. Jack	1853
28th	S. Nicholson	1852
34th	R. de B. Chichester	1807
35th	F. J. Davies	1794
36th	J. C. Aitken	1793
39th	C. C. Boileau	1775
41st	L. E. Morrice	1766
42nd	C. L. Boileau	1763
43rd	J. Little	1762
45th	V. S. Smyth	1753
47th	S. G. Moore	1751
48th	H. E. Taylor	1747
52nd	A. J. Hill	1726
55th	R. S. Gage	1709
57th	C. S. Keith	1701
58th	J. N. Grant	1699
59th	A. H. Baldwin	1698
60th	J. Stuart	1694
61st	T. S. Fox-Strangways	1691
65th	W. Bromilow	1674
66th	T. Ffrench	1662
69th	J. R. Prescott	1647
71st	C. H. Fenwick	1643
	CAVALRY.	
2nd	W. E. Cairnes	1965
4th	O. H. Ames	1902
9th	A. W. Daniel	1749

—*i.e.*, 36 out of 50 sent up.

NEXT TERM, for Sandhurst, Woolwich, Militia, Staff College, and Promotion, COMMENCES APRIL 16.

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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY
GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE
RESERVE,

AND AUXILIARY
FORCES.

No. 1,266.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

ARMY ORGANISATION.

"Army Organisation!" The words stink in our nostrils! There is an effluvium of decayed Commissions, a sickening aroma of rotten Reports about them! But the *Quarterly Review* has brought a little sweetness and light to bear on the *corpus vile* of "Army Organisation," and we are very thankful for the wholesome influence which an organ of such authority ought to exercise in a controversy the issues of which may be the life or death of an Empire, being directed to the critical examination of the effects of recent changes in our military forces. Setting out with the question of the re-creation of a local European Army for India, the *Quarterly* Reviewer brushes aside like flies the arguments against the establishment of 40,000 British troops, commanded by European officers, for Indian service; but does not go so far as to assert the re-creation of a local European Army is necessary or inevitable. He alludes, also, to the proposal that, instead of a local army for India, there might be certain regiments with foreign service limited to India and the adjacent islands, into which recruits engaging for 12 years should be enlisted at higher rates of pay, on the understanding that in event of war their services should be at the free disposal of Government. The Reviewer considers, however, that the idea is open to grave objections, and that if a special army for India be formed at all, it must be on the lines of the old Company's forces. But even with that local European Army, there would, he thinks, be no escape from our present chaos. Nothing short of a radical change in the whole Home Army, and especially of the Infantry, will do that! The double battalion system, resting on a common depôt, has broken down. We shall let the reviewer speak for himself:—

"The distribution of battalions into eight companies offers no advantages over the old distribution into ten. It has proved, on the contrary, less elastic, and therefore less suited to the conditions of battalions so peculiarly circumstanced as ours. So also the accumulation of field officers, though perhaps necessary as a counterpoise to the abolition of purchase, is at once a cumbersome and an expensive scheme; and even the reserved pay, for which so much can be said in theory, seems in practice to operate disadvantageously to the public service. In a word, the machine, in spite of all that is said to the contrary in Parliament, in after-dinner speeches, and in the press, is thoroughly out of gear, and will soon become practically useless, unless steps be taken at once, and in earnest, to avert the calamity. Where are we to turn for a competent adviser in such a strait, and a model on which to construct our improvements? We regret to say that it has become the fashion, in quarters where we should little expect to find it, to speak slightingly of the administrative abilities of the most perfect military administrator this country ever produced. Venture to quote the opinion of the great Duke of Wellington on any subject connected with the Army, and you are met with the assurance that his authority goes for nothing; that, clear as his judgment may have been for the age in which he lived, both his opinions and his practices are out of date. Such a revolution has taken place within the last twenty years in all military matters, in the size of armies, in their composition, in their armament, and so forth, that we might as well look into Cæsar's Commentaries for instruction in the art of war, as follow the course pursued by the Duke in the organisation of a modern army. Now, apologizing humbly for the use of so unmannerly an expression, we are constrained to say that this is sheer nonsense. It is, moreover, uncandid nonsense. The Duke's system of organisation had no necessary connection either with the size of armies or the weapons which they carry. It touched only the order in which troops, whether few or many, should be told off in an Empire circumstanced as no other is on the earth's surface. Neither is it affected one way or another by the conditions of long or short service. The Duke preferred long service, and made no secret of his regret in partially parting with it. But the campaigns of Sadowa and Sedan had not been fought when he consented to exchange 21 for 12 years' service; and long before the policy of creating a paid reserve suggested itself he had passed away. It is not, therefore, in dealing with this part of our subject that we turn for instruction to his views. What alone we are called upon to examine is, the arrangements he made for furnishing the country, at the least possible expense, with an army adequate to the demands that were likely to be made upon it then, and to consider how far, if adopted now, they might be found equal to the requirements of the present time. For, open as we feel ourselves to be to the charge of old-fogeyism, we confess to the weakness of considering the Duke of Wellington and his system to be the only safe guides which it becomes any English Army reformer to follow."

And again, in the way of retrospect, the *Quarterly* remarks:—

"With but one short interval between 1793 and 1815 England, we must remember, was carrying on war in every quarter of the globe. She had armies in the field on the Continent of Europe, in India, in America, and in Africa, all of them more or less numerous, and all equally fed from home. The infantry regiments which took part in these wars were represented in the field, if consisting of two battalions, by one of these; if of three, by two battalions; if of more, as was the case with the 60th, we cannot say exactly by how many, because the 60th was made up largely of foreigners, and recruited principally from among our prisoners of war. We had besides these in our service corps avowedly foreign, such as the German Legion, the Brunswickers, the Chasseurs Britanniques, and others, of which it is unnecessary to say anything, because, though very good troops, especially the German Legion and the Brunswickers, they managed their internal affairs, as well as their recruiting, each on its own system. It followed as a necessary result from this organisation that the second battalions, or those left at home, were made up almost entirely of very old or very young soldiers. All men, as soon as they became matured and had mastered their drill, were sent off in drafts to the battalions abroad, leaving their places to be filled up with recruits and volunteers from the militia. The single-battalion regiments, on the other hand, depended for being kept complete upon an eleventh company, created for depôt purposes, and liable to be suppressed on the return of the regiment from foreign service. Had the defence of the realm from invasion depended in those day son its Home Army, our condition would have been even more unsatisfactory than it is now. This was not, however, the case. Behind the Regular Forces stood a Militia, numerous, well-trained, and constantly under arms. Next came Pitt's Army of Reserve, represented by 13 garrison battalions; after them, 14 veteran battalions, none of them so completely worn out as to be unfit for garrison duty; and, last of all, a local Militia, the successors of the volunteers, stout men, to be counted by tens of thousands, but without much discipline, because rarely embodied, and only for short intervals. But above all and before all, we had a Navy, which had so entirely estalished its supremacy that, during the last three years of the great French war, no enemy's craft would venture out to sea, except at the risk of being sunk or captured. Whether our Navy of the present day is equally to be relied on, is for the Government to determine. If it be not, we may find ourselves, when we least expect it, more dependent for the defence of London upon the native valour of our Volunteers and Militia than on the steady discipline of our regular Army."

Severe as is the strain on our infantry in 1884, it was more severe in 1839:—

"We have now on foot 141 battalions; we had then only 103. With 50 battalions in India, and 20 scattered through the Colonies and foreign garrisons, we ought to have 71 at home. At the period to which the Duke's letter refers we had 80 battalions abroad and only 23 at home. But the difference between our position now and then is, that now our Home battalions are of unequal strength, and all depleted by the necessity of feeding those which are abroad, whereas our 23 battalions in 1839 were of a uniform strength, and composed entirely of trained men. Behind them, moreover, stood 56 depôts, each a compact though small body, fully officered, carefully trained, and admirably adapted for the occupation of the many minor but not unimportant military posts with which Great Britain, and still more Ireland, abounds. But this is not all. In process of time the strength of the service companies was raised to 600 rank and file, while the depôts, which when first thrown off mustered 220 respectively, grew larger from day to day till many of them reached 300, and some even more. We thus find that in 1852, after providing for all our foreign possessions, in which, be it remembered, were included Canada, Australia, and the Ionian Islands, we had disposable at home 38 mature battalions, of which 34 were on an establishment of 850, and the four others, making up among them our only two-battalion regiments, two of 660, and two of 600. If we bring these items into one sum, we shall see that the trustworthy force of infantry at that time, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, amounted to 29,260, backed up by 7,520 younger soldiers, all of them under careful training, many quite fit to take their places in the ranks. Can we make such a boast now, or anything like it? Nor is this all that can be said for these diminutive military bodies. There was not one among them but was capable of rapid expansion whenever the occasion arose. Should one of the little wars have broken out to which we always have been and always must be liable, and five or six or even ten infantry regiments been ordered abroad, their places at home could soon have been filled by the simple and inexpensive process of adding 150 or 200 recruits to each depôt. If a great European war impended, then every depôt could in a short time have been converted into a second battalion, and a supplementary army thus raised to support that already under arms."

The Duke of Wellington's cares as to the Indian Army were limited to the enforcement of the principle that the five Cavalry regiments should be kept up to 600 sabres, and the twenty-four battalions of infantry to 1,000 bayonets; but in dealing with the Home Army, he allowed the considerations of economy to carry him too far, particularly as regarded Cavalry and Artillery, because he looked on peace as assured and certain to last. The contrast between the Duke's time, when the Commander-in-Chief was a real power in the State, and the Master-General of the Ordnance presided over the Board for Matériel, and the present blessed system, is drawn with a firm hand:—

"Now there is not a detail so minute, be it the shape of a soldier's knapsack or the head-dress he is to wear, but must be submitted to the consideration of the War Minister, and by him determined. Yea, and there is one other and perhaps more serious inconvenience attendant on the arrangement. Ever since a special Secretary of State became, under the Crown, the visible head of the Army, there has been at work a chronic antagonism between the War Office and the Horse Guards, which, however it may be concealed from the general public, is perfectly well known to all men connected with the Army. Hence the constant appeals for advice to Commissioners and Committees, of which one not unfrequently contradicts another, and from the recommendations of which the dullest intellect is at no loss to ascertain to which of the rival authorities the reporting body desires to give its support. Why this should be, it is impossible to understand. When England, in imitation of foreign nations, was bamboozled into demanding a War Minister, *per se*, why did the Government stop short of appointing some great soldier to the office? Observe that we do not say that such an arrangement would have been preferable to that under which our greatest military exploits were achieved. Far from it. But surely it would have given better promise of fair treatment, both to the soldier and the taxpayer, than they have hitherto received, or are likely to receive, from whatever chance civilian happens to be pitchforked into Pall Mall. Oh, but, we shall be told, such a proceeding would have been quite unconstitutional. Unconstitutional! Why so? Constitutional Belgium, equally with autocratic Russia, democratic France, the Federation of Switzerland, and the United States of America, all entrust the Portfolio of War to a General Officer, who goes out of office when his party goes, and is succeeded by another General, of perhaps a different shade of politics, but quite as determined as he to do his duty both by the country and the Army."

The argument of the collapse of the Duke's system, which we have so often heard adduced, is thus met:—

"The point, therefore, at which we are aiming is, that for a British Army the Duke's system, so modified as to meet the requirements of the present time, is not only the best, but the only system on which it is possible to act with any assured prospect of success. And do not let this statement be met by replying that the Duke's system broke down as soon as it was fairly tried; it did nothing of the sort. A weak Government drifted into a war, on the possible occurrence of which they never allowed themselves to count, and against which to the last moment they refused to prepare. The consequence was that when the war came, and they found themselves pledged to put five-and-twenty thousand men in the field, they could do so only by destroying the entire Army through the hideous process of breaking up depôts and calling for volunteers from one battalion into another. Had the Militia been embodied in time, and the word passed to depôts to recruit, we might have had an ample reserve in hand before the first shot was fired, to fill up vacancies as they occurred in the Crimea. Because this was not done, that collapse in our military strength took place against which it was the object of the Duke's system to provide."

As to the expense between the old system and the new, the *Quarterly* remarks:—

"The estimated strength of the Regular Army for 1883-4 appears to have been, independently of the corps employed in India, 134,793; of these 12,424 are Cavalry inclusive of the Household Corps; 2,777 are Horse Artillery, 18,807 Field and Garrison Artillery, and 80,710 Infantry. The residue, amounting to 7,152, is made up partly of Colonial, partly of Departmental Corps. The strength of the Army, after providing for the Indian Contingent, was, in 1882, 116,816. Of these 8,493 were Cavalry, 13,721 Artillery, 2,361 Engineers, and 92,743 Infantry. The remainder consisted of West Indian regiments and Colonial corps, numbering in all 8,967. The disparity in numbers between these two armies is not very great, unless we include in our present Army Militia and Volunteers, on which, however, though they add enormously to our purely defensive force, the expenditure is comparatively inconsiderable. The difference in the estimates voted for the maintenance of each is startling. In 1852 the Army cost England a trifle less than nine millions sterling. In 1884 the House of Commons has handed over to the Secretary of State for War something over sixteen millions sterling. It thus appears that, whilst England and India (still under the Company's rule) between them contributed rather more than nineteen millions for the defence of the State, the united contributions of these two portions of the Empire amount now to a trifle under thirty-two millions."

The inference from the premises we leave to the judgment of our readers. It is this:—

> "Were the Army a really effective Army, effective, that is, say in all its parts, in the physique and training of the men, in the appliances required for putting a single Army Corps in the field, the House of Commons would stand in no need of apology for voting the large sum of £16,000,000 and upwards for its maintenance. But when we bear in mind Lord Hartington's frank confession that the Home Army is a young Army, when we further know that for lack of appliances it could not be promptly mobilised, the comparison of the article with the price paid for it is far from making us contented with our bargain. Nor will it avail to cast in our teeth the exploits of the troops that fought in Egypt and the Soudan. The Army which won the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was composed to a large extent of men drawn from the Reserve to take the places of some thousands whom, because of their extreme youth, the regiments left behind; and in Sir Gerald Graham's force the number of immature soldiers is exceedingly small. But supposing the necessity should arise of reinforcing the Army of Egypt, where are the reinforcements to come from? You cannot for such a purpose call upon the Reserve again, and must, therefore, apply either to India or to our Mediterranean garrisons, where, up to the other day, only seasoned soldiers were quartered, but whose places must in this case be filled by regiments composed of such materials as Mr. Tottenham, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, so fitly described. Surely this is not a state of things to which the country ought to submit, merely because in changing it statesmen on both sides may be forced to acknowledge that they proved themselves unequal to the task which a mistaken public opinion constrained them to undertake."

But apparently the country will submit, and what is more, is quite delighted with what it has got for its money.

HEREDITARY HONOURS FOR THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of last Saturday, the 19th inst., in commenting on my introduction in the *Royal Navy List* for April of the names of the famous battles in which the ships of the Royal Navy have been engaged, you say that I cannot claim originality for the idea, as an article appeared in your paper some years since advocating the same thing, and that you "do not suppose that Col. Lean intentionally adopted the suggestions of another without acknowledgment." As this reads very much like an "inference" that I had read the article you referred to, I hope you will give me the opportunity of publicly denying the fact. I have no doubt that the idea has entered the minds of many, but I must beg to assure you that, with regard to myself, it was original, and that I have not seen your article of Jan. 8, 1881. At all events, I am the first who has adopted the idea, and made it an established fact. Having done so much, I claim your advocacy of my work, and the help of your columns to bring the subject prominently before public notice, so that the honours that are so deservedly granted to the Army may, by her gracious Majesty's approval, be also awarded to her Navy. As the record now stands in the *Royal Navy List*, it is only an interesting addition to a book that you have been kind enough to describe as, "There is no such work of the same kind published of so exhaustive a character for any other profession." The regiments of the Army are permitted for all time to wear on their colours and accoutrements, and have appended to their numbers in the *Army List*, the names of the victories in which they have taken part; but there is no such official record of the famous battle-ships of the Royal Navy. The names of ships have been handed down from the days of the Armada, as I find the Victory, Revenge, and Triumph were the three flagships in that memorable fight, and are still represented. It appears that the name of the ship should be as good as the name of the regiment. In either case, there is nothing in existence that was in the battle 100 years ago except the name. Officers and men, uniform, arms, accoutrements of regiments, all changed and new. The Army rightly claim the name as a heritage. Why not the Navy? And if so, why should it not, in the case of the Navy, be officially recognised, and those victories that may be deemed fitting emblazoned on the ship herself, and entered against her name in the Admiralty *Navy List*?—I am, &c.,

FRANCIS LEAN, Editor *Royal Navy List*.

The *Portsmouth Times* hears that arrangements are being made by the War Office for the erection in the whole of the barracks in the Southern District of shooting galleries for use with Morris's aiming apparatus. The galleries, coming under the heading of recreation rather than drill, are to be constructed near the canteens. The pattern of gallery approved is similar to one which has been erected in Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin, and has now been in use for some months.

Reviews.

The Edinburgh Review. (Longmans and Co.)

If any of our readers remembers enough of his school-boy days—or college, if he had any—and cherishes kindly recollections, which is not, we fear, probable, of the memory of Herodotus, he may be recommended to the present number of the *Edinburgh Review* for as trenchant and merciless a criticism of a pert professor's edition of the first three books of the work of the Father of History as Jeffrey would have applied to his hide, had Jeffrey known Greek enough. Professor Sayce deserves no mercy. He attacked a dead lion, but a terrible Grecian has come out upon him, and given him such a dressing as Mr. Tyas, of the *Times*, prepared for Lord Brougham in his now-forgotten criticism of his lordship's "Demosthenes." After a very comforting perusal of the review, we believe our readers who are interested in the matter will agree with us that the concluding sentence is an excellent summing-up:—"Mr. Sayce has edited three books of an ancient writer, whose reputation he was bent on destroying. The reputation which has suffered is not that of Herodotus." There is an article on "Egypt," which appears to be written with some knowledge of the situation, of which the most interesting service proposition is that the presence of 8,000 or 10,000 British troops must for some time be regarded as necessary; and that there must consequently be an increase to the numbers of the Army in general, and an addition to the £16,000,000 already paid for our establishment. Green's last work (which was the "Song of the Swan," indeed), "The Conquest of England," is treated in a kindly spirit, inspired by the community of *cultus* of reviewer and historian, for each of whom the English race, treated as a separate species, is the object of adoration, though the reviewer remarks that "interbreeding, which has proved so valuable and productive of the finest flocks and herds, has operated in a larger and less visible way, because for a much longer time in the composite race formed out of the many races who now occupy Great Britain." Mr. Green's English were Schleswig-Holsteiners and so-called Saxons, and it is scarcely possible—it certainly is not probable—that the Danes who settled on the lands, from which they were only ousted by the Saxon, they had conquered after long and sanguinary struggles, did not leave a large impression of their blood in the race. Nothing more cruel and ferocious is recorded in history than the doings of the original Saxon invaders in their devastations of Britain, and the way in which they treated inferior races may have transmitted its influence to our modes of action, modified by circumstances, when we are "clearing" a new-found land for civilised settlement.

SOME MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

The May number of *Cornhill* is well deserving of attention. It opens with extracts from the "Journal" kept by the last European who rode through the desert from Berber to Suakim. This was Col. Colborne, on Hicks's Staff. All the doctors had declared him to be dying, and informed Gen. Hicks that unless he quitted the Soudan he should be a dead man in three weeks. One of the most amusing circumstances that occurred was the meeting between Col. Colborne and "O'Donovan." It is thus described:—"Whilst lying on the deck of my dahabeeah, exhausted by the heat and enfeebled by dysentery, I observed the singular figure of a man watching me from the bank. He was clad in a loose caftan, and wore a tarboosh, swathed in the ample folds of a silken koufieh, the picturesque scarf worn by the Arabs as a protection against the burning rays of the sun; his girdle was furnished with dagger and pistol, and his nether man was encased in boots and breeches. His face was tanned, and 'he was bearded like the pard.'" The wearer of this incongruous costume was O'Donovan, the adventurous war correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose name has recently come before the public in connection with his plucky and desperate ride to Merv, in Central Asia. It appears that the last time these two had met was on a memorable occasion. It was at Constantinople, and O'Donovan was in durance vile in the prison of Galata Serai, at Pera, whither he had been consigned on a charge of having insulted the Sultan; he had an instinctive love of dangerous adventures. Little did Col. Colborne think they should not meet again when he bade him "God speed" the next day on his way to Khartoum. "The Giant's Robe" is not yet concluded; on the contrary, it appears as if the story was to acquire new strength, and was about to introduce new characters and narrate new incidents. The present number is not an interesting one, possibly because "Dolly" is ignored in it altogether; however, the story is one in which it becomes very difficult to create any exceptional interest. There are some other contributions in the May number of *Cornhill* which add to its interest.

The eighth number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* contains a great deal of readable matter, and is illustrated by some high-class engravings. Among others will be found a story by Thomas Hardy, called "The Interlopers at the Knap." "The Armourer's 'Prentices" is also continued.

Longman for May is quite up to the average, although it would be difficult to point out any particularly good feature in it, unless, indeed, it is "My Paris Masters," by the author of "Reata." Mrs. Oliphant's "Madam" and "Jack's Courtship" are continued, while French and English towns are carefully considered by Mr. E. A. Freeman. This number of *Longman*, taken altogether, shows what good value is to be had for sixpence.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

"His Excellency Gen. Sartorius Pasha," says the *Egyptian Gazette* of April 12, "left Cairo this morning for Suez, where he will embark on board the outward bound Clan Line steamer for Bombay, where he will resume his appointment as second-in-command of the Bombay Marine Battalion."

Capt. Molyneux, and Lieuts. Poore and Pigott, R.N., returned from Upper Egypt on April 22.

Brig.-Surg. M'Dowell, P.M.O. of the Suakim Expeditionary Force, has resumed his appointment as Sanitary Officer of the Cairo District.

H.E. Coetlogon Pasha has been appointed an Inspector of Police in Upper Egypt, and has proceeded to Assiout.

Lieut. Kennedy, of the 1st Royal Highlanders, who has accompanied Rear-Admiral Hewett to Abyssinia, in charge of transport, has been granted the status of Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. whilst employed with the mission.

Lieut.-Col. Quirk, of the Egyptian Army, has been directed to report himself for duty at the Egyptian Army Head-quarters.

Major Hare has been appointed acting commandant of the 1st Batn. of the Egyptian Army, from the 1st inst.

Major Tapp, 1st Batn., Major Lloyd, 4th Batn., Major Hunter, 9th Batn., have been appointed second-in-command.

Lieut. Riddell, of the 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Lieut. Stewart, of the 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders, who had been serving on probation in the Egyptian Army, have been permitted to rejoin their regiments in the English Army at their own request.

Major Smith-Dorrien has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate from the 3rd to the 23rd inst.

El-Kaman states that the widow of every Egyptian soldier killed in the Soudan has been paid the sum of P.T. 500 by the Government. This is a breach of custom and contract which will be attributed to the English, and do them much injury. The widows were entitled to the full pay of the soldiers for life. Instead of that, they get £5 each.

Mr. Bennett, Army Veterinary Department, has returned to Alexandria from special duty in the Egyptian Sanitary Department.

H.M.S. Express will probably be stationed at Port Said.

On April 12, the total strength of the detachment of the Egyptian Army garrisoning Suakim was seven English officers, 27 native officers, four English non-commissioned officers, and 812 native non-commissioned officers and men.

Com. Donner, R.N., Principal Transport Officer in Egypt, accompanied by Mr. Carlisle, R.N., on completion of his duties, in connection with the expedition to Suakim, returned to Alexandria.

Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance Mills has arrived at Alexandria from the Soudan, and was heartily welcomed by his numerous friends in town, who were glad to see him in such excellent health after the hard work he had so efficiently performed during the recent campaign."—*Egyptian Gazette.*

Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance Houghton arrived at Alexandria from the Soudan.

Assist-Comy.-Gen. Nugent has been posted to Alexandria for duty on his return from the Soudan.

Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. Wilson Rainsford, Hamilton, Jessop, and Rogers have been posted to the Capital from the Soudan.

Lord John Hay will not like to hear it, but he has been engaged in manufacture, we are told, and has been "making himself" very popular. Thus we read how lately:—"Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay went for a trip to Maraboot on board H.M.S. Helicon, Major-Gen. Earle being among the Admiral's guests on the occasion"; and how much pleased they all were. The accounts from the Squadron are very cheerful.

FROM THE THAMES TO THE CASPIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th inst. you call attention to a statement, which you quote as having been recently published, to the effect that it "may be a new geographical fact for some Englishmen to know that if they were to set out in a steamer 250 ft. long from London Bridge, they could go with that steamer all the way to the Caspian Sea, the through voyage being accomplished by means of the magnificent canal system joining the Neva with the Caspian, thanks to which Russia could dispatch any number of transports from the Baltic to the Caspian. A fresh illustration of this fact is likely to be witnessed before long in the dispatch of a number of steamers from the Black Sea to the Caspian, *viâ* the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Volga," &c. This can hardly be said to be a new geographical fact for any one, inasmuch as it is not a fact at all. The following are the officially published dimensions of vessels which are permitted to pass through the system of canals joining the Neva with the Volga and the Caspian Sea:—Length, up to 147 ft.; width, 27½ ft.; and draught, 4 ft. 4½ in. These restrictions are necessary on account of the limited size of the numerous locks and the shallowness of the water, &c. Hence, it is obvious that no steamer of anything like 250 ft. could possibly pass through by this canal system from the Neva to the Volga, and thence to the Caspian. It is equally obvious that the passage of any sea-going vessels, such as transports from the Baltic, or steamers of the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company is out of the question. The Volga Steam Navigation Company, when they send any new vessels to the Volga, are obliged to have them constructed so as to take into two or three pieces, and with only 4 ft. draught, in order to get them through by this route at all, and even then they often have great difficulty in effecting their passage to Rybinsk, where this canal system strikes the Volga.—I am, &c.,

F. C. T.

P.S.—Even if sea-going steamers could get through from the Neva to the Volga, there are several valid reasons why they could hardly ever get to the Caspian. With these, however, I will not trouble you.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The companies which will commence their training on the 1st prox. were put through a short course of field-work during the week, under the supervision of the Royal Engineers.

One squadron of each Cavalry regiment is now struck off all other duty for military training.

The 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, will proceed to Pirbright for musketry practice. Last year it was found necessary to statton a special force of Military Mounted Police in the vicinity of the encampment.

The 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, have brought with them about 200 recruits. They seem a little superior, as regards physique, to the ordinary recruits sent here from the depôts to regiments of the Line. It is a happy thought of the authorities to hide them at Aldershot for a few months, until they grow a little. A Guardsman who barely turns the scale at 11 st. 5 lb. in full marching order, rifle and ammunition included, is something new, even in these wonderful times. Such a specimen of the British Grenadier is said to be here at the present time, wearing the uniform of the Scots Guards.

The Divisional Spring Steeplechase Meeting will take place on Friday and Saturday next, on the North Horns course. The entries this year are good, the largest number being for the Cavalry Chargers' Steeplechase, the principal event of the meeting. The prize is a piece of plate, value 100 sovereigns, the gift of Sir F. FitzWygram.

Major Railston and Lieutenants Nason and Macan, 26th Cameronians; Captains Downing and Maynard, R.A., and Penno, 69th; Lieutenants the Hon. A. Fortescue, Gosselin, and Lovell, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards; Gilpin, 82nd; Gore, 107th; Bunny, 66th; Thackwell and Crofts, 37th; Dorling, 105th; and Reade, 85th, have been ordered to report themselves on Thursday next to Major Harvey, Garrison Instructor, for a course of garrison instruction.

The detachment of Royal Irish Fusiliers was moved to Portsmouth yesterday to join the 89th. It numbers about 320.

The 15th Hussars Regimental Steeplechase Meeting will take place on the Racecourse between the two Camps on May 8.

Captain Gordon-Mackenzie, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants Wingfield, 7th Hussars; Browne, 15th Hussars; Milligan and Holland, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards; Hotham, 26th Cameronians; Pigott, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; and Silver, Royal Highlanders, proceeded to the School of Musketry on Tuesday last.

Colonel A. H. W. Williams, commanding Royal Artillery, has gone to Shoeburyness.

The annual return of the cavalry and artillery horses serving in the United Kingdom during the year 1883, prepared by Mr. Fleming, the Principal Veterinary-Surgeon, has just been issued from the War Office. It shows the average strength to have been 11,921; the admissions into the infirmary were in the proportion of 782 per 1,000, the deaths 14·68, destroyed 10·57, or together 25·25 per 1,000, and the cast exclusive of those sold on account of reduction of establishment, 95·38 per 1,000. These results compare favourably as regards the mortality with those of the two preceding years, the only ones which have been published, but the admissions show an increase; the number cast in each period is nearly the same. On the average of these two years the admissions were 687 per 1,000, the deaths 25·28, destroyed 9·39, or together 34·67, and the cast 94·83 per 1,000. The high ratio of deaths in these two years was due to general diseases, chiefly anæmia and asthenia, and to those of the respiratory apparatus in 1882. In 1883 the deaths from glanders and farcy amounted to 17, being nearly double those from the same cause in the preceding years. Nine of the cases occurred at Aldershot, where the disease was introduced by an officer's charger which became infected at Alresford; six more at Chatham, where they contracted it from an officer's charger which became infected in Egypt. One case of farcy occurred at Leeds, and the other at York. The most prevalent disease among the horses during the year was catarrh, but the class which gave rise to the largest number of admissions was that of the locomotory apparatus, chiefly sprains, contusions, punctures, and exostosis (splint). The most fatal diseases were those of the respiratory apparatus, and next to them of the locomotory; almost all of the mortality by the latter appears under the head of "destroyed." The most frequent cause of casting was "old age." Out of a total of 1,137 cast there were 737 accounted for under this head, whose average length of service was twelve years and a half. Laminitis, laryngismus, travicular disease, sprains, and anæmia are among the more frequent causes of casting. It is satisfactory to find that ophthalmia does not appear as the cause in a single instance; indeed, the prevalence of disease of the eye is remarkably small in the service, only 102 admissions having occurred in the whole force during the course of the year. A table of the admissions and mortality by ages shows the greatest amount of cases to occur among horses of four years of age, probably from the number brought into the service at that age, in whom disease arises from the change of diet and treatment. The sickness appears to decrease till the age of 11 or 12, when it again rises, but not to such an extent as at four years. The mortality also is highest at the same age, and does not rise so high again till 16; but the numbers are still too small to justify any positive deductions from them, or to furnish a reliable average.—*Lancet.*

Lieut. Cotter, R.M.L.I., Plymouth Division, has proceeded to Hythe, to undergo a course of instruction at the School of Musketry.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

We are authorised to state that an examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London on July 1 and following days. The medical examination of the candidates will take place on the previous day at 109 Victoria Street, Westminster; the subjects of examination, the limits of age, and other conditions will be those specified in the regulations issued with G. O. 113 of 1880. There will be 122 cadetships to be awarded, of which 100 will be for infantry, 15 for cavalry, and seven for West Indian regiments. Intending competitors must inform the Military Secretary before the date fixed for examination whether they elect to be considered candidates for cavalry or infantry. If within the prescribed limits of age, they may return their names (1) for both infantry and cavalry, expressing a preference for one or the other; (2) for infantry only; or (3) for cavalry only. Cadetships will be given to successful candidates, subject to the above limitation of numbers, in order of merit, in accordance with the election they have made. In the case of (1)—viz., those who have returned their names for both infantry and cavalry—they will be taken for infantry or cavalry in accordance with the preference expressed by them. The number of cadetships to be awarded in each arm will not be exceeded, and candidates must distinctly understand that the election made by them before the examination will be absolutely final, and that it cannot be altered after the result of the examination has been declared. Twelve cadetships, in addition to the above, will also be offered for competition by university candidates, as provided for in the regulations. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College as gentlemen cadets on Sept. 2 next. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations, May 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, as one of those who are concerned in the preparation of gentlemen for the Army, to make a few short comments on the proposed alterations in the subjects to be taken up by candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst? With the general scope of the intended changes I find no fault. They are, to a great extent, those which have been advocated by me for some years past. I have always believed that it was a mistake to mark the Sciences too highly, as it is rarely possible for a lad to attain proficiency in them; and should he possess exceptional abilities in a scientific direction, the proportion of marks now proposed is sufficient to enable him to obtain a very good score in them. I also cordially agree to the relative superiority given to Latin, mathematics, French, and German. But I venture to think, on the other hand, that the relegation of English to the position it is henceforth to occupy is a very great mistake. Lord Morley has informed us that this is intended to cut the ground from under the feet of those wicked crammers, who will persist in passing a larger per-centage of candidates than do the Public Schools. If it be desired merely to advantage candidates from Public Schools, would it not be a simpler and more straightforward plan to give them a certain number of marks because they come from one of these institutions? This would surely be better than to degrade a subject which, according to Lord Morley, the Public Schools cannot teach so efficiently as can private tutors. The Public Schools already have many advantages. The preliminary examination, which all candidates must pass before going in for the competitive examination, is conducted privately at many of the Public Schools. This obviously renders it much easier, and instead of a hundred candidates there are only ten or a dozen. The dictation, which causes by far the largest number of failures, instead of being given in a large room, in which all cannot hear well, is quietly read out in a small one, and often by the very master who has been in the habit of giving it to the candidates in question. I believe the reason given for holding these examinations at the schools is the dangers of the young men being alone in London. The same reasoning would apply with greater force to the Eton and Harrow match, the lads in that case not having the restraint of work to keep them straight. But, after all, this is but a small matter. The chief question, fair-play apart, is that the class of young men obtained for the Army should possess such a fair general education as will, with their subsequent training, render them likely to become good officers. I confess it is, to my thinking, rather startling to find that Lord Morley and his advisers not only consider that a knowledge of the candidate's own language is not at all necessary to this end; but that even the history of his country is not so useful as a knowledge of Greek. No one who has not, as I have, to deal with lads fresh from Public Schools, can have any idea of their abject ignorance of English literature and history. I would not complain if their deficiencies in this respect were made up by a corresponding increase of knowledge in Latin and Greek. But this is by no means the case. I constantly have lads come to me who have been five or six years at a Public School, and that not on the public schoolmaster's last sacrifice to modern progress, the "modern side," who know absolutely nothing of Greek, and very little Latin. I mean that, even taking into consideration the very liberal way in which these subjects are marked for Sandhurst—which in itself confers no mean advantage on Public-School boys—they know so little after years of learning that they could not venture to take them up with any chance of success. It seems to me, therefore, that the Marquis of Salisbury is right when he suggests that it is the Public Schools that should have been compelled to conform to modern ideas, and not the Military authorities who should have given in to the antiquated notions of the former. I know, on the authority of one of the gentlemen on the Committee that has instituted this change, that it was introduced to please the Public-School masters. If the present Public School system of education were perfect, there would be no objection to following its lines absolutely in the examination. No one, however, ventures to say that it is, and there is no one acquainted with the educational history of this country but what must be aware that it is to competitive examinations that the advance towards a better state of things, small as it may be, is chiefly due. However, the Military authorities do not propose to limit themselves entirely to the public school curriculum, as the large proportion of marks given to French and German testify, but propose merely to do entirely away with English literature, and to make English history an impossibility. That this will be the case is obvious, when it is seen that 1,500, or at the most 2,000 marks only (if the alteration shadowed forth by Lord Enfield be made) are to be given for this latter subject, which is to embrace a general paper as well as one on a particular period. It is plain that a vast amount of reading will be required of the candidate, considering how little attention is paid to history at our schools; and that while elementary mathematics, French, German, and Latin receive 3,000 marks, and history only 1,500 or 2,000, it would be very foolish to direct a candidate in search of a subject to it. It would seem to me preferable to give 2,000 to general English history, 1,000 to a particular period, 1,500 for general literature, and 1,000 for special authors. Surely it is within the capacity of the Civil Service examiners to set papers which will be beyond the range of mere "cram." It is, of course, hardly necessary to say that no tutor who wished to obtain good marks for his pupils would pursue the lines of study which Lord Morley appears to consider are generally followed. Any tutor worth having makes comments and notes on the authors set, and tests his pupils' knowledge by questioning, but it is ridiculous to imagine that he would wish to limit their reading to any mere *précis.* I know that many persons think, and rightly, that a good tutor's notes are valuable. I had some time ago a very good proof of this myself, as a master at a well-known public school wrote to one of my own pupils to procure him a set of the notes used at my own establishment. I should therefore leave Class I. as now proposed, and Class II. as under, viz.:—Higher Mathematics, 3,000. English History—General paper, 2,000; period, 1,000; total, 3,000. Greek, 2,500. English Literature—General paper, 1,500; special authors, 1,000; total, 2,500. Political geography, 2,500. Any one of the following, viz., Italian, Spanish, Russian, Turkish, Hindostanee, Arabic, 2,500 (500 for colloquial knowledge). Physical geography and geology, 2,000. Chemistry and heat, 2,000. Electricity and magnetism, 2,000. The candidates to be required to take three out of the four subjects in Class I., and permitted to choose a fourth from Class II. I have added additional foreign languages, and also political geography. Italian, Spanish, and Russian may be taken up for Woolwich—now, why not for Sandhurst? Political geography is a subject on which most Englishmen are woefully ignorant, and which is often of use to an officer, although very imperfectly taught at most public schools. Lastly, I would ask, what have I and other tutors done, that we should be called "crammers"? No one applies this offensive epithet to the private tutors at the Universities, and yet, I suppose, if any one of them were to give up work at Oxford or Cambridge and join me, he would at once sink from the honourable status of the private tutor to that of the despised crammer. The plain truth is that there is no such thing as cramming, and the name has been given by inferior teachers to a standard of teaching they are unable to attain to. One of the chief points of difference between a good private tutor and a Public School is that the former takes very good care never to keep an inefficient instructor, while at the latter, once a master always a master, whether good, bad, or indifferent. Moreover, at a Public School, a boy, if he likes to do so, can idle away his time, and learn practically nothing, the large classes and short hours of work rendering it impossible to watch the individual progress of everybody. At a private tutor's, the classes are smaller and the hours of work somewhat longer, and the distribution of work is so arranged that the lad's weak places are made strong, instead of his time being distributed over his work on one wooden plan, whatever his proficiency in the various subjects. Lord Morley may call the one system "cramming" and the other "teaching;" but I am perfectly willing to leave this question to the general public to decide, merely adding what I constantly tell parents, viz., that a clever boy who works can pass from a Public School; but that there are numbers who, from idleness, neglect on the part of the school instructors, or inferior abilities, cannot do so, though they can with ease from an efficient private tutor. Finally, I would ask the same jury not to believe that all private tutors' establishments are dens of iniquity, and all Public Schools exactly the reverse. It is a matter, alas! of notoriety, that even at the latter, offences against morality are not altogether unknown. I do not mean to say that at every private tutor's a proper supervision is exercised over the morals of the lads; but if such exist, it is the fault of the parents who patronise them, when other establishments are to be found where as strict a watch is kept as at any Public School. As to the anecdote which Lord Morley related about the tutor and the pupil's soul, I have often heard the same repeated, but I should hardly have expected it from the lips of a Member of the present Government, it being usually attributed, with what amount of truth I know not, to a gentleman, whose candidature for Parliament has been frequently, though unsuccessfully, supported by them.—I am, &c., WALTER A. JAMES,

Mentone, March 30. Capt., late R.E.

A chief engineer on the Active List of the Royal Navy, well known for his inventions, has patented in this country, Germany, and America a breechloading gun on entirely new principles, which promises, if adopted, to introduce a new revolution in naval gunnery. He has confined himself to bringing it under the notice of the German and American Governments. A committee appointed by the latter power to report on European ordnance has, it is said, pronounced it, *par excellence*, the gun of the future, but we doubt very much the truth of this *on dit.*

The Turquoise and Ready are being brought forward for commission at Sheerness.

ADMIRAL ELLIOT ON THE RAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I desire, with your permission, to give expression to my entire concurrence with the opinions you have so forcibly expressed in your *Gazette* of the 19th inst., on the preponderating influence of the Ram on future Naval battles. The constructive requirements which you have alluded to as being essential to giving substantial effect to this mode of attack cannot be over-estimated, inasmuch as they affect vitally the tactics which will decide future Naval victories, and therefore Naval supremacy. In fleet actions, the invulnerability of the ram bow, next only to numerical superiority,—"grosse bataillons,"—will turn the tide of events, and you truly point out that in both these respects the fleet we possess displays a lamentable deficiency. How, then, are these administrative questions to be made so convincing as to give direction to executive action, and influence national expenditure? Shall we have to wait until the test of failure has taught us the practical results obtainable from end-on attack and defence? and will this wealthy nation keep its purse-strings tied until the day when the conviction arises that the timely expenditure of a few millions as an insurance policy would have averted a great national disaster, attended with financial ruin? We have already seen this Session how completely the question of Naval efficiency is made subservient to party expediency and departmental self-confidence, by the unfortunate result of the debate on Sir John Hay's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of our Naval forces. The same result has always attended every attempt which has been made to obtain an efficient inquiry into the state of the Navy. Want of confidence in the existing executive is the plea always paraded for exemption from inquiry, and it would appear that nothing but some great catastrophe, such as the loss of the Captain in 1871, will induce any Government, Conservative or Radical, to submit the vital question of the designs for ships-of-war to the crucial test of inquiry. Foreign navies have not been built up on these exclusive principles, but on the careful deliberations of committees of experts, whose reports are based on the evidence of numerous witnesses, and thus reflect the opinions of the Naval service at large on all practical questions of efficiency, without undue interference with the province of the naval architect. Another plea held out against inquiry has been that of the danger of publicity; but surely a select committee might examine witnesses with closed doors, although it appears ridiculous to talk of secrecy so long as our warships are built in private yards, and our dockyards are open to the public. Looking to the universally acknowledged necessity for careful inquiry into all State affairs, it certainly requires more information than has ever yet been afforded to show why, on one subject alone, and that the most vital of all others to national security and the maintenance of our empire, namely, the efficiency of our Navy, departmental exclusiveness should be tolerated which stifles all useful investigation, notwithstanding abundant evidence of errors in judgment, and the absence of skilful foresight leading to wasteful expenditure on faulty designs for ships-of-war. I desire to cast no blame on the hard-worked officials at the Admiralty, as with the best intentions they cannot place themselves on the same vantage-ground for arriving at matured judgment as is obtained by members of a select committee having free scope for obtaining evidence, and time for deliberate discussion; but I deprecate the claim set forth for a monopoly of genius by any one department, on matters of such vital importance. Having sat upon four scientific Committees and one Royal Commission on Naval subjects, I can speak from experience that the process of enlightenment afforded by inquiries of this nature lead to many changes of individual preconceived opinions, thus rectifying errors of judgment previously entertained. For the above reasons, I am convinced of the great advantage which can be derived from frequent ventilation by committees of inquiry of such subjects as are being constantly brought under subjection by the progress of scientific discovery, and nowhere does this wise precaution apply more forcibly than in the practical considerations which affect the efficiency of designs for ships-of-war. I was pleased to find that four experienced Naval officers who took part in the discussion which followed the reading of my paper on "Ramming" were successful prize essayists on Naval subjects, and it is remarkable what close agreement of opinion was expressed by these experts on the importance of end-on attack and defence; in fact, there can be no difference of opinion amongst practical men, about what the future of ramming will bring forth; and yet, looking to the inadequate strength of bow and stern, even in our latest designs for fleet ships, it is evident that sufficient consideration is not being bestowed on this feature of fighting efficiency in the direction of invulnerability. I do not ignore the effect of towing torpedoes in the tactics of ramming, but in contemplating the probabilities of a fleet action, which may lead to the necessity of reversing the engines in order to arrest the speed, or retire by the stern, and thus endanger the fouling of the screws, and also to the movement of friendly ships in close order. I do not think that I should like to be encumbered by having to look after my towing-torpedoes, nor do I think that their presence would have a deterring effect on the stout heart of a captain contemplating the bow-to-bow attack; in fact, these towing-torpedoes might prove as dangerous to friends as to foes in close order of battle. You say that you welcome me as a convert to your creed; I have truly rejoiced to find so able an advocate of scientific naval warfare as yourself; but I would call to your remembrance the dissentient report of Admirals Elliot and Ryder on the Report of the Committee on Designs for Ships-of-War in 1871. You will there find the strongest advocacy of the end-on system of attack and defence, and strongly protected bow and stern, for fleet ships, and a denunciation of central citadels and unprotected ends; and I am convinced that the more this feature of tactics is discussed in Naval circles, the more general will be the conversion to its importance; and I trust that the awakening may no longer be deferred at Whitehall.—I am, &c., GEORGE ELLIOT, Admiral.

The Gazette.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 22, 1884.

The South Wales Borderers—Gen. Sir C. H. Ellice, G.C.B., from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Col., vice Gen. P. Taylor, K.H., deceased (April 6).

6th Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Brown to be Capt., vice A. G. Thompson, seconded (March 10).

10th Hussars—Lieut. David S. W., Earl of Airlie, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment; Lieut. H. F. Wilson to be Capt., vice the Hon. J. P. Napier, promoted (March 1).

18th Hussars—Rdgmr. N. Banyard, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Rdgmr., vice J. Hodgkins, transferred to the Royal Military College.

19th Hussars—Lieut. J. C. K. Fox, Adjt., to be Capt., vice F. A. Freeman, killed in action (March 1).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. Brine to be Col., vice J. Y. Moggridge, retired (March 19); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. A. Baker, retired (March 28); Major N. G. Sturt to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. F. Brine (March 19).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. H. C. Smith retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. R. W. W. Follett to be Major, vice Col. E. S. P. Burnell, retired on half-pay; Lieut. and Capt. H. A. Wetherall to be Capt., vice Lieut.-Col. R. W. W. Follett (both dated March 26).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. J. Bell, commanding the 8th Regtl. District (the King's Liverpool Regt.), retires on a pension, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. A. W. F. Jackson to be Capt., vice H. B. Harward, seconded (Feb. 12).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. H. Eliot, from the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. A. Loudon, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. Stacpole to be Capt., vice W. W. Clarke, retired (March 26).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. J. E. Vaughan, from the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. W. Collings, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regiment—The seconding of Capt. A. H. Atkinson for service as Adjt. of the Bombay Volunteer R.C. is antedated to May 29, 1883; and the promotions to the rank of Capt. of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Capts. J. H. Rainsford (May 29, 1883), T. B. French (July 10, 1883), and E. H. St. L. Clarke (Aug. 6, 1883).

The East Lancashire Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. P. H. N. Lake, dated Feb. 13, 1884, is antedated to Oct. 31, 1883, vice A. J. Wright, seconded; Lieut. A. G. Leonard to be Capt., vice B. W. Lucas, retired (Feb. 13); Lieut. W. H. Scott to be Capt., vice W. H. B. Little, promoted (March 12).

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. C. J. Napier, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. A. H. Dumaresq, C. E. Heath, and K. H. St. G. Young, dated Dec. 29, 1883, are antedated to Oct. 1, 1883, vice C. F. A. Turnbull, seconded; Lieuts. J. H. Verschoyle to be Capt., vice W. Farwell, retired (Nov. 29, 1883); and J. M. R. Eden to be Capt., vice J. Reeves, retired (Jan. 26).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Lyons to be Capt., vice J. O. Sherrard, promoted (Jan. 26).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Major W. Marsden retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G., to be Major, vice W. Aitken, killed in action; Supernumerary Capt. A. S. Stevenson to be Capt., vice A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G. (both dated March 14).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. R. Eccles to be Capt., vice J. S. Langlands, retired; Supernumerary Lieut. E. G. Mansel to be Lieut., vice R. Eccles (both dated March 26).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. F. F. Johnson to be Capt., vice E. H. Carr, promoted (Feb. 13).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. A. Hadfield to be Capt., vice C. E. Bradley, appointed Adjt. (Jan. 14).

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. C. K. Colhoun to be Capt., vice H. G. W. Ford, killed in action (March 14).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Serjt.-Major Thomas Henry Lane to be Qrmr., vice H. Jones, retired.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. A. Cameron retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. J. R. H. Wilton to be Major, vice C. J. L. Hill, promoted (Jan. 29); Capt. A. B. Ellis to be Major, vice J. E. Bale, retired (Feb. 13).

Army Schools—Inspector, with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., E. H. Rogers has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (April 19).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major C. H. Giraud to be Brig.-Surg., vice W. Sly, retired (April 2); Surg.-Major T. S. Lloyd-Barrow, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; Surg.-Major J. Ambrose, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. The third Christian name of Surg.-Major C. W. M. Keys, M.D., is Moore, and not Moor, as stated in the *Gazette* of April 15.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major E. E. Coote to be Staff Paymr., vice J. Mahony, C.M.G., retired (March 16).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. M. C. Mitchell to be Vet.-Surg., 1st Class (April 1). The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. on probation, to be Vet.-Surgs. (dated Oct. 3, 1883):—T. Pottinger and R. W. Raymond.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. S. Darling, half-pay, to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (April 24).

Lieut.-Cols. F. E. Halliday, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Col. (April 5); H. A. Bushman, C.B., 9th Lancers, to be Col. (April 21).

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. L. Moore, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (April 10).

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Miers, late Major, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (April 1).

Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. C. Webb, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (March 26).

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., F. Sowton, 4th Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 23, and the current year must be understood.)

Obituary.

◆

Surg. John Smythe Logan, M.D., R.N., has died on board H.M.S. Sphinx at Massowah, from fever supervening on a sunstroke. Dr. Logan entered the service in February, 1882. He successfully extracted the bullet from Col. Burnaby's arm, and several pieces of shell from Baker Pasha's face, for which he was mentioned in Admiral Hewett's despatches.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 27. The Duke of Cambridge will occupy the chair.

CAIRO CIGARETTE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the extensive demand for these Cigarettes, SPILLER and CO. have imported a large Consignment in tin boxes. They are pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only Cigarettes worth smoking." For sample and prices address, SPILLER and CO., 494 Oxford Street, W. Wholesale Prices to the Trade. Cheques Crossed "London and Westminster."

London Amusements.

◆

We wonder "Peril" does not draw better houses at the HAYMARKET. It is an ingenious adaptation of Sardou's "Nos Intimes," and affords good scope for a great variety of good character acting, to which full justice is done by all the company, except Mr. Conway, whose mannerism and want of "naturalness" are rendered exceedingly conspicuous in a part which very excellent acting can scarcely make tolerable, and which he renders odious. Mrs. Bernard Beere is perhaps a little too grandiose and intense as Lady Ormond, and Mr. Forbes Robertson is sombre and monotonous in the part of Sir George, which he makes, however, eminently respectable. Mr. Bancroft, as the homœopathic, clear-sighted, parable-loving Doctor Thornton, is admirable, and Sir W. Grafton is amusingly played by Mr. Bishop. Nor should Mr. Brookfield and Mrs. Canninge, as the detestable Crossley Becks, be dismissed without a word of praise. The piece is beautifully put on the stage, and is far better worth seeing than most of the plays now in vogue at other theatres.

No novelties have been produced during the week, and few changes of programme have to be noted. At DRURY LANE, "The Bohemian Girl" was repeated on Wednesday evening, and "Carmen" on Thursday and Friday. A morning performance of "Esmeralda" is given this day (Saturday); and in the evening Mr. Maas and Mdlle. Baldi will appear in "Faust." The new opera is postponed till next week.

At the GAIETY, on Wednesday night, the late Mr. H. J. Byron's three-act comedy of "Uncle" and his mirthful burlesque of "The Bohemian G'yurl" were reproduced, two very favorable specimens of the wit and humour of the departed dramatist.

Mr. Collette commenced on Monday a series of morning performances at the PRINCE'S THEATRE, appearing in the comedietta of "Cut Off With a Shilling," and Foote's farce of "The Liar." The attendance has not been encouraging.

At the close of this week the comic opera of "Nell Gwynne" will be transferred to the COMEDY THEATRE, and a new farcical comedy, called "Not a Word," will be produced at the AVENUE.

The VAUDEVILLE was closed on Friday evening, out of respect for the memory of Mrs. Thorne, the wife of the lessee and manager. Mrs. Thorne died on the 18th inst., at Monte Carlo, but the funeral took place in London. As Miss Ada Newton, the deceased actress was a great favourite at the Strand and Vaudeville theatres, and was one of the "Two Roses" in Mr. James Albery's comedy of that name, the other being Miss Amy Fawsitt.

The performance of "Nita's First," at the NOVELTY THEATRE to-day, will be preceded, at 2.30, by the representation for the first time of an original comedietta by Horace Lennard, entitled "Reaping the Whirlwind." Arrangements have been made for the production of the new burlesque-extravaganza, "Lalla Rookh," written by Horace Lennard, music by P. Bucalossi, on Thursday next.

On the "Shakespearian Night" given by Mr. Edwin Drew at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, a scene from "Much Ado About Nothing" was very cleverly recited by Mrs. Aylmer Gowing and Mr. Macdona, a young actor of much promise, engaged by Miss Mary Anderson for her tour.

Mrs. Alfred Wigan, widow of the admirable actor, whom she survived six years, died on the 17th inst. at her residence, Westwood Lodge, Upper Norwood, aged 79. As Miss Leonora Pincott, her professional career commenced when a child. The funeral took place at Kensal Green on Monday.

The trials of machine-guns at Poona, reported in our last issue, have been continued under the supervision of Col. Burnett, Col. Holberton, and officers of the Staff and Royal Artillery. On March 19, the guns were fired in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief at the Kirkee butts, with success. On April 2, the range was increased from 1,200 yards to 1,700 yards, and the Nordenfelt 10-barrel was used, firing the Martini-Henry ammunition. The targets, measuring 100 yards in width by 50 yards in depth, were laid flat on the ground, and quite out of sight from the firing point. The sights of the gun not being graduated beyond 1,400 yards, the elevation required was first determined by sighting volleys. Then 300 rounds were fired, with the result that 293 shots hit the horizontal targets, thus realising as nearly as possible the saying that "Every bullet has its billet." The officers present admitted that when once the range has been ascertained, this machine-gun is terribly effective against a body of men massed together, even if lying down. Such a large percentage of hits could probably never be scored by infantry rifle fire, even at much shorter ranges, if the infantry fired quickly and in volleys; the gun having "no nerves," is, as an old rifle instructor once said about company volley-fire, "strictly impartial."

The Enderley Mills, Limited, has been incorporated for acquiring the factory and business of Mr. Richard Stanway, army contractor and uniform manufacturer, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. The capital is to be £150,000, and we find Lieut.-Col. A. W. G. Fitz-George among the directors.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d, tins, 1s 1½d, labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received:—"Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

*** *NOTICE.—The* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the EDITOR *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*
MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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ANOTHER week of the Gordon controversy, if so it may be called, rages as fiercely as ever. A veil has settled down upon the desert between Khartoum and Wady Halfa, but the Government appears to have some assurance of what is going on at the southern side of it, which renders them at ease in their Parliamentary minds respecting the fate of the Governor-General of the Soudan. Suggestions abound for the delivery of the General, who may, for all we know, be calmly smoking his pipe, and reading his Bible in the Governor's Palace at Khartoum, or may be in the hands of the Mahdi, dead or alive, as Admiral Hewett advertised for the indomitable Osman Digna. Unless, however, he be abandoned by the garrison, or what is worse, be placed face to face with a mutiny, we think there is no reason to fear for his safety at Khartoum, although, no doubt, the climate is very trying at this time of year, and certainly will not improve for some months to come. Provided his ammunition does not fail, and that his men are staunch, Gordon, protected by his steamers, with guns mounted upon them, can sweep the banks of both the White and the Blue Nile; and the entrenchments extended across the southern side of Khartoum would be sufficient to keep the place in safety against any attack from the Arabs landing on the peninsula further to the south, if they were bold enough to cross the river. As long as there is money to pay, such food as the garrison requires will probably be forthcoming; and there is reason to believe that there was a considerable quantity of grain stored up in the bazaars of the town itself. These considerations, however, do not at all affect the general question of what ought to be done for the relief of Gordon and of the people who have remained in Khartoum, trusting to his ability to protect them. For now the whole country is described as being in revolt. In other words, the Arabs of the Desert have flocked in upon the river below Khartoum, eager for plunder; and the unresisting Nubians have, perforce, joined them to secure their own safety. But we do not believe that there are any solid elements of resistance among these levies, even to a small body of Europeans or of Indian troops; and we do not think it matters much of what nationality the Europeans are, as far as fighting them is concerned, whether Turks or British. We may dismiss at once, as utterly absurd and visionary, the project of a volunteer force. It would be easy, indeed, to collect 5,000 of the adventurous rabblement of European cities, or even to furnish them from London and our great towns all ready to sail for Alexandria to-morrow, and to embark upon an undertaking which would task the skill and endurance of military leaders of the highest experience and veteran troops of the very best material; but it is only wonderful that men of sense,—as we must suppose eminent railway directors and great travellers to be,—should appear before the public with offers of subscriptions in furtherance of any such mad project as a volunteer expedition to Khartoum. Gordon's own proposal needs explanation, or, we should say, rather some idea of the state of mind he was in, and the objects he had in view when he suggested "an appeal to the millionaires of England and the United States to raise £200,000." Indeed, from the words of his telegram it would seem as if he meant the money to bribe the Sultan, for his words are,—"Herewith you might obtain the Sultan's permission to lend us 2,000 or 3,000 Nizams," &c.; and he only suggests that the Nizams should be sent to Berber—not to Khartoum. Any way, the idea is impracticable, and it would take far more than four months for Nizams, or volunteers, to enable Gordon to settle his affairs at Khartoum and "to do," as he says, for the False Prophet. Sir Samuel Baker lays down, in the *Times* of Wednesday, the basis of a portentous expedition, with part of which, we understand, he has already amused the authorities at Cairo. He demands no less than 20,000 men, of whom the Sultan is to furnish 5,000, India 10,000, and England 5,000. We cannot entertain for a moment, in the summer months, the project of a march of 10,000 men from Suakim to Berber as practicable. Sir Samuel Baker enters into minute details, and says he could go into even greater, but he does not favour us with information upon the one vital point. Granted that he has his 20,000 men, his 30 steamers and 10 launches, his 18-knot torpedo-boats and his 100 barges, with steamers fitted as gunboats—steel-plated decks and Nordenfelt batteries—his Naval Brigade powerful winches; stores of dynamite, depôts of coal, six months' supplies,—may we ask how he would establish his advanced post, or how he would lay down his 2,000-gallon tanks at intervals of 25 miles across the desert? It is all very well to talk about their being conveyed by camels in sections, and put together by Arab engineers; but we want to know how the camels would be protected on the march, how the Arab engineers would be protected in their peaceful labours; how the redoubts and powerful mines of dynamite to protect the water stations could be established in the beginning? All this costly and elaborate preparation to ensure water supply would be obviated in the most simple way in the world by the troops sticking, so to speak, to the river the whole way, and never losing touch of it for a moment. The *Times*, indeed, with incredible obstinacy, continues to nag at the Government for not having sent a force across the desert when Graham was at El Teb; and in the paper in which they dismiss Sir Samuel Baker's plan as impracticable they return to the charge, and illustrate the proposal by referring to the march of Sir David Baird from Kosseir to Keneh,—as if there was the smallest relation between the difficulties of the expedition by the Anglo-Indians to be made by a force crossing the sand mountains and desert between Suakim and Berber. "What Baird did," says the *Times*, "with 124 miles of desert in 1801, could be done with 240 miles of desert now." Between Kosseir and Keneh there is a beaten caravan track, not badly supplied with water. It is not quite 120 miles by Moiléh, and only 117¼ miles by Russafa. There was, in Baird's time, no enemy to spoil his wells, to cut off his communications, or to harass his flanks. All he had to endure and overcome was the heat, which, we may observe, diminishes *pro tanto* as we ascend the Red Sea from Suakim to Kosseir. The first wells or springs are at Ambagee, 12 miles from Kosseir; the next, the "English wells," are 15 miles from Ambagee; then comes a stretch of 33 miles to the wells at Hadji Solyman; to Hammamat wells is 24 miles; from Hammamat to Egayta wells, 22 miles, and water is again found at Beer Ambeer, 12 miles from Keneh. The Abahdeh Arabs roam over the country with flocks and herds, and it is the caravan route for camels with corn for Arabia. Such is the route from Keneh to Kosseir. In our last number we gave a description of the obstacles to be encountered in the country between Suakim and Berber, to which must be added now the consideration of the envenomed hostility of all the Arabs with whom, by our terrible massacres of their brethren, we have created an inextinguishable blood-feud. They would probably destroy all the wells, such as they are, in advance of us; and no prudent commander would dream of moving across that dreadful waste without securing all his communications by strong posts, and establishing depôts of water and provisions march by march. We have the same objection, less in degree, to Sir Samuel Baker's project for crossing the desert from Korosko to Abou Hamed. If the expedition goes at all—and we consider it not impracticable to send, even now, provided the materials be well chosen, and placed under men who know how to get the most out of the soldiers—we believe that it must cling to the Nile from end to end, and that it would be much better for them to take the long and tedious detour by the Nile to Berber, than to attempt to cross the desert from Korosko to Abou Hamed. At the latter of those places they would still be 142 miles from Berber, and be obliged to make one desert march. It is quite marvellous to us to learn that an alternative scheme for the river route should be seriously contemplated. The labour, loss of life, and risk involved in creating these water stations would be saved were the troops to march steadily along with their flotilla of the Nile boats from Assouan all the way up to the first point of contact with Gordon. There has been a good deal of erroneous statement, and the expression of considerable misconception in and out of Parliament with regard to this unfortunate mission, of the results of which we are likely to hear for some time to come. One thing is placed very clearly before the public,—that Gordon offered himself, and that he did so, not in the spirit of sacrifice or as a scapegoat, but in the full assurance that he would succeed in carrying out the objects the Government desired, which appear to have been the abandonment of the whole of the Soudan, and the safe retirement of the Egyptian garrisons therein and of those who depended on the protection of the Khedive's Government. The fault committed by the Government is equally plain. They accepted, without judgment or inquiry, the offer of Gordon, whose advice they sought before the mission was thought of; when he said "Send me." Without giving any reasonable thought to the chances of his success or to the grounds of his self-confidence, which might have been a stray verse in the Bible, combined with his previous knowledge of the country, although it is erroneous to suppose that he left it peaceful and prosperous on his last trial, they, according to the bare and ridiculous bargain, sent Gordon,—Gordon pure and simple, without power or resources, without troops or even adequate escort. That they are bound to get him back, having committed this great absurdity, is, we think, incontestible. The Government cannot escape from the necessity of relieving him, even if they were inclined to do so. Over-riding all considerations connected with Egypt, or even the Suez Canal, is now the question of Gordon's delivery.

AMONG the incidental matters cropping up in the discussion, great fuss was made over Sir Evelyn Baring's uncyphered telegram. Any one who has had occasion to send a telegram through the Arab offices south of Siout can best tell what the result of sending a telegram in cypher would have been. It is quite true that at the repeat offices there might have been correspondents capable of reading the English; there might have been even Egyptians who would have mastered the message; but we do not believe that the contents were communicated to the Arab tribes in the desert, or influenced their movements; and we are quite sure that if Sir Evelyn Baring wished to convey an intelligible message to Gordon, he could not have succeeded had he had recourse to cypher. The whole Egyptian question is like one of the mirages which the traveller sees dancing on the desert horizon: now an imposing castle; again, a storied palace, surrounded by groves of trees; anon, a great sheet of water, studded with ships; then a quivering haze, through which monstrous shapes appear and vanish; and again, the horrid black outlines of the granite rocks rising up through the blinding sand. A philanthropic gentleman sails up and down the Nile in his dahabeeah several times, lands at the villages with his interpreter, talks to the head-men, and believes that he is exchanging ideas with them and getting their true sentiments, when they assure him that all they live for and all they hope for is to be immediately annexed to or protected by the great country to which he belongs. He comes home, and, especially if he has written a book relating to temples and mummies, is at once accepted as an authority in Parliament and by the public; he presides at public meetings and is quoted in newspapers. Another gentleman spends all his life in Alexandria or Cairo, trafficking in sugar, and cotton, and cereals, acquainted only with the course of the markets, and with the Europeans and Levantines who are directors of the trade of the place; and he, perhaps, may direct the minds of masses of readers at home by writing a book which is accepted as a perfectly authentic account of the condition of the country. Another may have been engaged for years in what is called missionary work, in which his principal labours have been exercised in comparatively pleasant fields, and in such a man, combined with an immense variety of information about religions and superstitions, tribes and languages, there may be found the most incredible folly and childlike simplicity,—wild ideas like those developed by Dr. Schweinfürth the other day in an evening contemporary, or by Dr. Rohlfs, but they nevertheless go down with large numbers of people as pre-eminent authorities on Egyptian affairs. If England is to undertake for any fixed or indeterminate period the control of Egyptian affairs, she must make up her mind to send out, not a financier, however able in the preparation of a budget, or a second-rate official, but the very best man she can find to accept the post, and clothe him with full power and authority, not to crush all co-operation, to reject all advice, and to destroy all prestige and power in the native rulers, but to carry out a policy of conciliation and reform. There alone lies the chance of safety and success.

THE dissentient Report of Admirals Elliot and Ryder on that of the Committee on Designs for Ships-of-War, in 1871, is well known. As our esteemed correspondent, Admiral Sir George Elliot, reminded us last week, there is to be found in that protest the strongest advocacy of the end-on system of attack and defence, and of strongly protected bow and stern for fleet ships, and a denunciation of central citadels and unprotected ends. But we must remind Admiral Elliot that it was in a great measure due to the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the Committee on Designs was appointed. We clearly understood that the gentlemen to whom had been confided the task of reconstructing the Navy had been unable to grasp the fact that steam and armour would radically alter Naval tactics. We saw them year by year proceeding on the assumption that battles would be fought out on the same lines as the Naval actions of the past. They adhered to the "broadside-to-broadside" theory, and designed and constructed their ships to be fought in that manner. They took no notice of the fact that French Naval Constructors were designing their ships to meet our broadside or central-citadel ships at their weakest point, namely, end-on. The position we took up then, a position we have held to this day, was one of uncompromising opposition to broadside armour-clads, whether frigate-built or central citadels, with unprotected ends. And our reason for offering this uncompromising opposition, some may call it hostility, to our friends, was and is this. In days gone by, when wooden liners and frigates composed our fleets and squadrons, and were employed entirely in the Navy, experience created a code of Naval tactics. That is to say, possessing as England did the best seamen who at any time trod a deck, Englishmen, ashore and afloat, became habituated to certain modes of attack and defence being resorted to in Naval actions. Our ships bore down upon, or beat up to, their enemy; engaged him at close quarters, yard-arm to yard-arm and broadside to broadside, if possible; or they crossed his bows or stern, and raked him unmercifully whenever practicable, and then fell foul of him, and boarded, trusting to British pluck and cold steel to do the rest. These modes of attack became traditional, and when Sir E. J. Reed undertook the reconstruction of our Navy after the introduction of steam and armour-plates, the ram, and finally torpedoes, he appeared to us to act as if the tactics of the past must of necessity be resorted to in the future. His broadside ships were all designed to take the place of line-of-battle ships. Then he developed his central-citadel ship. In these, the athwart-ship bulkheads forward and aft were designed to prevent the raking broadside taking effect, while the broadside principle remained unimpaired, so as to enable these ships to be fought on the old tactical lines. Mr. Barnaby, when he succeeded Sir E. J. Reed, followed in the same footsteps for a time, and then designed the *Inflexible* to carry two turrets *en échelon*, but the central citadel still remained, as did the unprotected ends. We have endeavoured to convince those responsible for the designs from which our fighting ships are built, that the assumption that actions will be fought in the future much on the same lines as they were in the past is erroneous. The French ships are being built for end-on tactics. With steam-power at command, it would be folly to adopt any other plan of attack. Sailing ships were forced, when on a wind or running free, to fight broadside to broadside, and each hoped by well-directed fire to so cripple his opponent as to leave him a log upon the water, and force him to strike or submit to being boarded. But in these days of steam there is no need for ships, unless they funk each other, to fight a circular duel, as did the *Alabama* and *Kearsage*. No sensible man would attempt to do so, unless his was a protected ship, as was the *Kearsage*, fighting a wooden ship, such as the *Alabama*. Then the great gun duel would tell most fearfully against the unprotected ship. But with two armoured rams the case is quite different. Broadside fighting would only tell in favour of the heaviest-armoured and heaviest-armed ship. Hence, the commander of the lighter ship would do everything in his power to make use of his ram, and by keeping bow-on, avoid, as far as possible, being penetrated by his enemy's heavier ordnance. The latter may, of course, decide on meeting the attack, ram to ram, when the fight becomes a fencing match. In such a case, the quickest eye, the strongest nerve, and the stoutest heart will most assuredly gain the day, provided the ship has been built to ram and sustain the shock of the end-on attack. Have our ships been so built? Most assuredly not. There is not a single armour-clad afloat or building capable of meeting the end-on attack of the *Admiral Baudin*, and the prospect of having to enter upon a Naval war with our Navy in its present state is anything but reassuring. The whole question resolves itself into this. The French have built ships swifter than ours, able to adopt end-on tactics. We have built ships which cannot obtain the same speed as those of France and Italy, and which are unable to adopt other tactics than "broadside to broadside." Our ships dare not fight end-on, because their extremities are unprotected, and would, if driven against the bow of an advancing foe, telescope. Like Admiral Sir George Elliot, we are convinced that the more the end-on feature of naval tactics is discussed, the more general will be the conversion to its importance, and we, too, trust that the awakening may no longer be deferred at Whitehall.

THE Contagious Diseases Acts came again before the House of Commons on Monday, when Mr. Stansfeld put a question to the Secretary of State for War with regard to the repeal of the Acts. In view of the action of the Government with respect to these measures, the public should thoroughly appreciate the results which have followed their virtual repeal. Both services are suffering from diseases the development of which it is in the power of the Legislature to prevent, and which for years it did check, until sentimentality carried the day, and for all practical purposes annulled every benefit which had been brought about through the operation of the Acts. It is some time now since Mr. Stansfeld, by removing the compulsory examination clauses, succeeded in accomplishing that object. And what is the result? Our Naval and Military hospitals are filled with disease of the most virulent type. We are such a highly moral people, that we endeavour to close our eyes to facts, hoping by that means that the evil we desire to overcome will remedy itself. But what has been the experience of the last twelve months? We must let our Naval and Military medical officers reply to this inquiry. What say these reliable, and we may fairly add unprejudiced, authorities? They assure us that these diseases are on the increase, and are assuming fearful dimensions. And the situation is as bad from a moral as it is from a medical point of view. In some of our garrison and seaport towns, where the good results of the Acts was the subject of general observation, the most barefaced immorality exists unheeded and unchecked. It is now twenty years since a Committee, consisting of the most learned and experienced members of the Medical profession in the country, reported on the operation of the Acts for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases. The Committee examined numerous witnesses of every class, and obtained independent opinions from those in authority. They arrived at the unanimous conclusion that not only were the old Acts necessary for the suppression of disease and maintenance of public decency and morality, but that it was desirable to render the Acts more effective. This Committee particularly investigated the matter with respect to the effect produced by disease on the services. Under this head they reported:—"The injury to the public service is, however, by no means fully estimated by the immediate and direct effects of the sickness of the men who still remain in the Army and Navy. The Committee have received much evidence showing that various other diseases, on account of which a considerable number of men are discharged unfit for service, have their origin in syphilis or in the waste of health which results therefrom." Again, "The evidence obtained by the Committee from the large body of witnesses on this subject is entirely conclusive in favour of the absolute necessity" of compulsory examination. Great importance ought certainly to be attached to these views and opinions, which may be found at length in the report. As matters stand, the valuable advice contained in their report is set aside. The chief arguments against the Acts were that they increased and encouraged women to enter this degrading life, and that they virtually legalised vice. And as for their legalising vice, they had just the very opposite effect, for they recognised the existence of an evil, and sought, by enforcing certain pains and penalties, to bring the evil-doers under the control of the law with the desirable object of protecting the community and helping the fallen ones to redeem their characters and abandon their mode of life. How such humane and Christian Acts can have been objected to by professed Christians; how the House of Commons could have been brought to support a motion which to all intents and purposes undid every bit of good which had been done by the Acts during the twenty years they were in operation; and how any Ministry could have acted with the weakness which has characterised the conduct of the present Government, are quite beyond the understanding of those who have the interest of the services at heart. Here were measures the one effect of which was to do good; which were shown to have done immense good, and which only required to be further developed to have increased the extent of the benefits they produced. And these measures have been swept away, because the Government are so weak and vacillating that they cannot act with the courage of their convictions.

THE Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the organisation and preliminary training of the Sick-berth and Nursing Staff of the Navy and of Naval Hospitals, consisting of Sir A. H. Hoskins, Sir J. W. Reid, Captain Domville, and Fleet-Surgeon Reid, with Mr. Clark, for Secretary, has been presented to Parliament and published. The Committee visited the Hospitals at Haslar, Plymouth, and Chatham, the Military Hospital at Netley, the depôt of the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot, and the Civil Hospitals of Guy's, St. Thomas's, and the London University, and obtained the evidence of experienced Naval Medical officers, and of selected men of the Sick-berth Staff. The report now deals most exhaustively with the whole question of nursing afloat, and discloses the fact that the Sick-berth Staff has, up to the present time, been sadly deficient. Lads over 18 years of age, able to read, write, and keep accounts fairly well, were entered as assistant sick-berth attendants on board the various depôt ships, provided they passed the medical examination. Their ultimate promotion to attendant and steward has, however, been entirely a matter of chance. Indeed, promotion appears to have depended entirely, as the Committee state, "on the accidental requirement of the service at each of the home ports or on each of the foreign stations." Hence, much inequality in advancement with reference to age and service existed, the men have been proportionately dissatisfied, and the Service has suffered in a similar ratio. No one at the Admiralty appears to have considered it to be his duty to look after this deserving body, until the advent of Sir J. Reid as Director-General. And yet, these men perform most important duties. Under the direction of the medical officers, they provide for the sick, administer the medicines, cook the food, and clean the sick quarters. They also assist the medical officers in keeping the sick-mess accounts, and medicines, medical stores, and surgical instruments. Nevertheless, these men are, for the most part, without any training. On their return from foreign service, and at the termination of their leave, they are, while waiting draft, supposed, in accordance with the home hospital instructions, to be sent to the hospital of the port, "for employment in such duties as are likely to give them experience, and fit them for their position when serving afloat, but they are not to interfere with the duties of the hospital nurses." The Committee, however, believe that this order has been very imperfectly carried out. They state that "some of these men are retained on board the guardships, performing duties quite foreign to their vocation, such as ships' corporals, postmen's, and others, while those who do go to hospitals, find there no place nor system of instruction for them, and are principally employed as scrubbers, and on labourers' duties." No wonder, then, that the Medical Officers examined by the Committee were unanimously of opinion that this state of things "is very unsatisfactory;" nor are we surprised to find the Committee fully concurring in this view of the present organisation of the Sick-berth Staff of the Navy. Whatever the state of the staff afloat, it might have been reasonably supposed that efficient trained nurses would be found in our Naval hospitals, but the Committee report that the Hospital Nursing Staff "is almost entirely composed of men, without any previous training in their duties or special fitness for them." Now, had such a statement been made by Naval officers in 1784, it would have surprised nobody; but such neglect of the interests of the service to-day, forces us to ask, "What has the Admiralty been about since the Crimean War, the last occasion on which the Naval forces of this country were employed for any length of time?" Since then the Geneva Convention, the attention paid to ambulance work, and the introduction of hospital ships, should have made the necessity for a trained nursing staff so clear, that the state of things existing in the Navy ought to have been remedied long ago by the Admiralty, without calling in the aid of a Committee of Inquiry. The Committee are forced to report that their "strong conviction is that these men nurses are unfit for the care of our sick, and that a complete change of system is absolutely necessary. The existing one is an anachronism, and could not have lasted so long but for its apparent economy, and the disinclination of both officers and men in the Naval service to complain of that which has been so long in existence, and of shortcomings to which each individual patient is but temporarily exposed." Exactly. It is well known in the service that the Naval element is powerless in face of the civilian control of the purse-strings, and that the latter are ever ready to preach the same old tale,—that what was good enough for the Naval Lords, when afloat, is excellently well adapted to the wants of those who have come after them. Reform is the last thing thought of, especially when it means additional expense, be the outlay needed ever so small. We owe the appointment of this Committee to inquire into the organisation and training of the Sick-berth Staff of the Navy entirely to the disclosures made during the Egyptian Campaign. Then the wounded complained most bitterly of the treatment they received on board our troopships. Soldiers, accustomed to better treatment in Military hospitals, raised their voices in condemnation of the Naval sick-berth attendants. Questions were asked in Parliament. An attempt was made to hush the matter up; but such pressure was brought to bear upon the Admiralty, that their Lordships found it absolutely necessary to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, by way of throwing oil upon the troubled waters by which they found themselves so suddenly surrounded. We compliment the members of this Committee on the thorough and fearless manner in which they have performed their duty. Their Report does them the utmost credit, and it is only to be hoped that their recommendations—which we shall discuss in a future article—will be adopted by the Admiralty.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with their son, Prince Wilhelm, of the Imperial German Navy, together with the father of the bride, and the other relations of the royal couple, were present on April 30 at the marriage of Lieutenant Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., with Princess Victoria of Hesse, grand-daughter of her Majesty.

As we go to press, news reaches us from Cairo that the King of Abyssinia has declined to allow Admiral Hewett's escort of 200 Bashi-Bazouks to cross the frontier, and that the Admiral had been forced to send back the detachment, so as to be enabled to proceed on his mission. The Admiral was expected to reach Adowa on April 26.

The Earl of Belmore asked the First Lord of the Admiralty on Monday last, in the House of Lords, as to how it was proposed to extend the benefit of the promised increase of full-pay to Lieutenants of ten years' standing to these officers when on half-pay; and Lord Northbrook replied that when on half-pay Lieutenants of ten years' seniority and seven years' sea-time would be paid at the rate of 8s. 6d. a day, the same as the junior Commanders. Lord Belmore expressed a hope that the First Lord of the Admiralty would before he left office, should he remain in much longer, see his way to carrying down the benefit to Lieutenants of eight years' standing, who rank as Field Officers.

The Duke of Edinburgh is about to leave the Mediterranean with the Channel Squadron, which he is now bringing home. The ships are under orders to repair to their respective posts, to grant fourteen days' leave to their crews. The ships will not be refitted, and only small defects will be made good, as the combined Channel and Reserve Squadrons are, according to present arrangements, to proceed at once on their summer cruise.

We understand Commander May, who has just relinquished the command of the *Polyphemus*, will succeed Captain Holland as Commander of the Royal yacht.

The Admiralty "contradict officially" reports which afterwards turn out to be true. There was an official contradiction by the Admiralty of the report that cholera had broken out on board the *Crocodile* in the Suez Canal. It now turns out that the casualties were far more serious than reported.

Mr. G. H. Beaton, Inspector of Machinery and Chief Engineer of H.M.'s Dockyard at Devonport, was recently ordered by the Admiralty to make a tour of inspection through the iron and steel districts, and to report upon the manufacturing processes in operation among the firms supplying the Government. Mr. Beaton has now returned to his duties, having visited the works of the Landore and Swansea Companies; Messrs. Cammell and Co., and Sir John Brown and Co., of Sheffield; the Bolton Iron and Steel Company, in Lancashire; and the Leeds Forge Company. We have often been surprised that this has never been done before; but we are now given to understand that it is the intention of the Admiralty to have these works visited annually. This will give engineer officers an opportunity of seeing how various materials they are constantly using are treated, and more especially steel plates for boilers.

We understand that the Marines ordered to garrison Suakim will be supplied with the new khakee uniform.

The Admiralty, having tacked on the Red Sea to the Mediteranean station, have appointed Captain Molyneux, of the *Invincible*, to hoist the pennant of Commodore of the Second Class at Suakim on board the *Sphinx*, and to act as Senior Naval Officer in that Division of the station.

The danger of towing torpedoes from the quarters of armour-clads during a fleet action was alluded to last week by Admiral Sir George Elliot in our columns. "In contemplating the probabilities of a fleet action, which may lead to the necessity of reversing the engines in order to arrest the speed or retire by the stern," says Admiral Elliot, "there is a great chance of the torpedo lines fouling the screws, and also of danger to the movement of friendly ships in close order." He would not like to be encumbered with such gear, nor does he think that the presence of towed torpedoes "would have a deterring effect on the stout heart of a captain contemplating the bow-to-bow attack; in fact, these towing torpedoes might prove as dangerous to friends as to foes in close order of battle." These questions have, however, been fully discussed by the French Naval authorities, and every precaution has been taken to render the towed torpedoes safe to the ship towing them, as well as to her consorts. The French order of battle is more open than the English. Men are also stationed by the steam windlasses, ready to shorten in and hoist up the torpedoes when necessary. But what is of more importance still is that the French ships have been designed and built to be fought end-on. French naval officers argue that they will have it in their power to keep their sterns to the English ships, and pound away at them from close quarters, without the slightest fear of being overhauled, at the same time, watching their opportunity to turn, dash at the English ships, and explode the towed torpedo *en passant*. No doubt, were armour-clads to lie-to, and fight as did old line-of-battle ships in a calm, the towed torpedo would be a source of great danger to the ship and her friends; but the French argue that an action will never again be fought in that manner, if they can help it; and we presume there is some sense in their claim to be able to fight an action now pretty much in that manner which suits them the best.

Lord Alcester on Wednesday inspected the *Dolphin* and *Wanderer*, being fitted out at Sheerness for the Red Sea and China station.

The Government have presented the town of Tangier with a complete lifeboat, in recognition of the services rendered by the inhabitants to the British barque *Punjaub*. They awarded binocular glasses to Rais Abdeslam Balga, captain of the Port, and to Kaid Cid Dris Ben Abdelwahed, commanding the Artillery; a gold medal to Mr. Ricardo Alvarez, and silver medals to Edward Carleton, Rafael Duarte, Eduardo Alcala, and Hamid el Amchott, who particularly distinguished themselves on the occasion.

Commander H. Street has been appointed Assistant-Director of the Indian Marine.

The *Socrates* and *Diogenes*, built in Germany, and for many months detained by her Majesty's Government in the Solent, have now been released, in consequence of the treaty signed between Chili and Peru.

Captain Bickford, of the *Pegasus*, accompanied by the Hon. W. E. Maxwell, has paid a visit to the Rajah of Tenom, who has for some time held the crew of the *Nisero* as prisoners at Limpang. The English envoys were well received by the Rajah, who, with his people, professed to be well disposed towards England. The Rajah declined to accept money for the release of the prisoners, whom he said he held as hostages in a last attempt to obtain some measure of justice from the Dutch, who had burnt the villages and devastated the country in Acheen, and had now imposed prohibitive tariffs. What the Acheenese wanted was free trade as it existed before the war, and until that fiscal policy was adopted they would not release their captives. We understand the Admiralty are about to order a Naval expedition to start forthwith to release the captives.

The *Orwell*, *Wasp*, *Britomart*, and *Banterer* have been employed in transporting Irish emigrants to Westport, there to embark on board the *Ocean* steamer for Canada and the United States.

We notice that the French Government have established a coal depôt at Obok, at the entrance to the Red Sea. Obok has been nominally a French possession for some time past; but, apparently, the idea of maintaining a coal supply there has only been entertained since the establishment of a depôt on Perim. The *Eclipse* was despatched to Obok just ten months ago to report on the settlement, but found there were then only two French traders there, living in a fortified house, in continual dread of attacks by the natives, who are a fierce and predatory race. A large portion of the slave traffic to the Arabian coast was believed to pass through Obok, and there were at the time of the *Eclipse's* visit no French officials residing in the place. Probably recent events in the Soudan, have helped to awaken the French authorities to the importance of Obok.

A letter from Villafranca, published by a French paper, gives an interesting account of a recent cruise of the French Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Jaures. The Admiral wished to see if the coast-defence vessels built on the model of the American monitors could accomplish a long distance in concert with the other ironclads of the squadron. In order to make these manœuvres more complete, two torpedo-boats were added. This force, which sailed at break of day on the 14th inst., consisted of the *Richelieu*, *Marengo*, *Trident*, *Amiral Duperré*, and *Redoutable*, ironclads; the despatch-boats *Renard* and *Hirondelle;* the coast-defence boats *Vengeur* and *Tonnerre;* and the two torpedo-boats. The squadron sailed, we presume, from Toulon to Villafranca, to take part in the Nice Regatta, and it was hardly out of harbour when it was caught in a gale from the north-east, which greatly fatigued several of the ironclads, and more particularly the monitors and the *Renard*. This latter craft and the *Vengeur*, being unable to bear up against the wind, were obliged to seek shelter not far from the isles of Hyères. During this time the rest of the squadron, violently shaken, and shipping heavy seas at each pitch, held on its course to the east as best it could. The *Tonnerre*, before reaching the Gulf of Juan, had to ask permission to fall out, as the wind and sea prevented her from keeping her place. The torpedo-boats, however, behaved admirably, but shipped a good deal of water. "These 'tornikroffs,'" says the writer, "are of astonishing rapidity and solidity. Sometimes their crests were seen above the waves, their screws turning in the air, sometimes plunging into the curl of waves, and disappearing. The crew, who stuck to their post, were covered with tarpaulin, without which precaution they would not have been able to hold out." On reaching Villafranca, it was found that every vessel in the squadron had had something carried away,—lifebuoys, grappling-irons, &c. The *Hirondelle* was sent back to see what had become of laggers. The *Renard* and the *Vengeur* were at the isles of Hyères, the *Tonnerre* at Cape Camarat. The *Hirondelle* herself in accomplishing this mission had her cutter carried away, and was unable to recover it. The next day, the three lagging vessels rejoined the squadron with great difficulty. The writer concludes that after this trial it is not probable that the French Admiralty will attach any of these monitors to their squadrons. As for the torpedo-boats, their performance is pronounced to have been surprising.

"The poor old soldier who died last month had 46 years' service. He was connected with the Royal Military College for 38 years. Had he retired, as was his right, last January, he would have had a full pension, which he intended to commute for the benefit of his family; but for the convenience of the service and the War-Office clerks, he was kept on till April 1, and he died, and the chance was lost." In these few words there is the story of a useful and honourable life, and a moral at the end of it! We hope the Staff Corps officers, who know the case to which we alluded the week before last, will support General Taylor in his efforts to raise a fund for those the worthy officer has left to the charity of the world.

One part of his functions as Commander-in-Chief is always performed by the Duke of Cambridge with a discrimination which leaves little room for criticism. Although where so much is to be commended in their discharge that each appears at the time to be administered best of all, the inspection of regiments takes, perhaps, the highest place. No matter what the weather may be, the Commander-in-Chief welcomes or sees off service battalions with unfailing assiduity. His remarks addressed to the 65th last Monday must have been very gratifying to the officers and men. The Duke did not fail, whether designedly or not, to accentuate the fact that it was not a boy-battalion, but one that had served for a long time abroad, and had had a lot of hard service in India. But surely it must have been under the magnetic influence of Lord Wolseley's presence that the Duke felt constrained to utter the words into which he diverged from the appearance and work of the 65th. "I always feel persuaded that the English Army is in a condition to meet any emergency, and the circumstances in which this regiment found itself in the Soudan is an instance of what I mean." It may, without presumption, we think, be inferred that what his Royal Highness intended to say was that an English regiment is generally ready for any emergency. It cannot be supposed that the Duke of Cambridge meant to assert that the English Army is now ready for a foreign war, or the despatch of an expeditionary force like that which invaded the Crimea. We cannot suppose, however, that his Royal Highness weighed his words when he said that,—"It always gave him great pleasure to judge personally the condition of troops returning home;" because there have been occasions, rare indeed, but undeniable, on which it could have afforded the Commander-in-Chief no pleasure to witness the condition in which a battalion landed from foreign service.

Now that there is some difficulty about the tartan for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, it appears to us that the present would be a fitting season—the feather-bonnet controversy being pretty well threshed out—to give the public an authentic account of the origin of the various tartans. Lord Archibald Campbell is an authority on all matters Highland, and would doubtless throw himself into the subject *con amore*.

In a small pamphlet, called "Hicks Pasha and the Government," published by Stanford, Charing Cross, Major-General Macleod comes forward "in the defence," as he says, "of an old comrade," and pulls out of the Blue-books and Dispatches some exceedingly pregnant bits of evidence to demolish the contention of Mr. Gladstone, that "there was not the smallest shred of evidence to support the idea that General Hicks at any time supposed he was to have the material or moral support of the British Government." It is not necessary for us to consider the excellent service record which the unfortunate Pasha had in her Majesty's Indian Army before he accepted Baker Pasha's offer to go as Chief of the Staff to the Soudan. We must, however, point out that General Macleod is somewhat bold in his assertion that Hicks left London "with the knowledge and consent of the respective authorities in England," if he means by that to imply that any "authorities" in England at all sanctioned his mission or appointment. And in the same way his words, "with the concurrence of the representative of her Majesty's Government," used in relation to his appointment by the Egyptian Government, may be challenged as conveying an erroneous impression. Having said so much, we must say that the special pleading in maintenance of the plea that Hicks Pasha was an outside adventurer cannot be accepted, nor will the disclaimer of his position be credited abroad, or in the East, where he was considered to be a British officer. The repudiation will not go down with people at home, who know that at the time of his appointment the English Government was absolutely the paramount power in Egypt, that it had just swept from the head of the Egyptian Army Baker Pasha, to take charge of the reorganisation of the police, in which position he was called upon to furnish the staff for the corps which was being sent up to Khartoum to make head against the hordes of the Mahdi, and to perform the anomalous duty of selecting officers who had been in the British Army, but had retired.

Sir G. Graham, who has arrived in England, previous to his departure from Egypt, forwarded, through General Stephenson, a correction of his despatch of March 2, from Tokar, in which he says:—"It is regretted that a clerical error should have occurred in the paragraph commencing 'The 1st Gordon Highlanders, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, and 1st York and Lancaster.' For '1st York and Lancaster,' it should have been '2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.' I had already shown my appreciation of the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment in the preceding paragraph of my despatch."

The *Pioneer* publishes some alarming telegrams about Russian designs in Central Asia. There are symptoms, says our contemporary, that Russia is preparing to annex Balkh; and it is expected that the British Government will occupy Candahar if Herat passes from the Ameer. There can be no doubt that Russia has begun to see her way to rectify her Asiatic frontier. The declaration of sovereignty over Merv, and the statement of the St. Petersburg press that several tribes between Russia and Afghanistan were anxious to come under the Czar's protection—all goes to show that the Russians are preparing for advance. Whether this development of their Central Asian policy is meant to facilitate other designs in Europe or Asia Minor, or whether its only object is to improve their position as regards India, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, there are signs to be noted on every hand of coming trouble.

The examination difficulty seems to be attracting attention in India as well as at home, for we read in the *Pioneer* that "an early gazette will cancel several promotions made provisionally of captains to majors—made on the condition that a certain examination must be passed by a certain date, on pain of reversion. It appears that several have failed in the examination last held in England." Our contemporary says:—"It was thought and hoped that this anomaly had died a natural death, and that nothing so absurd would ever be sanctioned again. At the examination last held it appears that not only have those 'plucked' been more numerous, but that there has been a great increase in the proportion of failures; and there is no doubt but that the examination papers as set by the examiners at home, do not test the qualifications of officers. This has been fully proved, and it is to be trusted that an alteration will be made."

During the past year, of the 550,800 men constituting the standing army of France, about 5,000 men, or nearly 10 per cent., were prosecuted for various offences. Of this number, 800 were acquitted, 41 were condemned to death, 106 were sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress, and 86 were punished by having their length of service increased. Of the 41 death sentences, 32 were carried out, one of them by hanging. Half of the prisoners were accused of insubordination or desertion. Of 26,000 officers, eight were placed before courts-martial; of 40,000 corporals and serjeants, 113 were prosecuted.

The weekly overland *Summary of the Times of India* comments on an unpleasant occurrence at Bombay; but as we have not the papers before us, we prefer to express the hope and belief that the officer referred to did not act deliberately in the manner described by our contemporary. The paper says:—"Some correspondence has been published with reference to an occurrence in which Captain Fergusson, nephew of the Governor of Bombay, and a member of his Excellency's Staff, assaulted some railway Sepoys with whom he had an altercation. The affair has excited much attention in Bombay." It naturally should do so, if our contemporary's story be true. According to the *Times of India*, as a large number of carriages were driving back from the evening Church service, on Sunday, March 23, by the Churney Road, the Sepoys closed the gates, a train being due. The officer drove up, and ordered that the gates should be opened. This order the Sepoys could not obey. "He opened one gate on his own responsibility. One of the Sepoys put up the danger-signal, so as to prevent an accident, and then they both seized the horse's head. The officer thrashed them with his whip, and as they would not even then let go, he alighted and attacked them with his fists. They managed, however, after one of them had been badly mauled, to get him down. In the meantime the train came up, and but for the foresight of the Sepoy in starting the danger-signal, there would have been a terrible accident, for the line was, by this time, covered by a crowd of excited natives. The train drew up in front of them, was delayed, we believe, for more than 10 minutes, and some European gentlemen having by that time come on the scene, the officer was helped on to his dog-cart, and while the Sepoys were waiting for his card, which it was understood they were to receive, managed to dash off."

Within the last two or three months, the question of arming the entire German Army appears to have greatly approached its solution, although opinions still differ as to the exact form of mechanism to be adopted. It is certain, however, that a decision will shortly be arrived at, as the workshops of the Government gun factories at Spandau have just been closed for a period of several months, for the purpose of erecting special machinery and tools for turning out large quantities of magazine rifles within a very short space of time. A report is current to the effect that the recent improvements in rifle powder will lead to the adoption of a smaller cartridge for the repeater than the one at present in use.

PENSIONS IN ARREAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the abolition of Purchase in the Army, and the wars of 1866-70—Austro-Prussian and Franco-German—the British and Anglo-Indian Armies have undergone many changes in organisation and administration. Whether or no such changes are for the better is beside the matter I desire, with your permission, to urge through the medium of your columns. Suffice it to say that I now find myself, with an innumerable host of others, a pensioner for my past services; and whereas when on the Active List I enjoyed a privilege, through my regimental agents, of drawing my pay in advance, I have now to labour under the disadvantage of drawing my pension quarterly in arrears, and am thereby put to considerable inconvenience. The trading or commercial world has also moved with the exigencies of the times, as instanced by the credit being superseded by the ready-money system. Co-operative supplies—Whiteleys, *et hoc genus omne*—have sprung up in our midst, and the order of the day is, therefore, perforce, cash on delivery, even to approved customers. It would be viewed as absurd, if not incredible, were I to say that the members of the services now on the Pension List are, as a body, wealthy, and that the majority have, or can maintain, under such system of payment, the necessary balance at their agents to enable them to conform without great inconvenience to the commercial practice of the day. The system of payment of pensions quarterly in arrears is an anachronism, and untenable under the happily altered conditions of commercial enterprise. To advocate a reform—monthly payment in arrears—through the Press will, I trust, meet with the approval of others similarly situated as myself. Should such be the case, I would suggest that steps be taken to obtain a hearing in the proper quarter, by means of a deputation representing the case of pensioners of every degree, from generals to privates, admirals to sailors. My reason for this suggestion is that the authorities are so pre-occupied in the daily routine of their offices, that the necessity for such reform can hardly be expected to occur to the official mind not seriously similarly inconvenienced.—I am, &c.,

PENSIONER.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer a remark on one of the headings of your most kindly article anent the Royal Marine Corps in your issue of April 5th, which in everything except the one point which I venture now to bring before your notice, is most admirable, and calculated to do the corps great service? The one point is where you state that in many cases the captains of ships do not grant leave to the officers commanding Marine detachments serving on board to punish their own men when brought up as defaulters. In this I would beg to differ from you. With some experience of ship's routine, I have never come across one of these cases. I have made enquiries in the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet and Channel Squadron, and I find that in each of them the commanding officer of Marines invariably has the same disciplinary powers as, in the absence of the commander, would be delegated to the first lieutenant. There are certain punishments, such as confinement in cells, deprivation of badges, or reduction in class for conduct or leave, which can be inflicted by the captain alone. Next to the captain, the commander possesses the fullest powers, but these are very little in advance of those possessed by the first lieutenant and the commanding officer of Marines. I should not venture to trouble you with these remarks, but that the rest of your article is so admirable, and has the interest of the corps so much at heart, pointing out so clearly what are our substantial hardships—the non-employment of General officers, the not sufficient employment of lieutenant-colonels, and the almost total ignoring of the claims of our officers for Staff appointments, to say nothing of other matters in which we feel equally acutely, but which we do not care ourselves to drag into public notice; while among the non-commissioned officers and rank and file, the disadvantages as regards rations, deferred pay, and pension from which our men suffer, as compared with soldiers. All this is so true and admirably stated, that it would be a pity if a slight misconception were allowed to spoil it.—I am, &c.,

A MARINE.

[Although, as stated by our correspondent, most Naval captains do delegate the power to punish Marine defaulters to the officer commanding the detachment, there are post-captains who do not do so. What is required, is a definite order to do so.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

The letters of allotment of the seven-per-cent. preference shares in the Minas Central Railway of Brazil (Limited), have been posted.

The Army.

7th Dragoon Guards. The depôt has moved from Shorncliffe to Canterbury.

10th Hussars, who lately returned from the Soudan, proceeded from Shorncliffe to Canterbury on Sunday, where a special thanksgiving service was held at the cathedral. On their arrival at Canterbury the troops were met by an enthusiastic crowd, which accompanied them to the cathedral. The service was a full choral one, with a Te Deum, and the Dean delivered an address. The officers and about 454 non-commissioned officers and men were afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Music Hall by the generosity of Sir Edward Watkin and the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company. Mr. Shaw (the secretary), Mr. Myles Fenton (the general manager), and Mr. Willis were present on behalf of the South-Eastern Company. At the conclusion of the repast, the officer in command expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements which had been made. The special train in which the regiment travelled to and from Canterbury was gratuitously provided by the South-Eastern Railway Company.

11th Hussars. The following, from the *Times of India*, will be read with interest by Gen. Annesley's old friends, the "Cherubim's":— "The news that Brigdr.-Gen. Annesley, Adjt.-Gen. of the Bombay Army, is obliged by the state of his health to take leave to England, will be received with regret by Military men in this Presidency. Gen. Annesley was appointed Adjt.-Gen. in February, 1881, and when he took charge of his office there were not wanting those who foretold that the brilliant cavalry officer would turn out a failure in his new appointment. It was supposed to be a Horse Guards' job, sending him out to India, and a good deal of soreness was felt and expressed that the step had not gone departmentally. But during the three years that have elapsed since Gen. Annesley became Adjt.-Gen. of the Bombay Army there has been plenty of time to arrive at an unbiassed opinion in regard to his merits, and we believe we are right in saying that the verdict is entirely favourable. When Gen. Annesley took over the charge of his office in Feb., 1881, he necessarily came to his duties knowing nothing whatever of the Bombay Army, and ignorant of local methods of carrying on business. [Why "necessarily," good *Times of India?* There is no special mystery about the Bombay Army, and Col. Annesley had very large experience of India before he left the Horse Guards for Bombay.—Ed. *A. & N. G*]. But he set himself to work with the utmost vigour, and soon mastered details, and never lost an opportunity of making himself acquainted with as many officers as possible. Of one thing Gen. Annesley is as profoundly ignorant now as he was the first day he stepped into the Adjutant-General's office in Poona, and that is, of cliques. He has kept himself entirely aloof from those small official coteries for which Poona used to enjoy such an evil reputation. He has none of that official 'side' which flourishes in India as elsewhere, but receives every one, colonel or subaltern, with the same courtesy, and listens to their representations with equal patience and consideration. If we have gone into these details, it is because during the three years Gen. Annesley has been with us he has kept himself so much in the background that little is known outside a small circle of the good work he has been doing for the Bombay Army, and we are sure every one will join with us in wishing him a speedy return to his duties, with renewed health and strength for their performance."

15th Hussars. Col. Luck, C.B., relinquished the command of the regiment at Aldershot on Tuesday, on the expiration of his five years' tenure.

19th Hussars. The regiment arrived at Abbassiyeh from Suakim on the 6th ult., in two parties, at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. respectively. On the arrival of the first party, the band of the Essex Regt., being then on church parade, greeted them with "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Col. Barrow, who had driven from Cairo in a carriage to meet his regiment on its return, was saluted with three hearty cheers from the non-commissioned officers and men. After having stabled their horses, the serjeants, on the invitation of the members of the Essex Regt.'s serjeants' mess, adjourned to a substantial breakfast, and each troop of men was entertained by its corresponding company in the 56th. Open house was kept all day long, dinner and tea being also provided by their liberal entertainers. The second party was treated in a similar manner on their arrival. Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, after an inspection of the regiment on the 7th ult., addressed them as follows:— "Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 19th Hussars,—It affords me the utmost pleasure to welcome you back after having so bravely and fearlessly discharged the arduous duties of the past few weeks. I believe, from the many accounts I have heard, that your conduct has been excellent, and that at El Teb your steadiness and courage, and the way in which you charged the enemy, called forth the admiration of everyone. You have not only won the praise of the people here in Egypt, but at home in England your fame is ringing far and wide. I thank you, not only for the good name which will henceforth attach itself to the Army of Occupation in Egypt through your gallant conduct, but also for the additional lustre you have shed on the whole British Army. I may add that the success of the battle of Tamai is also largely due to the work of the 19th Hussars. I feel proud of the regiment, which has now been for so many months under my command."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. N. H. Harris, who has been doing duty at Aden, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

Capt. J. W. T. Spencer, A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Smyth, commanding the Woolwich District, has been appointed brigade-major at Sheerness.

The depôt North Irish Division moved on Thursday from Belfast to Londonderry.

A coroner's inquest was held at Hexham on Thursday on the body of Brevet Col. H. J. F. Hickes, B Brig., R.H.A., whose marriage with Miss Ligertwood, daughter of Mr. J. Ligertwood, sheriff clerk of Aberdeenshire, was celebrated in Aberdeen last week. Mrs. Hickes said she and her husband arrived at High Warden Hall, on their wedding tour, on Tuesday night. Her husband appeared to be in good health. He slept well during the night. In the morning he complained of a pain across his chest. He walked up and down the room once or twice, still complaining of his chest. He endeavoured to get into bed, but could not do so, and sank down by the bedside, without speaking. He did not breathe easily while he paced the room. She could remember nothing else. Mr. H. S. Karr, barrister, living at High Warden, said he had known Col. Hickes for several years. On Wednesday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, his wife came into witness's room in a very alarmed state, and said her husband had been taken suddenly ill and had fallen as if in a fit. Witness at once went to the bedroom and found him lying on the floor with some pillows under his head, which his wife had put there. Witness raised his head and put some whisky into his mouth, and he gave a sort of sigh. He never moved or spoke. Witness sent for Dr. Jackson, of Hexham. Dr. Jackson stated that he was summoned to High Warden on Wednesday morning and examined the body. Col. Hickes was quite dead, but had a lifelike appearance. He had died from angina pectoris. A verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned. Deceased was born Oct. 5, 1834, and entered the Army, April 10, 1854; became lieut., Oct. 5, 1854; capt., June 7, 1860; brevet major, Feb. 16, 1861; brevet lieut.-col., Dec. 29, 1871; brevet col., Oct. 1, 1877; and lieut.-col. (substantive), Sept. 10, 1880. He served in the Crimean Campaign from Nov., 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal). Served as A.D.C. to Brigdr. Crofton with the expedition to China in 1860, including capture of Taku Forts and surrender of Pekin (medal with two clasps, and brevet of major).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The order for the removal of No. 8 Company from Gosport to Pembroke and Cork has been countermanded.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Lieut.-Col. Halahan has arrived home from China for duty with the 1st Batn., to which he was recently posted on promotion.

4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Sykes, on the Retired List, died at Bauldon, near Reading, on the 28th ult., aged 53 years. Col. Sykes entered the Army Aug. 17, 1852; became lieut, Sept. 15, 1854; capt., Feb. 1, 1856; major, May 3, 1871; lieut.-col., Oct. 1, 1877; and col. on retirement, July 9, 1879. He served with the regiment throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles in the Crimea and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, Sardianian and Turkish medals).

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. moved on Thursday from Mullingar to Dublin.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Rawlinson, 2nd Batn., has leave for 15 months, on private affairs.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Walter, 1st Batn., has leave for six months, on private affairs.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Major Evans, 2nd Batn., has leave for 15 months, on private affairs.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. Allen, 1st Batn., has taken up the duties of Brigade-Major at Belfast, vice Major Goldsmid, 104th Fusiliers, transferred to the Horse Guards.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Wetherell, 2nd Batn., is under orders for Burmah to take command, in place of Col. Adcock, whose period of service expires on July 2. An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieuts. Schreiber, 2nd, and Croasdaile, 1st Batn.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. A correspondent writes:—"A report is gaining currency that Prince Albert Victor of Wales is likely to join the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The 18th, or Royal Irish Regt., is *par excellence* the regiment of Ireland, and as such has a far greater claim than any other to the honour of having his Royal Highness as an officer in its ranks. The Royal Irish Rifles also claims seniority of the Royal Irish Fusiliers."

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The serjeants of the 1st Batn. gave a performance in the Engineers' Theatre, South Camp, Aldershot, on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th inst., for the benefit of the Female Hospital, the demands on its resources being very large. The amusement opened with the farce "His Last Legs." The drama of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was the piece of the evening, and very creditably was it placed before the public. The Staff night brought a house full of officers and ladies, amongst whom were Major-Gen. Fielding and Col. and Mrs. Gildea. An exchange has been sanctioned between Majors Whitten, 2nd, and Hewat, 1st Batn.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Anderson, 2nd Batn., attached to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Sept. 8, 1882.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Emerson, who has been acting as A.A.Q.M.G. at Portsmouth for the last four months, was relieved on Thursday last, on the return of Col. Sir O. Lanyon.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Browning, doing duty with the 4th Punjab Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Feb. 16, 1883. Major W. Boycott, late of the regiment, died at Hawkstone, Woodside, Natal, on March 11, aged 44 years. Major Boycott entered the Army Dec. 18, 1857; became lieut. Dec. 2, 1859; capt., Dec. 2, 1862; major, Oct. 31, 1874; and subsequently retired by sale of his commission.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Major Goodwyn has leave, on private affairs. Qrmr. Ryan has leave for 15 months, on private affairs.

37th Hamsphire Regiment. Capt. C. W. Farwell, late of the regt., died on the 6th ult. at Horley, Surrey, aged 53 years.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Major Linton has been granted leave for eight months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Dun, a probationer, doing duty with the 8th N.I., is about to be appointed to the Bengal S.C. from March 26, 1882.

ROYAL MARINES.

A force of Royal Marines, consisting of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. N. F. Way, Major G. S. Nash, Capts. J. A. R. McKechnie, G. Hobart, A. St. L. Burrowes, and A. C. Pearson, Lieuts. G. F. Onslow, F. G. Cotter, A. Brine, E. F. Evans, C. E. Lloyd, H. S. N. White, C. E. E. Curtoys, and H. W. Logan-Home, one hospital serjeant, one armourer-serjeant, four colour-serjeants, 14 serjeants, 17 corporals, six buglers, and 242 privates, has been ordered to embark at Gravesend, on May 7, on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan, which will convey them to Port Said, to reinforce the battalion at present serving in Egypt under the command of Lieut. Col. Ozzard.

Lieut. W. G. Speed, R.M., having been appointed Assist.-Musketry-Instructor of the Chatham Division, has joined the Musketry Depôt, Milton, for duty.

Lieut. H. S. N. White, R.M., has been ordered to rejoin Head-quarters, Chatham, from the School of Musketry, Hythe, for embarkation for service in Egypt.

Capt. A. St. L. Burrowes, R.M., has rejoined Head-quarters, Chatham, from leave, for embarkation for service in Egypt.

The Portsmouth Detachment, R.M., ordered to reinforce the battalion now serving in Egypt, will proceed direct to Gravesend on May 7, and embark immediately on board s.s. Deccan.

The Plymouth Detachment, R.M., ordered to reinforce the battalion now serving in Egypt, will proceed to join Chatham Head-quarters on May 6.

Capt. A. C. Pearson, R.M., has been ordered to rejoin Head-quarters, Chatham, from the Depôt, Deal, for embarkation for service in Egypt.

The Admiralty have been pleased, on the recommendation of the General Officer commanding the Soudan Expedition, to approve of Gunner C. H. Morris, 5th Company, Royal Marine Artillery, being paid an allowance of 1s. 6d. per diem during the period he was acting as interpreter to the Royal Marine Forces serving with the recent expedition.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 3rd Batn. is ordered to proceed from Suakim to Cairo, in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Dawnay asked the Secretary of State for War if his attention had been called to the following paragraph in a telegram sent by the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard*, and published in the issue of April 28:—"I have heard indirectly that the state of the 60th Rifles at Suakim calls for serious consideration. Insufficient camping ground and want of water are reducing that gallant regiment to a condition anything but creditable to the authorities, or accordant to the deserts of the men;" and whether he would cause an inquiry to be made into the truth of such statement. The Marquis of Hartington said, in reply: "The only information we have on this subject is contained in a telegram received from the general officer commanding in Egypt, dated the 27th of this month, in which he recommends the departure of the battalions from Suakim on the ground of health and the absence of suitable shelter." Mr. W. H. Smith asked whether the Marines who were to relieve the battalions at Suakim would be landed under precisely the same conditions as they were now, or whether the Admiralty would make arrangements for their accommodation. The Marquis of Hartington believed the Admiralty would make arrangements for a floating barracks for the Marines.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut. Banes has leave for 12 months, on private affairs.

63rd Manchester Regiment. We stated in our last issue that the regiment occupied quarters at the Tower during the absence of the Guards in Egypt. It would have been more accurate and in accordance with facts had we said in relief of the Guards for Musketry, after the return of the regiment from Egypt. It is only due to the regiment, which did excellent service in Egypt, that the correction should be made.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Wolseley, &c., inspected the regiment at Dover on Monday on its return from the Soudan. After the inspection, the Duke addressed the regiment as follows:—"It always gives me great pleasure to have an opportunity, when a battalion, or part of a battalion, returns home, of seeing the troops and of judging personally of their condition. I take particular pleasure in doing so when that regiment has had the advantage and honour of taking part in any active operations in the field. I am very gratified this morning to see the efficient state in which this regiment has paraded. As far as I can judge it appears to me that the men look wonderfully well and healthy, considering all the hard work they have had and the changes of climate they have experienced during their long service abroad. As regards the conduct of the regiment, I am glad to say nothing can be said against it. After a lot of hard service in India, the regiment was returning home, when it was suddenly required to take part in the recent operations in the Soudan, and the manner in which it did its duty there was most creditable. You may well be proud of being a portion of her Majesty's service. I always feel persuaded that the English Army is in a condition to meet any emergency, and the circumstance in which this regiment found itself in the Soudan is an instance of what I mean. The regiment was ordered home after long service in India; suddenly the emergency arose, and it was called upon to take the field. There was no regular preparation made; it was ready to take the field at once. I believe either the same night, or the morning after it landed, it actually had a sharp engagement, and had an opportunity of distinguishing itself. This shows how very necessary it is for any portion of the Army to be prepared for the field in any circumstances. It also shows the necessity for officers being well qualified to adapt themselves to any emergency that may arise. I congratulate you, Col. Byam, with your battalion, on having had the opportunity of seeing active and hard service, and on having rendered such a good account of yourselves, and I am glad to welcome the battalion home now to ordinary duty, which I hope it will perform with as much credit to itself as it did by its conduct in the field." Subsequently all the officers stepped forward from the ranks, and were addressed, some of them personally, by the Duke of Cambridge.

69th Welsh Regiment moved on Thursday from Londonderry to Mullingar.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The regiment has been moved to Alexandria from Cairo. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wyatt, C.B., formerly of the regiment, and afterwards of the Military Train, died at Port Dinorwic, North Wales, after a brief illness, on the 26th ult., aged 53 years. Deceased was J.P. of the county of Carnarvon. He entered the Army Sept. 20, 1884; lieut., June 26, 1826; capt., Aug. 3, 1855; brevet major, April 26, 1859; major, Dec. 26, 1863; and was promoted to an unattached lieut.-colonelcy on the disbandment of the Military Train. He served in the India campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; commanded the Military Train acting as cavalry throughout the Suahabad campaign (twice mentioned, brevet of major, medal with two clasps, and C.B.)

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. A detachment, consisting of two officers and 320 men, which was left at Aldershot on the departure of the regiment for India, left the Camp on Friday last, and proceeded by a special train to Portsmouth to join the 89th, which has just arrived home from India. On the departure of the detachment, the men were addressed by Sir A. Alison, who spoke in complimentary terms of their very good conduct during the long period they had been under his command. The orderly behaviour of these young soldiers, in marked contrast to that of other detachments similarly situated, is in no small degree attributable to the manner in which they were dealt with by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, to which regiment they were attached.

95th Derbyshire Regiment (Sherwood Foresters). Major Tower has leave for six months, on private affairs.

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) moved on Thursday from Dublin to the Curragh.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major Hare, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for employment in the Egyptian Army, has been appointed commandant of the 1st Batn. of that force.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major Goldsmid, from brigade-major at Belfast, took up the appointment of D.A.Q.M.G. at the Horse Guards on the 1st inst., vice Lieut.-Col. Furse.

108th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Col. Stokes and the officers gave a ball at Limerick on Tuesday night. The dance music was performed by the band, under the leadership of Mr. C. M'Laren, bandmaster. The ball-room was most artistically decorated, and the supper was of the most récherché character. Dancing was kept up till an advanced hour. The ball committee consisted of Major Crawford, Capt. Greenfield, and Mr. Silverthorne.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. G. S. Byng, late of the regt., has succeeded to the title and estates of the peerage of Torrington, by the death of his uncle, the seventh viscount.

Medical Department. Brig.-Surg. J. Wood, medical officer 38th-64th Regtl. District, died at Lichfield on the 27th ult., aged 58 years. The deceased entered the Army Jan. 10, 1855; became surg. Nov. 9, 1867; and was retired upon half-pay, Feb. 11, 1880. He served in the Crimea from June 19, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack on June 18 (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal).

Army Pay Department. "F. G. S." writes:—"When this Department was formed, the Warrant was fenced in with sundry provisos which effectually barred the promotion of a large number of officers, especially the one which rendered a Staff paymaster ineligible to promotion to rank of chief paymaster during the last two years of service prior to compulsory retirement. No such rule is applied in any other Department, and at the present time, when four or five steps are expected during the present year, if carried out or not altered in proposed new Warrant, it will act most harshly and detrimentally in the cases of several Staff paymasters, all of whom have long foreign service. Your inserting this letter may draw attention to the unfairness of the regulation." Major J. G. Anderson, paymaster of the 87th Fusiliers, and formerly captain in the same regiment and also in the 64th, died suddenly at Murree on the 25th ult. Major Anderson was well known as a powerful man and good gymnast before he joined the Pay Department in 1878. He was one of the first officers to go through a course of instruction at Oxford under Mr. McClaren, and was afterwards gymnastic-instructor to a battalion of the Guards at St. John's Wood Barracks. As is often the case with men of great strength, Major Anderson was one of the most kind-hearted and gentle of men, so much so that during his probation for the Pay Department he earned the soubriquet of the "Baby." His sudden death will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Viscount Torrington died suddenly at the Hôtel des Anglais, Monte Carlo, on Sunday morning, aged 71. He was, from his early days, directly and intimately connected with the Court, and it fell to his lot to escort the Prince Consort to England. He was Governor of Ceylon from 1847 to Oct., 1850. The present generation can scarcely recollect the hot debates in Parliament which were raised in connection with the punishment inflicted by the Governor on the leaders of the Cingalese rebellion, especially the execution of a Buddhist priest, in consequence of which he was recalled, and was never again employed in the service of the State, for which, by his ability and many excellent qualities, he was eminently qualified; but people who are acquainted best with the circumstances of the Island of Ceylon at the time, and who have lived up to the present day, will be ready to admit that the acts of severity which cost Lord Torrington so dearly gave a fatal blow to the spirit of religious and quasi-national insurrection, and that ever since that time the island has been a political Arcadia. What the country lost the Court gained, for soon after his return to England his merits were perceived by one who had a clear insight as regarded the qualities desirable in those attached to his person in a position of delicacy and difficulty. In Jan., 1853, he was appointed Lord-in-Waiting to the Prince Consort, on whose death he was again appointed Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, which he held up to the time of his death. He was appointed deputy-lieutenant of Kent in 1851; was lieut.-col. of the West Kent Militia from 1854 to 1862, when he was appointed hon. col. His lordship had been for some time in rather delicate health, but the attack in his throat of which he died was quite sudden. The funeral took place yesterday, at Merewood, near Tunbridge.

A special order has been issued describing the various proposals by which it is expected that the shooting powers of the Militia will be improved. The following are the principal points of the new regulations, which take effect at once:—"All serjeants of the permanent staff of infantry Militia battalions will annually go through a course of three days' preliminary drill and four days' target practice. The practice will be conducted under the adjutant, and, when possible, before the recruits assemble for preliminary drill, or after the dismissal of the battalion from the annual training. The following staff serjeants may be exempt from the annual course, at the discretion of the commanding officer:—Serjt.-major, qrmr.-serjt., serjt.-instructor of musketry, pymr.-serjt., orderly-room serjt., serjt.-drummer, and serjt.-bugler. Every recruit will, during his 'preliminary drill,' undergo a course of ten days' musketry training. Every Militiaman will annually, except in the year in which he is trained as a recruit, be exercised in a trained soldiers' seven days' course. Battalions of more than six companies may, at the discretion of the general officer commanding, be exercised by half-battalions in alternate years. Two companies of a battalion will be struck off duty for musketry at the commencement of the training, and will complete their preliminary drill and individual firing and then return to duty. When the first two companies have completed their preliminary drill two more companies will be struck off duty and similarly exercised, and so on in succession until all the companies of a battalion have completed their preliminary drill and individual firing, when the battalion will be struck off duty by half-battalions at a time for practice at the 'figure target,' and in volley and independent firing. The 'figure of merit' will be the aggregate average points in the individual, the 'figure target,' and the volley and independent practices. The best shooting company, the figure of merit, of the battalion and its classification, will be published annually, except when less than 70 per cent. of the men effective (excluding recruits) in the battalion or half-battalion, as the case may be, have been exercised through the course of target practice. Money prizes will be granted for good shooting, and they will be awarded to the successful competitors by the officer commanding the battalion, to the permanent staff on the completion of their course, and to the other non-commissioned officers and men before their dismissal at the end of their training. Where not otherwise directed, the Musketry Regulations for the Army, 1884, will be strictly adhered to."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

"A Retired Field-Officer" writes:—"I was present at the late Easter Monday Review at Dover, and I can testify to the fact that the conduct of the Volunteers, both in the field and in the town, was admirable. I closely scrutinised several of the regiments whilst they were engaged with the enemy, and was greatly pleased to observe that 'fire discipline' was most conspicuous by its presence. The men took deliberate aim, and never fired without their seeing their men. I also noticed that in the rapid independent firing, the smoke of the powder always came out horizontal, and not as if veritical fire was being practised. Anyone who has witnessed a review of regular troops at Aldershot will know what I mean. The men were well in hand, and appeared to pay attention to their officers. I never saw or heard a whistle on that day, and this points to the fact that our Volunteer officers are not provided with that useful adjunct to the human voice (military). The marching-past was not all it should have been. Distances were nowhere, and the saluting was decidedly bad. Exceptions there were, of course, and I would be allowed to mention that the Post Office Volunteers, the East Kent Regt., the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery, and the Yeomanry Cavalry did well. I also noticed the great diversity in the wearing of accoutrements. Havresacks and water-bottles were variously disposed about the person of their wearers. More uniformity of dress would greatly conduce to the appearance of our citizen soldiers. More power to them!"

The British and Foreign Fresh Meat Company, Limited, has been formed, with a capital of £100,000, to develope the process discovered by Mr. Richard Jones, of Berkeley, Gloucester, for facilitating the home and foreign trade in fresh meat. Richard Jones' patent process permits an unlimited importation of fresh meat in carcase. It requires no special packing, no refrigerators or ice, and no expensive machinery or air-tight chambers on shipboard. The cost of plant for slaughtering 500 sheep a day by Richard Jones's process would not amount to £50; thus, no capital will be sunk in expensive refrigerating machinery, or in building or fitting-up ships for the purpose, but the entire amount will be available for the purchase and transport of meat as ordinary merchandise, thus becoming immediately productive of profits to the Company.

The Admiralty have recently issued new regulations respecting the removal of officers and their families from official residences abroad on being relieved.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The 1st Division, Royal Engineers (Telegraph Corps), will shortly proceed to Chobham, and there encamp for several weeks for technical instruction.

The Aldershot competitions in connection with the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall have been postponed till the 23rd inst. Those who carry off the local prizes will be the only soldiers from the Aldershot Division who will compete at the tournament in London.

The lawn-tennis cricket season opened here on Thursday with a match on the officers' club ground,—the Aldershot Division *v.* New College, Oxford. Captain T. W. Bennett, R.E., has been appointed divisional captain for the season.

The Divisional Spring Steeplechase Meeting opened yesterday on the North Horns course, and will be continued to-day (Saturday). This year there has been a relaxation of the rule prohibiting officers' mess luncheon-tents at races, and all corps in garrison availed themselves of the permission so kindly granted by Sir Archibald Alison.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners of C Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., and H Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., will proceed to-day to Shoeburyness for gun practice.

Five officers and 140 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Coldstream Guards will arrive at Pirbright from Windsor to-day, and there encamp for musketry instruction.

Not having the fear of Lord Archibald Campbell before his eyes, a gallant officer—who, if not a Scot is nothing, and who might intone "Scots wha hae" in the vernacular—by right of descent has sent us the following, which we print, in anticipation of a hurricane from the North:—

TARTAN FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Newspapers and reviews have of late been teeming with warning, reproof, and sarcasm as to the dressing of the Briton generally in the once clannish tartan, for Manchester and Co., Birmingham and Co., and London at large, furnish more Highlanders and "Scotsmen" by three times to the tartaned regiments than the length and breadth of Scotland can possibly supply. Some years since the following regiments only had the right to be filled in Scotland,—viz., 42nd, 71st, 72nd, 74th, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd, thus showing eight battalions which were, with much exertion, maintained as national. Nine more have now been tartanised, of course bidding in the field for recruiting against the old eight. It is well that this truly ridiculous farce should be thoroughly understood, whoever were the learned discoverers of this jumble. But this is one among many others. Proteus in the pantomime could hardly be excelled in such changes.—I am, &c., A Chameleon.

"FEATHER BONNET AND KILT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The writer of the military article in the *Quarterly* winds up his general attack on things as they are by an attack on the Highland dress and on the feather-bonnet, and asks us if we have watched a Highland regiment advancing against a head wind, when even the chin-strap is not sufficient often to prevent some of the bonnets being carried off by rude Boreas. How about the modern helmet, I would ask him? Has he watched a regiment in a head wind or in a dead calm lying down and endeavouring to shoot? If so, he would know that this much-belauded head-gear is so ill-adapted to modern warfare, or even a sham-fight, that when the men lie down the back part of the helmet goes into the nape of the neck, and the helmet must get displaced at once, and gets cocked over the soldier's nose, or else tumbles off altogether. The writer would not find the feather-bonnet so great an inconvenience. The moral of this is that he need not preach the abolition of the feather-bonnet when a much more ridiculous head-gear is in daily and hourly use. As to his attack on the kilt, my reply is that the kilt is never absurd, or uncomfortable, or barbarous when sufficient cloth is allowed the men. As matters now stand, owing to the ludicrous stinting of the Clothing Department, the kilt is barbarous, for these bright lights dole out to full-grown men only sufficient material, tartan, to clothe a boy. My boy, aged 13, could dress on the Government allowance, but no grown-up man can. Let the Highland soldier be properly clothed in accordance with the amount of cloth needful, and which amount is known to all Highland or Scottish officers, and the kilt becomes a comfortable dress. We ask this in justice to the men and the dress.—I am, &c.,

Archibald Campbell.

Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames, April 29.

We are given to understand that the following are the official terms of reference as to the subjects to be investigated by the committee appointed by the Admiralty, under the presidency of the Earl of Ravensworth, called the Government Dockyard Committee, viz.:—"To inquire into the conditions under which contracts are invited for the building or repairing of ships, including their engines, for her Majesty's Navy; and into the mode in which repairs and refits of ships are effected in her Majesty's Dockyards."

On Monday evening, Capt. Griffiths gave his 20th annual assault-of-arms and soirée at the West London Gymnasium and School of Arms in Soho Square, which was numerously attended by his pupils and their friends, the ladies forming a large proportion, and taking a lively interest in the programme, which included duelling, fencing, boxing, sabres, single-stick, sword *v.* bayonet, and gymnastics.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, April 25, 1884.

The following promotion has been made:—Commander Swinton Colthurst Holland to be Captain in her Majesty's Fleet (April 9).

ADMIRALTY, April 26, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer George Elliott has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (April 24).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, the under-mentioned Fleet Surgeons have been placed upon the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspectors-General of Hospitals and Fleets:—Arthur M'Kenna, M.D., and James Crowder Eastcott (April 24).

ADMIRALTY, May 1, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surgeon Alexander William Watson Reid, M.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (April 18).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Robert H. M. Molyneux, to the Sphinx; Claude E. Buckle, to the Invincible.

Commander—Wollaston C. Karslake, to the Fantôme.

Lieutenants—H. M. T. Jones, to the Cambridge, as senior staff officer; Francis H. Boys, to the Wanderer, when commissioned; W. S. Rees, to the Neptune, for gunnery duties; Montagu H. M. Seymour, to the Dolphin; Edward J. Blair, to the Hibernia, as Flag Lieut. to Rear-Admiral Graham; Edward H. Clarke, to the Urgent; Henry L. Tottenham, to the Cruiser.

Staff Surgeon—William H. Stewart, to the Pembroke, for Chatham Dockyard.

Chief Engineer—Robert J. Barker, to the Asia, for the Cormorant.

Surgeons—Andrew D. Peyton, to the Firebrand, when commissioned; Hamilton Meikle, to the Impregnable, for temporary service; Stewart F. Hamilton, to the Dolphin, when commissioned; David B. Bookey, to the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marines; Donald T. Hoskyn, to the Wanderer.

Assistant-Paymasters—Chas. A. R. F. Dunbar, to the Jumna; John A. Wood, to the Pembroke, for Admiral-Superintendent's Office; Fredk. W. Mortimore, to the Firebrand; Maurice G. F. B. Fenwick, to the Lion; Chas. H. A. Ward, to the Pembroke; Robert F. C. Eames, to be Secretary to Commodore Molyneux.

Engineers—Richard T. Rundle, to the Indus, as supernumerary; Elijah Thomas, to the Firebrand; Ernest F. Ellis, to the Asia, for service in the Dreadnought.

Assistant-Engineers—Edwin K. Odam, to the Indus, for the Agamemnon; Morton Stuart, to the Lord Warden.

Clerks—Jas. A. Clarke, to the Serapis; Paulin C. Cooke, to the Belleisle.

Gunners—William H. Crocker, to the Superb; Charles Earwaker, to the Hibernia; Henry Haisom, to the Indus, for the Raleigh; William Painter, to the Cambridge.

Boatswain—Geo. D. Ewen, to the Duke of Wellington.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—Aleser Boyd, Westhaven, to be chief boatman-in-charge, St. Andrew's, vice McLeod, pensioned; William Peatfield, Hornsea, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Hunstanton, vice Israel Holmes, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—John Ritty, Lerwick, to be chief boatman, Westhaven, vice Boyd, promoted.

Albacore, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, has been ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, was at Cape Coast Castle on March 29; was to go to Elmina on April 7 to complete with coal, and then proceed to Accra.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, was at Monte Video up to March 31; the Rifleman and Wrangler were at Monte Video; the Algerine was at Falkland Islands on March 31, and would leave for Monte Video on April 1, calling at Chupat.

Audacious, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Sir W. Dowell, left Hong Kong on May 1 for Amoy. The Pegasus left Singapore for Acheen on the same day, to endeavour to relieve the crew of the Nisero.

Avon, Lieut. and Com. S. N. Thompson, proceeded with the Royal Naval Reserves on Tuesday for target practice, and put into Portsmouth on Wednesday for stores and coal. Will return to her station on completion, the contract for the annual refit of this gunboat not yet having been settled.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, was at Simon's Bay on April 9; the Alecto remains as senior officer on the West Coast division until return of Opal; the Frolic left St. Paul de Loando on March 22 for St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope (mails to Simon's Bay); the Goshawk remains on south sub-division; the Starling left St. Paul de Loando on March 25 for St. Helena, Ascension, and Cape Coast Castle (mails to Cape Coast Castle); the Stork, West Coast of Africa, remains on Bights sub-division; the Opal was at Simon's Bay on April 9, and will proceed to the West Coast of Africa, *viâ* St. Helena and Ascension (mails to Cape Coast Castle).

Britomart, Lieut. and Com. Isaac. This vessel has been employed on the West Coast of Ireland during the past week, embarking emigrants for conveyance to Westport.

Briton, Capt. E. J. Kennedy, was at Suakim on Saturday last; had cleared for action, boats manned and armed, to be in readiness to defend the town from an attack threatened by Osman Digna. The Ranger had also cleared for action. Both vessels were to be paid off on April 30, and recommissioned on May 1.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, arrived at Bermuda on April 23 from Antigua.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, arrived at Esquimault on April 29.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday morning, flying the "Yellow Jack." She remained in quarantine until she had been boarded by the Health Officer, and went into harbour on Wednesday morning to disembark her troops. From the statements of the medical officers on board, it appears that choleraic symptoms manifested themselves among the passengers almost immediately after leaving Bombay. Previous to sailing, a serjt.-major died on board, and the body was taken on shore for burial. The cause of death was stated to be diarrhœa. After the ship had been only four days at sea—namely, on the 8th ult.—Pte. Sullivan, of the 2nd South Wales Borderers, succumbed to an attack of virulent Asiatic cholera, dying in two hours. Pte. Ellis, of the same battalion, died on the 18th; Lance-Corpl. Hughes, 1st Leinster Regt., on the 24th; and Pte. Henry, of the A.H.C., who caught the infection while attending upon the sick; Gunner Weymouth, Q Baty. 1st Brig., R.A.; and Pte. J. Reed, 2nd South Wales Borderers, were also attacked, and died on the 20th from supervening fever. Of the six fatal cases, three belonged to the Welsh Borderers. Pte. Minihan, also of the Borderers, and Pte. Elkins, 2nd Hampshire Regt., were also among the sufferers, but made satisfactory progress towards convalescence during the voyage, and were transferred to the quarantine ship at the Motherbank on the Crocodile arriving at Spithead. As soon as the real character of the epidemic had been discovered, Brig.-Surg. Rudd, Surgs.-Major Scott, Hedge, and Galloway, after consultation with Capt. Carr, took the most vigorous precautionary measures to arrest and stamp out the disease. The victims were isolated, disinfectants were brought into use, clothes were destroyed, and the women's quarters fumigated. Supplementary hospitals were also improvised, and on the arrival of the ship at Malta some nurses were received on board. The result was that after leaving the Canal the condition on board visibly improved. Among others who died during the voyage, but not from cholera, were Pte. Green, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Pte. Conn, East Surrey Regt.; Pte. Smith, Connaught Rangers; the wife of Lieut. Spence, Bombay S.C.; and four children.

Defence, Capt. E. J. Ballard, left Holyhead on May 3 for Plymouth to refit.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley Wilmot, has been ordered to Suez.

Dragon, Com. C. V. Anson, was at Bushire up to March 29, and would leave for Bussorah on March 31.

Euphrates, Capt. St. J. Garforth, left Port Said on Saturday last for Portsmouth.

Express, Lieut. and Com. Vesey Knox, arrived at Alexandria on April 18, and there joined the Commander-in-Chief, whose flag was flying in the Helicon. The Invincible and Monarch were in harbour.

Flirt, Com. Craigie, was at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on April 25, and would leave for Sierra Leone on April 29.

Hecla, Capt. A. K. Wilson, left Malta on April 29 for Spithead.

Hector, Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C., arrived at Spithead on May 3 from Southampton to refit.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, will leave Esquimault on May 5.

Humber, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, left Malta on April 29 for Portsmouth.

Kingfisher, Com. Heber Thornton, will leave Coquimbo the middle of May for home, calling at Monte Video, St. Vincent, and Madeira.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last from Malta. She brought home the paid-off crews of the Temeraire and Carysfort. Off the Isle of Wight she fouled a buoy, and the mooring-chain got entangled round her screw, necessitating her dropping anchor for two hours.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the remaining ships of the Channel Squadron in company (except Sultan), put into Bougie on Saturday last, owing to stress of weather, and arrived at Gibraltar on May 1.

Osborne, Capt. Holland, left Sheerness for Flushing on April 28.

Philomel, Com. Lang, was *en route* to Bombay on March 29; has since arrived.

Repulse, Capt. St. John, left Hull for Portsmouth on April 29.

Shannon, Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G., left Greenock on May 3 for Plymouth to refit.

Sultan, Capt. Sir Hunt Grubbe, left Malta on April 27, having made good defects, to rejoin the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Coquimbo up to March 15, would proceed to Callao on March 20, and leave Callao on May 4, with Swiftsure and Mutine, for Honolulu and Vancouver; the Satellite was at Coquimbo on March 15, and would accompany the flag to Callao (arrived on the 4th ult.); the Mutine was on the Coast of Peru on March 15, and will accompany the flag to Honolulu; the Sappho was at Callao on March 15, and was ordered to Coast of Chili; the Kingfisher was at Coquimbo on March 15.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Suakim last Saturday, and would probably leave for Suez on May 1.

Valiant, Capt. Knowles. This vessel left Bantry on April 30 for Devonport, where she arrived yesterday for the purpose of undergoing her annual refit. She is ordered to be ready for sea by June 7, when she will return to Tarbert to embark the Coastguardsmen of the Limerick District for the annual cruise.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, arrived at Aden on April 30.

Alterations are being made in the rear of the Royal Marine Barracks at Stonehouse, for the convenience of the Great Western Railway and Dock Company, an arrangement having been made with the Admiralty on the give-and-take principle, the cost to be borne by the Company. A great portion of the rear wall is now down, the Dock Company encroaching on the barrack-ground at one angle, and giving a similar piece further on. In matter of utility of the ground, however, the barracks will be the loser, as a portion of the officers' recreation-ground is cut off, while the piece gained only widens a road that was before quite sufficient for all purposes required.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN THE SOUDAN.

ADMIRALTY, April 29, 1884.

A despatch, from which the following is an extract, has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East Indies station, enclosing a report, a copy of which is appended, from Major-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., V.C., on the services rendered by the Naval Brigade during the operations connected with the action of Tamai on March 13, 1884:—

Extract from Despatch, dated April 2, 1884, from Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.:—"On March 11, at the request of the General Officer Commanding, I landed a Naval Brigade, similar in strength to that which had been attached to the force for the relief of Tokar. I beg to enclose, for the information of their Lordships, a copy of Gen. Graham's report on the services which Com. Ernest Rolfe, the officers, and men of this brigade rendered."

"From Major-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding Expeditionary Force, to Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies station. Suakim, March 30, 1884. Sir,—On March 3 I had the honour of reporting to you on the conduct of the Naval Brigade under Com. Rolfe, R.N., during the operations connected with the relief of Tokar; I now beg to forward a report from Com. Rolfe, dated March 16, 1884, on the proceedings of the Naval Brigade, during the operations connected with the action of Tamai on March 13. Here, as at El Teb, the Naval Brigade displayed the utmost gallantry, and I deeply regret their heavy loss during the temporary check to the advance of the 2nd Brigade. It is a significant proof of the coolness and gallantry of the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, that during all the heat and excitement of the enemy's desperate charge, when three officers and seven men were killed beside their guns, not one of these guns was allowed to fall into the enemy's hands before it had been secured by the safety-key from being turned against us. The machine-guns did excellent service both before and after this temporary reverse. As in the previous operations, I cannot too highly praise the endurance and discipline shown by the men when toiling with their guns under a burning sun over heavy ground, or when under fire, in bivouac, or in action. I must again bring to your notice the coolness in action, readiness and power of command shown by Com. Rolfe, R.N., and he specially mentions Lieut. Graham, R.N., Mr. Edward Tyndale Biscoe, and Mr. Edward Hyde Hewett, midshipmen, of the Euryalus, also the Rev. Mr. Todd and Dr. Gimlette. As the military operations are now concluded, I must beg to express my thanks and those of the force under my command, to you, Sir, for your unvarying courtesy and readiness to meet all our requirements, and to express my opinion that the success of the expedition has been very materially furthered by your personal influence. I have also to express my thanks for the untiring zeal and devotion with which the Naval officers and men have worked day and night when required at embarking and disembarking troops and stores. I may also be allowed to express my admiration at the skill and ability displayed by those in authority in organising the transport arrangements, and in the difficult tasks of embarking and disembarking numbers of riding horses and transport animals, besides troops and stores. In all this trying work the Naval and Military officers employed have, I am happy to say, worked together in perfect harmony, having one object in common, the furtherance of the expedition. The duties of embarking and disembarking were most efficiently carried out by Capt. Andoe, of her Majesty's ship Orontes, in conjunction with Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., and with the following officers under him:—Lieuts. W. D. Morrish and A. H. Oliver, of the Jumna; Lieuts. C. S. Elliot and H. H. Barnard, of the Orontes; Lieut. John A. Colwell, of the Ranger; Lieuts. H. M. Heathcote and A. J. Pocklington, late of the Dryad. For a short time before the arrival of Capt. Andoe from Trinkitat, the disembarkation at Suakim was in charge of Com. Rolfe, who was as efficient and thorough in discharge of those duties as when commanding the Naval Brigade. The arrangements for condensing and storage of water were under charge of Mr. Crook, chief engineer of her Majesty's ship Euryalus, and to the skill and care shown by that officer I attribute the fact that the supply at the base was always ample for all requirements. Mr. Crook was associated with a military officer, generally Major Wood, R.E., and was assisted by a Naval officer, at Trinkitat, by Lieut. Broadley, her Majesty's ship Jumna, and at Suakim, by Lieut. and Com. Bigge, her Majesty's ship Decoy.—I have, &c., G. Graham, Major-General, Commanding Expeditionary Force."

Obituary.

Capt. Pauli, R.N., F.R.G.S., died on Monday at Rustington, Sussex. The deceased entered the Navy in 1845, became lieutenant in 1854, and was promoted to commander in 1866. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Caldera in 1872, but in the following year was transferred to Carthagena. He was promoted to be Consul at Porto Rico in 1874, Consul for Andalusia in 1877, and Consul at Buenos Ayres in 1881. Capt. Pauli served with distinction in the Navy during the Crimean and China wars, and wore medals for each.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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There are 65 widows in the Asylum.

Each widow has a furnished room, and receives seven shillings weekly, besides a monthly allowance of two shillings and sixpence for coals.

The House is capable of containing 70 widows, and the Committee appeal to the public for funds to enable them to admit the additional number, the present subscriptions being insufficient.

The funded income of the charity yields only £930, with an additional £50 from the Princess Mary's Fund for Nurses, to meet an estimated expenditure of £3,000 per annum.

An annual subscription of half-a-guinea, or a donation of five guineas, entitles to one vote at each election, with the right of nominating a candidate.

J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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FOR the convenience of Officers, a new Pattern Room has been Opened at 9 and 10 Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W., in connection with the Mess Department of Messrs. APSLEY PELLATT and CO., Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, 17 St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C. Established 1759. Seven Prize Medals.

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Being all Cocoa, it is four times the strength of preparations mixed and therefore *weakened* with arrowroot, &c., and is in reality cheaper, a Tea-spoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young Children. Samples per post.

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Adopted as a Medical Comfort in H.M.'s Royal Navy.
In air-tight canisters at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d, &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

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Present terms, 10s 6d per day, including attendance, bed-room, and full board.

The Granville Express runs daily, leaving Holborn Viaduct at 3.10 p.m. and Victoria at 3.15 p.m., arriving at Ramsgate at 5.15 p.m.

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Turkish, ozone, plunge, needle, hot and cold sea-water, and pine baths.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

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Best trade only, at fixed, fair prices, and 10 per cent. allowed for prompt cash.

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W. CLINTON takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for their kind sympathy after the great fire, which destroyed his premises (16 and 17 High Street), on the morning of Thursday, January 24, and desires to inform them that he has secured the LARGE HALL in UNION STREET, formerly known as the VICTORY THEATRE, where he is now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to his care upon the same terms as formerly, viz.:—

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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The New Edition of his House and Property Register is now ready, and may be had on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The whole of the Damaged Stock of Portable Military Drawers, &c., will be Sold by Auction in a short time.

N.B.—The Stock of Camp Outfits and Field Equipments being in a separate Store (with the Furniture and Baggage of various Officers) escaped uninjured. Commanding Officers and Mess Presidents of Militia Regiments ordered to train at Aldershot this year, should apply at once for Estimates.

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&c., &c.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Asclepiad, April (Cade and Caulfield).—Shall we annex Egypt, by William Stone, M.A., F.L.S. (Sampson Low and Co.)—The Right Sort, by Mrs. Edward Kennard (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—Cassell's Popular Gardening, Part I. (Cassell and Co., Limited).—How to Train a Company—a Book of Reference for Officers, by Captain C. Fulton (W. Mitchell and Co.)—The Violinist of the Quartier Latin, by G. Carzon, 3 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Localization to the End, by Captain N. A. Bray (Chatham: Gale and Polden).—Magazines for May:—The United Service (Philadelphia: Hamersley and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Colburn's United Service (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Self-Culture for All (Ward, Lock, and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The National Review, (W. H. Allen and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

⁂ The General Officer whose name and services are familiar to us, writing in regard to recent occurrences, is informed that it is thought best to let the subject drop for the present, although we quite agree with him in the estimate he has formed of the consequences and nature of the acts to which he has called attention.

C. S. (1st Batn. R. S. F.)—We regret to say it is impossible to give such details. Just imagine every battalion in the service asking for equal space!

Retired Quartermaster.—We do not consider the "grievance" one which it would do the body any benefit to put forward just at present.

X.—We do not approve of your suggestion, if it be meant in earnest. The affection of which you speak certainly was not demonstrative on the part of one of those you name at all events. All contemporary authority shows that it was never intended to make a duplicate of the *Commendatore's* statue in "Don Giovanni" of the Duke's brazen image; but the question may now be considered as settled. The old one goes, not to pot, but to Aldershot; the new one to Hyde Park Corner or Waterloo Place.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The Army and Navy Gazette this week contains eight pages extra.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

ON MAY-DAY, Russia celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the existence of her Corps of Naval Artillery, it being exactly a century and a half ago that Anna Joanovna issued a Ukase which practically created this branch of the Military service. The first Naval Artillerymen in Russia were chosen from the Preobrajensky Regiment, and we first find them in history taking part in the campaign against Azof in 1696. In the year 1714, Peter the Great founded a Naval Artillery School, to which only the children of nobles were admitted. After the death of Peter, when this branch of the service was beginning to fall into decadence, it was revived by the formation of a separate corps, the duty of whose chief it was to look after the arming of vessels and see that the various arsenals had their full quantity of stores. This officer also had charge of the cannon factories, and in time of war disposed of the Naval forces, also arranging the defence of any fortresses that might be attacked. The ordinary strength of this Naval Artillery Corps was 67 officers and 2,043 men. In the year 1757 the corps was transformed into a single artillery corps, with a strength of 179 officers and 2,200 men. Its subsequent progress was so great, that in the year 1810 it consisted of 330 officers and 6,000 men, and had to be divided into brigades, four of which were apportioned to the Baltic and two to the Black Sea Fleet. In 1830 it was again changed into a Naval Artillery Corps, its direction being assigned to an Inspector of Artillery. The body then consisted of two divisions. The line division consisted of six brigades (eight companies to a brigade); the harbour division was formed of "arsenal" companies. In 1846 the rank and file of the corps were employed to complete the equipment of the Fleet, and this arrangement has been continued up to the present time. The "arsenal" companies, transformed into artillery companies, existed up to 1863; on disbandment, their places were taken by men who offered their services under a system of voluntary enlistment. Even at this moment the corps is by no means to be regarded as having reached its final stage of development. Recently there have been many rumours of coming change. It may be remembered that at the beginning the corps was filled up by the entrance of cadets who had completed their course of training in the School of Artillery. This arrangement was continued up to the year 1752, that is to say, until the formation of a corps in which the sons of the nobility were enlisted. From this corps were drafted every year from thirty to sixty men into the Naval Artillery Corps. In 1827 a school of instruction was opened whence Artillery officers were taken from 1849 to 1856, in which latter year a more pretentious educational establishment was called into existence, but only for a period of three years. Since 1871 a few men are taken every year for service in the Naval Artillery from the Technical School of the Marine Department, an establishment which turns out annually about fifty pupils. For the service of the Black Sea Fleet in 1786, there was opened an artillery school at Nikolaeff, and this existed for a period of forty years. At the present time, the Naval Artillery Corps is recruited solely from the pupils of the School of Artillery. It consists of officers (about 200), under-officers, and captains of guns. The preparation of under-officers and captains of guns is secured by a course of instruction lasting two years, eight months of which must be spent afloat. Those captains of guns who come out best in the examinations remain a year longer, with a view to qualifying for positions as under-officers. In the Technical School of the Marine Department, the course lasts four years, the winters being spent within doors and the summers afloat.

"And saying, 'I will ne'er consent,'—consented." We are going on the road farther and farther, willy-nilly! From Alexandria to Kafr Dowar, from Alexandria to Port Said, to Ismailia, to Tel-el-Kebir, our troops went to Cairo! Again, from Cairo to Suez, to Suakim, to Tamasi and back to Cairo again (with a divergence to Massowah). Again, Gordon, from Cairo to Korosko, then to Abou Hamed, then to Khartoum,—but not to stay! No! Only to go there, and come back again. But that apparently is not to be done without help, and so on we march again to Khartoum to get him out, when and how it is not yet quite decided. But the "when" is to be very, very soon, no matter what the "how" may be. And when the expedition reaches Khartoum, it may safely be predicted that it will not leave in a hurry. There is a deal to be done there. There is El Obeid to be arranged, and there is the Mahdi to be done for, and then there will be settlements to be made and arrangements consummated, and the Equatorial regions regulated, and constitutions and parliamentary government introduced,—in fact, a large area of work and responsibility open to us on account of Arabi and the Suez Canal. To be brief. The Government are now engaged in settling the details of an expedition to Khartoum. There may be no necessity for sending it, but that there will be an expedition should Gordon be cut off and placed in jeopardy, may be taken as quite certain. Why the Government do not admit what they are preparing to do is a secret into the reasons of which we cannot penetrate.

The Committee of the House of Commons under the presidency of Colonel Stanley commenced its sittings on Thursday, to investigate the faults and failures of the Supply and Transport Services during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. We have always maintained that the change in the administration of the service brought about the division of duties and responsibilities between the Commissary-General at Head-quarters and the Civilian Directors was incompatible with good results; and if the numerous proofs of ignorance, want of forethought, and apparent indifference to the welfare and health of the troops which this inquiry is likely to bring to light, induces the superior authorities at the War Office to set their house in order, the Committee obtained by Dr. Cameron will do good service to the country. That the present Directors ever succeeded in obtaining their appointments, for which they were in no way fitted by training or experience, has always filled us with wonder; but it is a still greater wonder that such an arrangement as that which has for years existed in the organisation of one of the most important of the administrative services has not long ago brought about the most serious disaster. We hope when the present inquiry has proved, as it of course must do, the truth of the statement with respect to the failure of the Transport and Supply Services in Egypt, it will carry its investigations further,—*i.e.*, into the very heart of the organisation which is a standing source of danger.

Sir G. Graham, who paid his respects to the Duke of Cambridge and visited his old friends at the Horse Guards and War Office yesterday, seems somewhat worn, and in need of his well-deserved holiday. It is said to be possible he will not return to Egypt on the expiration of his leave.

Major-General the Hon. P. Feilding, whose departure from Malta was, we hear, much regretted by all classes, British and native, arrived in London this week.

Major-General Fraser has been trying some experimental drills with Cavalry since he took over his command at Aldershot.

What are called the "revelations" before the Egyptian Transport Committee—for getting which Dr. Cameron deserves the thanks of soldiers and taxpayers—are really only official and uncontradictable evidences of the truth of statements made by newspaper correspondents and officially denied—repetitions of the same old, old story. War is expensive, but conducted by War-Office civilians it is profligately, ruinously wasteful; and whenever we have a declaration of hostilities, the first thing our authorities do is to flood the world either with a sort of banditti who divide the spoil with knowing contractors, or with ignorant amateur purchasers, equally costly to the country. The smug gentlemen of the Treasury who are supposed to save the public and guard the national purse are never heard of on such occasions; but if there be any question of expenditure for the good of the service, "my Lords" stand with levelled steel pens in unbroken square to resist it.

We believe that steps are in contemplation among his old friends to give Baker Pasha a welcome home on his arrival in this country. Although not inclined to look with hopefulness at the unauthorised agencies which have been busied in getting up petitions and the like, we think that the more substantial movement of which we have heard may carry some weight with it.

A great number of officers have given in their names, we understand, in the hope that there may be some demand for their services in North Africa. The War Office have been asking for information to be supplied by the Intelligence Department; and there is just a likelihood that some plan is already sketched out to repeat the Abyssinian Expedition.

Colonel Williams (generally called "Ben"), Director of the Army Remounts for India, has been appointed by the Government of India to visit Australia and the Colonies, in order to inquire into the prospects of a present and future supply of horses for India, and to enter into communication with the principal breeders, for the mutual advantage of the Imperial and Colonial services.

Mr. Justice Scott, in a sketch of General Gordon's life, contributed to an Indian paper, says that a letter describing the departure of the General from London for Khartoum declared:—"Earl Granville carried his dressing-bag, the Duke of Cambridge got his ticket, and Lord Hartington held the door as he got into the train!" We believe there would be even more enthusiasm evinced in getting him back again, that Mr. Gladstone would hold the door to let him out, Lord Granville run off to get a cab, and the Duke of Cambridge carry his bag and umbrella!

Colonel Sir Owen Lanyon, who has been on a four months' tour in America, has resumed his duties as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Southern District, much improved in health.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has done for itself! It might have had a letter an evening from Admiral of the Fleet Sir T. Symonds—for many a long year we hope to come!—but having received a comparison in tabular form from the worthy Admiral between the British Estimates for 1884 and the French Budget *des dépenses* for 1884, what does the editor do but calmly destroy his chances of future correspondence, by venturing to treat the Admiral's sacred statistics disrespectfully. "Omitting," says the bold, bad man, "Admiral Symonds' details, which are of more interest to professional than general readers, we," &c. There, the deed is done.

MARRIAGE.

MEREDITH-KAYE—KAY—On February 26, at Christ Church, South Yarra, Melbourne, by the Rev. H. Tucker, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, Clarence Kay Meredith-Kaye, third son of Edwin Meredith, of Llandaff, Masterton, New Zealand, to Rosina Maria, only daughter of the late Captain Joseph Henry Kay, Royal Navy.

DEATH.

HENDERSON.—At Upton House, Worth, near Sandwich, on the 27th ult., Laura Catherine, the beloved wife of John Henderson, Esq., aged 68.

Advertisements.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120 Pall Mall.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.

TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE FITZROY SMITH. In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, 1882. S. No. 5516. Mr. Justice Pearson. Re George Smith deceased. Stretton v. Peddie. Whereas George Smith deceased late of Douglas in the Isle of Man died on the 14th day of December, 1881, and the above named George Fitzroy Smith is or may be interested in the Estate of the said George Smith the subject of the above action. And whereas service upon him of Notice of the Judgment in this action, dated the 19th day of January 1883, was dispensed with by an Order in this action dated the 31st day of January 1884, and instead thereof it was ordered that service of Notice of the said Judgment upon him should be made by sending such notice through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to him at the Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, Saint James's, Middlesex, and that an advertisement of the said Judgment should be published once in the *Times* Newspaper and once in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, Pursuant to such JUDGMENT the above named GEORGE FITZROY SMITH may on entering an appearance at the Central Office within one month after the publication of this advertisement apply to add to or vary the said Judgment, or in default thereof he will be bound by the said Judgment as if on the date of the publication of this advertisement he had been served with notice thereof. Dated this 26th day of April, 1884.

WHYTE COLLISSON and PRICHARD,
27 Bedford Row, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 9. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. A. F. YARROW, Esq., on "Torpedo Boats, having Special Reference to those Built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Corporation will be HELD in the THEATRE of the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely. Admiral the Hon. ARTHUR DUNCOMBE, President, in the Chair.

The COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORT will be published by the Secretary on and after the 8th inst., to those Members of the Corporation who may apply for it.

By order,
ALFRED EAMES,
May 2, 1884. Secretary.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS.

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, May 10, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, May 31. The Report and Copies of Proceedings of First General Meeting can be obtained upon application to the Secretary on and after May 16.

By Order of the Committee,
EDMUND LAKIN,
Secretary.

A MEDICAL MAN is WANTED at Charlwood, Surrey. Would suit a pensioner from Army or Navy. A good house rent free is offered.—Apply to G. WHEATLEY, Charlwood House, Charlwood, or to W. YOUNG, 18 Finch Lane, E.C.

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A LADY in N. WALES WISHES TWO COMPANION PUPILS to her Daughters, aged 11 and 13. Thorough instruction. Mountain and sea air, carriage, &c. Entire charge if required.—Address, "G.," care of A. C. Lewis, Esq., 7 Furnival's Inn, London.

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NOMINATION BONDS of £100 each, with Coupons attached, bearing 4½ per cent., repayable half-yearly, will be issued after June 30th, 1884. These Bonds will enable the holder to enter a boy at a reduction of ten guineas per annum. Preference will be given to clergymen, officers, &c., and civilians serving in India or abroad, and special cases.

For forms, prospectuses, and photographs, apply to W. BLAKENEY, Esq., R.N., Hillsborough, Westward Ho! or, EDMUND KIMBER, Esq., Solicitor, 15 Walbrook, London.

P.S.—Persons interested are especially requested to inspect the complete arrangements of this College during Term time. Admission of boys will be retrospective to Bondholders accepted before June 30th.

MISS SHEPPARD, late of 7 Arundel Street, Strand, has REMOVED to 67 Eardley Crescent, South Kensington (two minutes' walk from Earl's Court Station of the Underground Railway; trains to the Mansion House every three minutes), where she will be happy to accommodate Gentlemen coming to London with bed and breakfast, 3s, as usual.

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Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 42 ...	30 48 ...	36 60 72
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Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
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Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

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Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

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Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*)

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet	...	...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines

The Greater Number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half Bottles. [By Appointment to Her Majesty & the Royal Family.]

ESTABLISHED 1667.

Hedges and Butler

ESTABLISHED 1667.

Regimental Dinners.

LIMMER'S HOTEL,

GEORGE ST., HANOVER SQ., W.

THE 11TH HUSSARS MAY 26.
Regimental BANQUET will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL on...

THE 15TH HUSSARS ...... MAY 26.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE PRINCE ALBERT'S MAY 27.
SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY ....AT LIMMER'S.

THE 12TH LANCERS ...... MAY 27.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 56TH REGIMENT ... MAY 27.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE "QUEEN'S" REGIMENT.........AT LIMMER'S. MAY 28.

THE 5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.............. MAY 29.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 14TH HUSSARS. ...... MAY 29.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 3RD BATN. BLACK MAY 29.
WATCH (Royal Highlanders)
AT LIMMER'S.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS...AT LIMMER'S. MAY 30.

THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS MAY 30.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 4TH HUSSARS......... JUNE 3.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 3RD and 4TH BATNS. JUNE 4.
ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT
AT LIMMER'S.

DEFENCE of LUCKNOW JUNE 4.
RESIDENCY...AT LIMMER'S

THE 1ST and 2ND BATNS. JUNE 6.
BLACK WATCH (Royal Highlanders) .... AT LIMMER'S.

THE 85TH, The KING'S JUNE 6.
LIGHT INFANTRY. ....
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 47TH REGIMENT...... JUNE 7.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 49TH REGIMENT...... JUNE 9.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 8TH, THE KING'S JUNE 10.
REGIMENT ....
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 36TH REGIMENT...... JUNE 10.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 11TH DEVONSHIRE JUNE 11.
REGIMENT ....
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 52ND REGIMENT...... JUNE 13.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE 7TH HUSSARS......... JUNE 16.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE MAY 7.
COUNTY CLUB..............
AT LIMMER'S.

THE CORNISH CLUB...... JUNE 16.
AT LIMMER'S.

ASSOCIATION of JUNE 25.
COUNTRY BANKERS.........
AT LIMMER'S.

THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD .... JULY 1.
AT LIMMER'S.

THE OXFORD FALSTAFF CLUB .... JULY 2.
AT LIMMER'S.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET to HON. CHANDOS LEIGH, Q.C. (Counsel to the Speaker) MAY 14.
AT LIMMER'S.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, W.C., on SATURDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

Regimental Dinners.

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. POWELL, Craig's Court, S.W.

QUEEN'S BAYS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. POWELL, Craig's Court, S.W.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on MONDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. POWELL, Craig's Court, S.W.

3RD (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, May 26, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

4TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on TUESDAY, June 3, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on MONDAY, May 26, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. POWELL, Craig's Court, S.W.

12TH ROYAL LANCERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on TUESDAY, May 27.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

14TH KING'S HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on THURSDAY, May 29.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. POWELL, Craig's Court, S.W.

15TH KING'S HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, May 26.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

18TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE, Leadenhall Street, on MONDAY, May 26.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. WHITELAW, Craig's Court, S.W.

19TH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at the BRISTOL HOTEL, Burlington Gardens, on TUESDAY, May 27.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. POWELL, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE YORK and LANCASTER REGIMENT (65TH AND 84TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER of this Regiment will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY, May 27.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Mr. POWELL, Craig's Court, S.W.

9TH NORFOLK REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will be HELD at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY, May 29, 1884, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers who purpose attending the Dinner will please intimate the same, as early as possible, to Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE, 70 Jermyn Street, S.W.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, on FRIDAY, May 30, 1884, at 8 p.m.

Officers who purpose attending the Dinner will please intimate the same, as early as possible, to Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE, 70 Jermyn Street, S.W.

5TH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, London, S.W., on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Captain CHANCELLOR, Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, on or before May 20.

THE OLD 49TH REGIMENT
(1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, June 9, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. GREEN, Stonylands, Dedham, Essex, on or before June 1.

Regimental Dinners.

THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT
(LATE 39TH and 54TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the GRAND HOTEL on SATURDAY, May 31, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS
(ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS, the DUKE of ALBANY'S) (72ND and 78TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on THURSDAY, June 5, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 47TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on SATURDAY, June 7, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (LATE 79TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN Great Queen Street, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE PRINCE ALBERT'S
(SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY)
(LATE 13TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on TUESDAY, May 27, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE 1ST WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the CRITERION on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT
(LATE 11TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT
(LATE 12TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT
(LATE 17TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 54TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at St. JAMES'S HALL on FRIDAY, June 13, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS,
(1st and 2nd BATTALION).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, May 30th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT,
(OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, 307 Regent Street, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 8 o'clock.

For tickets apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Esq., Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

THE CARABINIERS' REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1884.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on THURSDAY, May 29th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen are requested to kindly notify, before May 22, their intention to be present at the Dinner, to Col. JOHN FRYER, Aylestone Hall, Leicester.

19TH REGIMENT, "The PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN."

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at 7.45 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 29.

Members intending to be present will send their names to the MANAGER by Tuesday, the 27th inst.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to the MANAGER of the ALBION, on or before May 26.

102ND ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at EBERLE'S ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Victoria Street, Westminster, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.30 p.m.

AFGHAN WAR DINNER, 1884.

The ANNUAL AFGHAN DINNER will be HELD at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 8 p.m.

Military and Political Officers proposing to attend the dinner are requested to send their names not later than May 23, to Colonel JOHN FRYER, C.B., Commanding District, Leicester; or to Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., 53A Pall Mall, S.W. N.B.—Dinner, including wines, &c., 25s.

BLAND'S RIFLES.

EXPRESS DOUBLE RIFLES,

·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, and ·577 Bores.

20 GUINEAS.

TESTIMONIAL.

From Major Wilbraham Taylor, Rifle Brigade, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, Nov. 21, 1883:—"I have received the ·500 Express Rifle, and am much pleased with its shooting. It is a good serviceable weapon, and just what I wanted."

N.B.—Any of the above can be delivered free in either of the large ports of India or of British Burmah, in a tin-lined case, for £1 1s more.

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Surgeon-Major J. H. Reynolds, V.C.
Captain R. Orme Webb, R.N.
E. Lawrence, Esq.
C. J. Taylor, Esq.
W. W. Emslie, Esq.
G. E. Giles, Lieutenant R.A.

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Annual Subscriptions:—Officers of the Service abroad, one guinea. Country members, four guineas. Town members, eight guineas. Entrance fee, 10 guineas. Applications should be addressed, Major E. MILLS, Secretary, Wanderers' Club.

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Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
Major James Templer.
Major Triscott, R.M.

This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

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London Members	£7	7
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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

SIX-PER-CENT. DEBENTURES of the NORTH-WEST TIMBER COMPANY of CANADA, Limited.—£20,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of £25 each, redeemable in five years, on January 31, 1889, bearing Six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in London. Secured by first mortgage in name of Trustees upon whole assets of Company, valued at over £200,000.

Applications are invited for the above in sums of £25 each and upwards.—Full particulars on application to "DEBENTURES," care of Messrs. Greenfield and Abbott, Solicitors, 37 Queen Victoria Street, London.

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Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches. R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Prospectuses and all information obtainable at the Office, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A. W. RAY, Manager.

TWO INFANTRY CHARGERS, one up to 16 stone, the property of an Adjutant, to be SOLD, without any reserve, by Messrs. TATTERSALL on THURSDAY, May 15.—Further particulars, see Yard Catalogues that date.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE
EXAMINATIONS.

March, 1884, at this, first trial, TWO passed out of THREE SENT UP (all first trial). September, 1883, two sent up, BOTH PASSED.

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Mr. P. Warren .... 7th (1st attempt).
Mr. E. Malcolmson ......25th.
Mr. H. Thomas........... 33rd (1st attempt).
Mr. H. B. Murray.........67th (1st attempt).

The number of Pupils at this Establishment is limited, and the terms are very moderate.—Apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, or to Major MORGAN, Douro Terrace, Jersey.

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MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE and PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS (Army and Auxiliary Forces).—Lieutenant-Colonel J. HAY SHAW (late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers) and Captain Ch. d'ARBOIS (late French Engineers) PREPARE for the above. Apply, Wimpole House, Wharton Road, West Kensington Park, W. Of 29 sent up for the Militia Military Competitive, 20 successful. One sent up March, 1884, Lieut. G. E. Ripley, 3rd Norfolk Regiment, passed 14th (first trial), 1,935 marks.

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The SECOND TERM of 1884 will BEGIN on FRIDAY, May 2.

Application for Admission may be made to the SECRETARY, at the School, or the Hon. Secretary, G. H. WOLLASTON, Esq., 24 College Road, Clifton, Bristol, from either of whom information as to Boarding-houses may be obtained.

COLONEL W. W. KNOLLYS, P.S.C., late Garrison Instructor, and Captain SHEDDEN, M.A., PREPARE OFFICERS for the Entrance Examination to the Staff College, and for the Examinations for Promotion; also Lieutenants of Militia for the Competitive Examination for Commissions in the Army.—Address for terms, &c., to Captain SHEDDEN, 47 West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

ARMY PRELIMINARY.—SPECIAL PREPARATION for the above by a CLERGYMAN, M.A., Oxford, who RECEIVES only FOUR PUPILS, to whom he devotes his whole time and attention. Terms from 100 to 120 guineas.—Address, "M.A. Oxon.," May's Library, 1 High Road, Kilburn.

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This College, one mile from the town, is entirely devoted to the Subjects required for Sandhurst, and Militia Preliminary and Further. Number of Students limited to 12. Clergymen's and Officers' Sons taken on special terms.—For particulars, apply to the Principal, J. L. HASLEHAM, Esq.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST. Midsummer, TWELVE—viz., FIRST, 5th, 6th, 8th (University), 8th ordinary, 78th, 98th, 108th, 110th, and two Indian Cadets. December, FIFTEEN—viz., SECOND, 7th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 77th, 86th, 108th, Infantry. 6th and 13th Cavalry. 5th, West Indian. 11th, University. 6th, Queen's Cadet and two Hon. Cadets.

WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils. Places—FIRST, 4th (twice), 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th (twice), 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 40th, 42nd, 46th, 49th, 60th, 63rd, 64th, 66th, 72nd, 76th, 88th, and three other Cavalry commissions, besides three others who refused Cavalry.

MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Successes at MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, March, 1884:—

Order of Merit.	INFANTRY.	Marks.
3rd	C. Slade	2074
5th	T. G. Reynolds	2017
6th	C. B. FitzHenry	2003
9th	C. du P. Powney	1953
10th	R. E. Benson	1944
15th	H. B. Walker	1925
16th	W. S. Burton	1917
18th	G. W. Lilly	1893
19th	A. G. Tozer	1890
22nd	A. H. Montagu	1884
27th	H. R. Jack	1853
28th	S. Nicholson	1852
34th	R. de B. Chichester	1807
35th	F. J. Davies	1794
36th	J. C. Aitken	1793
39th	C. C. Boileau	1775
41st	L. E. Morrice	1766
42nd	C. L. Boileau	1763
43rd	J. Little	1762
45th	V. S. Smyth	1753
47th	S. G. Moore	1751
48th	H. E. Taylor	1747
52nd	A. J. Hill	1726
55th	R. S. Gage	1709
57th	C. S. Keith	1701
58th	J. N. Grant	1699
59th	A. H. Baldwin	1698
60th	J. Stuart	1694
61st	T. S. Fox-Strangways	1691
65th	W. Bromilow	1674
66th	T. Ffrench	1662
69th	J. R. Prescott	1647
71st	C. H. Fenwick	1643
	CAVALRY.	
2nd	W. E. Cairnes	1965
4th	O. H. Ames	1902
9th	A. W. Daniel	1749

—*i.e.*, 36 out of 50 sent up.

NEXT TERM, for Sandhurst, Woolwich, Militia, Staff College, and Promotion, COMMENCES APRIL 16.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

SANDHURST, UNIVERSITIES, &c.—Mr. MORITZ LICHTENSTEIN, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, PREPARES STUDENTS for MATRICULATION, or PASS EXAMINATION for ARMY or CIVIL SERVICE, and other Examinations, at an inclusive charge.—For terms, apply personally or in writing at 46 Auriol Road, West Kensington, W.

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the list just out for the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS have succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

The results of the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to NINETY-TWO SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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Four Scholarships of £30 each, tenable for three years, given, one by the Clothworkers' Company, one by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., one by Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., and one by E. B. Foster, Esq., will be offered for competition on August 6, 7, and 8, 1884. Candidates must be under 17 on August 6.

The usual age of entry being between 16 and 17, a Degree may be taken at 19.

The College charges for lodging, boarding (with an extra term in the Long Vacation), and, including all necessary expenses of tuition, and University fees, are £84 per annum. For further information, apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

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OFFICERS of the MILITIA PREPARED for the above EXAMINATION at The Abbey, Abingdon, Berks.

More than one-third of the Competitors from the Abbey obtained commissions in 1881-82-83. Total number of Students limited to 15. No class exceeds five Students. Work will be resumed on April 16. Further particulars on application.

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MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE
EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

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MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,267.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

NORDENFELT ON MACHINE-GUNS.*

INTO the heat and smoke of the battle which has been raging at home and abroad between the inventors, adapters, patentees, or pirates of machine-guns, we have not ventured, feeling assured that in the end the best gun would win; nor did we at any time adopt either the sanguine views and exaggerated claims of the apostles of the machine-gun faith who saw in them rivals to or substitutes for field artillery, or the prejudiced opinions of the service fogies who considered machine-guns as very useless innovations. The battle, indeed, still goes on, but with diminished intensity. In some parts of the field victory has declared itself on the side of one or other of the combatants,—Hotchkiss is the favourite in the United States, and perhaps Russia. Germany has not pronounced, and affects impartial distrust. France is undecided; and England has adopted or used Gatlings, Gardners, and Nordenfelts tentatively for Naval service. But a general admission has been made that machine-guns are very powerful and indispensable accessories in Naval warfare, and that there is an obvious if ill-defined future opening on them as portions of the armament of military forces and positions. The handsome, well-printed and papered volume before us—which is illustrated by 57 full-page illustrations—contains not only a complete catalogue of all the natures o the Nordenfelt system, with tables of competitive trials, but what we may call a treatise on Nordenfelt and machine-gun warfare, clearly expressed, well reasoned, and judicially worked out in elaborate chapters. It will be consistent with our previous course if we refrain from making any attempt to analyse the copious comparisons between the Nordenfelt and the rival Gatling, Hotchkiss, and Gardner guns, and content ourselves with recording the facts, according to these tables, that the Nordenfelt is on every point of war the best machine-gun as yet in existence. Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt, in his preface, tells us that when he began to write the book, it was his intention to endeavour to give an unbiassed opinion on machine-guns. But nature was too strong for him. He soon found it impossible to avoid comparisons, and he therefore thought it better to give his own views, "sans peur et sans reproche," and to leave it to others to judge how far his ideas are right or wrong. It is truly a very comprehensive account of every sort of the developed Palmcrantz mitrailleuse to which Mr. Nordenfelt, by his energy, skill, enterprise, and incessant application of time, thought, and money, has acquired the right of giving his own name. Fully aware of the damage done by injudicious pretensions, Mr. Nordenfelt disclaims over and over again any idea that machine-guns can be the rivals to, or substitutes for, field artillery, and treats them as supplements to make good deficiencies in infantry strength; and it is in his ingenious illustrations of the uses of his guns for military purposes—in which must be recognised the hand of skilled, practical soldiers, or of an untrained natural genius for warfare—the most interesting portion of his work will be found; for the advantages and merits of machine-guns for Naval purposes can scarcely be contested, we imagine, though Mr. Nordenfelt does not even on that score take anything for granted. Mr. Nordenfelt very properly remarks that a great difference of opinion exists as to the exact tactical position of rifle-calibre machine-guns in the field, owing principally to the want of practical experience, and also to the imperfection of the guns hitherto used. In the twelfth chapter of his work, the author enters shortly, but still explicitly, into the action, as he supposes it to be, of his gun employed indirectly in batteries, in defensive and offensive tactics, with advanced guards, rear guards, and outposts, for the protection of convoys, and the like, with special reference to its uses on a galloping-carriage, an imperfect but ingenious sort of which was improvised by Lord Charles Beresford, when he was busily engaged in devising schemes for the annihilation of the hosts of Bedouins not always visible to the naked eye, but supposed to be hovering outside his posts on the shore at Alexandria. These suggestions, as we may call them, are rendered plain by the excellent illustrations which accompany the letterpress. It is sufficient for the purposes of this notice to express an opinion that many of the suggestions seem to be most valuable, that nearly all are practicable, and that they undoubtedly demand the attention of the military authorities, who are dealing with an Army the infantry of which is called upon to perform duties, often very unexpectedly, in numbers not adequate, according to the foreign standard, for the objects to be carried out. And especially does Mr. Nordenfelt make a good point in the section wherein he indicates the uses of such guns as the five-barrelled machine-gun against uncivilised enemies. It would appear, however, that Gatlings at all events are not safe from the attack of resolute savages, who do not mind being killed. There is in the portability of this weapon special inducements to the commanders of expeditions in hilly or difficult countries to supplement their field artillery by a liberal provision of machine-guns, which, in certain cases, indeed, might be available, as the sole artillery needed with the troops. But Mr. Nordenfelt is too sagacious, and indeed, practical, to propose that his system of guns is to be anything but supplementary in the operations of war, claiming for them, however, for the defence especially of field works, whether permanent or temporary, advantages not easily denied. It is well known that Lord Wolseley, with some others of the advanced school, attach the very highest importance to the use of the machine-gun artillery, and that visions of victory float before their minds when they think of pumping lead from concentrated batteries of these terrible engines upon an astonished lead-coated enemy. But there is always, as yet, this objection to the rifle-calibre machine-gun in the field, its effective range maximum is 1,200 yards; and it must, therefore, be, in the face of a moderate artillery, exposed to destruction, unless it be hidden; and the officer who has to command machine-guns, to use them successfully, will need to be a master in the art of sneaking and of dodging into position, and of making good use of the inequalities of the ground in such a situation in which he will be enabled to steal upon the enemy without being exposed in his advance, or when in action, to the direct fire of artillery 1,500 or 2,000 yards away. We must compliment Mr. Nordenfelt on the exceeding ingenuity with which he puts forward every point that can be established, first in favour of machine-guns generally, and secondly, and above all, in respect to the superiority of his own system over all others. None are more alive than Naval officers to the vital importance of machine-gun armaments, and we believe that even the most bigoted Artillery officer—if it is possible to conceive the existence of such a military person, considering the course of enlightened instruction which prevails at Woolwich and amongst the scientific branches of the service—must admit that there is a great future for the machine-gun in actual warfare, and that it will be a discreditable negligence, perhaps ending in some very serious disaster, if, while we have the opportunity in these "piping times of peace," undisturbed by any greater demands upon our resources than the equipment of predatory expeditions, the whole question connected with the uses of this armament is not thoroughly worked out, and the means given, if the result of experiment be satisfactory, to every commander who may be placed in charge of a division of the British Army in warfare, to use with the fullest effect weapons which are demonstrated to possess such formidable properties as may, without exaggeration, be claimed for machine-guns.

Reviews.

The author of the very smart, pleasant, and readable little book, *Khedives and Pashas*, noticed some short time ago in our columns, writes to say that he is prepared to substantiate the truth of every anecdote in it, and that he has the best authority for the statement that the ex-Khedive caused the Moufettish to be murdered,—the words are that he "ordered the disappearance" of that official. We are bound to accept such positive declarations, and must believe that there was foundation for statements which our reviewer was inclined to question, and as to some of which he was quite incredulous. But our correspondent does not call on us to abandon the exercise of the right of judgment in regard to taste; and admitting the cleverness and accuracy of most of the sketches, we think that our reviewer's criticism was not erroneous in some respects, and that the author of the fascicule has been more brilliant than just in some of his judgments. But, "*de gustibus*," &c.

In the *Nineteenth Century* there is an exceedingly interesting paper upon the forthcoming race between Arab horses at Newmarket, by Mr. Blunt, who has given close attention to the various races of Arabs, and writes about them with zeal and clearness; but he will not convince English racing men, who remember the deliberate and weighty opinion of Admiral Rous, that the Nestor of the turf was wrong when he declared "a British racer could give four stone to the best Arab ever foaled." But the most interesting paper, from a service point of view, is that by Sir Henry Parkes, upon Australia and the Imperial connection. He sees "breakers ahead, and it is because of his love for England that he endeavours to point them out." Justice is done to the labour of love worked out by Major Maurice in the life of his eminent father; Sir Thomas Brassey has found time, amidst all his varied occupations as a Member of Parliament and Lord of the Admiralty, to give us an interesting account of the last voyage of the Sunbeam to the West-India Islands and the ports of the Southern States and back again. Mr. S. Keay continues his indictment against the Government, or as he calls it, "spoliation of India," and certainly makes out a strong case. But who is to give judgment in it in favour of the plaintiff?

Among the papers in *Colborn's United Service Magazine* which are worthy of notice we must name, in the first place, the interesting novel by Mr. James Grant. "Colville of the Guards" promises well, though the gallant young officer of that name who may claim the appellation without fiction may not like being made the hero of a novel, even by Mr. James Grant. That gentleman has worked so long, laboriously, and well in the effort to elevate the tone of the people in respect to the Military profession, that he deserves some recognition; and no one can doubt but that, among our novelists, he is the author to whose writings we may no doubt attribute the choice, by many a gallant lad, of the profession of arms. Captain O'Callaghan contributes an interesting paper on Marlborough's first victory at Walcourt, and suggests that those regiments which distinguished themselves in that action—the Coldstreams, Royal Scots, 16th, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards—should have the privilege of bearing the name upon their colours and standards. In a paper on the "Government of the Navy," Mr. Miller calls attention to a phase of the Admiralty organisation which it is just as well we should not lose sight of at the present moment, when there is a hankering after a Lord High Admiral. He quotes the opinion of Sir James Graham before a Select Court in 1861 that, "having seen the experiment of a Lord High Admiral, a Prince of the Blood, with a Council, at work, he was satisfied it was so bad that it ought not to be thought of." In Sir James's words—"It worked so ill, that in the course of eighteen months it came to a deadlock; and the Duke of Wellington, no bad judge, and no bad administrator, was forced to abolish the office, and to revive the Board in its present form." Colonel Knollys concludes his paper on the need of Military reorganisation, in which are set forth arguments familiar to us for the last ten years, with many of which we agree; but we cannot approve of his suggestion that we might use Indian troops to reinforce our Mediterranean, Mauritius, and South-African garrisons, especially Afghans and Beloochees; not that we doubt their efficiency, but that we question the policy which would call them to our Imperial garrisons. But when Colonel Knollys goes further, and declares that Indian troops would be well suited for a campaign in the Russian provinces, on the shores of the Black Sea, or in the Turkish Empire, we are obliged to consider that he does not speak with experience. No one who knows what the Turks are capable of as soldiers, would hold with Colonel Knollys that the Sepoy or Sowar is equal to the Turk, or that an Indian army would be capable of holding its own against Russians. Similarly, when he says the Indian Irregular Cavalry are superior to the Cossacks, Colonel Knollys is writing wildly. The Cossack of the Russian Army is now a regular soldier, exceedingly well equipped, and admirably officered. Recent and close observers do not agree with the writer, that in case of a war in which England was fighting for purely European and British interests, the Australian colonies would contribute very largely to our assistance.

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* Portsmouth: Griffin and Co., 2 The Hard. London Agents: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

FOREIGN MILITARY LITERATURE.

"Lennart Torstenson" is the title of a series of highly interesting papers, running through several numbers of the *Jahrbücher*, by Captain von Kaltenborn. The great Swedish General showed when a youth, and a page in the service of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, what stuff he was made of. During the siege of Riga (1621), the King sent young Torstenson with an important order to a Colonel. Arrived at his destination, the page saw at a glance, from the dispositions of the enemy, that the King had made a mistake, and altered the verbal order he had to leave accordingly. Full of chagrin, the King, who had meanwhile discoverd his error, received the page, telling him to get ready at once to take the altered order. How great was the King's astonishment when he was told what his messenger had done. The precocious youth followed his King as Captain to Germany; was taken prisoner at the assault on Wallenstein's camp at Nürnberg, kept close prisoner for six months at Ingolstadt, by Maximilian of Bavaria, but finally exchanged at the instance of Wallenstein himself. After Bauer's death, Torstenson received the command of the Swedish Army in Germany (1641), defeated in 1642 Archduke Leopold Wilhelm at Breitenfeld, as well as, in 1645, General Hatzfeld at Jankowitz. General Torstenson's operations are fully described in the series of papers, and throw a vivid light on that portion of the Thirty Years' War. The essay by the well-known German military writer, Captain Thilo von Trotha, on General Gourko's Trans-Balkan campaign in July, 1877, is a critical study of the operations which led to the temporary occupation of some districts south of the Balkans, but a result of which was to secure the Shipka Pass. "The Fortifications of Switzerland, Denmark, Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Balkan Peninsula, and Spain," is the subject of a paper, by Lieutenant Obermair. The experiences of the campaign of 1870-71 gave an impulse to military reorganisation schemes in the countries of Europe, but they also directed attention to the state of their defences. The author describes and reviews what has been done since that memorable year in the countries named. The anonymous writer appears to be well informed in the matter of fortifications in this country. "The Battle of Port Said" is a German translation of the well-known series of articles which appeared in *Engineering*. In "The French Tonquin Expedition" the movements of the French in the Delta, with which we are fully acquainted, are given up to the end of 1883.

Militär-Wochenblatt—(Supplement). — Captain A. Zimmerman did not live to see the publication of this second portion of his critical enquiry into the military correspondence of Frederick the Great, which gives us an insight into the origin of the campaign of 1757, and its execution up to the concentration of the Prussian army before Prague.

Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine (Parts I. and II., Vol. 28).—"The Russian Cavalry in their latest Phase of Development, compared with the Austrian." Colonel von Walthoffen is of opinion that the reorganisation and increase which has taken place during the last few years in the Russian cavalry is deserving of the serious attention of other armies, especially those of the neighbours of Russia. The Russian press and even military circles make no secret of the bearing of those reforms, from which great things are expected in future wars. "Egypt" is the title of an exhaustive historical paper by Major J. Debelak, concluding with an account of Arabi's rebellion, and the causes which led to English intervention.

Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militär Zeitschrift is varied and interesting, as usual.

A serious accident occurred at the New Barracks, Southsea, on Monday, by which a number of convicts were seriously injured.

Art.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

We do not share Sir. R. Peel's opinion of the R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s generally, but we think the intelligent foreigner, who is supposed to be a competent critic in all departments of art, might question the taste of the Hanging Committee, at all events. They have "exalted" *hors de la ligne* some pictures which much better deserved the front row than the indifferent works which are honoured with the pride of place. Our impression, derived from two visits this week, is that the number of inferior works is not very great, but that the average of merit is not very high. There are several—not many, for we might count them on two hands—pictures of very great beauty and excellence; but there is not one that inspires a great emotion, or gives even a "sensation." Pretty conceits and effects are numerous—not one grand canvas,—the tenderest bit, perhaps, being Faed's old Highland crofter and the lassie looking after the departing emigrants; but there are scores of paintings one would like to put on his walls, and hundreds he would gladly see his friends carry away, provided they were put in the coal-cellar. We must defer a detailed notice till next week.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The second exhibition in the new galleries, Piccadilly, opened last Monday. It cannot be said that the present "show" equals that of last year, but it is nevertheless highly interesting. There are fewer large drawings hung, and consequently there is a considerable increase in the number of works. In the first room the most noteworthy work is by Mr. Walter Langley. The scene is a Cornish village, where an eager crowd has gathered about the village post-office. After a recent storm, the names of the missing boats have been received, and to wives and sweethearts and kindred sad news of loss has come. Mr. Langley has more than maintained his reputation as an accomplished artist by this work. It is full of interest. Mr. Steers' "An Interesting Volume" is of high promise. A young girl is reading to her father, who is sitting smoking by the fire, in evident enjoyment at the story. The draughtsmanship is excellent, and the play of light dexterously managed. Mr. Melville has two clever impressionist sketches of scenes in India. Mr. Wimperis, Mr. A. Severn, and Mr. Carlisle have examples of clever, honest, landscape work. Miss Eley sends a delicately-painted portrait of a girl, and Mr. Wilfrid Ball contributes a clever and bright little sketch. In the centre room, we find a drawing by Mr. Gregory, which he names "A Look at the Model." Mr. Gregory has represented himself sitting by his easel and looking out of the picture. The likeness is perfect, and the drawing admirable. It may safely be said there is nothing in the gallery to surpass this small drawing. Mr. Linton's "Priscilla" is a refined and finished piece of work. Mr. Gore sends a very charming little drawing, entitled "'Listed." A farm labourer wearing the ribbons in his cap is bidding his sweetheart farewell. The girl, whose face is turned away, is sad and heavy-hearted. We see this in her attitude, and her grief is reflected in the half-regretful face of the newly-made recruit. Mr. Dadd has several clever and humorous drawings, notably one entitled "Pigtails and Powder." Mr. Wylie's drawing of an old "liner" being towed away to be broken up is realistic and accurately drawn. He appropriately calls it "The Funeral March of a Hero." "The New Forest," by Mr. Collier, bold and brilliant, is a valuable contribution to the gallery. "Something Wrong," by Mr. Huson, is capital. Mr. A. Parsons sends "In the Midlands," representing a bright, sunny, spring day in the country. The apple trees in full blossom are capitally done. We are sorry that we cannot mention a great number of interesting drawings, but we cannot pass over Mr. Parsons' exceedingly clever "Streamlet," and Mr. Edwin Hayes' fine sea pieces. Mr. Keeley Halswelle's drawings, good as they are, seem not equal to the work he contributed to last year's exhibition. A sketch of an Italian peasant-boy, by Mr. Kennington, is striking and full of promise.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Wolseley and other officers of the Head-quarters Staff, proceeded to Aldershot for the purpose of making an inspection of the troops. His Royal Highness first visited Cove Common, where he inspected the three regiments of Cavalry and the batteries of Artillery. This concluded, he proceeded to the Queen's Parade, where the Engineer Companies, Infantry Brigades, and Army Hospital Corps were formed up in line of quarter-columns. His Royal Highness made a very narrow inspection. At the close of this inspection, which lasted about half an hour, the troops formed for the march-past. According to the *Standard*:—"The Royal Engineers marched by with the 1st Brigade, the fine physique of Col. Farrington's command of the Royal Highlanders, who had a muster of over 400, creating a very favourable impression. Col. White's Shropshire Regt. was strong, and looked fit, and it was a treat to note that the smart Scottish Rifles, who have for a long period been considerably under strength, have largely increased their numbers, Col. Hole's command showing the largest number of the brigade, nearly 600. The 2nd Brigade, only two battalions, mustered about 1,200, and looked smart and well-set-up soldiers, albeit there are a good many lads in the ranks, and the Scots Guards, Scots Fusiliers, and a strong muster of nearly 700 of the Rifle Brigade, with the Army Hospital Corps, completed the defile." Subsequently, his Royal Highness lunched with Sir Archibald Alison. The total force inspected was about 6,000 men, with 1,700 horses and 52 guns.

Deputy-Inspector-Gen. F. W. Davis, R.N., of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, was entertained by the officers of the medical mess on Monday evening, at a farewell dinner, prior to his taking up his appointment as Deputy-Inspector-General, in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Bermuda.

Service Questions in Parliament.

On Monday the Marquis of Hartington, in answer to Mr. Stansfeld, said that as soon as the state of public business permitted, he proposed to re-introduce the measure which effectually repealed the greater portion of the Contagious Diseases Acts, in substantially the same form as the Bill of last year, with the exception of the clause which provided for compulsory examination in certain circumstances not previously provided for. Sir H. D. Wolff gave notice that he would move the rejection of the Bill.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—Mr. S. Lefevre informed Mr. Puleston that in the letter of 1838 the Duke of Wellington offered to show himself on horseback to that gentleman. The head of the statue, however, was taken from a bust of the Duke by Nollekens, who had modelled him at the time of Waterloo. In some important respects the statue did not represent the dress which the duke wore at that battle. The horse Copenhagen died three years before the statue was commenced, and a well-known horse called Recovery was the model. The present duke's opinion was not altered as to what should now be done, and he had renewed his approval of the scheme before the House. No order had yet been given to Mr. Boehm for the statue. As all the facts were before the House, he did not see the necessity for a Committee.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Lord G. Hamilton, said that the Egyptian Government had no control over the British troops in Egypt; but the Egyptian revenues were not chargeable with the whole cost of maintaining all those troops, but only with what was considered to be the excess of what the maintainence of troops in that country cost over and above what they would cost at home.

The Marquis of Hartington informed Mr. W. H. Smith on Monday evening that the Admiralty would make arrangements for a floating barrack for the Marines ordered to garrison Suakim, so that only those officers and men on guard and fatigue duties need be kept on shore, the number of men ashore being regulated according to the necessities of the case. The water supply of Suakim was also discussed. Then the Secretary of State for War was reminded the Egyptian soldiers were now commanded by English officers, and must not be forgotten, as his lordship appeared to have done.

Lord Henry Lennox is to move in the Commons for a Return showing the number of men borne on the Lists of the Royal Naval Reserves on March 31 each year from 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, specifying the numbers belonging to each particular class of the Royal Naval Reserve; also the numbers borne in the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, and seamen and Marine pensioners on March 31 for the same years. Also, for a Return showing the number, description, and values of the various iron and steel guns supplied by the War Department to the Royal Navy during each of the years 1877-78 to 1883-84 inclusive.

A COURTEOUS CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The distance of my present quarter, and the length of time necessary to receive and reply to letters, must be my excuse for asking you to allow me to refer to a matter alluded to in your columns some weeks ago. In a leading article you referred to a statement which had appeared in some paper, to the effect that an English officer had been sent from Cairo to Essen, to buy Krupp guns, although there were some hundreds in Egypt. You said that you only allowed it to appear because it had not been contradicted. I can assure you that if those concerned were to undertake the contradiction of all the inaccurate statements with regard to military matters which find their way to England from Cairo, they would have little time for anything else. The facts of the case referred to are briefly as follows:—An English officer was sent to Essen to purchase the 6-centimètre mountain guns for the camel batteries, which are necessary in a country where there are no roads suitable for wheeled artillery. The Krupp guns already in the country were of the old pattern, 8 and 9-centimètre guns,—far too heavy for camels or mules. The gentleman who first made the sage criticism might as well have objected to the purchase of camel guns because there were heavy guns in some of the batteries on the coast.—I am, &c.,

F. DUNCAN,
Colonel Commandant Egyptian Artillery, and Commanding the Troops, Assouan.[*]

Assouan, Egypt, April 10.

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[*] [That is something like a style and title for us! Where is the country of which Colonel Duncan speaks, in which there are no roads suitable for wheeled artillery? It is quite true that there are no roads proper for artillery in Egypt, except in the vicinity of Alexandria and Cairo, as the canal banks, used as roads by the people, would not bear wheels, and the bridges, culverts, &c., would give in. But the "desert" is capital travelling ground, and no difficulty has been found in sending artillery with armies in Egypt before the necessity was discovered for the fancy job of buying 6-centimètre guns from Herr Krupp. The mules and camels might be reinforced by asses, and we commend the idea to the Colonel Commandant.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

The German Minister of War has invited a prize competition for the best models of new pattern helmet, knapsack, water-bottle, marching boots, and other campaigning articles of equipment.

A correspondent writes:—"If volunteers for Gordon's relief are called for in England, doubtless many an officer of Reserves and others more independent will, if permitted, rush to the rescue. I take it that a most efficient force could in a very short time be collected. Mr. Gladstone may make up his mind upon the fact that his conduct all through with regard to Gordon is condemned by Liberals and Conservatives alike."

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

"Impartiality," writing from the Cape, wants to know who is the commanding officer of the corps. He says:—"We have our officer commanding detachment, our principal medical officer commanding district, and our Director-General, Army Medical Department. The latter makes all promotions, keeps all records, receives returns and reports, and, except that he never sees us, is as much our commanding officer as a regimental colonel. He issues departmental orders, detailing subjects of examination for promotion, and inviting candidates; yet some principal medical officers (though, I believe, without authority) exercise the right of refusing to allow non-commissioned officers and men to undergo examination, and quashing the proceedings when men have been examined, without reference to the Director-General. This has happened where men have been strongly recommended by their detachment commanding officers. If a non-commissioned officer has to wait till all his seniors have passed the examinations, he might as well give up all hope. The Whitehall Yard authorities, of course, never know when a non-commissioned officer has been refused an examination, and so he is "jumped over" by others. A complaint to the commanding officer of one's station is no use, as that officer does not understand departmental machinery. Perhaps someone who has had courage enough to try it can tell me in what legal manner an aggrieved subordinate can communicate with the Director-General, Army Medical Department, commanding Army Hospital Corps."

THE INDIAN COLONELS.

A correspondent says:—"It appears to be considered by Government that depriving Indian Army colonels of their commands will induce them to accept the 32 years' pension. But this pension is so very widely removed from the prospective value of the colonels' allowances, that we cannot congratulate the Government on their chance of success. Moreover, we wish to point out that these officers have met with very heavy disappointment and sudden pecuniary loss, which in many cases will upset the plans and arrangements their previous expectations justified them in making for their families. In short, they have been ruined under, apparently, the cloak of the recommendation of the Army Commission. But it must be recollected that the Army Commission included a bonus in their scheme, and that this important factor has been thrown out. Indeed, we cannot here help remarking that the recommendations of the Commission have been contemptuously ignored throughout; the sole item which has been adopted being the removal of these commanding officers, and that in a manner the Commission did not recommend, and, we venture to say, would not have dreamt of recommending. Government has seized on this one point, unfairly quoting the Army Commission as the authority, but we have yet to see that they will gain their end. Officers so near the colonels' allowance will not accept a pension of so much less value, both in itself and in its excluding the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund. Meantime, the same number of officers are being paid in the regiment, with the addition of the one removed; and we are unable to see any point in the scheme of which we can approve. Could the Government hope to succeed in their aim, we should highly disapprove the action they have taken; but, as we have pointed out, we cannot anticipate that they will even meet with success, until they grant terms commensurate with the prospective value of the colonels' allowance."

THE HYTHE COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having just completed a course of musketry at Hythe, under the new regulations, I write in order to give any officers who may contemplete going there the benefit of my experience. Every one is aware that the length of the course is now reduced to six weeks; but probably every one is not aware that exactly the same amount of work—which used to occupy two months—has to be got through in that time. In fact, even this is hardly a fair statement of the increased pressure, for, owing to the shorter time now available, more has to be got into each day's outdoor work, thus leaving less time for private study. In my own case, I often found that what with the shooting, drills, &c., to be done, and the loss of time incurred in waiting for my turn to go up for one of the numerous oral examinations which have to be passed, the only time left for study was after dinner, and you may imagine that, after getting up at 7 a.m., and walking about on heavy shingle the greater part of the day, the conditions were rather unfavourable for hard work. By dint of "slaving like a nigger," I managed to do pretty well in the final examination, but a great many did not; and I should strongly advise future aspirants for a "first-class extra" to be thoroughly up in the "firing exercise," "position drill," and "lectures in theoretical principles," before going to the School of Musketry.—I am, &c., F.

LEAP-FROG AT THE ADMIRALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Little more than four years have passed since the Admiralty Office experienced one of those periodic spasms called a reorganisation, which by premature retirement inflicted irreparable injury on many deserving public servants. The system of promotion by unmitigated selection was then introduced, and the official who was its strongest advocate was one of the first to profit by it. He was made Assistant-Secretary, the ground being cleared for his advancement by the superannuation of five principal clerks of acknowledged ability, whose pensions are now costing the country nearly £4,000 a year. This gentleman has now to suffer the effect of his own theories,—a clerk many years his junior having been promoted to the superior post of Permanent Secretary, which appointment the Navy naturally expected would, on the retirement of Admiral Tryon, be filled by another Naval officer. It may justly be asked how it comes about that the qualifications which so pre-eminently fitted Mr. Swainson for the post of Assistant-Secretary as to call for the official extinction of all his senior colleagues to enable him to fill it, have not secured for him the higher post now given to one of his juniors; and why, if Mr. MacGregor's merits were so supreme as to justify his present extraordinary advancement, they were not discovered in time to make him Assistant-Secretary, in preference to Mr. Swainson. The Assistant-Secretary owed his advancement to a Conservative Administration; their Liberal successors, it is said, "know not Joseph." What better illustration could be given of the viciousness of the so-called "Playfair" selection system? How deep the sarcasm implied in the name of its author, and how bitter the irony of fate which has made of its chief advocate at the Admiralty so early a victim!—I am, &c., ANOTHER VICTIM.

London Amusements.

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The Royal Italian Opera season commenced at COVENT GARDEN on Tuesday evening with Poncielli's "La Gioconda," the heroine being impersonated by Madame Marie Durand, who last year so greatly impressed the audience by her pathetic rendering of the part of the self-sacrificing ballad-singer. Mdlle. Tremelli repeated her impersonation of the blind mother of Gioconda, and MM. Marconi, Cotogni, and De Reske resumed their former positions. Mdlle. Laterner, a young and pretty Russian vocalist, ably replaced Mdlle. Stahl as Laura. "Faust" was in the programme for Thursday evening, with Madame Durand as Marguerite; and on this evening (Saturday) "Les Huguenots" is associated with the reappearance of Madame Pauline Lucca as Valentina, and Signor Mierzwinski as Raoul. Signor Bevignani and M. Dupont officiate alternately as the conductors of a carefully-selected orchestra, admirably led by Mr. Carrodus.

At DRURY LANE, the new opera entitled "The Canterbury Pilgrims," written by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, and composed by Mr. C. V. Stanford, was successfully produced on Monday night. The story is rather suggested by than founded upon Chaucer's memorable poem, but most of the familiar personages enumerated in his recital of the famous pilgrimage are at least made visible as accessories. A good libretto has been provided, and in the course of the three acts of the opera, appropriately commencing at the old Tabard hostelry in Southwark, a simple love-story has been dramatically worked out. The composer has made effective use of the old part-song, "Summer is a-coming in," the most ancient English madrigal; and Cicely's song, "Dawn of the Young Day," may be considered the gem of an opera suffering from blank-verse recitation being substituted for spoken dialogue. A very efficient interpretation is supplied by Miss Clara Perry as Cicely, Miss Burton as Dame Margaret, Mr. Ludwig as Sir Christopher, Mr. Barrington Foote as Hal o' the Chepe, and Mr. B. Davies as Hubert Lovel, the valorous London apprentice. Orchestra and chorus proved most efficient, and librettist, composer, Mr. Augustus Harris as stage manager, and Mr. Carl Rosa were enthusiastically summoned when the curtain fell.

At the LYCEUM, Mr. Lawrence Barrett has appeared in "Richelieu," but has not startled the playgoing public by showing he is an exceptionally capable exponent of the wily Cardinal. His embodiment is suggestive of the practical actor, but is deficient in the force and humour which his predecessors have accustomed a metropolitan audience to expect. Mr. James Fernandez was an excellent Baradas, and Mr. Irish played Joseph with commendable care; but it cannot be said that the general representation reached that high standard the frequenters of this theatre have been lately taught to anticipate.

A three-act farcical comedy, entitled "Not a Word," has been brought out at the AVENUE THEATRE, now under the management of Mr. Lee Balmaine. Although liberally embellished, the piece is without any intrinsic merit. Transferring to London the action of "Le Carnival de la Merle Blanche," by MM. Chivot and Duru, a Palais-Royal vaudeville, produced in Paris about ten years since, the adapter, Mr. Owen Dove, has rendered the originally extravagant story utterly incomprehensible.

At the CRYSTAL PALACE a panorama of the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir is now exhibited, in place of the "Siege of Paris," which has been removed to Berlin. The artist, M. Paul Phillipoteaux, has produced an effective picture, though he has taken artistic freedom in the arrangement of his military details.

Mr. W. Lestocq, of the Vaudeville Theatre, has written the words, and Mr. W. S. Penley, of the Comedy, has composed a pretty and most effective song for Miss Minnie Palmer, "Love Comes with the Dawn." Both gentlemen have done themselves credit, and the song has been received with marked favour.

The Triumph, having undergone an extensive refit at Portsmouth, including repairs to her hull and machinery, the fitting of a new steel crank-shaft, and an armament of machine-guns, completed the full-power trial of her machinery on Monday, under the superintendence of officers of the Steam Reserve. The ship was somewhat light, her draught forward being 20 ft. 9 in., and 24 ft. 6 in. aft. The mean of the two hours' continuous steaming was as follows:—Steam in boilers, 30·93 lbs.; vacuum, 27·12 in. forward and 26·93 in. aft; revolutions, 68·35 per minute; mean pressure in cylinders, 16·55 lbs.; and indicated horse-power, 4,137·86. The mean of several runs on the measured mile gave a speed of 13·549 per hour. The Triumph will be pushed forward for commission, the date fixed for completion being May 15.

The *Times* is informed that the inhabitants of Holyhead have addressed a petition to the Admiralty praying that Holyhead may be made a permanent naval station. The memorialists point out that Holyhead is much more convenient than Liverpool as a station for one of her Majesty's ships, inasmuch as the anchorage is good, the moorings are not likely to be interfered with, and there is hardly any tide or current in Holyhead new harbour. There are, however, political reasons for keeping a ship at Liverpool, tides and currents notwithstanding; but there is no reason why Holyhead should not be utilised as a naval station when required.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 29, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., His Serene Highness Prince Louis Alexander of Battenburg, Lieut. in the Royal Navy.

INDIA OFFICE, April 29, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors R. Atkins and J. R. Marett (both dated Feb. 4), T. B. Michell (Feb. 19), and H. C. Marsh (Feb. 20).

To be Captain:—Lieut. R. Fulton (Feb. 17).

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General—Brig.-Surg. J. H. Loch, M.D. (Jan. 1).

To be Brigade-Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major S. C. Amesbury (Dec. 3, 1883), S. M. Shircore (Dec. 18, 1883), W. Kirton (Dec. 20, 1883), G. Farrell (Dec. 21, 1883), and J. C. Morice (Jan. 1, 1884).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors E. Austin (Feb. 12), R. J. B. Simpson, and C. J. T. Whitlock (both dated Feb. 20).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. A. G. H. Hayne (Feb. 3) and R. C. Sherard (Feb. 24).

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Beadon (Feb. 4).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. G. McRae (Feb. 2).

To be Majors:—Capts. J. T. Carruthers (Feb. 2) and F. H. Blanshard (Feb. 16).

To be Captain:—Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer (Feb. 3).

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major W. H. J. Stopford (Feb. 11).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors A. Curtois, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-Gen. on the Indian Gradation List) W. E. White, Madras S.C. (May 31, 1883); G. C. Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-Gen. H. B. Stevens, Bengal Infantry; A. W. Roberts, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Major-Gen. J. Buchanan, Madras Cavalry (both dated July 16, 1883); H. A. Yates, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-Gen. on the Indian Gradation List) C. F. Hicks, Bengal S.C., all four transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Oct. 24, 1883); F. M. Newbery, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. F. Mardall, Madras S.C., deceased (Dec. 10, 1883); J. Biddulph, Bengal S.C. (Feb. 24).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 29, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division—Lieut. A. C. Stephen, C.B., C.M.G., resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Lieut. E. T. Smith-Tyler resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. T. B. Stoney resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. E. J. Lynch-Athy resigns his commission.

7th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. J. G. F. V. Fitzgerald resigns his commission (April 3).

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Major R. C. Dudgeon resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement; Lieut. G. G. R. Stewart resigns his commission; David Baird, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. A. N. Daniel resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. E. F. Needham resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. H. N. Hilliard, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut. (April 17).

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. R. H. Humphreys resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. G. Latimer resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. G. F. Stannard resigns his commission; Harloven Devereux Aldborough Swift-Dennis, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major A. S. Gilbert resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. J. Hassard resigns his commission; Major E. S. N. Dickenson, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major H. L. Gipps, 2nd Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (May 1).

3rd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Thomas Williams Jones, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. W. W. Meiklejohn resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. G. C. Thorne-George, from the 3rd Batn., to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Coningsby Norbury, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Philip Carteret Fall Atherley, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. D. Downing (Hon. Col. retired pay) to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. A. Browne and L. C. E. D. Dowdall.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut. H. C. Young to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Capt. F. C. Baring resigns his commission; Lieut. H. Combe to be Capt. (both dated April 5).

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. W. G. Cavendish-Bentinck resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Robert William Pigott Clarke-Campbell-Preston, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Edward Southwell FitzGerald, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. S. L. Murray, from the 3rd and 4th Batns. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut. (April 16).

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. S. W. Edwards and Lieut. G. M. Eyre.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. E. P. Monckton is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. H. de V. Vane resigns his commission; Lionel Henry Peacock, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Frank Wigram Foley, gent., to be Lieut. (April 18).

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. G. R. Rushbrooke to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Col. E. G. Henry, Earl of Sandwich, Major and Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards, to be Hon. Col. of the Batn.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. W T. Fraser-Tytler resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. H. Pratt resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. E. M. Sellors resigns his commission (April 28).

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. R. A. Hartley to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 29, 1884.

Buckinghamshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. S. Salting and C. H. Whaley.

Dorset—Lieut. D. Tod resigns his commission.

West Kent—Lieut R. W. B., Earl of Lewes, resigns his commission.

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—Lieut. W. C. Alston resigns his commission.

Lancashire Hussars—Lieut. J. Walmsley resigns his commission; John Henry Stock, gent., to be Lieut.

East Lothian—The Rev. Robert Buchanan to be Hon. Chaplain.

Montgomeryshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. H. Lloyd and Lieut. C. Anderson-Timms.

Warwickshire—Edward Herbert Wood, Esq., to be Capt. Lieut. H. A. Candy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Lieut. E. R. B. King resigns his commission.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Capt. J. P. Shepherd resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

Royal Wiltshire—Capt. W. J. Grove resigns his commission.

Yorkshire Hussars—Capt. W. E. J. Vavasour resigns his commission.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major R. W. Woollcombe, 3rd Brig., Western Division, R.A., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 29, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute—Duncan Cameron, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports—Percy Deudney Simmons, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (City)—William Balfour, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Kent—The promotion of Lieut. N. O. Budden to the rank of Capt., notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 14, 1883, is cancelled at his own request; George Frederick Janes, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Capt. J. W. Campbell resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Aberdeenshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Robert Badenach Nicolson Findlater and William Reid Reid.

1st Cheshire—The appointment of Thomas Henry Brattan, gent., as Lieut., notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 25, 1884, is cancelled.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Lieut. W. H. Dodds to be Capt.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Lieut.-Col. T. R. Comyn resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. A. T. Brand resigns his commission.

2rd (the Buchan) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. A. Tarras resigns his commission.

2nd Ayrshire—Lieut. H. T. H. Pollock resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—James Currie and George Paterson Walker.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Henry Somerset, gent., to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Bradfield College) attached to 1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Robert Temperley, Esq., to be Hon. Capt.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, K.G., to be Lieut.

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Lieut. N. MacWatt to be Capt.; Robert Knox, jun., gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Devonshire—Surg. J. Gould resigns his commission.

5th Devonshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. E. F. Wayne, M.A., resigns his appointment.

2nd Durham—Henry Dowdeswell, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Durham—William James Brown, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. G. F. Bryce resigns his commission.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Barwick resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Edgar Farman, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Frederick Tosh, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Glamorgan—Richard Cook Jenkins, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Glamorgan—Joseph Gordon Gordon, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. R. Pidcock is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Lanarkshire—William Alexander Smith, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Richard Henry Wardroper, gent., to be Lieut.

15th Lancashire—Lieut. A. Macrae, from the 13th Lancashire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Lieut. J. T. Alexander resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. S. Davis is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Frederick Wigan, gent., to be Lieut.

17th (North) Middlesex—Alfred George Dent, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian (Leith)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—James Jamieson and Frederick William Pekholtz.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. A. W. Bailey and J. Jarvis-Spelman.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. F. W. Gibbon resigns his commission.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Capt. C. C. Child resigns his commission.

2nd Oxfordshire—The Rev. Henry Lewis, B.A., to be Capt.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—Capt. E. H. M. Matheson is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Acting Surg. D. E. Flinn is appointed Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lewis George Fitzmaurice, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Surrey (South London)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. T. L. H. Cardin and Surg. E. Milner.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Qrmr. H. W. Copus is appointed Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. R. Foster to be Capt.

1st Sussex—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Lieut.-Col. H. Verrall and Capt. E. E. Scott.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Ernest Ward Ingleby, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. G. H. Sanday resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. A. E. Keys-Wells resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. W. B. Calvert, M.A., resigns his appointment.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date April 30, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 15, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Major-Gen. C. T. Du Plat, on the Retired List, one of her Majesty's Equerries.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 2, 1884.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt. W. U. Cole has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 1).

15th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. Luck, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (April 29); Lieut. H. C. Holland resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. Le G. Geary, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. O. H. A. Nicolls, retired on half-pay (April 1).

Lieuts. G. E. Giles, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut., vice J. Shiffner, seconded (April 1); R. H. Mahon to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List whilst employed in the Madras Ordnance Department (April 19).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. F. Brine retires upon retired pay, with a gratuity and the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Capt. P. S. G. Reid retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform.

The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts. under the provisions of Article 7 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (all dated May 2):—W. C. Godsal, R. E. Hamilton, J. Burn-Murdoch, C. C. Ellis, J. B. Sharpe, T. Digby, M. C. Barton, R. C. Maxwell, A. C. Foley, J. Neville.

The Christian name of Lieut. Ashworth is Percival, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 26.

Superintending Clerk Alfred Hills to be Qrmr. on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. L. Edridge, from half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Col., to command the 20th Regtl. District (the Lancashire Fusiliers), vice Col. F. S. Vacher, retired (April 21).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. F. R. Lowth has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 7).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Major C. K. Brooke retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. M. Murphy retires on half-pay; G. C. K. P. Roupell has been seconded for service on the Staff (Jan. 25); and Lieut. B. M. Hamilton is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut.-Col. G. E. P. Trent retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Lieut. G. A. Cookson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 26).

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Wilson, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. L. Leir, who exchanges.

The Border Regiment—Lieut. C. E. Hodgson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Jan. 16).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. R. L. Leir, from the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. A. Wilson, who exchanges.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Foster has been appointed to command a battalion; Major D. G. Anderson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. D. Bond, placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Major M. Churchill to be Major, vice D. G. Anderson (all three dated April 1).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Major C. K. Chatfield to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. D. Gregson, retired; Capt. R. J. Morrison to be Major, vice C. K. Chatfield (both dated March 26).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. L. La T. Bateman resigns his commission; Serjt.-Major Edward Overton to be Qrmr., vice J. Wilkins, killed in action.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. R. J. Maude has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 1); Lieut. D. S. A. Cosby, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice L. G. Russell, seconded.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. H. W. G. Graham, from the 2nd West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. Colbeck, resigned.

STAFF.

Majors-Gen. C. F. T. Daniell to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff, to command the Infantry Brigade at Malta, vice Major-Gen. the Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (May 1); L. E. Knight to be a Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the troops in the Belfast District, vice Major-Gen. G. S. Young, who has vacated that appointment (April 19).

Army Schools—Schoolmaster G. Green to be Sub-Inspector, in succession to Inspector E. H. Rogers, retired.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. C. W. Keatinge to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated Jan. 27, 1882, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to April 1, 1883, and not to carry any back allowances).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. J. Watts is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.

Army Pay Department—Chief Pymr. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Lukin has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (April 16).

Half-Pay—Capts. G. H. O'Malley, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (April 12); J. D. Douglas, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major (April 22).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Majors of the Royal Artillery to be Lieut.-Cols., under the provisions of Article 11 (*ff*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882:—C. E. Reid, late Madras (April 10); M. J. Sexton (April 20); and H. L. Ellaby (April 30).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. the Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., R.A., to be Lieut.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, K.C.B., placed on the Retired List (April 1).

Col. G. le M. Tupper, R.A., to be Major-Gen., vice Major-Gen. the Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., promoted (April 1).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. E. Swindley, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (April 29).

Lieut.-Cols. G. H. Cochrane, the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Col. (April 25); J. J. S. O'Neill, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Col. (April 29).

Capts. G. E. E. Liebenrood, placed on retired pay on account of unfitness for service caused by a wound received in action, has been granted the hon. rank of Major; M. Murphy, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. J. H. de Dutton, Capt. Cheshire and Carnarvonshire A.V.C., resigns his commission. Charles Henry Plunkett Dunne, Esq., late Lieut. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, May 2, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S.C. made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. A. E. Whistler, from the Wiltshire Regt. (dated Dec. 18, 1880, but to rank from April 3, 1879); A. Elderton, from the Wiltshire Regt. (dated Dec. 18, 1880, but to rank from June 16, 1880); J. M. Fleming, from the King's Own Borderers (dated July 22, 1882, but to rank from June 21, 1880); H. H. F. Fagan, from the Hampshire Regt. (dated July 10, 1882, but to rank from Aug. 20, 1880); E. H. V. Haldane, from the Connaught Rangers (dated Oct. 19, 1882, but to rank from Nov. 10, 1880); H. Hamilton, from the Leinster Regt. (dated Sept. 1, 1882, but to rank from Jan. 1, 1881); G. H. Butcher, from the Bedfordshire Regt. (July 11, 1882); C. S. de B. Martindale, from the East Lancashire Regt. (July 3, 1882); C. E. Johnson, from the South Yorkshire Regt. (Oct. 20, 1882); F. C. Colomb, from the Scottish Rifles (Oct. 18, 1882) (the last four to rank from July 1, 1881).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. J. H. Smith, from the Devonshire Regt. (dated July 17, 1882, but to rank from June 8, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. R. P. S. Barnett, from the Royal Irish Rifles (March 16, 1882); A. E. Aitken, from the Worcestershire Regt. (Dec. 31, 1882); and F. W. G. Wadeson, from the King's Own Borderers (dated June 17, 1882) (all three to rank from July 1, 1881).

ERRATA.—The Christian names of Lieut. E. L. Holloway, Madras S.C., are "Edward Leigh," and not as notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 29. The date of admission to the Bombay S.C. of Lieut. H. E. C. Way is Aug. 25, "1882," and not "1883," as stated in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 22.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 2, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Sir James Duke, Bart., to be Lieut. (April 22).

3rd Brigade, Western Division—John Coghlan Blakemore Booker, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. J. C. Beamish, from the 3rd Brigade, South Irish Division, R.A., to be Capt.

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Henry Mack, John Ivo Robinson, and William Henry Lysaght MacGowan.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Edward Bell, gent., to be Lieut. (April 25).

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. A. G. Momber resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. Sir P. J. G. Blake, Bart., resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. W. L. Adamthwaite resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—William Gervase Beckett-Denison, gent., to be Lieut. (April 21).

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Major G. O. Churchill resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. M. V. Blacker resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lionel Nicholson Beatty gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. H. B. Samuelson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieuts. B. O. Fyffe, from 3rd Batn. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut.; E. A. Daubeny, from 3rd and 4th Batns. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. M. A., C. B. Fenwick resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Gerald Edward Maude, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt. R. A. H. Bickford-Smith resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major G. Stansfeld to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major St. J. E. Daubeny to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Herbert Carey George Batten, Esq., to be Capt. (April 22).

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut.-Col. L. Heyworth is granted the hon. rank of Col.

4th Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Arthur Sydney Evelyn Annesley, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. M. Paget and G. A. E. Wilkinson.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Thomas Wootton Blakeway, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. A. J. Thornhill to be Major (April 1).

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. A. J. Jephson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 2, 1884.

Royal North Devon—Capt. and Hon. Major C. H. Basset resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement.

Royal East Kent—Cornwallis Philip Wykeham-Martin, gent., to be Lieut.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. A. Ashby, 4th Batn. the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Surg.-Major (April 6).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 2, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Banff—William Beddie, gent., M.A., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Cumberland—William Crabb, Esq., to be Capt.; the Rev. John James Thornley, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Lancashire—Joseph Magee, gent., to be Lieut.; Arthur Jones, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. G. Grenville-Grey to be Capt.

2nd Northumberland (the Percy)—Lieut. T. Tomlinson resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Middlesex—Percy Hutton Barber, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

3rd (the Buchan) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. L. Parsey resigns his commission.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—Lieut. W. Munro to be Capt.

2nd Derbyshire—Charles Henry Glossop, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Devonshire (Exeter and South Devon)—William Harris Heygate, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Devonshire—Peter Owen Hingston, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Dumbartonshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—James Joseph Peck and Thomas Harvey.

5th Durham—Acting Surg. C. J. Sutherland is appointed Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Norman Doran Macdonald, George Smith Miller, and John Fraser, B.A.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieuts. E. Farman, from the 2nd Volunteer Batn., to be Lieut.; A. C. Voules, from 4th Volunteer Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut.

1st Glamorgan—James Howell, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. T. W. Jones resigns his commission.

1st Haddington—Lieut. J. Loudon resigns his commission.

3rd Hampshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Ernest Hall, Charles John Everitt Mumby, the Rev. John Hendry Anderson, M.A., Walter Puttock, John Wyatt Peters, and Sydney Conrad Peters.

1st Isle of Wight—Major H. Francis resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The services of Acting Chaplain the Rev. F. H. Hummel, M.A., are dispensed with.

5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. G. Young to be Capt.

2nd Lanarkshire—James Wilson Speirs, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Lanarkshire—Capt. J. Kerr resigns his commission; Lieut. W. Dunlop to be Capt.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Charles Adam James Robertson, gent., to be Acting Surg.

17th Lancashire—Capt. E Shepherd resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. R. C. Armstrong is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd London—Capt. R. H. Curtis resigns his commission.

3rd London—Frederick James Block, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. H. W. Poole resigns his commission.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court)—Hon. Major and Adjt. C. Borrer resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (May 1).

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Walter Cubitt Crawshay, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Lieut. T. H. Lambert to be Capt.

3rd Renfrewshire—James Russell Brownlie, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland)—John Adam, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

6th (West) Suffolk—Capt. H. S. Adams resigns his commission; Lieut. G. L. Andrewes to be Capt.

1st Surrey (South London)—Acting Surg. W. R. Brunton to be Surg.; Surg. W. R. Brunton is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Capt. W. B. Bryan, from the 3rd Lancashire A.V.C., to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. A. Astbury and H. Symonds (both dated Feb. 27).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. C. F. Richardson resigns his commission; Acting Surg. D. Ridpath, M.D., resigns his appointment.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 3, and the current year must be understood.)

The double-barbette ship Collingwood, the first of the Admiral type, which recently arrived at Portsmouth from Pembroke, went out of harbour on Tuesday morning to make the first of a long series of steam trials, which are expected to last a couple of weeks. The ship was in command of Captain Colomb. At the final trial Mr. James Wright, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, will be present.

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CORRECTED UP TO MAY 3.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.	Bn.	Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Aldershot	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Umballa—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meerut—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Umballa—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Meerut—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Malta—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa — Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale — Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Richardson,	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally [C.B.	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. M. Straton	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Aldershot—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Woolwich—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Bareilly—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Glasse	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	—	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		—	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Rawul Pindee
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Exeter
I — ... Canterbury
K — ... Dublin

A BRIGADE (con.)
L Battery.. Umballa
M — ... Dublin

B BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Exeter
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Kirkee

B BRIGADE (con.)
E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Exeter
K — ... Rawul Pindee
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

DEPOT.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Mooltan
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Cawnpore
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Shorncliffe
M — ... Woolwich
N — ... Hyderabad
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... St. Thomas Mt.
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Shorncliffe
U — ... Athlone
V — ... Chatham
W — ... Woolwich
X — ... Newcastle
Depôt ... Newcastle

2ND BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Ahmedabad
B — ... Neemuch

2ND BRIGADE (con.)
C Battery.. Hyderabad
D — ... Kirkee
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Nusseerabad
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Bristol
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Sheffield
L — ... Limerick
M — ... Bangalore
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Coventry
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Sheffield
R — ... Peshawur
S — ... Woolwich
Depôt ... Colchester

3RD BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Ipswich
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Newcastle
I — ... Bangalore
J — ... Trowbridge

3RD BRIGADE (con.)
K Battery. Morar
L — ... Meerut
M — ... Meerut
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad
Depôt ... Hilsea

4TH BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Nowgong
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Newbridge
L — ... Ferozepore
M — ... Clonmel
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh
Depôt ... Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

NO. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Dover
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Umballa
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Kalabagh
Depot ... Sunderland

NO. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.
1st Battery Hong Kong
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Lahore
5th — Gwalior
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

NO. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Landguard Fort
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Aden
9th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Colchester

NO. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.
1st Battery Guernsey
2nd — Alderney
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Ft. Hubberstone
5th — Jamaica
6th — Barbadoes
7th — Quetta

CINQUE PORTS DIVISION (con.)
8th Battery Mhow
9th — Rawul Pindee
Depot ... Dover

NO 5.—LONDON DIVISION.
1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Aden
8th — Delhi
Depot ... Woolwich

NO. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Egypt
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Dover
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Campbellpore
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

NO. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Dover
5th — Ferozepore
6th — Morar
7th — St. Helena
8th — Cape
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

NO. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION.
1st Battery Malta
2nd — Rawul Pindee
3rd — Calcutta

SCOTTISH DIVISION (con.)
4th Battery Sheerness
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

NO. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.
1st Battery Pembroke Dock
2nd — Sandown
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

NO. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.
1st Battery Devonport
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Bombay
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Belfast

NO. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.
1st Battery Mount Wise
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Devonport
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Rawul Pindee
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Meean Meer
4th — ... Rawul Pindee
5th — ... Meerut
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Sealkote
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Morar
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
18th — ... Nowshera
19th — ... Rawul Pindee

BENGAL ARMY—(con.
1st Central I. Horse Gunah
2nd — — ... Agra
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Cawnpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Jhansi
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Lucknow
8th — — ... Rawul Pindee
9th — — ... Gorakhpore
10th — — ... Shillong and Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Delhi

BENGAL ARMY—(con.
16th Bengal N. Infty. Fyzabad
17th — — ... Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Meean Meer
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Meean Meer
23rd — — ... Meean Meer
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Ferozepore
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Meerut
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar

BENGAL ARMY—(con.)
38th Bengal N. Infty. Peshawur
39th — — ... Morar
40th — — ... Barrackpore
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Rawul Pindee
1st Goorka Regt.... Meean Meer
2nd — — ... Meerut
3rd — — ... Meerut
4th — — ... Meean Meer
5th — — ... Rawul Pindee

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Dera Ismail Khan

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)
No. 2 Mountain Bat. Kohat
— 3 — — Abbottabad
— 4 Hazara Mn — Edwardesabad
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Abbottabad
2nd — — ... Kohat
3rd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
1st Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi [Khan
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)
2nd Punjab Infnt. Edwardesabad
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
5th — — ... Ditto
6th — — ... Kohat
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Forces Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

MADRAS ARMY—(con.)
1st Madras N.I. ... Secunderabad
2nd — — ... Moulmein
3rd or Palamcottah Rangoon
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Setabuldee
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Berhampore & Sumbulpore
8th — — ... Saugor
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Rangoon
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Passage to Madras

MADRAS ARMY—(con.)
15th Madras N.I. Bangalore
16th — — ... Raipore
17th — — ... Vizianagram
19th — — ... Palaveram
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Kamptee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Vizagapatam
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Neemuch
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Deesa
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Quetta
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I. ... Mhow
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Quetta Dist.
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Ahmednuggur
5th — N.L.I. ... Deesa
7th — — ... Kurrachee, for Bombay
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

BOMBAY ARMY—(con.)
12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Quetta
14th — — ... Aden
16th — — ... Poona
17th — — ... Satara
19th — — ... Malegaon
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Poona
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry ... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry ... Kurrachee
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry ... Dharwar
29th —or 2 Belooch Kurrachee
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Hyderabad

CORRECTED UP TO MAY 3.]

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Alex. Buller, C.B. ...	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt... ...	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead ... ... (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks ...	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness...	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra... ...	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette... ...	Capt. Harry W. Brent ...	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. W. Stopford ...	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport ...	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat... ...	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood...	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb ... (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance ...	2	132	S. troopship ...	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair...	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious... ...	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson ... (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel ...	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector...	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport ...	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. Loftus S. Jones ...	July 2, 1878—Chatham ...	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. F. S. Mann ...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church ... ... (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship ...	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship ...	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith...	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth [Ireland
Britomart... ...	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac ...	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Particular service C. of
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd ...	Re. April, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon ...	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge ...	29	180	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. G. Bosanquet... ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant ...	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett... ...	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde...	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice ...	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine ...	May 10, 1881—Sheerness ...	Danube
Cockchafer ...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. C. H. Domville...	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty ...	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific [Red Sea
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean, temp.
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop ...	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther ...	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. H. Jauncey	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol ...	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching ...	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore... ...	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade ...	Re. Spt. 21, 1882—Portsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport ...	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness ...	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda ...	N. America and W. I.
Dolphin	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Eardley Wilmot ...	April, 1884—Sheerness ...	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Charles V. Anson ...	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport ...	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship...	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship...	Capt. J. A. Poland ... ... (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness..	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington..	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle...	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Enchantress ...	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine ...	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge ...	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Euphrates ...	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth...	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. George A. G. Grey..	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Fire Queen ...	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne..	Tender to D. of Wellington..	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat... ...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. N. Custance ...	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Craigie...	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone ...	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel ...	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish ...	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear.	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham ...	N. America and W. I.
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson...	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth ...	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness ...	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae...	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. W. Moore	July 26, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C. [of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship ...	Com. Walter B. Bridges...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A Montagu.	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness ...	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport ...	Gibraltar [of Africa
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Davies...	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner...	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship ...	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship..	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth ...	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne ...	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport ...	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship ...	Com. F. J. Pitt... ... ... (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta ...	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth ...	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins...	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship ...	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot ...	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable ...	22	193	Training-ship ...	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus...	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly ... ... (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport ...	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour ...	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth ...	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta...	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. U. C. Singleton ...	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Lieut.-Com. V. A. Tisdall.	Re. Jan. 15, '80—Hong Kong.	Ordered home
Kingfisher... ...	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton ...	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig... ...	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham ...	China
Lion...	24	186	Training-ship ...	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden ...	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy ...	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship ...	Capt. R. H. Harris ...	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent ...	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds...	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. E. Hotham	Jan., 1884—Hong Kong ...	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten.. (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland ...	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship ...	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford ...	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Pacific [service)
Myrmidon... ...	...	111	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Alfred Carpenter ...	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness ...	Red Sea (surveying
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship ...	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield...	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham ...	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell ...	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton ...	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua...	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland.	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson...	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron [of Good Hope
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness...	W. C. of Africa and C.
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham ...	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Swinton C. Holland.	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth...	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding ...	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford ...	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport ...	Devonport
Pembroke... ...	1	57	S. block-ship ...	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr ... (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. George Robinson ...	May 1, 1878—Chatham ...	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay ...	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig ...	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Polyphemus ...	10	132	S. torpedo-ram ...	Com. E. F. Jeffreys... ...	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham ...	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall ...	Re. April, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness ...	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John...	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship...	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun ... (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. P. H. W. Mayow ...	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter ... (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent ...	22	172	Training-ship ...	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald ...	April 24, 1883—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage..	Tender to Boscawen... ...	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug... ...	Staff Capt. H. Hosken ...	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth...	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris...	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. A. L. Douglas ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated..	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G..	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883...	Greenock [survey
Sparrowhawk ...	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White...	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I.,
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin *...	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt...	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth [Hope
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders..	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness ...	W.C. of Africa & C. of G.
Stork...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham ...	W. C. of Africa and C. [of Good Hope
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship..	Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B., A.D.C....	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth..	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship..	Capt. H. F. Cleveland ...	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Swift...	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham ...	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated..	Capt. H. C. Aitchison ... (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport..	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx ...	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	Australia [survey
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel...	Capt. Pelham Aldrich ...	March 16, 1882—Sheerness ..	S. E. C. of America,
Temeraire... ...	8	531	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Domville ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond ...	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua ..	N. America and W. I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery ..	Capt. John F. C. Grant ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda ..	Bermuda
Tourmaline ...	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness .	East Indies
Trincomalee ...	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy ...	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel ...	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard...	May 2, 1882—Sheerness ...	Survg., Home Station
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship ...	Com. B. E. Cochrane ...	June 18, 1878—Chatham ...	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee ...	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent...	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica .	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles ...	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon ..	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare ...	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship...	Capt. A. H. Markham ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel ...	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel..	2	141	S. receiving ship..	Comdre. G. D. Morant ...	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht ...	Capt. F. T. Thomson ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington... ...	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide...	Devonport
Wanderer	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Orford Churchill ...	April, 1884—Sheerness ...	China
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls.	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport ...	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta ...	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship ...	Staff Com. A. W. Miller ...	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope...	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness ...	China

(* Flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux.)

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO MAY 3.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges...	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C... ...	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Gosport, near Portsmouth
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, *p.s.c.*... ...	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton ...	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

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*** *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THE discussion on the Army Estimates on Monday night was sufficiently interesting and important. Although Mr. Dawnay probably allowed his youthful zeal to outrun his discretion, and was led away by an ingenuous love of truth to formulate charges which were expressive of the convictions of officers rather than of the profession of facts which they could substantiate by direct evidence before a court of justice, he did good service, and told the country a good deal of what was wholesome for them to know, if it would take heed of it, concerning the operations "of the system" in the field in the recent Egyptian Campaign. "Military necessities," of which Colonel Stanley spoke, were put forward by Sir John Adye as the over-ruling cause of the great defects regarding medical matters brought to light in the Egyptian Campaign; but when Colonel Stanley, an ex-Secretary of State for War, lent his authority to the declaration that a sudden change of plan made secrecy necessary, and that there was not the opportunity of making the ordinary arrangements beforehand, so that what had been done was turned to another purpose, we are simply astounded. We cannot suppose that he knew the truth, and, for the purpose of covering his own share in the antecedent modifications to some of which the misworking of the medical transport was due, that he deliberately stated that which was contrary to the fact. Sudden change of plan! When it was known to every authority, before the Commander-in-Chief left England, that Ismailia was to be the base; when the stores at the arsenals were directed to Port Said and Ismailia weeks before the expedition started; when it, in fact, was his boast, and not an unreasonable one, that Sir Garnet Wolseley, ere he departed from London, had indicated the very day on which he intended to make his entry into Cairo! The difference between the thunderbolt Lord Wolseley hurled at the Medical Department before the Morley Committee, and the piles of soft-sawder directed upon the same body through his despatches, was, we think, very satisfactorily explained by pointing out the distinction between the conduct of the Medical officers on the field and the general management of the Medical Department by the superior authorities in quarters and in the hospitals. When are we to have done with departmental organisation? When have an end of the incessant collapse of systems which are a cloak and cover of personal failure? We admit that under no circumstances can there be a complete organisation in warfare, such perfection that there shall be no breakdown in any part of it, and that there shall not be pain which might be alleviated and cured, and sickness that might be prevented, amongst armies in the field. Let philanthropists do what they will—all the nurses and all the red crosses, and all the Knights of St. John, their bandages and painkillers and ambulances—there must for every battle be scenes of suffering and of neglect, which, if duly stated by enthusiastic novices or sympathetic eye-witnesses, would produce an outcry against any department connected with the cure of the wounded in the field, and excite what is called indignation among the public. But making all allowances for such inevitable defects, there is still much to be done in providing proper attention, not so much from the medical officers, as from those who serve under them, to the wounded in the field. When the Duke of Connaught advanced with the Guards across the entrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir, shortly after the assault had been delivered, and Alison's brigade and Graham's brigade had passed on in pursuit of the flying Egyptians, his Royal Highness perceived that the hospital orderlies, instead of attending to our wounded, who were lying in every direction, were busily engaged in rifling the bodies of the dead Egyptians! Had some of those scoundrels been hanged on the spot, or in default of gallows been executed on the bridge at Tel-el-Kebir by the Provost-Marshals in sight of the whole Army, an example would have been set which might have quickened the action of those in charge, for some time to come. No English Army is properly provided with—or is likely to be provided with, as long as the present namby-pamby theories are entertained at the Horse Guards, or at any rate at the War Office—a Military Police, to look after the discipline of troops in the field, including Army Hospital Corps and civilian accompaniments, and see that the Transport and Hospital Service Department attend to their duties. Mr. Dawnay pointed out that the views at the War Office regarding the organisation of the Medical Department are in direct opposition to those of every commanding officer examined before the Committee; indeed, it was mockery to examine the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, Sir D. Lysons, and other officers of authority and experience, in order to come to a decision directly contrary to their recommendations. Of course, Lord Hartington would not venture to interfere with the Guards' system. The officers of those seven battalions represent too much weight in society and in the country for any Minister to resist; but the War Office absolutely accept all the consequences of the logical dilemma in which they placed themselves by their strange conduct. "We say that the regimental system was inefficient; that it cannot be restored; that it would incur an increase of expense of £22,000 a year (for which we might have at least fifty extra clerks at Whitehall and in Pall Mall); that the results of the system we have introduced in lieu of the regimental system are most satisfactory; but, nevertheless, we shall not give the Guards the advantages of the new system! We do not, wish to make any considerable change in the system of the Guards. Let them put up with all the deficiencies because they are the Guards; but to make things square, we are going to establish a general hospital in London, which will give the whole Army Medical profession a great opportunity for improving themselves. These by thy gods, O Israel!"

THE discussion on the Navy Estimates on Thursday night was conducted under circumstances not very creditable to the House of Commons. That on such an occasion the attendance of honourable Members was so limited that a count-out was threatened and tried at the commencement of the speech of Lord Henry Lennox, would be simply disgraceful if the manner in which discussions on the condition of the Navy have been conducted did not offer some excuse for the apathy of the honourable gentlemen, who consider it merely their duty to vote money, without sifting the reasons for each vote. Notwithstanding all protestations to the contrary, the management of the Navy is a question of party, almost of party only. Mr. W. H. Smith out of office gets up and delivers himself of a documentary address, as it may be called, bristling with figures, to show that the management of the Navy is not what it ought to be; and perhaps it would be too much to expect three-fourths of the Members of the House to listen with pleasure or intelligent comprehension to the comparisons and analysis of figures in which the right honourable gentleman displays his usual mastery and clearness in business matters. Therefore, it was not surprising that the prediction which Sir E. Reed repeated to the House, "that Members would go out almost to a man when the Speaker left the chair to go into Committee on the Estimates," was realised, and that the Ministerial side was represented by about a dozen, and the Opposition by half as many honourable Members of the Commons in Committee of the whole House. On the other hand, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of the party which is in power, gets up and declares that all the statements made to discredit the Naval administration are untrustworthy, and infers that the Admiralty, in their efforts to secure the efficiency of the service, have to encounter great difficulties from the action of their predecessors. As the leading journal observes yesterday, "the facts are never available in an uncontested form." The public, stunned by the clamour of rival voices from the recognised authorities on both sides of the House, shakes its head and shuts its ears despairingly. "Ordinary people," says the *Times*, "who do not profess to be experts have no means to determine whether Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. T. Brassey, or Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Henry Lennox, not to speak of independent critics such as Sir E. Reed, have stated the case most accurately. The Secretary of the Admiralty would be wanting in all the traditions of his office, if he did not assure Parliament that the expenditure asked for in the Estimates was sufficient to secure the country an efficient and adequate Naval force." Now, this being so, is there not a clear reason, almost an irresistible argument, for the adoption of the course we have recommended repeatedly in these columns, and of which we earnestly reiterate the advisability now, of an independent and thorough inquiry into the actual condition of the Navy? We do not demand that the Navy shall be a match in seamen and guns and armour for all the navies of the world together; but we ask that it should present, in its ordinary condition, guarantees that, in event of war with a possible combination, and not improbable alliance, between two of the large Naval powers, the Navy should be able to enter upon the conflict with assurance of equality in all respects, in *matériel* and *personnel*, leaving the country in modest confidence as to the result of the conflict. It is easy for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to dispose of the tabular statements which puzzle Sir Thomas Symonds, who composes them almost as much, we should think, as they do those who are condemned to analyse and peruse them; but if that gallant old officer's contention, that we are inferior to the French in sea-going force, have the shadow of a basis of truth about it, the matter should be set right, and although we do not think it at all advisable to have a Commission or a Committee to test the validity of Sir Thomas Symonds's fears, or the accuracy of his tables, we think it very important that there should be some authoritative inquiry into the alarming accounts which honourable Members connected with the service give of its present condition, absolutely and relatively. It is no use to talk or write about ou officers and sailors doing their duty as of yore, or to indulge in the flourishing rigmarole of assurances that British seamen, if called upon, will always do so-and-so. Let the country be satisfied that the money voted by the House of Commons is turned to account, and that it produces a satisfactory outcome in the shape of an efficient Fleet, with contented and able officers and men in all departments; and if the nation is not satisfied, the remedy is easy. On the other hand, if it be shown that the Naval Administration gives the Empire the worth of its money, but that there is still a shortcoming in matters of importance, Parliament will ungrudgingly vote any increase that may be demanded; and it will be a dastardly and unworthy Government which, from any considerations of expediency, or from any desire to face the constituencies with demonstrations of its having effected empty retrenchments, allows the interests and the existence of the Great Empire, over the destinies of which it is called upon to preside, to be endangered by an incompetent administration of a defective fleet.

WE announced lately that it had been decided that commanding officers of the Indian regiments were to be allowed to hold on for a maximum of nine years, or up to 32 years' service. Now, it may be as well to point out here, for the fact is evidently not generally known, even in official quarters, that the Secretary of State was entirely misled by the Army Commission which sat at Simla, and recommended the seven years' limit of command. Whether the members of the Commission were also themselves ignorant is, of course, only known to themselves; but however that may be, the recommendation they made, and which the Secretary of State determined to act upon, was directly in contradiction to the terms of an Act of Parliament known as the Henley Clause, and could only be carried out by breach of a contract made and entered into by the Secretary of State's predecessor, that all officers who joined the Staff Corps should be provided with "suitable employment." Now it so happens that the "suitable employment" cannot be found for a tenth part of these officers after they are removed from their command. So that a serious difficulty arises. The officers in question have supposed all this time that the order was rescinded, as the carrying out of the measure was to all intents and purposes illegal; or, at all events, that some compensation would be granted to them, in the event of the Secretary of State determining to abide by his original decision, on the same principle that compensation was allowed in the case of the officers of the lately disbanded regiments. But now that they find themselves turned adrift, in spite of the Act of Parliament and an official guarantee, and without compensation of any kind being offered, they are bringing forward the true state of the case and memorialising Parliament, the result of which action will be that the Secretary of State will be obliged to reopen the whole question, and will, no doubt, experience some difficulty in getting matters straight again without recouping the officers thus deprived of their employment some of the loss they have sustained. The recommendation of the Army Commission is the more strange in that, putting aside the Act of Parliament and guarantee, their action was altogether unprecedented, the limit of tenure order having, in British regiments, been inapplicable to present incumbents, even though they were serving under no guarantee of any sort. The following is a copy of one of the memorials sent in, and is a fair sample of the whole:—

> "Memorial of ——, of H.M.'s —— Staff Corps.—Showeth that officers in the East India Company's service enjoyed the privilege of remaining in command of their regiments till promotion to Major-General, or obtaining Colonels' allowances; and that all privileges enjoyed under the said East India Company were guaranteed to your memorialist by the Act of Parliament known as the Henley Clause. That your memorialist has nevertheless been removed from the command of his regiment by General Order G., No. 209, dated 1882; notwithstanding that he was a present incumbent in command when the said General Order was issued. That your memorialist having suffered grievous loss and hardship by the infraction of an Act of Parliament under the protection of which he was serving, now begs that he may be granted due compensation, including retention of the same interest in Lord Clive's Fund, which he would have continued to possess had he been allowed, in obedience to the Act of Parliament above quoted, to remain in command of his regiment till attaining to Colonels' allowances. That your memorialist has not, since removal from command of his regiment, been provided with any other description of the 'suitable employment' guaranteed by the Secretary of State, when your memorialist was, on the faith of the said guarantee, induced to enter the Staff Corps."

It is now pointed out that the Army Commission, and not the Secretary of State, were the real originators of the blunder. Here we have another instance of the greatest of the many disadvantages under which the Army at present labours. The Army, both in India and at home, is ruled by a civilian. That civilian is but imperfectly acquainted with the rules and regulations affecting individual officers. He is obliged, therefore, to seek outside aid to enable him to keep himself posted as to the wants of the service. The best way of securing that aid is by means of commissions or committees. Those committees are composed, for the most part, of officials who have reputations to make. The surest way of making these reputations is for them to suggest sweeping changes; as to the carrying-out of which they may afterwards be committed, and thus come to the front. It does not matter to them whether the change they advocate is legal or not; it is a change, and that is all they think about. Thus it was with the measure recommended by the Simla Commission. At first sight, the idea, no doubt, appeared a most happy one, and the Secretary of State was naturally influenced by it. The question of its legality never appears to have arisen until now, when, the removals having been formally gazetted, it all at once is discovered that the responsible Minister has been led into the committal of an act which is in direct violation of the terms of the contract entered into by the officers of the Staff Corps and the Government of the day, when the amalgamation of the Imperial and Indian Forces was carried out twenty-two years ago. These, briefly stated, are the points of the case which the Removed Indian Colonels are now fighting against the India Office. At first sight, it may have appeared as though the Secretary of State had been guilty of an intentional breach of faith. It will be seen, however, that there are excuses to be made. Some, doubtless, will contend that a high official ought to have shown more respect for the Act of Parliament and Government guarantee. But we must not be too exacting. The Simla Committee ought clearly to have considered the legality of the measure they recommended before suggesting such a sweeping innovation, and upon their shoulders must rest much of the blame for the serious difficulty which has arisen.

THAT "knowledge is power," and that "reading makes a full man," in the words of Bacon, are truisms which it should be superfluous to waste time in demonstrating, though there may still be a few who are inclined to look upon reading as unnecessary in so practical a profession as the Navy. That the Naval officer should have a competent knowledge of his profession will be universally admitted; and how can this be obtained without reading and study, when the fighting-machine becomes daily more complex and scientific in its nature? As has been well said by "Julien de la Gravière," the Navy was formally a handicraft; it is now a science. We are led to these remarks by the lecture of Captain Long, R.N., on Friday, May 2, at the United Service Institution, on "Libraries considered as subsidiary to education, and the best means of diffusing information among the Officers and Men of H.M.'s Navy." The lecture was full of information, and although the attendance was not numerous, the discussion was interesting. Yet we cannot but think that the practical points were somewhat overlooked, or overlaid with detail. The want to be supplied is information on professional subjects, especially to officers afloat, as pointed out by Commander Dawson, who complained that when he was serving in a ship in the Pacific as Gunnery Lieutenant, no scientific work of reference was available to him except a copy of Sir H. Douglas's "Naval Gunnery," which was his own property. Commander Dawson, no doubt, alluded to things as they were 25 years ago, and much has occurred in the interval; but is it certain that, as compared with foreign navies, our ships are at all well supplied with scientific books bearing upon the profession? Is it not the fact that even English books on Naval subjects, or translations of them, can with more certainty be found on board foreign men-of-war, whether French, German, Italian, or Russian, than on board our own ships, whether supplied direct by the Governments to which they belong or from Naval libraries liberally subsidised by foreign Admiralties? We unhesitatingly affirm this to be the case, from our own observation; and that this is so, is far from creditable to our Naval Administration. Captain Long's lecture was directed to the measures to be taken to remedy this defect, and in his summary of what exists he gave some valuable information to his hearers. It was certainly news to a good many that there is a valuable library of 25,000 volumes at the Admiralty "which may be consulted," causing several inquiries as to who should be applied to for access to it; and we trust that now that there is a Naval Intelligence Department more use may be made of it. Turning to Captain Long's conclusions, he proposes the "establishment of a Royal Naval Institute at Greenwich, with the provision of reference libraries afloat," and the revision of existing seamen's libraries. With those suggestions we entirely agree. A Naval Institute, following the lines of the Royal Engineer and Artillery Institutes, should be at once formed, with its headquarters either at the Admiralty or at Greenwich. The Journal of the Institute should be published monthly, and we would suggest that it should be placed in charge of a salaried officer attached to the Naval Intelligence Department. Lectures should be given and discussions encouraged at the Naval sea-ports, being only reported in the Journal of the Institute in very special cases. We would propose that the expense of printing the Journal should be borne by voluntary subscriptions of officers, only those subscribing being entitled to have the Journal sent to them. The library should be similiarly managed, and professional works lent to subscribers. The Admiralty might assist in starting the library by gifts of books. To establish a Royal Naval Institute would be a great step, and having professional libraries available would be another; but we cannot think that this is all that would be required. We want to ensure that all standard professional works should be supplied to large ships, and this can only be done by an official "officers' library." At present, it is true, the seamen's library is practically a ship's library, and that many technical works principally intended for officers have found their way into it. But this is done in a casual way, depending more, it would almost seem, on interest being used by authors to get their works ordered by the Admiralty, than on any settled system. By all means improve the seamen's library; but an officers' library should be added to contain technical works. At present, there are a large and increasing number of books issued to Captains of a technical nature, many of which are obsolete, while others are "confidential;" and at the same time, some similar works are supplied to the library. Can any reason, for instance, be given why "Fincham on Masting" should be issued to Captains, while "White's Naval Architecture" is in the seamen's library? Is it still necessary, too, that twelve volumes of "Hertslett's Treaties" should encumber, rather than adorn, the shelves of the Captain's cabin? We would suggest that there should be an officers' library supplied to the Captain, for which a place in his cabin should be fitted by the dockyard, to contain a carefully selected list of technical works, to be issued to officers by the Paymaster under the Captain's sanction; strictly confidential books only being still issued to the Captain, to be kept under lock and key. Such is a sketch of the more important steps which we should like to see taken with the view of carrying out the objects aimed at by the lecturer. In conclusion, we are tempted to allude to some remarks made by Captain Fitzgerald, R.N., at the discussion of Captain Long's lecture as to the small attendance at the theatre, and usually slender result obtained, which he attributed to the lectures not being popular enough in their character. Without entirely agreeing with this criticism, we would certainly urgently impress upon those who undertake lectures on professional subjects to be thoroughly practical in their views, and to avoid somewhat pedantic allusions to the introduction of the art of printing, or to an English Naval history which came to an abrupt conclusion in 1422!

The Duke of Edinburgh left Gibraltar, homeward bound, with the Channel Squadron on May 5.

We hear that scarlatina is prevalent at Castletown, so, presumably, the intention of sending the Channel Fleet there for torpedo practice will be abandoned. This will not be a grievous disappointment to those on board the several ships, as Berehaven is not quite regarded as an Elysium.

The Admiralty have issued (April) a programme of the Torpedo Gunnery and Pilotage Courses for 1884, to be substituted for previous statements, which, however, we do not think it necessary to reproduce, as the regulations are accessible to, or in the possession of, all those who are interested. A list of applicants is kept at the Admiralty, from which "a few other officers will be allowed, at their Lordships' discretion, to follow the special full-pay torpedo course" (66 days from July 16 to October 15) by selection, in addition to the Gunnery and Torpedo Lieutenants and Lieutenants R.M.A. The paper deals principally with the dates. Four courses are to be arranged for Engineer officers, to last nine weeks. Acting Sub-Lieutenants who entered the *Britannia* prior to December 31 are not required to go through a Pilotage course. Those who entered after that date will follow a course, and will be examined at the Hydrographic Department, on the days shown, at 11 a.m. Note.—Other officers, desirous of passing in Pilotage for 1st-class ships, will be required to present themselves for examination on the above dates; should it become necessary to fix an examination-day in any of the months not mentioned in the table, for candidates for 1st-class ships, the examination-day will be fixed for the fourth Wednesday of the month, as heretofore.

Commodore Molyneux arrived at Suakim in the *Tyne*, flying the broad pendant, on May 7.

It is nowhere specified in the Admiralty Instructions to officers of what rank or upon what occasions the salute of "piping the side" shall be given. The result is that the custom varies in different ships, giving rise to no little jealousy and ill-feeling. In some ships it is the custom to pipe all officers of above Commander's rank, in others only Executive officers of that rank and the commanding officers of ships. We believe that some years back the Admiralty refused to be drawn in this subject, and left a discretionary power in regard to it in the hands of individual Captains. A similar vagueness obtains in regard to manning yards, which is purely a custom of the service, and is a salute which can be given to any one.

The *Viedomosti* states that Sir E. Reed has sent to the Russian Admiralty plans for an ironclad superior to any afloat.

While employment in the Royal Navy is rarely undesirable, we are sorry that the Admiralty have considered it necessary to again send Commander Wollaston Karslake afloat in his present rank. After seven years' active service, upwards of three of which were in command of the *Fantôme*, and from which vessel he returned in May last, after a very creditable commission, he is a second time appointed to her; but we trust that promotion is not far distant. This officer was advanced to Commander's rank for services in Western Africa, under Sir William Hewett, and his subsequent career entitles him to consideration.

It would be a great boon to the Naval service in East Indian waters were the Admiralty to acquire possession of the Indian Government Dockyard at Bombay. This yard was established when the Indian Navy was in existence. It is still maintained for the repairs of the obsolete and heterogeneous vessels which now constitute the Indian Marine, and when it is absolutely necessary for her Majesty's ships in the East Indies to have repairs effected, they were sent there also; but as there is a sufficient staff, plant, and machinery maintained for a dockyard of the size of Sheerness, the work done at Bombay is found by the Admiralty to be so expensive that only what is absolutely necessary is ever done. The only Imperial yard on the East Indian station is at Trincomalee, but that is merely a depôt for stores, with the exception of a few artificers, who are maintained to effect casual repairs.

We regret that, by an oversight in our issue of the 26th ult., some doubts were thrown on the legality of a court-martial recently held at Portsmouth, in regard to the employment at it of a short-hand writer. It appears the wish for short-hand writers was approved by Order in Council, and promulgated some six months back, so that only an interval of 15 months elapsed between the issue of the Memorandum and this Order in Council. We are sure all who know the Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Mr. G. P. Martin, feel certain that everything would be done to render the proceedings in point of law perfectly valid.

The Admiralty have issued a circular specifying the rates to be paid by men serving in the Royal Marines in purchasing their discharge under the new scale sanctioned by the Order in Council of February 2, 1884. The number of men to be discharged and the selection of the individuals will be governed by such instructions as the Admiralty may from time to time issue for extending or diminishing the transfer, or for wholly suspending the permission.

Portsmouth Dockyard presents, as is usual at this season, a somewhat busy aspect. The ships of the Reserve Squadron, in various stages of coaling, docking, and refitting, fill up nearly all the available space at the north end; the *Hercules* and *Lord Warden* in the tidal basin, the remainder in dock. The jetties are deserted, save by the *Collingwood*, that remarkable-looking production of modern science, which, perhaps, carries off the palm, even among recent ironclads, for unsightliness. Her engines, which broke down on the last trial trip, are to be worked alongside the jetty on Tuesday next, preparatory to another trial on Wednesday. In the steam basin are the *Triumph*, with top-gallant masts on end; the *Crocodile* and *Jumna*; the *Active*, with her alterations completed and new armament on board; the *Martin* brig, repairing damages, having had her foremast head wrung by bracing up too sharp, and the *Polyphemus*, under the sheers, apparently pretty nearly up to her "toppling-over" draft. A photograph of this vessel exposed in the window of a well-known Portsmouth photographer, is marked "bow view," thereby illustrating the futility of any attempt on the part of the uninitiated to discriminate between the ends of the monster. If the *Polyphemus* has a stern, it is certainly presented in this photograph, but to the ordinary observer, she is as puzzling in this respect as the Skye-terrier to the two street urchins in *Punch*. The *Impérieuse* has returned to her native dock (No. 11), and is apparently destined to make a long stay there. The *Camperdown* makes progress but slowly. The *Calliope* will soon be ready for launching, and the front of the building slip is being opened in preparation for the event. The *Emerald* and *Cormorant* are in the covered docks off the ship basin, for extensive repairs, and hard by is the *Imogene*, yacht, purchased to replace the *Antelope* in Eastern waters. The large basin is occupied by the usual number of turret-ships, among which the *Colossus* may now be considered to have acquired a respectable seniority; she is still apparently far from completion, and the same may be said of the *Edinburgh*, in No. 13 dock. Moored near the *Excellent* may be seen the sea-going prize target of the future, a kind of raft, with three masts, on which a canvas screen will be hoisted.

During the last three years the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company have acquired five ocean liners, 350 feet long. The Moscow Volunteer Fleet has just been increased by the *Kinfauns Castle*; and within the next few weeks the *Grosni*, *Slavianir*, and *Galitchanin*, will be despatched from the Tyne to Sevastopol, for the Rodokonski Company.

In the report we published on April 5 of the Danish armour-plate trials, it was stated that after the first shot "the Brown plate showed deep cracks running from the point of impact to the left side of the plate." The Danish official photographs, taken of every plate after each shot fired, are before us. From these we find that the Brown plate resisted the first shot better than our report would lead our readers to understand. On the left of the point of impact, a crack started and ran some distance towards the left edge, and then forked, one leg reaching the side of the plate. These cracks do not appear to be at all "deep" in the photo; in fact, merely "hair cracks."

We believe it is quite true that Brigadier-General Stewart has declared that the Cavalry under his command could have made the march from Suakim to Berber across the Desert, and that other officers of less authority with the force have expressed a similar opinion. We are still compelled to express the conviction that the march would have been most hazardous and unwise. General Stewart's furthest point from the sea westwards was some 25 miles, and he had still to face 200 miles and more of desert, mountain, and deep sand in a hostile region, with every prospect of the wells being tampered with, and with the certainty of great scarcity of water. And when the force reached Berber, if it did so at all, how could it have reached Khartoum?

The appointment of General Sir Collingwood Dickson on the Ordnance Committee at the War Office, which expires in October next, is, we believe, to be prolonged to April, 1885.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman made what we may fairly describe as an ingenious reply to the attacks directed upon him from various quarters of the House; but his speech displayed rather more of the ability of the *Nisi Prius* advocate than we like, although it must be admitted to some of the thrusts he offered a very fair defence. His use of what lawyers call "confession and avoidance" in the course of his speech was conspicuous enough. He agreed in much that had been said against what is going on, and regretted its existence; but then, he remarked, there was something to be said on the other side. He insisted that the delays which had been commented upon in the completion of ships' armaments were not due to manufacture, but to the changes which were constantly being investigated; but he promised amendment, and that any hindrance in future would not be on the scale to which they had been accustomed to. The Admiralty and he were quite anxious to complete ships quickly, and to alter their designs as little as possible, but then these changes came in again. His defence of the ton as a unit of measurement came at last to a *tu quoque*. The Admiralty had tried to get rid of it as a mode of measurement and comparison, but at last, going back, year after year, they reached the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, and then they were obliged to ask, "Shall we tamper with his figures, or leave them alone?" It was all very well, no doubt, to show that Sir Thomas Symonds had made a trifling little error of £1,300,000 in an obvious calculation which could be made by anybody but Sir T. Symonds, it would seem. What had that, however, to do with the essential argument addressed to the country by the Admiral of the Fleet, that our ironclads were inferior in speed and armament, or would soon become so in the aggregate, and ship for ship, to those of the French Navy? Let us hope that Sir Thomas Symonds is as wrong in these calculations as he was in his figures. There is one part of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's speech to which certain aggrieved classes will turn with satisfaction, and henceforth they may abide their time in patience for the result of the hon. gentleman's looking into the case. He has bound himself up in promises, and has a busy time before him. We can fancy him sitting in his room at Whitehall surrounded with portentous boxes, to the contents of which, one after the other, he may apply the distracted hours of his official life, in the intervals of the business of the moment, before he goes down to the House of Commons to answer questions from all the Naval officers in Opposition, or the amateurs who are good enough to take up Naval grievances. There is the Engineers' box! Mr. Bannerman admits that they have some reason to complain of inequalities in their pay, and he did not know why the eleven years' rule was adopted, nor see any use in it, but a re-arrangement would be troublesome. The Engineers really have not much to complain of; there was no difficulty in getting plenty of them. The system had been only established recently; nevertheless, he would look into their box and see if there was any anomaly or grievance in it to necessitate the opening-up of the general question. The box of grievances of the Petty Officers, Artificers, and Stewards would be kept locked for the present; he would not look into it. As to the Schoolmasters' box, he knew nothing at all about it, but he would look into it. As to the Paymasters' box, the stuff in it was very like that which was in the Engineers' box. Paymasters were very well paid, "taking them all round," whatever that may be; but, unfortunately, the Paymasters insist on taking themselves "all square" or "all angular," and they will not derive much comfort from the statement that a few years ago, too many of them were entered, and that there is an over-stock of them at present, or agree that there is no strong reason for reopening their box.

The regimental dinners, which are, as far as we know, unique and peculiar to our Army, promise to be very interesting this year. It is pleasant to welcome a Phœnix fresh from its ashes; to see the "Limmer" of to-day arise in purple and fine linen from the saw-dust and panelling of the good old days of "Archey," and "Clon," and Co., well patronised by soldiers whose fathers and grandfathers drank more than was always good for them in the dingy "Coffee-room" of yore. The Freemasons', the Holborn, the Albion, the Avenue, have still their faithful *clientèle*, and the Army and Navy Hotel bids fair for favour.

The intelligence given by a German paper that the Sultan had taken the extraordinary step of writing to the ex-Khedive, to ask him for his advice and opinions on the Egyptian question, is perfectly authentic, and we have seen a copy of Ismail Pasha's answer, which corresponds with the account given of it in the translation from the German, which was reproduced in some of the London newspapers in the foreign telegraphic summary. Ismail Pasha counsels the Sultan to make his peace with England, and to fall in with her policy with regard to Egypt; he expresses his regret that the Sultan should have thought fit to refuse a concession for another Canal, which Admiral Englefield sought when he was at Constantinople, with the view to give England a route of her own by the Gulf of Akaba; and he points out that, whatever the abstract rights of Turkey over Egypt may be, the fact of actual possession by England places the consideration of them in the second rank. In fact, the ex-Khedive displays the sagacity which never failed him in the treatment of Egyptian and Oriental questions, and in the control of his great dominions, till he came to loggerheads with the representatives of the Bondholders, and with the principal of the Dual Control, now swept into the limbo of political abortions.

We do not think that much benefit will be derived from the public attention being directed to the conduct of Colonel Burnaby and Sir Henry Havelock in the speeches and letters which have appeared with reference to certain charges, if so they may be called, preferred against Colonel Burnaby. With the political side of the quarrel we have nothing at all to do; but as far as our memory serves us, it was from a political point of view that the behaviour of Colonel Burnaby in the field was first assailed; for Sir Charles Dilke, angry, it would seem, with Colonel Burnaby, and seeking to discredit him with the electors of Birmingham, whose votes the latter was canvassing in view of the next election, virtually denounced the gallant officer for having used a double-barrelled gun to kill and wound the Arabs who were opposing the advance of the British corps to which Colonel Burnaby was temporarily attached, in their advance to Tokar. Colonel Burnaby's explanation of the manner in which it came to pass that he was obliged to use a double-barrelled gun, having no appropriate arms suitable to an officer in the field, must be accepted by all those who think he was right in taking the opportunity which was afforded to him of what is called "seeing active service" during his leave of absence in Egypt; but into a close investigation of the general question as to the proprietary of officers engaging in such expeditions from the mere love of excitement or adventure, or notoriety, we will say nothing, except this, that Sir Henry Havelock ought to be the last man in the world to hurl a stone at a brother officer from such a sling, unless in self-defence. He certainly was not on full pay at the time he went out to Egypt, and despite Sir Garnet Wolseley, led his own forlorn hope at Tel-el-Kebir, and whether he used revolver or sabre, or double-barrelled gun, in his attack on the Egyptian entrenchments, signifies, we think, very little one way or the other. But Sir Henry Havelock makes a mistake when he infers that Colonel Burnaby's employment in the Intelligence Department had no reason in it, and that it was but a mere pretext. He is evidently ignorant of the fact that Colonel Burnaby had travelled extensively in the Soudan; had visited Khartoum at the time of Gordon's first expedition; had crossed the desert; and had, with the facility he possesses of acquiring foreign languages, picked up a fair amount of Arabic, a knowledge of which by-the-bye, Gordon himself does not possess at all. We think it to be regretted that these officers should have come before the public as disputants in a question which it would be better to pass over in silence. The policy of permitting officers on full pay to engage in political controversy is one upon which we have strong opinions, but as we have seen a young officer in the Guards, scarcely out of his teens, get up and deliver a furious denunciation of the War Office, and direct an attack, almost personal, against the Secretary of State, in the House of Commons, we have arrived at the conclusion that it is one of the anomalies, as they are called, of our system, with which Parliamentary Government must be credited or otherwise, to the wonderment, if not the admiration, of surrounding nations.

Captain H. B. T. Haresfield, R.A., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Smyth at Woolwich, vice Captain J. W. T. Spencer, R.A.

We notice with regret that the further discussion of the Army Estimates has been indefinitely postponed. Government were given last Monday enough money to "carry on," and are under no necessity, as far as they are concerned, to take the remaining Votes till a late period of the Session. We shall probably have a repetition of last year's arrangements, by which the most important votes of the Army Estimates were not taken till a morning sitting, on Saturday, August 8. We hope a protest will be entered against this novel and unconstitutional course. It is particularly important at the present moment to fix attention on our Naval and Military establishments. No doubt, the Government are anxious to get on with the legislation; but what is just now much more important than the Franchise Bill, or Redistribution, or even the disestablishment of the Lord Mayor of London, is that our Army and Navy should be ready, and—this is the point—known on the Continent to be ready, for any emergency. Votes 12 and 13—the one providing for warlike stores, the other for military works—were not reached on Monday. These votes require special explanation. The estimated expenditure for warlike stores is this year only £1,262,500, compared with £1,377,000 asked for in 1883-84. There is thus a clear reduction of £114,500. Again, the estimate (Vote 13) for military works is this year only £740,500, compared with £758,700, showing a reduction of £18,200. Are these Estimates sufficient to maintain our Military Establishments in a state of readiness for war? Is the condition of the armament of our fortresses at home and abroad so satisfactory that the Government can afford to cut down the supply of stores and war material? We do not hesitate to condemn these reductions. We fear Lord Hartington has been tempted to counterbalance the increased expenditure (£150,000) on account of pensions and retired pay of officers by reductions in Votes 12 and 13. The time he has chosen for doing this would appear to be singularly inopportune. Before Parliament met we were informed by the leading journal that the Government were about to apply for a large sum of money for the purposes of strengthening our coast and harbour defences at home. So far from this being the case, the Vote for Military Works is this year lower than it has ever been since the reduction of establishments after the Crimean War. The outlook abroad gives cause for anxiety, and no efforts should be spared in Parliament to bring home to Ministers the responsibility which they incur by neglecting to maintain the national defences in a state of efficiency.

Major C. H. F. Ellis, R.A., has been appointed Assistant to the Director of Artillery at the War Office, vice Colonel S. J. Nicholson, R.A.

The reorganisation of the French Army, which was commenced directly after the close of the Franco-German War, may now be considered as terminated. Strange to say, nothing gave so much difficulty as the question of promotion. Parliamentary committees and military committees haggled over this matter for twelve years, referring it back from one to another. A dozen War Ministers in succession had the affair under their consideration, but all in vain. Volumes might be written upon the various Bills laid on the table, discussed, and finally shelved. Compulsory service, the system of Army Corps, of the Reserves, of the Staff, of the length of service, of the armament, of the new fortifications, of new formation, of the registration of horses and carts throughout the country, and a variety of other military reforms, were proposed and got into working order with praiseworthy diligence and success; but the question of promotion was a nut almost impossible to crack. Now we see, however, that after twelve years of fruitless discussion, the French Chamber, probably in a fit of despair, voted the 57 articles of the new Bill on promotion in the course of two sittings. It is true that this was a first reading only, and that the Bill will have to be sent up to the Senate; but the French military papers seem sure that it will pass, because something must be done, and because what the Bill proposes to do is not much. At present, promotion in the French Army is regulated by the law of 1832, according to which corporals and serjeants are selected by choice; sub-lieutenants are chosen partly among the serjeants, partly among the pupils of St. Cyr and the Polytechnic; a third of the vacancies among the lieutenants and the captains are filled up by choice, and the other two-thirds go by seniority. For field officers the system of choice alone exists. We find this criticism of the law of 1832 in a French journal:—"No guarantee of fitness is demanded from officers promoted by seniority. No one dreams of denying that seniority gives serious claims, and yet an officer, on being invested with a more difficult and higher command, should give some proof of his capacity." The General in command of the 16th Army Corps said, "To imagine, after our sad experience of 1870, that an officer, no matter what his incapacity, must forcibly command a battalion in time, is absurdity itself, the negation of all necessity to work, the suppression of all emulation." Marshal Bugeaud expressed the same opinion many years ago in a more homely manner, when he said that the mule of Marshal Saxe made many campaigns with his master, and yet he always remained a mule. However, the Bill now voted in the French Chamber reposes on the principle that no officer will be able to gain a step in the Army without furnishing proof that he is fit for promotion. Only one article appears to have given rise to any discussion,—that laying down the conditions to be attached in future to obtaining the high dignity of Marshal of France. Colonel Tezenas proposed than the rank of Marshal should be suppressed as not it accordance with Republican institutions, and in fact during the great wars of the first Republic no bâtons were given to such men as Dumouriez, Hoche, Marcean, Pichegru, or Kléber. General Campernon, the War Minister, was strongly opposed to the rank of Marshal being suppressed, or to anything being done tending to obliterate incentives to patriotism and noble actions,—"Leave to each of our soldiers," he exclaimed, "the right of repeating the old saying,—'We have all a Marshal's bâton in our knapsack.'" The amendment of Colonel Tezenas was defeated by 319 to 198. There are now in France but three Marshals,—MacMahon, Canrobert, and Lebœuf. There is also ex-Marshal Bazaine on the other side of the Pyrenees.

It is stated that the abolition of the combash, or whip of hippopotamus hide, which was the recognised instrument of punishment in Egypt, has been accompanied by the introduction of the British cat-o'-nine tails, and that the Egyptians do not appreciate the humanitarian principles of the reformers, who have been applying the novelty very freely. We also hear that Mr. C. Lloyd has ordered the police in the towns to compel the males to resort to certain public inconveniences, in violation of their habits, customs, and *religion*, and that the results are very distressing.

It is a pity that there is no one in the House with the tenacity of purpose and desire for the welfare of the public service sufficiently strong to sustain any persistent efforts to get at the truth with regard to matters affecting the efficiency of the Army. Mr. Morgan, answering Sir George Balfour on Monday night, raised a cloud of dusty figures with regard to the condition of the Army with respect to crime, through which the *Times* and other papers pretended to discover great results in the way of improved morality and virtue. But what did the Judge-Advocate do? He contrasted the number of courts-martial in the home Army for the year 1883, with that for the year 1882, without giving the House the smallest data of comparison to show how these returns for 1882 stood with those for 1872, for instance. Nevertheless, let us be thankful for the fact that under every one of the 13 heads of crime there was a diminution, except under two. Commanding officers, however, and the authorities of the military prisons would not, perhaps, take such a rosy view of improvement in the conduct of the Army, not as compared with 1882, but with the bad old times, when discipline was strict, and when officers were not afraid of being put in the black books of the public and of the authorities for telling the truth about the state of their regiments. The leading journal, for once, seems to have been right in calling for a return to the practice which that most unhappy military maladministrator, Mr. Childers, knocked on the head. It is quite unquestionable that if offences which were formerly punished with considerable severity are to be passed over indulgently, and if young soldiers are allowed to indulge in little escapades which old soldiers were punished for perpetrating, the returns will show a gratifying decrease of military crime. An orator in the French Chamber, expatiating on the admirable behaviour of the French Army, remarked that the proportion of criminals in the ranks, compared with the number of criminals among the civil population, was about one to 900; but on being challenged for the data of his argument, he said he went upon the number of sentences of capital punishment pronounced, though not carried into effect, completely ignoring the difference between the confirmation of the death sentence by President Grèvy, when passed by a court of law, and the recommendation of a council of officers that the death sentence should be inflicted in the case of a military criminal; and if the punishment of death were abolished, we might take comfort to ourselves in the reflection that no one deserved it. It has been found that the decision of the home authorities to send prisoners, sentenced to penal servitude in India, to England to serve their time, has had an exceedingly mischievous effect. We are by no means convinced that the congratulations uttered in certain quarters on the improved condition of the Army in regard to crime amongst the young recruits is justified; but we willingly admit, and hear with pleasure, that graver offences have decreased in number, and it would give us great satisfaction indeed, if we could feel that all through the Army the relaxation of severity has been attended by corresponding advantages to tone and discipline.

Colonel Muradoff, a Mussulman, commanding the Taman Cossack Regiment, who conveyed the despatches announcing the submission of the Turcomans, has received the Order of St. Anne, and the portrait of the Czar set in diamonds. Alikhanoff, who brought about the submission of Merv, is an Asiatic.

General Gresley, Senator and ex-War Minister in France, has just been placed on the Retired List, after 39 years' service, on a pension of £420 a year.

The General Order regarding the change in the colour of summer clothing for the British troops in India directs that the wearing of white for certain duties is to be gradually introduced. No doubt, the "gradual" wording is a saving clause, so that Thomas Atkins may have no claim to compensation; but how is the order to be construed? Are the men to supply themselves with white only as their khaki wears out? This is obviously the intention, but it is not likely that commanding officers will so construe it. White clothing will be ordered for guards, walking out, &c., and the soldier will be compelled to supply himself accordingly, at the cost of at least five rupees for two suits, which is a suit too little. When khaki was introduced, the men's white clothing had to be got rid of at a great loss; and they were bound to get khaki suits at a cost of about three rupees per suit, three suits being the least they could do with. Now that these are thrown on their hands, it seems scarcely fair that the whole expense of the change should fall upon the soldier. So hated and detested is the khaki, that the soldier will willingly buy a white suit in place of it; but it is, nevertheless, unjust that individuals should have to bear the entire brunt of the failure of a "fad."

The *Heeres-Zeitung* gives an account of a new powder invented by Krupp. It is chocolate-brown, much closer, and is different from the old powder in its proportions. With the same initial velocity, the pressure is less. It explodes only in closed spaces, but in the open air and in powder-cases it burns without explosion. There is much less smoke. It may be used for guns of any calibre.

A second quarrel seems to have arisen between M. Jules Ferry and General Campenon. The former wishes to adjourn the discussion on the reduction of service in the active army to three years; he has no desire to see the one-year volunteer system suppressed, and he is opposed to seminarists being forced to serve. Under these circumstances, M. Jules Ferry wishes to put off swallowing a pill which will be so bitter for him as long as possible. The Minister of War, on the other hand, is all in favour of getting the Bill passed at once.

The other night, at the camp of Sathonay, some thieves managed to get into a hut occupied by a company of the 121st, and succeeded in laying hands upon twenty porte-monnaies, which they emptied. As the soldiers had received their back pay the day before, the thieves made a good harvest. Strange to say, only a week before a company of the same regiment was robbed in a similar way.

The way in which Garrison Schools affect the working members of some depôts and regiments, by taking officers off the duty roster, and no provision being made for their relief, should be looked into. In one depôt, one of the busiest, if not the largest, in supplying recruits to the Army, the number of officers for duty are two, viz.,—the second-in-command and the adjutant. The other two officers, viz., a captain and one subaltern of a 2nd battalion, are absent for purpose of qualifying for examinations for promotion. "There are," says a letter to a friend, "over 100 Line recruits in barracks, four companies to be paid and commanded, the Militia staff attached for pay. The second-in-command and a major of 17 years' service are on alternate duty as weekly orderly officer, with the remaining subaltern officer (adjutant), who relieves the second-in-command as orderly officer; but the second-in-command is president of canteen, mess, and library, the adjutant the only member of each committee. According to regulations, allowing one captain and two subalterns when 150 Militia were attached, it was hoped the case might be altered; but owing to the depôt being unpopular, and the pay to Militia officers having been questioned, and refused, no one would apply to do duty. I may add to this, that during the past year the second-in-command was left to command this depôt nearly 5½ months, at the same time doing company duty and acting president to the various institutions, and the 2nd battalion captain was absent on same duty—garrison class—for eight months, during which time we were more than ever full, 550 men being for some time crowded into the space calculated for 241. I mention this, to point out the fact that this is a very busy depôt, and contributes more to the supply of recruits than any other. Yet it is worked on as small, if not a smaller, footing than many of the idler ones. The adjutant has, in addition to his orderly-room, two companies, serjeants' mess, and management of P.M.O., to carry out the musketry instruction of recruits now going on; and if he can get into mufti by 4 p.m. one day in the week, he is lucky. We are given to understand that no relief is to be sent here, and that we are to carry on till the end of June next (a lively prospect, after the past year's work as a reflection), and that no application to get relief will get beyond the general office,—orders being 'to run the depôt at its present strength,' under the fast increasing system of squeezing work for same pay, with an increasing responsibility in public money, which after all is the chief complaint now, with young colour-serjeants, and constant changes."

L'Armée Francaise has taken some observations we made on the Tonquin affair in bad part. We said that the French were engaged in "breaking a butterfly on the wheel," as the enemy made no resistance. This is no fault of General Millot and his troops, but very fortunate for them. Everyone thought that desperate resistance would be offered at Bacninh, and so the walls fell down like those of Jericho, and instead of losing hundreds of men, the victory was almost bloodless. So much the better for the French.

The *Progrès Militaire* remarks, in speaking of Tonquin, that General Millot has received with all kinds of honours the Ambassadors sent by the Court of Hué to arrange for carrying out the treaty which conceded a protectorate over Anam and Tonquin. "Precedents, however," adds the *Progrès*, "are not such as to give great confidence in the result of this diplomatic mission. The Ambassadors, who on the first occasion accompanied M. Harmand, were completely lost sight of until they reappeared in the ranks of the Chinese at Bacninh. In virtue of the fatalist principle by which they are guided, the Chinese and Anamites yield only to force. France, which has shaken off all prejudices, even those of philosophy, owes it to her interests to prove to the people of Indo-China that she is powerful enough to establish herself in those regions handed over to barbarism." In the meantime, a number of Republicans are raising their voices against costly expeditions, and M. Jules Ferry, who seems to have the appetite of Oliver Twist, has been sternly reminded of what he said at Périgueux a few weeks ago—"The period of military operations in Tonquin is over." As one of our Parisian contemporaries remarks:—"M. Jules Ferry did not speak the truth. Not only have military operations not been terminated, but it is M. Jules Ferry who has ordered them to be continued. A conflict arose between the Prime Minister and the Minister of War on this subject. It may be remembered that after the capture of Bacninh, General Brière de l'Isle seized upon Thai-Nguyen, which he afterwards abandoned in conformity with instructions received from General Millot. Now, General Millot had acted on the order of the War Minister; in fact, it is the opinion of General Campenon that the more we extend our base of operations to Tonquin, the greater will be the sacrifices in the shape of men and money required for the occupation of the Delta of the Red River; he thinks, too, that the possession of Thai-Nguyen will have the inconvenience of immobilising troops whose presence in France might, in case of necessity, be useful for the defence of the country. Without taking any notice of these objections, M. Jules Ferry sent an order to General Millot to reoccupy Thai-Nguyen." The quarrel between the Prime Minister and the Minister of War will probably be settled, as far as the expense of the expedition is concerned, by making John Chinaman pay for it. The French Government, in fact, is said to have demanded an indemnity of £5,000,000 from China; and its intention is, should this sum be refused, to seize on some ports, and ask either Russia or America to decide on the merits of the case. Should the question be brought before a Russian court, we trow that the difficulty will not be brought to a speedy termination. Referred to America, the probability is that matters would be quickly arranged, for our cousins have no wish to see commercial relations with China disturbed.

According to *L'Avenir Militaire*, the German Ambassador in Paris has informed M. Jules Ferry that General de Gallifet will be received with much pleasure should he be sent to represent the French Army at the grand cavalry manœuvres in Germany

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The French Minister of War and the Prime Minister appear to be still at loggerheads with regard to the Tonquin Campaign,—General Campenon wishes to keep the Delta, while M. Jules Ferry, far more ambitious, desires to push his conquests much further, regardless of expense. Both Ministers have their adherents in the Chamber. A journal which is opposed to the Prime Minister, informs us that when the Chamber assembles he will ask for 40,000,000f.,—25,000,000f. to pay what is already owing, and 15,000,000f. for covering expenses. Now, the writer points out that if the expedition be maintained at its present strength, the 15,000,000f. for the future will not go very far. It is asserted, in fact, that the expedition will, for this year, have cost by the end of May 42,000,000f.,—that is to say, £80,000 a month, besides wear and tear. *Ergo*, the writer shows that by the end of the year M. Jules Ferry will require an additional 56,000,000f., or over £2,000,000; and this being the case, he declares that France should be satisfied with the occupation of a few seaports, Hué, and a few citadels inland. These might be held with 5,000 men. Should Parliament, however, sanction the views of M. Jules Ferry, then the expeditionary force will have to be kept up at its present strength, for Annam and Tonquin have a population of 18,000,000 souls.

The discussion on the subject of the demolition of the *enceinte* round Paris, advocated by the Municipal Council, has drawn forth from a French military writer the remark that the Municipal Council cares little for the defence of the country, which has been too often sacrificed to party interests. He adds:—"The demolition now demanded reminds us of a *mot* which was pronounced on the occasion of the construction of the *enceinte*. In 1840 opinions were divided as to the system of fortifications. Some persons were in favour of a continuous *enceinte* with bastions; others were in favour of a certain number of detached forts established at a distance from the city in order to cover the approaches. Both systems were defended by military men of great eminence. Marshal Clausel and General Hako advocated the continuous *enceinte*, while Marshal Soult and Generals Regniat and Bernard advocated the detached forts. The opposition attacked the latter plan with great vivacity, imputing to the authorities the design of using the forts in order to oppress Paris rather than to resist the foreigner. The treaty of London of July 15 obliged the Government to adopt an immediate resolution, and, on the report of Major Chabaud-Latour, the construction of the continuous *enceinte* was decided upon, in addition to detached forts. King Louis Philippe was inclined to think the forts sufficient for the defence of Paris. The Liberals who were in opposition, informed of the preference of the King, made daily attacks on the forts, and loudly demanded the *enceinte*; to which Louis Philippe at last consented, saying, 'I am well aware that in order to fortify Paris it is necessary to shout in the streets, "Down with Louis Philippe! Long live the *enceinte*!"'" The chief author of the fortifications was M. Thiers, who lived to see Paris invested by the Germans, and most of the detached forts very roughly handled, while the continuous *enceinte* sadly hampered the Parisians in their sorties. General Chabaud-Latour also witnessed this. M. Thiers also saw half the detached forts in the hands of the Germans, and the other half, with the exception of Mont Valerien, in the hands of the Communists. These latter forts he was obliged to besiege, while with Mont Valerien he pounded the Parisians. Now the detached forts of M. Thiers have been supplemented by other forts lying at a greater distance from the *enceinte*, as modern artillery could fire over the old forts into the heart of Paris.

Whilst the late Commander-in-Chief in China, Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, had command of that station, he signalised himself by exercising the most rigid economy in every part of the Naval service out there, and succeeded in inducing the Admiralty to abolish *in toto* the Naval yard at Shanghai, to reduce the Victualling Depôt at Yokohama, and to withdraw the medical staff from the hospital at that place, leaving the duties to be performed by the medical officers of the ships in port. We now learn that these "economies" have proved, as is usually the case, to be more expensive in the long-run. Stores have now to be conveyed from Hong Kong to Shanghai in freight at heavy rates, and coal has to be bought in the market at the latter place at considerably advanced prices to what was the case when the yard was in existence there. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to hear that an intention prevails of rehabilitating this depôt. It was sold a couple of years back at a ridiculously low sum; it could not now be repurchased for treble the amount, and some difficulty will be experienced in obtaining an equally eligible site on which to establish a new Naval yard.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were entertained at luncheon in the Pavilion, Southsea, on Wednesday, by the Mayor of Portsmouth. The Mayor, in proposing the health of the Prince and Princess, said that they had both fully identified themselves with every movement for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town, on behalf of whom he presented Prince Edward with an illuminated address and the Princess with a crescent and star composed of diamonds, 65 in number, which could be worn as a bracelet, brooch, or hair-pin. His Serene Highness and his wife "have won golden opinions from all sorts of (good) men" and women during his term of command.

Applications for appointment of Naval schoolmasters to ships and notices of their discharge are to be made direct to the Inspector of Naval Schools. Naval schoolmasters are only to be borne in the Impregnable when at home ports, and they are to be discharged to that ship when requisite accordingly.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A class of 12 non-commissioned officers, from Cavalry and Infantry, have been instructed during the past month by Major C. L. Harvey in field sketching, reconnaissance, outpost duties, and minor tactics.

The spring instruction of the troops is proceeding with the utmost regularity. In June, July, and August, divisional field days on a modest scale, and minor operations, will take place two or three times a week.

The 85th will proceed to Woolwich next week to relieve the 62nd Wiltshire Regiment, ordered to Aldershot. The old King's Light Infantry have made many friends at Aldershot. The 85th will have reason to remember Aldershot as the station where the whistle and chain, which have been worn by their serjeants on the sash since 1802, was ordered to be removed, as being contrary to regulation.

A detachment of the Military Mounted Police will be encamped in the vicinity of Pirbright Camp.

Captain A. S. Griffiths, R.A., and W. B. M. Brand, 93rd Highlanders, have joined the garrison class which commenced on the 1st prox.

Surgeon-Major J. D. Edge, M.D., A.M.D., has been taken on the strength of the Division from the 5th inst.

Colonel A. H. Williams has rejoined from Shoeburyness.

Surgeon-Major Morgan has assumed charge of the Military Prison, North Camp.

Lieutenant Russell, R.E., and Quartermaster McCallum, A.H.C., are in readiness for foreign service.

Steps have been taken to prevent the further spread of scarlet fever.

The old pattern valise equipment has recently been supplied to the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to replace equipment which had become unserviceable. Notwithstanding trials, experiments, and reports of Committees, it is probable that the present equipment will continue to be carried.

The Queen's Bays' regimental race meeting will take place on Thursday next.

Sir A. Alison has directed that the following course be followed:—(1.) To reinforce a company extended for attack in rank entire firing, with the whole of the supporting company.—The attacking company will be ordered, if halted under cover, to close on its centre to one pace; if advancing by rushes in the open, to close on its centre to the same interval on the move. The reinforcing company (being under fire, and, therefore already at two paces interval) will form rank entire and move up by half-companies at the double, on the outer flanks of the attacking company. (2.) When a partial reinforcement only is intended to replace losses in action.—The number of individual men, or files, in the attacking company intended to represent the losses will be ordered to lie down. When the company advances it will close to its centre, so as to have all its men in rank entire, at the regulated intervals (two paces to each man). The supporting company will extend to rank entire, with the usual interval, a number of men equal to that which has fallen out of the attacking company, and move them up on one or both flanks of the attacking company, as may be required. This will be done by entire sections when practicable. In any case, the men so moved up will be always under the orders of an officer or non-commissioned officer, or senior soldier of their own company. The men who fall out from the attacking company will join the supporting company when it reaches them.

We have received a copy of the official Russian Report on the trials made near St. Petersburg by order of Admiral Schestakoff, Minister of Marine, in February last, with the Nordenfelt 1½-in. shell-gun, and the Baranovsky, Engström, and Hotchkiss guns of the same calibre. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee after putting all the guns to the same tests are thus set out in the Report:—"1. The mechanism of the Nordenfelt gun is solid, very convenient, and simple. 2. The elevating and training wheels are very conveniently arranged for laying the gun. 3. The rapidity of fire, averaging 25 shots a minute, is much superior to the rapidity of fire of the Baranovsky, Engström, and Hotchkiss (one barrel) guns. 4. The accuracy of the Nordenfelt gun is very satisfactory, more especially so at long ranges (1,067 and 2,134 mètres). 5. The penetration of iron plates is greater than that of the Hotchkiss and Engström. Consequently, the Commission finds the Nordenfelt 1½-in. (37 millimètre) calibre-gun, firing solid projectiles as well as explosive shell of 17·8 pounds (850 grammes) weight, to be good; and all the more so that, during the whole of the experiments (during which 400 rounds were fired), the mechanism worked very well, and without hitch, delay, or accident, either to the gun or to the cartridges."

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THE INFANTRY RIFLE.

After the Majuba Hill disaster, there being a feeling that the shooting of our Army was not as good as it ought to be, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief proposed a Committee, to consider how it could be raised to a higher standard. Extracts from the report of the Committee on Musketry Instruction were presented to the Houses of Parliament in 1883, and give us all that was considered desirable to publish of their recommendations. The Committee urged that some changes should be made in the system of instruction, which they considered would in the end have the effect of raising the standard of shooting. From the fact that the troops which shot well at fixed targets did little execution on the field, the necessity for making the shooting less theoretical and more practical was apparent to all. However, this was not enough. A searching inquiry would have revealed that a very general cause of inaccurate shooting lay in the rifle itself. The position of the trigger in the Martini-Henry rifle—and this may be said also of the proposed new rifle—is so far forward that a man with short fingers cannot get the second joint of the forefinger round it, so as to exercise a steady pressure in discharging the rifle; and, as a very common defect in firing lies in the habit of pulling and not pressing the trigger, the forefinger in the act of discharging the rifle describes the arc of a circle, by which action the muzzle is diverted from the object aimed at. The present trigger not only causes this lateral motion of the muzzle in firing, but the backward pressure of the forefinger on it, particularly when the "pull off" is stronger than it should be, has the effect of elevating the muzzle. A practical shot, who fires a large number of rounds during the year, knows how to minimise these defects; but, putting aside that reasons of economy do not allow of our soldiers firing to the same extent, it is not to be expected that young soldiers, in the heat and turmoil of an action, with clouds of smoke hanging all round, will make the same allowances as a crack shot will make when firing under the most favourable conditions on a rifle range. It is really surprising that, notwithstanding the general recognition, in all armies alike, of the difficulty of securing accurate shooting on service under the present conditions, next to nothing should have yet been done to eliminate from the rifle itself an acknowledged disturbing cause to its effective use. Several inventors have certainly endeavoured to provide against it by the introduction of a thumb trigger, the striker being released by the pressure of the thumb; but the unquestionable advantages which such a reasonable alteration present appear not to have been fully valued up to the present moment. The attention of the Small Arm Factory at Enfield has lately been drawn to this thumb trigger, and, doubtless, this mode of discharging the rifle will be adopted in the new infantry fire-arm; nevertheless, as a certain period of time must necessarily elapse before any of these rifles are placed in the hands of our troops, it appears prudent to lose no time in introducing this desirable modification in the present rifle. That the Martini-Henry can be so altered has already been placed beyond doubt. The conversion of many thousands stands of arms will evidently cost a considerable sum of money, but the question of cost should not be allowed for a moment to stand in the way when the object to be attained, greater accuracy of fire on the field of battle, is so important. The necessity for issuing a new arm to our troops is after all not very pressing, and we might even willingly consent to see the issue postponed for a time, as a ready means for making the present rifle more effective is at hand. The question of improving the standard of efficiency in the shooting of our small army is a national one, and we here indicate a means for doing so, with a view to invite the attention of all interested in rifle shooting to what appears to be a very important modification of the rifle. Reasons of economy should not be allowed to prevail, more especially at the present moment, when it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that in a few months we may find ourselves engaged in a military operation in which the enemy will probably be numerically superior to us.

TORPEDO-BOATS.

The important position now held by torpedo-boats in the Naval armaments of foreign Maritime Powers, has, we hope, not been lost sight of by the Admiralty. Germany, Russia, France, and Italy are, one and all, spending vast sums of money on the creation of a fleet of sea-going torpedo-boats. Already do France and Russia possess larger numbers of these small craft than does this country; and Germany has just ordered 70 first-class boats to be built. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the subject of torpedo-boat construction is attracting much attention in our Naval circles, nor that the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution should have been well filled yesterday by Naval officers anxious to hear this subject discussed, when Mr. Yarrow had read his most able and interesting paper on "Torpedo-boats." Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., introduced the lecturer, already well-known in Naval circles as the builder of some of the fastest torpedo-boats ever launched. Mr. Yarrow went straight to the kernel of his subject, avoiding any reference to the earlier history of the development of torpedo-boat warfare. He informed his audience that 100 torpedo-boats, each 75 ft. long by 16 ft. beam, were ordered by the Russian Government in 1877 for the Russo-Turkish war. These boats were all built in Russia from designs supplied by Mr. Yarrow. The rapidity with which these boats were built and launched in a country like Russia, which at that time possessed no industry capable of designing and constructing such craft, is evidence the most complete of the vast importance in which torpedo-boats were even then held by the Russians. Indeed, it may be said that it was owing to this fact that the torpedo-boat was recognised as forming a component part of Naval armaments from that day by all maritime nations. In this country we possess exceptional advantages as regards shipbuilding. So far as torpedo-boats are concerned, we have the well-known firms of Thorneycroft, Yarrow, and White of Cowes, who are able to construct these craft by the hundreds; and it will be a short-sighted policy if we neglect to maintain the advantage we thus possess over foreign nations. This can easily be done by the Admiralty showing undue partiality for one firm at the expense of the others; as then, in case of emergency, it would be necessary to suddenly increase our numerically weak fleet of torpedo-boats, and to supply the numbers deficient would be more than any single firm could accomplish. At present, nearly all the orders given out by the Admiralty for torpedo-boats are handed to the same firm, in which, strange to say, the son of the Chief Constructor at the Admiralty holds an important position. We do not mean for a moment to insinuate that the fact of his so doing can in any way have influenced the Admiralty to grant him all their orders, but at the same time, we think that were their Lordships' favours distributed a little more fairly among our best firms, that policy would tend far more to strengthen the resources of the country than could by any possibility the monopoly they have so far created and protected. Mr. Yarrow gave yesterday the number of coast defence torpedo-boats possessed by the Great Powers. Thus we find Russia heading the list with 115 torpedo-boats for 2,100 miles of sea-coast, or one boat to every 18 miles. France comes next, with 50 boats for 1,500 miles of coast, or one boat to every 30 miles. Next comes Italy, with 2,400 miles of coast and 18 boats, or one boat to every 153 miles. England has 3,100 miles of coast-line to defend, but she possesses but 19 of these boats, or one to every 197 miles. Were the Colonies included, England would only possess one coast defence torpedo-boat to every 800 miles of coast-line. It will thus be seen that the great Naval Power of the world ranks in the matter of torpedo boats after Russia, France, and Italy, and, at no distant date, Germany and other Powers will also be ahead of England. We have no space to follow Mr. Yarrow through his very interesting narrative of the development of high speed in torpedo-boats. In 1878 Mr. Yarrow built a first-class boat for the Admiralty, which attained a speed of 21·94 knots, or three knots more than had at that time been secured by any similar craft, and in 1880 he launched the Batoum for Russia. This was the first craft of its kind to make a long sea voyage, and so well did she perform her work that she became the type of a new class of torpedo-vessel. In 1881 a sister-boat to the Batoum, built for the Italian Government, attained the very high speed of 22·4 knots, the highest speed yet attained by any boat at an official trial. It is to Mr. Yarrow also that we are indebted for the invention whereby serious accidents are prevented should a boiler-tube burst, an accident which until then had frequently been attended with fatal results. This invention was at once adopted by all torpedo-boat builders, as also a device for preventing the steaming qualities of a torpedo-boat from being destroyed by reason of an influx of water into the stokehold compartment, an accident which might happen from collision, grounding, or the enemy's shot. The Yarrow auxiliary bow-rudder has also been of great service in materially improving the manœuvring of vessels running at high speed, and has been universally adopted; while Mr. Yarrow's apparatus for launching Whitehead torpedoes from the 2nd-class boats has been accepted by the Admiralty, and is now in use in the Navy. Strange to say, however, Mr. Yarrow has not built 10 per cent. of our torpedo-boats, over 90 per cent. of the craft having been launched by the favoured firm so nearly related to the Chief Constructor. In drawing attention to the fact, we do not desire to advocate the claims of one firm, or to detract from the well-known merits of another. We are merely desirous of securing to the Navy as large a field wherefrom to draw its matériel as possible, on the good old adage of not putting "all the eggs into one basket." The question of armoured torpedo-boats, and the use of electrical torpedo-boats, was also touched upon by Mr. Yarrow, as well as other improvements made and contemplated by his firm. Little was said, however, on the subject of turbine propulsion for these craft, owing to the fact, we presume, that Mr. Burnaby, who occupies a leading position in the firm of Messrs. Thorneycroft and Co., quite recently read an elaborate paper on the subject; and apparently not wishing to trench on this gentleman's work, Mr. Yarrow contented himself with alluding to the result of the experiments made by Mr. Burnaby, holding out, however, no very sanguine hopes that high speeds will ever be attained by means of the turbine.

MADRAS ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Madras Army List*, published on April 1, 1884, shows the following to be the establishment of the officers of the Madras Army:—Madras Staff Corps: 1 lieutenant-general, 6 major-generals, 17 lieutenant-colonels, with colonels' allowances, 214 lieutenant-colonels, 66 majors, 37 captains, 110 lieutenants, 76 probationers. The Local Madras Cavalry Officers: 12 lieutenant-colonels, 13 majors. Local Madras Infantry Officers:—26 colonels, 24 lieutenant-colonels. Infantry Officers under the new conditions (1859): 41 majors. Unattached List: 1 major. Here is a glorious state of things! To fully appreciate it, it must be remembered that the Madras Army consists of 4 regiments of cavalry and 32 regiments of infantry, and that only 8 European officers are allowed to any one regiment.—I am, &c., A MADRAS OFFICER.

The Army.

6TH DRAGOONS. The Pinetown correspondent of the *Times of Natal* writes on March 22:—"A very handsome and costly brass tablet, in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have died in the colony, is to be erected in the cathedral at Maritzburg. Two deaths by drowning have occurred (Pte. J. Bowie and Pte. J. Summerfield), and Pte. J. King lost his life through the kick of a horse. The following list shows how heavily enteric fever has laid its hand on the regiment:—Orderly-room-Serjt. J. Dalton, Farrier-Serjt. H. Hogg, Serjt. E. Sparrow, Shoeing-smith F. Hardiman, Lance-Corpl. G. Paris, Ptes. J. Birkett, J. Donohue, G. Gilbert, E. Gilbert, W. Cunningham, W. Hollis, W. James, J. Leftwich, J. Maddon, C. W. Marsden, J. Milward, A. Parsons, C. Pullingar, H. Shaw, F. Smith, W. Starkey, W. Stone, H. Taylor, T. Tinger, H. Trowbridge, R. White, D. S. Williams, G. Wordsworth, and E. Young. Surg.-Major Scanlan has been compelled to take a short leave of absence. Capt. Tey has resumed duty."

10TH HUSSARS. The *Civil and Military Gazette* observes:—"The staying power of the Egyptian horses on which our cavalry were mounted at El Teb has excited a great deal of surprise. They went through all the fatigue of the advance, and were severely exercised during the three-and-a-half hours that the fighting lasted. From 12 o'clock till 2, in the worst heat of the day, they were constantly on the move, galloping backwards and forwards through the enemy. In this country some sympathy has been wasted on the 10th Hussars, because they had not the supposed advantage of riding their own horses. In reality they were extremely fortunate, as anyone who observed the conditions of cavalry service in the late Egyptian Campaign will affirm. The light, wiry, little native horses appear to skim over the sand like deer, where our chargers plough along in the most painful manner, and exhaust themselves in an extremely short space of time. Serviceable and enduring, however, as the Egyptian horse undoubtedly is, he presents a miserable contrast in appearance to the magnificent creature which, according to the English illustrated journals, bears the Arab fanatic to death or victory."

13TH HUSSARS. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Major Stevenson, will officiate as Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Connaught during the absence in England of Lady Downe.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Jackson's Woolwich Journal says:—"Capt. MacMahon, instructor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has invented a yet more abstruse form of higher mathematics, and has thereby brought himself into enviable distinction. His fame is recorded in the current annals of the Royal Artillery Institution, wherein the committee of that Institution report with satisfaction that Professor Cayley, one of the greatest living mathematicians, had devoted six out of a course of nine lectures at Cambridge University to the explanation of Capt. MacMahon's researches in semivariants and symmetric functions—a high honour which is believed to be without precedent in the University."

Lieut.-Col. E. Blackwell has been appointed Camp Commandant at Hay during gun practice this year.

The N Baty., 1st Brig., left Portsmouth on Tuesday in the Assistance, and will be stationed at Kilkenny. She will return with the 7th Brig., which will train at Gosport.

The following officers, arranged according to seniority, passed the final examination of the ninth advanced class in March last:—Capts. A. W. Anstruther (honours), armour-plates; W. N. Lockyer (honours), armour-plates, and explosives and small-arms; A. P. Penton (honours), steam and mechanism, armour-plates, and Royal Arsenal departments; R. A. Rigg; F. W. Boteler (honours), chemistry, heat and electricity, steam and mechanism, armour-plates, and Royal Arsenal departments.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A telegram from Suakim says:—"Major Chermside has been appointed Governor."

Col. Fraser, of the Egyptian Army, has left for England.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. The 1st Batn. returned on Monday from Aldershot.

14TH WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Major Hutchison, 2nd Batn., has taken over the duties of Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry at Simla, on appointment, and is about to be seconded.

20TH LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. Lieut. Owen, 2nd Batn., is, it is said, to be appointed to the personal staff of the Indian Viceroy.

25TH KING'S OWN BORDERERS. Writing from Umballa on April 2, a correspondent says:—"The 2nd Cheshire Regt. marched in on March 27, and occupied the lines of the King's Own Borderers, who had been for the last few days under canvas. Half the Cheshire Regt. goes to the hills, and the King's Own Borderers deserted us for the same pleasant destination on the afternoon of March 28."

37TH HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. Major Dunn, adjutant 2nd Hants R.V., and Major Gardner, 12th Regt., adjutant 1st Cambridge R.V., exchanges.

42ND BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS). Capt. Maxwell, Assist. Commandant of the Military Police in Egypt, who has been serving in Cairo, has assumed duty at Alexandria on the Staff of Major-Gen. Earle.

48TH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT. It is stated that the regiment will be moved to Parkhurst.

ROYAL MARINES.

Brevet Major Craigie, lately serving in the Invincible, has been permitted to resign his commission.

A court-martial, under the presidency of Col. Thomas (Col. Blake, D.J.A.), has been sitting at Chatham to inquire into certain charges against an officer stationed at Hull.

A second medal for long service and good conduct has been awarded to Serjt. Henry Hart, 17th Compy., R.M.L.I., master shoemaker, Chatham Division, on completion of 42 years' service in the corps.

The under-mentioned privates have been awarded the medals for long service and good conduct, viz.:—William Bloyce, 39th Compy., and Herbert Swain, 40th Compy., R.M.L.I.

Capt. and Brevet Major E. J. W. Noble, R.M.A., Staff officer, has proceeded on six weeks' leave of absence.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 3rd Batn. was to have left Suakim on Thursday in the Orontes. Major M. M. Fortescue, late of the regiment, died at Gunnersbury on the 2nd inst., aged 47 years.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment proceeds on Tuesday next from Woolwich to Aldershot.

69th Welsh Regiment. It is reported from Cairo that Capt. Humphreys met with a severe accident on the racecourse. At the Londonderry City Petty Sessions the other day, the Mayor said:—"Before the business of the Court begins, I think it my duty as Mayor to say that the magistrates who regularly attend the petty sessions with me, and who are mainly responsible for the peace of the city, cannot allow the 2nd Batn. of the Welsh Regiment to leave the city without expressing regret at their transfer. They have, during their stay here, been several times called out to assist the civil powers in preserving the peace, although happily they have not been required to act. The officers have on these occasions shown their anxiety to act with the magistrates, and the men have always readily responded to the call of duty. During the time they were here the men have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner,—more so than any regiment I ever remember in the city."

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. It is stated that the 1st Batn. will move to Fort George. The battalion will probably be relieved by the 48th Foot.

79th Cameron Highlanders. Mr. W. McC. Fairie, formerly of the regiment, died at Bycullah Park, Enfield, on the 25th ult., aged 60 years.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. The funeral of Capt. and Qrmr. Slade, who died on Friday after a brief illness, took place at the Stoke Cemetery on Tuesday, with military honours. The pall-bearers were Capts. Kellie, Purchas, Synge, and Lieut. Elliott.

85th King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) moves from Aldershot to Woolwich on Tuesday next.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. When we heard from Natal, the regiment was distributed as follows:—Head-quarters, under Lieut.-Col. Robley, at Pietermaritzburg; one camp, B (Lieut. Johnston), at Durban; and one, H (Capt. Robbins), at Etchowe. E Compy., Major Mills (in command), with Lieuts. Middlemass, Richardson, and Aytoun, with E and D, the mounted infantry compys., were to have proceeded to Etchowe from Pietermaritzburg, arriving about April 16. Capt. Robbins returns home to take up the duties of adjt. to the Dumbarton Volunteers.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. J. Martin, formerly of the Brigade, died at South Lyncombe, Bath, on the 4th inst., aged 76 years.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major W. H. Corbett succeeds Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. M. Webb as officiating Deputy-Surgeon-General, Meerut Division. Surg.-Major S. K. Ray has assumed command of the Depôt, A.H.C., at Aldershot, vice Surg.-Major Gasteen.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The officers held their annual dinner at the Criterion on Thursday. Present:—Comy.-Gens. Sir E. Morris, R. Routh, Downes, and Irvine; Deputy-Comy.-Gens. Brownrigg and Blunt; Assist.-Comy.-Gens. Sanders, Ryland, Stanes, Randall, Elmes, Reeves, Hughes, Goddard, Parkyn, Gattey, Cook, Young, Dunne, and Shannon; Deputy.-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. W. Bridgman, Storrar Smith, Toller, Langdon, Bridge, Collard, Ward, and Creagh; Capts. Bunbury, Lea, Clayton, Pollock, and Silvester; Messrs. Hardy, Carpenter, Dalton, Phillips, Bendall, and Dean.

Pay Department. The *Times* says:—"The Department continues to be short of candidates, several districts and not a few regiments being still without their proper financial officers. A new warrant is accordingly about to be issued for the purpose of adding to the attractions of the Department, both to those already serving in it and to those combatant officers who may meditate becoming paymasters. Under one of its provisions, regimental officers who have completed seven years' service (instead of ten, as at present), who may be found qualified on probation, will be eligible for the position of paymaster, and they will have the option, as in the case of the Commissariat, of rejoining their corps as combatants up to a certain time—probably five years. It is expected that this change will have the effect of obtaining many applicants from among the subalterns of the Army. It is also understood that the privilege of retiring on a pension after 20 years' service will be given, that the rank of lieutenant-colonel will be bestowed upon Staff paymasters after five years' service in that position, that a corps of paymaster clerks will be formed, and that, as in the case of the other departments of the Army, the officers of the Pay branch will be eligible for the Military, instead of, as now, only the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath." It has been officially notified that candidates for the Pay Department will, on the termination of their probation, be examined before a Board composed, when practicable, of the Chief Paymaster of the District, and two officers of the Army Pay Department. A combatant officer may be substituted for one of the latter if more convenient; but, in that case, the officer should have some knowledge of regimental accounts. The points generally upon which candidates shall be tested are:—The examination of Company Pay Lists, posting in General Account Book and Ledger, abstracting of debits and credits for Proof of Regimental Pay List, preparation of balance-sheets, and of monthly estimates. They will also be examined as to their acquaintance with the Pay Warrant, Allowance Regulations, Financial Instructions, and Savings Bank Regulations, as to their knowledge of book-keeping by double entry (to the extent required by Army accounts), the duties attending the payment of soldiers, aptitude for accounts, quickness at figures, neatness in work, and general intelligence and ability. The proceedings of the Board will be accompanied by any special observations which the Board may see fit to make regarding a candidate's qualifications for the duties of a Paymaster.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. A. G. Ross, on retired pay, died on March 24.

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex. Her Majesty has approved of the regiment being known in future as the "Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars)."

2nd West York. The regiment is in future to be designated the "2nd West York, Prince of Wales's Own."

MILITIA.

Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia. The brigade is under the command of Col. J. C. Brown, and the other officers present were Major S. Arnold; Capts. W. H. Walker, F. C. Batson, J. Kaister, R. C. Drewery, H. L. Ferguson; Lieut. P. F. Blessig; Capt. and Adjt. J. G. Uppleby; and Qrmr. W. Wishart; staff, 24; 12 serjeants, 24 corporals, and 450 rank and file.

The *Times* says:—"Officers commanding battalions assembled for training are authorised to attest recruits for the Regular Army."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster). Lieut.-Col. Vincent, in an order issued, says: "That his best efforts will be constantly directed to maintaining the reputation earned by the Queen's under the Duke of Westminster and Lieut.-Col. Bushby. The standard of height is raised to 5ft. 7 in."

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. Lieut.-Col. du Plat Taylor having now obtained leave for the formation of a corps of 50 telegraph clerks for service with the Army, has received applications from more than double the number of Volunteers. The men will enlist for six years, and be placed in the First-class Army Reserve for service when required.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 6, 1884.

3rd Hussars—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J. FitzWygram, Bart., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir G. H. Lockwood, K.C.B., deceased (April 16).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Gen. Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B., from Col. the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. Sir G. Buller, G.C.B., deceased (April 13).

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. R. Goold-Adams to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. Waters, deceased (Sept. 25, 1883).

7th Dragoon Guards—Troop Serjt.-Major Lawrence Cunningham, from the 20th Hussars, to be Rdgmr., vice N. Banyard, transferred to the 18th Hussars.

8th Hussars—Major E. E. Lushington to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. W. B. Bell, placed on half-pay (April 1).

Royal Engineers—Col. W. L. Morrison to retire upon retired pay, with an annuity and the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (May 10); Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir H. C. Elphinstone, V.C., K.C.B., C.M.G., to be Col., vice F. Brine, retired (May 3); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. J. Smith (late Bombay), has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (March 31); Major T. P. White to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. Sir H. C. Elphinstone (May 3).

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. V. Hatton to be Regtl. Adjt., vice Lieut. H. J. Craufurd, who resigns the appointment.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. R. B. Chichester, C.B., commanding the 14th Regtl. District (the Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regt.), has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (May 3); W. de W. R. Thackwell, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col. to command the 8th Regtl. District (the King's Liverpool Regt.), to which is attached the 40th Regtl. District (the Prince of Wales's Volunteers, South Lancashire Regt.), vice Col. H. J. Bell, retired (May 2).

Line Battalions.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Major C. Little retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. E. T. Stanley has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, on probation (March 29).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. C. N. FitzRoy resigns his commission.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. J. Stacpole has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (March 26).

The Worcestershire Regiment—The second Christian name of Lieut. Hovel is "de Berdt," and not "De Berdt," as previously stated.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. H. L. Gallwey is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Border Regiment—Serjt.-Major George Ruth to be Qrmr., vice S. Soal, retired (May 10).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. A. G. W. Malet has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (March 19); Lieut. G. G. Elrington has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, on probation (April 2).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. McD. Baird, from the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. E. S. Adair, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. and Brevet Major A. Lloyd has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (April 28).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—The appointment as Adjt. of Capt. J. Spens is antedated to Feb. 21.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. C. A. Hadfield has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Jan. 14).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. R. A. Fraser resigns his commissson.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. (with local and temporary rank) A. M. Portelli, C.M.G., to be Lieut.-Col. (with local and temporary rank), vice Marquis de Piro, C.M.G., retired; Capt. (with local and temporary rank) F. Gatt to be Major (with local and temporary rank), vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. M. Portelli, C.M.G. (both dated April 16).

Staff.

Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, to be a Lieut.-Gen. on the Staff, to command the Troops in that Island and its Dependencies, vice Gen. Sir A. Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (June 8).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. Warren, R.E., to be a Colonel on the Staff, to command the Royal Engineers in the Western District, vice Col. W. L. Morrison, R.E., who is about to vacate that appointment (May 10).

Col. A. C. Johnson, C.B., R.A., has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Madras Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Col. R. C. Stewart, C.B., retired (March 20).

Major the Hon. C. Dutton, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff (which appointment is substituted for that of Fort Major at Guernsey) (May 15).

Capts. De C. Daniell, R.A., to be a Brig.-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major A. G. Dugdale, R.A., whose period of service in tha appointment is about to expire (May 12); H. W. Griffith, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. R. G. A. Luard, commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot (April 21); and J. W. T. Spencer, R.A., to be a Brig.-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major T. H. Lloyd, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (May 1).

Cavalry Depôt—Capt. C. E. Beck, 12th Lancers, to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. A. C. Walker, 12th Lancers, who has resigned that appointment (April 25).

Discharge Depôt—Qrmr. W. Neate to be Qrmr.

Medical Department—Surg.-Major T. Wright is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major W. H. Mortimer to be Staff Pymr., vice J. Campbell, retired (March 22).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. (1st Class) H. Sewell to be placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Inspecting Vet.-Surg. (May 9); Vet.-Surg. on probation J. T. Twiss to be Vet.-Surg. (Oct. 20, 1883); Frank Joslen, gent., to be Vet.-Surg., on probation.

Brevet.

Capt. A. Lloyd, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Major (April 28).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. A. Battye, C.B., Bengal S.C., to be Col. (Feb. 11).

Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. A. St. J. Mildmay, late Capt. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), has been permitted to commute his retired pay (April 21).

Qrmr. W. J. Graham, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (March 28).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. W. Wild, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. (Jan. 14).

Serjt.-Major William Neate, from the Discharge Depôt, to be Qrmr. in the Army.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 7, and the current year must be understood.)

GORDON'S EXODUS.

A correspondent who has served in Egypt sends us the following suggestions:—"1. Let a balloon corps for service in Egypt be at once established. There will be no lack of volunteers for this business, and no abler man to conduct it could be found than Major Elsdale, now Superintendent of the School of Military Ballooning at Chatham. Officers of the Regular Army would be found who have had previous experience in ballooning in an amateur way which would now come in useful. An officer whose experience in ballooning is very great is Major Templer, of the 7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and whose experiences would be invaluable. The corps should be, as I said, at once formed, as time presses; should be instructed under Major Elsdale for one month at Chatham, and then despatched to Egypt for further instruction in that climate. 2. As regards the operations, the greatest difficulty would be the transport—water transport particularly. We cannot conceal from ourselves that, in spite of the trouble and talent exercised to form Sir Evelyn Wood's army, its utility as a fighting-power is not what it ought to be. Why not employ it as a transport corps? Its experience as a fighting unit would make it independent almost entirely of other escort. From 2,000 to 3,000 camels would have to be employed, and for these native drivers must be employed; and no man understands a camel so well as an Egyptian Arab. 3. To each infantry regiment I would suggest the issue of two Gatling guns, and that 30 men in each regiment be instructed and told off to these guns; but that the guns, except in cases of extreme emergency, be never separated from the regiment. 4. That the officers commanding companies in the infantry regiments be mounted for the campaign. They could thus better direct the movements of their men, and would not be so liable to come into personal contact with the enemy, and if he did he would have the advantage; for, no doubt, though it is the ardent wish of every British officer to be at the front, it should be borne in mind that his life is useful, and we cannot afford to lose officers in engagements so freely as we have done of late."

THE TERRIBLE TARTANS.

"Inquirer" says:—"In the last number of your journal you invite authentic information regarding the origin of the various tartans. It would be very interesting if information could also be forthcoming of the time of the introduction of the kilt into Scotland. The Gaelic or Celtic inhabitants of Scotland are, as is well known, of Irish descent, their ancestors having crossed over in the early centuries of our era from the opposite coast of Antrim, then called Dalriada, a name which it still retains in a corrupted form. The kilt was never an article of dress of the Irish; like other Celtic races, their characteristic garment was the *trius*, *i.e.*, trowsers or pantaloons, in Latin, *braccæ*, hence they were designated by the Romans *gentes braccati*. Ancient specimens of these garments, discovered in bogs, may be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. When, then, was the kilt adopted in Scotland? Some years ago the question was slightly discussed in *Notes and Queries*, but not conclusively settled."

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Chameleon" is quite right. The old kilted regiments, the Greys and the 71st, were for many years the only corps composed entirely, or with rare exceptions, of Scotchmen, and it took them all their time to keep themselves national. The number of regiments now pretending to recruit north of the Tweed makes it impossible for any of them to succeed. It is more difficult to raise men in the North, particularly in the Highlands, now than in 1809, when so many regiments had to give up recruiting exclusively in Scotland, and, therefore, to discontinue the Highland dress. It would have been far better to have had a Highland Brigade of, say, six battalions, dressed alike, but combining the honours and local interest of the regiments composing it. That could be well kept up as a reality, and the other regiments with Scotch titles would still be what they were for very many years,—merely connected with Scotland. The majority of the men in the five old kilted battalions and in the 71st are still, however, Scotchmen, and probably most of that majority born north of the Forth.—I am, &c.,

A Scotch F. O.

A committee has assembled at Aldershot on telegrahic communications. Members:—Major-Gen. Lyons, president Lieut.-Cols. Hale, 1st Scottish Rifles; Hanning Lee, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Hamilton, Royal Engineers.

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For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 350.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

IN our last number there was an announcement, which will be confirmed presently, that the Government intend, should circumstances render it necessary, to equip an expedition for the relief or rescue of General Gordon at Khartoum. For some time past the authorities at the Horse Guards and the officers of the Intelligence Department have been in correspondence on the subject, and instructions have been sent out to Egypt to obtain all possible information respecting the routes from the Red Sea, whether by Abyssinia or Suakim, to the Nile; but the general tendency of the demands for information points to the growing conviction, as we are happy to believe, in the minds of the authorities, that the safest and best route, if not the only one, is by the Nile itself, from end to end. There may be, of course, short cuts at certain points across the Desert, but these must be dependent on the relations established with the tribes, and on the provision which can be made for transport and supplies of water and other necessaries. The evidence that the Government are preparing an expedition, or rather, are taking measures to facilitate operations the moment they are feasible and necessary, is ample. Naval officers have been employed to collect information which, being official, could be relied upon concerning the Nile and its depths; but the Cairo authorities could have found quite handy, at Boulak, any number of one-eyed old Arabs who could have told them to an inch all they required to know on that point. The nucleus of a depôt of camels has been formed by the collection of 500 of these animals at Assouan. Sir Evelyn Wood's Aide-de-Camp, Major Stuart Wortley, Major Kitchener, and Captain Rundle have been sent up the river from Cairo to explore the Desert routes. Colonel Ardagh is presiding over the labours of a committee to consider and report upon the best means of storing and supplying water. It is strange that Lord Wolseley should have found such difficulty in obtaining accurate information respecting the navigation, if so it may be called, of the Nile between Dongola, Berber, Abou Hamed, &c.; but the fact is that English travellers have generally gone by the short cuts across the Desert, which up to the time of our unfortunate interference were much safer than the Thames Embankment. Therefore, when he applied to travellers or missionaries respecting transport by water, they could afford him little or no information. But at all considerable native villages—and they exist from Wady Halfa to Khartoum—by the banks of the river, there are to be found, so to speak, pilots, or reises, acquainted with every foot of river navigation, each in his own district, for the river is covered with fleets of boats, from the large dahabeeah of the Lower Nile to the small noggah; and these, when the river is high, can navigate it with perfect ease, even at the so-called "cataracts,"—the first, at Assouan, presenting perhaps, the greatest difficulties to vessels proceeding upwards, on account of the strength of the current the second, at Wady Halfa, being the most difficult, by reason of the rocks—but with the aid of the Sheiks and plenty of *backsheesh* for the natives, the largest dahabeeahs can be hauled up when there is sufficient water. The so-called cataracts between the Second Cataract and Khartoum—more probably shallows and rapids—present no real obstacle. But in the midst of these preparations, there is a dark cloud rising up in the Valley of the Nile. At the present moment, notwithstanding disheartening rumours, the country is, in reality, peaceful enough. Of course, if gaols are emptied, criminals let loose upon the world will return to their old trade in the neighbourhood of the large towns; and robberies and crimes and violence will be rife especially where the police is disorganised; but generally there is, we think, more apprehension of a panic sort than is really warranted; and the offences which are reported are made the most of by those who desire to force the Government to declare a Protectorate, as the "be-all and end-all" for the salvation of Egypt. Here is the cloud of which we speak. The population is at present engaged in saving the crops, and in the labour of the harvest. They are too busy to think of the Mahdi or to hearken to his emissaries. But in a few weeks—say, a month more—their labours will be terminated; there comes upon the whole land enforced idleness, till the rising Nile summons all the population to arms in order to battle with the waters and to convert them into fertilising canals. In this interval of repose there may be great danger from a popular outbreak. The people who inhabit the banks of the river from Siout southwards differ greatly from the timid fellaheen of the Delta, and if the fire of insurrection catches these excitable and half-savage races, the difficulties in the way of a Nile Expedition may become formidable indeed.

As Lord Hartington is apparently so badly "posted" by the proper military authorities, it is a pity he does not visit Aldershot occasionally. His lordship is supposed to represent the Army in the House of Commons. Had he been at Aldershot on Friday, the 25th ult., he would probably have regretted his statement in the House that "mixed guards are never permitted." It so happens that this practice is of frequent occurrence at Aldershot. On Friday, the 25th, the contrast between two stalwart Highlanders and four diminutive riflemen on guard together was really too ludicrous, and created general amusement among the troops passing them. The whole strength of the infantry garrison at Aldershot at a field-day on the day in question, when every man capable of carrying arms was in the field, amounted to only 2,800 men, and this in our biggest garrison. How are facts such as these to be reconciled with the roseate assurance of after-dinner speakers that the British Army never was so strong and never was so efficient as it is to day?

The War Office has decided to remove to half-pay all those Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery borne on the Indian Lists who have, since October 1, 1877, completed five years' service in that rank, and those Majors with seven years similarly situated. This will give a large flow of promotion at once on the old list.

We hear that Colonel E. Markham is likely to resign the command of the Artillery at Gibraltar, in consequence of ill-health.

"Indeed, looking to the general character of recruiting in Scotland," says the *Times* of Monday last, "it is clear that of the 19 battalions associated with that country, a considerable proportion can be considered Scotch only in name." This unfortunate truth has been over and over again indicated; but if the Scotch dress be useful, ornamental, and national, there is no reason why it should not be worn much more largely. For Cavalry, however, it would not, we presume, be considered altogether appropriate by the most ardent Highlander, nor even suitable for the Horse Artillery, the Army Hospital Corps, or the sappers and miners of Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Curzon and G. B. Hobart obtain the Horse Artillery jackets vacant in A and B Brigades.

Major D. D. T. O'Callaghan, R.A., from Assistant-Superintendent of Experiments at Shoeburyness, has been appointed to the Department of the Director of Artillery from the 1st inst., vice Major A. W. White, R.A., whose period of Staff service has expired.

Major A. W. White, R.A., has been placed on the Staff of the School of Gunnery from the 1st inst., for employment at Aldershot as Instructor in Gunnery, vice Major E. Bainbridge, R.A.

The Commandant at Netley, Colonel T. L. Ball, will in future be included on the Staff of the Southern District as an Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

The jubilation in the inspired organs over the enlistment in local Line battalions is confined to the "tendency in men to enlist in them which seems to be steadily increasing in many localities." We cannot make out what the *Times* means when it cites several corps "which seem to be almost, if not exclusively, replenished from the counties to which they belong," as the illustrations afford no support to the remark, supposing the battalions to be at regular strength. A man may prove anything by figures, but it would be hard to get a demonstration that the Army is in a satisfactory condition out of the statement by the *Times*, to support the Government, which appeared on the eve of the discussion in the House of Commons of the details of the Army Estimates.

Lieutenant J. B. S. Stracey, Scots Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Gipps, commanding the Home District, provisionally.

Major E. Bainbridge, R.A., succeeds Major C. H. F. Ellis, R.A., as Secretary of the Ordnance Committee at the War Office.

We have reason to believe that it is the intention of the Government to despatch an Expedition for the relief of Khartoum in July. It is not known yet for certain upon whom the command will devolve.

The absolutely defenceless condition of Singapore, one of our principal coaling stations in the Eastern seas, is being made use of to press on the Government the urgent necessity for the introduction into Parliament, without further delay, of the Bills for a loan for placing our principal home and foreign seaports in a state of defence.

The most interesting speech to the services at the Royal Academy dinner was—saving the Duke of Cambridge's presence—that of Sir Cooper Key, whose reference to the important step taken by the Australian Colonies at this particular juncture was tolerably significant. The Naval Lord pointed out that the great Australian Colonies, though very fond of us, their parents, are still alive to the necessity of fighting on their own hook, or in other words, of "aiding in their own protection;" and that Victoria, which already possesses an ironclad of considerable power, has, therefore, during the last year fitted out a small squadron of vessels of the latest type, well-built, armed, equipped, officered and manned, the basis of operations of which is to be Melbourne. Sir Cooper Key said with reason that there were some blessings in war and some horrors in a long peace; but we really cannot agree with the notion, even in an after-dinner speech, that, no matter what the materials of our ships may be, our Navy must ever maintain its reputation. Admiral Cooper Key, if he were in one of those paste-board vessels or wooden ships which are placed in the speech as alternatives to iron or steel, would not, we presume, venture to run alongside an ironclad manned by Japanese or Chinamen. However, it seems inevitable that there shall be a certain amount of bunkum in the speeches of those who return thanks for the services on occasions of this kind, and the worst of it is, that the officers who speak on behalf of their brethren in arms generally cover themselves with some of the butter they spread over their friends. The Duke of Cambridge made a remark which, truism as it is, may be repeated without offence to the service over which he presides. "The Army in this country," said his Royal Highness, "could be of very little use without the cordial and hearty support of the Navy." But, on the other hand, his Royal Highness might have well observed that the Navy would be of very little use without an army in securing our foreign possessions, and in the ports where the Navy refits, and which serve as bases for its operations in peace and in war.

On the 16th, at 3 p.m., Sir E. Hamley is to read a paper, at the Royal United Service Institute, on the recent approach of Russia to the frontiers of India. The nature of the subject and the reputation of the lecturer should invite a numerous and interested audience; and we may expect a very practical and instructive discussion. It is, however, more easy to indicate the evil than point out certain specific remedies which can be applied at our will and pleasure.

A correspondent in Egypt writes:—"As to this country there is very little to say. Mr. Gladstone, aided by Europe and the Press, has succeeded in two years the complete ruin of Egypt,—a work which could not be accomplished in 60 years by half a dozen Pashas, and all the traders, commission agents, jobbers, and money-lenders of the world. I have no idea what Ismail thinks now; but his coming here only to take Tewfik's place as a mere machine, to sign decrees and such things, would be quite useless. Give him an army of 10,000 men and no war correspondents, and within a month after his landing the whole of Egypt to Wady Halfa will be quiet; and by November or December, Eastern Soudan, Berber, and Khartoum will be in his power and quite safe,—not through his prestige, but because he knows how to treat the people."

If we had any doubt in our minds as to the course to be followed on any question in which Sir Alexander Hamilton Gordon, K.C.B., &c., was engaged, it would be our bounden duty, in order to arrive at a right decision, to take that side to which he was opposed; and, therefore, when he urges upon the Government the propriety of continuing the recent practice of secrecy in regard to regimental returns respecting punishments for crime, however we might be inclined to think it desirable, the fact that Sir A. Gordon "hoped that there would be no attempt to publish the returns" would convince us that they ought to be published. It is not at all surprising that the General, to whose mismanagement and incompetence much of the misery and suffering endured by the Army which was sent to the Crimea to carry on the war into which Lord Aberdeen permitted the nation to drift, should be found imputing to commanding officers in the Army conduct which would expose gentlemen to something more severe than contempt from their associates. He would, it seems, have no returns at all of confidential communications, true Liberal as he is, in which secrecy might cloak falsehood or malice. He tells the House of Commons that commanding officers now are induced to put down crimes as being of much more mild character than they really are. Major-General Alexander Gordon took a different ground of objection. But it was one which we can scarcely stand with him. He too, objected to the publication of the crime returns regimentally, on the strange pretext, coming from one who has been an officer in command, that the effect would induce commanding officers to deal with offences instead of referring them to courts-martial. We fear, however, that the information which is already published may furnish some excuse for an officer, jealous of the good reputation of the Foot Guards, to dissent from the recommendation that publicity may be given to the court-martial returns, so that good regiments should not be confounded with bad. There is, however, in the peculiar circumstances among which the Guards are placed, ample excuse for the difference shown between them and the Line Regiments not exposed to similar temptations.

Captain Luckraft desires to acknowledge through our columns his heartfelt appreciation of the tribute paid by brother officers and other kind friends to the memory of his late dear son, Charles Moore, in the erection of a window in the parish church of St. John's, at Lewes.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 1, 1884.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Captain and Brevet Major John Craigie resigns his commission (April 18).

ADMIRALTY, May 2, 1884.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick William Fane Hervey has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet (June 20, 1883.)

ADMIRALTY, May 5, 1884.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Sewallis Arthur Sewell to be Captain, vice Craigie, resigned commission (April 19).

ADMIRALTY, May 8, 1884.

The under-mentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet:—Frederick Charles Tudor Jones (March 29) and Eardley Culling Carr (April 21).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Hector B. Stewart, to the Vernon, additional; Richard E. Tracey, to the Sultan.

Lieutenants—Randolph F. O. Foote, to the Asia; D. L. Dickson, to the Firebrand.

Fleet Surgeons—Henry N. M. Sedgwick, to the Excellent; John Shields, to the Agincourt.

Staff Surgeons—James D. Smith, to the Unicorn; Henry Scanlan, to the Alexandra, additional, for service with the Royal Marines in Egypt.

Chief Engineers—Stephen B. Williams, to the Defence; Charles A. Vogwell, to the Repulse.

Surgeon—Leonard H. Kellett, to the Alexandra, additional, for service with the Royal Marines in Egypt.

Engineers—Thomas Morris, to the Bullfrog; John R. D. Johnson, to the Asia, for the Impérieuse.

Gunners—William Culliford, to the Lion; George Palmer, to the Agincourt.

Boatswain—Robert G. Parrott, to the Cambridge, for the Gorgon.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. William Sinclair, M.D., at Barrow-in-Furness.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, was at Hong Kong up to April 1. The Daring was at Hong Kong; would leave on April 2 for Canton, to relieve the Linnet. The Fly was at Hong Kong; would leave on April 2 for Shanghai, calling at Amoy, Foochow, Tamsuy, and Keelung, to join North China Division. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong, and was to remain. The Linnet was at Canton on March 31, and would proceed to Hong Kong when relieved by the Daring. The Merlin was in the Gulf of Tonquin on March 29, and would probably be relieved by the Linnet about the end of April. The Swift was at Swatow on March 26, and about to leave for Amoy. The Cleopatra was at Amoy on March 26, and would leave for Shanghai on the arrival of the Swift, and assume the duties of senior officer; will take her Majesty's Minister at Peking to the Corea, and return to Shanghai. The Champion was at Shanghai on March 26; would be relieved by the Cleopatra, and proceed to Hong Kong for repairs to machinery. The Curaçoa was at Woosung on March 17, and proceeded to sea on the same day for target practice; will return for court-martial, and remain to carry out senior officer's duties during the absence of the Cleopatra. The Albatross was at Kingkiang on March 23; ordered to proceed to sea for target practice, return to Woosung for court-martial, and then resume station. The Espoir was at Hankow on March 15, and was to remain. The Midge was at Tientsin on March 15. The Cockchafer was at Chefoo on March 22, and was ordered to take the Secretary of Legation, Peking, to the Corea, and return to Chefoo. The Foxhound was at Foochow on March 20, and was ordered to visit Takao and Tamsuy, and return to Foochow. The Sapphire was at Yokohama on March 19, was senior officer in Japan, and would remain at Yokohama. The Pegasus was at Singapore on March 21, and would probably proceed to Bankok. The Zephyr was at Singapore on March 21, and was to remain. The Flying Fish was surveying in Haitan Straits. The Magpie was to leave Singapore on March 22 for England, *viâ* the Straits of Sunda, Seychelles, Aden, and the Suez Canal. The Kestrel left Hong Kong on March 29 for Devonport, *viâ* Singapore, Straits of Sunda, Seychelles, and Suez Canal.

BULLFROG, Lieut. and Com. Papillon, arrived at Bermuda on April 30.

CYGNET, Lieut. and Com. Jauncey, left Alexandria for Malta on May 5.

DEFENCE, Capt. E. J. Pollard, was taken into dock at Devonport on May 6.

EUPHRATES, Capt. Garforth, passed Gibraltar at noon on May 5.

FIREBRAND, Lieut.-Com. D. L. Dickson, was commissioned on May 6, at Devonport, for the China station, with a complement of 60.

HECLA, Capt. Wilson, passed Gibraltar on the night of May 4, bound to Portsmouth.

HECTOR, Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., was taken into dock on May 9 at Portsmouth.

HELICON, Lieut. and Com. Winslow, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Alexandria on April 29, with the Invincible, Monarch, Express, and Cygnet; the Albacore was *en route* from Malta to join the flag. The Condor was at Port Said. The Inflexible was at Malta, but had been ordered to return to Corfu. The Superb, Temeraire, Alexandra, Carysfort, Iris, and Cruiser were at Malta. The Grappler was at Gibraltar. The Cockatrice was *en route* from Malta, to take up duties in River Danube. The Bittern was at Constantinople. The Falcon was cruising round the coasts of Italy and Spain to Gibraltar.

HERCULES, Capt. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, was put out of dock at Portsmouth on May 8.

HUMBER, Capt. Hawkins, sailed from Gibraltar on May 5.

LORD WARDEN, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, left Sheerness for Portsmouth on May 6.

NELSON, Comdre. Erskine, was at Sydney on May 4.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Noel Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Bermuda on April 24, and would proceed to Halifax on May 18; but has been ordered by telegraph to await arrival of mail due May 18 at Bermuda. The Canada was at Bermuda, refitting; will proceed to Halifax third week in May. The Garnet was at Colon on April 4, having left on March 20 for Belin, Colon, Carthagena, and thence to Barbadoes. The Tenedos was at Halifax on April 15. The Dido was at Bermuda, refitting. The Griffin was at Jamaica on April 18; on being relieved by Flamingo, to proceed to the Barbadoes Division. The Flamingo was at Bermuda on April 24. The Fantôme was at Bermuda, refitting. The Mallard was at Bermuda on April 22, on passage to Newfoundland. The Foam was at Bermuda on April 24; waiting arrival of Bullfrog, when she will proceed to England. (The Bullfrog arrived at Bermuda on April 30.)

OSBORNE, Capt. Holland, left Flushing on May 7, with her Majesty the Queen and suite on board, and arrived at Sheerness the same day. Her Majesty at once landed, and proceeded to Windsor.

OSPREY, Com. H. W. Dowding, was at Tamatave and ports on the Coast of Madagascar on March 31, and was ordered to join Senior Officer at Mauritius by April 15; would then proceed to Zanzibar, arriving there about May 1.

PELICAN, Com. Hope, arrived at Madeira on May 2, and would leave on May 5.

PENELOPE, Capt. George Robinson, arrived at Chatham, and went into harbour on May 6.

REPULSE, Capt. St. John, was taken into dock at Portsmouth on May 5.

SHANNON, Capt. E. S. Adean, C.M.G., was taken into basin at Devonport on May 6.

SPHINX, Com. Caffin, was at Aden on May 5, and would leave next day for Massowah.

STARLING, Com. Saunders, arrived at Ascension on April 16. She was to remain for the mail due May 15, and then proceed to Cape Coast Castle.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Callao on May 5.

TOURMALINE, Capt. R. H. Boyle, was at Mauritius on April 15; would leave for Tamatave and ports on the Coast of Madagascar about April 24, after coaling and giving leave.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Frederick the Great, by Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A.—For Ever and Never, by J. Palgrave Simpson, 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited.)—Memoir of Captain P. W. Stephens, R.N., by B. A. Heywood, M.A. (James Nisbet and Co.)—Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England, by Dr. Valpy Trench (Longmans and Co.).—The Army and Navy Magazine, May (W. H. Allen and Co.).—Biographies of Celebrities, by F. Banfield, M.A. (J. and R. Maxwell.)—Life and Services of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., by J. Beresford Herbert (Owen and Co., Cardiff).—The Complete Guide to Company Drill, by Capt. W. C. Eldon Serjeant (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited).—The Trojan War, by Professor C. Witt (Longmans, Green, and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

MAJOR H., Aldershot.—Thanks for field-state last week, and paragraph of local news.

M. B.—We do not profess to answer questions from Hanwell. What do you mean by the "Naval Brigade of Athens"? We recommend you to use Lord Levat's "mourning ring" for your ears. There are many earrings worn by men in the Royal Navy, but they are not "uniform."

STAFF CORPS.—We cannot explain why "R." does not appear in the *Army List* to the names of officers of the Staff Corps and Local Services who have received the Distinguished-service Reward.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE CAPTAIN.—We do not see how you can make a grievance out of the permission to wear every-day trousers at mess, when the officers of other corps and apartments are obliged to wear full-dress trousers. It cannot be very galling to your legs, especially as they are, for the most of the time, under the mess-table; and we really consider the complaint that your full-dress trousers are becoming tarnished and out of date in your chest of drawers, as bordering on the sublimity of querulousness.

E. T. A.—Your questions are absurd. How could such an Act under the circumstances be "compulsory"? Clause 13, Sec. 3, does not apply to Volunteers when on what you call "their daily capacities."

"X."—It is not the intention to second the officers to whom you allude, as they were lent under special circumstances. You must be aware that there is a great probability of the force being disbanded.

TRADESMAN.—The regiment will not return.

*** We must hold over letters, &c., this week on the Tartan from Lord A. Campbell and other interesting correspondence.

ERRATUM.—The name of the piece from which "Not a Word" is taken should have been given as "Le Carnaval d'un Merle Blanc."

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

MARRIAGES.

HICKEY—BEGGS.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Saviour's, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, by the Rev. W. F. Birch, M.A., Rector, Thomas Canning Hickey, M.B., L.R.C.S. Edin., Staff Surgeon R.N., to Elizabeth Grace (Lizzie) Beggs, eldest daughter of David Beggs, Manchester.

HILL—WOOD.—On April 29, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. Walter Scott Dumergue, Vicar of Fareham, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Rowland Hill, of St. Stephen's Church, Bournemouth, Edwin Frederick Hill, elder surviving son of the late Sir James Hill, Chief Charity Commissioner, to Florence Agnes, elder daughter of Major John Andover Wood, 11 Princes Square, W.

DEATH.

BROWN-GRIEVE.—On May 5, at Rutland House, Southsea, Jane Brown-Grieve, of Orde House, Northumberland, widow of General Tatton Brown-Grieve, C.B., R.M.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

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	42	48	60
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Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

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	s.	s.	s.
Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
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Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

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MOSELLE.

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Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

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Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*)

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Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

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Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

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Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
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Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

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TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMITTEE of the ALEXANDER MEMORIAL FUND hereby intimate that the latest date on which essays can be received on the subject of "Antiseptic Surgery and its Application in Military Hospitals and in the Field," is December 31, 1884, as previously advertised in this paper. This date was, through a typographical error, given incorrectly as 1883 in the Appendix to the last volume of the Army Medical Reports.

W. JOHNSTON, Surgeon-Major,
Hon. Sec.

Army Medical Department, 6 Whitehall Yard, S.W. May 5, 1884.

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LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 16. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Lieutenant-General Sir E. B. HAMLEY, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., &c., on "Russia's Approaches to India."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,
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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 2 p.m. on May 26, being MONDAY in the Derby Week.

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Regimental Dinners.

LIMMER'S HOTEL,

GEORGE ST., HANOVER SQ., W.

THE 11TH HUSSARS Regimental BANQUET will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL on...	MAY 26.
THE 15TH HUSSARS ...... AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 26.
THE PRINCE ALBERT'S SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY ....AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 27.
THE 12TH LANCERS ...... AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 27.
THE 56TH REGIMENT ... AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 27.
THE "QUEEN'S" REGIMENT ....AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 28.
THE 5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.............. AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 29.
THE 14TH HUSSARS. ...... AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 29.
THE 3RD BATN. BLACK WATCH (Royal Highlanders) AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 29.
THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS...AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 30.
THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 30.
THE 4TH HUSSARS......... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 3.
THE 3RD and 4TH BATNS. ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 4.
DEFENCE of LUCKNOW RESIDENCY...AT LIMMER'S	JUNE 4.
THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.........AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 5.
THE 1ST and 2ND BATNS. BLACK WATCH (Royal Highlanders) .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 6.
THE 85TH, The KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY. .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 6.
THE 47TH REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 7.
THE 49TH REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 9.
THE 8TH, THE KING'S REGIMENT .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 10.
THE 36TH REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 10.
THE 11TH DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT .... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 11.
THE 1ST FOOT (ROYAL SCOTS).........AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 12.
THE 52ND REGIMENT...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 13.
THE 7TH HUSSARS......... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 16.
THE LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY CLUB.............. AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 7.
COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET to HON. CHANDOS LEIGH, Q.C. (Counsel to the Speaker) AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 14.
THE 24TH MIDDLESEX (POST OFFICE) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS ...AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 15.
OXFORD MEDICAL GRADUATES .... AT LIMMER'S.	MAY 22.
THE CORNISH CLUB...... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 16.
ASSOCIATION of COUNTRY BANKERS......... AT LIMMER'S.	JUNE 25.
THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD .... AT LIMMER'S.	JULY 1.
THE OXFORD FALSTAFF CLUB .... AT LIMMER'S.	JULY 2.
LODERS CLUB .... AT LIMMER'S.	JULY 2.

Regimental Dinners.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS, (1st and 2nd BATTALION).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, May 30th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT, (OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT)

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, 307 Regent Street, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 8 o'clock.

For tickets apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Esq., Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

5TH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, London, S.W., on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Captain CHANCELLOR, Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, on or before May 20.

THE OLD 49TH REGIMENT (1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, June 9, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. GREEN, Stonylands, Dedham, Essex, on or before June 1.

19TH REGIMENT, "The PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN."

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at 7.45 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 29.

Members intending to be present will send their names to the MANAGER by Tuesday, the 27th inst.

24TH (SOUTH WALES BORDERERS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on THURSDAY, May 29, 1884, at 7.45 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same, not later than May 24, to the MANAGER.

48TH (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 27, 1884.

Gentlemen intending to dine will please inform the MANAGER, by Saturday, May 24, 1884.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to the MANAGER of the ALBION, on or before May 26.

76TH (HINDOSTAN) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to the MANAGER, St. James's Hall, on or before May 24.

102ND ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at EBERLE'S ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Victoria Street, Westminster, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.30 p.m.

AFGHAN WAR DINNER, 1884.

The ANNUAL AFGHAN DINNER will be HELD at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 8 p.m.

Military and Political Officers proposing to attend the dinner are requested to send their names not later than May 23, to Colonel JOHN FRYER, C.B., Commanding District, Leicester; or to Sir LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., 53A Pall Mall, S.W. N.B.—Dinner, including wines, &c., 25s.

Regimental Dinners.

THE CARABINIERS' REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1884.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on THURSDAY, May 29th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen are requested to kindly notify, before May 22, their intention to be present at the Dinner, to Col. JOHN FRYER, Aylestone Hall, Leicester.

3RD (PRINCE of WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on SATURDAY, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names to Messrs. CHAS. HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street, at least three days before that date.

1ST GUARDS' CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on MONDAY, May 26, at 7.45 p.m. H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE in the Chair.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, May 26, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

85TH KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, on FRIDAY, June 6, 1884, at 7.45.

A notification of intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on THURSDAY, May 29, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W.

53RD REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, Regent Street, W., on TUESDAY, May 27, 1884, at 7.45 p.m.; General Sir CHARLES TROLLOPE in the Chair.

A notification of intention to be present should be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

THE (OLD) 66TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 29, 1884, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W.

THE 83RD CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on SATURDAY, May 31, 1884, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. T. C. DWELLY, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W.

THE (LATE) 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on THURSDAY, June 5, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W.

THE OLD 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the ALBION HOTEL, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, June 5, 1884, at 7.45.

An early answer is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court, S.W.

56TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the old 56th (Pompadours) Regiment will take place on TUESDAY, May 27, 1884, at 7.30 p.m., at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same, by May 19, to Mr. H. A. BERNAU, Messrs. Cox and Co., 2 Craig's Court, London.

44TH DINING CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Notifications of intention to dine to be made to Messrs. WILLIS, a few days previously.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, on FRIDAY, May 30th, at 7.30 p.m. The DIRECTOR GENERAL in the CHAIR.

Application for Tickets should be made to Surgeon-Major W. NASH, Secretary Dinner Committee, 6 Whitehall Yard, S.W.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, W.C., on SATURDAY, May 24, at 7.15 p.m.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. — LOS ANGELOS COUNTY.—A Gentleman lately returned, and having a farm there, has been empowered to SELL some LAND near his own at a very remunerative price. It is some of the best in the county, and now under cultivation. Gentlemen about to emigrate would find it a chance not often met with. Shooting and sea-fishing in abundance. All particulars to be had.—Address, "S. C. D.," 75 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BULLER, G.C.B., deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Victoria, Cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors and others having any claims or demands against the Estate of Sir GEORGE BULLER, G.C.B., late of 23 Bruton Street, in the County of Middlesex, deceased (who died on or about the 12th day of April, 1884, and whose will, with a codicil, was proved by the Right Honourable Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, in the County of Devon; Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., of 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, in the County of Middlesex; and Henry Paulson Bowling, of 26 Essex Street, Strand, in the said County, Solicitor, the Executors therein named, on the 6th day of May, 1884, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 24th day of June, 1884; and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1884.

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MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Successes at MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, March, 1884:—

Order of Merit.	INFANTRY.	Marks.
3rd	C. Slade	2074
5th	T. G. Reynolds	2017
6th	C. B. FitzHenry	2003
9th	C. du P. Powney	1953
10th	R. E. Benson	1944
15th	H. B. Walker	1925
16th	W. S. Burton	1917
18th	G. W. Lilly	1893
19th	A. G. Tozer	1890
22nd	A. H. Montagu	1884
27th	H. R. Jack	1853
28th	S. Nicholson	1852
34th	R. de B. Chichester	1807
35th	F. J. Davies	1794
36th	J. C. Aitken	1793
39th	C. C. Boileau	1775
41st	L. E. Morrice	1766
42nd	C. L. Boileau	1763
43rd	J. Little	1762
45th	V. S. Smyth	1753
47th	S. G. Moore	1751
48th	H. E. Taylor	1747
52nd	A. J. Hill	1726
55th	R. S. Gage	1709
57th	C. S. Keith	1701
58th	J. N. Grant	1699
59th	A. H. Baldwin	1698
60th	J. Stuart	1694
61st	T. S. Fox-Strangways	1691
65th	W. Bromilow	1674
66th	T. Ffrench	1662
69th	J. R. Prescott	1647
71st	C. H. Fenwick	1643
	CAVALRY.	
2nd	W. E. Cairnes	1965
4th	O. H. Ames	1902
9th	A. W. Daniel	1749

—*i.e.*, 36 out of 50 sent up.

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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,268.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Cairo, April 26, 1884.

The month that has passed since I last wrote has been one in which the din of arms has been drowned in the noisy turmoil of an Egyptian political crisis. At least, such would have been my impression, had I not received the comforting assurance from her Majesty's Ministers that there has been no crisis, no resignation, no personal question, and, by implication at least, that all in Egypt was going as merrily as a marriage bell. In the face of such authoritative statements, it may perhaps seem ridiculous on my part to attempt any account of what "*we thought*" had happened. Still, if merely to show the exuberant fancy of residents at Shepheards', it may be worth while to recount our wild impressions. We thought, then, that Nubar, between whom and Mr. Clifford Lloyd there has long been a growing antagonism, had taken advantage of the absence of the latter in Cairo, not, indeed, to resign, but to do what was indeed a very different thing,—to threaten his resignation; that Sir Evelyn Baring, fearing that the whole coach might be suddenly upset, had arranged a temporary compromise, and had posted off to London to consult on the advisability either of getting a new driver, new horses, or, it might be, a new coach altogether. Supposing that all this had been so, it would not have been difficult to account for the look of placid tranquillity which has again reseated itself upon the expressive features of Nubar. Summing up the whole position, he might be inclined to think that he had played a difficult hand well, that he still held the leading trump, and that, sure of the trick, he ran a fair chance of running out with honours. Supposing, I say, that all this had happened! I think my estimate of the wily old Armenian would, intellectually speaking, have increased. It was a difficult hand that he undertook to play early this year; it required him to swallow a good deal that rather stuck in his throat. Abandonment of the Soudan sounded so well, and meant so much or so little, according to the way you looked at it! Still, Cherif jibbed at it,—that was the point. For a long time Nubar had been watching Cherif in despair; his rival's capacity of swallow had seemed to him enormous; pill after pill was carefully prepared for him, and every little string that Nubar knew how to pull was worked to show how fatal the effects of such a pill would be; but Cherif, if he had not blind faith in all the new specifics, had made up his mind to swallow a good deal, till Nubar began to lose hope. At last came the order, "Abandon Khartoum." Cherif hesitated; and Nubar, who had been shocked at first by the bare suggestion, recognised that it might be the salvation of the country. If not—well, it brought him to office, and that was an object almost as sacred. But then, he was to be a dummy; that, too, was hard,—to be chosen because more pliable than Cherif; but he consoled himself with a proverb, and waited. Once in office, it did not take him long to realise the position. Two months, during which the simplicity of the dove was somewhat too apparent; during which, with almost too much unction, he described himself as the useful grease to lubricate the English wheels of administration; and by the end of that time Nubar knew a good deal more than Blue-books and newspapers had told him, and he had a very fair idea as to the length of tether upon which he could depend. He realised, in fact, that behind Sir Evelyn Baring was by no means a united Cabinet, prepared to carry out Sir Evelyn's ideas. That ascertained, it remained only to choose the battle ground; and first, it was well both to try his strength and regain, if he could, a little reputation in the country. The question as to the wholesale dismissal of employés was the first point upon which he fought, and he won his preliminary skirmish *malgré* Baring and Vincent. That done, the next thing was to come more directly to the point. The question must be decided as to whether he or the English were to be the dummies. A less able man would have wasted his strength at small game, not so Nubar. Mr. Clifford Lloyd was a man who, for Nubar's purpose, was possessed of inestimable advantages; his position had necessarily made him enemies. So it would have done if he had been an angel of sweetness and light. As it was, he was not precisely either. Moreover, he was a person in attacking whom he could be always sure of some allies in the English House of Commons. On the other hand, he was strongly allied to Baring, but this was a difficulty which only required time to surmount. The very first step was to profess an intense feeling of affection for "ce bon Clifford"; he was so enthusiastic, so thorough, so everything, that he had all Nubar's sympathy! Unfortunately, his colleagues were not like himself, and he continually had to trouble Sir Evelyn with little difficulties which had arisen. First it was from one quarter, then from another, and all the little differences were carefully placed before Sir Evelyn for his solution, because Nubar was so determined that "ce cher Clifford" should be supported. Gradually, perhaps, Sir Evelyn began to think that he was too "dear," but Nubar would not hear of it. One Minister after another was displaced, so that nothing should be left untried; and in each case the same little difficulties seemed to occur, and to demand arrangement at the hands of Baring. There is a point at which your dearest friend may be rendered loathsome by over-insistance on his virtues, accompanied by continual request of loans on his behalf. And, reluctantly, Nubar seemed to lose heart; he became depressed, shook his head, "was afraid," and so forth, until at last a mutual friend confided in the strictest confidence to Baring that Nubar, harassed by these continual complaints against Lloyd, had asked the Khedive to relieve him from the pains of office. Unscrupulous people reported that it was a personal question. Words could not express the grief, the indignation, of Nubar at the charge. What tears could do they did; and who could resist the pleading of this kind, sympathetic, genial old man, who, grasping your hand, and telling you that he loved Lloyd like a brother, begged to be relieved of the pain of opposing him? There was, indeed, a brief moment, two painful days, when he began to fear that he might be taken at his word; then, indeed, his protestations became frantic; he was going, whether Lloyd remained or not. But gradually calm stole over him, the little attempt to get Abdelkader in his place had fallen through; there was nothing between Nubar and annexation, and he felt secure. I need hardly tell you the other scenes in the farce. Of course, the Ulema, and the notables, and the sheiks, one and all, begged and implored him to remain. Of course, at last he did so, and Sir Evelyn left for England. Nubar reigns supreme,—decidedly a well-played hand. But why should I occupy your space with the triviality of politics, amid the triumphal entry of victorious heroes from Suakim? Frankly, because even the demoralising spectacle of a political crisis in Cairo is less depressing than that of the return of troops who deserved, if any men ever did, the welcome due to those who have bravely struggled under adversity. Nor was there any wish in Cairo to grudge them their honours. The little enthusiasm that the small English colony could show was freely offered; but it is ill piping when there is no dancing. No amount of favour upon one side will produce an effect, unless there is some kindred feeling to excite on the other; and as the Black Watch trooped past silently, with dismal, weary tread, the cheers died away, or came spasmodically, like minute guns, and, except for the few who had special reason for joy, there settled a deep gloom over Cairo,—a gloom which has by no means yet been removed, but which, perhaps, is intensified by the apprehensions of a summer campaign in the Soudan. To all which it is owing, perhaps, that we hear rather more than we should like foreigners to hear of difficulties, hardships, and impossibilities connected with the past and future campaigns. Certainly, no one with any knowledge of African desert sun in July would ever urge with a light heart that British troops should march to Khartoum; and it is clearly right that those who have the experience, and those whose advice is asked, should state frankly those difficulties—or, if it be so, those impossibilities—without regard to false ideas of military honour. But I should like to hear a little less on the subject from officers who may be called on at any moment themselves to take the field, and whose responsibilities are rather to their men than to their superiors.

MACHINE-GUNS IN THE SOUDAN.

A distinguished officer, who held a high command in the Soudan, and who was present at El Teb and Tamai, has kindly placed at our disposal the following notes regarding the performance of the machine-guns. The views expressed by our correspondent are, we believe, held by Sir William Hewett and Commander Rolfe, who have, we understand, sent in their reports on the subject to the Admiralty:—"With reference to the machine-guns used in both actions, I should say that the Gatling, as at present supplied, is not a good or desirable weapon in the field. The cartridge is very liable to jamb, and, as a matter of fact, did jamb on several occasions. When the gun is thus disabled in the face of the enemy, it takes a very cool head to clear it. The Gatling has not sufficient range. Compared with the Gardner, the latter is an infinitely superior weapon; but it, too, has its faults and drawbacks. The chief faults of the Gardner are:—1. The extreme length of the feeder, which stands high above the gun, with its naked cartridges exposed to dust and dirt and the enemy's fire. The feeder is very liable to be damaged by a shot, in which case the gun would probably be rendered useless. 2. The weight of the Gardner gun and of the Gatling is far too great. Machine-guns should be able to move so as to accompany the infantry line, not delay it. They should be capable of being moved and worked by their detachments without extra aid or assistance. It would never do to have mules or horses to drag them, as these often get restive under fire, and at such times cause a gap in the infantry line, whereby the men lose their touch. A gun half the weight of the Gardner gun and mounted on two wheels would be a great boon. The present method of mounting machine-guns, like field-guns, on trail and limber, I look upon as a mistake. The constant reversing and unlimbering loses time. The ammunition is always away from the gun, and the feeding is thus delayed and intermitted. The wheels should be very broad; those at present in use cut into the sand like a knife. I think a Nordenfelt, owing to its lightness, simplicity, and rapidity of fire, would be an improvement upon the Gardner, and especially adapted to the special sort of fighting in which I took part in the Soudan. It should be mounted on two wheels and carry its own ammunition. As a weapon of offence, the machine-gun is most useful. At the battle of El Teb the range was about 1,000 yards. Not a single rebel gunner dared show his head to load the Krupp 6-in. guns while the machine-gun fire was on them. At that distance rifle fire would not, in my opinion, have accomplished this; and as these Krupp guns were fast getting the range of the square when our 'lead-pumpers' opened fire, it was lucky for us they answered as well as they did, for the effect of a few shell into a body of men in square formation might have been most serious. The effect of the machine-gun fire was to prevent the Krupp guns being fired, while the 7-pounders shelled the gunners out of the fort. Machine-guns are specially adapted, if properly mounted, for firing at long ranges, their fire being so perfectly under control. The effect of each shot can generally be seen, and the distance and direction altered accordingly. As a weapon of defence, machine-guns are best placed, when in the field, at the corners of a square, always the weak spot, and one to which too much attention cannot be paid. Carefully worked by steady, well-trained men, machine-guns are invaluable to repulse a heavy charge of cavalry, savages, or other men in close formation. In conclusion, a machine-gun should have:—1. A practical range of 2,000 yards. 2. It should be light enough to be dragged by its squad through and over whatever ground the infantry passes over. 3. Light machine-guns to be worked on tripods might be carried at times with advantage where wheels cannot travel. 4. Machine-guns must be so mounted as to be able to keep up with the infantry, and advance with the infantry line without having to limber up, or unlimber to come into action. 5. The mechanism should be of the simplest kind, with as few parts as possible. The spare gear should be so arranged that any damage to the gun could easily be made good by the men serving it. 6. The feed should be kept as low down as possible to avoid the chance of its being hit, and the cartridges *must* be enclosed, and not left open and exposed as in the Gardner gun, which, but for the faults enumerated, I consider a very good weapon, but the Gatling next door to useless. Its repeated jambs lost us many valuable lives, while the weight of both guns sorely tried the strength of the Blue-jackets told off as their crews. The great fault of our infantry is, in my opinion, the wild way in which the men use their rifles. It appears to be quite impossible to get the idea into the men's heads that their promiscuous fire is worse than useless. I observed that it greatly encouraged the enemy, who seemed to despise our musketry fire, and this discouraged the young soldier or sailor, who appeared to lose confidence in their rifles, and began to fire all the more wildly the nearer the enemy got to them. I would abolish independent fire in action. No rifle should be fired at a greater distance than 300 yards, and then only in volleys, by word of command. Let machine-guns do the work beyond that range, up to 2,000 yards. I feel convinced that, by this means, ammunition would never run short, and that the *moral* of the troops would be improved. The above are very general ideas on the subject of machine-guns, or rather, I should say, the notes I made on the subject after seeing them worked so ably and zealously by the Naval Brigade in the Soudan, whose gallant leader, Commander Rolfe, handled his brigade with such skill as to earn the admiration of all who were near him. I may add that my views are held by every officer out here who was with the expedition. Machine-guns have proved themselves to be most useful in the field; but surely the authorities ought to give us the best gun and the best mountings they can possibly procure, and not the worst. To keep up a well-directed fire with a gun worked like a barrel-organ or coffee-mill is impossible for one man to do. It takes one man to aim and one to fire such guns. The horizontal-firing lever action is far the most practical, and enables one man to sight and fire the gun while the second man feeds. Nevertheless, with all their faults, the Gatling and Gardner guns did good service in the Soudan, and both the Admiralty and the War Office should at once turn their attention to the question of selecting the best rifle-calibre gun extant, and to mounting it in a proper manner. The 'Machine-Gun Tactics,' published two years ago by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, require but slight alteration, as they answer all purposes."

THE RESCUE OF GORDON BY RAIL.

M. Decauville, of Petit Bourg, read a paper at the recent meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on "Portable Railways," from which, *à propos* of the Khartoum Expedition, we extract the following remarks :—

"One of the most important uses to which a narrow-gauge line can be put is that of a military railway. The Dutch, Russian, and French Governments have tried it for the transport of provisions, of war material, and of the wounded, in their recent campaigns, In Sumatra, in Turkestan, and in Tunis, these military railroads have excited much interest, and have so fully established their value that a short description will here suffice. The campaign of the Russians against the Turcomans presented two great difficulties—in the crossing of districts where water was extremely scarce or failed entirely, and in the victualling of the expeditionary forces. The latter object was completely effected by means of 67 miles of railway, of 20 in. gauge and 14 lb. steel rails, with 500 carriages for food, water, and passengers. The rails being laid simply on the sand, small locomotives could not be used, and had to be replaced by Kirghiz horses, which drew with ease from 1,800 to 2,200 lbs. weight for 25 miles per day. In the Tunisian war this railroad of 20 in. gauge with 14 lb. rails was replaced by that of 2 ft. gauge, with 14 lb. and 19 lb. rails. There were quite as great difficulties as in the Turcoman campaign, and the country to be crossed was entirely unknown. The observations made before the war spoke of a flat and sandy country. In reality a more uneven country could not be imagined; alternating slopes of about 1 in 10 continually succeeded each other, and before reaching Kairouan 7½ miles of swamp had to be crossed. Nevertheless the horses harnessed to the railway carriages did on an average twelve to seventeen times the work of those working ordinary carriages. In this campaign also, on account of the steep ascents, the use of locomotives had to be given up. The track served for the conveyance not only of victuals, war material, and cannon, but also of the wounded; and a large number of the survivors owe their lives to this railway, which supplied the means of their speedy removal, and without great sufferings, from the temporary hospitals, and of carrying them to places where more care could be bestowed upon them. The carriages which did duty in this campaign are waggons with a platform entirely of metal, resting upon eight wheels. The platform is 13 ft. 1 in. long, and 3 ft. 11 in. wide. The total length over buffers is 14 ft. 9 in. This carriage may be turned at will into a goods waggon; or into a passenger carriage for 16 persons, with seats back to back; or into an ambulance waggon for eight wounded persons. For the transport of cannon the French military engineers have adopted small trucks. A complete equipage, capable of carrying guns weighing from 3 to 9 tons, is composed of trucks with two or three axles, each being fitted with a pivot support, by means of which it is rendered possible to turn the trucks, carrying the heaviest pieces of ordnance, on turntables, and to push them forwards without their going off the rails at the curves. The trucks which have been adopted for the service of the new forts in Paris are drawn by six men, three at each end of the gun; and these are capable of moving with the greatest ease guns weighing 9 tons. The narrow-gauge railway was tested during the war in Tunis more thoroughly than in any preceding campaign; and the military authorities decided, after peace had been restored in that country, to maintain the narrow-gauge railways permanently; this is a satisfactory proof of their having rendered good service. The line from Sousse to Kairouan—is still open for regular traffic. In January, 1883, an express was established, which leaves Sousse every morning and arrives at Kairouan—a distance of 40 miles—in five hours, by means of regularly organised relays. The number of carriages and trucks for the transport of passengers and goods is 118."

"THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN."

Under this erroneous heading the papers this week give from the *London Gazette* of Tuesday no less than five columns of closely-printed matter, being copies of the last despatches of Sir G. Graham in reference to the operations of the troops under his command against the Arab tribesmen assembled under Osman Digna in the vicinity of Suakim. We regret that we cannot reproduce this enormous mass of matter, which, so great is the passion of the public for reading, and of the generals for giving details now-a-days, is larger than the despatches relative to Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman together, but we shall do our best to summarise the most important "mentions" in the document. It was sent to the Under-Secretary of State by Gen. Stephenson by the hand of Captain Baynes on April 14, and is dated Suakim, March 31. Sir G. Graham announces that his object in writing the dispatch was to bring to notice the names of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who distinguished themselves in the recent operations:—

Staff.—All good officers, carefully selected; all worked loyally and well. Capt. Baynes, Lieut. Romilly, Lieut. Scott; Lieut. Lindsay, Euryalus. The zeal displayed by Capt. Baynes, and the ever-ready intelligent activity shown by Lieut. Lindsay, mentioned specially. Lieut.-Col. Clery's services,—"Conspicuous by a red coat, in a force where officers and men usually wore kharki, he could always be recognised, and when at any critical period I saw his red coat, I knew that there matters would be going well, or if wrong, would soon be rectified, and turned my attention to another part of the field. Lieut.-Col. Gordon's well-known devotion to duty, services disembarking and embarking troops very valuable. Capt. Wauchope, severely wounded at El Teb,—even after receiving his wound did good service; Capt. Williams-Freeman, Provost-Marshal to satisfaction; Lieut. Beaumont, in charge of signallers. Valuable services: Lieut.-Col. Ardagh, Intelligence Department, previously eulogised; under him, Major Wood, Capt. Green, Capt. Slade; Lieut.-Col. Colvile, Grenadier Guards,—all rendered most valuable service, great zeal, energy, and capacity. Coolness and gallantry of Col. Burnaby, attached to the Intelligence Department, who, although severely wounded, continued to do duty. Serjt.-Major Burke, Military Police, great steadiness and coolness under fire, carried the head-quarters' flags. Serjt. Sherwood, Signalling Department, zeal and efficiency, mentioned.

Cavalry Brigade.—Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart, good leader of cavalry, cool, daring, or cautious as required, skilful in reconnaissance and out-post; he speaks highly of Lieut.-Col. Taylor and Lieut. Rhodes.

10th Hussars.—Col. Wood, an excellent cavalry officer, equipped his splendid regiment from local sources with energy and ability. Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart reports Col. Wood as having rendered invaluable assistance. Lieut.-Col. Liddell and Major Gough have also done good service. No report yet from Col. Wood of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th Hussars who distinguished themselves.

19th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. Webster gave every assistance in his power to secure the success of the Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Barrow, a most valuable officer, beyond praise. Capt. Jenkins, personally engaged with three of the enemy at one time. By his gallantry and conduct, set a good example to all. Regtl. Serjt.-Major Lima and Qrmr.-Serjt. Marshall set a good example of coolness and courage. Serjt. Phipps, twice badly wounded, refused to leave the field till he fainted from loss of blood. Troop Serjt.-Major Taylor, Serjt. Fenton, and Private Bosely, favourably mentioned.

Mounted Infantry.—Most efficiently handled by Capt. Humphreys, the Welsh Regt. Stewart cannot speak of him too highly. Ably assisted by Lieut. C. H. Payne. Ptes. George Hunter, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, and Joseph Clift, Sussex Regt., mentioned for gallantry and devotion at Tamai.

Royal Artillery.—Major Lloyd's professional knowledge, energy, and judgment, most valuable. The mule battery, commanded by Major E. H. Holley, was of great service, Major Holley, an excellent artillery officer. Capt. Wodehouse, conspicuous by energy and ability. Surg. Lucas and Vet.-Surg. Beech, favourably mentioned. Gunner W. Hanson, at Tamai, knocked down one of the enemy with his rammer, thereby saving the life of a comrade. The 7-pounder Naval guns, worked by the 6th Battery, 1st Brigade, sustained desperate charges. On one occasion blacks succeeded penetrating among the gun detachments. One was knocked down by Gunner Isaac Phipps with a rammer, another by Gunner James Aden with a round of case which he was carrying, a third was shot by Bombdr. Treadwell with a revolver.

Royal Engineers.—Officers and men worked to entire satisfaction. Major Todd made excellent arrangements, Capt. Dorward showed great practical ability, the other officers all had hard work and did good service. 2nd Corpls. Bruce and Martin, Lance-Corpl. Jones, Sappers Brown and Tirwan mentioned.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Sir R. Buller, by his coolness in action, his knowledge of soldiers, and experience in the field, combined with his great personal ascendancy over officers and men, most valuable. Brigdr.-Gen. Buller reports specially Capt. Kelly and Lieut. St. Aubyn; the former was severely contused by a spent case-shot, but remained at his duties.

King's Royal Rifles.—Col. Sir Cromer Ashburnham, well-tried capacity for leading troops. Lieut.-Col. Ogilvy and Major Fraser, favourable notice. Serjt. William Nix, deserving conduct in action.

1st Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. Hammill showed great steadiness. Major Cross and Capt. Menzies specially distinguished. Pte. D. McPherson received a spear wound, and after being taken to hospital was, at his own request, allowed to march with battalion next morning.

2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Conspicuous for steadiness in formation during action, and for good discipline on the march. Capt. Gordon recommended for zeal and ability; Capt. Rogers favourably mentioned; Surg. Pedlow showed great devotion to duty.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Major-Gen. Davis did his utmost to preserve steadiness and good discipline, brings to notice Capt. Hitchcock and Lieut. Douglass.

1st Royal Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. Green noticed, exerting himself to keep order and discipline:—"In my despatch of March 2, says Gen. Graham, I referred to the 1st Royal Highlanders as having been somewhat out of hand at El Teb, by their over-eagerness to fire on the enemy. I have now, however, the satisfaction of reporting that since that action this fine battalion has shown an excellent spirit and a determination to prove itself worthy of the high reputation earned by a century and a half of splendid service in all parts of the world. At Tamai the Black Watch charged most gallantly, only fell back when forced to do so, losing more men in close fighting than any other battalion, and rallying to a man when the opportunity arrived." Major Eden, Capt. Brophy, and Lieut. Norman MacLeod specially brought to notice for coolness and gallantry in action. Surg. Treherne specially mentioned for attention to the wounded in action. Specially noticed:—Serjt. J. Sutherland, Pte. Henry Shires, Drummer Henry Mumford, Hospital Serjt. W. Davidson, and Pte. Thomas Edwards.

1st York and Lancaster.—Fine battalion, seasoned soldiers; prominent share in the fighting line, great satisfaction by their steadiness. Capt. Littledale had a hand-to-hand encounter with several of the enemy. He was knocked down, a severe spear wound; rescued by his men, and although bleeding profusely, continued to lead his company. Major Dalgety, injured by a shell at El Teb, continued to lead his men, and at Tamai displayed the utmost gallantry. Qrmr. Mahony a very efficient officer. Colour-Serjt. Wake (badly wounded), Colour-Serjt. Hayward, Serjt. Doyle, Serjt. Webb, Lance-Serjts. Haycock and James, Corpls. Baxter and Dossett; Ptes. Edwards and Callanan (both killed); Serjt. Howell and Pte. P. Foy coolness and gallantry. Major Aitken, previously mentioned for his gallantry at El Teb, fell fighting bravely at Tamai. With him fell Serjt. Ronald Fraser and Lance-Corpl. Percy Finlay, who nobly went back to assist their officer. Colour-Serjt. Michael Johnston and Serjt. William Campbell, and many others, all of the Royal Highlanders, were seen bravely fighting to the last. One officer and 15 men of the 1st York and Lancaster were killed at the right front corner of the square, where the storm first burst upon them. These men, as Lieut.-Col. Byam (who was himself in the thick of it) reports, "Stood their ground, and would not be forced back." Their bodies were afterwards picked up on the margin of the ravine where they fell. Their names are:—Capt. H. G. W. Ford, Corpl. W. Maynard, Lance-Corpl. R. Mayors, Ptes. W. Webb, J. Richards, J. Roy, S. Le Blancq, G. Higginson, W. West, J. Brophy, R. Cripps, I. Hope, P. Molloy, J. Pilbeam, C. Read, and C. Rookyard.

Royal Marines.—Colonel Tuson, steadiness and gallantry, contributed largely to the success. Brevet Major Tucker, great readiness and intelligence. Staff Surgeon Martin favourably mentioned. Major Colwell, Surg. Cross, Serjt.-Major J. Hurst, Temeraire, Pte. J. Birstwhistle, Temeraire, Pte. Yerbury, Temeraire, Gunner Rolf, Pte. F. Patterson, Pte. J. Davis, Gunner A. Bretwell, Pte. D. Brady, specially brought to notice.

Army Medical Department most ably administered by Deputy-Surg.-Gen. McDowell; wounded carefully provided for, and promptly attended to. After El Teb, 4.25 p.m., signalled for tents, medical comforts, &c. The convoy, under Surg. Prendergast, arrived at 6 p.m., serious cases at once placed under cover. Surg.-Major Connolly proceeded over the ground where the Cavalry had charged, to make sure that no wounded were left. The Surgeon-General remarks in his report:—"Though many of the wounded had injuries of the severest form, still we had no deaths from hæmorrhage, a fact which exhibits, in the strongest light, the skill and attention of the Medical officers working under the most trying circumstances":—Surg.-Major Wilson, Surg.-Major Connolly, Surg. Prendergast, who was badly wounded while attending a wounded man; Surg.-Major Catherwood, Surg.-Major Greene, Surg.-Major Venour, especially. Qrmr. Enright, Staff Serjts. Clarke and Genese, and Serjt. A. G. Chalk, favourably mentioned.

Commissariat and Transport Corps.—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Nugent, indefatigable zeal and intelligence. Great service rendered by Mr. Crook, chief engineer, Euryalus, and those under him. Nothing could exceed the ability and devotion with which Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Nugent threw himself into his work, he was ably supported by those under him, who literally worked night and day. Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gens. Rainsford and Hamilton, most valuable officers, specially mentioned. Major Forster, Lieuts. Turner and Bower, and Conductor Hickie mentioned for zeal and energy.

Ordnance Store Department.—Under A.C.G.O. Mills, worked most satisfactorily. Special notice: Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance Houghton for zeal and intelligence.

Army Chaplains.—The Revs. G. Smith, Church of England, J. M'Taggart, Presbyterian, and R. Brindle, Roman Catholic, were assiduous in their attention to the wounded. The Rev. J. Webster, Wesleyan, accompanied the expedition.

Army Veterinary Department.—Duties satisfactorily carried on by Vet.-Surg. Clayton and those under him.

Army Pay Department.—Well administered by Major Farwell. Thanks to Mr. Wyld.

Naval Brigade.—Splendid services. At El Teb fought under the eyes of their Admiral. Capt. Wilson, Hecla, not content with the position of a spectator, took active share in the defence of the sailors' guns in a hand-to-hand combat, recommended for V.C. Surg. Gimlette, and 12 men, who had been previously dragging their guns over heavy ground and then through the three hours' fight, told off to carry Lieut. Royds back, arrived with their wounded officer about 11 o'clock that night at Trinkitat. They started off again about 4 o'clock the next morning, arriving at El Teb to take their share in the severe toils of that day. "I beg to be allowed to express my high admiration, and that of the force I have had the honour to command, at the thoroughly cordial co-operation of the Royal Navy throughout the expedition. Nothing could exceed the courtesy and readiness of Admiral Sir W. Hewett to meet all our requirements, and the work of loading and unloading the ships under Capt. Andoe, R.N., proceeded smoothly and swiftly, the officers and men of both services working cordially together." "The shifting of the base from Trinkitat to Suakim entailed severe fatigues and labours, as, owing to the dangerous character of the coast, ships could only move by day, and the time at my disposal being short, it was necessary to hurry on the operation of embarking and disembarking men, horses, camels, stores, &c., so that the work had to be carried on day and night. Officers and men understood this, and worked cheerfully. They also bore the toils and privations of long marches in the desert under a burning sun with a necessarily short supply of water. On the night preceding the action at Tamai there was little sleep, as the enemy were firing on us continuously from past midnight to dawn. This, too, was borne silently and without flinching. As regards strength and endurance I beg to point to the remarkably low sick rate (less than 2 per cent.), and to the fact that not one man was lost by sickness. The distances marched under a burning sun were also creditable. On the return from Tokar to Trinkitat the distance marched was about 16 miles, and the two return marches to Suakim from the front were about the same distance. On all these occasions the troops marched in easily, with scarcely a man falling out, though there many cases of blistered feet from the burning sand. It is true that many men were prostrated by the intense heat during the march out on the first day of the last advance, yet the same men, with few exceptions, advanced cheerfully the next day towards Tamanieb. Late that afternoon I had to call up the Royal Highlanders and Royal Rifles in expectation of resistance, and the men marched cheerily to the sound of song and pipe, not a man falling out when the next move was to bring them in presence of the enemy. This could not have been accomplished without a thoroughly sound system of interior economy in the regiments, battalions, and corps composing the force; and the greatest credit is due to the regimental officers, who kept their men in such a high state of efficiency. Considering the way in which the hardships were borne, and the obstacles overcome, also that the foe was far from being a despicable one, it is in no spirit of boasting I venture to submit that, although containing many young soldiers in the ranks, and although hurriedly got together, partly composed of troops on passage home from India, who had to be equipped from local sources, the force sent on this expedition has shown itself worthy of the British Army."

CIVILIAN EXPENDITURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Subsequently to my letter in your journal on March 29, I read with much interest a pamphlet by Capt. C. W. White, entitled "Our Military Position—A Note of Warning," which has attracted much attention in military circles, as the views therein expressed accord very generally with the opinions of regimental officers as to the cause of the evil which afflicts the service. The Army, as well as the nation, ought to be indebted to this officer for thus boldly and plainly setting before the public some information relating to our military administration, which his position and experience specially qualify him to impart. The War Office civilian element has been dominant for many years, and what has been the result? While they have given us an army of clerks—everything being needlessly complicated to augment the clerical element—the armed force on which the nation would have to depend for its very existence in the event of a European war is composed of striplings. *Esprit de corps*, and all those time-honoured traditions which gave regiments that cohesion so essential to their efficiency and well-being have been ruthlessly destroyed. We have not at the present time an army in any sense adequate to our requirements, to the position England occupies in the world, or equal to what it ought to be for the money annually voted. The boasted localisation scheme, as carried out, is virtually a system without a backbone. If we are to induce a better class of men to join the service, it stands to reason that we must either raise the pay, or provide, as of old, some provision in the shape of pension to fall back upon when they take their discharge, as we cannot expect men to give their services below the price of the labour market, with the certain prospect of being cast adrift penniless when discharged; and if the country is not prepared to pay the market price for the voluntary material, then it must resort to compulsory service to provide a force adequate for the nation's security. Out of about 14 millions annually voted for effective Army services, only some four and a half millions are required for the whole of our Home and Colonial land forces, including pay of the general Staff, regimental pay and allowances, and other charges. It would be well if the cost of the other items which absorb the remaining nine and a half millions were closely scrutinised, with a view to increasing the proportion required for the maintenance of the fighting portion of the Army. As an example of how the cost of the Head-quarter administration of the Army has apparently needlessly increased, take the War Office. In the Army Estimates for 1852-3, the total is £95,956 16s. 10d., viz.,—Total for Military Department, £35,074 4s. 5d.; Civil Department, £60,882 12s. 5d. In the Army Estimates for 1878-9, the total is £251,490, viz.,—Salaries of Central Department, £35,777; Department of Officer Commanding-in-Chief (inclusive of regimental pay and allowances, excluded in 1852-3), £64,487; Surveyor-General, £59,661; Financial Secretary, £69,343; pay of writers, £7,500; office-keepers and messengers, £12,220; contingencies, £2,500. As the Department of Surveyor-General of Ordnance was amalgamated with the War Office in 1855, which accounts for some of the increase, I have selected the estimates for 1878-9, as showing the items for the different departments of the War Office separately. I will now contrast in detail the salaries of the Secretary of State and clerical staff of the War Office for 1852-3 with similar items in the central and financial department of the War Office for 1878-9:—1852-3.—1 Secretary of State, £2,480; 1 deputy ditto, £1,500; 1 chief examiner, £1,200; 1 first clerk, £1,000; 8 first clerks, £5,642 8s.; 22 second ditto, £9,166 4s. 10d.; 41 third ditto, £6,318 8s. 4d.; 7 temporary, £1,000; book-keeper, £435. 1878-9.—Central Department:—1 Secretary of State, £5,000; 1 Parliamentary ditto, £1,500; 1 permanent under ditto, £2,000; 1 assistant under ditto, £1,500; private secretary and assistant private secretaries to above, £750; 1 legal secretary, £1,500; 1 chief clerk and registrar, £1,200; 1 principal, £1,000; 2 assistants, £1,300; 8 senior clerks, £4,592; 17 juniors, £6,483; 17 supernumerary (1st class), £4,225; 11 ditto (2nd class), £1,321; 4 men clerks, £320; sundry others, £3,421. Financial Secretary's Department:—1 Financial Secretary, £1,500; 1 Accountant-General, £1,500; 1 deputy ditto, £1,000; 1 assistant ditto, £900; 1 principal book-keeper, £900; 3 principals, £2,400; 1 estimate clerk, £800; 10 assistants, £6,500; 25 senior clerks, £15,227; 55 first clerks, £21,065; 14 supplementary (1st class), £3,500; 8 ditto ditto (2nd class), £960; sundry others, £13,091. In the Estimates for 1884-5, the following details will give some idea that the clerical cost is still increasing:—Civil clerks: 21 principals, £17,689; 46 seniors, £28,874; 56 clerks, £24,642; 9 ditto, upper division, £1,442; 63 supply clerks, £15,572; 188 men clerks, lower division, £21,973. It must also be borne in mind that all the subordinate officials are granted very liberal retiring allowances. Some years back, when a number were retired to give promotion to juniors, they received extravagantly large bonuses in addition. The cost of our clothing supply for 1884-5, including a sum of £24,250 pay and allowance of the staff of the Clothing Establishment, is estimated at £941,250,—an extravagant sum, considering our Army strength. The cost of administration, of the pay of men in all its details, caused by a needless system of complication, is extremely excessive. It will be seen, by the contrasted details given between 1852-3 and 1878-9, that in the former estimate the Commander-in-Chief and his staff were given precedence; in the latter estimate, the civil element takes the first position, on the right of the costly tone.

Woolwich, E. R. WETHERED, Lieut.-Col.

THE ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

A correspondent, whose views are entitled to respect, sends us the following remarks:—

"The present organisation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is so very peculiar, that it is evident to many of the officers of the regiment that a change will have to be made before long. While there is much to be said in favour of dividing the regiment, and separating the Garrison Artillery from the Horse and Field, the proposition is viewed by many with a feeling of horror; the integrity of the corps being, in their opinion, a matter of paramount importance. Simplicity the present organisation cannot pretend to have. Why the Field Artillery should be divided into four brigades of nearly 20 batteries each, and the Garrison Artillery into 11 divisions of eight or nine batteries each, is difficult to understand, and makes the organisation of the two branches to be different. In the following scheme simplicity is aimed at, and the whole corps divided into divisions and subdivided into brigades of equal number of batteries. Suppose the whole regiment or corps to consist of 11 divisions, viz.:—The Northern, the Lancashire, the Eastern, the Cinque Ports, the London, the Southern, the Western, the Scottish, the Welsh, the North Irish, and the South Irish. "Ab uno disce omnes," and the 4th, or Cinque Ports division, shall be analysed as a specimen of an eleventh part of the whole of the Artillery. The division consists of its divisional staff and three brigades. The 2nd brigade is Kent Artillery Militia, and the 3rd is Royal Sussex Artillery Militia. The staff of the division consists of a colonel, brigade-major, ridingmaster, and quartermaster at head-quarters; with three colonels, one ridingmaster, and two quartermasters in addition, who may be employed on foreign service, or elsewhere. The 1st, or service brigade, has for its staff as many lieutenant-colonels and adjutants as may be required, one lieutenant-colonel and one adjutant being horse artillery, the remainder field and garrison. The service batteries, 18 in number, are lettered from A to R. The first two are horse artillery (or the first three, should horse artillery come into fashion again); the next seven, field; and the remaining nine, garrison, heavy, and mountain batteries. Lastly, there is a depôt stationed at the recruiting head-quarters of the division, which furnishes the service batteries with recruits. On the regimental list, the 1st brigade's service batteries would appear something as follows. The places and dates are hypothetical:—

Batteries.	Equipment.	Majors.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Stations.	Dates.
A	13-pr. R.H.A.	1	1	3	Canterbury	5-'83
B	13-pr. R.H.A.	1	1	3	Umballa	12-'82
C	16-pr. R.A.	1	1	3	Woolwich	4-'83
D	13-pr. R.A.	1	1	3	Shorncliffe	5-'82
E	9-pr. R.A.	1	1	3	Jullundur	11-'82
F	16-pr. R.A.	1	1	3	Shorncliffe	5-'83
G	9-pr. R.A.	1	1	3	Secunderabad	2-'84
H	13-pr. R.A.	1	1	3	Ahmedabad	10-'83
I	9-pr. R.A.	1	1	3	Secunderabad	12-'82
J	Garrison R.A.	1	1	2	Dover	3-'81
K	Garrison R.A.	1	1	2	Guernsey	4-'83
L	Garrison R.A.	1	1	2	Alderney	3-'82
M	Garrison R.A.	1	1	2	Dover	4-'82
N	Garrison R.A.	1	1	2	Jamaica	11-'82
O	Mountain R.A.	1	1	3	Khandalla	11-'83
P	Heavy R.A.	1	1	3	St. Thos. Mt.	1-'82
Q	Garrison R.A.	1	1	2	Barbadoes	11-'83
R	Garrison R.A.	1	1	2	Quetta	11-'83
Depôt		1	1	2	Dover	4-'77

The brigade staff for this would be a lieutenant-colonel and adjutant, R.H.A., suppose at Umballa. A lieutenant-colonel and adjutant, R.A., at Shorncliffe, Dover, Secunderabad, Barbadoes, and the Channel Islands. Five more lieutenant-colonels attached, or elsewhere employed, makes the staff of the brigade 11 lieutenant-colonels and six adjutants. The state of a division, therefore, is:—Colonels, 4; captain (brigade-major), 1; ridingmasters, 2; quartermasters, 3; 10. On the division staff—Lieutenant-colonels, 11; lieutenants and adjutants, 6; 17. On the 1st or service brigade staff—Majors, 19; captains, 19; lieutenants, 49. In the service batteries of the 1st brigade and its depôt—Colonels, 4; lieutenant-colonels, 11; majors, 19; captains, 20; lieutenants, 55; ridingmasters, 2; quartermasters, 3; total, 114. The number of Militia brigades varies in the different divisions. In the North Irish, or 10th division, there are eight. In the London, or 5th division, there appear to be none. The staff of a Militia brigade consists of a lieutenant-colonel, an instructor of artillery, an adjutant, quartermaster, and a medical officer; in all, five officers. The number of batteries, six. The state of the service brigades in the eleven divisions comprising the whole Artillery corps is easily obtained by multiplying the state of one division by 11: Colonels, 44; lieutenant-colonels, 121; majors, 209; captains, 220; lieutenants, 605; ridingmasters, 22; quartermasters, 33; total, 1,254. For that number of officers, there are 22 batteries of horse artillery, 77 of field, and 99 of garrison, with 11 depôts. The Regimental Staff at the War Office, the riding and removal establishments, the coast brigade, the miscellaneous and sundry appointments, the manufacturing departments, the school of gunnery, the Hyderabad contingent, the ordnance departments, the Punjab frontier forces, and the Bombay native artillery, complete the Regimental List. For the sake of similarity, it has been assumed that the 1st brigade of a division consists of two horse, seven field, and nine garrison, with siege and mountain batteries. To have named the first three as horse would have given 33 horse batteries, which is in excess of the present establishment. The divisions could, without confusing the organisation, be so constituted that the sum of the service brigades shall contain the precise number of horse, field, garrison, heavy, and mountain batteries that it may seem convenient to the State to maintain.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Civil Service Commissioners have issued the usual rules and regulations for the preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College to be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on July 9 and 10, and on August 27 and 28, 1884, under the regulations issued with G. O. 11 of 1884. 1. No preliminary examinations for admission to Sandhurst will take place immediately preceding the "Further Examination" of December, 1884. 2. Gentlemen who propose to be candidates will be permitted to present themselves for the Preliminary Examination on either, but not on both, of these occasions. This Preliminary Examination will not be reckoned in the number of trials allowed by the Regulations. 3. Gentlemen who wish to attend the Examination in July or August, must apply, in their own handwriting, direct to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners. The form must be returned not later than June 26, for the July examination, and August 14 for the August examination. 4. No evidence of age or moral character is required for admission to either of these Preliminary Examinations. 5. It must be understood that candidates will not be admitted to the "Further" examination in December unless they send to the Military Secretary, on or before October 15, the papers required by paragraph 16 of the Regulations. 6. No candidate will be allowed to attend the "Further" unless he has passed the "Preliminary" examination, or can produce a certificate as laid down in the following paragraph. 7. Candidates may be exempted from the Preliminary Examination in all subjects except geometrical drawing, if they can produce any of the following:—(1.) A certificate of having passed any of the University examinations mentioned in paragraph 2 (b) of the Regulations; (2.) a certificate of having passed Responsions at Oxford, or the Oxford University examination in lieu thereof. (3.) A certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University; (4), a certificate of having passed the first university examination in arts or in engineering at the Royal University of Ireland; (5), the higher certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, provided it embraces mathematics,—if it does not include that subject, they will be required also to undergo an examination therein; (6), a certificate of having passed the examination for a degree or the preliminary examination of the Victoria University, Manchester. Candidates so exempted may defer their examination in geometrical drawing until the time of the "Further" examination. Candidates claiming exemption under this paragraph must send along with their form of application to the Civil Service Commissioners the certificates on which they found their claim. 8. Officers of Militia who propose to be candidates for commissions in the Army may be admitted to these Preliminary Examinations on the same conditions as candidates for admission to the Royal Military College. Those who pass will be exempted from the preliminary part of the special examination of Militia candidates. Candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy may also be admitted on the same conditions for examination in dictation, geography, and modern language. Those who pass will, when they attend the preliminary examination for the Royal Military Academy be exempted from examination in those subjects. 9. This "Preliminary" examination is separate from the "Further" examination, and no marks can be given in the one for work done in the other. 10. A fee of £1 will be required from every candidate admitted to an examination. In consequence of a communication from the War Office, it is the intention of the Commissioners to raise gradually the standard of qualification in modern languages.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

Reviews.

Natural History of the Mammalia of India. By Robert Sterndale. (Calcutta: Thacker and Co.)

The compiler of this exceedingly valuable treatise on the mammals of India tells us in the preface that it was designed to meet the existing want of a popular manual; and having looked carefully through the book, we are bound to state our opinion that it is in all respects the most serviceable handbook we have any knowledge of, and that it is especially one adapted for the sportsman or naturalist in a country where large collections of books are difficult to carry. The author, drawing upon his own experience and that of his personal friends for information respecting the habits of animals, has not discarded scientific classification and details; and the more important divisions of the mammalia, which include fish, as we would call them, whales, dolphins, &c., are illustrated by woodcuts of the typical animals, generally well drawn, characteristic, and trustworthy. Messrs. Thacker and Co. are to be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Sterndale in producing a work which is a handy guide amongst the mammals, for the officer or traveller in India, whether he means to kill, stuff, eat, or study them.

London. By Herbert Fry. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

This handbook is not only of great practical value, but abounds with anecdotes and curious incidents, and is illustrated by eighteen birds'-eye views of the principal streets in London, and by a map showing suburbs and environs. Mr. Fry, the editor, is known as the editor of "The Royal Guide to the London Charities," a "Handbook to Normandy," "The Road to Paris," and other works. Before commencing his peregrinations through London, in which, no doubt, a goodly array of readers will accompany him, Mr. Fry thinks it well to give a hint as to the rule of the road for pedestrians. It is the same as on the Continent, "Keep always to the right hand," but drivers of carriages must always "Keep to the left":—

> "The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
>   For as you are driving along, Sir,
> If you keep to the left, you will surely go right;
>   If you keep to the right, you'll go wrong, Sir."

In order to give the reader some idea of the contents of this guide-book, we extract a few particulars relating to the City Companies. Originally they were merely trade associations; but as they obtained charters of privilege from the Crown, they became powerful societies, able to regulate and restrict trade, and to punish by fines or imprisonment those who infringed their privileges,—in a word, they became Trades Unions, with full power to enforce their regulations. The great Companies take precedence as follows: —The Mercers' Company, the Grocers' Company, the Drapers', the Fishmongers', Goldsmiths' Company, Skinners', Merchant Taylors', Haberdashers', Salters', Ironmongers', Vintners', and Clothworkers' Company.

Mr. J. B. Herbert has written an interesting little brochure, entitled *The Life and Services of Admiral Sir T. Foley, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of Great Britain,* published by Owen and Co., Cardiff, in which he recounts from various sources the chief incidents in the career of a very gallant officer. Captain Foley's brilliant manœuvre at the battle of the Nile is well known to all sailors; and Mr. Herbert, who appears to have some family reasons for reviving the memories of his hero, quotes "Marshall's Naval Biography," to show that Foley had mentioned to Trowbridge and Hood the evening before the battle his idea of running inshore of the French lines, and so far to prove he had the credit of that brilliant and daring exploit which destroyed the French Navy. The Board of Admiralty may take to heart, even to-day, the exclamation wrung from Nelson in the bitterness of his heart, when he found he could not follow the vessels which had escaped from Aboukir,—"Want of frigates will be found stamped on my heart, if I am to die this moment!" Mr. Herbert, indeed, observes that, if Nelson had possessed the frigates he pined for, he would have pounced upon Napoleon and the French Fleet, ere they arrived in Egypt: "Bonaparte would have been killed or captured; Trafalgar would not have been fought; the Peninsular War would never have taken place; the Duke of Wellington's extraordinary genius would have had no field, and his Grace would probably not have emerged from comparative obscurity; there would have been no Austerlitz; no retreat from Moscow; no Leipsic; no Waterloo; and no National Debt! Certainly, Lord Spencer and the Board of Admiralty had much to answer for." In a little memoir of this sort there is no reason to carp, perhaps, at the description of Abermarlais Park, or the account of Lady Lucy Foley; but it is curious to come across, in these pages, a eulogium of Sir Charles Napier, and the reference to Meanee, where that fiery conqueror, with 500 of the 22nd under Sir John Pennefather, and about twice as many Sepoys, attacked and destroyed 20,000 Beloochees in a strong position of their own choosing. In these few pages there is a good deal to make us think of the good old times of the Navy, and of the really grand old men, speaking of them in connection with the time in which they lived, who fought for and won the supremacy of England by sea.

The Army and Navy Magazine contains another number of the "Battle-fields of Germany," by Colonel Malleson, who gives us an interesting and apparently accurate and careful account of the great battle of Blenheim. No one who reads the paper can fail to recognise the immense magnitude of the service rendered to the great English General by the splendid soldier, Prince Eugène. A paper on "Cramming," or rather "Military Examinations," by "W. M.," is an analytical examination of the present standards, ending with an admission that the crammer is an inevitable figure on the scene of competitive examinations. Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard contributes an account—not finished—of his visit to the capital of Southern Morocco,. The author visited Morocco when Sir J. D. Hay went there in 1882 on a mission to the Sultan Mulai Hassan.

A Grammar of Colloquial French. By J. E. P. Massé. (Relfe Brothers.)—Mr. Massé is one of the examiners in modern languages to the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland, the Civil Service Commission, and the College of Preceptors, and he has written several books on modern languages, and whatever he says on the subject is for the most part accepted as being reliable. The brochure now published is well suited for pupils who may have already mastered the rudiments, but are only preparing to wage war with the French verbs and the tough idioms which are brought under their notice by the use of exercises and progressively-arranged paradigms.

FOREIGN MILITARY LITERATURE.

In the *Armeeblatt* the Austrian branch of the Red Cross Association is described. It was founded in 1880, and thirty columns were organised by May, 1883, all fully equipped with ambulance waggons and requisites. Owing to Archduke Carl Ludwig, who subscribed 10,000 florins, as well as to the support of the Association of Veterans, the personnel has been supplied; and there is besides a reserve of 70 per cent. The Hungarian branch has also established ten transport columns fully equipped, so that the Austro-Hungarian branches of the Red Cross could put into the field, including the two columns presented by the German Order of St. John, 42 ambulance fourgons and 630 carriages, for the transport of the wounded, which could transport in one journey 2,520 seriously wounded or 5,040 lightly wounded. The employment of dismounted cavalry is treated in another article by our contemporary. At decisive junctures of future battles, cavalry will have to be employed as formerly, as recent wars, great and little, have fully demonstrated; but masses of cavalry thrown against infantry, court annihilation. Under these circumstances, cavalry, if equipped with the best firearm that can be found for it, will, the *Armeeblatt* thinks, be able to play two important *rôles;* but it is of vital consequence that they should be perfectly trained to change from their proper functions to take the place of and act as infantry when dismounted.

"A CHAMELEON'S" REMARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—According to the statistical returns now before us concerning the composition of the Scottish and Highland regiments, we see that "A Chameleon" is not far out when he says some Scottish regiments have a large proportion of "foreigners" in them, but the Duke of Albany's Seaforth Highlanders got 129 out of 133 lately belonging to the district where the depôt is placed; the Cameron Highlanders appear also to be very national; as to the Black Watch and Gordon regiments, all one can say is they appear as popular among "foreigners" as among Scotchmen at the present moment, or shall we blame a recruiting system whereby "foreigners" are invited beyond a certain proportion to each Highland regiment; for "foreigners" there always have been since the formation of the regiment as the 43rd or 42nd, seeing that Crawford himself was a Lowlander who commanded the 42nd. To advocate the doing away with Highland dress because the recruiting-serjeants are forced to take foreigners would be too ridiculous. There are vast numbers of Highlanders in Glasgow who would go into the ranks if it were made worth their while. Pay the soldiers ill, and you will get Dick, Tom, and 'Arry, not the men of the "mountain and the flood" who look to "getting on" in life. Look at the Sutherland, Perthshire, and Argyll Volunteer Regiments, finer could not be seen, but these men would not enlist in a Line regiment, or the majority would not. Raise the pay, Sir, and you will get the men. —I am, &c., ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

BOMBAY ARMY NEWS.

Major Dundas, D.A.A.G., goes to Mhow, and will be succeeded by Major Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, whose regiment only arrived in India two or three months ago. He is very fortunate in obtaining such an appointment so soon after his arrival, and without having passed the qualifying examination for Staff employ, as required by G.G.O. 580 of 1873. Dr. Auchinlech leaves for England on three months' leave early next month, and Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Fraser is likely to act for him. Surg.-Major McConaghy goes home on short leave in August. Lieut.-Col. Blowers, 10th Bombay Infantry, has sent in his papers. Col. Dodd, commandant of the same regiment, has applied for furlough. It is thought that Lieut.-Col. Stock will be appointed to officiate for him. Lieut.-Col. Sartorius left Suez for Bombay on Sunday. It is expected that he will rejoin the Marine battalion as second-in-command, Major Echalaz and Capt. Simpson (who has just returned from furlough) reverting to wing-commander and wing-officer respectively.—*Times of India.*

London Amusements.

The arrangements of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, have been slightly altered during the week, and the second performance of "La Gioconda" had to be deferred till Thursday. Madame Sembrich's appearance has been postponed till next week, owing to a delay in her arrival from America. In the meantime, Madame Pauline Lucca has made a welcome reappearance in "Il Trovatore," and Madame Albani is announced to make her first appearance this season on Saturday evening as Violetta in "La Traviata."

The last week of the Carl Rosa opera season at Drury Lane has included repetitions of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," "Carmen," "The Bohemian Girl," and "Faust." The final performance is given this evening (Saturday), the opera being "Il Trovatore," with Madame Marie Roze and Mr. Joseph Maas as the chief vocalists.

How the experiment of converting Sheridan's familiar comedy of "The Rivals" into a panoramic drama will prove successful at the Haymarket, time must decide. Though the performance has been decidedly better since the first night, the revival is undoubtedly recommended rather by its pictorial effects than its histrionic force. No better delineation of Mrs. Malaprop's peculiarities could possibly be found than is supplied by Mrs. Stirling, who has so often delighted audiences by her admirable rendering of this character; but in other respects old Haymarket playgoers may have thought of former favourites of the footlights with a sigh of regret at their absence. As Faulkland and Julia, Mr. Bancroft and Mrs. Bernard-Beere were more interesting lovers than might have been anticipated; but Mr. Pinero gives us a choleric Sir Anthony of a very different kind to that presented by his more robust predecessors; and Mr. Forbes Robertson, as Captain Absolute misses some of the best points of his part by an apparent desire to escape the trammels of tradition. Mr. Lionel Brough plays Bob Acres with much farcical humour; and Miss Calhoun, as the imaginative Lydia Languish, is very agreeable, but hardly romantic enough. Mr. Alfred Bishop fails to catch the spirit of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and the auditors in their turn fail to catch the sentences of David, spoken by Mr. Brookfield with a Dorsetshire dialect probably more correct than it is comprehensible. The first scene, illustrating Bath in the last century, is a remarkable stage picture of the period, presented with notable elaboration of detail, and the gavotte danced by the principal personages in the "new rooms" is likely to prove one of the most attractive features of a revival unquestionably showing the expenditure of much care and money on the part of the management.

Under the title of "Devotion," a version by the younger Mr. Dion Boucicault of Lockroy and Badon's "Un Duel sous Richelieu," has been produced at the Court Theatre. Most of the situations of the original play are preserved; but the four acts have their interest preserved more by the excellence of the acting than the strength of the story. In the last act, Mr. Clayton makes the best possible use of the one great opportunity afforded him. Miss Ada Cavendish plays the heroine with power, Mr. Conway acts with energy the supposed faithless lover, and the vivacity of Miss Lottie Venne in an interpolated character agreeably relieves the serious interest of the play. A previous adaptation in three acts, by Miss Boaden, and entitled "A Duel in Richelieu's Time," was brought out at the Haymarket, July 9, 1832, when Miss Taylor, afterwards Mrs. Walter Lacy, played the part of Marie, originally "created" by Madame Albert.

The spectacular extravaganza of "Lalla Rookh," at the Novelty Theatre, is a brief but brilliantly embellished after-piece, combining all the attractions of pretty faces, lively music, picturesque processions, and elaborate scenery. Miss Kate Vaughan is a very graceful representative of Lalla Rookh, and Miss Minnie Mario as the poet-prince Feramorz. Miss Dot Mario as the vivacious Captain of the Guard, and Mr. Henry Nicholls as the comic Chamberlain of the Eastern Court, liberally supplied with topical songs, help to make the hour of performance pass rapidly and merrily away.

Salvini's last appearance in London is now arranged to take place at Covent Garden Theatre, on Friday next, when he will play "Othello."

The Prince's Theatre will be closed next week for night rehearsals of "Called Back," a new play by Messrs. Hugh Conway and Comyns Carr, and "The Private Secretary" will be transferred to the Globe.

At the Opera Comique, Miss Lotta is announced to appear on Monday next, in an English version of the French three-act vaudeville of "Nitouche," with the original music by Hervé.

There was a very gratifying demonstration of public goodwill and respect on the occasion of the departure from Portsmouth of Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar on Saturday, on the termination of the Prince's military command of the Southern District. In a district order on giving up the command, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar expressed his sincere thanks to all heads of departments, staff, and commanding officers for the valuable assistance they had at all times rendered to him. In bidding farewell to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of all ranks, his Serene Highness assured them that it was owing to the hearty co-operation and support which he had received at their hands that the duties of the command had been rendered easy, and that he would always be able to look back with feelings of pride and pleasure upon the five-and-a-half years which he had spent at Portsmouth in command of the Southern District.

A board, under Col. Ardagh, has assembled at Cairo, on the storage and carriage of water in the field.

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THE *Times* of Thursday contains a paper from a correspondent on "Routes for an Army from Cairo to Khartoum," on which, as the conclusion at which the writer arrives is one which we have constantly combatted, it may be worth while for us to make a few observations. The statement with which the paper opens, "that the Nile route might seem to afford the best means of transport between Khartoum and Cairo," is one which the object of the reasoning and assertions which follow appears to be to dispute. The grave disqualifications of the circuitous course and of the cataracts or rapids of the river are first set forth. Now, it is not true that the course of the Nile is "extremely circuitous." It is one of the few great rivers of the world which flow nearly due north and south, and a glance at the map will show that, with the exception of the great detour of over 400 miles between Abou Hamed and Korosko, the course of the river is singularly straight. Again, it is not true that it runs "in many parts upon shallow or upon rocky beds." There are but six points, if so they may be called, in a distance of 1,900 miles, where the rocks at low-water bar the river to the passage of any boats but noggahs or dahabeeahs. It may be admitted that from March to July it would not be safe to attempt the descent of those rapids with boats of much draught of water, although there would be less danger in towing them against the stream. If the opinion of the Sheiks of the various "Cataracts," as they are inappropriately termed, six in number, were asked with respect to the feasibility of passing a flotilla of Nile boats from Cairo to Wady Halfa, we believe they would be unanimous in asserting that it could be done without risk. The account in the *Times* of the route from Cairo to Assouan is fair and accurate, and there are obviously no difficulties on that part of the journey to prevent an expedition by the river up to Assouan, aided by the rail as far as Assiout. The First Cataract at Assouan offers no serious impediment. Even at low Nile boats of 30 tons can, according to the writer, be towed against the stream, through the passages in the rocks, the railway from Assouan to the bank opposite Philæ of which he speaks being of little use. Messrs. Cook, who have got a monopoly, which they use in an exceedingly generous manner, of the Nile steamboat navigation, send their passengers on camels or donkeys from Assouan to Philæ (crossing over a little bit of desert) that they may re-embark on board their steamers above the Cataract, and they never use the railway except for heavy baggage and provisions. These steamers, supplemented by steam-launches, would be quite sufficient to tow a large flotilla up to Korosko. And now comes the blot in the case made out by the *Times* against this river route. The writer assumes that it is contemplated to cross the desert from Korosko to Abou Hamed—ten days' journey by camels, with no water fit for human use, and 230 miles of a "howling waste." How is it to be traversed? "There is nothing like leather," the engineers say. "Down with railways! Sink cisterns! Furnish tanks!" &c. The labour of months, with no certain results, except a good deal of suffering and a tedious march! Why take it at all? Why should not a force that has got to Korosko continue its career south by the river? There is no obstacle whatever, at least as far as Wady Halfa. When they arrive at Wady Halfa, there is, certainly, about six miles to the south, what is called the Baten-el-Hagar, or the Belly of Stone, a succession of rapids, the force and danger of which lessens as the Nile rises. If an expedition were to start in the month of August from Cairo, it would find high water by the time it arrived at the Second Cataract. But, at all events, a trans-shipment could be effected at Abouseer. We do not pretend to say that between Korosko and the Second Cataract it is perfectly plain-sailing, but with local pilots and ordinary care there is no risk to boats going up stream; and the wind is generally straight up, or down. The north wind prevails for three-quarters of the year, and all the native houses are built with the entrance towards the south. At Semneh, further south than Abaiseer, there are considerable difficulties; but all the obstacles presented along this part of the river, from end to end, are not so great as would be offered by one day's march through a sandy desert. The Nile, between Wady Halfa and Hanneck, at which place the Third Cataract has to be encountered, is described as very rapid. And here the Nile changes in its character, and the villages become rather more frequent as we approach New Dongola. All along the river are traces of the ancient occupation of the country by the dynasties of the Egyptian Kings. From New Dongola to Debbah by boat is five days' journey; from Debbah to Meröe four days. Twenty miles lower down the stream, although the river is actually north, we come to the Fourth Cataract. From Abou Kareet to Berber is three days of camel transport. At Berber we may halt in the comparison, for whatever difficulties may be presented in a march to Khartoum are common to both routes, as they join at this point. Now, in this brief description, there is, we think, a demonstration that the arguments summed up in the *Times*' article are not convincing. We enumerate them:—No. 1. A railway journey of 254 miles from Cairo to Assiout. Surely not a great drawback. But even that would not be necessary; for 10,000 men could be placed at Boulak on dahabeeahs, and towed up to Assouan, if there was any object to be gained by it. No. 2. Disembarkation from railway and embarkation on steamers and barges, 334 miles of river from Assiout to Assouan. This is open to the same remark. No. 3. Disembarkation from steamers at Assouan and railway journey of seven miles to Philæ. Railway journey not necessary at all. Disembarkation required for some of the troops and stores, which a very short march would bring into communication with the Nile above the First Cataract, and journey by river to Korosko, where begins the route across the desert to Abou Hamed. Why it should be considered necessary to state the objections to it in such detail, we cannot conceive. We have over and over again insisted that the Nile, the whole Nile, and nothing but the Nile, is the route for an expeditionary force. Starting with the hypothesis that the idea of Korosko and Abou Hamed desert route is not to be entertained, we find—in a minor degree, we admit—the objections presented by the desert in the alternative route from Suakim to Berber; which is fifteen miles longer. But the writer, who has evidently given considerable thought to the arguments in favour of his projects, says nothing of the difficulties and risks to be encountered in the despatch and carriage of the expedition to Suakim itself. In a very short campaign two steamers were lost with all their stores in the passage between Suez and Suakim, and three of her Majesty's ships touched on the reefs or bands in the vicinity of that most dangerous coast. We start with one disembarkation at Suakim, from whatever point the expedition may proceed. Having arrived and established a basis of operations at Suakim, we have next to face the desert. The expedition must set out with tubes and boring apparatus to establish supplementary wells, and must form a fort at each well for 245 miles in the desert. The correspondent's description of the country is certainly very flattering. When we read of "herbage" between Suakim and Berber, "fuel and forage, and the frequent shade of trees," we can only hold up our hands in wonder. But the same fervid imagination has covered the region with large flocks of sheep and goats, and a good deal of grain, and plenty of brushwood! It is by no means true that "cavalry could be easily employed" along the whole course of the desert, for in places the sand is exceedingly deep and shifty, so that the troopers' horses would find it anything but pleasant travelling. Nor is the prospect opened for the conveyance of the sick over this 240 miles of desert at all comparable, in our estimation, to that presented by the Nile, where sick and wounded, if any, could be placed on board the noggahs and floated down in comparative comfort. At the end of the article we come to an admission which we accept with pleasure. "Besides the route from Suakim to Berber, and that by the Nile and across the Korosko desert, there is," says the *Times*, "a third way of advance which is no doubt practical, and has many advantages. It is to follow the Nile along the whole of its course to the objective point!" Having arrived at this conclusion, we say "Amen!" There is light at last! Doubtless, the military authorities, who are now engaged in studying the problem, should it be necessary to solve it, have arrived at this decision also.

IN an article in a recent number of a popular magazine, Earl Grey, referring to our Naval power, stated that "notwithstanding the large sums yearly voted . . . . it was doubtful whether the Navy was in an efficient state," and this may be taken as the view of ordinary civilians. It is assumed that very large sums are spent on the Navy, and that what is required is better administration of this large income. Accordingly, when the Navy Estimates come on for discussion in the House of Commons we find, as we remarked last week, that the debate has degenerated into squabbles over details, which are chiefly treated in a *tu quoque* spirit, between officials and ex-officials, to an audience of empty benches. Even when a speaker like Lord Henry Lennox, or Sir John Hay, urges that our ships are insufficient in number, that they are ill-armed, or that we have few torpedo-boats, the debate promptly resolves itself into the old groove of "what has been done with all this money which has been so liberally voted?" and, scared by the bugbear of "entering upon a fresh era of Naval expenditure," few determined efforts are made to drag it out of the Slough of Despond in which Naval officers are accustomed to see the matter allowed to sink. Now, it is this King Charles's head of Mr. Dick's, or "ce maudit galère" of one of Molière's heroes, that we should like to see kept out of the discussion, for once, at all events; and so we will endeavour to treat it—though we should not wish to be understood as inappreciative of good administration or economy. We hold with most

Naval officers that more money is what is now required, that the Navy has been starved of recent years, and that increased Estimates are our present want, if we are to maintain a Navy at all commensurate with our requirements. In confirmation of this statement, we propose, as far as possible, to avoid figures, and to appeal to facts within general knowledge, and to speak of the Estimates in round numbers, which are not likely to be disputed. As far as it is possible to do so, we shall also avoid special reference to foreign Powers; but we must assume as facts that other countries, and notably France and Italy, have in the last few years made great efforts, by having a consistent programme involving a large expenditure, to increase their naval forces. Even the Secretary to the Admiralty, in his recent speech on the Estimates, was obliged to admit this, for he says that "when the present Government came into office, they found that other countries had gone ahead, and that it was necessary to effect a great change of armament;" and it is an undoubted fact that this is not the only respect in which they had "gone ahead," while their exertions have certainly not relaxed in the last four years. Let us quote again from Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who states truly that we live in "changing times," and that "torpedoes, machine and quick-firing guns, and hydraulic and electric machines, together with some other things he could mention, accounted for some delay in completing ships." Granted. But how much more apposite to this long list of expensive changes and improvements would be the statement in the mouth of the Secretary that they accounted for a large increase in the Estimates. Yet the Estimates are not increased; indeed, they are practically reduced, as there is a larger non-effective vote. Year by year we have Estimates similar to the last, a few thousand pounds reduced here and put on there, showing, "as compared with last year," a net reduction generally of a few thousands. Referring to an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, written in March, 1880, the Admiral mentions that in that year, in round numbers, £10,500,000 were wanted for the Navy, when only two years previously "the vote of credit for £2,000,000 had enabled the Naval Administration to supply admitted deficiencies," and he tells us what in that year we got for this expenditure. It will be seen then that, allowing for the vote of credit, our expenditure on the Navy was quite as large four years ago as at present, while for the three following years it has remained constant between £10,000,000 and £11,000,000. Let us follow the Admiral in his statement of armoured ships, which amounted at that time to 66 (omitting 3 monitors for India and Melbourne), 31 of which he considered to be in fair and good condition. Comparing this list with the Admiralty return of March this year, we find that the latter gives only 62 armoured ships, 42 of which—viz., 28 in commission and 14 in reserve—are stated to be ready for sea, but in these 42 are included "ironclads" such as the *Viper, Vixen, Scorpion,* and *Cyclops* class, vessels deducted from effective ironclads by the Admiral as "condemned as unfit for sea service." A study of this return would be of great interest, but we have no space for more than a general statement that, making similar deductions from our present list of 42 effective ironclads to those made by the Admiral, we should reduce our number to 30, or one less than his estimate of four years ago. To sum up the comparison between 1880 and 1884, we have, then, four ships less all told, and one less immediately available for commission, than we had. It is true that we are building a few good ships; but, on the other hand, the return before us shows, from the dates at which the boilers were put on board, that our older ironclads are being much depreciated as fighting-machines, and that most of them require extensive repairs. Such, then, is the state of our Ironclad Fleet. We ask sadly, is there any branch of Naval power in which we have made any advance of late years, while other Powers have been "going ahead?" Are our cruisers or small craft satisfactory? Is it not the case that most of our small ships are ill-armed dummies, slow steamers and without machine-guns? Has the armament of our Fleet advanced rapidly? or is there not general complaint on this score? Have we a large proportion of torpedo-boats? Let those who heard Mr. Yarrow's lecture at the United Service Institution answer. Is it satisfactory to hear that we have only 19 first-class boats to the Russian 115, the French 40, the Italian 18, and the 70 ordered this year by Germany? Of what does all this speak but a "starved Navy?" Our ships have got larger, and they are more expensive. We have more machinery, torpedo-boats, machine-guns, and electric lights. All these modern improvements are expensive; and it is futile to expect our ships to be supplied with these necessities of modern warfare on the Estimates of a dozen, or even half that number, of years ago. We unhesitatingly affirm that, excellent as our personnel undoubtedly is, in matériel we are fast dropping behind in the race; that the number of our available ironclads is actually decreasing, while they are not as well supplied with modern improvements as those of foreign Powers, or in any respect as efficient as they should be. The remedy for this is only to be found in larger Estimates. We certainly write in no party spirit, and we know that the obstacle is rather with the Treasury than with the Admiralty; but in all seriousness we do advocate a fresh era of Naval expenditure. We add one word of comfort for the economists. It may sound a paradox, but it is unquestionable, that if there were more expenditure we should be more likely to get our money's worth. For the sake of show we have a large programme of ships building, money for each individual ship being doled out so slowly that they are five or six years in construction instead of three, causing much expense in alterations. Men are taken off one job for another, at great economical loss, when after a burst of spasmodic energy it is found that the money voted for the year is nearly all expended; and many more instances might be given. But in our view these are secondary matters. To sum the matter up in a few words, we state advisedly that our Navy is starved, that our ships are not efficient, and that more money must be voted to make them so.

SIR E. HAMLEY "preached to the converted" yesterday at the Royal United Service Institution "on the advances of Russia to India." The Duke of Cambridge was not present, nor do we see the name of any War Office "authority" in the list of the company; but Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Chelmsford, Sir W. Codrington, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir H. Green, and many "Indians" attended, though the theatre was by no means as much crowded as the interest of the subject, and the eminence of the gallant lecturer as a strategist and military writer and actor, would have led one to expect. Of the lecture itself we may at once say it was characterised by the force and clearness which Sir E. Hamley always displays in his literary exercises, that it was delivered with sententious solemnity appropriate to the subject, and with due emphasis on the many telling points which were put to the hearers, and which were received with much applause. The lecture was, in fact, a State paper on the military situation, and was a pregnant commentary on the difficulties of the position created by the advances of Russia since December, 1878, when General Hamley delivered a lecture in the same room on "The North-West Frontier of India," with special relation to the attitude of our disagreeable friend and all but neighbour in that direction. Beginning with a survey of the question as it was in 1878, Sir E. Hamley pointed out that the independence of Merv gave us a certain sense of security, but that even then the prospect of seeing the Russians there disturbed our repose. Skobeleff's paper, translated for the *Morning Post* by Mr. Marvin, had revealed the designs of Russian officers on Afghanistan; but certain politicians denied that India was threatened by Russian advances, and held that immense difficulties lay in the way. However, since 1880 the steps towards India have gone far beyond the prognostications of those who two years before were branded as "alarmists." In an able summary, the lecturer described the extraordinary progress made by the Czar's Generals and politicians, and having set forth the spread of her garrisons, her railways, and her resources, he pointed out the effect of the influence of Russia on Persia:—

> "In 1880 the Government of India had actually resolved to place a Persian garrison in Herat for the protection of British interests. But in the following year, after Skobeleff had established himself at Bami, a remarkable change occurred in the attitude of Persia. Ostensible orders to the contrary notwithstanding, he was allowed to procure vast supplies of provisions from Khorassan; and when, after the capture of Geok Tepé, he marched beyond Askabad in pursuit, he was allowed to violate Persian territory without remonstrance, and the Turcomans who escaped into what they supposed to be the neutral territory of Persia were handed over as prisoners to the Russians. In fact, how can Persia, without the strongest support, resist such a neighbour? The Russian border is coterminous with hers from Mount Ararat to beyond Askabad. The fleet on the Caspian, and the new railway, give Russia the means of invading at a hundred points the bordering territory, furnishing a hundred good reasons why Persia could no more oppose the will of Russia than the mere human being of her own tales could oppose the tremendous spirit who rose in clouds from the sea, or descended on overshadowing wings from the sky. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent Russia from continuing to push her railway forward. The line from Askabad to Herat has already been surveyed by a Russian agent, and found to offer no difficulties."

To Merv Russia came at last:—

> "It is remarkable that the Russian Government never positively denied all intention to take Merv. On the contrary, it avowed that occasion might arise to cause its annexation. But there have never been wanting British politicans to deny, or to make light of, the imputed design. (Cheers.) At length that design was consummated, and the dates in February last may be studied by those who desire to see how it was effected, and to what extent it has stimulated the public expression of our apprehensions. Commercially viewed, Russia has gained in Merv for the present merely a fresh burthen. The Turcomans, debarred from brigandage, and unfit for any sustained commercial or agricultural enterprises, will be but an impoverished community. They possess no towns, nor institutions, nor territory, which exhibit any mark either of prosperity or of the faculty of becoming prosperous. The one advantage of the possession is that the caravan route passing through Bokhara to Meshed and the interior, and that from India by Herat to Central Asia, lie through Merv. But that it was once a centre of great prosperity is proved by the fact that the remains of four great cities exist there, the inhabitants of the last of which were driven out by the present semi-barbarians about a century ago. Under Russian rule that prosperity will revive,—the land will once more teem with the crops to which nothing is wanting but good husbandry. And, when once again become populous and fertile, it will afford a secondary base against the Afghan frontier. In the meanwhile it closes the gap aforesaid, and as soon as Russia lays down her frontier line, the whole of that vast empire from the Baltic to the Danube, thence along the Black Sea, across the Caucasus to the Caspian, along the Persian frontier to Merv and Turkestan, and so on to Siberia, will lie in a ring fence."

The next steps and their consequences were set forth with much power and lucidness, and the intrigues of Russian officers with Shere Ali were alluded to, with their sequel in the Afghan War:—

> "Though the war ended in the destruction of Shere Ali, and the defeat of the Afghan army and the occupation of the country, Stolietoff's mission, so far as it was a cause of the war, created for us difficulties in this border territory which cannot yet be said to have ceased to harass us; and it is also to be observed that it was sent at a time when no cause of quarrel with England existed, to a State with which Russia had no necessary relations, for the sole purpose of causing us serious injury and trouble. Whilst I have thus endeavoured to include in a general view the means which Russia possesses of undertaking a serious enterprise against our Indian Empire, I would not be thought to desire to convey the idea that a war of invasion is imminent. . . . . . But, on the other hand, it is impossible to say how far she might be tempted if she saw us lying at such disadvantage as would seem to promise her certain and easy success—if, for instance, we should be in great embarrassments in India or elsewhere, while the approaches to its frontier were almost unguarded."

In the event of Russia resolving on such an enterprise, the lecturer remarked:—

> "In his plan of invasion, Skobeleff thought that 50,000 men might undertake the enterprise without risk of disaster. That is about the force which the army of the Caucasus put in the field in Armenia in 1877, when the great mass of the Russian army was on the Danube. In any circumstances, then, the army of the Caucasus, after leaving ample garrisons in occupation of the fortresses and depôts, could easily direct 50,000 men on Baku. The time necessary for the movement beyond the Caspian must be measured by the means of transport on the railway. Two years ago the terminus was at Kizil Arvat. We need not look far forward to place it at Askabad, and may count with some certainty on seeing it before many years have passed at Sarakhs. We may assume that on the railway the very moderate number (it being only a single line) of 12 trains a day can run. At the very moderate rate of 12 miles an hour, which seems to be that maintained at present, the journey would occupy 40 hours. The successive detachments would arrive, then, easily in two days at Sarakhs. A division may be conveyed complete in 36 trains. Thus in six days a division would be assembled at Sarakhs, ready to move as the advanced guard. An army corps, with all its equipments and departments, would be conveyed in 165 trains in 17 days. It would then be 200 miles, say, another 17 days' march, from Herat. Thus, adding a day for the crossing of the Caspian, the army corps from Baku would be assembled at Herat in 35 days, or five weeks. But if the single division were sufficient of itself to march on Herat, it would reach that point from Baku in about three weeks. A single train a day suffices to supply an army corps with food and forage; and a single railway more than amply suffices for all supplies and reinforcements required by an army four times greater than that I have been supposing. Consequently, the railway could supply any additional force such as might be forwarded from Russia to the Caspian *viâ* Petrovsk; while the free use of the roads through Khorassan, from Astrabad to Sarakhs or Herat, is another highly important element in estimating the strategical advantages which Russia will possess. It may be looked on as certain, therefore, that in a few years Russia will possess the means of at once entering Afghanistan, at the outset of a campaign, with the advanced guard of an army, the forces of which will be drawn and maintained from all the resources of the Empire. Also, the advance of a corps from Turkestan upon Cabul is even more practicable than formerly. And it is quite possible that the preparations for such a movement may be completed before we are aware, because they will all take place within her own territory."

An excellent *précis* of the strategical condition of defence followed the exposition of the Russian means of attack:—

> "I have said nothing about a British occupation of Herat. Yet that too was open to us four years ago, and not only open to us, but contemplated, in certain contingencies, by the Government of India. If I refrain from speaking of it, it is because I fear at the outset to excite the opposition, and possible refusal to consider *any* forward movement, of those who are already hampered by the opinions they formerly expressed. I am aware, too, of the strong reasons that exist against straining our resources by embracing points so distant in our first operations. But I will confess that as an abstract military plan for the defence of India under present conditions, and supposing sufficient additional troops to be forthcoming, that which most strongly recommends itself to my mind is a strong British Government at Candahar, wielding an army whose advanced troops should be at Cabul and Herat, based on Kurrachee, with railway communication at least thence to Candahar. I believe it is considered that great part of such an army could be supplied from our present Indian forces. However, I will not enlarge on this plan, though I imagine it is what a strong Power, thinking more of security than expense, might be expected to adopt. But, assuming that we wish to keep our hold on this rampart of India, it is urgently necessary to take steps while the Russian preparations are still undeveloped. We must at once obtain such a settlement of its boundary as I have endeavoured to sketch. And military reports on the whole country, from this frontier to positions securing or commanding Herat, and thence to the Helmund, should be framed forthwith. Our ignorance of all this is, considering its importance, astonishing. While Russian officials have explored up to and beyond Herat, and elsewhere along the Afghan and Indian frontier, our own officers have been discouraged, indeed prohibited, from obtaining personal knowledge of those regions; so that the scanty information I have been able to give about them is from those who acquired it almost by stealth. . . . . . The frontier is most important to us, yet no one can say where the frontier is. In a few years we may be fighting on the Helmund or the Hari Rood, yet we know nothing of the military features of the region. The country, made up of discordant parts, is held together by no strong rule, which we refuse to supply, while a rival Power, whom it would task all our resources to meet with every advantage in our favour, and which knows no scruples, will soon be in a position to enter it."

In one word, we must occupy Candahar, and await our enemy in advance of the right bank of the Indus in a fortified position. How long? And if he does not come there? In fact, the dangers of the developments of Russian power on the Afghan frontier to the peace of our Indian Empire are more easily indicated than the remedies which we can apply are readily applied. Our best defence of India lies behind us,—in the content and prosperity of its people and princes.

The Channel and Reserve Squadrons will not be combined this year for their summer cruise.

Captain Fisher has been obliged to relinquish the command of the *Excellent*, temporarily, owing to the precarious state of his health. He has never thoroughly recovered since he was prostrated by his exertions at Alexandria. The Admiralty have granted Captain Fisher a lengthened period of sick-leave, to enable him to undergo a thorough course of medical treatment.

Rear-Admiral W. H. Whyte hoisted his flag on board the *Agincourt*, as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, in succession to Rear-Admiral Wilson, on Tuesday, May 13.

The report of the Council of the Royal Naval School deals at length with the "gratifying accounts of the success of former pupils," but we notice that the Malcolm University Scholarship, the University Scholarship, the Assistant-Clerkship, and the two Cadetships, as well as the Yarborough Naval Scholarship, have not been awarded, and that the diminished number of pupils has caused a falling-off in the receipts for board and tuition. The annual general meeting will be held at the Royal United Service Institution on May 22, and notice of strenuous opposition to certain changes to be proposed has been given by one of the Council.

A report reaches us that Vice-Admiral Rice will be relieved by Prince Leiningen in July as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. It has so often been erroneously reported that the Admiralty were about to employ his Highness, that we begin to despair of ever seeing him hoist his flag. A rumour reached us not long since that the German Government had made the Prince a tempting offer to join the Imperial Navy, which, we hear, was declined with thanks.

The operations on the East coast of the Soudan were attended by two disasters at sea. A large Egyptian transport proceeding with stores, &c., to Baker Pasha at Suakim became a total wreck, and the s.s. *Neera* was lost on a coral reef in the neighbourhood of Suakim on February 21 last, when conveying troops to Trinkitat to General Graham. A Court of Enquiry at Alexandria, composed of Staff Commander Stevens, H.M.S. *Invincible*, Mr. John F. Russell, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, and Captain Paul, of the s.s. *Sesostris*, having heard the evidence of the officers of the ship, found that the *Neera* had been lost on a reef not marked on the Admiralty chart, and completely absolved Captain Jenkins and Mr. Stephenson from all blame, the Court adding a recommendation that the part of the coast where the *Neera* struck should be re-surveyed as soon as possible. It seems to need explanation that the survey, if it be true, as stated in Court, that H.M.'s ships *Humber*, *Hecla*, and *Ranger* all grounded in nearly the same spot shortly after the *Neera* struck, was not ordered long before. The navigating officer of H.M.S. *Humber* actually made an official report to the Admiral, a duplicate of which was produced in Court, to the effect that the reef was not marked on the chart; and this fact was also established by observations taken on the spot by Captain Jenkins and the chief officer, which were entered in the official log-book. The *Neera* struck at a time when the sky was overcast and the water smooth. The reef was ten feet under water. The ship was under the control of a pilot, who had been strongly recommended, and was going at half-speed at the time.

The Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 a year for Fleet and Staff Surgeons, vacant by the death, on April 15, 1884, of Retired Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Henry Liddell, R.N., has been conferred by the Admiralty on Retired Deputy-Inspector-General David Lyall, M.D., R.N., from that date.

In Nos. 37 and 38 of the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, the criticism of the English expedition to the Eastern Soudan is continued. The following passages, dealing with the critical moment of the battle of Tamanieb, deserve to be cited:—There are critics who attribute the disintegration of the square, which ended finally in complete dissolution, to the fact that the troops at the head of the square were ordered, in the heat of the struggle to attack, so that they became entirely separated from the troops forming the flanks, who had to make front frequently for firing. The writer cannot, from his own experience of war, blame the officers who called upon their men to advance rapidly for the disorder which ensued; for who, at a moment when everything depends upon carrying his troops with him, would stop to consider whether the flanking columns were following closely? On the contrary, the troops forming the flanks are to be blamed for stopping to fire instead of following the tête; for it is hardly to be assumed that the latter would have been able to advance far, seeing that the enemy swarmed all round the square to such an extent that the flanks had to meet the cold steel of the Arabs. It should be mentioned, in further justification of the men at the head of the square, that in the preceding battle of El Teb the formation of square was by no means strictly adhered to, but that it was entirely abandoned in the attack on the principal position of the enemy, when the two flanks wheeled round to the front. At that time, the abandonment of the square formation was not prejudicial,—on the contrary, very advantageous; yet no voice was then raised against it, and now the troops at the head of the square are to be made solely responsible that the latter was loosened by their rapid advance. The question whether one or two squares or an open formation were best in a campaign like the Soudanese is (the writer thinks) open to much discussion. Whether General Graham acted upon instructions or upon his own judgment in choosing the square remains immaterial. But, as the sequel showed, it was very fortunate that he departed at Tamanieb from his previous tactics of advancing in one square. If there had not been a second square at Tamanieb upon which the broken one could retire, the consequences would have been very serious, perhaps disastrous. The latter battle shows that, even in a struggle with undisciplined hordes, no leader should dispense with a reserve. A further reason of General Graham's for using the square may have been the motley composition of the expeditionary corps. It is much easier to employ in a solid body troops thrown together haphazard than to handle them separately in a line of fight. Notwithstanding all these considerations, however, the writer is unable to become enthusiastic for fighting either in one or two squares. He is of opinion that an advanced column, firing rapidly, and followed by a main column, ready to fill up gaps in the front, and to face promptly flank attacks, would have given better results also against the Soudanese enemy. Those two bodies, advanced and main, formed in company columns, ought to have been followed by a closed column acting as a reserve. Considering that the Arabs fired but little, the three bodies might have been placed at close intervals, which would have decreased the danger of being beaten and broken up separately. It happens, even with the most veteran troops, that at some point in the line of fight the connection is loosened, momentary disorder ensues, and the *moral* of the troops is slightly shaken here and there. All that is required in such cases is to localise the disorder and movement towards the rear, so as to prevent a general panic. That this was unsuccessful in Davis's brigade was due to the formation chosen, and the writer is therefore inclined to judge more leniently of the temporary check than the General-in-Chief. The English soldier has shown in the numerous colonial wars of recent times what he is able to do when put on his mettle; and the rapidity with which the overthrown brigade of General Davis rallied again once more fully proves the discipline and *sangfroid* for which the English troops are distinguished.

EGYPTIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Egypt is the country of miracles and riddles, so the following need cause no surprise. An extraordinary meeting of all the great men in the country took place at the Abdin Palace a few days ago. It was a general summons, *Patria in periculo*, and up hurried Cherif, and Riaz, and Nubar, with all Ministers, past and present. The meeting only took twenty minutes, but during that time—and this is the miraculous part of it—every one of the eleven members present spoke for at least half an hour. Now, this beats all the puzzles of my childhood, and yet it is a fact, a positive fact. I will tell you how I know. Each one has repeated to me exactly what he said in the council, or said he said, and as, speaking with great volubility, each took half an hour to repeat it, they must have taken at least as long to say it, even barring interruptions. And eleven times thirty minutes is five hours and a half, so that won't do. It is clear that they all spoke at once, and even then, how about the extra ten minutes? I believe the problem is to form part of the next examination papers of the Egyptian Army. If you ask me what they said, I reply, with Mr. Silas Wegg, that it is a matter I would rather explain when ladies are not present, or in columns which ladies are not likely to read, for the language would appear to have been very strong indeed. The incapacity of even the leading men in the country to recognise the salutary advantages of British reforms, even when accompanied by increased brigandage is very disheartening.

. By this mail leaves Blum Pasha, the nominal Under-Secretary but actual Minister of Finance, with a brief interval, since the disappearance of Ismail Pasha Sadyk. Blum Pasha goes to London, in connection with the proposed financial conference. He is not only an extremely able man, but perhaps all round one of the most popular men in Cairo.

An amateur performance in Cairo for the benefit of the widows of soldiers killed during the recent expedition, deserves mention for more reasons than one. In the programme was originally the well-known "Ici on Parle Français." The title seemed suspicious, and a committee of diplomatists were moved to study the play. Finding among the characters a Frenchman who spoke broken English, they at once recognised that this might hurt the susceptibilities of "la grande nation." General Stevenson was, I understand, requested also to study, with a view to ascertaining whether the forces at his command were sufficient to preserve order under a provocation so intense. Finally, the whole question was submitted to Mons. Barrère, the French Minister, who had the sense to recommend that the young actors and actresses should at once commence the study of their parts; but in view of the critical state of politics in Egypt, it was finally decided to avoid anything which might cause a rupture in the friendly relations between the two Western Powers, and the inflammatory play was accordingly withdrawn. In spite of this *contretemps*, the evening was in every way a success; and during the performance the Khedive forwarded a purse of £100 as a contribution to the fund on behalf of the Vice' Reine and himself. A somewhat similar entertainmen-took place in Alexandria on behalf of the Sailorst Home. Officers of both services contributed to the amusement of their guests, while a temperance lecture and a new rendering of "Kathleen Mavourneen" served to check any undue tendency to hilarity.

The Marines have been ordered from Alexandria to Suakim, but nothing is yet known as to the 60th Rifles returning. Pending their arrival, six companies of the 79th Camerons enjoy the pleasant change from hot Cairo to breezy Ramleh, where, by the way, Mr. Clifford-Lloyd has also gone to reform his health.

H.M.S. Albacore arrived in Alexandria on Monday the 5th inst.

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenants Fleming and Stuart,* 2nd Battalion Essex, from April 26 to June 30; Lieutenant Western, Royal West Kent, from April 26 to June 30; Major Kneller, Army Pay Department, from May 1 to August 30; Brigade-Surgeon M'Dowell, Army Medical Department, from May 5 to September 3; Captain C. E. Maberly,* 5-1 Scottish Division, R.A., from May 13 to June 30; Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur, 1st Battalion Royal Sussex, from April 28 to June 30; Lieutenant C. F. Davidson, Camerons, from April 28 to June 30; Lieutenant-Colonel Hammill, C.B., Gordons, from May 1, to June 30; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Hamilton, Commissariat and Transport, from May 13 to September 11; Lieutenants A. Scott Elliot,* and H. H. L. Malcolm,* Camerons, from May 2 to May 18; Colonel Holled Smith, Egyptian Army, from April 22 to July 15; Surgeon A. S. Rose, Army Medical Department, from May 2 to September 1; Lieutenant P. W. Machell, Essex, from April 30 to June 30.

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* The above have since been cancelled, and all leave has been again suspended.

The first Royal Military Tournament held in Ireland commenced on Thursday at the Royal Dublin Society's premises, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, in the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant. The tournament is open for competition to all members of her Majesty's service, including Militia, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Dublin Police. The proceeds of the tournament are to be devoted to Irish military charities.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The troops will form on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, fire a *feu de joie* at noon, give three cheers for her Majesty, and afterwards march-past to-day.

A board at the Ordnance Stores on Tuesday examined 168 cavalry swords, which were found to be soft and worthless. These sabres belonged chiefly to the 7th and 15th Hussars, and are similar to those used recently by the 10th Hussars and 19th Hussars.

The War Office had directed Sir Archibald Alison to communicate with the Board of Health respecting the overcrowding and pestilential state of the lower part of the town. The Local Board gave it as their opinion that this state of affairs is in a great measure caused by the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

In the Basingstoke Canal many rotting carcases of dogs and cats may be seen where scores of soldiers bathe.

The 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, has made the best field-firing practice on record, at least 40 per cent. of hits.

Deputy-Surgeon-General Wolseley has been appointed a member of the Local Board of Health, vice Deputy-Surgeon-General Thompson.

Captain A. M. Carthew-Yorstoun, 73rd Highlanders, has been appointed Adjutant of the School of Instruction, vice Captain Collette, 85th King's Light Infantry.

Probationary Veterinary-Surgeon F. Joslen has been posted to the 15th Hussars.

Lieutenant McMahon, 85th King's Light Infantry, has been examined for promotion, and found qualified.

The Royal Engineers gave two most successful fashionable performances of "Society" on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The theatre and neighbourhood were illuminated by the electric-light. The band attended from Chatham. The proceeds will be devoted to improving the theatre. An Italian system of picketing will be tried by the Cavalry during the summer.

The Permanent Staff of the 3rd East Surrey Regiment will arrive here from Kingston during the ensuing week.

EGYPTIAN ITEMS.

Leave of absence has been granted to Surg.-Major Connolly from May 2 to Sept. 1 next, and to Qrmr. G. Lima, of the 19th Hussars, from May 3 to June 30 next.

Surg. Gardner has been appointed to the Head-quarters' Staff of the Army of Occupation during the absence on leave of Surg.-Major Connolly.

The Rev. J. Taylor has been appointed Chaplain at Alexandria.

Non-commissioned officers and privates of the Egyptian Army, on return from voluntary service with the British Expeditionary Force, will, if willing to continue to serve, on rejoining from furlough, receive a bonus of 200 piastres.

The Turkish battalion of the Egyptian Army is now encamped at Gezireh.

Major Marriott, Egyptian Army, left Cairo for Assouan on special service, May 6.

The detachment of Royal Marines at Port Said was taken on the strength of the Army of Occupation, and comes under the provisions of the Army Act. It will be rationed by the Commissariat Department.

Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Graham and Conductor Dixon have proceeded to Port Said for duty.

Brig.-Surg. Macdowell's leave of absence will be to Sept. 4.

Brig.-Surg. Norris acts as sanitary officer to the Army of Occupation for the Cairo district.

Leave of absence to Capt. Maberly, R.A., has been cancelled.

INDIAN NOTES.

Col. W. M. Lees has been admitted to colonel's allowance.

Major J. Mosley has been appointed Commandant of the Beluchistan Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. A. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be a Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. H. Little, appointed Commandant 12th N.I.

Lieut.-Col. C. Carter to be Comptroller Military Accounts.

Obituary.

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Major-Gen. W. G. Lennox, late of the Bengal Army, has died at Glasgow, aged 87 years. He entered the Bengal Army in 1818, served throughout the campaign in Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842, including capture of Ghuznee, Khelat, Candahar, Istalif, and Cabul (medal). Received bronze star for services at Maharajpore; was engaged in the Sutlej campaign in 1846 (medal). Was for some years in command of the 43rd Light Infantry, and in 1853 he was transferred to the 22nd N.I., which was stationed at Fyzabad, in the province of Oude, at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. With his wife and youngest daughter, he was preserved during this troublous period, nearly all the other officers of his regiment, and of the force which he commanded at Fyzabad, having been put to death by the mutineers, or having died in attempting to escape. His regiment having mutinied, and been struck off the strength of the Bengal Army, Col. Lennox was transferred to the 63rd N.I., and continued to serve in that capacity till his retirement in 1861.

It is officially notified that serjeant-instructors of musketry have been appointed to each battalion of Infantry serving at home, and that the non-commissioned officers who formerly held these positions may be reappointed.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

Our Correspondent, writing from Gibraltar on May 5, says:—The 1st Division—the Minotaur, the Sultan, and the Neptune—left Malta on Monday forenoon, the 21st, and were joined off Gozo by the 2nd Division—the Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland—which had left Syracuse the previous day. When we were a few miles outside the harbour the Sultan hauled out of the line, and made a signal that her engines were disabled. The 1st Division stopped, and the Admiral made a signal to send out tugs to her assistance; they soon appeared, and towed her back into harbour. As it was known that her repairs would take several days, we did not wait for her, but as soon as she was fairly in tow proceeded on our way to the westward. We were not long before we picked up a strong head wind, which lasted the rest of the passage. It became so bad that on Thursday we put into the port of Bougie, under the lee of Cape Curbon, and remained there till the next morning. After making a fresh start it was but little better, and we made but slow progress, and arrived here on the morning of Thursday last, the 1st. The Admiral landed in the forenoon, but dispensed with the customary salute and guard of honour. It being the anniversary of the Duke of Connaught's birthday, the ships were dressed with masthead flags, and a Royal salute fired at noon. The same afternoon Sir John Adye left by P. and O. steamer for England, and Major-Gen. Mark Walker was sworn in as acting governor. We were expecting to go to Bantry Bay from here, but it has been officially given out that we are to go straight to Portsmouth and Plymouth, and give a week's leave to each watch. The Humber came in yesterday, and leaves to-day, homeward bound; the Hecla passed yesterday, also homeward bound, but did not call in. The combined bands of the Squadron played on the Alameda on Saturday evening. The Sultan arrived this morning at 9.30, having left Malta on Sunday, the 27th; the defect in her machinery was a crack in the gudgeon of her after-engine, which necessitated its being taken out and replaced by the spare one. We leave to-night at 6 o'clock. The Forward, which has been acting as despatch-vessel to the Squadron for the last few months, is about to leave us; she has been ordered to the West Coast of Africa, and leaves for that station next week.

The Squadron has returned to England, and the two Divisions are now lying at their respective ports, where they are giving leave and refitting. We left Gibraltar on the evening of Monday, the 5th, and rounded Cape St. Vincent on the morning of the 7th. We experienced a head wind all the way up the Portuguese and Spanish coast, but when fairly in the Bay, were able to make sail. Ushant was passed at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 11th, and soon afterwards the two Divisions separated; the Second Division, Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland, arrived in Plymouth Sound the next morning; and the First, the Minotaur, Sultan, and Neptune, at Spithead, in the evening. We had, while on the passage, several days at steam tactics and the usual drills. While we were at Gibraltar, the Duke of Edinburgh issued a memo. containing a copy of a letter which he had received from Sir Arthur Boston, Governor of Malta, in which Sir Arthur expressed his satisfaction at the general good conduct of the men of the Channel Squadron while on general leave at Malta. Only slight defects are being made good, and one week's leave given to each watch; as the ships are to be ready for further service at the beginning of next month, when it is understood that we are to proceed to Bantry, for torpedo work.

GOOD-SERVICE REWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would any of your friends who are in Parliament elicit from Government their reasons, based on equitable grounds, for reducing good-service rewards to retired colonels? The reward should be £100 a year, but in case of retirement it is subjected to a deduction of four-tenths its value, but why, no army man or naval man either can understand. There may be civil superannuation acts we don't know of, but they should not be applied to military men; besides, the reward is not ordinary pay, and is for distinguished service rendered in time past, and generally in the field, the value of which does not vary.—I am, &c.,

A FRIEND.

[We cannot tell whether any Member will ask the question, or if there will be a satisfactory answer to it.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

The Admiralty have appointed Mr. McHardy, Mr. Awdry, and Mr. Maine to inquire as to the duties, numbers, &c., of writers employed in the several dockyards.

The Mistletoe, screw gun-vessel, which is shortly to be commissioned at Devonport to succeed the Dasher in the Channel Islands, is being fitted with a poop for the accommodation of her commander, who will doubtless no longer reside on shore.

The number of retired naval officers in the various grades are as follows:—246 flag officers, 413 captains, 427 commanders, 198 lieutenants, 76 staff commanders, 95 navigating lieutenants, 51 sub-lieutenants, 8 navigating sub-lieutenants, 79 chaplains, 44 naval instructors, 15 chief inspectors of machinery, 11 inspectors of machinery, 185 chief engineers, 186 engineers, 22 inspectors-general of hospitals and fleets, 66 deputy-inspectors-general, 66 fleet surgeons, 74 staff surgeons, 41 surgeons, 195 paymasters, and 110 assistant-paymasters. Besides these there are 8 General officers and 298 officers of other ranks in the Royal Marine Force on the Retired List, which gives a grand total of 3,049 Naval and Marine officers drawing pensions.

Lieut. Pigott and Sub-Lieut. Moore, with 13 other officers and details for England, were landed at Malta on April 27 from the Utopia, which was then paid off.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

Reviews.

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The Complete Guide to Company Drill in Close and Extended Order. By Capt. W. Eldon Serjeant. (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited.)—The object of Capt. Serjeant is to supply a want which many young officers experience whilst getting-up "company drill" from the "Field Exercise, Part 2," wherein they are referred to various sections for information as to the details of movements. Capt. Serjeant's book is arranged in the form of a progressive catechism, containing the entire elements of the subject. The author's attention has been mainly directed to the proper arrangement of sections as in the "Field Exercise." All the half-company and section movements are treated very fully, and particular attention paid to the cautions and words of command. This little guide, which may be carried in the waistcoat-pocket, will no doubt receive proper patronage.

Biographies of Celebrities. By Frank Banfield. (John and R. Maxwell.)—This little book opens with a sketch of the lives of Liberal politicians; of course, giving the first place to Mr. Gladstone. Then follows a sketch of the lives of Conservative politicians, including Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Earl Cairns. The list of leading divines includes the Bishop of Winchester, Rev. Newman Hall, Cardinal Newman, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, Rev. Stopford Brooke, Bishop of Durham, and the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Among eminent literary men we find Lord Tennyson, John Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, J. A. Froude, Robert Browning, Wm. Black, G. A. Sala, and William Morris. We cannot say much for the illustrations, but independently of them the book deserves attention as a useful and handy work of reference.

The Trojan War. By Professor C. Witt. (Longman and Co.) Translated from the German by Frances Younghusband.—If *The Story of the Trojan War* proves as successful as did "The Myths of Hellas," by the same author, he can have no cause to complain. "The Myths of Hellas" has made its mark by telling the story of the "Iliad" in simple language, and it has obtained a popular place among children's books. It now remains to be seen whether its successor, *The Story of the Trojan War*, will fare as well; and certainly the chances seem to be greatly in its favour. There can be no doubt that it possesses the elements which engage the interest of even young children. This, Professor Witt claims to have been proved by experience. Then comes the question how this book is to be regarded from the point of view of education, and the author at once points out how it will be a pure gain that school-boys in the later years of their school-life should approach the "Iliad" with that familiarity with its matter which such a volume as the present, followed, perhaps, by Pope's "Homer" or some other, as chance may offer, will without fail have given. The contents of the volume cover 16 chapters of most interesting matter.

Practical Guide to Photography. By Marion and Co. —Messrs. Marion and Co. have recently published a new work on photography, which can justly claim to be a thoroughly practical and complete guide for amateurs and photographers. From this manual the student may derive abundant information as to the mode of producing negatives, also of printing, connected with the different processes. The author observes that the substitution of the dry-plate process for the wet has entirely revolutionised the art. Comparison between the new and old processes is very striking; in the wet process the manipulations were intricate and dirty, now the work is extremely simple and clean, the time of exposure is reduced, and the apparatus required for out-of-door work is light, handy, and compact.

Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England. By R. Valpy French. (Longman and Co.)—A considerable portion of the contents of this well-intended volume will prove, no doubt, familiar to many readers who perused them when passing through a series of numbers in a London weekly journal. The real object of the work is to ascertain the part which drink has played in the individual and national life of the English people. Such being the object in view, a rather amusing, as well as interesting, inquiry is instituted into the beverages which have been in use, the customs in connection with their use, the drinking vessels in vogue, and the various efforts made to control and prohibit the manufacture or introduction of strong drinks. In entering on these inquiries the author has adopted a division of the subject into periods, commencing from a date when facts were forthcoming. The title of this work is no doubt a startling one; but the author has evidently shared no pains in rendering it attractive and useful. He must have waded through oceans of curious literary works to enable him to put together so many reliable facts. But at the close of his efforts to effect good, we find him thus writing:—"Still intemperance, like a myriad-headed monster, rears its hideous head, and the usual thirty millions sterling, in the shape of taxation, rolls into the lap of the reluctant Chancellor of the Exchequer. —*reluctant*, for so they would have us understand their attitude towards their gains from a nation's indulgence." In 1874 Sir Stafford Northcote thus speaks in his Budget speech:—"If the reduction of the revenue derived from spirits be due to other causes, if it should be due to a material and considerable change in the habits of the people, and increasing habits of temperance and abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, I venture to say that the amount of wealth such a change would bring to the nation would utterly throw into the shade the amount of revenue that is now derived from the spirit duty." The author of this work has by its publication afforded ample opportunities to many readers to ponder over the information which he has offered to them. It merely remains to say that in doing this he has reproduced some striking incidents having reference to "Nineteen Centuries of Drink in England."

The Turkish Government have purchased three torpedo boats of the first class, to be armed with Nordenfelt machine-guns and torpedo fittings.

The Turquoise is to be ready for commission by May 20, to relieve the Tourmaline on the Coast of Madagascar.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The Rev. A. Robins writes, in the *Windsor Holy Trinity Magazine*, to express a hope that there may soon be a new organ for Holy Trinity Church, worthy of its best associations, especially of its connection with the Household Brigade, and a cemetery for the Household Cavalry.

1st Dragoon Guards. Col. Marter assumed command of the Agra Brigade on the 10th ult.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. Jee in command, was inspected with the Yorkshire Hussars (Yeomanry), Lieut.-Col. Viscount Lascelles, by Major-Gen. Willis, on the 9th inst. on the Knavesmire. The brigade marched past by squadrons, trotted past, re-formed line, retired in succession of wings from the right of regiments, and re-formed line on the retired wings. The Hussars sent out skirmishers, dismounted and fired. Then the brigade advanced in échelon from the left, the 5th making an oblique attack to the right. Afterwards the regiment was put through field movements by Lieut.-Col. Kenyon Stow, and by Major Bowers. The Yorkshire Hussars acquitted themselves admirably in their working in brigade. They were inspected the following day by Lord Ralph Kerr, which terminated their annual eight days' training.

6th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Weston and Lieut. O'Farrell have arrived from India in the Euphrates.

7th Dragoon Guards. A majority will shortly be vacant on Major Creagh being seconded on appointment to the Bombay Staff. Capt. Crofton-Toler, formerly of the regiment, to which he exchanged from the 10th Hussars, died at Brussels on the 8th inst., aged 44 years.

9th Lancers. Major Gerard, of Aspull House, near Wigan, late of the regiment, died at Hastings on the 9th inst. He was fourth son of Mr. Gerard, of Windle Hall, Lancashire, and brother of Lord Gerard, a magistrate for Lancashire, and major of the Lancashire Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry. Capt. M'Innis has vacated his appointment as station staff officer at Kussowlee. Brevet Major Gough and Lieuts. M'Farlane and Colvin have arrived from India in the Euphrates.

12th Lancers. Capt. Walker is about to retire from the service.

13th Hussars. Capt. and Pymr. Christie has arrived India in the Euphrates.

17th Lancers. Lieut. Butler has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major C. P. Parsons, who was wounded at Ingogo, where his gallantry was specially mentioned, and who afterwards changed from his battery to take service under Sir E. Wood, has resigned his commission in the Egyptian Army. The Khedive has commanded the Sirdar to express to Major Parsons his Highness's gratitude for the services he rendered while in the Egyptian Artillery.

Lieut. H. Jennings to be Assistant-Superintendent of Factories.

Col. M. Elliott to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., vice Col. T. Hughes, appointed Director-Gen. of Ordnance.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. W. Campbell, who had been ordered to Quettah, goes to Colaba instead.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The services of Capt. R. Brown are placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government.

The *Times* announces that Lieut. E. St. C. Pemberton has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, about to assume command at Malta.

At the Queen's Bays Regimental Races, on Thursday, Lieut. Lindsay, who was riding his brown mare Rhondda in the Open Hunters' Steeplechase, came to grief at a jump, and was much injured, his horse falling heavily on him.

2nd Queen's Own, Royal West Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Pinkney, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Major Mackinnon, half-pay, has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Lieut. Thorne, 2nd Batn., has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

7th Royal Fusiliers. It is believed that the 1st Batn. will be moved from Colchester to Ireland during the summer or autumn.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Lieut. Cotton, 1st Batn., has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. Percy, 2nd Batn., has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Rawlinson, 2nd Batn., Extra A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, is returning to regimental duty. Major Little and Lieut. Rawlinson, 2nd Batn., have arrived from India in the Euphrates.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Major Hext, 2nd Batn., has been noted for appointment as an adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces. Major Phillips, 1st Batn., has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Shubrick, 2nd Batn., has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. *Our Journal* says:—"We were very glad to observe the appointment of Major Hutchison as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry a short time ago. He left us towards the end of last month; and much as we in the regiment regret losing the services of such an officer, we cannot but feel that the right man has been put in the right place—shall we say?—for once. We all saw his advancing and disappearing targets a short time since, and they certainly turned out very successful. Major Hutchison only returned to the regiment about six months ago, after having held the appointment of Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers for five years."

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jones-Vaughan, 2nd Batn., has been appointed A.Q.M.G., Poona Division, Bombay Army.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Capt. Creed, 2nd Batn., is ordered home to join the depôt.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Lieut. E. Owen is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Viceroy.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. and Qrmr. McCormick, 1st Batn., has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Burnett, 2nd Batn., has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

25th King's Own Borderers. Capt. T. Becker, 1st Batn, has been appointed station staff officer at Kussowlee.

28th Gloucester Regiment. Lieut.-Col. H. D. Smart, formerly of the regiment, died at Dover on the 11th inst., aged 70 years.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieuts. Thomas and Begbie have arrived from India in the Euphrates.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Qrmr. Ryan has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

31st East Surrey Regiment. Capt. Ringwood has arrived home in the Euphrates.

34th Border Regiment. Capt. Rose has arrived from India in the Euphrates. Capt. Arnot is a candidate for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

44th Essex Regiment. Major Morel has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Miller has relieved Major Bamber on recruiting service at Hull.

The Admiralty have decided that Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. V. D. Mathias, and Capt. J. Le C. Robilliard, R.M.A., Capts. W. T. Allen, A. C. Smyth, C. G. Gordon, and E. C. Pyne, R.M.L.I, may be considered as having passed the qualifying examination. This indulgence must, however, not be taken as constituting a precedent for future examinations.

A detachment, consisting of 1 colour-serjeant, 1 serjeant, 1 bugler, and 25 privates, R.M.L.I.; and 1 corporal or bombardier and 5 gunners, R.M.A., has been detached to be in readiness to embark in H.M.S. Turquoise for service on the East Indian station.

Lieut.-Col. Hore, of the Plymouth Division, R.M., has been granted two months' leave of absence in extension, for the benefit of his health, commencing the 16th inst. He is about to retire from the service.

Lieut. Watson, R.M., serving on board H.M.S. Repulse at Hull, has applied to be allowed to resign his commission.

Lieut.-Col. and Pymr. Conway Travers has been granted ten days' leave of absence, with permission to visit the Continent.

Major Bamber, Chatham Division, R.M., at present in charge of recruiting, Hull, has been ordered to rejoin head-quarters for medical survey.

Capt. T. K. Byam, R.M., has been ordered to embark in H.M.S. Invincible, to relieve Capt. and Brevet Major Craigie.

Lieut. S. Sewell, of the Chatham Division, R.M., has been promoted to captain at the same division, vice Capt. and Brevet Major Craigie, resigned.

Lieut. R. Morris Ussher, of the Plymouth Division, R.M., has applied to be allowed to resign his commission.

An exchange on the foreign-service roster has been sanctioned between Lieuts. Barrett and Fraser, R.M.

A "party" writes to us as follows:—"Your pages have never failed to bear testimony to the valour and gallantry invariably displayed by the Corps of Royal Marines. I would ask you then if (bearing in mind the affair of the 'Gilsland,' and the very obvious attempts of those in power to repress in the late campaign the military ardour of the corps) it seems to you that the choice of them now for garrisoning the scorching Red Sea littoral,—now when all the laurels have been gathered and the trophies of victory laid up in the Temple of Fame,—is a token of the indulgent regard of the authorities for men who have served them so nobly and so well? They yearned to serve in the field, and as few of them as possible were allowed to unsheath their swords. They desired to be put in the fore-front of the battle, and the men were sent insufficiently officered to serve as stop-gaps, while their officers were left to cool their heels (as well as their military ardour) in Malta. They asked bread and are given a stone,—a burning stone of the Red Sea littoral; they asked an egg and are given a scorpion,—a scorpion of the torrid Soudan. Is that true which has been whispered to me, that they are selected for this trying and inglorious service because (bend your ear that I may whisper faintly, lest the birds of the air should hear—should hear and carry)—because they can be put to it upon ordinary English pay? But, dear Mr. Editor, I am really uneasy (and I have a right to be, as you will readily admit when you know who I am), and I should like to ask if any one can tell me whether all is being done that can be done to make life in those garrisons something more than an utmost improbability,—whether experienced doctors able to cope with fever, ague, cholera, *et hoc genus omne*, have been sent out, and sanatoriums and a regular system of constant 'reliefs' been established. If not, it will be no longer *Vœ Victis*, but *Vœ Victoribus*. I should like to know, because I remember all about the 'Gilsland' (though that is so long ago—nearly three months!), and because I have been told the Marines are likely always to get more or less scurvy treatment till one of their own Generals is asked to take his seat on the Board of Admiralty. Do answer me if you can."

The return of the Royal Marines to their ships in the Mediterranean Squadron has been the occasion of most enthusiastic hospitality on the part of the blue-jackets. There were many dinners, of a more or less private nature, given by captains of ships, ward-room officers, and gun-room officers in their own messes to the returning warriors, at which speeches were delivered evincing the most genuine good feeling between the two branches of her Majesty's Navy, the sailors and marines. But there were two dinners so clearly marking the existing feeling that some announcement should show how highly the Royal Marines appreciate the good opinion of their comrades the sailors. On the 2nd inst., the blue-jackets of H.M.S. Alexandra invited the marines of their own ship to a banquet on their quarter-deck. Everything was done that hospitality could suggest and liberal purses supply. The decorations were profuse and beautiful. The viands excellent beyond description, and nothing could vie with the good spirits of all. Major Colwell's speech was a masterpiece of wit, and the men were specially touched by the feeling way in which the Major alluded to the noble self-denial of those sailors who bore poor wounded Royds to Trinkitat (nine miles) after the toils of the march to El Teb and the fighting, returning to camp ready to proceed to Tokar next day. But this dinner was due to the enthusiasm and hospitality of the blue-jackets alone; the officers of H.M.S. Alexandra invited the officers of the battalion to dine on the following day, and Capt. Rawson was there to meet them. The decorations of the table, in the most perfect taste, were fashioned into a floral device, "Per Mare, per Terram." The speeches and the cheers of the gallant naval officers, with honours galore, brought tears to the eyes of more than one of their guests. Major Colwell was borne round the ward-room by his messmates, and the Captain's galley was manned by the officers (Com. Campbell, stroke, Capt. Rawson in the stern sheets), and the officers of the Royal Marines were pulled to their own ships.

Col. Tuson and Major Colwell landed at Malta on April 27, to await passage to England. Col. Tuson had, however, to be sent to hospital, ill of typhoid.

Lieut. Ashton, R.M.A., together with the detachments of Marines for the Alexandra and Superb, arrived at Malta on April 27.

The following officers of the Royal Marines served in the battalion through the recent campaign in the Soudan: Col. Tuson, C.B., A.D.C., R.M.A., commanding; Major Colwell, R.M.L.I.; Brevet Majors Tucker and Allen, R.M.A., and Schomberg, R.M.L.I.; Lieuts. Kysh, White, Prendergast, and Rogers, R.M.L.I., and Aston and Brittan, R.M.A. Capt. Poe, R.M.L.I., was adjutant at El Teb, where he was wounded. Capt. Baldwin, R.M.L.I., acted as adjutant at Tamai, having joined the battalion with the East India and China Marines from Suakim. Lieut. Kysh performed the duties of transport officer. The detachments have now returned to their ships in the Mediterranean, where they have been most heartily welcomed by their shipmates. Col. Dygard's battalion has left Ramleh for Suakim.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. W. Du V. Lysley, 4th Batn., died at Ferozepore, E.I., on the 12th ult., from an accident.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut. A. H. Grove died suddenly at Kurrachee on the 8th inst., aged 30 years. The deceased, who was son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Grove, 23rd Light Dragoons, entered the Army Nov. 30, 1876. Lieut.-Col. Haywood and Lieut. Baines have arrived from India in the Euphrates.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment moved on Tuesday from Woolwich to Aldershot. The epidemic of measles in Devizes Barracks has so far abated that a number of recruits have been sent on to join head-quarters.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. A movement has been started at Dover to entertain the officers and men of the regiment at a banquet to be given at the Town Hall, in recognition of their services in the Soudan.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut. C. Hervey Bathurst has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

69th Welsh Regiment. Lieut. H. Humphreys, who distinguished himself in the Soudan, died at Cairo last week from the effects of an accident. The deceased obtained his commission from the ranks, and had earned for himself a high reputation by his zeal and ability.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell, late of the regiment, died at Barrie, Ontario, on the 31st inst. The deceased was youngest son of the late Mr. J. Campbell, of Craigie, Ayrshire.

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Capt. Carthew-Yorstoun has been appointed Adjt. of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces (Infantry) at Aldershot.

88th Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Grubbe has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Capt. Vivian has arrived from India in the Euphrates.

109th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Major Inglefield, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, has been appointed commandant of the 2nd Batn. of the Egyptian Army.

Rifle Brigade. Major Meysey-Thompson has resigned the appointment of Adjt. of the 9th Batn., at Longford, on account of the state of his health, and will be succeeded by Major Lindsay, 3rd Batn. Major Sackville, 2nd Batn., has been selected for two years' duty with the depôt, vice Major Cope.

Pay Department. During April, the following changes have taken place:—Lieut.-Col. Macdonnell, from York, to Gibraltar District Office; Majors Fereday, from R.A., Devonport, to Nova Scotia; Wray, from Nova Scotia, to Unattached List; Beaumont, from Unattached List, to District Office, Aldershot; Capts. Coppinger, to 33rd Regt.; Woodall, from Aldershot, to York District; Aked, to 19th Hussars; Ward, to 98th Regt.; J. Brown, to 79th Regt.; Mansergh, to 56th Regt.; W. C. Nott, to 38th Regt.; W. Russell, from 26th Regt., to 99th Regt.; Creighton, to 1st Batn. 24th Regt.; Fuller, from 28th Regt., to 34th Regt. Promotion:—Major Coote to be Staff Pymr., vice J. Mahony, C.M.G., retired (April 22). There are ten district offices of various kinds held by retired officers of the Department, and six Cavalry and 22 Infantry regiments are without paymasters,—hence 38 officers are required to complete the full establishment of the Department.

Ordnance Store Department. The *Cape News* of April 1 states:—"One of the most impressive military funerals seen for a long time past in Cape Town took place yesterday, on the occasion of the interment of the remains of Mr. Fraser Browne Melliss, late Deputy-Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance. The large assembly of officers and civilians at this sad ceremony bore ample testimony to the kindly affection in which the deceased, who died on

March 28 at the early age of 31, was held. Among those present were the representatives of his Excellency the Governor, in his two aides-de-camp; Gen. Sir L. Smyth, C.B., K.C.M.G.; the officers of the several branches of the garrison; and of the D.E.O.V.R. The cortége left the Military Hospital at 4 o'clock, the gun-carriage, whereon was borne the coffin, covered with the Union Jack and surmounted with the deceased's sword and helmet, being dragged by the Volunteer Engineers. The coffin, thus borne through the line of the men of the 58th Regt. and of the Rifle Volunteers, and accompanied by the band, was conveyed to the cemetery, where the impressive service was performed by the military chaplain, the Rev. R. Thomas, after which the customary volleys were fired over the grave by a party of some hundred of the 58th Northampton Regt."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Worcestershire Regiment. In the general order recently issued, giving the results of the musketry practice of the Militia for the year 1883, the 4th Batn. has a figure of merit of 61·31, and appears as the second best shooting battalion in the whole Militia. But the battalion, unfortunately, was only able to fire up to 500 yards, in consequence of the 600 yards range being reported unsafe, so that it was seriously handicapped, notwithstanding which, it far out-distanced all other regiments except the first on the list. The 3rd Batn., Royal Scots Fusiliers, appears as the best shooting battalion, with a figure of merit of 63·36, only two points higher than the 4th Worcestershire, although it had the advantage of firing another 5 rounds at the 600 yards range. Practically, therefore, the 4th Batn., Worcestershire, is the best shooting battalion in the Militia. The 3rd Batn., Worcestershire occupies fifth place, with a figure of merit of 55·62. The shooting of the regt. has been steadily improving for the last ten years, and one of the battalions has been within the first three since 1880.

According to Col. Harrison Trent, Inspector-General of Musketry for 1883-4, 61 battalions were exercised, firing five rounds at each of the distances of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards, together with five rounds in volleys and five rounds in independent firing, both at 300 yards. The practice appears to have been of a very low order, the "very good" being *nil*, the "good" three, the "moderate" ten, while the practice of the remaining 48 battalions is classed as "bad." Forty-eight battalions were not exercised for reasons assigned. The best shooting battalion is the 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers, with a figure of merit of 63·36. This battalion also produces the best shooting company (C), with a figure of merit of 74·79, and the "best shot," Serjeant M. M'Pake, 99 points. Of the permanent staff, 1,801 completed the course, 260 qualifying as marksmen, 255 receiving the marksman's prize of £1 and badge, and 5 the badge only; 1,980 were exercised in judging-distance practice, 198 of whom received the prize of 10s. each. Thirty-three permanent staff serjeants of the three battalions of Engineer Militia executed the course of the Militia rank and file, and three obtained the prize of £1, with scores of 70 and upwards. The Channel Islands Militia were trained for the first time with the Martini-Henry rifle, and were exercised through the range practices laid down for the Line. The first 15 battalions in order of merit, with the averages obtained were:—3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 63·36; 4th Durham Light Infantry, 57·17; 4th North Lancashire, 54·13; 4th South Wales Borderers, 53·27; 4th Gloucestershire, 53·22; 3rd East Surrey, 53·17; 4th Devonshire, 53·13; 3rd Wiltshire, 51·44; 3rd Norfolk, 48·24; 4th Lincolnshire, 46·76; 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, 46·27; 4th Bedfordshire, 46·14; 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 45·81; Royal Anglesea Engineers, 45·80; and 3rd Yorkshire, 45·31.

At the examination to be held in September next, and at each of such future half-yearly examinations, 75 commissions will, until further notice, be allotted to the successful competitors.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. Col. Du Plat Taylor and the officers dined at Limmer's Hotel on Thursday.

Revised regulations for the Volunteer Force have been approved, and will shortly be issued.

Service Questions in Parliament.

Army Pensioners.—In reply to Col. O'Beirne, the Marquis of Hartington said on Monday that it was proposed to make arrangements in the New Royal Warrant whereby pensioners could revert to service in the Army and count their time towards their pension.

At the reopening of St. John's Church, Lewes, last week, the Bishop made a gratifying allusion to the stained window recently added to that edifice in memory of Lieut. Luckraft, H.M.S. Cormorant, who was shot in action with the natives of the New Hebrides, on March 16, 1882:—"The officers of his gallant ship committed his body to the deep, but they desired that some further monument of their attachment to a brave comrade should be placed where he spent his youth and manhood, so that those who loved him might have it always before their eyes." We may add that, besides his brother officers, several friends in Sydney, New South Wales, aided in this memorial, which forms an affectionate tribute of their good feeling to one who gained the esteem and affection of his professional brethren, as well as of all those with whom he was brought in contact in private life; and these will, we feel sure, appreciate the gratitude of his father (who is well known throughout the Naval service) and the members of his family. Some of the officers who served under Lieut. Luckraft in the Cormorant were present at this ceremony.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 13, 1884.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. E. Cairnes, from the 6th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice C. T. McM. Kavanagh, transferred to the 10th Hussars.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. O. H. Ames, from the 4th Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. A. Whitla, transferred to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

5th Lancers—Lieut. A. W. Daniel, from the 3rd Brig., Western Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice L. H. Jones, promoted.

10th Hussars—Lieut. F. R. Bowlby, from the 3rd Batn. the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. H. F. W. Wilson, promoted.

11th Hussars—Lieuts. A. H. Robinson, from the 3rd Batn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice T. Forsyth-Forrest, resigned; J. E. H. Balfour, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Lieut., vice A. F. Peyton, promoted.

12th Lancers—Lieut. J. M. Gordon, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. S. Richardson, promoted.

14th Hussars—Lieut. L. J. Richardson, from the 3rd Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice A. J. English, promoted.

15th Hussars—Lieut. F. C. Meyrick, from the 3rd Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Lieut., vice H. C. Holland, resigned.

18th Hussars—Lieut. F. W. Ramsden, from the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. J. P. Butler, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. F. J. Davies, from the 4th Batn. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice the Hon. R. C. G. Carington, retired.

Scots Guards—Lieut. C. Slade, from the 4th Batn. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), to be Lieut., vice Lieut. and Capt. ff. W. Erskine, promoted.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. E. Malcolmson, from the 3rd Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice FitzJ. M. Edwards, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. W. S. Burton, from the 4th Batn. the Durham L.I., to be Lieut., vice H. E. Baker, promoted; Lieut. G. H. Shakerley, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. G. Cameron, transferred to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. A. G. M. Tozer, from the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, to be Lieut., vice R. K. Kays, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. L. E. Morris, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. N. Campbell, transferred to the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut. V. S. Smyth, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. W. F. Jackson, promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. C. J. Staunton, from the 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. H. Hayhurst, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. R. O. Cumberland, from the 4th Batn. the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice K. O. Burne, transferred to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. F. H. B. Connor, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. C. Carden, promoted.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. A. H. Montague, from the 4th Batn. the Suffolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. F. C. Mackenzie, promoted.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieuts. F. W. Hill, from the 3rd Batn. the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. A. Robertson, transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regt.; R. E. Benson, from the 4th Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice B. M. Hamilton, seconded.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. H. V. Bailey, from the 4th Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. S. Williams, transferred to the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieuts. T. E. O'Leary, from the 9th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., on augmentation; G. W. Lilly, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., on augmentation; M. de Montmorency, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. C. C. Boileau, from the 3rd Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice M. V. E. Sankey, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards; D. L. Hartley, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. W. Boyce, transferred to the 19th Hussars; A. C. Baldwin, from the 6th Brig. Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice H. Bowles, promoted.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. E. B. Grogon, from the 2nd Brig. Southern Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice A. C. Way, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. T. G. C. Reynolds, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice C. Hamilton, transferred to the South Wales Borderers.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Lord, from the 3rd Batn. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. Moss, promoted.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. H. Q. Pinhorn, from the 3rd Batn. the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice P. H. N. Lake, promoted.

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. G. P. Brasier-Creagh, from the 9th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., on augmentation; Lieut. A. J. Hill, from the 3rd Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation; Lieut. K. M. P. Grant, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice R. L. C. Birch, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieuts. H. B. Walker, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice K. H. St. G. Young, promoted; S. Nicholson, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., vice S. Custance, appointed Adjt.; C. H. Fenwick, from the 4th Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Lieut., vice J. A. W. Falls, seconded.

The Border Regiment—Lieuts. R. de B. Chichester, from the 3rd Batn. the Border Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. W. Norman, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Lieut. C. E. Richardson, from the 3rd Batn. the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice G. H. A. Arnot, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieuts. R. A. Kane, from the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. C. Young, promoted; H. St. G. Thomas, from the 3rd Batn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., on augmentation; J. N. Grant, from the 5th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieuts. C. B. FitzHenry, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. H. Wylly, promoted; H. R. H. Jack, from the 6th Brig. South Irish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice H. C. Freer, seconded; C. S. Keith, from the 5th Brig. Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice G. B. Hodson, transferred to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. N. W. Williams, from the 3rd Batn. the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Lieut., vice J. H. Poett, appointed Adjt.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieuts. S. A. Pearse, from the Royal Anglesey Engineer Militia, to be Lieut., vice W. A. Willmott, transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers; F. W. Ross, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. C. Reynolds, promoted.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. H. C. Crawford, from the 8th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Lieut., vice A. H. W. Lowndes, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieuts. F. A. Morse, from the 5th Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. H. Schlesinger, transferred to the Connaught Rangers; J. R. Prescott, from the 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. H. B. Todd-Thornton, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieuts. M. A. Humphrys, from the 4th Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. H. Savage, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; H. B. Murray, from the 3rd Batn. the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. B. W. Atkin, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieuts. C. Du Pre P. Powney, from the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. C. Prichard, seconded; G. E. Ripley, from the 3rd Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. L. Hibbert, transferred to the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.); G. H. C. de Crespigny, from the 3rd Brig. Northern Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice T. E. Compton, promoted; J. A. C. Wetherall, from the 3rd Batn. the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. M. Lys, promoted; J. Little, from the 3rd Batn., the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice the Hon. R. C. S. Monck, resigned; J. Stuart, from the 2nd Brig. Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice A. G. T. Burton, transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (May 4).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. S. G. Moore, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice G. de la M. Faunce, promoted; Lieut. H. E. Taylor, from the 4th Batn. the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. E. Wood, transferred to the 13th Hussars.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieuts. P. B. Warren, from the 1st Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice C. W. Warden, promoted; F. J. H. Wynch, from the 4th Batn. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), to be Lieut., vice A. W. Warden, transferred to the Hampshire Regt.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. E. W. S. Pretyman, from the 5th Brig. South Irish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice L. La T. Bateman, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieuts. R. W. Trim, from the 4th Batn. the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. B. Keyl, resigned; T. Ffrench, from the 4th Batn. the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be Lieut., vice E. R. N. Walton, superseded for absence without leave.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieuts. C. L. Boileau, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut., vice A. G. B. Stubbs, promoted; A. H. Baldwin, from the 3rd Batn. the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. P. Egerton, transferred to the Cheshire Regt.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. N. T. Biddulph, from the 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), to be Lieut., vice G. M. Saunders, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieuts. H. Macneal, from the 6th Brig. Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice E. C. Bethune, promoted; H. P. Uniacke, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice W. C. Boyd, promoted; J. C. Aitken, from the 3rd Batn. the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. Findlay, transferred to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; A. L. Gallie, from the 2nd Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice G. T. F. Downman, promoted.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. T. S. Fox-Strangways, from the 4th Batn. the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. W. Palin, transferred to the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieuts. A. J. Chapman, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., on augmentation; R. S. Gage, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice W. H. S. O'Neill, promoted; W. Bromilow, from the 3rd Batn. the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. N. A Proby, seconded.

INDIA OFFICE, May 13, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. C. E. Macaulay, of the Bengal S.C. (May 5); C. W. Yonge, of the Bombay S.C. (March 13); and T. H. T. Chalon, of the Madras Army (March 1); Major J. H. Gaussen, of the Madras Army (April 15); Brig.-Surg. T. Mathew, of the Bengal Army (April 24); Surgs.-Major F. Odevaine, of the Bengal Army (April 29), and A. W. G. Adey, of the Bombay Army (May 1).

The under-mentioned officer has been permitted to resign the service:—Surg. D. A. Gomes, of the Bombay Army (March 1).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Maucaulay, of the Bengal S.C. (May 5); Lieut.-Col. C. W. Yonge, of the Bombay S.C. (March 13); Lieut.-Col. T. H. T. Chalon, of the Madras Army (March 1).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. H. Gaussen, of the Madras Army (April 15).

To be Surgeons-General:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. S. C. Townsend, C.B., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 18, 1883); Deputy Surg.-Gen. W. B. Beatson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 20, 1883).

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. J. R. Jackson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Dec. 3, 1883).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major W. P. Kelly, of the Madras Army (Jan. 28).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 13, 1884.

Memorandum.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following officer being appointed Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, for the service of her Militia Force in Scotland, with the rank of Col. in the Militia Force (vice his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, deceased), viz., Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. and Hon. Col. G. G. Walker, 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 14, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 16, 1884.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Noble, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. J. F. E. Hickes, deceased (May 1); Capt. W. S. Sprent, Coast Brigade, has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Supernumerary Capt. H. C. Sclater to be Capt., vice G. H. O'Malley, promoted Major on half-pay (both dated May 12); Lieut. F. T. Cole has been placed on the Seconded List, on appointment to the Punjab Frontier Force (April 25). The second Christian name of Lieut. A. W. Chaldecott is *Winn*, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 10, 1883.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Gallagher is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Brevet.

Major T. W. Roberts, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882 (May 7).

Memorandum.

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Royal Artillery to be Colonels:—C. E. Nairne, C.B. (late Bengal) (May 1); Sir F. W. de Winton, K.C.M.G., B. F. Schreiber, C.B., and M. Tweedie (all three dated May 12).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 16, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division—Lieut. J. E. V. Miller resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. H. B. Johnson to be Capt.

6th Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. W. R. Lyle to be Capt.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. W. B. Johnson to be Capt. (April 26).

6th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. A. B. Ridgeway resigns his commission.

Engineer.

Royal Anglesey—Lieut. R. ap H. Williams, from the 4th Batn. the Oxfordshire L.I., to be Capt. (April 29).

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Batns. the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieuts. J. Collier to be Capt. (April 30); S. J. O'N. Murphy resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—George MacDonald Barrett, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Leonard Henry Gramshaw, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. R. S. Harrison resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Capt. F. A. R. Pemberton resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Frederick William Hernon Sherwin, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. H. J. B. Manners resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. A. Gybbon-Spilsbury resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. R. M. Turner resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—C. H. S. Plummer, late Lieut. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment — Edward Kinnersly Williamson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. P. Lane and W. C. B. Beaumont.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. S. Platt resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Lieut. M. M. Lloyd resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions, also are permitted to retain their rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on their retirement:—Major the Hon. R. T. O'Neill and Capt. and Hon. Major T. Auchinleck. Lieut. C. H. Browne resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. C. D. Guise to be Capt.; Percy Garratt Shewell, gent., to be Lieut. (both dated March 3).

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Herbert Schofield, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Henri Saul Samuel, gent., to be Lieut. (May 3).

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Qrmr. S. Soal is placed on a retired allowance (May 10).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. S. B. McWhinnie resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. E. A. Baillie to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. H. M. Nuthall resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. A. C. Chamier resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. F. C. Beresford Drummond resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. H. C. Tryon is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. W. H. Cox resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—John Harold Barratt, gent., to be Lieut. (April 26).

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. J. E. Eastwood resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Edward Gwyn Elger and John Alan le Norreys Daniel.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. R. S. Irvine resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. J. M. Pollock resigns his commission.

8th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 18:—Lieut. H. C. McTernan resigns his commission (Jan. 19).

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Edward William Anketell-Jones, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Randal Charles Edward Skeffington Smyth, gent., to be Lieut. (April 26).

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Rowland Manders Blennerhassett, gent., to be Lieut. (April 28).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 16, 1884.

Ayrshire—Capt. and Hon. Major F. T. R. Kennedy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement.

Buckinghamshire—Lieut. Sir N. M. de Rothschild, Bart., resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement.

Royal North Devon—Sub-Lieut. the Hon. J. W. Fortescue to be Lieut. (June 9, 1877); Wilson Noble Hoare, gent., late Royal Navy, to be Lieut.

Dorset—Major A. B. Foster resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement.

West Kent—Basil Guy Oswald-Smith, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (May 3).

East Lothian—Lieut. J. Massy-Dawson resigns his commission.

Yorkshire Hussars—The Hon. C. G. Lascelles, late Lieut. 9th Lancers, to be Capt. (April 28).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 16, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire—Charles Brandon Mills, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—Major W. W. Wood to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. Armstrong to be Major; Lieut. J. A. Wheatley to be Capt.; Joseph Wood, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Durham (Seaham)—Lieut. J. W. Robson resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (City)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. G. E. Nicol and W. A. Ross.

1st Inverness-shire—Qrmr. G. M. Mather resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Alexander James Stewart, gent., to be Qrmr.

3rd Lancashire—Qrmr. T. Walker, from the 18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish) R.V.C., to be Lieut.

8th Lancashire—Capt. W. B. Clarkson resigns his commission.

1st London (City of London)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions;—Capt. J. N. Stephens and Lieut. W. H. Bolt. Lieut. J. P. Clayton to be Capt.

2nd Northumberland (the Percy)—Charles Tomlinson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Major G. E. Harding resigns his commission.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Joseph Rodgers, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol)—Capt. D. D. C. McC. M'Donald, 2nd Batn. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Adjt. in succession to Capt. E. C. Hart, R.E., who has resigned that appointment (May 1).

1st Middlesex—Arthur Ernest Petter, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Lieut. W. Mace resigns his commission.

Rifle.

3rd (the Buchan) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. J. E. Park to be Capt.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. G. Murison resigns his commission.

1st Cheshire—George White, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—James Melville, gent., to be Qrmr.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Acting Chaplain the Rev. W. J. Tait, M.A., resigns his appointment.

5th Devonshire—Acting Surg. W. G. Scott, M.B., to be Surg.; the Rev. Alfred Gill, B A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Dumbartonshire—Lieut. J. H. Biles to be Capt.; Arthur William Baxter, gent., to be Lieut. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Robert Braid and James Lockhart.

3rd Durham (the Sunderland)—Capt. J. Peacock resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

5th Durham—Lieut. W. B. M'Queen to be Capt.; Frederick William Gibbon, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Hon. Major and Adjt. D. P. Campbell is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (June 2).

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. W. E. Keymer resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—Henry Martin Ketchen, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Oliver Loring, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Hampshire—Lieut. A. Jolliffe to be Capt.

1st Herefordshire—Lieut. F. L. Green resigns his commission.

1st Lanarkshire—Lieut. G. F. Coulson, jun., to be Capt.

3rd Lanarkshire—Major R. F. M. Wilson resigns his commission.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Lieut. J. G. Mackinlay resigns his commission.

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Surg. H. G. Samuels resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Acting Surgs. R. S. Archer, M.B., resigns his appointment; and G. Westby to be Surg. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Acting Surgs.:—W. Irvine, M.D., and A. C. Rich, M.B.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. G. E. Wike to be Capt.

15th Lancashire—Frederick Charles Roome, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Surg. E. R. Denton is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Major J. Phillips resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

1st London (the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. A. Rhodes is granted the hon. rank of Major; Acting Surg. F. St. G. Mivart resigns his appointment.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Francis Alexander Stokes, gent., to be Acting Surg.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Thomas Wyld Cleave and Charles Sell.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Thomas William Cardus, gent., to be Lieut.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Courts)—Major C. H. Russell to be Lieut.-Col. (April 16).

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks)—Frederick Charles Sheppy, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Capt. C. W. Carrell, from 3rd Volunteer Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Capt.

17th (North) Middlesex—Henry William Field, gent., to be Qrmr.

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Acting Surg. C. T. Dent resigns his appointment.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Capt. C. Blankley is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Monmouthshire—Capt. W. H. Powell to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. T. Jenkins and R. Edmunds.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Hugh Sinclair Dryden, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Perthshire—Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, Bart., late Lieut. Scots Guards, to be Major; Lieut. G. Veitch resigns his commission; Donald Stewart, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Perthshire (the Perthshire Highland)—Capt. C. Stewart is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Renfrewshire—John Abercrombie, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Capt. W. H. Brydone resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—John Victor Dutton, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—The under-mentioned officers to be Majors:—Capt. and Hon. Major E. J. Stanley and Capt. B. G. Cale. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Walter Paine and Edward Hobbins Smith. John Duce, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Major G. S. Tudor to be Lieut-Col.; Capt. E. Nayler to be Major; Lieut. W. P. Gibbons to be Capt.

1st Suffolk—Lieut. S. Turner resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. J. S. Balfour to be Major; Lieut. C. Morris to be Capt. Oscar Koebel, Esq., to be Capt.

7th Surrey—Lieut. H. G. Bonnewell resigns his commission.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Lieut. T. West to be Capt.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Robert Charles Henry Bonsor, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—William Thomas Meredith, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The Rev. James Wareing Bardsley, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 17, and the current year must be understood.)

Indian Army.

Hyderabad Contingent. After a career extending over a quarter of a century in the Contingent, 17 years of which were as commandant of the 4th Cavalry, Col. A. A. Johnson vacated the command on April 1 at Aurangabad. He entered the Army in March, 1853, joined the Contingent in Aug. 1857, and in 1867—when only a captain—was appointed commandant. Col. E. Hill, second-in-command, being now on furlough, Major Walker is appointed *pro tem.* Col. D. Shaw, commandant 3rd Infantry, H.C., at Jalna, has also vacated his command. Consequent on Capt. Gilchrist being appointed officiating military secretary to the Resident, Lieut. G. Adye has been appointed second-in-command 1st Cavalry, at Bolaram, and Lieut. Oswald, officiating adjt.

Apparently there must be a plethora of ox-tongues in the Victualling Yard, says the *Western Morning News*, as it has been officially notified that the officers in command of her Majesty's ships are in future to have their supplies of this article on the basis of "a baker's dozen." This supply of tongues to captains on their assuming command of a ship is one of the few quaint and antiquated customs which still obtain in the Navy, and it is marvellous that some Admiralty official, with an eye to economy or a craving for retrenchment, has not long since had these tongues sold for the "benefit of the Crown"—a euphemistic phrase which covers all sorts of petty meanness.

In future all officers who, on completion of 20 years' service while in the grade of squadron or wing-officer, have failed to qualify for promotion, will be removed from regimental employ. This order will come into operation on Nov. 1, 1885.

Competitors at the examination for the Royal Military College, which will be held on July 1 next and following days, are requested to observe that the regulations issued with G.O. 113 of 1880, mentioned in the previous notice on the subject, have been modified as regards the forthcoming examination, to the following extent,—*i.e.*, paragraph 19 of the regulations issued with G.O. 113 of 1880 has been abrogated, and the marks allotted to geometrical drawing have been raised to 500.

The jewel presented by the inhabitants of Portsmouth to Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, manufactured by Mr. Dimmer, jeweller, High Street, Portsmouth, is in the form of a crescent and star, composed entirely of diamonds, 65 in number. The ornament can either be worn as a bracelet, brooch, or hair-pin. The bracelet, to which it can be fixed, is a very massive plain band of fine gold, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by public subscription to H.S.H. Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, as a token of respect and esteem, and some slight testimony of the high appreciation in which she was held during the period she resided in Portsmouth.—Richard Marvin, Mayor, May 7, 1884."

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

London Amusements.

◆

The Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has presented during the week a varied and attractive programme. Madame Albani has been enthusiastically welcomed in "La Traviata," and on Tuesday night Madame Sembrich was most cordially received by a numerous audience. The twelvemonths' tour in America of this favorite vocalist has in no degree affected the capacity of a singularly powerful voice, and her embodiment of Lucia di Lammermoor, first identified in London with her personal popularity, is as remarkable as ever for brilliancy of florid embellishment. Signor Cotogni was Enrico, and Signor Marconi Edgardo. "Mefistofele," with Madame Albani as the heroine, was the opera assigned to Thursday evening, and this (Saturday) night Madame Sembrich appears in "L'Etoile du Nord."

The Gaiety programme is now varied by a revival of Mr. R. Reece's three-act burlesque drama of "The Forty Thieves," originally produced here four years ago. Miss Constance Gilchrist is the successor to Miss Kate Vaughan as Morgiana; but Mr. E. Terry, Miss E. Farren, and Mr. E. W. Royce advantageously resume their former positions, as Ali Baba, Ganem, and Hassarac. Mr. Craven's pleasant little comedy of "My Preserver," brought out at the Strand about ten years since, supplies a lively prelude to the briskly acted extravaganza.

At the Opera Comique, Miss Lotta has appeared as the vivacious heroine of the musical comedy of "Nitouche," which had a long run last year at the Variétés, Paris. To suit our insular requirements the original French story, devised by MM. Meilhac and Millaud, has undergone certain modifications, and it can hardly be said that Hervé's music is fairly rendered by a company having no special capabilities as vocalists. The unflagging and unconventional humour of Miss Lotta enables, however, a very merry evening to be passed watching a succession of farcical incidents more suggestive of drollery than probability; and Mr. R. Pateman as an irascible major, and Mr. Wyatt as the diffident organist who has composed a comic opera, help to secure the favourable reception of an absurdly whimsical production.

"Haunted Lives," at the Olympic, first played in the provinces a few weeks ago, is a stirring melodrama by Mr. J. Wilton Jones, possessing some strong situations and attractive pictorial effects of a sensational kind, among which may be recognised the vividly realistic stage picture of a ship on fire. Miss Alma Murray as the much-suffering English wife, Miss Rose Leclerq as a mysterious Russian countess, and Mr. Philip Beck as the vigorous declaimer against the conspiracies of Nihilists, figure prominently in the five acts of an elaborate drama appealing to the sympathies of playgoers who prefer exciting incidents to polished dialogue.

At the Criterion Theatre, Mr. Charles Wyndham will on Monday evening revive "Fourteen Days." Early in June will be brought out Mr. James Albery's version of Theodore Barrière's three-act comedy of "Tête de Linotte," produced at the Vaudeville, Paris, in September, 1882.

Mr. Henry Irving will occupy the chair at the thirty-ninth annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which takes place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday, the 29th inst. On the following Saturday, Mr. Henry Irving will resume his performances at the Lyceum with the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing."

A new one-act play called "Chatterton," written by Messrs. Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman, will be introduced to the public on Thursday next at a special morning performance given at the Princess's Theatre.

On Monday evening at Toole's Theatre the comedy of "The Upper Crust," written by the late Mr. H. J. Byron, will be revived, and displace "A Mint of Money," already acted 111 nights in succession.

A new first part will vary the programme of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment on Monday night. It is entitled "Fairly Puzzled," and written by Oliver Brand, the music composed by Hamilton Clarke.

At the Westminster Aquarium, some trained elephants, horses, and African lions have been this week exhibited as "Wilson's Novelties from India." This day (Saturday) a grand Volunteer fête is announced in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Auxiliary Force.

On May 19, a new piece will be produced, entitled "Fairly Puzzled," written by Oliver Brand, the music composed by Hamilton Clarke, at German Reed's. Mr. Grain's new sketch, "A Little Dinner," and the after-piece, "A Double Event," will still be retained in the programme.

A series of experiments, which commenced last August, have just been concluded at Portsmouth with a new Woolwich pattern torpedo. The new projectile is of the same dimensions as that already in use, but is worked by more powerful engines, requiring a less consumption of compressed air, thus enabling the charge of gun-cotton to be nearly doubled; while an increased speed of six knots an hour is attained. At the final experiment 10 consecutive good shots were made at 600 yards, the torpedo travelling at the rate of 26 miles an hour.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be HELD at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, on SATURDAY, May 24, 1884, at 3 p.m., Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., in the Chair, to elect FIVE WIDOWS; and to make Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Hugh H., Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Royal Horse Guards; Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Seaforth Highlanders, Governor of Chelsea Hospital; and General Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, Constable of the Tower, VICE-PRESIDENTS of the Institution.

J. AINSLIE STEWART, Colonel,
Secretary.

May 17, 1884.

IMPORTANT to NAVAL and MILITARY MEN.

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W. CLINTON takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for their kind sympathy after th great fire, which destroyed his premises (16 and 17 High Street), on the morning of Thursday, January 24, and desires to inform them that he has secured the LARGE HALL in UNION STREET, formerly known as the VICTORY THEATRE, where he is now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to his care upon the am terms as formerly, viz:—

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For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 371.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

WHEN the Princess Badroulboudour accepted a new lamp, in exchange for the old one by which Aladdin ruled the Genii, she made, as she afterwards discovered, a sad mistake. Unfortunately, she lacked the discretion shown by the Committee on Commissariat and Transport Organisation this week, which baffled a similar attempt to substitute a brand-new article for the old lamp which had its special value, In the course of the Parliamentary inquiry into the discomforts which had to be borne by the Army in Egypt, caused, as it is alleged, by want of foresight on the part of those who equipped the Expeditionary Force, it was represented that the troops were supplied with oil lamps, whilst candles were given to them instead of oil for purposes of illumination. Unimportant as such a mistake may appear, in comparison with the more serious mismanagement by which all the flour and a large portion of the hay and mules were delivered in an unserviceable condition, the error was so clear a proof of bungling that it has a great significance in the present inquiry. The production, therefore, for the inspection of the Committee, of a lamp which, by a certain stretch of imagination, could be said to meet the double purpose of an oil reservoir and a candlestick, was worthy of the astute Timorkan of the "Arabian Nights." The chairman of the Committee, who is the head of the department whose doings form the subject of investigation, produced from a cupboard a brown paper parcel which, on being opened, turned out to contain a large lantern, gleaming in all the glory of blue glass and bright pewter, and when it was explained to the Committee that by unscrewing the top of the reservoir, a candle could be put into the hole, and the lamp made to serve a double purpose, the Committee wavered. But unfortunately for Timorkan, the Committee, warned by the Aladdin of the old lamp, that the substitute offered was a lantern made for a special purpose, escaped the imposture of Badroulboudour. Failing to be warned by the readiness with which the House of Commons acceded to the request of the Member for Glasgow for the appointment of a Committee, the Department, instead of acknowledging its mistakes and failures, attempt to make light of them, as this lamp incident showed. The Directors seem unable to perceive that the feeling which moved the House of Commons is strong throughout the country; that the time has come when public money must not be wasted, or the safety of British troops put in jeopardy by maladministration. Prompted by this support, let the Committee, in the careful and straightforward course it is now pursuing, keep in its hands that wonderful lamp which brings to those who invite its aid that most powerful of all Genii,—Truth.

"Norcott of the Rifle Brigade." It does not matter much, perhaps, to any one but the brave and chivalrous veteran who is still amongst us, whom the gentlemen at the Horse Guards and War Office "select" as the recipients of their favours for the colonelcies of the battalions which carry on the business of the old 95th. And even Sir W. R. Norcott, K.C.B., must feel so fully satisfied that the work of "Bill Norcott" will live in the memory of the corps for ever, that he may treat as of little moment the preference given to the gallant and distinguished officers who have been passed over his head. It was Sir A. Horsford's luck—and he deserved it—to have a turn of active service in a great campaign after Norcott had added to the family honours and to the regimental reputation in the Crimea, just as it was General Lawrence's luck to purchase over Norcott's head the promotion which blossomed into such luxuriance that "Young Bill" is now obliged "to peep under his huge legs," and seek in vain to find the beloved jacket which he and his have illustrated in famous fields. General Lawrence entered the Brigade five years after Norcott. The transfer of a General officer from the colonelcy of one regiment to that of another is based on association with the corps. Norcott's father was appointed to the Brigade when it was raised, served his life in it (till 1830), commanded the 2nd Battalion at Waterloo, having fought in it from Corunna all along the line. His uncle was killed in it at Corunna; and what Norcott did with his wing, which did everything but fly, at the Alma and elsewhere, is matter for history more lasting and equitable than that of Mr. Kinglake.

Lieutenant-General Payn handed over his divisional command to Major-General H. Rowlands last month, and is now *en route* to England.

Sir Lintorn Simmons has had an encounter with "the powers that be," previous to his impending departure for Malta, and we rejoice to hear that he has been successful, and that he has beaten them all along the line. An opportunity seemed to those who are always on the look-out for reductions in the salaries and allowances of other people—and who, strangely enough, seem to think that charity begins at home, and ends there—to be offered by a change of Governors for a small economy. Sir Lintorn Simmons, however,—not on his own account so much, perhaps, as for the sake of those who are to come after him—resisted the attempt to reduce the pay, salary, allowances, and emoluments of the office to which he has been appointed. Probably the idea of the reduction was suggested by the example of his predecessor, who certainly managed, according to all accounts, to do what is called "living within his income," and who set an example of splendid economy at Government House,—which, however, was a departure from the traditions of the office and from the round of hospitalities which the warmth of the climate and the limited resources of the inhabitants render so peculiarly welcome. Everyone must have read with pleasure the letter which the new Governor did not think himself prohibited by his official relations with the Government from writing to the Press, respecting the operations for the relief of his comrade Gordon, and the policy which hitherto has been confined to the delivery of words in that connection.

Colonel Sir H. Gough, lately removed from the 12th Bengal Cavalry, under the limitation ruling, will remain in India in acting command, vice Brigdr.-Gen. Hill, coming home on leave.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in proposing the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" at the Constitutional Association dinner on Wednesday night, touched upon rather dangerous ground. His lordship's desire to give a slap to the Government in addition to the many they have received, and of which many think they have deserved a larger allowance, introduced a ticklish topic, when he spoke of "the attitude of the Army and Navy towards the powers that rule them being worthy of extreme admiration." His Lordship would scarcely approve of any expression of opinion on the part of the services respecting the policy of the Government, and we cannot think that he was judicious when he spoke of their being "constantly engaged in carrying out a policy that they did not understand, and exposing themselves to death and danger for a cause which was never rightly explained to them." Quite rightly "they fight for the worst Ministry as ably and as gallantly as they do for the best, only remembering that they are serving their country and their Queen." Surely Lord Salisbury would not have them do anything else? On one point he will have the support of all those who were present with the Soudan Expedition. There "is no difference of opinion whatever as to the skill with which their movements have been directed."

Lieutenant Kitson, 60th Rifles, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Lyons, at Aldershot.

We have reason to believe the announcement of the *World*, that Colonel Sir T. D. Baker will be offered a transfer from Dublin to Simla as Adjutant-General, Sir R. Greaves's time will expire on November 1. If the Duke of Connaught comes home on leave next cold season, General Greaves will officiate for him, and ultimately will receive the offer of a divisional command.

Lady Baring and family left Alexandria for Trieste on the 29th ult. by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer, and will proceed to Gratz in Styria, where her ladyship proposes spending the summer. Major Macdonald, Military Attaché to her Majesty's Agency, left by the same steamer. His Excellency Baker Pasha, accompanied by Mrs. Baker and family, left on the 29th ult. by the Messageries Maritimes, and arrived in London on Monday night. His Excellency hopes his wound will be thoroughly healed to permit his return to Egypt within three months, for which he has been granted leave of absence.

The Royal Artillery still continues over 1,000 gunners short of its establishment. This state of affairs attracts no attention either at the War Office, in Parliament, or in the country. And yet in such an arm it is a very serious deficiency.

We are rather in difficulties about the Channel Tunnel. It is humiliating to confess that we are afraid of being invaded by France through a perforation under the sea, or, as Sir John Adye puts it, that we are "to be terrified by a rat-hole;" but, nevertheless, there is solid military objection, we think, to the "right little, tight little island" becoming continentalised. We must bear the taunt that our soldiers and our sailors are afraid of offering facilities to our neighbours for the occupation of the Tower of London and the Bank of England. Possibly, if the project had not been patronised by Sir E. Watkin, and by the South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway Company, there might have been a better feeling towards it; but, on the whole, we rejoice that the *coup de grâce* was given to the Bill for making the Tunnel by the division in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when 222 Members voted against the second reading, which was supported by 84 of the enlightened Members who fear nobody and care for nothing which stands in the way of what they call progress. From a professional point of view, perhaps, it would be well that the Channel Tunnel were made, as it is the opinion of all who are connected with the services, except a few theorists like Sir John Adye, that a large increase of the Navy and Army would be necessary,—by no means a bad thing for anybody but the taxpayers, who in the end would reap the benefit. Some there are who, no doubt, think that the Tunnel would perforate the insular objections to compulsory service which offer such a permanent resistance to the creation of an effectual military organisation, as well as the strata below the sea. It would, perhaps, be a great price to pay; but the Tunnel and Conscription would, we really think, make England safer than she is, although we certainly should prefer Conscription without the Tunnel.

A modification of the rules applying to short leave from India is in contemplation. The announcement will give general satisfaction. The rules now in force have been modified from time to time, but there still exist hardships. For instance, a General officer commanding a division can give six months' leave, which might be taken on full pay if spent in India. But officers who avail themselves of the privilege cannot proceed to England. They may, it is true, apply for six months or less from the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of visiting England, but under these circumstances, they are only allowed English pay whilst absent from India; officers of the British service, other than those on the Staff, can proceed to England on Indian pay, only when taking their accumulated privilege leave of ninety days for that object; officers who hold Staff appointments and are seconded in their regiments, may take four months' leave on private affairs, but have to forfeit all claim to the higher rate of pay. The proposal now is to extend to all officers the right of taking six months' leave to England on Indian pay.

The Militia Vote was rapidly passed through Parliament this week. Little or no discussion took place on the deficiency of 29,000 men, and no steps appear to be contemplated by the War Office to increase the efficiency of the force.

The appointment of Colonel G. G. Walker, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to the vacant Militia A.D.C.-ship, vacant by the death of the Duke of Buccleuch, is a well-deserved compliment. Colonel Walker is recognised throughout the Militia service as a most able and zealous commanding officer, and the degree of efficiency to which his regiment has attained, is shown by the position it invariably occupies in the Musketry Returns, and the number of its officers who have qualified at the Schools of Instruction. Colonel Walker may be pointed to as evidence of the force of good example.

We are authorised to state that the Queen has approved of the military parades, &c., usual on her Majesty's birthday, being held on June 28 at all home and foreign stations, with the exception of London and Windsor.

Instructions were sent out some time ago directing Lieutenant-General Smyth, Commanding at the Cape, to proceed to Etshowe to report to the home authorities as to the position of affairs there. Upon the General's reports it will depend whether the whole of the troops should be withdrawn from that port, or steps should be taken to reinforce the garrison.

On his arrival in London, Baker Pasha, who has been suffering considerably on the way home, submitted to a medical examination, the result of which was a decision that an operation was necessary, to extract irritating substances beneath the surface of the healed-up wound. On Thursday morning Surgeon M'Cormack, who has acquired great skill and reputation by an extraordinary course of practice in many fields of military surgery, cut open the wound and extracted two pieces of bone, one of which had to be removed by the saw. The *Lancet* says:—"When a probe was introduced, exposed bone could be felt at a depth of rather more than two inches from the surface. There is partial loss of sensation in the cheek, side of the nose, and right half of the upper lip: also slight convergent strabismus, and decided difficulty of accommodation of sight with the two eyes. After cutting down and exploring the deeper portions of the wound, two loose pieces of necrosed bone were discovered and removed; none other could be found. A fracture, with loss of bone substance, could be felt in the floor of the orbit. The operation was somewhat prolonged, in consequence of the depth at which the dead bone was situated. So far, the patient is progressing favourably."

Sir Thomas Symonds has challenged Mr. Bannerman to prove the truth of his assertion in the House of Commons that "the document put forth by this gallant officer (Sir Thomas Symonds) was only about £1,300,000 out in a very obvious calculation which could be made by any one." There is an old saying that "figures can be made to prove anything," so we anticipate it will not be a difficult task for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to prove that two and two make four. Should he take no notice of Sir Thomas Symonds' challenge, the natural inference will be that the Admiral of the Fleet was right.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has been much annoyed at the want of respect shown to him by Captain Doughty, on April 13, when the *Constance* failed to salute the Hawaiian flag. The Hawaiian Army had manned the battery, ready to return the expected compliment, but were disappointed. What made matters worse was that when the British Commissioner, Major Wodehouse, left the *Constance* after an official visit, the usual salute was fired.

The Navy.

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ADMIRALTY, May 9, 1884.

Staff Surgeon Alfred William Whitley has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet (May 5).

ADMIRALTY, May 10, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of February 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer William Holloway has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (May 9).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Robert Woodward, to the Turquoise; John Inglis, to the Excellent, additional.

Staff Commanders—William F. Rowe, to the Asia; John Edwards, to the Asia, for the Imperieuse.

Lieutenants—Arthur J. Loane, to the Euphrates; C. H. Dundas, to the Agincourt (as flag lieut. to Rear-Admiral Whyte); Woodham A. Connop, to the Northumberland; Francis T. Barr, to the St. Vincent; F. W. Shortland, to the Himalaya; Crauford J. M. Conybeare, to the Vernon; Gerard M. Brooke, to the Hecla; Algernon H. Anson, to the Cambridge; Arthur W. Ewart, to the Agincourt; Claud A. W. Hamilton, to the Turquoise; William H. Coombs, to the Indus; James R. Broadley and Percy J. Elliott, to the Hercules; Reginald A. Cave-Brown, to the Hercules (as flag lieut. to Rear Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins); Thomas F. Abbott and Francis G. S. Laye, to the Hector; Amyand Haggard and Hugh F. Daubeny, to the Valiant; Henry H. Boteler and Robert S. D. Cumming, to the Defence; Thomas Holmes and William C. Atherton, to the Penelope; Castel Sherard and Adolphus F. Turner, to the Lord Warden; William H. Roberts and Richard W. Watt, to the Shannon; John Phelps, George Drury, and Paul Hewett, to the Repulse; Valentine D. Hughes, to the Humber; Randolph F. O. Foote, to the Excellent, additional.

Midshipman—Charles D. Mackenzie, to the Euryalus.

Chaplains—Rev. Ralph V. Wilson, B.A., to the Valiant; Rev. Barton S. Tucker, B.A., to the Pembroke, additional.

Fleet Surgeon—Astley Cooper, to the Indus.

Staff Surgeon—Thomas D'A. Bromlow, M.D., to the Turquoise.

Chief Engineers—William Nicklin, to the Turquoise; Richard T. Rundle, to the Indus, additional, for the Lily.

Surgeon—John T. Dinnis, M.D., to the Turquoise.

Paymasters—Algernon Yockney, to the Assistance; Arthur J. Ramsey, to the Turquoise; Richard B. White, to the Agincourt (to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Whyte).

Assistant-Paymasters—Howard Cleveland, to the Turquoise; William O. Bedford, to the Malabar; Henry A. Malaher, to the Asia.

Engineers—Edward L. Carte, to the Asia, for the Rupert; William T. Searle, to the Asia, for the Dwarf; Thomas H. Hyde, to the Asia, for the Dreadnought; Richard G. Willey, to the Pembroke; Harry Taylor, to the Turquoise.

Assistant-Engineers—Arthur J. G. Faulds, to the Turquoise; Richard Phillips, to the Himalaya.

Clerk—Theodore T. Lanyon, to the Shannon.

Gunner—Robert Brooking, to the Firebrand.

Boatswain—John Vincent, to the Flora.

Carpenters—George Bridges, to the Turquoise; Samuel J. Horner, to the Dido.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Thomas Finlay, to Gweedore.

Commissioned Boatman—Robert Parker, Sherringham, to be chief boatman, Hornsea, vice W. Peatfield, promoted.

AGINCOURT, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson, with the Achilles and Northumberland, arrived at Plymouth on May 12. When Admiral Wilson hauled down his flag, Rear-Admiral Whyte hoisted his flag as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron on May 13.

ALEXANDRA. Flag Lieut. the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt left Cairo on May 6 for Assouan on special service.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Portsmouth, and went into harbour on May 9.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, was at Hong Kong on April 7, preparing to visit the northern ports in May. The news of the death of the Duke of Albany reached the admiral by telegraph on March 31, and at noon the Audacious hoisted her colours half-mast and fired 21 minute-guns. La Galissonière (French flagship), Stosch (German flagship), and the Christofero Colombo, and a battery on shore paid the same tribute of respect to the memory of the Prince. Until the day of the funeral, the colours were hoisted half-mast, no salutes were fired, and no bands played. On the day itself, ships in harbour hoisted mast-head flags at the dip, and minute-guns were fired before sunset. Then the colours were rehoisted and hauled down, the bands playing the National Anthem.

BOADICEA, Capt. Edmund Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, was at Simon's Bay on April 23; the Sylvia was at Simon's Bay, refitting; the Opal left Simon's Bay, April 21, senior officer on West Coast,—she will visit St. Helena and Ascension, and arrive at Cape Coast Castle end of May; the Alecto and Stork were on the West Coast of Africa, in the Bights; the Goshawk was on the West Coast of Africa, on the south sub-division.

BRITOMART, Lieut. and Com. Fred. V. Isaac, left Galway for Kenmare on May 10.

CONSTANCE, Capt. F. P. Doughty, arrived at Honolulu from Pitcairn's Island on April 13, and left the day following for Vancouver.

CRUISER, Com. S. C. Darwin, arrived at Cagliari from Malta on the 13th inst., and is expected to leave to-day.

DARING, Com. Ching, relieved the Linnet at Canton on April 2.

DEFENCE, Capt. Pollard. A court-martial assembled on board the Royal Adelaide at Plymouth on April 29, for the trial of William Jones, A.B., on a charge of insubordination. Lieut. A. H. S. Elwes ordered the prisoner aloft, and in reply to another order he said "All right" in an unnecessarily loud tone. He also refused on deck to "double." Com. C. C. Forsyth stated that the prisoner was very insolent. The Court sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour. A court-martial assembled on board the Royal Adelaide on Monday, for the trial of Charles Hawkings, Royal Marines, on board the Defence, who was charged under the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, with refusing to execute the lawful commands of Capt. Hayes and Serjt. Harris, in that he did not take off his greatcoat when ordered to do so. Serjt. Harris stated that when he told the prisoner to take off his greatcoat, the latter asked to see an officer first. Did not hear the captain ask his coxswain to fetch his mackintosh. Witness heard several men ask what they should do to keep themselves dry without their greatcoats; but Capt. Hayes said it was not raining then, so that the men must take off their coats at once. Did not hear Capt. Hayes say, "I don't care a d——; I won't have the men working with their greatcoats on, whether it is raining or not." It was customary for the Marines to wear overcoats in rainy weather. Capt. Hayes said there were no grounds for the prisoner's refusal, as he had given a direct command. It was raining very slightly at the time. He might have made use of an oath at an interview with the prisoner. Did not notice anything disrespectful in the manner of the prisoner, nor did he see any of the other officers or men wearing overcoats. Overcoats were not necessary, as it was raining but a very little. Hawkings was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

EURYALUS, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., was at Massowah, up to April 26. The Coquette was at Massowah; would remain; the Briton and the Ranger were at Suakim; the Myrmidon was at Suakim on May 10. The Sphinx had returned to Massowah from Aden (arrived at Suakim on May 10); the Arab and Woodlark were at Aden on April 30.

FIRM, Lieut. and Com. G. Izat, arrived at Sheerness on Saturday from Queensferry.

FLY, Com. Hope, over three years in commission, left Hong Kong on April 2, for the northern division of the station.

FORWARD, Lieut. and Com. Furlonger, left Gibraltar on Thursday last for the West Coast of Africa, to relieve the Starling, ordered home.

FROLIC, Com. Arthur W. Moore, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on May 11.

HECLA, Capt. A. K. Wilson, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last from the Red Sea.

HUMBER, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, arrived at Portsmouth on May 11.

INVINCIBLE. Com. Henderson has been appointed to the temporary command, Lieut. Grieve assuming the duties of commander, and Lieut. Poore those of first lieutenant.

KESTREL, Com. Tisdall (act.), left Hong Kong, homeward bound, on March 29, after a very long commission.

LINNET, Com. Hill, left Canton on April 2 for Hong Kong.

MAGPIE, Com. the Hon. F. C. P. Vereker, arrived at Aden on Friday last, and was to leave for Suez the day following.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Britten, with the Sultan, Capt. Sir W. H. Grubbe, and Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, in company, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday evening from the Mediterranean, having left Gibraltar on Monday, May 5. The eastern division, with the Duke of Edinburgh, proceeded to Spithead; the western division, under Rear-Admiral Wilson, consisting of the Agincourt, Capt. Mead, Achilles, Capt. Butler, and Northumberland, Capt. Robinson, steamed for Plymouth, where it arrived about 6 o'clock on Monday morning. When parting off Ushant the Duke of Edinburgh signalled his good wishes to Rear-Admiral Wilson, who has relinquished his position as second-in-command, having been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Whyte. During the stay of the Squadron in harbour only slight damages are to be remedied, for which no more than a fortnight will be required. Six months' stores and provisions, as well as torpedo stores and apparatus, will be taken on board, for the experiments in Bantry Bay, to which the Hecla will accompany the Squadron. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, after a beautiful moonlight night, the Squadron suddenly found themselves in a thick fog, and the two lines lost sight of each other. The steam "siren" was sounded, guns were fired, the water-tight doors were closed, and speed was diminished; it was nearly 4 o'clock before the fog lifted to enable the Squadron to proceed. On Sunday night another fog began to set in, but the Admiral increased speed and managed to clear it. Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh hauled down his flag on May 14, and proceeded on ten days' leave of absence, to visit her Majesty the Queen at Windsor.

MONARCH, Capt. F. G. D. Bedford, was at Alexandria on May 4. Com. Hammill left Cairo for Assouan on May 6 on special service.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, was to leave Suakim on May 11 with the relieved crews of the Briton and Ranger on board.

PELICAN, Com. Hope, arrived at St. Vincent on May 14, and would leave the same night.

SEAFLOWER, Lieut. and Com. Humpage, arrived at Plymouth on May 11.

SPHINX, Com. Crawford Caffin, and Myrmidon arrived at Suakim on May 10. Comdre. Molyneux, C.B., shifted his broad pendant from the Tyne to the Sphinx.

TRITON, Staff Com. Tizard, left Sheerness for surveying duties on May 12.

WASP, Lieut. and Com. John D. Nicholls, left Blacksod for Westport on May 9.

The officers of H.M.S. Havannah, commission 1855-59, under the command of the late Admiral Thomas Harvey, dined together, after their annual custom, at St. James's Hall on the 14th inst. There were present Admiral C. F. Boughey (first lieut.), Com. Thomas A. Hull (master and pilot), Pymr. Henry J. Ray (assist.-pymr.), Coms. J. C. Best, W. Casberd-Boteler, and C. McLaughlin (midshipmen), and Staff Com. E. C. du Bois Phillips (master's assistant). Martin R. Smith and Charles R. Smith, Esquires, were the guests.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH.

The College began their cricket season on Saturday, May 3, with a match against the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The match was played at Sandhurst, and resulted in a victory for Greenwich. On Saturday, May 10, they had two elevens in the field, the first eleven playing the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the second eleven meeting the second eleven of King's College at Greenwich. In both these matches, also, the College were victorious. From lack of time they had to be decided by the result of the first innings. The sailors are at a great disadvantage in all games from the difficulty they have in keeping a team together long enough to get any familiarity with each other's style of play. The College gives the best opportunity, but even there the season only lasts about six weeks. Of the men who played against the Academy on Saturday last, few had seen each other in the cricket field before, but, in spite of this serious drawback, the fielding was that of a trained and long-practised eleven—such fielding as one seldom sees outside a school eleven. This is the first year since its foundation that the College have been able to bring out a second eleven, and their easy victory over King's College augurs well for the hopes of the Navy during their short season.

Frederick Bale, serjeant, R.M.L.I., Arthur Robert, Randolph Lloyd, gunner's mates, and John Tabb, 2nd captain, mizzentop, of the Cleopatra; John Hood, boatman, of the Hector; David Long, commissioned boatman, of the Penelope; James J. Sargent, commissioned boatman, of the Hercules; James Moffatt and William Harding, quartermasters, of the Euryalus; Albert Shuman, gunner's mate, of the Ganges; Arthur John Towell, ship's steward, 2nd class, of the Royal Adelaide; Joseph E. Linden, chief gunner's mate, of the Repulse; John Riordan, chief boatman-in-charge, John Rotchford, Phillip Pillage, Robert Cleary, Stephen Longley, commissioned boatmen, John Darah, William Gillard, William Maslen, George Easterbrook, Richard Jenkins, and Charles E. Ryder, boatmen, of the Coastguard; Joseph Bradford, serjeant, R.M.A., of the Defence; S. J. Wildish, engine-room artificer, of the Pembroke; William Bloyce and Herbert Swain, privates, R.M., of the R.M. Depôt; George Fair, stoker, of the Jumna; William Samuel Weeks, gunner's mate, and William H. McCoy, schoolmaster, of the Cambridge; William Train, leading stoker, of the Boadicea; James Miller and Josiah Pearce, leading stokers, W. C. R. Passall, ship's steward, and Richard J. Keast, chief carpenter's mate, of the Asia; G. Harris and William S. F. Bryant, captains quarter-deck, and Edwin A. Webb, coxswain 2nd class, of the Excellent; Frederick Pratt, A.B. seaman rigger, of the Victoria and Albert; John Holloway, bandsman, of the Duke of Wellington; John O'Keefe, engine-room artificer, and John Johnson, cooper, of the Flora; Charles Walrond, chief quartermaster, of the Himalaya; Henry Tyrrell, ship's corporal 1st class, of the Trincomalee; Herbert W. Dennington, naval schoolmaster, of the Neptune; William Dellar, painter, 1st class, of the Dido; Francesco Mallin, A.B., of the Hibernia; William Thomas Joy Lavers, naval schoolmaster, of the Euryalus; Joseph William Buckle, writer, 1st class, of the Ranger; Joseph Thomas Payne, ship's steward, 3rd class, and John Henry Hutchins, carpenter's mate, skilled, of the Fly; Henry Hart, serjeant, R.M., Chatham Division, R.M.L.I., have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and after visiting the Admiral-Superintendent and Sir Geoffrey Hornby, and reporting himself to the Admiralty, proceeded to Eastwell Park. He left London on Thursday night on a visit to the Queen.

Some little time back an Admiralty Order was promulgated calling attention to the irregularity of officers using stamps for their signatures instead of signing their names. This order, says the *Portsmouth Times*, when promulgated at Devonport, whether from accident or irony is not known, was, strange to relate, impressed with a lithographic signature of the Commander-in-Chief. The officials at Whitehall evidently regard precept as being far in advance of practice, as most of the documents which emanate therefrom are stamped with what is supposed to be the signature of the secretary or assistant-secretary. This leaves open a wide field for abuse, and is probably the cause of many of the vexatious orders which find their way on board her Majesty's ships, irresponsible clerks being thus enabled to shield themselves behind the assumed signature of their responsible superiors.

The Watchful, at Devonport, is shortly expected to be commissioned for service as tender to the Channel Squadron, in lieu of the Forward, ordered to the West Coast to relieve the Starling. The Watchful is better suited for this work than the Forward, having engines of considerable power and good storage capacity for mails and despatches.

The *Portsmouth Times* understands, upon good authority, "that Capt. Fullerton, of the Sapphire, has been selected for the command of the Victoria and Albert, on the retirement of Capt. Thomson."

The interior of the forecastle of the troopship Himalaya, in which the crew live and sleep, has just been very prettily improved at the entire expense of the executive officer, Lieut. Protheroe. To relieve the monotony of the fittings on either side the first lieutenant has purchased a dozen very chastely framed mirrors, and placed them at regular distances on both the port and starboard sides of that part of the vessel occupied by the crew. Not only is the innovation attractive to the eye, but useful to the men, who fully appreciate the kindliness which prompted the gift. It is not every officer who can afford the expense, and many a poor fellow becomes unpopular in consequence, merely from inability "to do as others did."

The annual general meeting of the Royal Naval School will be held in the Royal United Service Institution, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 3 o'clock precisely; Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, in the chair. The Council's annual report will be furnished on and after the 8th inst., to those members of the corporation who may apply for it to the secretary.

Col. Tuson, in his reports, spoke in the highest terms of the bravery of Lieut. Frederick White, of the Plymouth Division. "We are surprised," says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, "to observe that no mention of this young officer's name is to be found in Gen. Graham's despatch. That this is an accidental omission is most probable; if so, it is to be hoped that steps will be at once taken to rectify the matter. Too much cannot be made in the interest of the individual most concerned, and for the encouragement of others, of displays of pluck and energy by young officers, whether they belong to the Army, Navy, or Royal Marines."

The Admiralty have ordered newspapers to be sent weekly for the Marines serving in Egypt.

The old Erebus having been purchased by Messrs. Castle and Sons, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning for the Thames. She was built by Messrs. Napier in 1856, but was never employed. The hull and engine cost £82,000.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

D. H. F.—We are assured the arrangement you suggest would be impracticable.

M. B.—The term "Naval Brigade" applies solely to sailors disembarked under their officers to take part in operations in concert with a military force on shore against an enemy. The levée *en masse* of the Athenians to attack the Island of Mitylene or Lesbos had nothing in common with the composition of a "Naval Brigade," except that the soldiers were carried to the scene of their services in ships. It was not unusual for the Greeks to wear earrings, but the texts you quote do not show that Pluto was a member of a Naval Brigade, and that he wore earrings because he was so.

INQUISITIVE.—They are not.

*** The Hon. Treasurer, Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, Devonport, begs to acknowledge the receipt of £5 5s towards the funds, from the Rev. Edward L. Penny, R.N., Bermuda.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

From Coruña to Sebastopol, by Col. F. A. Whinyates, late R.A. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—La Stratégie Appliquée, par H. C. Fix (C. Muguardt, Bruxelles).—Battalion Extending for Attack, by Capt. M. Quayle-Jones (Gale and Poldin, Chatham).—Dr. Chetwode Crawley's Hand-books: Latin (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Strathpeffer Spa in the Highlands, by D. Manson, M.A., M.D. (J. and A. Churchill.)—The Bandmaster's Guide, by Palgrave Simpson, Vol. 1 (Boosey and Co.).—Cassell's Illustrated Guide to Paris (Cassell and Co., Limited).—The First Principles of the Faith: The Pearl of Anjou, and other Poems, by the Rev. E. Walters, M.A. (Alexander and Shepheard).

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

MARRIAGE.

GREEN—WELLS.—On the 8th inst., at East Barnet Church, by the Rev. C. E. Hadow, Rector, William James Green, of Dartmouth Park, to Maude Agnes, second daughter of Mr. G. Wells, of East Barnet.

DEATHS.

BROWN-GREIVE.—On May 5, at Rutland House, Southsea, Jane Brown Greive, of Orde House, Northumberland, widow of General Tatton Brown-Greive, C.B., R.M.

BYRNE.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Ernest Norfolk, 6 Malwood Road, Balham Hill, Mr. John Byrne, aged 83, for many years senior member of the Parliamentary Staff of the *Morning Advertiser*.

SULIVAN.—On the 13th inst., at Carrignafoil, Highfield Hill, Upper Norwood, Timothy W. Sulivan, Captain, Royal Navy, in the 60th year of his age.

TO DEPOSITORS in the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The ASSETS REALISATION COMPANY (Limited), 6 Poultry, E.C., are prepared to treat for the purchase of Deposit Notes and Acceptances in this Corporation.

JOHN ANNAN, Secretary.

WANTED, as BANDSMEN and CADET SERVANTS.—A good Second VIOLIN PLAYER, able to play also a brass or reed instrument; a good CLARIONET PLAYER, E flat Clarionet preferred.—Apply, BAND PRESIDENT, H.M.S. Britannia, Dartmouth.

NEWPORT MARKET REFUGE and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 48 and 49 Long Acre, W.C. The COMMITTEE of the above Institution gratefully acknowledge annual subscription from the under-mentioned regiments to the Band Fund:—Officers 104th, 1st Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Officers 25th, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Borderers; Officers 108th, 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Officers 83rd, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles; Officers 57th, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

M. McNEILL READ, Colonel,
Hon. Sec.

TO P.M.C.'s of MILITIA REGIMENTS in CAMP, or QUARTERS.—REQUIRED, by a thorough experienced Messman, the MESSING of a REGIMENT during July and August. Undeniable references to C. Offices.—Address, "MESSMAN," Keith and Co., Advertising Offices, Edinburgh.

PARTNER (or otherwise).—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, to take Half-share in an Undertaking where the profits are expected over £2,000 per annum, suitable to a military or professional man; no previous knowledge necessary; incoming, £1,500.—Address, PARTNER (for interview only), care of A. Hughes, Esq., Solicitor, 49 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, leaving Grosvenor Mansions, WISHES to DISPOSE of the well-made Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, &c., as a whole, or separately, a Sale upon the premises being prohibited.—Apply to "A. B.," care of Mr. G. T. THORNES, 115 Queen Victoria Street, City. No Dealers.

ONE-HORSE LANDAUS.—F. and R. SHANKS, finding a great want for LANDAUS of superior quality, really suited for one horse, have made arrangements to supply them, fitted with their patent for opening and closing the head, at a price they consider must meet the demand. Several can be seen building at their Factory, 70 and 71 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 23.—The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Instead of the Lecture by Captain the Right Hon. CHARLES D. BERESFORD, R.N., on "Machine-Guns in the Field" (unavoidably postponed till Friday, July 4), a Lecture will be delivered by Captain WALTER H. JAMES, late R.E., on "Some Changes in Tactics Caused by the Increasing Power of Modern Artillery."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost; or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

			PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

			PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Sparkling			36	42
Champagne			...	48
Rich do.			...	60
Très Sec			...	60
Sillery, première qualité			...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY			...	72
Creaming, RICH			...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto			...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming				84

Champagne (*con.*)

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in	23	26	32	39
half-bottles)	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

			PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet	...	...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth		...	48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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Regimental Dinners.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS, (1st and 2nd BATTALION).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, May 30th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT, (OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT)

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, 307 Regent Street, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 8 o'clock.

For tickets apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Esq., Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

5TH FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at LIMMER'S HOTEL, Conduit Street, London, S.W., on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to send their names to Captain CHANCELLOR, Ship Street Barracks, Dublin, on or before May 20.

THE OLD 49TH REGIMENT (1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, June 9, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. GREEN, Stonylands, Dedham, Essex, on or before June 1.

19TH REGIMENT, "The PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN."

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at 7.45 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 29.

Members intending to be present will send their names to the MANAGER by Tuesday, the 27th inst.

24TH (SOUTH WALES BORDERERS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 27, 1884, at 7.45 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same, not later than May 24, to the MANAGER.

48TH (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 27, 1884.

Gentlemen intending to dine will please inform the MANAGER, by Saturday, May 24, 1884.

76TH (HINDOSTAN) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to the MANAGER, St. James's Hall, on or before May 24.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to the MANAGER of the ALBION, on or before May 26.

102ND ROYAL MADRAS FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at EBERLE'S ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, Victoria Street, Westminster, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.30 p.m.

103RD ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS.

The REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine to communicate as early as convenient with Major-General PARSONS, "Queenwood," 103 Gipsy Hill, S.E.

Regimental Dinners.

THE CARABINIERS' REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1884.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will be held at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on THURSDAY, May 29th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen are requested to kindly notify, before May 22, their intention to be present at the Dinner, to Col. JOHN FRYER, Aylestone Hall, Leicester.

3RD (PRINCE of WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on SATURDAY, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to send their names to Messrs. CHAS. HOPKINSON and SONS, 3 Regent Street, at least three days before that date.

4TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOON GUARDS.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the OFFICERS will be held at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on FRIDAY, June 13, 1884, at 8 o'clock p.m., General Sir EDWARD HODGE, K.C.B., in the Chair.

You will be pleased to intimate as early as possible to the MANAGER, the ALBION, if you purpose attending the dinner.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, May 26, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

85TH KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, on FRIDAY, June 6, 1884, at 7.45.

A notification of intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, 2 Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on THURSDAY, May 29, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W.

THE (OLD) 66TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place on THURSDAY, May 29, 1884, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W.

THE (LATE) 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on THURSDAY, June 5, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

An early intimation is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court, London, S.W.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, on FRIDAY, May 30th, at 7.30 p.m. The DIRECTOR GENERAL in the CHAIR.

Application for Tickets should be made to Surgeon-Major W. NASH, Secretary Dinner Committee, 6 Whitehall Yard, S.W.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, W.C., on SATURDAY, May 24, at 7.45 p.m.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at the HOTEL CONTINENTAL, Regent Street, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 8 o'clock.

Regimental Dinners.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at a quarter to 8 o'clock. on FRIDAY, June 6, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, His Royal Highness the Colonel of the Regiment in the chair.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the Hon. Secretary, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, R.A., War Office, before June 3.

THE WELSH REGIMENT (LATE 41ST, THE WELSH REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL DINNER of the 1st BATTALION will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, May 30

THE OLD 69TH REGIMENT.

The (sixth) ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the 69th Regiment, will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 p.m.

Names to be sent, not later than May 31, to Major STIRKE, 69th (2nd Welsh) Regiment, Mullingar.

33RD (DUKE of WELLINGTON'S) REGIMENT (1ST BATTALION).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Notice to be given to the PROPRIETOR of the Tavern, 130 Leadenhall Street, by Officers intending to dine.

51ST LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER of the OFFICERS will be held at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, W.C., on MONDAY, June 2, 1884, at 7.45 p.m.

Please intimate on or before May 28 to Mr. ANDREW LAWRIE, 70 Jermyn Street, London, if you purpose attending the dinner.

68TH DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The usual ANNUAL DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1884 (Ascot Week), at 7.45. General Lord WILLIAM PAULET, G.C.B., will preside.

An early answer is requested addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. 1st and 2nd BATTALIONS (late 101st and 104th Regiments).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, on Friday, June 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Major J. W. DANIELL, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.

EXCHANGE WANTED.—A CAPTAIN in the Army Pay Department, attached to an Infantry Regiment, which is likely to move at the end of the present year to one of the best stations in India, would be glad to ARRANGE an EXCHANGE with an OFFICER of the same Department wishing to serve in that country.—Please address, CUTHBERT COWAN, Esq., Union Bank of Scotland, Ayr. N.B.—Exchange Agents need not apply, and only such offers as are likely to suit will be responded to.

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TO VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY OFFICERS and OTHERS.—The following Regimental Articles will be SOLD a bargain:—Busby and Plume, Full-dress Silver Pouch Belt, Pouch, Sword Belt, Artillery Sword and Knot, Patrol Jacket, all in first-class condition. Undress Belts, &c.—Application by letter to C. HERBERT, at May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London, W.

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The 11TH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the TROPHY ROOM, St. Paul's Cathedral, on THURSDAY, June 5th, at 2 p.m.

Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at 10.30 a.m.

Evensong in the Cathedral at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon S. R. Hole. The choir will be formed by the London Gregorian Association, assisted by a military band.

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TICKETS for the 69th ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, to be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, W.C., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., are now ready for issue, for which early application should be made to the undersigned.

His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND and GORDON, K.G., Vice-President, will occupy the Chair.

General Sir GERALD GRAHAM, K.C.B., and other distinguished officers will attend the Banquet.

Funds are urgently required, to enable the Directors to Maintain and Educate the 156 Scottish Orphan Children now in the Institution, many of whose fathers (natives of Scotland) being Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines, have died or been disabled in their country's service. THOMAS INGLIS,
Secretary.

The Royal Caledonian Asylum, Holloway, N.
May 13, 1884.

ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' and SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will take place on TUESDAY, May 20, in EXETER HALL, Strand. The Chair will be taken at three o'clock p.m. by General Sir ARTHUR LAWRENCE, K.C.B. The following are expected to take part in the proceedings:—General Erskine, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Ward, R.H.A., Major J. Smith, Rev. C. Skrine, Rev. C. A. Solbe.

A SUPPLEMENTARY MEETING will be held in the evening at half-past six o'clock. Colonel SANDWITH will preside.

Tickets to be had at the Offices of the Society, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.; and of Messrs PARTRIDGE and CO., 9 Paternoster Row, E.C.

ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING to be held at 4 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock. Chair will be taken by Admiral Hon. A. DUNCOMBE.

ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 2 p.m. on May 26, being MONDAY in the Derby Week.

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JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at 3 o'clock p.m., on MONDAY, May 26, 1884.

By order,
RICHARD TRIMEN,
Secretary.

ASCOT.—To be LET, during the Race week, a FARM HOUSE (Furnished), consisting of dining and drawing rooms, five bedrooms, or more if required: coach-house and stabling for four or more horses.—Address, "M.," Pankhurst Farm, Chobham, Surrey (five miles from Ascot).

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Mr. H. Thomas........... 33rd (1st attempt).
Mr. H. B. Murray.........67th (1st attempt).

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WOOLWICH. SECOND, 9th, 13th, 17th, and 28th.

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MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen successful in 1883.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve passed, viz., 2nd, 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, and 37th.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-one officers have obtained certificates in 1883.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Successes at MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, March, 1884:—

Order of Merit.	INFANTRY.	Marks.
3rd	C. Slade	2074
5th	T. G. Reynolds	2017
6th	C. B. FitzHenry	2003
9th	C. du P. Powney	1953
10th	R. E. Benson	1944
15th	H. B. Walker	1925
16th	W. S. Burton	1917
18th	G. W. Lilly	1893
19th	A. G. Tozer	1890
22nd	A. H. Montagu	1884
27th	H. R. Jack	1853
28th	S. Nicholson	1852
34th	R. de B. Chichester	1807
35th	F. J. Davies	1794
36th	J. C. Aitken	1793
39th	C. C. Boileau	1775
41st	L. E. Morrice	1766
42nd	C. L. Boileau	1763
43rd	J. Little	1762
45th	V. S. Smyth	1753
47th	S. G. Moore	1751
48th	H. E. Taylor	1747
52nd	A. J. Hill	1726
55th	R. S. Gage	1709
57th	C. S. Keith	1701
58th	J. N. Grant	1699
59th	A. H. Baldwin	1698
60th	J. Stuart	1694
61st	T. S. Fox-Strangways	1691
65th	W. Bromilow	1674
66th	T. Ffrench	1662
69th	J. R. Prescott	1647
71st	C. H. Fenwick	1643
	CAVALRY.	
2nd	W. E. Cairnes	1965
4th	O. H. Ames	1902
9th	A. W. Daniel	1749

—*i.e.*, 36 out of 50 sent up.

NEXT TERM, for Sandhurst, Woolwich, Militia, Staff College, and Promotion, COMMENCES APRIL 16.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the list just out for the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS have succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2 083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

The results of the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to NINETY-TWO SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, TWO of the Five successful Competitors were Pupils of this Establishment, taking First and Third places. In June, 1882, of the five who passed, the First, Third, and Fourth were from this School, and Three qualified.

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For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

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MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

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OUT of the desert of the Soudan there has blossomed a grateful and plentiful crop of honours. A Special Supplement of the *London Gazette* has given effect to rumours which have been for some time in circulation with regard to the intention of the Government to deal in a very liberal spirit with the officers of the Navy and of the Army who were engaged under General Graham in the fighting excursion for the relief of Tokar, and in the "chastisement," as it is called, of Osman Digna. It is not improbable that the temporary step of rank given to Sir William Hewett, whilst in command of the East Indies station, will be made permanent in due season. It seems somewhat strange that there should be no reward, such as was given to the Army, for any of the officers and men of the Naval Brigade for conspicuous bravery, with the exception of Captain Wilson. Commander Rolfe's step was won thoroughly, for by common consent it is admitted no one worked harder or better in moments of great stress and trial. The promotion of Lieutenants Graham and Conybeare and of Sub-Lieutenant Henderson could not well have been withheld, even if there could have been the smallest desire on the part of anyone to deny these gallant young fellows an adequate recognition of what they have done; and the Medical Department of the Navy may well be proud of the reputation and of the promotion of such officers as Staff Surgeon Martin, Surgeon Cross, and Surgeon Gimlette. From what we had read and heard, we had thought that other officers who had done gallantly and well would have been promoted for their meritorious services at El Teb and elsewhere, in addition to Major Tucker, but perhaps their turn will come; and meantime, the exertions of the officers afloat have obtained for Lieutenant Biggs and Morris the rank of Commanders, the promotion of Navigating Lieutenant Hire as Staff Commander, and of Chief Engineer Crook to be Inspector of Machinery; and—we rejoice to say—one step in the Paymasters' List, by the promotion of Mr. Bell to be Paymaster. With respect to the Army, although Lieutenant-General Stephenson had nothing at all to do with the actual operations in the field, he was, nevertheless, senior officer of her Majesty's troops in Egypt; and on him devolved a great deal of the cares and responsibility connected with the equipment of Sir Gerald Graham's expedition. No one will question the propriety of the reward which has fallen to so good a soldier as Lieutenant-General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, whose career of service, from the Crimea down to the present time, has been eminently practical, useful, and satisfactory. Should the talked-of expedition be directed against the Mahdi in the autumn, it seems to us, and we believe to far better judges than we can pretend to be of the fitness of officers for command, that General Stephenson on the spot has claims for consideration to lead such a force, which cannot and ought not to be put on one side. Sir Herbert Stewart cannot be said to have got too much out of the work he did, but it was believed that he would have received a more substantial reward. However, his full Colonelcy and K.C.B. are not bad at his age, even if his past services are regarded as they ought to be with admiration. It would be difficult to pass over Major-General Davis in the distribution of the C.B.'s; and Colonel Wood, of the 10th Hussars, displayed so much conduct, coolness, and courage, that he completely justified the good opinion of his friends, and thoroughly earned the mark of his Sovereign's favour. Colonel Robinson, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Byam, of the 65th; Lieutenant-Colonel Green, of the 42nd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh, of the Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, are officers whose merits and services in the field have been conspicuous. But it is especially agreeable to us to note that such a gallant soldier as William Green, who has risen solely by his own merit to the command of the splendid regiment which is proud to follow him, has had at last the opportunity of signalling himself out for such a mark of the Queen's approbation as he has just received. It would be an impertinence for us to eulogise such soldiers as Colonel Clery, Lieutenant-Colonel Ardagh, or Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, the latter of whom will for a long time to come, we fear, have often to think over the wound for which his C.B. is some compensation. The Army Medical Department has found in Brigade-Surgeon McDowell a distinguished officer, whose reward will be recognised as his due by all who are acquainted with his work in the field; and the excellence of the Commissariat Department and the Transport Staff are acknowledged in the person of Assistant-Commissary-General Nugent, who receives the honour of being named a C.B. of the Military Division of the Bath. Elsewhere will be found a detail of the services which are considered to have entitled Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Marling, Quartermaster Marshall, and Private Edwards to the decoration of the Victoria Cross, and it will be admitted by all that the recital of their conspicuous bravery fully justifies the distinction. Sir G. Graham won his spurs long ago, and now, after a long career, honours which no one envies him, and, as far as his distinguished service is concerned, no one disputes, are tumbling upon him. But it is generally thought, we believe, that in the handling of a composite force it might be desirable hereafter to associate with General Graham an officer of more experience in the tactical direction of the three arms, especially of the infantry; and such a one will certainly be found in Sir R. H. Buller, now promoted, for distinguished service in the field, Major-General. Without invidious comparisons or distinctions, we may express the satisfaction which, we believe, is shared by the service at the promotion of Colonel Clery, Colonel Hammill, Major Brabazon, 10th Hussars; Major Holley, Royal Artillery; Major Colwell, R.M.L.I.; Major Gough, 10th Hussars; Major Walker, 42nd Highlanders; Captain Brophy, 42nd Highlanders; Captain Green, Royal Engineers; Captain Jenkins, 19th Hussars; Captain Slade, Royal Artillery; and at the steps given to the officers of the Commissariat Staff, Rainsford and Hamilton; and to the Veterinary Department, Clayton and Thomson, Quartermaster N. Wright and Quartermaster Mahoney, who are well entitled to their honorary rank of Captain. Father Brindle, we suppose, established his claims to some recognition which was not accorded to his brother Chaplains. On the whole, the crop of honours is ample, but there are many who think it might have been larger. Long may the recipients live to wear them, with more to come. But if the desert of Suakim yields such a harvest, what may be expected out of the saharas of Khartoum and the valleys of the White and of the Blue Nile.

THE first recommendation of the Committee, that the present class of male civilian nurses be abolished, and that there be substituted a trained Naval Sick-berth Staff for service afloat and ashore, was only to be expected after the discovery of the gross incapacity disclosed in the first part of the Committee's report, already dealt with in these columns. In the opinion of the Committee, the proposed Sick-berth Staff should be recruited, as far as possible, from boys who have been educated at Greenwich Hospital School. This is a wise suggestion, as it provides an outlet for the School; but it is questionable whether a sufficient number of boys will avail themselves of the opening thus created for them. The Committee recommend, in the event of their not doing so, that boys between fifteen and sixteen years of age be entered from the shore. But, wherever the lads come from, the Committee consider it of the greatest importance that they should first join one of the training-ships as second-class boys, under the same regulations as other youngsters, as they would thus be initiated in Naval life, habits, and discipline. A notation should be made against their names in the ship's books to the effect that they are intended for the Sick-berth Staff; and although messed, trained, and paid as other boys, they would be retained in the advanced school classes, and not passed out as boys are at present. They would also undergo a course of instruction sketched out by Captain Wilson, Inspector of Training-ships, and be exempt from sail drill aloft and heavy-gun drill below. All other drills calculated to develope intelligence, promote discipline, and fit the boys for a life in the Navy, will be kept up, and much time will be spent with the schoolmaster during the eighteen months it is proposed to keep these lads on board the training-ships. It is further recommended that they should enter the first-class rating at the age of seventeen, and then be discharged to the guard-ship at Portsmouth, for preliminary training in the duties of tending the sick and wounded at Haslar Hospital. In the opinion of the Committee, while at the hospital the boys should receive systematic instruction in elementary anatomy, bandaging and dressing wounds, and exercises in rendering the first aid to the wounded; the instructor to be one of the junior medical officers of the hospital, to whom a slight increase of pay would be granted, with regularly qualified dispensers to assist him. The boys would also have to go through a course of cookery both in the kitchen and sick-room. If found necessary, a certain number of them might be drafted to Plymouth Hospital to learn nursing and dressing; and all, on attaining the age of eighteen, will have to undergo an examination, when, if found qualified, they will be rated Sick-berth Attendants, with pay amounting to 1s. 4d. a day. After spending another six months at the hospital, these Attendants would be considered fit for service afloat, and would be placed on the roster for draft. Those lads unable to qualify as Attendants, will be discharged to the shore, unless they are suitable for other ratings and chose to volunteer for them. Having settled these points, the members of the Committee turned their attention to the organisation of this new Nursing Staff afloat, and recommend that the Attendants be divided into classes, the Attendant having, after three years' service, to pass an examination before he can become a Second-class Steward, equal to a Second-class Petty Officer, with pay of 1s. 9d. a day, rising to 2s. after three years' service in that rating. When promoted to Sick-berth Steward of the First-class, he will rank with a Petty officer of that class and draw 2s. 5d. a day pay. His salary will increase every three years, until he receives 3s. 6d. a day. Promotions to be by seniority in actual vacancies, and contingent on good character and passing the required examinations. The Committee have drawn up a most efficient scheme for keeping these men on a roster for foreign service, which enables them to be employed in the hospitals at Haslar, Plymouth, Chatham, &c., when not actually serving afloat. They estimate that 396 men will be required for service ashore and afloat. As a reward for good conduct and efficiency, the Committee recommend the creation of a special rating—for service only in the hospitals—of Chief Sick-berth Steward, to rank with a Chief Petty Officer, and to be open to Stewards, after fourteen years' good service. These men would fill the position of Ward Masters, drawing pay up to 4s. 6d. a day. Pensions are also recommended after twenty-two years' service. Retirement to be compulsory at the age of fifty for all but Ward Masters, who would be allowed to serve five years longer. The members of this corps of nurses to wear a blue cloth uniform and the Geneva cross, and be entitled to good-conduct badges. The Committee also propose that a limited staff of sisters be employed in certain hospitals, who, in addition to their nursing duties, shall train the youths of the Sick-berth Staff; and that the hospitals be reorganised and divided into sections for nursing duties. The Committee also suggest improvements in the diet allowed to officers, and in the culinary arrangements generally,—not a day before such improvements were wanted. In making these suggestions and recommendations, the increased cost has not been overlooked. A careful computation places the additional expense in maintaining an efficient trained nursing staff for the Navy at the small sum of £2,500 a year,—a mere bagatelle, which the Treasury cannot refuse. No doubt, the pension question may frighten their Lordships, but as the Committee point out, the adoption of their scheme will not only utilise the unemployed men who, under the present want of system, are always waiting draft in the depôt ships, and by the reduction of entries consequent on the extension of the term of service, but enable the Admiralty to reduce the number of Medical officers authorised by Order in Council of April 1, 1881, by an additional ten, it having been found in practice that this number can be dispensed with, in consequence of alterations in complements and the care bestowed in revising the Medical Staff of the Navy. These reductions would of themselves more than cover any increased charge ever likely to accrue from the adoption of the Committee's proposals; and it is, therefore, to be hoped, that, in the interests of the Navy, the Admiralty will not allow any delay to arise in giving expression to the recommendation of a Committee whose members, one and all, have done their work in such a thorough, painstaking, and efficient manner.

SIR JOHN ADYE'S paper on "The Egyptian Transport Service" furnished interesting reading. "Black is not so black, or white so very white." It was all owing to the hurry; after all, there was very little to find fault with; nothing at all, in fact, in the plans of those who worked the great machine, although there might be some deficiencies in the execution of them! These, however, were to be accounted for by the universal explainer of all mysteries,—circumstances. Sir John Adye is one of the clearest-headed and most adroit and skilful of officers. But he is also woefully obstinate. Witness his infatuation about muzzle-loaders; his resolute resistance to all attempts when he was in power to introduce the system which was accepted by all the Armies of the enlightened Powers of the world. Having put the Committee of the House of Commons on their mettle, Sir John was heckled on Wednesday by Dr. Cameron, but he displayed a power of fence in the face of that ponderous but useful Member worthy of all admiration as an exhibition of tactical skill. "What do you mean by 'unfit for service'? I do not know anything about the term. I did not see any mules that were not fit for service that I know of. I am not responsible for the Commissary-General's reports. I do not not what 'too late' means. Many mules were kept in Cyprus because I did not know that I would want them, and therefore I kept them there. Other mules were kept in Smyrna, because the Turkish Government would not let them go. We all complained of transport; the transport was not adequate for all our requirements. We knew Graham was in danger, but we relied on the Canal." And so forth. "Bakeries ought to be dispensed with." We may imagine the face of an old Peninsular or Crimean officer on being asked whether he "thought ice and champagne were absolutely indispensable for the sick." This by parenthesis. Sir John Adye went on to tell the Committee that he had not heard of a great many things,—certainly not about the badness of the hay or the age of the artillery horses. No doubt, some of the flour was bad; but he "was not an expert in flour." Perhaps, if Sir John had had a mild course of the material turned out by the bakers from some of the flour as ration-bread, he might have announced himself as a very competent judge as to what bad bread was! We can quite enter into his defence of the matter, if transport departments assist writers in the Press, who had no responsibility and no knowledge, because Sir John Adye is careful to explain that he did not know anything about many of the matters referred to him, and that he had no responsibility with regard to reports and affairs of that kind, which had led very largely to the appointment of the Committee before which he gave his evidence. For ourselves, however, we must disclaim having made any attack upon the Medical or Transport Departments, although we do not hesitate to admit that complaints directed against them by officers and men found expression in these columns in common with those of the Press. There was one good result from the outcry. It is gratifying to see that Sir Redvers Buller, speaking at Exeter on Wednesday evening, observed that no expedition had ever been more satisfactorily equipped, or had done its work with less discomfort to the men, than that with which he had been recently engaged in the Soudan.

PERHAPS it was at Plevna more than anywhere else in recent times, that the necessity of having the spade became most apparent. For the want of it the Russians could not for a considerable time make good the ground they gained. It would seem from the Instructions for the new equipment, "1882 pattern," that the authorities in this country are fully aware of the importance of the spade in modern warfare. In future it will, with the pick, form a part of every Infantry soldier's equipment. The spade introduced by Major Wallace, late 60th Rifles, is undoubtedly a most useful implement, but when used as a pick it is from all accounts by no means free from fault. Now, the pick is quite as essential as the spade, the latter, in fact, being perfectly useless without the former on rough and stony ground, or in frosty weather. It is also stated that the axe attached to the spade becomes blunted when the latter is being used. It would appear that the combination of pick, axe, and spade does not work well, and that what the Infantry soldier really wants is a spade, pick, and axe. The pick and axe will work well enough together; but the addition of the spade weakens the working effect of at least two out of three. The axe is quite as valuable an adjunct to the soldier's field kit as either the pick or the spade; indeed, it may frequently happen that it will be the first thing he requires on entering fresh campaigning ground, to cut down trees and clear away underwood; but it should be a strong and useful implement, and not a toy. If we take a battalion 1,000 strong, it will occupy, roughly speaking, 1,000 feet, or 333 yards, and as in shelter-trench exercise a spade is used for every five feet only, it would not require more than 200 spades to dig a trench sufficiently long to cover the front of the battalion. Therefore, to give every man a spade is unnecessary. The Committee now sitting would do well to recommend that the pick and axe should be separate and distinct from the spade. On parade, the spades and picks should stand in alternate files,—that is, if the right-hand man has a spade, Number 2 should have a pick, the rear rank man of Number 1 a pick, and the rear rank of Number 2 a spade, and so on. By this means, while the front rank was covering the battalion, the rear rank might be digging the shelter trench. The matter is one of some importance, as upon the working-out of these small details in peace time, the success of operations might in a large manner depend in the field.

CRITICISM has been described as the last refuge of those who have failed; and to a great extent this is true. It is easier to find out a mistake than to correct it. "Every schoolboy knows" that it is one thing to find fault with another boy's reply, but that something more than this is required; and no good schoolmaster would allow a boy to take up another unless he could set his class-mate right. Now, the Secretary of the Admiralty has very properly pointed out some gross errors in Sir T. Symonds's comparisons of the amount to be spent in ironclad shipbuilding this year in France and England. The Admiral asserted that while France was spending this year £1,819,360, we were only voting £912,446 in this country—"about half the French;" on which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman points out that Sir T. Symonds has omitted the sum to be spent on materials in his estimate for England, while he has counted an account of no less than £794,000 twice over in the French votes. Making these corrections, we are told that the Admiral has made a mistake of £1,300,000. The question is thus put on a much more satisfactory footing for this country; but is it too much to ask the Secretary to give us the correct figures, now that he has tripped up his opponent? These we will endeavour to give; but there are two remarks which will naturally occur to us. First,—How came the Admiral to make such a glaring mistake in our Estimates? And, secondly, Why are the Admiralty so shy of explaining exactly how we stand as regards comparison with the French, when they have been so frequently challenged on the subject? The Admiral's error is to be explained by the omission of the Estimates to furnish any exact account of the material to be spent on ironclad shipbuilding during the current year. At p. 191 the gross amount to be spent in labour, and at p. 211 the amount to be spent in machinery, is given; but neither in the Dockyards expenditure nor in ships built by contract is there any information as to the expense of material. As, however, the total estimate for material for each ship is given, we may take the proportional expense of material to labour, which is approximately nine to seven with ironclads, and thus the expense of the material can be arrived at. The figures for ironclad shipbuilding in England in 1884-85 will then stand as follows:—Labour, £343,799; materals, calculated as above, £441,000; machinery, £271,650; Benbow, by contract material and labour, according to the Secretary of the Admiralty, £160,000: making a total of £1,216,449. Making similar corrections to the Admiral's figures for the French Navy, we find that the French are only spending £1,025,360, or, in round numbers, some £200,000 less than we are. Now, we sincerely hope that these figures are correct; but as it is the fact that the French are building fifteen ironclads to our twelve, not to mention a little item of eight canonnières cuirassées, we should certainly like to have official assurance that the Admiral's figures not being correct, the conclusions to be drawn from the Secretary's corrections are not equally erroneous. This is certainly news to most of us, and, we fear, almost too good to be true; but if this is the outcome of comparisons between our shipbuilding and that of our nearest neighbour, our critics have indeed been beating the air; and we are at a loss to understand why we have not been set right before. Some years ago, these comparisons were freely given in Parliament, but then, as Sir T. Brassey was able to state with truth, in a pamphlet published by him in 1873, "we no longer observed with anxiety the Naval development of France." Now, it is not thought politic to give them, and rumour with its thousand tongues exaggerates the causes for this by no means golden silence. We trust, then, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will be more explicit; and it certainly needs explanation how it is that we are spending more than the French when they are employing some 5,000 men more in their dockyards than we are—(Brassey gives their number as 26,000 to our 16,000 in his Memorandum on the Estimates for 1881-82)—and there building programme is a larger one than our own.

IT is, unfortunately, a common delusion among Members of Parliament to fancy that they have a more intimate knowledge, and an acuter perception of technical and intricate questions connected with Army administration and discipline, than are possessed by those who have devoted a life-time to the study of them. If this self-sufficiency were confined to words, it would be of little moment. Unfortunately, it too often bears fruit in deeds; and matters that should have been entrusted solely to the discretion and judgment of the superior military authorities become subjects for popular agitation, and are often finally settled by Parliamentary legislation in a manner directly in opposition to the cool and impartial judgment of those whose opinion is the most worthy of attention and respect. The evils of popular interference in matters of detail connected with the Army received a curious illustration some time ago. For some years hostility to flogging in the Army was a popular election pledge, to be swallowed by any candidate whose conscience was more pliable than his seat was secure; a position which hostility to the Contagious Diseases Act now appears to occupy. Many candidates for election were quite indifferent whether flogging was abolished or not; a few, who had paid little attention to the subject, and retained unpleasant recollections of their own school-boy days, really believed that it might advantageously be dispensed with. At all events, it cost little to swallow the pledge, and voters might thereby be influenced. In course of years, so many Members, from ignorance, conviction, or external circumstances, became anti-floggers, that at last, in a thin and indifferent House, they obtained a majority, and by a Parliamentary decree suspended the use of the lash in the Army, except in time of war. It is a curious coincidence that almost simultaneously with this abolition, power was given to police magistrates by a special enactment to inflict corporal punishment on a certain class of civil offenders, for whom the morbid sentimentality of popular opinion had no compassion. Since the philanthropists achieved their triumph, insubordination and breaches of discipline are on the increase; and the means by which it is now proposed to meet the evil are increased indulgence towards offenders, and the loosening of the bands of authority and of regimental control. The War Office has notified that a nod is as good as a wink in the case of blind horses. To maintain that implicit obedience and respect for authority which stand the strain of adversity and hardships in war, and without which success is impossible, it is absolutely necessary to have in the background some condign punishment the certainty and severity of which will deter from crime, which no fear of imprisonment could prevent. In extreme cases, such as gross treason, plotting wholesale murder, as was the case during the Fenian movement, the punishment of death, however much deserved, was never carried into effect. In what to civilian minds appear minor offences, but are in fact serious military crimes, such as striking a superior, or insubordination with or without violence, the punishment of death would never be sanctioned by the country in time of peace, even were it in other respects desirable to inflict it. Some years ago, the condition of our Indian Army was deemed by Lord Napier of Magdala so unsatisfactory as to necessitate the publication of a General Order, to be read to every regiment under his command, and we fear that there is no great reason for satisfaction about it at present, if we are to judge by paragraphs in the Indian papers; but as penal servitude sentences can only be carried out at home, there seems to be a tendency to force courts-martial to give light sentences. We have always urged that discretionary power should be given to the superior military authorities in matters of discipline, and that they should be unshackled from the bonds imposed by popular legislation. Much of the agitation which existed regarding flogging might be traced to ignorance on the part both of the agitators and the agitated as to the way in which the punishment was inflicted, just as Members in the House of Commons inveighed against "the barbarous system of branding soldiers," under the belief that the same branding was inflicted by a hot iron, not knowing it is a perfectly painless species of the "tattooing" so common among sailors. We must reiterate the opinion that the power of flogging was valuable, that it prevented crime that now causes great expense and trouble, to fill the military prisons, and injure the efficiency of the Army, and that any further relaxation of the military code in favour of criminals will be fraught with mischief to the service.

The unwillingness of the Admiralty to comply with the Duke of Edinburgh's desire to take the combined Squadrons up the Baltic will be received with general regret in both, the Baltic being decidedly unbeaten ground to the great majority of Naval officers.

The resignation of their commissions by three Marine officers in one month under somewhat similar circumstances, is certainly an unpleasant event for that corps, which has hitherto been singularly devoid of scandals. The Admiralty appear to acquiesce in the rule which obtains in the Army, to permit an officer to resign his commission; the Naval officer has either to appear before a Naval tribunal, or have the indelible stigma of "resigned to avoid court-martial" eternally attached to his name.

Several Naval officers under Commander Hammill are employed in the Upper Nile sounding and making charts, and assistance has, we understand, been sent from the ships at Alexandria to Colonel Duncan, R.A., commanding the Egyptian troops at Assouan. These are dependent on the Nile for their supplies, and the Blue-jackets sent from the Fleet are lent to organise the transport arrangements. The *Alexandra* and *Superb*, having refitted at Malta, have been ordered to relieve the *Monarch* and *Invincible* at Alexandria. The camels being purchased in Egypt and the saddles being manufactured for those animals are all intended to serve as transport to Colonel Duncan's force.

Captain Fullerton, at present in command of the *Sapphire*, and Captain Seymour, of the *Inflexible*, are named as likely to succeed Captain Thompson in the command of the *Victoria and Albert*.

The Admiralty have exercised the right conceded to them by Order in Council of rewarding special merit by special promotion in the case of Brevet-Major Crosbie, from lieutenant to captain in September, 1878, for services in Western Africa; and Brevet-Major Dowding, from lieutenant to captain in November, 1879, for services at Ekowe. Major Tucker has twice been brought to the front in Egypt, first at Kassassin, where he seized a gun from the enemy and turned it upon themselves, and again at El Teb, where he performed a similar service. Major Tucker has jumped over the heads of eighteen of his seniors on the captains' list.

From a return issued this week by the Admiralty to an order of the House of Commons, made on the motion of Lord Henry Lennox, showing the number of men borne on the Lists of the Royal Naval Reserves during the last four years, we find the strength of this force has fluctuated but little, the grand total each year since 1880 being 20,000 odd. The present year shows an increase of 400 men over the first mentioned date.

A report reaches us from Portsmouth that the *Inconstant* is being sent to Plymouth to get her out of sight, as both that cruiser and the *Shah* are sadly in want of repairs. But it would cost so much to put these two ships in an efficient state that the Admiralty is afraid to ask Parliament for the money. New boilers, new armaments, torpedo fittings, and machine-guns and shields, besides the electric light, are all required. It is, however, most discreditable to the Government and dangerous to the State if the matériel of the Navy, as well as its personnel, be so grossly neglected.

A Flying Squadron composed of full-rigged ships is a necessity in these days of mastless armour-clads, as it is the only nursery we are capable of maintaining for our seamen in which to learn seamanship. Nevertheless, the very frigates wanted for this work have been allowed to decay and become useless. The *Rover* has been four years in the Reserve; the *Active* and *Volage* now over five years; the *Conquest* four years,—and never yet commissioned. There are sailing cruisers enough in the Reserve wherewith to form two Flying Squadrons, but the Admiralty fear the first expense, the great expense of placing a sufficient number of these ships in thorough repair to form even one squadron. Then there is the paucity of men to be taken into consideration. Even though the ships were repaired, there would be neither seamen nor marines to man them. Last, but not least, comes the expense of maintaining a Flying Squadron, the great deterrent in the case. Ten millions would hardly suffice to make the Navy efficient. Foreign Governments know this, and, while professing the greatest friendship for England, are steadily creeping up to her in Naval strength.

It is somewhat amusing to read in the daily papers serious reports of a "strong reinforcement," "a battalion," "several companies," of Marines, having been ordered by the Admiralty to be held in readiness to proceed to Egypt. We wonder where the men are to come from! The Marine Barracks are at this moment nearly empty; so much so, that we doubt very much whether it would be possible to bring together a thousand Marines were all available men collected from the three great naval ports, and then every artificer in barracks would have to shoulder his rifle. But what would the ships to be commissioned do without marines? Already the Admiralty have been obliged to reduce the detachments serving on board the guardships by 10 per cent.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made last year by the Admiralty to keep the seamen of the Navy up to the establishment, the monthly average under it was about 600 men. No wonder their Lordships find much difficulty in carrying out the necessary arrangements to relieve ships whose period of foreign service has expired. There are at present six ships whose commission has already extended into the fourth year, for whom no relief can be provided until the men recently paid off return from leave. The Naval Barracks are empty, and so are the guardships.

It surely is time for the Admiralty to direct their attention to the prevalence of the non-combatant element on board her Majesty's ships. Bandsmen, shoemakers, butchers, barbers, tailors, lamptrimmers, *et hoc genus omne*, form a goodly array on board one of our modern ironclads, while in the aggregate forming a serious element of weakness. It is no exaggeration to say that most, if not all, of these ratings could be filled by trained seamen or marines, as is actually the case in smaller vessels, without any loss of efficiency to the service. The accommodation for the crew is gradually lessening in our newest types of vessels, the "idler class" (we do not use the term in any invidious sense) appears to be gradually increasing, and it certainly seems time that serious attention were directed to the matter.

The Admiralty are at present paying great attention to the armament of the Navy, and every effort is being made to replace the old armament by new and improved ordnance and rapid-firing arms. The reports daily reaching Whitehall from the Fleet as to the performance of the War Office Gardner mitrailleuse are very disappointing; so much so, that it is unlikely that their Lordships will sanction any more of these guns being purchased. The Gatling gun has been improved lately by the invention by Mr. Accles of the so-called "positive feed;" but having once dropped into disrepute, it is unlikely that this gun will ever again establish for itself the position it once held in our armament. At Tamai the jambs were frequent, and no improvement in the feed will obviate the plungers cutting the cartridges. One of these guns jambed most inopportunely. Those who had charge of it sarcastically remarked, however, that it hit off the exact right time to cease fire. The Arabs were just upon it, and though they captured it, they could not possibly use it—some comfort to those who had to leave it for a time in their hands.

The Naval pension of £50 per annum, vacant by the death, on May 13, 1884, of Retired Captain Timothy W. Sullivan, R.N., has been awarded to Retired Staff Commander Thomas Bowen, from that date.

The Russian Navy has in use several Palmcrantz Baranovsky, Engström, Gatling, and Nordenfelt guns. Admiral Schestakoff has ordered trials to be made in June, in the Gulf of Finland, with rifle-calibre guns, and rapid-firing shell guns. The Minister of Marine intends to be present.

His Majesty the King of Abyssinia, whose Imperial style and title we cannot give at length, seems to be in no hurry to meet Admiral Hewett at Adowa, nor has the Admiral been very rapid in his motions, whether the delays were voluntary or not, for he took a month to get over the ground between Massowah, and Adowa, where he was on May 6, awaiting the truculent monarch, who was expected in less than a week from that time. Mason Bey, who is mentioned by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice as the Admiral's companion, is an American formerly in the Confederate service, who is well acquainted with the Soudan, having resided there for several years, and who is also thoroughly informed respecting the manners and customs of the fellaheen, as he was for a long time engaged in the Cadastre, having his head-quarters in the Fayoum. He is a gentleman of courage and ability, who cannot fail to prove most useful to Admiral Hewett, who has the extraordinary advantage of having by his side as well, in the person of Captain Speedy, a man whose equal in the matter of Abyssinian knowledge it would not be easy to find. We look with great dislike, if not with apprehension, on this mission. By all accounts, King Johannes, the pet of many of the missionaries, is a most brutal, ferocious, and cruel despot, and the filth and savagery of his Christian subjects offer a strong contrast to the mildness and comparative culture of the Egyptians, and place them far below their Arab neighbours from a civilised point of view. Such alliances can bring us no good; and we have no right, in pursuit of our own political ends, to invite these cruel barbarians to add to the miseries which afflict the unfortunate inhabitants of the Nile Valley. If Sir William Hewett has been authorised to invite the assistance of the King of Abyssinia in an invasion of the Soudan for any purpose whatever, we hope he will fail; and we can scarcely believe that he will, when he has ascertained what sort of people they are amongst whom he is, ardently desire his own success.

The Admiralty might do well in considering the few remarks recently made in Parliament by Admiral Egerton respecting the steam department of our Navy, and his practical suggestion that many of the duties now done by engineers might well be performed by men of a class similar to warrant officers, will, we are sure, be endorsed throughout the whole Naval service. Notwithstanding the reductions during the past seven years in the Engineers' List, further alteration is desirable, and this could be effected by offering inducements to a superior class to enter the Navy, with a prospect of attaining a position apart from the ship's company. Unfortunately, the Admiralty have never looked necessity "straight in the face" in matters connected with the steam branch of the service, and only met it by piece meal legislation. But the gallant Admiral's opinions will prevail before the present decade closes.

The Admiralty and the War Office have been directed to furnish the Cabinet with their views as to the practicability of sending an expedition to Khartoum in the autumn, and the Government have received in return what may be termed the Naval and Military Mobilisation Scheme. Beyond this, nothing has been done.

Whether Sir John Hay be wise or successful, no one can doubt that his motion for a vote of thanks to Sir W. Hewett and Sir G. Graham, and the naval and military forces engaged against Osman Digna's followers, will put the Government "in a hole" from which they cannot be extricated by the "previous question." There may be many arguments and some precedents for refusing the thanks of Parliament to the officers and men of the Suakim Expedition; but the opposition should not come from the Government which employed it! References to the numbers engaged and the losses sustained are not arguments in favour of the vote, and comparisons between the actions and those for which the thanks of Parliament have been given have no value. Tel-el-Kebir, for instance, was a battle which decided a war and vindicated the policy of forcible interference in Egypt; whereas Graham's operations were of a punitive and local character, scarcely susceptible of strict military definition, and the Navy splendidly represented on shore by the Naval Brigade had no sea fighting at all. It would be difficult to show from our friends Puffendorf, Gertius, or Vattel, that the British had any right to attack Osman Digna, except that which they derived from their ability to do so. Had the troops marched on to Khartoum, *viâ* Berber—not then we believe possible, or, at all events, prudent—and had they relieved Gordon, they would no doubt have been entitled to and would have received a most hearty vote of thanks from Parliament, but it was not their fault they did not try for it.

Three weeks ago an announcement was made in our columns that the Government was preparing an expedition for the relief of General Gordon, including in the operation, we presume, the liberation of the Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan, unless a change has come over the situation and the intentions announced by Government when they accepted General Gordon's offer and despatched him as a *boucq émissaire* into the wilderness. The leading journal on Thursday, however, deplored that the Government had not adopted, or even considered, the expediency of at once adopting a plan of campaign outside the scope of hypothetical inquiries; and described the rumours relating to the expedition of 10,000 men of all arms, under Lord Wolseley, to be despatched to Suakim, and march by way of Berber to Khartoum, and the commencement of a military railway from the Red Sea to the Nile as "probable conjectures, founded on the answers of professional experts to Ministerial questions." But as it is perfectly plain that no expedition could be sent across the desert from Suakim to Berber at this time of year, and that it would be impossible to despatch a flotilla by the river until late in July, when the Nile has commenced to rise, the Government can scarcely be blamed for refusing to send out troops to kick their shins on the shores of the Red Sea, or to swelter on the banks of the Nile, awaiting a time when they can begin operations. It seems almost absurd to deal with the question of the personality of the commander of such a force at present; but assuredly, if Lord Wolseley insists upon it, there is no reason to oppose his desire to take command of the expedition, unless it be the inconvenience which would be involved in the absence of the Adjutant-General of the Queen's army from the Horse Guards or the graver consequences which might result from his absence, should any of the sudden emergencies to which this Empire is subject arise to invite the serious consideration of the Military authorities. Our great contemporary admits that there has been a complete scheme, or, to be precise, "has reason to believe that such a project has been drawn upon paper," and affects to think that it is a mere plan of campaign, to give effect to which no practical steps have as yet been taken. Now, we believe, on the contrary, that the measures, which are needful for the execution of a scheme upon paper, are already in such a state that the mobilisation of the troops to be engaged might be effected in a few weeks. But at the present moment the Soudan is inaccessible to any but Asiatic or African troops. "Too late! too late! Ye cannot enter now!" But when the time comes for the Nile and the sun to open the portals, and the genii of the place utter their "Open sesame!" there may be much more grave questions to be decided than even the retention, reconquest, or evacuation of the Soudan, or the carrying away of Gordon and his Egyptians out of captivity.

The Russian advance in Asia, on which Mr. Ashmead Bartlett keeps an eye the like of which was only possessed by the editor of the *Skibbereen Eagle*, who assured Lord Palmerston that he never removed that penetrating organ from his policy or person, was made the subject of an inquiry by the former honourable gentleman on Thursday night in the House of Commons; and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, duly primed and loaded by a Foreign Office clerk with materials from the Intelligence Department, gave a neat little *résumé*—which Mr. Ashmead Bartlett challenged, not without reason—of the various stages of the advance, but which anyway was no answer at all to the inquiry; because Mr Ashmead Bartlett wished to show, apparently, that, in some mysterious way, Mr. Gladstone, who was once accused of being an emissary of Russia, had connived at the advance of the Czar's troops since he came into office, whereas Lord E. Fitzmaurice grappled with the subject since December, 1870. We do not see that it facilitates matters very much to call attention to the number of steps on a staircase taken by a burglar. The main question is how he is to be dealt with when he approaches, or menaces the strong box; and that is a matter which General Hsmley did not satisfactorily dispose of in the lecture to which we adverted last week; nor was it much further elucidated by the speeches, excellent as they were in themselves, of Lord Napier of Magdala and the other distinguished officers who took part in the discussion at the United Service Institution. Again we repeat that the essence of the danger to be expected in the advance of Russia towards the borders of Afghanistan is to be found in the rear of our frontier, and not in front of it, and that our wisest and best defence and our most urgent policy is to secure the base of operations which constitutes also the Empire for which we are contending.

The French Infantry of Marine, which has to do most of the colonial business, has had very hard service for some years past, and it is now said that should the expeditionary force in Tonquin be reduced, the Algerian troops will be brought home and the *marsouins* will be left to look after the protectorate. It is further said that in the event of the effective in Madagascar being raised to 3,000 men, that the *marsouins* will be called upon to make up the requisite number of troops. A report lately issued by the French Admiralty shows what very tough work the Infantry of Marine has had to do. "The total loss of this corps," says the report in question, "exhibits the fearful total of 78 officers in three years killed in insurrection or by endemic maladies contracted in pernicious climates. This figure would appear incredible without proof; that is to say, that in 29 years the whole staff would die off if it were not renewed." The whole force consists of under 20,000 men, divided into four regiments. The following record will tell its own tale very eloquently. The 12th Company of the 4th Regiment left France for Senegal in 1866; it had hardly arrived when it was moved up country with a column, and took part in the disastrous affair of Tiofat, where it was decimated. The yellow fever in 1867, and the cholera in 1868 and 1869, carried off its effective, which had to be renewed several times. In July, 1870, the company returned to France, and was almost entirely massacred at Bazeilles, and those men who were spared by sickness and bullets endured a long captivity in a Silesian fortress, which was a severe change from a torrid region. At Bazeilles the *marsouins* lost altogether 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Majors, 8 Captains, and 19 Lieutenants. At Sedan, out of 8,000 men engaged, they had 3,652 killed or wounded. Jean Frollo, from whom we borrow these details, says:—"I have before me a manuscript newspaper which is called *Marsouin-Journal*, which was edited by the corporals and sub-officers of the Marine Infantry with incredible good humour. Now, the post of Kermandoubekary in Senegal, which they had occupied the year before, had lost 94 men out of 100 by yellow-fever. All round the post was a regular cemetery. The epidemic, hardly allayed, might break out again. Yet they laughed and joked, and said that the Marine Infantry lost more men in time of peace than the troops of the Line in time of war. They were nearly correct. In 1873, at Guyane, the mortality rose to 36 per cent.; at Senegal, during the last epidemic, to 79 per cent. And for Cochin China, who would dare to acknowledge the losses of this unfortunate Marine Infantry, which has been continually exposed?" The writer winds up with a graphic account of the excitement which reigns when a battalion of *marsouins* return home, and friends and relatives crowd round the column in search of lads who too often have been struck off the roll.

Five officers of the War Office were, in February, 1880, appointed C.B.'s (civil division) for their services at home in connection with the campaign in South Africa. No officer of the Military Administration of the Government of India has received any honour or reward for services in connection with the Afghan War. Early in 1880 the Government of India recommended "Captain Collen and Captain Deane" for promotion, on account of exceptional services as officers of the Military Administration during the campaign of 1879-80, and Lord Lytton expressed his full concurrence in the opinions of the Council and of Sir E. Johnson, that their work was deserving of recognition by brevet promotion. Lord Ripon also approved, and in a despatch in August, 1880, the names were duly sent in to the Secretary of State by the Indian Government, with a memo. which stated that these officers had performed duties of an extremely valuable character. Nothing was done. Captain Deane was in charge of the Kabul Section (except when on field service) from September, 1879, to April, 1881, and the whole work of the war business of the Military Department (apart from Supply and Transport) fell upon him and upon the Secretary, Colonel Allen Johnson. Captain Deane was specially mentioned in Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts's despatch, dated February 9, 1880, as assisting Colonel MacGregor in collecting a party of the 9th Lancers, 14th Bengal Lancers, and artillerymen in the recovery of the abandoned guns on December 11. He rallied the entire detachment by which the guns were recovered. He also served with the 3rd Sikhs in the action on the 13th, and with the 14th Bengal Lancers in the action on December 14, and was mentioned in the despatches of Generals Baker and Hills. Captain Deane acted as Staff officer to General Hills during the investment of Sherpore by the enemy. Sir Frederick Roberts brought Captain Dean's services prominently to notice. In his letter of May 12, 1881, to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts again brought Captain Deane, with other officers, to notice with the remark that "these officers are, I consider all deserving of brevet promotion. They did excellent service during the campaign in Afghanistan." Sir Michael Kennedy acknowledged Captain Deane's services in his final report on supply and transport operations, stating that he was "indebted to him for cheerful, ready, and very useful aid on that occasion." Captain Collens was recommended for the C.S.I., and he received some sort of reward by departmental promotion, but, notwithstanding the repeated representations of the Indian authorities as to the services rendered in the wars of 1879 by these officers, nothing was done for them.

A correspondent, who asks whether there is any precedent for the extraordinary court-martial at Dover to try two soldiers of a distinguished regiment for cowardice, is informed, if he means whether courts have sat upon soldiers on charges preferred for conduct such as that which caused the men to be subjected to two years' hard labour, that, fortunately, the instances are rare. But, whatever may be the punishment awarded in this country, it is certain that in most foreign armies the punishment for the crime laid to their charge, if established, would have been death. It is to be regretted, we think, that no authentic account of this particular court-martial has been, as far as we know, made public. It is impossible to suppose that the character of a regiment would be affected by the misbehaviour of individual soldiers in it. At all events, the regiment to which the men belonged is identified and known to all the world. According to the Articles of War in the United States, when a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice, the crime, the name, the place of abode, and punishment, are published in the newspapers; and we believe a similar publication was made when it was found necessary, for example's sake, in the war of 1861, between the North and South.

Never was a testimonial better deserved than that which is to be presented to Captain Edward Walter in the United Service Institution on June 14. The idea was most happy, and the execution of it masterly. At the outset, the bantling was nursed in the cold cradle of indifference. Nobody seemed to give a thought to the fate of the poor old soldiers, who, maimed or unfit for service, were leading a miserable, useless, if not dishonoured existence in the courts and alleys of our great towns, earning, at best, precarious additions to their scanty means of livelihood, or who were scattered over the country, the hangers-on of the village alehouse, the awful warnings to the intending recruit. It is 25 years since Captain Walter, whose service in the 8th Hussars seems to have been turned to good account in engendering a kindly interest in the fate of the soldier, formed the first little detachment of 13 men, clothed them in uniform, and established them with a roof over their heads, in the service of the public, who have by degrees been educated to appreciate the enormous advantages offered by the habits of obedience, cleanliness, and discipline taught in the Army as fitting the Commissionaires especially for offices of trust, where respectful behaviour and upright conduct and prompt attention are desirable, if not always attainable, qualities. And so at the present moment Captain Walter finds himself at the head of more than 1,200 men, most honourably and usefully employed, to the great advantage of the service and of the public. We do not think that any eulogium is needed to give force to the bare statement of what has been accomplished by Captain Walter; and we think that no regiment in the service can refuse to admit the claims his exertions have established upon it for modest support. See what has been effected by the energy and judgment and will of one man! We believe that all the spring Captains who have expended their time and money for generations in the pleasures of London, and in assiduous attention at ball-rooms and race-meetings, have not effected one hundred-thousandth part of the good to the Army which has been wrought by Captain Edward Walter; and we say not this in order to disparage their innocent amusements, but in the hope that some one of them will cast about and see whether he cannot start a fresh idea, and emulate so admirable an example.

Truth asserts that the Bombay command will be vacated shortly by Sir Arthur Harding, and the Duke of Connaught will be appointed to Bombay.

When the Franco-German war was brought to a close, the French found that, in addition to a war indemnity of £200,000,000, &c., they would have to lay out £80,000,000 in replenishing their magazines, rearming their troops, and erecting new fortifications. Every year a large sum of money was voted, under the title of liquidation account, in completing the defences of the country. The £80,000,000 has been found insufficient, and £12,000,000 more will be required. Next year the War Minister will ask for £4,000,000, and the remaining £8,000,000 will be demanded in the following years. In the way of arms and ammunition, we find that over £40,000,000 has been spent during the last twelve years, and more than half that sum in fortifications. Out of the sum which remains to be spent, nearly £4,000,000 will be laid out in arms and ammunition, and more than £5,000,000 on completing the system of fortifications. The next heaviest item is for clothing, which has cost over £8,000,000, and upon which more than another million is to be expended. These figures will not astonish those who reflect on the large works with which France has been obliged to replace Metz, Strasburg, &c., the new forts round Paris, the improvement and re-arming of old forts, and the masses of men which with compulsory service have to be armed and clothed.

The French are elated with their success in Tonquin, and we regret to see some of their papers boasting that the "Black Flags were beaten, although they were paid and supported by the Chinese, and although behind the Chinese were the English." We are represented as having wished to drag the French into a war in Egypt, and as having left the Chinese in the lurch. *Ni vero ni ben trovato.*

The *Progrès Militaire* gives the biography of Captain Fournier, of the Navy, who is said to have exhibited great diplomatic skill in the matter of the Tien-Tsin Treaty, signed between Li Hung Chang and himself. Captain Fournier is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the service. He gained the Legion of Honour during the siege of Paris, and was one of the few Naval officers who survived all the sharp fighting at Le Bourget, which was more than once taken and retaken. In addition to being one of the most brilliant officers in the French Navy, Captain Fournier is the author of several scientific works which are very highly thought of. He has long been on intimate terms with Li Hung Chang, and this fact accounts in a measure for the unexpected signing of the Treaty between France and China. The Government have approved of the treaty, and it now only remains to be seen whether it will be executed. We may add that the French already propose to raise some Native battalions in Tonquin, to recall a portion of the expeditionary force, and to augment the Marine Infantry, whose duties will be increased by the Treaty of Tien-Tsin.

A WASP FLEET.

M. Gabriel Charmes, in *La Revue Politique*, says he is firmly convinced that the time has passed for constructing huge ironclads, which have become obsolete without having had a fair chance of exhibiting their merits. He points at the way in which the Thorneycrofts behaved during the recent cruise of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, when such heavy weather was encountered, to show that they can be trusted to take long voyages alone, and, in fact, that they are autonomic. "They could be sent to Tonquin," he says; "whereas the large ironclads could not pass through the Suez Canal. No squadron," he adds, "will venture to sea without an escort of torpedo-boats, and naval battles in future will begin with skirmishes between torpedo-boats, which will be supported by ironclads. The advantages of the torpedo-boat are numerous. They are cheap,—that is to say, sixty torpedo-boats can be built for the price of one ironclad. An ironclad takes seven or eight years building, while a torpedo-boat can be built and launched in six months. Four or five torpedo-boats would be quite a match for an ironclad. The torpedo-boat is gifted with rapidity and agility, and presents so little mark that it is difficult to hit." M. Charmes has very little confidence in ironclads being able to protect themselves with Nordenfelts and other machine-guns, especially in rough weather, when the torpedo-boats would disappear behind the waves. In still weather it would be almost impossible to make them out through the smoke—such smoke as hung over the British Fleet at Alexandria. M. Charmes says:—"It is evident that the great Naval Powers will not be able to go on swallowing up millions on gigantic vessels without madness." He then adds that when the cruiser disappears the monster gun will become useless, for it will have nothing to pierce. M. Charmes is of opinion that the nation which has the largest number of torpedo-boats will be mistress of the seas, and he points out that Denmark is the most possessed in this matter; then comes Germany. England is very much behind; but the British Colonies seem quite alive to the necessity of having a numerous wasp fleet.

A telegram from Odessa states that the British graveyards around Sebastopol were consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of Gibraltar.

Reviews.

FOREIGN MILITARY LITERATURE.

Das Moderne Kriegsrecht der Civilisirten Staatenwelt. Systematisch dargestellt von Professor Peter Resch. Graz und Leipzig: Ulr. Moser's Buchhandlung. 1884.

This is a systematic exposition of the laws of war as practised by civilised nations. Bluntschli states in the preface to his well-known work on the subject, that "the laws of war have become more humane since recent wars in Europe and America. The dangers of war have been alleviated by them, and the fury of violent passions has been tempered. But an acquaintance with the modern laws of war, however highly important it may be both to the soldier and the civilian, is by no means as general as it ought to be; it is, therefore, a duty imposed upon learning to make them accessible to everybody." The work of Bluntschli's is based upon the articles of war drawn up by Professor Lieber, of New York, and adopted for the Federal army by President Lincoln in 1863, and has been acknowledged by critics to be an appropriate and meritorious composition. If, notwithstanding this, the author of the *résumé* before us—which, by-the-bye, is extracted from his work just issued on "European International Law"—publishes it, this step may be justified by the fact that in it he merely gives the laws of war as actually practised; whilst Bluntschli, as well as later writers, Heffter and Dr. Geffcken, mingle the law as now recognised with what, in the author's opinion, it ought to be. Our author, like Bluntschli, distinguishes between the actual laws of war proper and the laws of neutrality as created by war. But he is of opinion—and he acts upon it—that the treatment of those laws ought to be preceded by a review of the origin of conflicts between nations in general, the settlement of international quarrels by compromise, and the adjustment of such disputes by self-help, without hostilities. This is the treatment adopted by the author, whose lucid exposition ought to be carefully studied by military men, by business men, and scholars alike.

Militär-Wochenblatt (Supplement).—The supplement contains a lecture by Major Wachs, of the 4th Pomeranian Regiment No. 21, on the Mediterranean from a military point of view. The author looks upon as a vital point the position which Russia has succeeded in taking up in the Black Sea and on the Lower Danube. The northern arm of that river, the Kilia, is now entirely controlled by Russia. It is thought that that arm of the Danube will finally be the most important outlet. It is reported that Russia contemplates the creation of a large harbour at Wontchok, east of Schebrieny, and to guard it by powerful works. No one can prevent Russia making the best of the position she has conquered; but there is one young nation full of aspirations which smarts under the injury inflicted on her under the Berlin Treaty by the cession of Bessarabia to Russia. It will be impossible for Roumania to counteract the military power of Russia on the Lower Danube; she is, however, trying to emancipate herself commercially. There is reason to hope that the contemplated sea canal from Küstendje to Tchernavoda will be constructed, and that Russia will be checkmated thus far by being prevented to interfere with the trade of the Danube. Batoum is another Russian acquisition. As to the Mediterranean itself, England has held the western entrance for many a year; and the safety of her Indian Empire demands that she should hold the other as well. It is the logical sequence of events that the British lion should seize the key to the road to India; for without complete control of Egypt and the Suez Canal, the intercourse of the sovereign country with the Eastern Empire would be paralysed. The tendency of English action on the Nile is to regulate the trade of Central Africa, and counteract French efforts on the Congo; those are the first beginnings of coming events. Cyprus is an important acquisition, the value of which as a coaling-station, &c., is now as much recognised as the possession of Malta, or that of Aden and Perim in the Red Sea. Those *points d'appui*, however, would be nothing without that moveable chain the links of which are formed by the British Navy. Under present conditions, there is no denying the fact that, with those points in her possession, England is, and always will be, the mistress of the Mediterranean. The author sounds one note of warning. He thinks that the English nation will have to face the question of general liability to military service sooner or later—the sooner the better, if that world-empire is to be maintained which forms Great Britain's strength.

Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine (Vol. X., xvii., Part 4).—"The French Autumn Manœuvres of 1883" is a *résumé* of the remarks of the *Avenir Militaire* upon the operations carried on by the various French *corps d'armée* during the autumn of 1883. On the whole, the autumn manœuvres of the French Army in 1883 leave the impression behind that it is making progress, but that the latter might be a little more rapid. The *Avenir* admonishes the French Army not to forget that a watchful nation on the other side of the Vosges is constantly improving and perfecting its Army, and hopes that this year will witness greater successes at home.

Art in Provincial France. By J. Comyns Carr. (Remington.)—The writer, acting for the *Manchester Guardian*, proceeded to visit some of the principal museums of provincial France. The time was propitious; the subject of art administration was attracting attention at home; and the Corporation of Manchester was preparing an Art Gallery. The author, however, in carrying out his commission experienced some difficulties which he had not calculated on. Among others, he found that arrangements which worked well enough in one town seemed to produce under different conditions of local management results that tended to modify the first impression; and just as often it would be found that the energy and enterprise of the citizens themselves had served to exhibit in a more favourable light some element in the general scheme of organisation that had elsewhere proved comparatively ineffective. The introduction to Mr. Carr's work is highly interesting.

We have received the first volume of *The Bandmaster's Guide*, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, published by Boosey and Co., price 7s. 6d., which appears to be a well-ordered and useful treatise, setting forth in scientific, yet simple order, the principles of military and orchestral harmony. It is dedicated to the Duke of Edinburgh, "by permission, in recognition of his valuable aid to the cause of Music, not only as an executant and composer, but as a promoter of the Royal College of Music." The work seems to us, as far as we can form an opinion, extremely sound, well reasoned, useful, and sensible.

INDIAN NOTES.

The *Pioneer* says:—"When Brigdr.-Gen. Wilkinson, commanding the Presidency District in Bengal, goes away on short leave, it is probable that no successor will be appointed; the duties of the Brigade being undertaken by the senior officer on the spot, Col. McNair, 4th N.I."

Col. A. G. Ross, 1st Sikh Infantry, who was deputed to inquire into some alleged grievances of the Sikh lascars attached to the Royal Artillery at Hong Kong, has returned to India.

Lieut.-Col. Sartorius has taken over the acting command of the Marine Battalion at Bombay.

Brig.-Surg. Webb and Surg. Stuart have been ordered to Meerut; Surg.-Major Townsend, to Allahabad; and Surg.-Major O'Brien to Cherat. Surg. Pierson is transferred from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee.

The *Pioneer* learns "that the Duke of Connaught will not relieve the Hon. A. Hardinge, and that the latter will probably have his term of service in Bombay prolonged for a year or more."

A despatch from the Governor of Dongola, with regard to whose good faith some doubts have been expressed, is to the effect that Gen. Gordon has declared that as the British Government have refused his demands for a relief expedition, he has determined to embrace the Mussulman faith. The Governor mentions no date, nor does he give any source for this information.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Sir R. Thompson and Mr. Robinson have been appointed, on behalf of the War Department, on the Treasury Committee to inquire into printing expenditure."

Mr. W. T. Quigley, Divisional Officer in the Dingle Division of the Limerick Coastguard district, has been selected to take charge of the newly-formed Naval Reserve Battery at Peel, in the Isle of Man. Mr. Quigley is an old highly experienced and much valued Coastguard officer.

A new lodge of Freemasons, formed in connection with the West Kent Volunteers, numbered 2,041, was consecrated by Viscount Holmesdale, the Provincial Grand Master for Kent, at the Lullingstone Masonic Hall, Dartford, on May 21. Lieut.-Col. William Bristow, commanding the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, was installed as W.M., and Major Gordon and Captain Graham of the same battalion as Senior and Junior Wardens.

The *Daily News* correspondent says:—"My proposal to send a light-draught flotilla from Umbokol is the only quick and safe way to rescue General Gordon without incurring the enormous cost of a large military expedition. Umbokol is about fifty miles south of Wady Halfa. It is also south of the Samna Rapid, which forms the chief obstable to the navigation of the Nile. It is 25 miles south of Sarras, where the Soudan Railway actually terminates, but the permanent way of the Soudan Railway is completed to Umbokol. Sleepers and rails are on the spot ready to be laid down, and the line from Wady Halfa to this spot would be completed in two weeks. From Umbokol a flotilla of gunboats should be sent, not drawing more than 3 ft. of water. No difficulty would be experienced in getting the flotilla over the Samna Rapid."

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

DISTRICT TARTANS, OR CLAN COLOURS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe a friendly invitation to me that I, among others, should go into the question of the "origin of various tartans." The paragraph begins by saying, "Now that there is some difficulty about the tartan for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders." Now, Sir, I fancy I detect in this invitation perhaps some slight desire to trip me or others up on a difficult subject. My immediate reply, however, is this, "Wait till a work I am engaged on now comes out, and perhaps some of the questions affecting the origin of tartan may be found answered." It would be neither fair to my publisher or to myself were I relate all the fruits of my researches; but a few facts I will state. Let me begin at home anent the Campbell tartan. A lady related to our family has often seen the Campbell plaid which was worn by her ancestor at Culloden. It was faded, but was of the common Campbell colours,—dark blues, black, and greens. Earl Crawford, colonel of the 43rd, later 42nd, chose, as we all know, a new pattern for his regiment, the component colours of which were the "clan colours" of the Campbell clan, but at that date varied as to "sett," or "set." The only new tartan, if we may so say, was the tartan then called "42nd." But it is worth noting that in Argyllshire among the peasantry the Black Watch and Campbell tartan are synonymous. The reason is this:—Before the Black Watch became numbered the 43rd or 42nd, the independent companies of which it was composed wore. the tartan of their various districts and various leaders, Thus the Campbell company wore the Campbell colours and the people of the country saw and knew the Campbell company of the Black Watch, of course; and though later on the new pattern chosen by Crawford varied a little from the true Campbell, yet the 42nd tartan and Campbell are still named as one and the same. Earl Crawford was much at Inverary, where he lived with the Duke in the old castle, and became acquainted with the people of the district, its dances, and also with the tongue they spoke. He took the Campbell colours for his regiment, varying the set. The colours of a clan are found grouped in large districts. The foundation colours, the varieties, family variations in a clan colour, are endless, the original clan colour being retained in the foundation or ground colours of a district. These variations arose from family pride, and were purposely made, so that men at a glance should be able to distinguish friend from foe. A glance suffices to tell whence a man hails, and this appears to have always been the case. A gentleman whose word cannot be doubted, and whose antiquarian knowledge is great, not many years ago saw in a cottage, preserved in a "kist," a fragment of a McKenzie tartan plaid which, together with a mystic crystal, had come down from father to son from the time of the battle of Kilsyth; the ancestor of the owner of the fragment of tartan was killed in that action, and the friends and tribesmen tore this from the plaid which, bloodstained, formed the dead man's shroud; the crystal ball was taken also, as being too valuable to be buried with the body, for these were reckoned to bring luck, ward off cattle and other plagues in ancient time, as is well known. I name these because it has been often said "tartans are not older than regiments," which is unmitigated rubbish. In olden days we never hear of tartan, but of the spotted cloth,—that is the Gaelic interpretation: spotted, brindled, striped. This "spotted cloth" is often mentioned in poetry of the seventeenth century. In the poems of Tain Lom and others, clan colours existed "from the beginning." In Laudatory's effusions of the seventeenth century we read (speaking of the spotted cloth), "well does the green become you;" or, in another passage, "well does the red and white become you." Now this proves the variety of colours worn in the "spotted cloth," and it is very noteworthy, because the Irish colours were yellow and black. The fragments or entire dress of an ancient Irish dress, found in a peat bog, shows the yellow blanket-like foundation, with black cross stripes. The women of every highland district took the greatest care in the making of the various tartans, and pride in producing the true tartans of their respective lords, or rather, true clan colours belonging to their lords. They also were always noted for wearing with pride the tartan belonging to their native districts, and continued to wear such distinctive "clan colours," if belonging to another district. To ask about the origin of clan tartans is like seeking for the origin of love-of-ornament pride in dress. In the seventeenth century Stirling produced a scarlet cloth, which was much worn also in the Highlands, admired doubtless for its brilliant colour. To seek the "origin of tartan" is to seek for the first rude idea of decoration or ornamentation of stuffs, and simply goes back into the ages when women and men could first dye cloth; to seek the day the first lassie culled the first blae berry to dye the cloth of her lover; to seek the primæval man who first used bullock's blood to dye the splendid red used in some of the clan colours. Who was the first man in the East who wore a striped garment? What is the origin of the Bedouin's striped vestment? Do not these things, these inquiries, go into the dark ages? What says common-sense anent clan colours?—that the dye most common to the district was used in such district; that variations were made by families or clans, and jealously kept up, as all such distinctions even now are jealously kept up. Has human nature varied? Does it vary much now from what it always has been? Such questions as "the origin of tartan" are answered by a little reflection. No one now-a-days, with all the wealth and luxury of our days, can dye cloths as the ancients dyed them. No one firm in Europe can invent the lovely clan colours as handed down to us through past ages; to us,—an ignorant race after all, Sir! Let us look into the composition of clan colours, Sir, to see that they are older than the history of any costume that was ever written. He who dubs them not ancient wants an eye,—that barbaric eye which found the glorious tinctures in the fields, on the mountains, and beside the foaming ocean of our native land. It is not the case that there is any question as to the tartan of the Argyll (91st) and Sutherland (93rd) Highlanders. A rumour arose to that effect, but it arose from a question having been asked one of the officers of the Sutherland Rifle Volunteers, as to whether the Sutherland corps would object to wearing a tartan of a neighbouring county. The Sutherland people naturally objected to such a suggestion. There are 7,456 Scotch in the home Army. Why not gradually draft Scotchmen now in English regiments into the Scottish regiments, thus rendering the regiments more national? In time, at all events, there could be no great obstacle to such an arrangement,—namely, in insisting that the majority of a Scotch regiment be composed of Scots. Martin's chapter concerning plaid, in his book published about 1703, is interesting:—"The plaid worn only by the men is made of fine wool. It consists of divers colours, and there is great ingenuity required in sorting the colours. For this reason the women are at great pains first to give the exact pattern of the plaid upon a piece of wood, having the numbers of every thread of the stripe on it. . . . . . Every isle differs from each other in their fancy of making plaids and the stripes in breadth and colours. This humour is as different through the mainland of the Highlands, in so far that those who have seen these places are able, at the first view of a man's plaid, to guess the place of his residence." Mr. Skene, in a letter to me, says:—"In speaking thus, Martin spoke of the breacan an fheile—that is to say, the whole dress as then worn, before the philabeg or kilt was cut off from this 'plaid.'" In the opinion of the learned Mr. Skene, this points to distinct tartans or colours; and while the general arrangement of colours was peculiar to each district, the clans inhabiting it had their distinctive set of it. "If any one takes the trouble to compare, for instance, the MacDonald tartan and the beautiful tartan worn by Cameron of Lochiel, both from the Lochaber country, the basis, the foundation will be found to be the same, differenced by a variety of stripes and placement of such stripes, the colouration falling into large groups indicating the prevalence of particular colours in particular districts." These words are the words of the learned Skene, and I have found what he says true. Many other instances will occur where the foundation or district colour is the same; one clan, at all events, inhabiting the Sutherland district has the same foundation colour, or, as Mr. Skene calls it, district colour. Martin speaks of the Tiree people all being dressed in the highland dress, 1703, and we also know they wore the hair long, as did the Irish in Elizabeth's reign, which fashion was, as will be remembered, visited by death. This visit of Martin's to Tiree took place just after the Glencoe affair. I think these customs and fashions adduced suffice to explode the erroneous idea that tartans date from the raising of regiments. If they do not, Sir, wait a while till my book comes out, and let us pray that the unbelieving will then be converted. As I have previously observed, I must not suck my own eggs before they are hatched. I observe, in conclusion, that your correspondent, "A Chameleon," does not know regimental history sufficiently well to preach on this subject, for he leaves out the 91st Argyll Regiment in his list of those who had a right to recruit in Scotland. I am not aware that this regiment was forbidden so to do. It was no fault of theirs that breeks, grey breeks, were given them for many years, and the Campbell clan colours, or tartan, withdrawn; also, of course, the feather-bonnet and ornaments. As to the exact numbers of Scotch to each regiment, that varies year by year. Englishmen, or foreigners, as they are called in Highland regiments, dressed in what "Chameleon" calls "once clannish tartan," do not alter the tartan or clan colours. Any way, do not let us have any more MacSnooks or MacJones' tartans invented, —"hunting tartans," so-called (and not a bad name either for those who seek useless changes). Those who wish to see what the composition of a Highland regiment should be must now go, I think, to the Sutherland Volunteers, or to the Argyll Volunteer and Perthshire regiments, and others truly composed of Highlanders; or else he must look over the water, and find the right stuff in the fertile plains, the cities, or backwoods of America and Canada. The refusal of the Sutherland men to adopt the tartan of a neighbouring clan on a recent occasion was no surprise to any one of Highland origin; and no Highlander could ever have made the blunder of asking these men to change their clan colours,—the armorial colours, so to say, belonging to the poorest and the richest of the Sutherland men alike. Some one during the tartan-fever row scoffed at my assertion that tartan or plaid was worn at the epoch of the battle of Flodden, and twitted me with the account of the Caithness men being dressed "in green." The Sutherland clan dress in a green tartan, now; so do the Gunns and others. So I see nothing extraordinary in the Caithness men of that day dressing in a district plaid, so much spoken of in the first part of this letter.—I am, &c., ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Coombe Hill Farm, May 4.

A COMPARISON.

"An Ex-C. O." observes:—"The value and class of persons and a comparison of positions are by the public often determined in accordance with income. In looking over a scale of Army pay, I have observed that a serjeant-major of Artillery gets 5s. 10d. per diem, and a lieutenant 5s. 7d., and thus the former appears to the public the superior appointment. The serjeant-major's value I don't wish in any way to detract from; but to point out that the lieutenant is now a professional man, and has to instruct and practise his men, yet he is not paid in full for professional services. When will the Government pay its officers proportionately?"

Major-General Luard, on relinquishing the command of the Militia of Canada, which he had held for nearly four years, expressed his thanks in a general order to the many officers and men who have done their best towards improving the force in discipline and appearance; and, as he stated in his last annual report, there are, he is glad to say, many who have made marked improvement in these respects. He has had the pleasure of making (he hopes) life-long friends, for whom he entertains a warm feeling of regard, and he now wishes to all prosperity and a hearty farewell.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Col. Marter is about to be placed on half-pay, on appointment to a brigade command in India. Lieut. Forbes has been granted leave for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards' Steeplechases took place on the 16th inst. at Aldershot. Stewards, Lieut.-Col. Hanning-Lee, Capt. Gould, and Lieut. Dawson; judge, Major Aubertin; starter, Capt. Kay; clerk of the course, Lieut.-Col. French. The Stapylton Challenge Cup, Mr. Flood's Lady Margaret; the Captains' Challenge Cup, Capt. Clerk's b g Leap Frog; an Open Hunters' Steeplechase, Capt. Armitage's (15th Hussars) br m Tame Vixen; the Regimental Challenge Cup, Lieut.-Col. French's b m Snapdragon; Consolation Race, Mr. Kirk's b g The Spider.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. and Pymr. G. F. Harris died at Manchester on the 19th inst., aged 41 years.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers). Lieut. O'Farrell has been granted leave for six months, on medical certificate.

9th Lancers. The Governorship of British Honduras has been offered to Mr. Goldsworthy, Governor of St. Lucia, formerly Colonial Secretary in Western Australia. Mr. Goldsworthy served with the regiment as a subaltern before entering the Colonial service, and has been everywhere most popular.

10th Hussars. The officers have deferred their annual dinner till June 30, when the Prince of Wales will preside as usual.

15th Hussars will remain at Aldershot for the drill season, and then move to Brighton.

18th Hussars. The *Times* announces that Col. Phillips, lately commanding the regiment, is to succeed to the command of the 14th Regimental District (York), vice Col. Chichester, who retires under the age clauses.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major A. D. Anderson has been selected for R.H.A., and has been appointed to E Baty. B Brig., vice Major Wing.

Ordnance survey maps have been issued to Royal Artillery districts, that the instructions regarding practice in range-finding may be carried out by batteries.

The *Pioneer* remarks that all command appointments of late have been "temporary," showing that the order for the reorganisation of the Artillery in India may be soon expected.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Donnelly, R.E., has been appointed secretary and permanent head of the Science and Art Department of the Privy Council.

The Royal Engineeer Telegraph Corps is in future to be designated the "Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers."

1st, the Royal Scots. The 2nd Batn. held one of their bi-monthly rifle meetings at the Curragh on May 16 and 17. The committee, consisting of Major Thompson, Lieut. Tippinge, and Serjt.-Major Gay, provided an excellent programme. First day—Individual and volley firing, open to the battalion, for which prizes to the value of £36 were given; 480 competed in individual, and 100 in volley firing. Second day—Ten non-commissioned officers and men from each corps in the garrison; at 200 yards kneeling, 500 and 600 yards any position. For this match eight corps entered. First prize, £5, 2nd Batn. the Royal Scots, 522 points; second, £3, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 515; third, £1, 2nd Batn. West Kent, 482.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Capt. Chippendall, 2nd Batn., is ordered to join head-quarters at Hong Kong, on exchange with Capt. Lewis.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lieut. Helyar, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave for 15 months, on private affairs.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Major Hext has been selected for the adjutancy of the 6th West Suffolk R.V.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieuts. Thomson and Crawford, 2nd Batn., have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. Simonet, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department.

25th King's Own Borderers. The *Bugle*, the regimental paper of the 51st Light Infantry, gives an account of the infantry polo tournament held at Umballa lately:—"The following teams were specially noted for the way in which their ponies were turned out,—the 51st, 60th, and 25th. In the first round the 11th drew the 14th, and beat them easily. The 33rd drew the 88th, and, after a fast game, the 88th were beaten by five goals to three. The 51st played the 60th, with the result of five to two for the Rifles. The next match was between the 25th and the 68th. Shortly after the commencement Mr. Emering, of the 68th, had a bad fall, and was taken away insensible, and so the 68th had to play one short; the consequence was that the 25th had it all their own way. In the second round, after a good game, the 2nd Queen's, who had drawn a bye in the first round, beat the 33rd; and then, after a very hard game, the 25th beat the 60th, and the 11th were lucky enough to draw a bye. In the third round the 2nd Queen's beat the 11th, and in the final tie of all, the 25th beat the 2nd Queen's easily. No one can be disappointed with the result of the tournament, as undoubtedly the best team was the 25th. Besides playing so well together, they were extremely well mounted. Most of the teams lived at the 25th lines during the tournament, where they were made most comfortable, and it was in a great way owing to the kindness and hospitality of the K.O.B.'s, as well as to the trouble taken by Mr. Taylor, of that regiment, the hon. secretary, that the polo tournament was such a success."

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Major Watson has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Colomb, a probationer, attached to the 25th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from July 6, 1882.

41st Welsh Regiment. The head-quarters and mounted company of 190 officers, rank and file, left Etshowe on the 16th ult. for Pietermaritzburg.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut. Martyn has been appointed to the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Lieut. Gamble is ordered to Buttevant as acting paymaster, 1st Batn. 10th Foot.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Bamber has been found medically unfit for further service.

An exchange on the foreign-service roster has been allowed between Major C. Frampton and Capt. W. T. Allen.

Lieut. French, Chatham Division, at present at the School of Musketry, Hythe, has been ordered to embark on board the Achilles to relieve Lieut. Willis, disembarked.

Lieut. Hailes, Chatham Division, has embarked in the Minotaur, vice Lieut. Johnstone, disembarked.

Lieut. Sanders, Chatham Division, has embarked in the Sultan, vice Lieut. Swanton, disembarked.

Major Allen, R.M.A., has three months' leave on disembarkation; Major Edwin Poole, R.M.L.I., one month, with permission to visit the Continent; Lieut. A. G. Latham, R.M.A., fourteen days on disembarkation.

Capt. E. R. M. Crooke, Lieut. Herbert Slessor, two serjeants, three corporals or bombardiers, one bugler, and 52 gunners, embark in H.M.S. Humber the first week in June, for passage to Port Said to join the R.M. Batn. under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ozzard, R.M.L.I.

Lieuts. R. M. Ussher and F. E. Watson, R.M.L.I., have been permitted to resign their commissions.

We insert this letter without expressing any opinion on the justice of the complaint made by "Nemo":—"The promotion of Brevet Major Tucker, R.M.A., to a regimental majority for his services in the Soudan is so monstrous an example of rewarding men at the expense of their brother officers, that I trust you will allow me to call attention to the subject through the medium of your columns. Major Tucker, an officer of 16 years' service in a small corps, where promotion is unusually slow, is promoted over the heads of 18 officers, some of them nine years his seniors, and several of the 18 having been distinguished on active service. The legitimate prospects of reaching a superior rank are, in the cases of some of these officers, annihilated by this promotion,—they are, in fact, professionally ruined. While fully admitting that Major Tucker's distinguished services deserve well of the country, which could easily afford to reward him without doing this grievous injury to those whose who have always done their duty in peace time and war, it is evident that whoever is responsible for this method of recognising his services cannot have taken into consideration the above-mentioned circumstances. Your publication of this, Sir, cannot conceal the harm done, but may prevent the recurrence of a grave injustice most prejudicial to the interests of a distinguished corps."

51st King's Own Light Infantry. The *Bugle*, the regimental paper for May, contains the following notes:—"H Company was the best shooting company for 1883-84, and on April 18, at 6 a.m., a parade was held for the purpose of presenting the shield to the company. We regret to publish the fact that Capt. Milton has left the regiment, on getting his promotion into the sister battalion. He served with the 1st Batn. ever since he was commissioned, and was with it during the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79-80."

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). The death is announced from Malta of Major R. Prince. The deceased entered the Army, Aug. 11, 1856; became lieut., Nov. 19, 1857; capt., May 15, 1866; brevet major, Oct. 30, 1878; and Major, July 1, 1881. He served with the regiment in the Indian campaign of 1857-59, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore and pursuit of the Gwalior Contingent (medal with two clasps), and also in the Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and Khedive's Star).

57th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. Jones, a probationer, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from March 16, 1883.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 3rd Batn. left Suakim for Alexandria on the 11th inst.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. At a court-martial held at Dover on Friday, two privates were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, for cowardice on the battle-field.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Munro, one serjeant, and eight privates, who formed the carrying party at the funeral of the Duke of Albany, received enamelled photographs of his Royal Highness, as souvenirs, from the Queen at Windsor Castle on Wednesday. Her Majesty presented Lieut. Munro with a memorial pin and a photograph.

84th York and Lancaster Regiment. Capt. J. Leppard, late of the regiment, died on the 26th ult. at Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, aged 54. The deceased served in the Burmese campaign of 1852-53 (medal with clasp); in the campaign of 1857-58, including siege and capture of Lucknow (medal with two clasps and a year's service); received a commission in Feb., 1868. He retired on pension in Sept., 1878, and commuted the allowance two years ater.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers have left Rawul Pindee for Kuldunnah, where they will be quartered during the hot weather. Mr. A. Wernthal, bandmaster, died at Rawul Pindee on April 25. He joined the regiment in India in 1857, and served in it 27 years. He was one of the few remaining civilian bandmasters in the Army, and was most popular with both officers and men of the regiment, and his death will be very much regretted both by the regiment and a large circle of friends in the various stations in which the "Faugh-a-Ballaghs" have been stationed during the past 27 years.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Cartwright, a probationer, attached to 20th N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from April 18, 1882.

91st Argyll and Sutherland. About 200 men, including a mounted company, arrived at Etshowe on the afternoon of the 15th ult., to relieve a similar number of the 41st Regt.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Capt. and Adjt. Druitt has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Batn. (Kerry Militia) on July 31. A party of 30 recruits proceeded from the depôt to head-quarters on the 15th inst. This makes a total of 365 men sent to the battalion since its arrival from Nova Scotia.

Medical Department. Inspector-Gen. J. Mure, M.D., on the Retired List, died at 40 Tedworth Square, on the 16th inst. He entered the service Oct. 4, 1839; became surg., Dec. 24, 1847; surg.-major, July 6, 1855; deputy-inspector-gen., Aug. 7, 1867; and retired, with the rank of inspector-gen., Dec. 1, 1869.

Pay Department. "Fusile" writes:—"It is rumoured that subalterns of seven years' service are to be permitted to join the Army Pay Department, and no doubt a good many candidates will come forward, tempted by the, to them, large increase in pay and allowances. The work in a regimental pay office is pleasant and not too hard, but when these young officers learn what is expected of them when they become staff paymasters, very few will consider the pay, &c., sufficient compensation for the hard work and responsibility connected with the financial charge of a regimental district. It is the universal cry amongst staff paymasters that the work is too onerous, and every fresh regulation issued adds to our burden; notably, the latest regulations as to Militia sub-accountants. The result will be that subalterns will spend a pleasant five years in the department, and then rejoin their regiments as captains, and the pertinent question will then be how are the higher grades to be filled up. In most branches of the Army, the higher one gets the less onerous becomes the work, although it may be more responsible; in the Army Pay Department it is the reverse." It is notified in General Orders that "combatant officers who are candidates for the Army Pay Department are to be tested generally upon the examination of troop and company monthly pay lists, posting in general account book and ledger, abstracting of debits and credits for proof of regimental pay list, preparation of balance sheets, and of monthly estimates. They will also be examined as to their acquaintance with the Pay Warrant, allowance regulations, financial instructions, and savings bank regulations; as to their knowledge of book-keeping by double entry, the duties attending the payment of soldiers, aptitude for accounts, quickness at figures, neatness in work, and also as to their general intelligence and ability." Capt. G. F. Harris, attached to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, died at Manchester on the 19th inst., aged 41 years. The deceased joined the Army Dec. 31, 1858, and entered the Department from the Buffs Dec. 19, 1881.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Artillery, Welsh Division. The inspection of the 3rd Brigade (late Carmarthenshire), took place on the 20th inst. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Jones, consisted of 13 officers, 27 serjeants, 287 rank and file, and 6 trumpeters. The 4th Brigade (late Royal Pembroke), was inspected at Haverfordwest by Col. Cumming on the 16th inst. Col. J. Owen was in command, assisted by Major Graham. Col. Cumming complimented the men on their smart, clean, and soldier-like appearance, and their steadiness at drill. The brigade numbered about 330 rank and file, being upwards of a hundred short of its complement.

Royal Artillery, North Irish Division. The 4th Brig. has assembled at Dublin for training, and proceeded to Wicklow, where they are encamped. There were few absentees. The officers present are Col. Magill (in command); Major Dickenson; Major and Adjt. Tabor; Capts. Thompson, Smythe, Whitty, and Rooke; Lieuts. Briscoe, Meredyth, and Eustace.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). The officers of the 5th Batn. (late Royal South Middlesex), dined together at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday evening last. Present—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe; Majors Winter (late Adjt.), Guyon (Adjt.), and Halahan; Capts. Vincent and Pendleton; Lieuts. Dibley, Parsons, Boileau, Scoones, Sant, Evatt, Faulkner, Warde, Wallis, Gramshaw, and Surg.-Major Douglas.

Gordon Highlanders. The Princess of Wales will present new colours to the 3rd Batn. at Aberdeen about Aug. 29.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The 3rd Batn. was presented with new colours at Bodmin on Wednesday by Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn. The service was performed by the Bishop of Truro, who delivered an address which, in the matter of appositeness, was not quite the thing, because his lordship, when eulogising the institution of colours, as to the value of which we quite agree with him, forgot that by a recent extraordinary decision of what are called "the authorities," these emblems and symbols are to be carefully stowed away in case of danger. The privates of the battalion will have a serious duty, for the Bishop told them that they must henceforth cheer, strengthen, and elevate the ladies of Cornwall. Col. Warren inspected the regiment after the speeches and the march-past. Earl Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, formerly captain in the regiment, took part in the ceremony, and made a short address, in which he complimented the corps on their good conduct and sobriety. Col. St. Aubyn and the officers gave a luncheon to their friends. It was formerly known as the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia; and under Col. Elliott, whose grandson is the present major, it was employed for seven years in garrison work in the forts left vacant in England and Ireland by the drafting of the Regulars for the war with France. The Port Admiral, Sir W. H. Stewart, and Major-Gen. Sayer and a large company were present.

East Surrey Regiment. The officers of the 4th Batn. dined at the Café Royal on Wednesday. There were present—Cols. Daniell and Evelyn; Majors Antis, Scott, Flower, and Deverell; Capts. Moon, Darley, Haines, Smith, Maude, and Gilpin; Lieuts. Scobell, Sutherland, Chambers, Buller, Moon, Benson, Persse, and Combe; and Mr. B. Atkinson.

The pay of serjeants of Militia will be increased by 1d. per day, and that of corporals by ¾d., as the fines inflicted in cases of drunkenness are to be divided among them in future.

"Hythe" writes:—"With reference to a recent paragraph in your paper, claiming for the 4th Batn. Worcester Regt. the credit of being the best shooting Militia battalion, it seems desirable to observe that only 263 men of that battalion appear to have gone to the targets at all, while of the 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers no less than 477 men fired."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Rifles. The annual dinner was held at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, under the presidency of Col. Howard Vincent. Gen. Sir G. Graham, Count Münster, the German Ambassador, the Russian and Austrian Military Attachés, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Lord A. Percy, M.P., and Col. Bushby, were among the company. Sir G. Graham, in replying for the Army, said:—"During the latter part of the last half-century there had been a great national movement, of which every Englishman should be proud, and that was the great Volunteer movement. The time had long since gone when that movement could be called 'playing at soldiers,' for the Volunteers had given that taunt the go-by in steady work. The Volunteer service had awakened a military spirit in the country, and had also brought out a better feeling than formerly existed towards the Army." The German Ambassador (Count Münster) said that all nations looked with admiration on the spirit which had prompted the Volunteer movement in England, and he had always felt that this movement added enormously to the power of England. Major-Gen. de Lantz, the Russian military attaché, and Capt. Baron Von Haan, the Austrian military attaché, also responded, the latter observing that he was perfectly convinced that behind the Volunteers was the whole manhood of England, and that any necessity for calling out the Volunteers would be answered by all England rising to arms.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. The annual inspection will be held at noon to-day on the Guards' Ground, Hyde Park, when the regimental field-telegraph waggon, fully equipped, will be on the ground.

Indian Army.

4th Bombay Rifles. After a lapse of nearly four years since the events they commemorate occurred, the 4th Bombay Rifles received their medals for service in Afghanistan, fortunately, and, as if it were to reward them for their long waiting, a few days before the arrival on his visit to Aden of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who graciously consented to present the decorations. On the evening of April 18, the regiment paraded for the occasion in review order, and after the usual salute in line, were formed in column at open order, when his Excellency walked round the ranks presenting each man with his medal and pinning on those of the native officers himself. The regiment afterwards marched past in column, and was then formed in three sides of an oblong, when his Excellency addressed the officers and men as follows:—"Col. Forteath, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men,—I am glad that I am able as the head of the Government of Bombay to deliver you the memorials of the last campaign in which you were engaged. Those memorials are the testimony of the sense of your services entertained by your sovereign and your countrymen. They add one more to the record, longer, I believe, than almost any in this Army, of services on the field of battle. It is more than a century since this battalion was raised, though during that period it has been known by more than one name; 60 years since it was formed into Fourth of the Line, and more than 40 since, first of any regiment in India it was distinguished by the title of 'Rifles.' It has taken part in many famous campaigns, among many others it served under Arthur, Duke of Wellington, at the capture of Seringapatam; it was in the 2nd Sikh war, and the Persian expedition; in 1857, true to its salt, it fought in Central India, and lately it was in Afghanistan. It did not, indeed, arrive in time for the chief events of the campaign, but it often happens that on the line of communication, and in subsidiary operations, as great hardships and as severe trials are undergone as in the shock of battle. The traditions of a regiment are among its most precious possessions; they are the objects of legitimate pride; they nerve the soldier to be worthy of his corps. The Bombay Army was never more efficient than it is now, and your condition and appearance are creditable to it. I am certain that if occasion should require fresh services from the regiment and this Army the Government may call upon them with full confidence in their devotion and efficiency. I trust that the honours which have been conferred upon you by the Empress will be highly prized, and that those who bear them on their breasts will, throughout their service, prove examples of discipline and courage to their younger comrades."

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The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be HELD at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, on SATURDAY, May 24, 1884, at 3 p.m., Field-Marshal H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., in the Chair, to elect FIVE WIDOWS; and to make Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Hugh H., Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Royal Horse Guards; Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Seaforth Highlanders, Governor of Chelsea Hospital; and General Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, Constable of the Tower, VICE-PRESIDENTS of the Institution.

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For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 387.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

WE understand that Sir Samuel Baker, who leaves town this week for his country seat, had a long interview with Lord Hartington on Wednesday, in which he gave the Secretary of State for War all the information which his experience of the Soudan enabled him to accumulate, with regard to the transport and operations of a military expedition. But he went further, and impressed upon his lordship the necessity of making up his governmental mind upon a still more important matter than the details of an expedition to the Soudan. Lord Hartington is not, of course, in a position to direct the policy of Government. In considering the ulterior consequences of an invasion of the Soudan, the Secretary of State must take counsel with the Cabinet, which appears to be but an office of registration for the decrees of the Prime Minister. Whether Mr. Gladstone will yield to the representations of all who have the smallest knowledge of the subject, that it is impossible for Egypt to abandon the Soudan to the Mahdi, and that Khartoum and Berber—not the town, but the province—must be retained, it is impossible to say. But we cannot suppose that the English Government is prepared to embark upon the enormous expenditure of money, and possibly of life, involved in the despatch of troops into Equatorial Africa without considering what they are going there for, what they will do when they get there, and what they intend to leave behind them. The authorities in Egypt have been co-operating very zealously with the War Office here in collecting information, but great difficulty is experienced in obtaining data upon which the military authorities can rely with certainty respecting large portions of the route between Wady Halfa and Berber. From Berber to Khartoum any difficulties which may occur in the march of troops and the transport of supplies are common to the expeditions to the latter place, whether they start from Suakim, or take the river course from Wady Halfa. Notwithstanding the long detour and grievous delays presented by a strict adhesion to the course of the Nile, we retain the conviction that it would be far wiser and, in the end at least, as expeditious, to despatch the troops by the banks, and against the stream as soon as the Nile begins to rise, avoiding all short cuts and desert routes, than to incur the risks presented by the route from Suakim to Berber, and the obvious inconveniences entailed by the despatch of the whole force from Suez down the Red Sea to the former port. It is quite plain that no railway can be laid from Suakim to Berber until the country is in the possession of a friendly force, and although Osman Digna and his tribesmen have been terribly punished, and are reduced to comparative impotency, they are still powerful enough to frustrate the efforts of labourers to put down rails, unless the latter are adequately protected. To the question of the railway must turn round in a circle for some time to come. All the Egyptian authorities believe that the evacuation of Berber would be a fatal step; and they cannot understand how, if the Bishareen Arabs be friendly, there should be any difficulty in opening communications with Khartoum from Dongola. Hassan Kalifa is described as an able, intelligent, and civilised gentleman, with great knowledge of the country, and it is considered very strange that if he has received orders from the Khedive's Government to communicate with Gordon at all hazards, that he has not succeeded yet in doing so. Some timorous people, remembering the great silence which fell over the land after the annihilation of Hicks's army, shake their heads, and speak doubtingly of the fate of Khartoum; but we have as yet heard and seen nothing to induce us to alter the opinion that, except from treachery or an outbreak of fanaticism, Gordon has nothing to fear in his military position for some time to come, although anxiety and the climate may tell upon a frame and constitution which are by no means robust.

Colonel G. J. Smart, R.A., is to be appointed a Brigadier-General in India, vice Brigadier-General Bruce, whose period of Staff service has expired.

When Hicks Pasha started from Khartoum on his ill-fated expedition, Colonel De Coetlogon was ordered to protect the left flank of Hicks's army, by patrolling the White Nile in a gunboat and keeping its neighbourhood clear of foes. This arduous service he succeeded in performing most satisfactorily with a force of only 50 men, being under the enemy's fire every day for two months. He then returned to Khartoum and superintended its fortifications, having sole charge there until relieved by General Gordon, when, after fourteen months' constant hard service in the Soudan, he returned to Egypt, where he has received but sorry treatment for his services, and is put on reduced pay in an inferior command.

Major Collen succeeds Colonel Lees, who will receive colonel's allowances as First Assistant Secretary, Military Department. Major Collen joined the Staff Corps from the Royal Artillery as a subaltern, and is in possession of the Staff-College certificate.

A common danger brings enemies together. Although the relations of Belgium and Holland are not unfriendly, there is no real sincerity or attachment between the political parties in the two States; and there are wide differences between portions of the populations of the two countries in feeling and religion. But in Berlin looms a portentous form, shielded by a dense cloud, through which, however, there come from time to time the mutterings of the storm; and when it breaks, not all the dykes and ditches of the Dutchman, nor the fortresses of Belgium, can stay its course.

We understand that the cost of the extension of the Sibi Railway to Quettah will be, according to a rough estimate, two millions sterling.

Government appears to have put down its foot on the Wellington statue, and not only has it resolved to carry out the vote of the House for the new statue at Hyde Park Corner, but Mr. Boehm has actually received the order, and has already prepared a very charming—if that is an appropriate word—design for the new equestrian statue, while the necessary steps are being taken to remove the unhappy effort of Mr. Wyatt's genius to a commanding site at Aldershot, where it will stimulate the ambition and improve the taste of our infant soldiery. We are really astonished at the susceptibility of the people of Dublin if they are rightly represented by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, because, after all the expense which the French Government went to in erecting the Luxor monument in Paris, and the efforts of private munificence which secured to us the benefits of contemplating Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment, it would assuredly be extraordinary if the Irish capital desired to be rid of the enormous obelisk in the Phœnix Park, which has the advantage of being twice as big, we should think, as either of its Egyptian rivals.

Major-General Sir John Ross is expected home from India shortly on leave.

The Government still undergo "the question"—the new Ministerial torture, and are put on the rack about Gordon and Khartoum every night. It is not to be wondered if sometimes the answers are rather hazy, the questions being frequently in a similar condition as regards substance. On Thursday night Mr. Gladstone gravely told the House that Lord John Hay was arranging to patrol the Nile above Assiout and below Wady Halfa by steamers, forgetting that between Assiout and Wady Halfa there is the only true Cataract on the Nile, viz., at Assouan. Between Assiout and Assouan, steamers at this time of the year of the ordinary draught of those on the Nile cannot "patrol" with certainty.

Lieutenant Codrington, Coldstream Guards, has been appointed A.D.C., and Captain O. Rowe, R.A., Acting A.D.C., to Lieutenant-General Sir G. Willis, at Portsmouth.

If Lord Folkestone, who appears to have been anxious to give a little puff, which they do not need, but well deserve, to Messrs. Cook, had inquired of them what vessels they had, he would be saved the trouble of putting a foolish question to the Prime Minister. Messrs. Cook control the Nile navigation by steamers in virtue of a monopoly to which the only exception is afforded by the postal-boats, and those belonging to the Khedive and the local governments. Undoubtedly, the presence of steamers with sailors and soldiers and guns on board, would produce a most wholesome effect at any towns where the Mahommedans are assuming a menacing attitude towards the Copts or other Christians, as at Girgeh and the like places on the lower Nile. Above Assouan Messrs. Cook have some steamers of lighter draught, which might be usefully employed as far as Wady Halfa. Between Wady Halfa and Khartoum itself there are probably no steamers at all, till we get up to the limits of Gordon's command, and to the junction of the Blue and White Nile, where there are, according to all accounts, five or six steamers, with guns on board, hastily prepared as a flotilla, with which, no doubt, the General is harassing the Mahdi's emissaries whenever he gets the chance. With reference to Mr. Gourley's question, it may be as well to say that under no circumstances could boats be floated, as the hon. Member seems to suppose they could, over such places as the "Belly of Stone," above Wady Halfa.

We hear that the Government of India are constructing fortifications of some strength on the Khojak Pass, Chaman, our extreme outpost in which is only 70 miles from Candahar.

A correspondence has been passing between Major Graves, Adjutant of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, and the National Rifle Association on the subject of the conditions under which the Loyd-Lindsay competition is to be contested this year at Wimbledon. The contest was initiated with a view to encourage good shooting and riding in the Yeomanry Cavalry generally. There are 38 corps of Yeomanry, with an actual strength of 9,220 of all ranks, there being eight companies of Light Horse Volunteers and Mounted Rifles, the latter numbering some 45 men. The new conditions for the contest state that it is to be shot with the "rifle . . . . . . that is in use in the . . . . . . corps, or Martini-Henry rifle." Major Graves points out that the arm in use in the Yeomanry Cavalry and Light Horse Volunteers is the Snider cavalry carbine, and with it are shot off all troop, company, and regimental competitions; in fact, the whole musketry instruction of the force is carried out with this weapon. The only exception to the rule in the Snider carbine question is the Roxburgh Border Rifles, to whom are issued Martini-Henry rifles, and with which arm they carried off both first and second prizes last year. "I presume," says Major Graves, "the intention to be understood in the alteration of the conditions was to equalise matters between the 9,500 Yeomanry Cavalry, the Fife Forfar, and Lincoln Light Horse, and the Border Rifles, who alone are armed with the Martini-Henry rifles. Has the alteration done so? I would respectfully submit that it has not, for whereas the last-named shoot always with the Martini-Henry, drill with it, have the proper equipment to carry it with, receive the whole of their musketry instruction with it, and receive the usual amount of ammunition from the War Office *gratis*; the Yeomanry are not drilled with it, have only about two rifles per troop lent them by War Office, have no equipment to carry it with, and have to pay, as a special favour, 6s. 3d. per 100 rounds to practice with." Captain Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, writes in reply to say that no alteration can be made in the present regulations for the Loyd-Lindsay competition. At the same time he states that a circular, to all Yeomanry regiments, will be issued at once, informing the Yeomanry officers that they can have on application three Martini-Henry rifles on loan per troop, and under special circumstances perhaps more. It seems to us that the complaint made by Major Graves on behalf of the Yeomanry is a most reasonable one, and though the National Rifle Association cannot alter the conditions of the competition this year, they might with advantage do so next year.

A weekly contemporary is responsible for the statement that the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hartington, and Lord Wolseley have united in representations against the appointment of Lord Edward Somerset to the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. We do not know what our contemporary means by a "distinct understanding" that vacancies were to be filled from a list of deserving officers kept by the Commander-in-Chief, if it is meant to be inferred that the officers at present in the Corps have all been found "deserving" in virtue of distinguished services. Whether there has been a sharp correspondence on the subject or not is beyond the scope of our informations but no one can take any exception on personal ground; to a young officer who has done his work so well as Lord Edward Somerset. It is not much comfort to hear that an understanding is likely to be arrived at in virtue of which the Captain of the Corps is to submit a list of officers approved by the military authorities to her Majesty, from which vacancies are to be filled, unless we can judge how the selection is to be made.

A correspondent says :—"General Gordon is almost as eccentric as he is brave and able. He reads a chapter of the Bible every morning. If the subject chances to be a peaceful one, he remains quiet at Khartoum. But if the chapter should treat of quarrelling or fighting, he goes out against his enemies, and to use his own words, 'smites them hip and thigh.'"

The Royal Irish Military Tournament held in Dublin last week was the first of a series of district tournaments initiated by the Royal Military Tournament Committee in London. Working on parallel lines with the National Rifle Association, the Royal Military Tournament Committee proposes to develop, by grants of money and bronze medals to local committees, an increased knowledge of skill in arms throughout the regular and auxiliary forces. The Dublin Committee has achieved a decided success, and a considerable profit has been realised. After a reserve fund for next year has been set aside, the surplus profits will be divided amongst military charities.

The *Times* says :—"The appointment of Assistant-Director of Artillery and Stores at the War Office, vacant by the transfer of Colonel S. J. Nicholson, Royal Artillery, to the Ordnance Committee, has been conferred upon Major C. F. Ellis, Royal Artillery, who recently held the appointment of secretary to the Ordnance Committee." The information only appeared in our columns a fortnight ago. The *Times* is gradually improving.

We see that the shako is condemned in the French Army. It is not to die a violent death, but to be allowed to terminate its existence gradually. When the stock on hand is exhausted, no more will be issued; but to replace the shako two képis will be served out.

L'Armée Française is at a loss to see why there should be Artillery manœuvres at the Camp of Châlons. It can understand Cavalry and Infantry manœuvres, as those arms can act alone, whereas Artillery never goes into action unsupported.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 16, 1884.

Engineer Richard Thomas Rundle has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (May 10).

ADMIRALTY, May 20, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The date of retirement on retired pay of Captain and Brevet Major Charles Surtees Chapman Webb is April 4, and not March 26, as stated in the *London Gazette* of April 4. Lieutenants Robert Morris Ussher and Francis Edward Watson resign their commissions (both dated May 16).

ADMIRALTY, May 21, 1884.

The Reverend Charles Le Poer Trench Heaslop has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (March 29).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of February 22, 1870, Lieutenant Francis Henry Eardley Shipton has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (May 15).

ADMIRALTY, May 22, 1884.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—Charles Hunter, Esq., Justice of the Peace, to be Honorary Lieutenant (May 22).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—A. A. C. Parr, to the Frolic.

Lieutenants—Henry C. Kingsford, to the Belleisle; Lewis D. Sampson and Arthur H. S. Elwes, to the Penelope; Thomas P. Walker, to the Defence; Charles H. Coke, to the Garnet; William H. du C. Chads, to the Northampton; John R. Jellicoe, to the Excellent; George J. S. Warrender and Francis G. de Lisle, to the Cambridge; W. S. King, to the Neptune; Charles L. Ottley and Paul W. Bush, to the Vernon; Hugh P. Williams, to the Excellent.

Navigating Lieutenant—George S. Ralph, to the Serapis.

Sub-Lieutenants—Alex. L. Duff, Ernest C. T. Trowbridge, and Edmund M. C. Key, to the Victoria and Albert; Francis H. Pollen, to the Alexandra.

Chief Engineers—William Waterfield, to the Asia; David Wilson, to the Belleisle; James A Shawyer, Edwin J. Cornley, Alexander F. McIntyre, George E. M. Keey, and William T. C. Brewer, to the Vernon.

Surgeon—Joseph H. Whelan, M.D., to the Jackal.

Engineer—William H. Grant, to the Belleisle.

Assistant-Clerk—Gilbert Graham, to the Turquoise.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. James Minniece, to Portnoo and Lochrus.

Chief Boatman—James Ozzard, Calshot Castle, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Freshwater Gates, vice Bennett, pensioned.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, and the Stork were at Accra on April 19. The Goshawk was employed on Southern Sub-division. The Starling was on passage to Ascension; expected at Cape Coast Castle by May 25.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on May 19.

Argus, Chief Officer Edward Barter, steam tender attached to the Valiant on the West Coast of Ireland, will be attached to the Reserve Squadron as a despatch vessel.

Audacious, Capt. Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, was at Hong Kong on April 15, and would probably proceed to Amoy about May 1, thence to Foochow and Woosung. The Champion was at Hong Kong, having arrived from Shanghai on April 10; will remain, refitting. The Linnet was at Hong Kong, and would proceed on April 20 to relieve the Merlin in the Gulf of Tonquin. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong, and would take the Commander-in-Chief to Canton on April 16, returning to Hong Kong on April 19; take mails to Amoy about May 8, and remain with the flag. The Daring was at Canton on April 14. The Merlin was in the Gulf of Tonquin; at Hoihow on April 6, and to proceed to Hong Kong when relieved by the Linnet; after giving leave to the crew, she will be sent to Foochow, and be stationed there. The Swift was at Amoy on April 14, and will remain. The Foxhound was at Foochow, and was at Tamsuy, Formosa, on April 7; about to return to Foochow; will be relieved by the Merlin about the middle of May, and proceed to Singapore to take the place of the Zephyr. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on April 14, as senior officer's ship, North China Division; will take H.M.'s Minister at Pekin to the Corea, and return with him to Shanghai. The Curacoa was at Shanghai on April 9, and was to remain at Shanghai during the absence of the Cleopatra, and conduct the duties as senior officer's ship. The Albatross was at Shanghai on April 9; was to return to one of the Yangtse ports, and will probably relieve the Espoir at Hankow. The Espoir was at Hankow on April 3; will probably be relieved by the Albatross, and be stationed either at Kinkiang or Chinkiang. The Fly was at Amoy on April 7; was about to leave for Shanghai to join North China Division, calling at Foochow, Tamsuy, and Kelung. The Midge was at Tientsin on April 3, and was to remain. The Cockchafer was at Chefoo on April 3, and left Chefoo on April 3 for the Corea with the Secretary of the Legation, Pekin. (Have heard by telegraph that the Cockchafer returned to Chefoo on May 10, and was ordered (to Jenchuan at Minister's request.) The Sapphire was at Yokohama on April 3, as senior officer's ship in Japan; would remain at Yokohama. The Pegasus was at Singapore on April 4, as senior officer's ship, Straits of Malacca; on return of Zephyr from Bangkok, to visit Labuan and North Borneo ports, and return to Singapore. The Zephyr was at Bangkok on April 4; would return to Singapore about the end of April; to proceed about the second week in June to the Gulf of Tonquin to relieve the Linnet. The Flying Fish was surveying in Haitan Straits; put into Foochow on April 4 for mails and coals, and would leave again on April 7; expected to be at Amoy about the end of April.

Banterer, Lieut. and Com. Haigh, left Cleggan on May 17 for Galway, and put back to Ballinakill through stress of weather.

Belleisle, Capt. Jones, left Kingstown on May 17 for Plymouth, passed the Lizard on the 18th, and arrived at Plymouth the same day.

Boadicea, Capt. Edmund Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., would leave Simon's Bay on June 2 for Delagoa Bay and Port Natal.

Dragon, Com. Anson, was at Busreh on April 17, as senior officer in the Persian Gulf.

Firebrand, Lieut. and Com. Dickson, fitting out at Plymouth, will most probably have to land her Vavasseur gun-mountings, as these have been found defective.

Forward, Com. Furlonger, arrived at St. Vincent on May 20, and left on May 23 for Cape Coast Castle.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, went into Portsmouth Harbour on May 17.

Humber, Com. Hawkins, arrived at Sheerness from Woolwich on May 20 to be docked and overhauled, preparatory to her dispatch to the Mediteranean.

Iris, Capt. Rice, left Malta for Corfu and Fiume on May 13.

Kestrel, Com. Tisdall (acting), arrived at Batavia on April 13, and would leave on April 15 for Seychelles and England.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, was at Sydney on May 18.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Bermuda up to May 8, and will proceed to Halifax about May 18; the Canada was at Bermuda, refitting, and will proceed to Halifax the third week in May; the Garnet is the senior officer's ship, Barbadoes division; the Tenedos left Halifax for Newfoundland on April 15; the Dido was at Bermuda on May 8, refitting, and will proceed to Halifax about the end of May; the Griffon was at Jamaica on April 18, and on being relieved by the Flamingo was to proceed to the Barbadoes division; the Flamingo left Bermuda on April 29, to relieve the Griffon at Jamaica; the Fantôme left Bermuda for Newfoundland on April 28; the Mallard left Bermuda for Newfoundland on April 22; the Foam left Bermuda on May 2 for Devonport; the Bullfrog was at Bermuda on May 8, refitting, and when ready will proceed to the Jamaica division.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Alexandria on May 18, and proceeded next day.

Osborne, Capt. Frank Thompson, left Portsmouth for Flushing on May 22, with the Prince of Hesse on board.

Pegasus, Capt. Bickford, was at Penang on May 20, having returned from landing stores for the crew of the Nisero, detained as hostages in Acheen.

Ranger, Com. Darwall, arrived at Aden on May 19, and was to return to Massowa next day.

Triton, Staff Com. Tizard, left Sheerness to carry out surveying duties on May 19.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, was commissioned on May 20.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Madeira on May 19, and left next day.

The New Dockyard Reorganisation Committee—Mr. C. McHardy, Mr. R. W. Awdry, and Mr. R. Main, of the Admiralty—have received instructions to visit all the Home dockyards. Portsmouth was visited last week, and Devonport and Stonehouse are now undergoing inspection. This Committee is ordered to report as to the number of writers required for the fixed establishment of the offices of the storekeeper, accountant, and cashier respectively, the number being fixed on the basis that the duties of writing, revaluing articles of stores, and keeping store ledgers, are prepared in the office of the Accountant; and that these duties remain as at present under the direction of the storekeeper. The members of the Committee are to recommend what duty, pay, and places should be allotted, it being borne in mind that this class of allowances is alone appropriated to men who have the supervision of others, or who are called upon to perform duties in advance of those expected of dockyard writers. The Committee are also inquiring into the system under which the writing staff is at present obtained, and whether it is advisable to restrict entries to men who have been brought up in the yards.

Mr. E. Preston writes :—"It was stated in the House of Commons on the 19th inst., that the Treasury had consented to hand over the accumulated 'Unclaimed Soldiers' Balances' to the Royal Patriotic Commissioners for the purpose of enabling them to provide pensions for the widows and orphans of soldiers who fell in the Soudan campaign. This is no doubt a very easy way of getting rid of the funds which have gone on accumulating since the passing of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863; but I would venture to suggest that before such confiscation takes place the Return as to these 'Unclaimed Balances' obtained by Sir Walter Barttelot last Session should be printed and extensively circulated, so that the next of kin of deceased soldiers—to whom these moneys rightly belong—may have a fair chance of making good their claims. As your readers are aware, the Lists of 'Unclaimed Balances' are published in the *London Gazette*, and the result of such scant publicity is said to have resulted in an unclaimed balance of some £4,000 a year. If newspaper publicity were substituted for *London Gazette* notification, there is little doubt that soldiers' widows and orphans would be largely benefited. I therefore crave your powerful aid towards obtaining so common-sense and useful a reform. I would only add that non-publicity as to Army prize money has resulted in upwards of £700,000 of the unclaimed shares being appropriated, pursuant to Act of Parliament, in keeping up Chelsea Hospital and grounds, &c."

Admiral Duncombe presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society on the 21st inst. The report stated that 14 readers are now employed. The cause of temperance, in connection with godliness, was constantly advocated by the readers. Although the balance-sheet showed an increase of £88 over that of last year, yet had the original number of readers been maintained there would have been a deficit of about £80. Capt. Dawson said when he compared the condition of the Navy now with its condition in 1860 he found a great improvement, which was in a large measure owing to the efforts of this society, independently of what had been done by their chaplains. He was glad that seamen were just now attracting so much attention, for he found that the funds of seamen's societies had benefited by the awakening of the public to their necessities. Admirals Sir E. G. Fanshawe, Goldsmith, and Ryder, Capt. East, and the Rev. E. Yorke also commended the work of the society.

CHOLERA ON BOARD H.M.S. CROCODILE.

Before the late outbreak of cholera on board the Crocodile is finally relegated to the regions of oblivion, it may be well to notice a few facts which have come to our knowledge, and which tend to demonstrate that the captain and officers of the ship in question received but scanty justice at the hands of the powers that be, if, indeed, they were not actually censured where praise might well have been bestowed. Before quitting Bombay, it appears some objection was raised by the captain to the number of extra passengers whom the resident transport officer proposed to accommodate on board, and, upon the refusal of the captain to accept the statement that it was "always done," as a sufficiently good reason for the infringement of regulations, the matter was referred by telegram to the Director of Transports. The reply, we imagine, judging from subsequent events—must have been of that evasive and ambiguous character for the concoction of which the officials at Whitehall are so celebrated. At any rate, the captain received an assurance that the responsibility of embarking the extra passengers was accepted by the authorities, and acted accordingly. When the cholera broke out on board, the somewhat crowded state of the ship afforded, of course, additional grounds for apprehension; however, the captain and executive officer, nothing daunted, commenced a determined battle, under these discouraging circumstances, against the common foe; entering into the most minute details, and maintaining the cleanliness and ventilation of the ship in a manner which, we have good reason to believe, excited the admiration of the military principal medical officer, and which undoubtedly contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the almost unprecedented limitation of the disease, only eleven cases occurring, with nine deaths, a proportion which goes to prove, nevertheless, that the epidemic was not of that mild and harmless type which some would have us believe. There was, not unnaturally, something like a panic among the lady passengers, and possibly among some of the men; but by dint, as we have said, of the utmost vigilance, and a good example on the part of the captain and executives, something like a serious catastrophe was, in a great measure, averted. Now for the sequel, which, if short, is not without a moral. On arriving in England, the captain, so far from receiving the commendation which would certainly not have been ill-bestowed upon him and his first lieutenant—and more especially, perhaps, upon the latter, who had most of the drudgery of details on his shoulders—was given to understand that he ought to consider himself fortunate in not being immediately superseded; and for what cause? For permitting his vessel to be over-crowded! Comment is needless.

NAVAL DISCONTENT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It is well known in the service that, should reforms cost money, something will be taken away to balance the account. The Government never introduce reforms in the Navy until absolutely forced to do so. When they give with the right hand, they take back with the left. But they must give at times. No one appears to consider it to be his duty to see that "poor Jack" shares in the good things that are bestowed upon his brother Tommy Atkins, or his country cousin, the bucolic Giles. Doctors, Paymasters, Assistant-Paymasters, Engineers, Lieutenants, Warrant and Petty Officers, and Schoolmasters, have had their condition improved. When Naval matters are brought before the House of Commons, so little interest do they excite, that the half-score of honourable Members who address the House speak to empty benches. And today there is scarcely a single contented branch in the service. The Executive line has just cause for complaint in the smallness of pay, when compared with the rapid rise in the cost of living within recent years. The slowness of promotion is another source of discontent. The number of Lieutenants on the Active List has been fixed by Order in Council at 1,000, but at present there are only 840. The Sub-Lieutenants only number 215, and 160 of these officers are clearly being kept back by the Admiralty in defiance of the Order in Council. And yet there is difficulty in finding Lieutenants to fill the vacancies. Lieutenants of ten years service and upwards are doing junior Lieutenant's work in many ships, while officers a long way junior to them are sent as senior Lieutenants to other vessels. The list of Royal Naval Engineer officers has gradually been reduced to the limit fixed by the Order in Council of November 30, 1882. There are now 641 Engineers on the list, as against 650 allowed. But this number is so small as to leave the Government at times in a fix, when, as in 1878, "temporary service engineers and assistant-engineers" have to be entered. Many of them probably never before held a higher appointment than fitter in a workshop. Is it right to expect gentlemen to receive these men into their mess-places on equal social terms, and at the same time maintain strict discipline on the lower deck and in the engine-room? It is in this manner that the authorities undo the work that has been in hand for such a number of years, and it requires no Solon to understand that discontent is engendered.

The Clive troopship has arrived at Malta from Bombay, bound for Portsmouth.

THE COMMITTEE ON SHIPBUILDING, &c.

The Committee to inquire into the building, &c., of ships of the Navy, presided over by the Earl of Ravensworth, President of the Institution of Naval Architects, consists, as our readers know, of Sir Daniel Gooch, Captain Codrington, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Ismay, and Mr. F. H. Miller, secretary, so that the Navy is only represented by one member, luckily an officer of great experience. The chairman is well known for his aversion from dockyard work, and his predeliction for private firms. In his annual address to the Institution over which he presides,—

> "His lordship congratulated the Admiralty on the fact that their new ships possessed great power and great speed, while many of them were of novel construction. Formerly they were content with 14 knots, but they had lately improved to 16 knots. What he wanted, however, was to see the Admiralty move faster. Let them look at what private yards were doing. The Government could improve their speed by availing themselves much more largely of private yards than they were doing. One of the causes of the absence of progress appeared to be due to an over-anxiety to attain unto perfection. Another cause was the mixed way in which the business was conducted in the Royal establishments. As a rule, the ships of the Royal Navy took four years to construct; the Inflexible took eight years to build. Why should any ship occupy more than two years? What he would like to see would be a grand national dockyard solely for the construction of ships, the fitting and repairing being effected elsewhere. But, above all, he would like to see private establishments more largely employed."

Notwithstanding Lord Ravensworth's partiality for private firms, the Royal Dockyards are a necessity. No Navy could be kept up without them; and it is proverbial that dockyard lasts twice as long as contract work. The representatives of the large shipbuilding firms on the Clyde have been examined as to the manner in which tenders for the repairs and building of her Majesty's ships by contract are called for, and the conditions under which the work is performed. The real question, however is, "Are the Admiralty paying too much per ton for their ships?" We have in these columns exposed the great difference in price paid by the Government and by private shipowners. The articles we published on "Our Cruisers" led, we believe, to the appointment of the present Committee, which will, we hope, do its work without fear or favour. It is to be desired that the instructions issued to this Committee will enable it to inquire into the manner in which contracts are given for the construction of torpedo-boats, as it would be interesting to know why 90 per cent. of these boats are built by one firm. There are other firms in the land able and willing to build torpedo-boats besides the one which, up to the present time, is so much favoured by the Admiralty. Foreign Governments have long recognised the skill of these firms in designing, constructing, and launching swift torpedo-boats; but for some reason or another their names are not brought prominently to the notice of the Admiralty. Kissing goes by favour, but the Admiralty will do well to see that no favour is shown in giving their orders, except when they are securing the very best article of the kind. We hope that Lord Ravensworth's Committee will take this matter up, so as to ascertain whether there is or is not any truth in the rumours heard in Naval circles.

Obituary.

Sir William Brown, C.B., formerly Accountant-General of the Army, died on Monday, at Hillside, Parkstone, Dorset, aged 71. He was son of the late Mr. R. Brown. In 1857 he was appointed assistant-accountant-general, and in 1860 was promoted accountant-general. He was nominated a C.B. in 1868, and received the honour of knighthood in 1870, on his retirement.

Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Scott, Madras S.C., and formerly of the 8th Madras Cavalry, died on the 22nd inst., in Porchester Square, in his 67th year. He entered the Army in 1834, and became lieutenant-general in 1881.

The death of Capt. T. W. Sulivan, aged 60, is announced this week. He served in the Clio at the capture of Woo-Sung and Shanghai, and in operations in the Yang-tse-Kiang, 1842. He was acting master of the Hydra on the West Coast of Africa; and when master of the Cormorant rendered important service in conducting that ship through an intricate channel, towing three large slavers while engaging the Fort of Paraguay, South America, 1850. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Admiralty, while in command of the Lightning, for the discovery of a shoal in Shelbourne, North Sea.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Service Advertiser, May (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Ladies Gazette of Fashion, May (W. H. and L. Collingridge.)—How to Drill a Company, by Capt. M. Quayle-Jones (Chatham: Gale and Polden.)—Letts's County Atlas, Part 4 (Letts, Son, and Co., Limited)—The Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Fine Arts Society)—The Guide to Nice, by James Nash, A.C.P.; The Immortal Schoolmaster, by G. T. Lowth (Kerby and Endean)—Hunt Room Stories and Yachting Yarns, by the Author of "Across Country" (Chapman and Hall, Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Justice must be aware of the rule of the Service, with the right or wrong of which we have nothing to do just now, according to which honours and rewards are not conferred on officers, no matter how distinguished, below the grade of captain.

Aldershot.—No such order exists. There is no bonus.

The Army and Navy Gazette this week contains four pages extra.

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

THE GRIEVANCES OF SIGNALMEN, R.N.

"A Friend to Signalmen" thus declaims upon the above theme:—"I will endeavour to point out a great flaw now existing in the signal department of the Royal Navy. We will take, for instance, two boys joining the service together; the one chooses the signal department for his profession, and the other the seaman's branch. Well, they both pass through the training establishment, and are, we will say, drafted away to a sea-going ship together. After having attained the age at which they are to be rated as men, the signal boy is rated as 3rd-class signalman, the other boy is rated as an ordinary seaman, both ratings being equivalent as regards rank and pay, but not as regards work. The 3rd-class signalman is by this time considered able to take charge of a watch, should necessity call for his so doing, and in fact, he is often sent away in charge of signals altogether, in a ship where no higher rating is carried, and his duties are highly responsible; while, on the other hand, the ordinary seaman has little or nothing extra to do more than when he was a boy. In addition to his own work, the signalman has, should he be sent to a small vessel, to perform the work of a seaman; being stationed in a part of the ship, he is expected to take his turn at the wheel, or in the chains with the lead, and on the look-out; he has to work aloft with the remainder of his topmates, his part of the ship to keep clean, and is also stationed in a boat and to a gun; he has also his own things to look after, viz., flags, lamps, &c. Thus he has double duties to perform,—signalman and seaman. But in his career in the training-ship he has simply been taught just a few simple rudiments of a seaman's duties that he may require in his own branch, yet he is expected to know all the above-mentioned duties, and be able to perform them; while, on the other hand, the ordinary seaman has nothing new coming to him, it is the same duties he has passed through, and almost continually practising every day,—therefore it comes quite natural to him, whereas, I should say, a seaman's duties were quite unnatural to a signalman. We will now pass to a grade higher. The 3rd-class signalman is now promoted to a 2nd-class signalman, but not until he has been thoroughly examined by a competent person, and found qualified in every respect, for his duties by this time are more harassing than before; he has now to take charge of a watch in a fleet, where duties are very trying, having, if he is not in the flag-ship, to keep a strict look-out on her, and report every little incident to the officer of the watch, that the Admiral's motions may be correctly followed. Should he fail to do this, neglect of duty is the result. The ordinary seaman is examined in the subjects that he has been familiar with, and is advanced to the rating of able seaman, a rank equivalent to the 2nd-class signalman, but far more advantageous, as I will endeavour to show hereafter. After being paid off from a ship, the signalman is given the option of returning to whichever receiving ship he chooses at the expiration of his leave; while the seaman enjoys the same privilege, and also another extra one which the signalman does not enjoy, viz., that of returning to the gunnery ship. After he (the seaman) has passed through his course of gunnery, he is rated as a seaman-gunner, for which he receives 4d. per day in addition to his pay as an able seaman, then he is allowed to enjoy the option of passing for a "trained torpedo man," also to qualify for a diver, receiving 1d. per day for each of these two latter subjects; thus, being only equal in rank with the 2nd-class signalman, he is far more in advance of him in pay. The signalman is not allowed the option of passing through either of these subjects; the only thing he is allowed to pass for is "trained man," for which he receives 1d. per day. Thus the seaman is in a position to get 5d. a day more than the 2nd-class signalman; yet no equivalent is made to the signalman, and all advantages are debarred from him. If the 2nd-class signalman should get promoted to a signalman, viz., have a 2nd-class rate given him, even then he is not so well off as the seaman gunner; for if the latter should get promoted, he can again improve his position by qualifying for an instructor, leaving his equal (once) in the same position and enjoying the same privileges, but leaving him far behind as regards pay. He can also go on, step by step, until he becomes a warrant officer, should his ambition lead him to such. Not so with the signalman; he may have attained the rating of chief yeoman of signals, which rating is very limited, being borne only in flagships, and consequently not rated until actually required. Perhaps were he to apply to pass for warrant rank, he might be allowed to do so; but where is the man who has been brought up to signals during the whole period of his service who thinks himself qualified, in seamanship, &c., to pass the examination required by the service for the rank of warrant officer? They are very few, I think it my right to assert. Signalmen are required to be smart and intelligent; they are supposed to be a select branch in the service, but they are not treated as such; their duty is performed aft, amongst the officers, consequently they have always to appear clean and neatly dressed when other men are in a working dress. Yet to meet these emergencies their pay has never had an increase, whilst the seaman branch is being constantly improved. The signalman has continually to be on watch at sea or in harbour, whilst the ship's company get all night in their hammocks. The signalman has the same amount of watch-keeping duties to perform as if he were at sea, and in all weathers. They are often kept on deck all day in a fleet when at steam tactics, and then have to keep a night-watch; thus making one of the most important branches of the service an object of disgust, and consequently, when short-handed and a deck-hand is required to volunteer to be taught, it is a difficult matter to obtain one without compulsion. Again, in a ship with only one signalman, should he get incapacitated from performing his duty, there is no one in the ship that could replace him; but should the signalman be required to do any duty in the ship, he must be able to do it. A depôt should be established for signalmen to return to, and signalmen alone, that they may become acquainted with any change of signalling that may take place. For instance, a "New General Signal Book" has been introduced and brought into use; they were issued to ships at home and abroad, and signalmen were expected to know as much about them as the original ones, which had been in vogue for years; and I see now the signalmen of the Royal Navy have to learn the Army code, to enable them to communicate with the latter when on active service. Surely, it is time something was done for this invaluable branch of the service."

REGIMENTAL FACINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many of your readers, I have no doubt, recollect as an important factor in the localising scheme to render the Army popular, and to encourage recruiting, the stress laid on national-coloured facings fixed on for national regiments; I wonder if they have remarked that of all the Irish regiments in the Army but one wears the national colour, which for Ireland is green. It is simply absurd; so much fuss, and such little results. I was very sorry when the facings of regiments were interfered with, because facings engender *esprit de corps*: and any one that knows soldiers well, will know their old ideas about disgracing their facings and regiments that forfeited their facings. But if colours are to be adhered to to denote territorial distinction of regiments, then let Royal regiments of Scotland and Ireland wear their national facings as well as other regiments from those kingdoms; or the Royal regiments might wear the national colour, and corps that are not Royal could, if desirable, be allotted another colour. It also seems a great pity so many regiments now have white facings, for it is most confusing; it was only the other day I saw a party of soldiers in white facings walking in a garrison town, and these I set down as belonging to a regiment in garrison which has white facings; but my astonishment was great, on a close inspection, to find they not only did not belong to the regiment, but no two belonged to the same corps.—I am, &c., Critic.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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Hydraulic Lifts (of absolutely safe construction), Steam Laundry, Barber's Room, Telephone and Telegraphic Exchange Instruments in the Building.

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Regimental and other Dinners provided, from 25s a head, including Wines; also Wedding and other Banquets.

Visitors received at a daily rate, if preferred.

For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

Regimental Dinners.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are reqnested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are reqnested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun , 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS,
(1st and 2nd BATTALION).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, May 30th, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are reqnested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE WILTSHIRE REGIMENT,
(OLD 62ND).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE OLD 82ND (PRINCE of WALES'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT)

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS, 307 Regent Street, on FRIDAY, May 30, at 8 o'clock.

For tickets apply to J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., Esq., Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, Holborn, on THURSDAY, May 29, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the OFFICERS of the LATE BOMBAY ARTILLERY will take place at the HOTEL CONTINENTAL, Regent Street, on THURSDAY, JUNE 5, at 8 o'clock.

Regimental Dinners.

8TH KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 7.45.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to notify the same to Lieutenant-Colonel DUBERLY, Army and Navy Club, or to the Manager of the Tavern, before June 2.

11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL on MONDAY, May 26, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Notification of intention to dine should be sent to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT
(LATE 17TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

19TH REGIMENT, "The PRINCESS of WALES'S OWN."

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at 7.45 p.m., on THURSDAY, May 29.

Members intending to be present will send their names to the MANAGER by Tuesday, the 27th inst.

24TH (SOUTH WALES BORDERERS) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 27, 1884, at 7.45 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to notify the same, not later than May 24, to the MANAGER.

36TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the MANAGER, Limmer's Hotel, by Monday, June 9.

76TH (HINDOSTAN) REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to the MANAGER, St. James's Hall, on or before May 24.

96TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to the MANAGER of the ALBION, on or before May 26.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT
(1ST and 2ND BATTALIONS).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 7.45.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to send their names two days previously to Major T. B. MEREDITH, Army and Navy Club, S.W.

Regimental Dinners.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at a quarter to 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 6, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, His Royal Highness the Colonel of the Regiment in the chair.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the Hon. Secretary, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, R.A., War Office, before June 3.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT
(2nd BATTALION) (THE OLD 59TH REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, New Bond Street, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER, on or before June 5, 1884.

68TH DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The usual ANNUAL DINNER of the Officers will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1884 (Ascot Week), at 7.45. General Lord WILLIAM PAULET, G.C.B., will preside.

An early answer is requested, addressed to Mr. DWELLY, Craig's Court.

THE OLD 69TH REGIMENT

The (sixth) ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the 69th Regiment, will take place at the SHIP and TURTLE TAVERN, 130 Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 p.m.

Names to be sent, not later than May 31, to Major STIRKE, 69th (2nd Welsh) Regiment, Mullingar.

91ST HIGHLANDERS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 o'clock.

Notification of intention to dine should be sent to the MANAGER, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, W.C.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.
1st and 2nd BATTALIONS (late 101st and 104th Regiments).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, on Friday, June 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Major J. W. DANIELL, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The ASSETS REALISATION COMPANY (Limited), 6 Poultry, E.C., are prepared to treat for the purchase of Deposit Notes, Credit Balances, and Acceptances of this Corporation.

JOHN ANNAN, Secretary.

SECOND CHARGER and STEEPLE-CHASE MARE.—A clean-bred, bright, Bay Mare; black points; four years old; will be fully 16 hands; very handsome, and sure to race. 100 guineas.—Captain LUPTON, Old Vicarage, Stratford-upon-Avon.

MESSMAN.—A MESSMAN is REQUIRED for the OFFICERS' MESS of the SCOTS GREYS. Applications, with testimonials, &c., to be made to the MESS PRESIDENT, Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh.

TO the BENEVOLENT.—The Daughter of an Officer of the Army (deceased), aged 27, who is in delicate health and in great need, APPEALS urgently for HELP. Her case is known to Rev. C. G. Foster, 25 Esplanade Gardens, Scarborough, &c. Contributions received by "E. H.," care of MURLEY BROTHERS, Norland Terrace, Notting Hill, London, W.

A LADY, highly recommended by Parents of late Pupils, SEEKS a RE-ENGAGEMENT as DAILY GOVERNESS. English, French, Music. £50 per annum.—"R. C.," Nunn's Library, 9 Netheward Road, W.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, May 30. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. R. CUST, Esq. (Honorary Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society), on "The Railway over the Sahara, from Algeria to the Senegal, and the Destruction of Colonel Flatters."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council,

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.

The 11TH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the TROPHY ROOM, St. Paul's Cathedral, on THURSDAY, June 5th, at 2 p.m.

Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at 10.30 a.m.

Evensong in the Cathedral at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon S. R. Hole. The choir will be formed by the London Gregorian Association, assisted by a military band.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET, Major,
Secretary-General G.H.S.
Junior U. S. Club, S.W.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will take place on MONDAY, May 26, at 5 o'clock.

By order,
W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED on WHIT MONDAY, June 2, being a Bank Holiday.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

May 19, 1884.

TO VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY OFFICERS, and OTHERS.—The following Regimental Articles will be SOLD a bargain:—Busby and Plume, Full-dress Silver Pouch Belt, Pouch, Sword Belt, Artillery Sword and Knot, Patrol Jacket, all in first-class condition. Undress Belts, &c.—Application by letter to C. HERBERT, at May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly, London, W.

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	PER DOZ. s. s. s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 30 36 42 48 60 72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	 36
Manzanilla	36 48 60
Montilla	... 48 60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72 84 96
Fifty years old	 123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72 84 96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

	s. s. s.
Vin-de-Grave	24 30 36
Barsac	... 42 54
Sauterne	42 48 60
Haut Sauterne	... 72 84
Château d'Yquem	96 108 120

PORT.

	PER DOZ. s. s. s.
From the Wood	... 24 30 36
Crusted Port	42 48 54 60
Dry and Fruity	48 60 72 84 96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle	108
Port, very old, in Wood	... 60
White Port	60 72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

	s. s. s.
Beaujolais	... 20 24
Mâcon and Beaune	30 36 42
St. George	... 42 48
Pommard	... 36 42
Roussillon	30 36 42
Volnay	... 48 60
Chambertin	60 72 84
Côté Rôtie	60 72 84
Corton	... 60 72
Nuits	... 54 60
Romanée	... 60 72
Richebourg	... 72 84
Clos-de-Vougeot	72 84 96
Hermitage	60 72 84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48 60 72 84

CLARET.

	PER DOZ. s. s. s.
Bordeaux	14 18 20
St. Julien and Médoc	24 30 36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion	36
Larose	... 42 48
Léoville	48 60 84
Latour	54 60 84
Margaux and Mouton	60 72 84
Château Lafite	72 84 96 120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut-Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

	PER DOZ. s. s. s.
Still Moselle	... 24 30
Zeltingen	36 42 48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen	48 60
Muscatel	... 60 72
Scharzberg	... 72 84
Sparkling Moselle	48 60 72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)	... 84

SPIRITS.

	PER DOZ. s. s. s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44 48 60 72 84
Champagne Brandy	 84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)	... 120
Brown Cognac	48 60 72
White Brandy	 84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland	42 48 54
Irish Whiskey	42 48 54
American Bourbon Whiskey	54
Jamaica Rum	... 42 48
White Rum	 60
Sweet and Uusweetened Gin	30
Schiedam Hollands	36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

	s. s. s.
Sparkling	36 42
Champagne	... 48
Rich do.	... 60
Très Sec	... 60
Sillery, première qualité	... 72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	... 72
Creaming, RICH	... 78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	... 78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming	84

Champagne (*con.*)

	PER DOZ. s. s. s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY	84
Old Creaming	 90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut	... 96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 26 32 39 42 45 48 50

HOCK.

	s. s. s.
Hock	24 30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30 36 42
Geisenheim	... 54 60
Hochheimer	48 60 72
Liebfraumilch	... 60 72
Marcobrunner	60 72 84
Rüdesheim	... 54 60
Rüdesheim Berg	... 72 84
Scharlachberg	54 60 72
Johannesberger and Steinberger	72 84
Steinberg Cabinet	... 120
Johannesberg Castle	144 200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48 60 72
Affenthaler	... 48 60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel	48 60
Sparkling Hock	48 60 72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

	PER DOZ. s. s. s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24 30 36 42 48
Montrachet	... ... 48 60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	 60
Sparkling Burgundy	60 72 84

VARIOUS.

	s. s.
Madeira	36 48 60 72
East India Madeira	... 84 96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)	60 72
Bucellas	... 42
Rich and Dry Lisbon	... 42
Rich and Dry Marsala	20 24
Mountain and Malaga	60 72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella	42 48
Rota Tent	42 48
Hungarian	30 36
Vermuth	48 60
Lachrymæ Christi	72 84
Tarragona and Catalan	18 20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
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MILITIA LITERARY:—All sent up, viz.:—16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd, and seven who qualified at the Sandhurst Examinations.

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6th	C. B. FitzHenry	2003
9th	C. du P. Powney	1953
10th	R. E. Benson	1944
15th	H. B. Walker	1925
16th	W. S. Burton	1917
18th	G. W. Lilly	1893
19th	A. G. Tozer	1890
22nd	A. H. Montagu	1884
27th	H. R. Jack	1853
28th	S. Nicholson	1852
34th	R. de B. Chichester	1807
35th	F. J. Davies	1794
36th	J. C. Aitken	1793
39th	C. C. Boileau	1775
41st	L. E. Morrice	1766
42nd	C. L. Boileau	1763
43rd	J. Little	1762
45th	V. S. Smyth	1753
47th	S. G. Moore	1751
48th	H. E. Taylor	1747
52nd	A. J. Hill	1726
55th	R. S. Gage	1709
57th	C. S. Keith	1701
58th	J. N. Grant	1699
59th	A. H. Baldwin	1698
60th	J. Stuart	1694
61st	T. S. Fox-Strangways	1691
65th	W. Bromilow	1674
66th	T. Ffrench	1662
69th	J. R. Prescott	1647
71st	C. H. Fenwick	1643
	CAVALRY.	
2nd	W. E. Cairnes	1965
4th	O. H. Ames	1902
9th	A. W. Daniel	1749

—*i.e.*, 36 out of 50 sent up.

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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

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EKOWE (with Col. Pearson).—"There was great demand for Lamplough's Pyretic Saline."—See *Blackwood's Magazine.*

LETTER FROM RAWUL PINDEE.—"Your Pyretic Saline will do more to prevent *fever* than all the quinine can cure."

Observe the GENUINE has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.

113 HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,270.—Vol. XXV.]

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* published on Wednesday night contains the following promotions and appointments consequent upon the recent operations in the Soudan:

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 21, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Lieut.-Gen. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., and Col. H. Stewart, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Major-Gen. J. Davis; Capt. H. G. Andoe, R.N.; Cols. E. A. Wood, 10th Hussars; B. S. Robinson, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); C. F. Clery, half-pay; Brig.-Surg. E. G. McDowell, Army Medical Department; Lieut.-Cols. W. Green, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); W. Byam, York and Lancaster Regt.; A. G. Webster, 19th Hussars; J. C. Ardagh, C.B. (Civil), Royal Engineers; P. H. S. Barrow, C.M.G., 19th Hussars; Capt. E. N. Rolfe, R.N.; and Assist.-Comy.-Gen. R. A. Nugent, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 21, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the under-mentioned officers, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery during the recent operations in the Soudan, as recorded against their names:—

Capt. Arthur Knyvet Wilson, Royal Navy.—This officer, on the Staff of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, at the battle of El Teb, on Feb. 29, attached himself during the advance to the right half battery, Naval Brigade, in the place of Lieut. Royds, R.N., mortally wounded. As the troops closed on the enemy's Krupp battery, the Arabs charged out on the corner of the square, and on the detachment who were dragging the Gardner gun. Capt. Wilson then sprang to the front, and engaged in single combat with some of the enemy, thus protecting his detachment till some men of the York and Lancaster Regt. came to his assistance with their bayonets. But for the action of this officer, Sir Redvers Buller thinks that one or more of his detachment must have been speared. Capt. Wilson was wounded, but remained with the half battery during the day.

Lieut. Percival Scrope Marling, 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Mounted Infantry.—For his conspicuous bravery at the battle of Tamai, on March 13 last, in risking his life to save that of Private Morley, Royal Sussex Regt., who, having been shot, was lifted and placed in front of Lieut. Marling on his horse. He fell off almost immediately, when Lieut. Marling dismounted, and gave up his horse for the purpose of carrying off Private Morley, the enemy pressing to close on them until they succeeded in carrying him about 80 yards to a place of comparative safety.

Qrmr.-Serjt. William Marshall, 19th Hussars.—For his conspicuous bravery during the cavalry charge at El Teb, on Feb. 29 last, in bringing Lieut.-Col. Barrow, 19th Hussars, out of action. That officer having been severely wounded, and his horse killed, was on the ground surrounded by the enemy, when Qrmr.-Serjt. Marshall, who stayed behind with him, seized his hand and dragged him through the enemy back to the regiment. Had Lieut.-Col. Barrow been left behind, he must have been killed.

Private Thomas Edwards, 1st Batn. Royal Highlanders.—For the conspicuous bravery displayed by him in defence of one of the guns of the Naval Brigade at the battle of Tamai, on March 13, 1884. This man (who was attached to the Naval Brigade as mule-driver) was beside the gun with Lieut. Almack, R.N., and a Blue-jacket. Both the latter were killed, and Edwards, after bayonetting two Arabs, and himself receiving a wound with a spear, rejoined the ranks with his mules, and subsequently did good service in remaining by his gun throughout the action.

ADMIRALTY, May 21, 1884.

Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., to be Vice-Admiral whilst in command of her Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the East Indian station.

The following promotions have been made in her Majesty's Fleet for services rendered with the Naval Brigade forming part of the Soudan Expeditionary Force, dated May 20, 1884:—

Com. E. N. Rolfe to be Capt.; Lieuts. W. H. B. Graham and C. J. M. Conybeare to be Coms.; Sub-Lieut. P. D. M. Henderson to be Lieut.; Staff Surg. J. H. Martin to be Fleet Surg.; Surgs. H. E. F. Cross to be Staff Surg., and T. D. Gimlette will be promoted to Staff Surg. on April 1, 1885.

The following promotions have also been made for services rendered in the Red Sea in connection with the Soudan Expeditionary Force (dated May 20, 1884):—Lieuts. H. C. Bigge and W. D. Morrish to be Coms.; Navigating-Lieut. F. Hire to be Staff Com.; Chief Engineer G. T. Crook to be Inspector of Machinery; Assist.-Pymr. J. A. Bell to be Pymr.

Royal Marine Artillery.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, under the terms of her Majesty's Order in Council of Jan. 15, 1878, to promote Capt. and Brevet Major W. G. Tucker, R.M.A., to be Major, in recognition of his meritorious service at the engagement of El Teb (May 21, 1884).

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 21, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the under-mentioned officers and Warrant officer in recognition of their services during the recent operations in the Soudan (dated May 21, 1884):—

Brevet.

To be Lieutenant-General (for distinguished service in the field):—Major-Gen. Sir G. Graham, V.C., K.C.B., R.E.

To be Major-General (for distinguished service in the field):—Major and Col. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, half-pay.

To be Colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. F. Clery, half-pay, and Lieut.-Col. D. Hammill, C.B., the Gordon Highlanders.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors F. T. Lloyd, R.A.; E. L. Fraser, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt. and Brevet Major J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars; Majors E. H. Holley, R.A.; G. H. T. Colwell, R.M.L.I.; R. W. Dalgetty, the York and Lancaster Regt.; A. E. A. Cross, the Gordon Highlanders; H. S. Gough, 10th Hussars; E. Wood, R.E.; K. R. Todd, R.E.; C. J. Eden, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders; A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G., the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Memorandum.

Major W. Aitken, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), would have been recommended to her Majesty for promotion, had he not been killed in action at Tamai.

To be Majors:—Capts. T. B. Hitchcock, the King's (Shropshire L.I.); N. W. P. Brophy, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); A. O. Green, R.E.; W. F. Kelly, the Royal Sussex Regt.; J. Gordon, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); J. J. B. Menzies, the Gordon Highlanders; W. H. Poë, R.M.L.I.; C. B. H. Jenkins, 19th Hussars; F. G. Slade, R.A.; J. H. Wodehouse, R.A.; H. C. T. Littledale, the York and Lancaster Regt.; K. S. Baynes, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; and E. W. Herbert, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. R. Brindle, Chaplain to the Forces of the 3rd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the 2nd Class.

Commissariat and Transport Staff—To be Assistant-Commissaries-General:—Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. M. E. R. Rainsford and G. V. Hamilton. To be Quartermaster—Conductor of Supplies H. Hickie.

Medical Department—To be Surgeons-Major, with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—Surgeons-Major, with relative rank of Major, W. A. Catherwood, M.D., and W. D. Wilson, M.B.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, with relative rank of Major, H. J. Mills, to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, with the relative rank of Lieut.-Col.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major R. B. Farwell to be Chief Pymr., with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Veterinary Department—To be Vet.-Surgs., First Class, ranking with Majors, but junior of that rank, except for choice of quarters:—First Class Vet.-Surgs., ranking with Capt., C. Clayton and H. Thomson.

Honorary Rank.

To be Captains:—Qrmrs. E. Enright, Army Hospital Corps; and F. H. Mahony, the York and Lancaster Regt.

The following are the terms of the vote of thanks which Admiral Sir J. Hay proposes to move on the 17th prox:—"That the thanks of this House be given to Rear-Admiral Sir William Nathan Wrighte Hewett, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he conducted the naval operations in the Red Sea, and for his services at Suakim, at El Teb, and at Tamanieb; that the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he planned the operations at Suakim, and defeated greatly superior forces at the battles of El Teb and Tamanieb; that the thanks of this House be given to the other officers and warrant officers of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services they were called upon to perform; that this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the Navy, Army, and Royal Marines, and the cordial good feeling which animated the united forces; that the said resolutions be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to Rear-Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewett and to Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, and that they be requested to communicate the same to the several officers and men referred to therein."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* reached Korosko on Thursday, and telegraphs thence as follows:—"I have found everything peaceful here. Capt. Eager came up with 140 men, and has been busy getting them into camp, and making them fire a few rounds from their newly issued Martini rifles. Major Kitchener has his head-quarters here, and has succeeded in establishing a chain of outposts extending to the Red Sea. No offensive movements can therefore take place northwards without Major Kitchener's receiving prompt information within a few days. A similar chain will be organised to cover the desert road from Selimah, by which Assouan might be turned. Major Kitchener has secured the services of over 2,000 Arabs, who form seven of the outposts between Egypt and the insurrection. He wishes to push on to Abou Hamed; but owing to the great risk the Government, withholds permission. Preparations are going on at Assouan for the reception of the troops under orders to take part in the advance. Two infantry battalions, one battery of artillery, and a regiment of artillery are under orders to advance to Assouan. As soon as the first detachment arrives the remaining company of the 3rd Battalion will come on here. The English officers of Gen. Wood's army are looking forward with great hope to have a brush with the enemy before the English troops can arrive. They have great confidence in the discipline of the Egyptian soldiers, but little in the native officers. The difficulties in the way of the advance of a large force to relieve Khartoum already show themselves. No subsistence can be found on the road. Troops must carry all their supplies with them. It is impossible at present to obtain sufficient camel transport, and owing to the lowness of water the Nile is not available beyond Wady Halfa until July or August. There is difficulty in bringing laden boats as far as Wady Halfa now. Com. Hammill arrived to-day, on his way to make a further report on the river. He is very reticent, but seems inclined to abandon the river in favour of a strategical railway across the desert from Korosko to Abou Hamed."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—"It is rumoured this evening that the Governor of Dongola has received news from Gen. Gordon, who is said to be deeply distressed at the utter want of support from the English Government. He is represented as saying that unless troops shortly arrive at Khartoum, he will renounce his position as British Envoy."

THE MARTINI-HENRY.

Sir W. Codrington's experience and position give peculiar weight to the following observations which he has sent us on the Martini-Henry rifle:—"Sir,—It is said that an alteration of the present Martini-Henry rifle is contemplated. If so, there are circumstances which require the attention not only of the "authorities," whoever these may be, but of those officers who have to arrange for the effective use of the rifle in war. Not long ago some inches were cut off from the muzzle of the rifle, either to lighten the arm, to make it more handy, or a better firing instrument. One result of this diminution of weight was understood to be, that the recoil was sharper; the amount of powder consequently was diminished, the flatness of the trajectory consequently altered. Then arose also the idea that, as the whole length of rifle and bayonet was reduced for opposition to cavalry, the bayonet ought to be increased to make up for the diminished length. If this is the fact, more than 100,000 bayonets had to be altered, and more than 100,000 scabbards to correspond. What has been the result of this rather costly and somewhat childish alteration? A longer and weaker bayonet, which could scarcely have a preponderating effect against cavalry, and which now dangles below the knee of the soldier. It induces the inquiry whether the shorter bayonet was not more than enough to kill a man, and more strong for its purpose than the longer one. But a more serious question arose and still exists. Put men in file in a shelter-trench or standing two deep, and see if the muzzle of the present shortened rifle does not endanger the hand of the front-rank man. It has been said that with breechloaders only a single rank will ever be required, the fire will be so tremendous, &c. Independent of other considerations, surely those practically concerned in the defence of posts and trenches would prefer the fire from ranks two deep to that from a single rank, and of three deep or four deep to that of single rank, when it is possible to obtain it. And that there is a possibility of such heavy fire by additional ranks was proved at the French trenches at Spicheren and the Turkish trenches at Plevna. About half the length of the present bayonet is quite enough to kill a man, without the apparent wish at present to run two at a time through the body. The danger to a front-rank man in file is one easily seen, even in peace, by simply placing men in the position referred to, even without blank-cartridge; an experiment worth trying, which I have seen tried, and which may be the means of avoiding accidents. Men of 5 ft. 3 in. or 5 ft. 4 in. might be safe, men of 5 ft. 8 in. are not.—I am, &c., W. Codrington, General.

Eaton Square, May 21.

A testimonial is about to be presented to Capt. E. Walter, in recognition of his services as founder of the Corps of Commissionaires. From a mere squad of 13 men in 1859, this corps has swelled to a regiment of over 1,200 men. When, therefore, it was suggested two years ago that some mark of acknowledgment should be made by the officers of the two services to Capt. Walter, the proposal met with general approval. A meeting, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, was held, and a committee was formed with the object of raising subscriptions. The appeal was well responded to. A handsome candelabrum and chased plateau, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, is to be presented to Capt. Walter in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on Saturday, June 14.

MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

"A Long-Service Soldier" writes to us the following long letter which is, however, worth the space, and is entitled to careful perusal by those it most concerns:—

"Now that the British Army in India—the main factor in our grasp of the country (Mr. Bright and his following notwithstanding)—has become so unfavourably affected by the almost revolutionary reforms of late years that the Government has been forced into the essay to allure men to prolong their service in the country by the offer of the very handsome bounty of 120 rupees per man (£11 5s. in English money, at service computation), and so far with indifferent success, it may be of some interest to point out some of the causes that make service in India so distasteful, as it undoubtedly is, to the private soldier of the present era. Government has of late years expended large sums of money in various channels conducive to the comfort and well-being of its army in India; but that the service is thoroughly unpopular is evident from the fact that no more than 13 per cent., if so many, are availing themselves of what, from the stand-point of the soldier, should appear a very tempting bait. Last year, 50 rupees per man were tried, and found a failure. Now, 120 rupees produce little better result, and it is noticeable, by those who are in a position to know, that the men who are accepting the bounty are not, for the most part, the best and steadiest men. The fact is, that the large sums allotted by the Government for the indirect benefit of the soldier filter through such an army of officials, of all sorts and grades, and lose so much in the process, that they fail of satisfactory result. Our palatial barracks are 'jerry,' and are being continually repaired to keep them habitable; our barrack-room furniture is coarse, clumsy, and of the commonest material; locks, hinges, hasps, &c., of the worst and cheapest construction; and an amount, considerable in the aggregate, is mulcted monthly from the slender pay of the men to meet petty barrack repairs, which are mainly due to the inferior workmanship and material. Again, with regard to rations. The Government allowance is doubtless sufficient, even liberal; but it is a notorious fact that neither in quality or quantity does the soldier receive anything like fair value for the amount expended on his behalf. This is a source of constant grumbling and discontent, not of complaint,—the prudent soldier soon learns his place better than to complain; he can grumble, but if he is rash enough to commit himself to a formal complaint, he is a lost man. 'It is a far cry to Loch Awe,'—too far for Master Thomas Atkins. The cooking in India is simply filthy and abominable; the climate makes it impossible for the men to cook their own rations, and the natives who offer themselves for the work are of the most degraded class, and among the most thorough rogues and petty thieves in the country, which is saying a good deal. They steal largely of the rations, and so effectually destroy the meat (originally very inferior) in the cooking, that it would defy the digestion of an ostrich. They are filthy in their persons and habits, can all speak broken English, and if found fault with by the men, are most impertinent. Of course, the men are severely punished if they strike them, and the cooks take advantage of their knowledge of this fact to be as aggravating as they dare. I have seen one place himself, with contemptuous gesture, deliberately in front of a soldier, and say, 'Strike me, Sahib, strike me!' Of course, if 'sahib' took him at his word, he would go howling to the most convenient non-commissioned officer, and 'sahib' would go to the guard-room, and in due course have an interview with his commanding officer, which would cost him 1d. a day good-conduct pay, if he had such to lose, or (if a man who was often in trouble) would secure him a sojourn in cell for a change. The consequence of this state of things is that the steady, sober soldier expends most of his small pay in procuring something to eat which he can relish, and which is often not too good for him, but suffices to fill a vacuum. The man of opposite stamp goes to the canteen and gets drunk, if he can afford it; if not, gets as much drink as he can pay for. The soldier's pay is much smaller relatively than that of any class of European who come to India. It may be urged that he has little to do. True,—but he is most necessary, is exposed to a climate in which Europeans of all classes, he excepted, receive at least twice the pay (in many cases much more) his fellows receive at home, and must be able to undergo much physical exertion; otherwise he is useless. It is also much smaller than the soldier's pay at home—at least, in purchasing power—whether the articles purchased be necessaries of life, luxuries (they need hardly be considered in connection with private soldiers in India), amusements, or dissipation. Any man who has tried it knows that he can 'take more out of' a shilling in England than he can out of a rupee in India, and yet the soldier's pay is calculated at one rupee, 1s. 10½d.; and he, unlike all other white men in this country, receives not an extra cent on account of climate and expatriation. For years back the exchange rate has not exceeded 1s. 8d., and has very rarely reached it; how, then, can a rupee equal 1s. 10½d.? When I came out to India, about 13 years ago, a private soldier received in a 31-day month 14 rupees 8 annas 8 pie, and no Government deductions. Some time later, we were informed, with a flourish of trumpets, that the pay was increased to 16 rupees 8 annas 6 pie; so it was,—and 1 rupee 7 annas 3 pie a month were immediately deducted for 'grocery rations' (never heard of in India previously), leaving for the soldier 8 annas 7 pie a month more than he had before, not enough to procure him one half-pound of tobacco, a clay pipe, and a box of lucifers. Of course, we are told of the many advantages we have in addition to our pay. Our libraries, our recreation-rooms, our skittle and ball alleys, our cricket, our schools, our hospitals, our spare time, our pensions (now no more for most of us). We admit; but to a certain extent we support a good many of these ourselves, on the co-operative principle; and as a set-off, we are subject to the vagaries of numerous enthusiastic gentlemen with crotchets, are mollycoddled as no other class or condition of grown men are, have no private life as other men have, are treated as big children unable to control or guide ourselves; cannot walk out of our lines unless we are buttoned and belted to bursting-point, so that we may not offend the refined sensibilities of the dirty, semi-nude natives with whom we rub shoulders on our walks; cannot be permitted to get a glass of beer in any hotel or place of public entertainment,—in short, never have the bit out of our mouths, and have every thoughtless act or casual folly which does not square with Queen's Regulations and numerous subsidiary divisional, brigade, local, and regimental orders, scored to our debt, in records of character; and are continually told we should be brimful of self-respect, while we are treated as if it were out of the question that we could have any respect for either ourselves or our cloth. Civilians of no better class than ourselves will have none of us, and the natives regard us with as much hate as, and a little less fear than, they regard tigers and snakes. We are credited in their minds with the single negative virtue of personal courage, and that marred by a ferocious brutality and bumptiousness. This is what the system of 'severe restraint' entails on us, and is it wonderful, in the face of it, that the thoughtful, well-conducted soldier longs for the hour in which he can shake the dust of the country from off his feet, and that the more careless and reckless man takes every opportunity of justifying by his conduct the necessity of the restraints imposed on him,—human nature is so perverse? Of course, there are among us, as among people of higher pretensions and standing, incorrigible and worthless scoundrels; but our peculiar hardship is that our best are credited with the qualities of our very worst men, by Europeans and natives alike, and we are all alike branded with the 'mark of the beast.' A crying injustice to which the soldier is also subject over the length and breadth of the land is this pernicious system of forming mysterious 'regimental and bazaar funds' at his expense, by means of levying special taxes on all vendors of goods and necessaries of every sort within his lines. It might be supposed that his pay was small enough, without his being forced by this means to pay considerably more than other people for his necessaries. And he never knows what becomes of these funds either, nor does he derive any appreciable or known benefit from them, so that he is rather sceptical about them; indeed, except in the important fact that he indirectly pays this black-mail, the matter is no concern of his. When a man inquires from the vendor of goods why he cannot have them at current rates and of quality equal to that procurable outside cantonments, the answer invariably is,—'How can I do it, Sahib, and pay the quartermaster —— rupees for my pass every month?' There is no sorer point with the soldier than this; moreover, the impost differs very considerably in different regiments, being entirely left to the quartermasters, and regulated by their individual ideas, and its action forces the native vendors to adulterate to the fullest extent that they may appear to sell cheaply. This is surely of easy remedy. It cannot be a matter of much difficulty to start and foster into vigorous existence regimental co-operative stores, which would import direct from England all manner of goods useful to the men, and to the comparatively few families among them now, selling at the lowest remunerative prices articles of the best quality. This plan has already been tried in some regiments, and has been found to work well. Why not make it universal? Only the countenance of the military authorities is required for the trial, the requisite capital would soon be raised by the issue of shares, say, at 10 rupees, open to all men of a regiment; maximum number of shares to be allotted to one man, 20; management to be entirely in the shareholders' hands, subject, of course, to the control of the commanding officer; accounts to be systematically kept, carefully audited, and published for the information of all concerned; all sales to be strictly confined to the men of the regiment, for their *bonâ fide* use. Such institutions as above roughly outlined would be an inestimable boon to the British soldier in India. To popularise the service, let the purely military discipline be as strict as may be found advisable, but let the men be treated as decent and responsible men, and thereby encouraged to respect themselves and their cloth,—not as the semi-civilised product of a nation that boasts itself among the most cultivated on earth, objects of wonder and dread to alien and subject races. Let their superiors deal with them as with the citizens, not the serfs, of a great and free country; let them have the same social and civil rights and privileges as are accorded to other men; let such of them as are proved good men, and willing, re-engage for pensions; let their pay bear a fair ratio to that of other men of their class in India; and let them be protected from the army of parasites who now batten on them and wax fat. As army administration in India now touches the rank and file, no amount of bounty will induce the best men to remain in the ranks longer than they can help, and it must not be forgotten that the men who are yearly crowding to the Reserve from India exercise collectively an enormous and generally adverse influence on recruiting."

[We have printed this letter, long as it is, thinking that there are some points in it deserving consideration; but amongst them we certainly would include the frame of mind produced in some by the incidents of military service. Here is a man who has, according to his own account, been thirteen years in India, carrying on, we suppose, from regiment to regiment, who, nevertheless, apparently hates the country and all its ways, and is content with nothing, from the policy of Government down to the selling of beer in the bazaar. He objects, it would seem, to the payment of bounty to his own class. He considers the barrack-room furniture coarse, clumsy, and common; locks, hasps, and hinges of the cheapest construction. We should have thought, as he complains that deductions are made from his pay to meet barrack repairs, that the cheaper things that were to be replaced proved to be the better. Rations are liberal, but the soldier does not get value for what the Government pays; therefore he grumbles but will not complain. The poor fellow! Look at him! Obliged to put up with having his food cooked for him, instead of cooking it himself, and being obliged to put up with natives who, to add to their iniquities, can speak broken English! The men are not permitted to beat them without being punished! The soldiers spend their money in buying things which are not good for them, but which they can relish. His pay does not enable him to indulge as freely in amusements and dissipation as the private soldier's does in England at home! Then, again, soldiers are molly-coddled in their libraries, recreation rooms, skittle and ball alleys, cricket, and schools; have no private life, cannot walk out of the lines in elegant undress or mufti, or turn into an hotel or tavern for their beer. In the remarks about the regiment and bazaar funds there is some solid force, and we have reason to believe there is good foundation for the complaint respecting the octroi duty, so to speak, paid by the bazaar dealers to those who ought not to receive it. The suggestion respecting the introduction of regimental co-operative stores appears entitled to consideration; but it must be remembered that in India it would never do altogether to disgust the people, who insist on being considered natives of the country, and upon whom, after all, we must rely, even with the most perfect commissariat and transport, for the supplies necessary to enable us to carry on any field services.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

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* It is stated that 7,000 men have re-engaged, which we do not regard as quite an indifferent success.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—No doubt you will receive other letters with reference to that of your correspondent, "Passed Over and Disgusted," but the real secret of all the dissatisfaction in the Army generally (excluding the Staff) is that the Regulations are framed entirely by Staff officers. I do not wish to deny in any way that Staff officers have proved themselved very efficient in their own line, but there are just as good fish in the sea as those that come out of it, and so there are just as good officers in a regiment as those that are serving away from it. Under the present system, if an officer has sufficient interest and has passed through the Staff College, he is perpetually employed on the Staff until he becomes lieutenant-colonel; then, according to the Musketry Regulations, if the rifle range is a long distance from quarters, he has to spend all his time superintending musketry as second-in-command. Surely this is not the best training for an officer commanding a regiment! If a regimental officer cannot be a good Staff officer without passing examinations at the Staff College, *vice versâ*, a Staff officer cannot be a good commanding officer without a good deal of experience of regimental duty. As to examinations for the rank of major, why have them at all? A major now only commands a company, and he qualified for that in his examination for captain's rank; but if we must have examinations, why not have them for the rank of lieutenant-colonel? Your correspondent does not sufficiently point out, I think, the absurdity of a captain who was lucky enough to be promoted major on July 1, 1881, on the increase of establishment, being allowed to pass only a trivial examination, whereas a captain who was promoted a short time after had to pass an examination which few colonels, or even generals, could pass without a good deal of cramming. The present examinations for promotion are not a fair test of the efficiency of officers. The confidential reports of commanding officers should go far more towards proving their qualification, than the mere fact of passing written examinations in military law, tactics, fortification, and topography. With regard to the law papers, questions are asked of lieutenants and captains that could not be answered by many generals without reference to books, and much less by colonels, who have hitherto been exempt from any of these examinations. In tactics, they are expected to know how to manœuvre divisions and army corps, an art which they would forget long before they ever hoped to have the command of either; in fortification, they are expected to know details and plan field-works which never would be entrusted to an Infantry officer on service; in topography, they all qualify for the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department, if they pass. This last is no doubt a very important branch of an officer's education, for he may at any time be required to read a map of a country, and would find his knowledge of topography of great use. There are numerous cases of officers failing to pass these examinations who, if it had been put to the vote in the regiments and the commanding officers consulted, would have been safely returned as thoroughly qualified for the promotions thus denied them. Without trespassing much further on your space, let me ask,—What commanding officers would wish to destroy that *esprit de corps*, which seems to be the result of all the recent changes in the Army? Would they have abolished, as the General Order said, officers and serjeant-instructors in musketry? Thanks, however, to their representations, the appointment of serjeant-instructor is renewed from April 1. At that time the D.A.A.G.'s of Musketry took good care not to abolish themselves. What regimental officers would have framed the Allowance Regulations, in which the Staff and Departmental officers have all the "pickings" in the matters of quarters, fuel, &c., getting twice and three times as much as regimental officers of the same rank? What regimental officers, knowing the absurd weakness of battalions at home, could have framed the General Orders on military training, or could have invented that baneful system of the home battalion being constantly denuded to feed the foreign? The result is that no such thing as a Home Army exists, for it is simply a depôt, and when any large force is required for active service, the Reserve has to be called up to take the place of boys who must be left at home. It is well known that lately regiments proceeding on service have had to leave behind as many as 300 or 400 so-called men. Lord Wolseley, the other day, in an after-dinner speech, said boys, like port wine, improved by keeping; but does he keep them long enough? Does he consider six or seven years sufficient to ripen port? Though I maintain that the examinations for promotion are not a fair test, I beg to sign myself,— One who has Passed for Major.

Paymaster-serjeants who may be accepted as candidates for Staff clerkships cannot be allowed to remain with their corps when required for probation as military Staff clerks.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The companies which will commence their course of military training on June 1 were put through a course of instruction in field-works during the week by the Royal Engineers, in accordance with instructions from the Horse Guards.

The batteries were inspected during the week by Major-General Arbuthnot.

Friday was observed as a holiday, in consequence of the Military Tournament between the North and South Camps, which was a success in every respect. A sum of nearly £100 was expended in prizes. Those who have carried off the prizes at this meeting will compete at the Grand Tournament at Islington, in the third week in June.

The Eighth Grand Army Athletic Meeting will be held on July 2 and 3 next.

At a court of inquiry to report on the new valise equipment of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, skilled artificers from the Ordnance Store Department attended to give evidence. It is not improbable that the whole of this equipment will be condemned.

Captain A. B. Trew, Middlesex; Lieutenants J. T. Maclaine, Gloucestershire; J. E. C. Matthews and W. H. Ingram, Middlesex; H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Montgomeryshire; H. Straker and M. Fenwick, Northumberland; J. H. Smith and H. Howard, Worcestershire; A. H. Meysey-Thompson, Yorkshire Hussars; E. G. Baxter, Fifeshire Light Horse Volunteers, join the Auxiliary Cavalry School on June 2.

The most successful Assembly dance of the season was held at the Officers' Club, yesterday (Friday).

The 1st Grenadier Guards, 650 officers and men, will arrive at Pirbright to-day (Saturday) from London, and there encamp for musketry and military training.

Scarlet fever at the Camp is abating.

The 57th Army Cooking Class has completed its six months' course of instruction, and returned to duty.

1st Class Veterinary-Surgeon F. Plomley, A.V.D., is posted to the Commissariat and Transport Corps.

Captain De Burgh, 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment, has joined the Garrison Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dring, Chief Paymaster, has leave of absence.

A detachment of the 22nd Middlesex R.V., with two Nordenfelt guns, will arrive at the Camp early in June, and be attached to a regiment in the 1st Brigade, for a short course of ball practice.

The Aldershot Tournament yesterday was a great success. There were a large number of entries in the officers' competitions. The winners were, sword *v.* sword (mounted), Ridingmaster Stevens, R.A.; fencing, Quartermaster McClisham, 21st Foot; singlestick, Lieutenant Talbot; tent-pegging, Lieutenant Sandbach; lemon-cutting, Ridingmaster Stevens; tilting at ring, Lieutenant Bond.

"INQUIRER" ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The tombstones of Iona and the Western Isles of Scotland of our chiefs show the kilt, the Celtic helmet, the bare legs of these warriors of old, olden days. The kilt, as represented on these stones—carved in the fifteenth century, for the most part—is ample in make, having heavy folds not unlike the kilt of the German armoured knights of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Some of these tombstones may be of earlier date than 1400, but most people learned in Celtic tombstone lore consider a large proportion date from the fifteenth century. On these tombs are engraved or hewn out the huge two-handed swords and the beautiful Celtic knots. If the Irish always wore the *truis* dress there would have been no need to pass an edict against excess and extravagance in the use of large quantities of cloth. Such edicts were passed in the sixteenth century. So much cloth as is named as often being used by the Irish could not possibly have been consumed in wearing only a jerkin and truis. The Irish must have worn the "fealdag," or unpleated kilt—the primitive dress of a primitive race, which was simply a large blanket wrapped round the person, with the ends gathered over the shoulder. Because breeches have been found in Irish mossy ground, that is no reason why the "fealdag" should not have been also largely worn. The kilt is represented on the stones of Nigg. Barbaric and rude though the sculpture is, the dress is unmistakeable. As to the age of this sculptured representation, it is difficult to judge. I refer "Inquirer" to Mr. Joseph Anderson, of the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh; Mr. Charles Stewart, of Killin, and Mr. Skene; to some ancient seals of Scottish Kings; and finally, to a work I am about to bring out, which touches on some of these points. It is a noteworthy fact that I have reason often enough to correspond with a person who saw a man who was taken prisoner by the King's troops at the battle of Culloden, and who in 1830 wore the dress he fought in at the battle. This fighting Jacobite wore a home-spun kilt, but wore a Stuart tartan jacket and a badger-head sporran. Many of Prince Charlie's men were clothed in shepherd-plaid kilts, a pattern also much worn in Spain; at least I have seen many samples in the South of Spain very much like what was turned out in Scotland and is still now largely in vogue. A little before the time of the battle it so happened a weaver invented a new process (which he kept secret some time), whereby he turned out large quantities of this shepherd-plaid tartan, and he was enabled, from the simplicity of pattern, to sell it cheap, and Prince Charlie's men bought considerable quantities of the same. Being simpler, it cost less than the clan colour or district tartans.

Coombe Hill Farm. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

The Gazettes.

◆

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 20, 1884.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut. E. George, Lord Skelmersdale, from the 3rd Batn. the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be Lieut., vice E. G. H. Atherley, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. S. Keith, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. E. Cairnes, who exchanges.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. C. Newton, from half-pay, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. K. D. St. Lawrence, promoted.

18th Hussars—Lieut. D. St. G. Daly, from the 4th Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice F. W. Ramsden, transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

19th Hussars—Capt. D. E. D. Barclay resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. C. De Pre P. Powney, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. V. Loyd, resigned.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. F. W. Ramsden, from the 18th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice Lieut. and Capt. H. A. Wetherall, promoted.

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. Broadwood has resigned the appointment of Regtl. Adjt. (April 30).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. V. G. Tippinge to be Capt., vice H. W. Tombs, retired (April 16).

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. G. F. Pinkney to be Capt., vice C. A. Mott, seconded (March 10).

The Norfolk Regiment—Major A. H. Josselyn retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. J. L. Govan to be Capt., vice A. S. Vesey, retired (March 26).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Capts. R. V. S. Riall to be Major, vice R. E. Allen, seconded for service on the Staff (May 1); D. Broughton to be Major, vice C. K. Brooke, retired (May 3); Lieuts. W. W. Ward to be Capt., vice G. C. K. P. Roupell, seconded (Jan. 25); C. F. Garnett to be Capt., vice D. Broughton (May 3); A. J. Richardson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 10).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Major W. Lonsdale retires on retired pay.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. A. S. Reynolds retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. J. C. Erck has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 5).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. A. J. Erskine to be Capt., in succession to Major G. W. F. Claremont, Adjt. 4th Batn. the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (Jan. 1).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieuts. H. A. Raitt, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Jan. 26); W. E. Cairnes, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice C. S. Keith, who exchanges; Qrmr.-Serjt. John Davis to be Qrmr., vice J. Pendery, posted to the 4th Batn.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. H. R. L. Holden resigns his commission.

The Essex Regiment—Capt. T. E. Stephenson to be Major, vice E. P. Piggott, promoted (Nov. 27, 1883).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. W. F. F. Fawcett to be Capt., vice G. F. Browne, seconded (March 25).

Princess Charlotte of Wales (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. S. L. M. Remington to be Major, vice J. G. Ponsonby, seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 2).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. F. F. Johnson is antedated to Nov. 17, 1883, in succession to Major M. Wynyard, Adjt. 3rd and 4th Batns.; Lieuts. C. W. H. Evans to be Capt., vice F. F. Johnson, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Nov. 17, 1883); F. A. M. Arnold to be Capt., vice E. H. Carr, promoted (Feb. 13).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. I. W. T. S. Smythe has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (May 11); Lieut. J. R. Campbell to be Capt., vice J. Spens, appointed Adjt.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capts. E. H. Thurlow to be Major, vice J. N. Blackwood-Price, whose promotion has been cancelled; H. J. Edwardes to be Major, vice E. H. Thurlow, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated April 16); Lieuts. Sir G. T. Campbell, Bart., to be Capt., vice G. Astell, seconded (April 1); G. H. Shakerley, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. Du V. Lysley, deceased (May 21); C. H. Fenwick, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice Sir G. T. Campbell, Bart.

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. A. L. Woodland to be Major, vice C. Covey, deceased; Lieut. H. A. Cartwright to be Capt., vice A. L. Woodland (both dated March 23).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Major H. L. Harvest has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (May 14).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. W. H. Middlemass to be Capt., vice A. Cameron, retired (April 23); Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Gillies retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Glasse retires on half-pay.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. J. F. W. Bredin to be Capt., vice J. R. H. Wilton, promoted (Jan. 29); Lieut. H. J. Thwaytes to be Capt., vice A. B. Ellis, promoted (Feb. 13).

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Lieut. (with local and temporary rank) A. Sant-Fournier to be Capt. (with local and temporary rank), vice W. Sciortino, deceased (March 25); Lieut. (with local and temporary rank) R. Casolani to be Capt. (with local and temporary rank), vice J. Speranza, seconded for service as Pymr. (April 1); Lieut. (with local and temporary rank) A. Gatt to be Capt. (with local and temporary rank), vice F. Gatt, promoted (April 16).

Ordnance Store Department—Lieuts. E. T. Stanley, the Devonshire Regt., to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Dec. 20, 1883); G. G. Elrington, the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Jan. 2).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surgs. C. M. Jessop has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. (April 28); G. M. Slaughter to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice J. Elkin, M.B., C.B., retired; Surgs.-Major H. Knaggs to be Brig.-Surg., vice G. M. Slaughter (both dated April 16); H. H. Burford is placed on retired pay.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major G. W. Smith has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (May 9); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. C. H. Sanford to have the hon. rank of Major (May 19).

Half-pay—Major G. W. Smith, from the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be Lieut.-Col.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Glasse, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. J. N. Buchanan, late Major, half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (May 5).

Qrmr. J. Watson, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, to have the hon. rank of Capt.

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—J. N. B. Hewett, Bengal S.C. (March 4); C. H. Grace, Madras S.C. (March 14); J. M. Straton, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt.; W. S. Richardson, C.B., the Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (both dated May 1); J. R. K. Tredennick, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.) (May 8); and E. Birch, the Devonshire Regt. (May 19).

Indian Staff Corps.

The under-mentioned officers have been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Cols. C. S. Elliot, Madras (April 14), and E. O. Leggatt, Madras.

Reserve of Officers.

Lieuts. G. W. Schofield resigns his commission; J. C. Fraser, 7th Middlesex R.V.C., to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, May 20, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of her Majesty's S.C. and Indian Military Forces:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Majors:—Capts. J. F. J. Miller (March 1); G. F. Churchill and J. M. W. von Beverhoudt (both dated March 8); R. J. Waller and E. C. Elliston (both dated March 22).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. F. M. Rundall and B. Briscoe (both dated March 9); F. S. Gwatkin and G. B. Renny (both dated March 27).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors H. M. S. Magrath and E. H. Eyre (both dated March 4).

To be Majors:—Capts. C. B. Cooke (March 8), and V. L. Mathias (March 22).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major G. Simpson (March 11).

Brevet.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. A. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry (March 4); B. R. Branfill, Bengal Cavalry (March 14); A. H. E. Campbell, Madras Cavalry (March 20).

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:—

Bengal Infantry—Major E. N. D. La Touche (May 19).

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer from the Half-Pay to the Retired List:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. C. Dyce (May 8).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 21, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, May 23, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander:—His Highness Chama Rajendra Wadeir, Maharajah of Mysore.

To be a Companion:—Col. R. Murray, Bengal S.C., late Director-General of Telegraphs to the Government of India.

INDIA OFFICE, May 23, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—Capt. G. O'B. T. Carew (late Indian Navy), Deputy-Director of Indian Marine; Sheikh Shuruf-ud-din, Raees of Sheikhupur; Rai Bahadur Kanai Lal Dé; and Col. C. E. Stewart, Bengal S.C., employed on a special mission on the Perso-Afghan frontier, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

WHITEHALL, May 22, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieut.-Col. G. C. Sartorius, Bombay S.C., her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's dominions.

WHITEHALL, May 22, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons, R.A., her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's dominions.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 23, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. M. M. Fitzgerald (late Bengal) has retired on a pension and annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (April 27).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. L. Ellaby retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

Capt. E. de V. du Boulay retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., E. Nugent retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Lieuts. F. E. D. Acland to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service as Second Assistant-Superintendent of Experiments at Shoeburyness (May 1); E. G. Nicolls to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent (May 2).

The under-mentioned Majors to be Lieut.-Cols., supernumerary to the establishment:—Brevet Lieut.-Cols. A. Walker, upon the Seconded List, E. H. Dyke, A. Swinton, H. de G. Warter, P. B. Raikes, E. D. Elliott, F. W. Ward, G. A. Russell, M. W. Ommanney, J. A. Tillard, upon the Seconded List (all ten dated Jan. 1); Majors H. S. Clarke (Jan. 1), H. H. Murray (Jan. 16), T. J. C. A. Studdy (all thirteen late Bengal) (May 11); W. E. Lockhart, G. B. Macdonell, C. E. Reid, T. W. Roberts (all four late Madras); P. H. Greig (late Bengal); W. H. Sandham and M. C. Newall, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Ward, Major A. Chaldecott (all four late Bombay) (all nine dated Jan. 1).

The under-mentioned officers to be Majors:—Capt. and Adjt. J. C. Gillespie, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Swinton (late Bengal), promoted; Capt. F. Howard, upon the Seconded List; Majors G. H. Palmer, from half-pay, on the Seconded List; A. G. Walker, from half-pay, on the Seconded List; Capts. W. Hunter, on the Seconded List; J. T. Bury, on the Seconded List; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. T. Pretyman, on the Seconded List (all seven dated Jan. 1); Majors P. K. L. Beaver, from half-pay, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. de G. Warter (late Bengal), promoted (dated Jan. 1), such antedate not to carry pay prior to May 24); N. Powlett, from half-pay, on the Seconded List; Capt. C. E. Brown, on the Seconded List; Major H. H. Costobadie, from half-pay, on the Seconded List; Capt. N. L. Walford, on the Seconded List (all four dated Jan. 1); Major J. D. Douglas, from half-pay, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. B. Raikes (late Bengal), promoted (dated Jan. 1, such antedate not to carry pay prior to May 24); Capt. J. E. Josselyn, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. D. Elliott (late Bengal), promoted (Jan. 1); Majors G. H. O'Malley, from half-pay, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. W. Ward (late Bengal), promoted; D. W. Buckle, from half-pay, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. W. Ommanney (late Bengal), promoted (both dated Jan. 1, such antedate not to carry pay prior to May 24); Capts. G. M. J. Moore, vice W. E. Lockhart (late Madras), promoted; J. J. Congdon, vice G. B. Macdonell (late Madras) promoted (both dated Jan. 1); R. de Marylski, on the Seconded List; R. W. Rainsford-Hannay, on the Seconded List; J. P. Uppleby, on the Seconded List; A. Radford, vice C. E. Reid (late Madras), promoted; Capt. and Brevet Major F. N. Innes, vice T. W. Roberts (late Madras), promoted; Capts. S. G. Smyth, vice W. H. Sandham (late Bombay), promoted (all six dated Jan. 9); H. G. Newcome, on the Seconded List; H. H. Crookenden, on the Seconded List; J. R. S. O. Hewitt, vice H. S. Clarke (late Bengal), promoted (all three dated Jan. 16); J. A. F. Nutt, vice M. C. Newall (late Bombay), promoted (March 1); A. B. Stopford, on the Seconded List; F. H. French, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Ward (late Bombay), promoted (both dated March 13); Majors H. A. Rigg, from half-pay, vice M. A. Chaldecott (late Bombay), promoted (dated March 18, such antedate not to carry pay prior to May 24); J. A. S. Colquhonn (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, vice H. H. Murray (late Bengal), promoted (March 23); T. H. Lloyd, from the Seconded List, vice T. J. C. A. Studdy (late Bengal), promoted (May 11).

The under-mentioned officers to be Captains:—Capt. J. W. Dunlop, from Supernumerary to the Establishment, vice J. C. Gillespie, promoted; Lieuts. G. F. A. Norton, vice J. E. Josselyn, promoted; T. H. E. Acton, vice G. M. J. Moore, promoted (all three dated Jan. 1); G. E. Giles, vice J. J. Congdon, promoted; R. L. Haines, vice A. Radford, promoted; H. P. Hickman, vice Brevet Major F. N. Innes, promoted (all three dated Jan. 9); A. H. P. Turner, on Seconded List; E. J. Garston, on Seconded List; W. S. Churchward, vice S. G. Smyth, promoted (all three dated Jan. 16); K. S. Dunsterville, on the Seconded List; C. E. Walker, vice J. R. S. O. Hewitt, promoted (both dated March 1); W. F. G. Moberly, vice J. A. F. Nutt, promoted (March 13); A. Tracey, vice F. H. French, promoted (March 18); and Capt. W. H. Newton, from the Seconded List, vice de C. Daniell, seconded for service on Staff (May 12).

In consequence of the foregoing, the promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated to Jan. 1:—Majors R. E. Mundy, W. A. Riall, A. Browne, E. Blaksley, J. P. Cundill, A. F. Fletcher, C. M. Smith, A. W. White, A. A. Newman, C. W. Kennaway, A. Broadfoot, J. M. Alves; Capts. R. E. Boothby, W. H. Darby, H. M. Aplin, W. F. L. Lindsay, R. A. Bannatine, H. C. Dunlop, J. O. Hodgson, E. R. A. Kerrison, Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart., W. F. King, C. M. T. Western, and J. W. Dunlop.

Coast Brigade—Lieut. H. Maples to be Capt., vice W. S. Sprent, retired (May 12).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 23, 1884.

Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Lieut. E. B. Bernard resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—William Scott, gent., to be Lieut. (May 8).

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. and Adjt. H. P. Russell, from the 2nd Brig. South Irish Division, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major Sir C. Larcom, Bart., R.A., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (May 1).

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Major H. A. Rigg, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. and Adjt. H. P. Russell, transferred to the 8th Brig. North Irish Division, R.A. (May 1).

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Charles Edward Murdoch, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Herbert Radclyffe Vaughan, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. N. Burr and V. Dunfee.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Richard George Ireland Bolton, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. W. E. B. Ffolkes resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. H. Whaley resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. and Hon. Major T. Hale to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. R. H. Coddington resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. W. E. P. Burges to be Capt. (May 6).

3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment—Lieut. C. E. Prescott resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—George Algernon Draffen, Robert Thomas Harland, and William Melville Douglas.

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Arthur Basil Markham, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Northamptonshire Regiment—Lord John Pakenham Cecil to be Lieut. (May 13).

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. J. Berington resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement (May 5).

5th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. E. H. Thornhill to be Capt. (May 5); Lieut. C. E. S. Ball-Hughes resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. W. H. Thomas resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Albert Charles Craig, gent., to be Lieut. (May 7).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. E. Smallwood resigns his commission; Archibald Henry Mitford, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. A. B. Reamsbottom resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. Thomson to be Lieut.-Col. (April 16).

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. the Hon. R. H. F. Greville, from the 4th Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Charles St. George Winn, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. G. W. Marsh resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. J. G. Warren resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Robert Andrews Falconer, gent., to be Lieut. (May 5).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 23, 1884.

Cheshire—William Roylance Court, gent., to be Lieut.

Hampshire—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. M. Powell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regt. on his retirement. Lieut. E. E. C. Wellesley to be Capt.

Royal East Kent—Capt. the Hon. W. P. Alexander, 2nd Dragoons, to be Adjt., vice Major M. C. S. Tynte, 4th Dragoon Guards, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (June 1).

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Christopher Henry Gillibrand, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 24, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

3rd Durham—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts:—Thomas Stephenson Downey and John McDowell.

1st Essex—Lieut. H. R. Oldfield resigns his commission.

1st Forfarshire—Capt. J. B. Webster resigns his commission.

2nd Lancashire—David Lockhart Chalmers, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Major H. Mapleson resigns his commission.

1st Midlothian (Midlothian Coast)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capts. G. C. Somervell and Lieut. A. Eden.

1st Norfolk—Major W. J. Foreman, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 25, 1884, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Worcester—Lieut. J. B. Taunton to be Capt.; Henry Webb, gent., to be Lieut.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. A. C. Hill resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

ENGINEER.

1st Aberdeenshire—Capt. R. H. Anstice, 2nd Batn. the Border Regt., to be Adjt. (May 15).

2nd Lancashire—Capt. J. H. C. Coode, 2nd Batn. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major P. Curry, placed on retired pay (May 31).

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Capt. J. Wilkinson resigns his commission.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. A. Skene resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

1st Berwickshire—George Nisbet, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Albert Edward Scrivener, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Cheshire—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Hyde to be Major; Lieut. E. Alcock resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Thomas Fernley and John Herbert Alcock. Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. Bale to be Acting Surg.

1st Cinque Ports—Capt. W. D. W. Smyth resigns his commission.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, 2nd Batn. the King's Own Borderers, to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major D. P. Campbell, who is about to be placed on retired pay (June 2).

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. G. C. Challen, from the 3rd Volunteer Batn., to be Capt.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—William Gibb, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Forfar (Angus)—Capt. A. Dickson resigns his commission; Joseph Mather, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. J. A. Jones resigns his commission.

1st Isle of Man—Capt. J. Spittall is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Isle of Wight—Acting Surg. E. A. Rich to be Surg.

2nd Lanarkshire—Lieut. J. Anderson resigns his commission.

3rd Lanarkshire—Capt. and Hon. Major W. Mactear to be Major.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 1st Northern)—Capt. W. R. Maxwell to be Major; Lieut. D. J. Smith to be Capt.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Robert Stewart Houston, gent., to be Lieut.

15th Lancashire—Lieut. W. Ireland resigns his commission.

17th Lancashire—Capt. W. Dixon resigns his commission.

20th Lancashire (2nd Manchester)—Lieut. H. Humphreys resigns his commission.

21st Lancashire—Lieut. T. Parr resigns his commission.

2nd London—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Topham Clements and Francis Henry Edward Livesay.

3rd London—Surg. C. J. Bennett, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Joel Davis, gent., to be Lieut.; Ernest Muirhead Little, gent., to be Acting Surg.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—Surg. W. L. Purves, M.D., resigns his commission.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court)—Major C. R. Prideaux-Burne, 1st Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major C. Borrer, who has retired on retired pay (May 1).

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Charles Seymour Stevens, gent., to be Qrmr.

20th Middlesex (Artist's)—Willoughby Gaspard Weiss, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Werner Herbert Veale, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary); Acting Chaplain the Rev. A. H. Stanton, M.A., resigns his appointment.

2nd Nottinghamshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. G. E. Mason, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Felix Lyde Ames, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Lieuts. T. B. Dove to be Capt., and J. Gibson, from 1st Volunteer Batn. the Gordon Highlanders, to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment)—Henry Nickols, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Surrey—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Edward Bennet Lawford and Harry Francis Giles.

1st Sussex—Lieut.-Col. H. Verrall (retired) is appointed Hon. Col. of the corps; Lieut. W. Stuckey to be Capt.

2nd Sussex—The Rev. Lloyd Batley Birkett, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—Lieut. D. McDonald resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—William Clarke Gellibrand, gent., to be Lieut.; William Dakin Waterhouse, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Westmoreland—Robert Whinery Leeming, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Reginald Bell, Esq., late Capt. 4th Batn., to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. W. H. Hutchinson resigns his commission.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Lieuts. A. Ralph to be Capt.; W. T. Shaw resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 24, and the current year must be understood.)

ROYAL MALTA FENCIBLE ARTILLERY.

The ceremony of presenting, trooping, and depositing at the Palace Armoury the colours of the Maltese Light Infantry to the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, was performed on the 6th inst., in the presence of the Governor, who was attended by Major-Gen. Daniell and the Headquarter Staff. The sky was clouded, so that the blazing "May" sun was out of sight—a subject for congratulation. H.E. the General commanding addressed the regiment:—"Col. Portelli, officers, and soldiers of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery,—The history of the colours which I have on this day committed to you is well known to all of you. They were the colours of the ancient Regiment of Maltese Light Infantry, which was raised in 1800. These colours were borne by the Maltese Light Infantry when, after long taking part in the blockade, they finally met their reward by marching through its gates, victorious and triumphant, together with their British allies, for whose help they had applied in the hour of trial. In the course of time the designation of the Maltese Regiment has been changed more than once, until it became the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, the gallant corps I am now addressing. As artillery you bear no colours; I feel, however, that I cannot do better than commit to you the task of conveying to their last resting-place these memorials of the gallant deeds of your forefathers; since it has so recently been the good-fortune of many of you to prove that the Maltese troops are now—as of old—ever ready to fight side by side with their British comrades, not only in defence of their own loved island, but wherever and whenever their Queen has occasion for their services. This is the last occasion on which I shall speak to the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. I have, therefore, to bid them farewell. And in so doing, I have to acknowledge with regret that I have not been able to do all that I had desired to do for them before leaving Malta. I had hoped that before the close of my administration I should have seen the numbers in your ranks at least doubled. But circumstances have for the present prevented my hopes from being realised. I have the satisfaction, however, to know that the expediency of my recommendations have been recognised by those who have the power to carry them into effect. I trust, therefore, that I have sown good seed, and that I may yet hear that the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery have been raised to the strength to which your efficiency, your discipline, your good services, and, above all, your steady and loyal attachment to the British Crown, appear to render so desirable." We wonder there was no special reference made to the good service done at Mex and elsewhere during the Egyptian Campaign, when the then Major Portelli was supporting Lord Charles Beresford in covering the flanks of the Army of Alexandria from the swarming Bedouins.

SOUDAN TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to remarks on the formation of Brigades at El Teb and Tamai, and the charge of the front face of the square of the Second Brigade in the last-mentioned battle, I must say I can see no reason why Brigades should not rapidly alter from defensive to offensive formations. The flank faces might have prolonged the line and joined in the charge, leaving the rear face in reserve. In such a case, it would be the several commanding officers who would direct their corps to conform to the forward movement; and this, in case of the side faces of a square, is quite simple, only requiring a change of front by wheeling companies. A great essential at the present time is ready resource, with quick adaptation of formation, aggressive and defensive, in battle. Mind, I am not advocating the cause of regiments or Generals in the Soudan campaign, but taking the matter as a general question on tactics. Whilst on the subject of tactics, I may, however, suggest our extended order formation, both in skirmishing and for attack, should be based on the principle of ranks in lines, front rank the attacking or firing line at commencement, the rear rank in support, and the section formation in all.—I am, &c.,

A FRIEND.

London Amusements.

◆

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA has had its arrangements disturbed by the indisposition of some of the prominent members of the company. Madame Pauline Lucca, unable to sing at the Floral Hall concert on Saturday, had not sufficiently recovered to appear in "The Huguenots" on Monday night, and accordingly "La Traviata" was substituted, with Madame Sembrich as Violetta. On Tuesday evening "Mefistofele" was repeated, Madame Albani appearing as Marguerite and Helen, Signor Novara as the arch-tempter, and Signor Marconi as Faust. On Thursday "The Huguenots" had Madame Maria Durand and Madame Scalchi included in the cast. "Le Nozze di Figaro" is to be represented this evening (Saturday), with Madame Albani, and "Carmen" is announced for Monday, first time this season, Madame Pauline Lucca being the heroine. Twelve performances of German opera, under the direction of Herr Hermann Franke, will be given during June and July.

At the LYCEUM, Mr. Lawrence Barrett terminates his season on Friday next, May 30, when the popular American actor will make his farewell appearance as Yorick in Mr. O. Howell's tragedy of "Yorick's Love." In the meantime "Richelieu" will be repeated.

The GAIETY is now closed till the second week in June, when the season of French plays will begin with "Nitouche," supported by Madame Judic. The theatre is now undergoing a complete process of renovation.

Transferred to the GLOBE THEATRE, the farcical comedy of "The Private Secretary" is attracting good houses and creating much laughter. Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, the adapter of the German play, here impersonates the audacious Douglas Cattermole, and Mr. W. S. Penley illustrates with comical effect the woes and wrongs of the persecuted curate. Mr. W. J. Hill is once more happily placed as the senior Cattermole, Mr. Julian Cross figures as a lively representative of Sydney Gibson, the Bond-Street tailor, and the other parts are satisfactorily filled. The piece, now reduced to three acts, has been much improved by compression.

The revival of the late Mr. H. J. Byron's diverting comedy of "The Upper Crust," originally produced at TOOLE'S THEATRE in March, 1880, when the house was designated the "Folly," enables Mr. J. L. Toole to recover possession of one of his most amusing comic characters. A cordial greeting from a numerous audience welcomed the reappearance of the famous soap-boiler, Barnaby Doublechick, whose eccentricities were associated with so many merry memories, and the popular comedian seemed to have even improved on his earlier admirable embodiment.

At the CRITERION, Mr. Charles Wyndham preserves the brightness of his programme by reviving the absurdly improbable but exceedingly funny farcical comedy of "Fourteen Days," first produced here in March, 1882. The brisk dialogue with which Mr. H. J. Byron embellished his adaptation of "Le Voyage d'Agrément" is again vivaciously rendered by Mr. Charles Wyndham and his company. The only notable change in the cast is the substitution of Mr. Astley for Mr. Herbert Standing, as the amorous governor of the prison.

The PRINCE'S THEATRE has acquired a very impressive drama in "Called Back," prepared for the stage by Mr. Comyns Carr and Mr. Hugh Conway, the author of the popular story bearing the same title. Some alterations have been made in the incidents, and some fresh characters have been introduced; but the strength of the narrative is preserved in the striking situations of the play. Produced on Tuesday evening before a very representative audience, the earnest and sustained attention commanded through a prologue and three acts, involving many intervening tableaux, may be accepted as an undoubted proof of the intensity of the interest created. Prominent in the representation is the admirable embodiment by Mr. Beerbohm Tree of the political spy, Paolo Macari, and Miss Lingard as the heroine plays with greater force than the actress has hitherto exhibited. Mr. Kyrle Bellew is the blind-stricken Gilbert Vaughan, Mr. G. W. Anson the mysterious Dr. Ceneri, and Miss Tilbury and Mr. H. J. Lethcourt pleasantly fill the parts of Mary Vaughan and the young surgeon, Arthur Kenyon. The drama, carefully placed on the stage, promises to turn the fortunes of the management in a right direction.

Mr. Watts Phillips's long-neglected drama of "Amos Clark," first brought out at the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, in October, 1872, and dealing with a domestic story connected with the Monmouth rebellion, has been revived at the HOLBORN THEATRE, where Mr. George Rignold plays his original character with all his old picturesque vigour.

At the EMPIRE THEATRE, Leicester Square, Signorina Bessone, announced as the principal danseuse from La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples, has appeared in the elaborately embellished operatic spectacle of "Chilpéric." Her capabilities are exhibited in the Spanish ballet of the second act, and her graceful movements and singular strength of limb are displayed in some astonishing pirouettes and bounding flights over the stage.

The Committee, consisting of four colonels, Royal Artillery, Professor Abel, and Major Booth, appointed to inquire into the cause of the explosion at Priddy's Hard Gunpowder Magazine, at which several lives were lost, have recommended that no more Artillerymen shall be employed in the laboratories, and that ammunition shall be no longer stored in the Gun Wharf at Portsmouth. It is proposed to construct a series of sheds for shell-filling purposes, only two men working in each.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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ALTHOUGH Sir Bartle Frere, whose death we have to deplore this week, was not a soldier by profession, he was of an essentially military spirit, admiring the profession of the soldier, and full of sympathy for the calling on which he knew so much of the greatness and power of the Empire that he loved so well greatly depended. Even the bitterest enemy of the great administrator and statesman whose death is mourned in England by all who knew him, and all over the world by those who were brought in contact with him, or who were ever in a position to judge of his admirable gifts, must have felt regret at the news of the death of so bright an example of honour, so great a master in the art of ruling, so ardent a patriot, as Sir Bartle Frere. All the papers are full of his praises now he is no more; and it is a curious illustration of the irony of what is called fate, in its dealings with the actions of men and Ministers, that the biographical article in the leading journal of yesterday, which offers some excuses for the neglect and obscurity which were allowed to cloud the latter days of Sir Bartle Frere's great career, had in parallel columns to its leader a dissertation upon the troubles in Zululand, which certainly would not have been heard of had not the pitiable and calamitous defeat, caused by the astounding incompetence of the instrument he employed, dealt a death-blow to the scheme of Imperial policy and to the dream of a South African Empire which were cherished by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape. Well may the *Times* remark that "had he been less adventurous, and had he even been more fortunate in the instruments who were to carry out his policy, it would have been only natural that on his return from South Africa his long and honoured career should be crowned with a peerage." What he actually received we all know; for Sir Bartle Frere was of too high a temper and too pure in spirit to crouch to any statesman in order to attain any object on earth; and it may be that some of the contumelious indifference to which he was exposed on his return from the Cape was due to the dispatch in which he called upon her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to defend him against the unjust aspersions of Mr. Gladstone, then in the full swing of his oratorical crusade in Midlothian. That dispatch was never published, nor, as far as we are aware, ever printed amongst the papers relating to South Africa presented at the time to Parliament; but Sir Bartle Frere incorporated a considerable portion of the arguments and statements he adduced in his defence against the attack made on a public servant then in office by one who had been a Minister, and who, as it turned out, was soon to become one again. Had Sir Bartle Frere lived at the end of the last century, he would undoubtedly have made a name as great in the annals of India and of Anglo-Indian history as that of any of the foremost statesmen and soldiers who founded the Empire of the Queen; for his conceptions were magnificent, his execution of his ideas prompt and complete, his courage and resolution unbending, and he possessed almost to a fault the attributes of the diplomatist, leavened somewhat, in his long experience of the art, by the smoothness and insinuating graces of Oriental Courts. He, however, was too great for this age. Why, the man dreamed of wars! invasions! aggressions! He actually had projects of extending the Empire, founding new confederations of British-speaking races, and of subjecting larger spaces in the world to their rule and government! He spent money on palaces, and was profuse in public works. Few Ministers could have sympathy nowadays with such a man. He was a master in the art of government, and those who affected to rule him were soon made aware that they were led by a will and force greater than their own; but when the sword which he used to strike at what all must admit to have been a great and growing menace, broke in his hand, on him fell all the responsibility and shame of defeat, and the odium of an unhappy war; and Tories and Whigs and Liberals were in league with each other in their anxiety to disavow their association with him, or responsibility for his acts. Throughout the whole of his admirable administration of his Indian province, at the time when the great revolt which was shaking the foundations of our power,—nay, the very appearance and traces of its existence,—in India, Sir Bartle Frere maintained profound tranquillity amongst the dangerous and warlike race he governed in the North-West, and stiffened, by his counsels, the timid action which at one time threatened to frustrate all the attempts of soldiers and statesmen to save the Indian Empire. It is remarkable enough that in the reviews of his life in the papers, we have observed no allusion made to a very striking incident in Sir Bartle Frere's life. The troubles which afflict Egypt and England alike at the present moment may be said to have assumed shape and substance in 1875, when the Cave mission first brought the English Government into direct contact with the necessities of the Khedive, and led into the field over which had ranged so freely the usurers and money-lenders of Europe and the Government of Cairo the potent influence of British finance, Sir Bartle Frere,—who was, as may be remembered, chosen to act as adviser and quasi-Minister of the Prince of Wales on his Royal Highness's visit to India—was consulted by the Khedive Ismail one night, after dinner, at Cairo, as to the propriety of applying to the English Government for the help of some experienced clerk in the Treasury, or some similar officer, to investigate the real state of Egypt, so as to establish perfect confidence in her resources; and the idea is said to have been suggested by Sir Bartle Frere in a conversation with Ismail Pasha. We all know what followed. The Khedive asked for bread, and we gave him, if not a serpent, something almost as dangerous — an ex-Minister with a turn for finance and habits of investigation. Thenceforward may be traced, in growing mischievousness, the interference of the European Powers with the internal administration of the country, in the interests of the various classes in the capitals of Europe who had lent money to the Khedive, the result of which we see in every day's paper at the present time. In no part of his varied life did Sir Bartle Frere display more tact than in the apparently easy office he filled during the Prince of Wales's tour; for there were constantly cropping up dangers to be avoided, interests to be conciliated, and the most made of limited opportunities in the way of deriving substantial results from that remarkable expedition. If he were at all a man to derive satisfaction out of the troubles and complications which followed on the neglect or non-execution of his counsels, he might have rejoiced at the present precipitate action of our Government in taking measures to avert from our frontiers the danger with which India is threatened by the advances of Russia; or in the agitation and confusion arising out of the contests and rivalries of the Dutch, the English, the Kaffirs, and the Basutos, in the south of the great continent which he intended to have ruled under the flag of England. We do not believe that there is any one who knew what a man he was but will admit that Sir Bartle Frere was indeed a "brilliant example of the courageous and devoted men" who founded and maintained our Empire, and an illustrious son of the country that permitted him to sink almost into oblivion ere he passed away, surrounded by the love and affection of the widest circle of friends, amongst all who are worthy, anyone ever possessed.

THE "History of the C Battery, A Brigade (late C Troop), Royal Horse Artillery," by Colonel F. A. Whinyates, which has just been published by Messrs. Allen, of Waterloo Place, is a very admirable and interesting account of the services and fortunes of a distinguished component of the great regiment which, alone remains an integer "in the wreck of matter and crash of worlds" in our military system. Under the title of "From Coruña to Sebastopol," the author has collected from every accessible source of information any facts which could be brought to bear upon the subject of his treatise; and he may be congratulated on having well achieved his aim, which was, he tells us, to produce "a trustworthy as well as an interesting work," every statement in which rests on a sound and authentic basis. We may pass over the account of the early composition of artillery trains, and the *résumé* of the duties of artillery officers and men, with the remark that it is exceedingly well put together, very clear, and very useful; nor need we dwell at length upon the early annals of the service of the Troop after its formation. But the account of the part taken by the battery in the Coruña campaign, founded on the diary of an officer, would furnish much food for meditation of a self-satisfied sort amongst those who now have to undergo the perils of the sea in well-found transports, if they compared the lot of their ancestors in arms with their own. Take, for example, the voyage of the Troop to Portugal in 1809. On February 12, they embarked in six small craft of 200 tons each, so crowded with water and forage that the men could scarcely find room to sling their hammocks, or any place in which to put their kits and harness. It was four days ere the convoy sailed from Portsmouth for Lisbon; and when it had reached within three leagues of Mondego Bay a storm scattered the ships, disabling one of the six Troop transports, which drifted for fourteen days an ungovernable wreck, with masts by the board, boats stove in, fire breaking out in the hay, in imminent danger of foundering. This portion of the Troop was no less than ninety-four days proceeding from Portsmouth to Lisbon! In the expedition to the Crimea little better luck attended them. The transport which took them from Varna to Old Fort had been used previously to carry Turkish troops, and was alive with vermin, which fastened on to the soldiers and their clothing, and could not be got rid of for many months. The account of the landing, the affair on the Bolganak, and the advance on the Alma, is exceedingly graphic; and any old soldiers who remember the day might well refresh their memories by reading the clearly-written and exact detail of that first victory, of which the consequences might have been so supreme. Here is a little bit:—"Lord Raglan now began to take frequent observations with his field-glass, and as he had but one arm, it was necessary to pull up his horse for this purpose; and his bugler used to sound the 'halt' for the Army, and after a time the 'advance,' and so on. During one of these halts the colours of the English Army were uncased, and the men prepared to load, and there was a mighty ringing of ramrods. The French began to march considerably in advance of us on the right front. The English Army was now drawing nearer to them. One division of the French bore still further away to the right front, nearer the sea." Our allies are previously described as having moved forward with their colours uncased, the gold eagles glittering on the tops of the standards. When the Rifle Brigade skirmishers had got up near the village, from which the hills occupied by the Russians in rear were plainly visible, crested with long lines of the enemy, the Russian riflemen opened fire from the vineyards. Lord Raglan's bugler now sounded a halt, and Sir George Brown said, "What the devil are we halting for now?" Lord Raglan appears to have finally made up his mind as to the way in which he would attack, for the bugle quickly sounded the advance. The first gun was now fired at the British Army; then a second, the shot coming right over the troop; and Brandling remarked their guns were long ranging. The "halt" was again sounded, and then the whole Russian cannonade began. This battle was unlike the others which followed, inasmuch as it was begun as if at a review, there being perfect silence until the final instructions to attack were issued. In such a notice we can only take up salient points; but we cannot refrain from mentioning an incident when the C Troop had got up to the village wall, and opened upon the Russians. "The Rifles," he said, "had now got quite to the loose stone wall,—in fact, No. 6-gun was in amongst them; but Major Norcott, in charge of their left wing, and then close up, called out to them, 'Rush at it and get over it!' And they did it, helping each other up." This officer, it may be remembered, was mentioned in despatches by Lord Raglan as having "shown himself to be a promising officer of light troops." He has survived to experience the great mortification which, borne with dignity, cannot but be severe, of finding himself passed over by those who were not then so conspicuous in action:—

> "As to our infantry, the sight they presented this day could never be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. They moved out of bivouac soon after it was light; there was little time for cooking, and precious little food to cook, and no wood even for that. They then hung about for many hours round their piled arms, becoming both thirsty and hungry; but there was no grumbling, and if any were seen going to a doctor, there was unmistakeable illness and exhaustion in their faces. When they afterwards 'stood to arms,' they appeared quite light-hearted. The old type of infantry serjeant was there sharp to his work; and when all moved off, as they well knew, to confront the enemy, the ground was clear, and no stray articles of equipment left on it to denote slovenliness or slackness of discipline. The Divisional-General even was without a tent; the Hospital, Commissariat, comforts, and followers were almost a myth; and but very little of that sort of thing was to be seen; not that these departments broke down, as some seem to think. It was simply that, through the penuriousness of the powers at home, they had not organised them up to anything like the required standard. A man riding on the left of 'C' Troop, and looking down the companies of the Light Division, would see that the young soldiers were in the minority as to numbers, but there they were the long-service men and ten years men together, trustworthy and uncomplaining, with plenty of stamina in them, notwithstanding all the sickness they had gone through, and cholera and other evils still amongst them. One cannot help remembering the poor quality of their clothing, so inferior to that now supplied, the cloth little better than a coarse flannel, the coatee hardly meeting the waistband of the trousers, so as to hide the under-garments, the high and tight collar, made to cover the high stock, the tight sleeves, the heavy chaco and heavy belts, no leggings, and a rifle in their hand they knew little, if anything, about, because it had not long been issued to them. After ascending to the level ground beyond the Bulganak, they saw the villages far ahead were being set on fire, and when objects got clearer, beyond the burning villages through which they saw they would have to fight, were the solid shining columns of the enemy as they stood up fresh from their camps, the darker-coloured patches of ground suggestive of earth batteries, and the mighty mass of cavalry with gleaming sabres farther inland, all conveying forcibly to the mind that a stern struggle was at hand. Subsequently, when under fire, they made their deployments and advanced as if at a review—no halting or wavering, but onward, onward, persistently forcing the Russians back uphill. The rest is matter of history, but a real lover of the profession would wish the country might always have line infantry of a like quality available to march against a foe. Amongst the theories that are now started as to the right sort of man for a soldier, it seems to be forgotten, what is nevertheless the fact, that many of these good old veterans, having gone through the battles and the siege, were amongst the first to volunteer for the leading storming party against the Redan, though in so volunteering they could have expected nothing further than the credit that their company officers and comrades would accord them. Many of them were slain in the embrasures and ditches of that work. Poor fellows, they little thought it would be said of them for their long service, by some who had not been in the Crimean battles, that 'they had totally disappeared in a few months under the walls of Sevastopol.' We may ask how could men have possibly done better under the circumstances? They freely gave health and life, and the question to be considered is, could or would younger men have stood up so long?"

It cannot be objected to a memoir of this sort that there are too many details, for details are the very essence of a narrative of the kind, and the reader feels that every fact in the narrative can be relied upon. There are graphic bits throughout the book of which we hope to give a further notice presently.

The Duke of Edinburgh will rehoist his flag in the *Minotaur* on June 3. The Squadron proceeds to sea the day following for Bantry Bay, where there will be torpedo drill for a month. The Squadron will rendezvous off Portland early in July, prior to its summer cruise.

Lieutenant Arthur C. Middlemass, R.N. (1875), who has served as Transport officer in Egypt since the commencement of the campaign in 1882, has been placed on half-pay for a period of five years, with permission to accept the appointment of Chief Inspector of the Egyptian Coastguard. This position was formerly held by the late Morice Bey, whose death, while gallantly attempting to hold the rebels in check at Baker Pasha's defeat at Teb, is fresh on the minds of most of us. Lieutenant Middlemass takes up his new appointment on June 1.

A formidable cruiser, called the *Milan*, has just been launched at St. Nazaire for the account of the French Government, which, as a rule, builds all its own ships. The *Milan* is thus described:—She is built of steel, has two screws; her lines are new and bold, furnished with Belleville boilers, and ought to accomplish 18 knots. Her plans are due to M. Bertin, Naval engineer. Her dimensions are:—Length, 93 mètres; breadth, 10 mètres; draught, 3 mètres 90; displacement, 1,550 tons. The machines, constructed on the Loire, ought to give the enormous force of 4,000 horse-power. The armament of the *Milan* will consist of five 10-centimètre guns, eight machine-guns, and several torpedo-tubes. The speed and armament of this ship will make her a formidable cruiser in time of war, for she will be able to give chase to most of the packet-boats now afloat. The same yard which has just launched the *Milan* recently furnished the Government with some gunboats, which could be taken to pieces, for Tonquin; and it has now two large transports in hand, also for the Government, the *Magellan* and the *Caledonien*.

Viscount Sidmouth is to be congratulated on having elicited from the First Lord of the Admiralty the assurance that the "eleven years' rule," so much complained of by the Accountant and Engineer branches of the Navy will be modified, provided this can be done without any serious expenditure of public money. Were the whole of the time served in the junior commissioned grade allowed to count, even then the expenditure of public money on account of the reform would not be "serious;" so we may hope soon to see some modification of the existing regulation introduced.

The Admiralty have ordered torpedo-boats to be ready to accompany the Channel and Reserve Squadrons during the summer cruise, with the view of testing their sea-going qualities. None of these boats are intended for the Nile. They are totally unsuited for constant work in a hot climate.

The Austrian manœuvres, under Admiral Sterneck, which will commence on June 1, promise to be unusually interesting, and the Emperor and Crown Prince, &c., are expected to be present at the exercises, amongst which the testing of different sorts of torpedoes will hold a prominent place. The squadron consists of the *Lissa*, *Prince Eugene*, *Emperor Maximilian*, *Tegethoff*, armoured; *Hapsburg* and *Ferdinand Max*, frigates; *Trieste*, despatch-boat; and seven torpedo-boats and a torpedo store-ship, and will be manned by 90 officers and 3,200 men.

Lieutenant Pugh, Divisional Officer of Coastguard, has been appointed Nautical Assessor, in the place of Lieutenant Godfrey, commanding officer of the Coastguard, Swansea.

A French paper, of May 29, says:—The day before yesterday, in the port of Brest, in presence of a considerable crowd, the launch of the fast cruiser, the *Sfax*, was accomplished. She is built of steel, has two screws, and was laid down in December, 1882. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length, 88·30 mètres; breadth, 15 mètres; draught, 7·66 mètres; displacement, 4,500 tons. The hull is entirely of steel, with a wooden casing and copper lining. The vital portions, engines, boilers, &c., are protected by a plating. The vessel is divided into a large number of water-tight compartments. Then between the plated deck and the gun-deck reigns a system of longitudinal and transversal water-tight compartments, which form a kind of large raft and render the vessel insubmersible. The armament of the *Sfax* is composed of six 16-centimètre, ten 14·centimètre guns, and machine-guns. The averaged speed is reckoned at 15 knots. The *Sfax* will be able to steam 11,486 kilomètres at the rate of 10 knots,—that is to say, she will be able to go from Brest to New York and back without stopping. The total cost of the *Sfax* is estimated at 5,000,000 fr., or £200,000.

The *Globe* labours under the common delusion that the men who were defeated in the actions with the Arabs on the coast were Egyptian soldiers. The levies commanded by Moncrieff and Baker were riff-raff, undrilled and undisciplined, quite different from the soldiery under Wood and his officers in the regular Egyptian army. Colonel Duncan has been at the trouble of writing all the way from Assouan to point out the "mistake," which is, we suspect, not always made in ignorance.

Lieutenant E. L. Wright, Bengal S.C., receives the appointment of A.D.C. to Major-General T. Wright, commanding the Sirhind Division, Bengal Army.

It has been decided that the preclusion of an officer from selection for the Royal Horse Artillery, owing to his seniority in the grade in which he may happen to be a candidate, does not prejudice his claim to consideration for appointment to that branch in a higher grade of an application.

The *Daily News* is ahead of the London papers in the Abyssinian business, and has telegrams from its special correspondent with Sir W. Hewett, dated Adowa, May 13 and May 18, in the first of which it is stated that the King's son has arrived, but that his Majesty is "waiting till the Greek [we had nearly written 'Kalends'] Consul comes;" (!) and in the second, that "the Mission will probably be a success," as to which, however, we entertain doubts, as the King is said to be disappointed respecting Massowah. Any way, nothing can be done for two months on account of rains. Ras Aloula, the sanguinary Abyssinian General, is evidently burning to be let loose on Khartoum and the Soudan, and will promise anything. But will he return? We doubt that, too.

General Sir Lintorn Simmons, accompanied by Lady and Miss Simmons, will leave London on the 16th proximo for Malta, to take up the govenorship of that colony. Lieutenant Pemberton, R.E., A.D.C., will precede the General by one week to make the necessary arrangements.

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—

> "A letter from a Greek correspondent at Smyrna informs me that the flag of a Greek man-of-war, the *Miasoulis*, has, for the first time, been unfurled in that port. The enthusiasm aroused was intense; the whole Greek population turning out, cheered all over the town, and cried out again and again, 'Long live the King of the Greeks.' My correspondent adds, with perhaps pardonable hyperbole, 'Never was so great a cry heard in these parts since the days when the people shouted in the sister-city "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."' Since the rule of the unfortunate Midhat (who restored order and security there as in Syria), it has been somewhat risky to take ever so little a ramble outside the walls of Smyrna; and well may the people sigh for a change of rulers, and cheer that flag to which they fondly look for protection at some future day."

Now, this is really cool on the part of a gentleman who would be very sorry indeed, we think, to move outside the walls of some towns under "the rule of King George" for a ramble, unless he had plenty of money to pay his ransom, and who must know that the brigands who infested the vicinity of Smyrna were Greeks to a man. Smyrna never was under the rule of any King of Greece. We always thought Midhat was a Turk. Suppose a United States frigate came to Queenstown, Mr. Abram, and was "received with enthusiasm" by the mob, what would you say?

That Captain White has written a successful sequel to his brochure on the state of the service* in "*The Army and the Public*," is proved by the issue of three editions in a very short time, and in the demand for further supplies of the pamphlet. If "the patriotic" to whom the writer appeals are moved to reflect on the statements he makes, some good may be done, although we do not believe that Captain White's strenuous and earnest efforts will secure a military administration for the Army, or overthrow the system of government according to which civilians direct the Navy and the Army and all the forces of the Crown. We have for years past from time to time protested against the tendency which has acquired strength at each stage of its development to turn the Queen's Army into an army of the Parliament—that is, of the House of Commons. The very first articles in this paper, when it was started many years ago, were written in that sense, but we must admit that "the will of the sovereign people," as embodied in Liberal statesmen, has proved too strong to be withstood, and we fear that Captain White's appeal will not awaken the dead. If he succeeds and rouses the country to investigate the real state of the Army, he will earn the gratitude of the nation, and even if he fails he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has discharged his conscience and liberated his mind in a praiseworthy attempt to dispel our easy confidence in the efficiency of our military system. We hope, however, that the gloomy forebodings of Captain White at the close of his pamphlet may not be realised, and that the day when England will have to say good-bye to her greatness is *not*, as he "almost fears" it is, "within measurable distance."

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* *Our Military Position: a Note of Warning.* London: Cousins and Co., York Street, W.C.

In a laborious inspired article on the discontent of the Army, the *Times* professed early this week to candidly discuss the grievance alleged to exist by the officers of the Army. The writer, who is evidently well acquainted with all the details of the settlement of the purchase question, and with the financial arrangements resulting from the abolition of the system in 1870, displays a lawyer-like ability in the use of pleas of confession and avoidance; but he has not, we think, succeeded "substantially" in making good his contention, or in convincing his readers that everything that has been done has been as nearly perfect as possible, and that any faults that may have arisen in the almost divinely inspired scheme are due to the incompetency of the Horse Guards, or in plain words, to the bungling and obstinacy of the Duke of Cambridge and his advisers. In the "Tale of a Tub," Peter insists upon it that a loaf of bread is a leg of mutton, and similarly the War-Office apologist declares that the boons conferred upon the officers of the Army are real, and that what they resolve upon considering, according to its appearance, taste, and so forth, as very middling bread, is in reality a prime and succulent joint of South Down.

It was stated by the French semi-official papers that the expeditionary force in Tonquin would at once be reduced by 6,000 men, who were to reach France by the end of the month. It now appears that the reduction will be made in a much more leisurely manner, and will certainly not be completed for several months to come. The native regiments must be first organised.

Among the new C.M.G.'s is Mr. George Baden-Powell, whose articles in *Fraser*, in 1878, on "Colonial Defences," will be remembered as strongly advocating the reference of that important question to a Royal Commission. They were the precursors of Lord Carnarvon's Commission. The whole question was fully summarised by him in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute in June, 1882, at a crowded meeting. The nine recommendations of that paper will, we doubt not, have been endorsed by the Royal Commission on Colonial Defences should their full report ever be made public. Our readers may like to be reminded of those nine recommendations :—

"1. The development of hosts of good rifle-shots all over the Empire. 2. The organisation of local artillery and torpedo and boat corps, kept up to the standard of progressive military science by officers trained in the big establishments of the Imperial Forces, and sent out on five-year appointments. 3. The establishing a series of six or seven arsenals, commanding the various positions of the empire, as bases for the fleet and centres of defence. 4. The posting at these arsenals of powerful ironclads, specially those that become out of date in European waters, though remaining amply strong enough to demolish all cruisers that can be brought against them in distant seas. 5. The establishing 15 or 20 garrisoned stations to supply coal and refuge, and munitions of war, to English ships in time of war. 6. The organisation of a special Imperial force to garrison these arsenals and stations, and to supply trained direction, and the best materials and ammunition for local artillery and torpedo defence. 7. Provision for local defence by localities. 8. Contribution of all, Mother-country and Colonies, to the support of the general defence of the communications, or on some such proportionate basis as trade or wealth. 9. Some application of the principle of delegation to the control of this Imperial force, and of the policy of which it would be the strong arm. Colonies might for the present delegate such control to the English Parliament, in the confident trust that that Parliament will see to it that Colonial interests do not suffer.

General de Berckeim, in laying down the command of the 4th Army Corps, issued a touching order of the day. Among other other things, he said :—"Thirty years ago I was at the battle of the Alma, the first great victory gained for a long time by the French army over an enemy worthy of it. In the evening our Commander-in-Chief, although smitten with a mortal disease, rode along the ranks, and was spontaneously cheered by the troops. Even the wounded rose to hail him. That day I understood the poetry of military glory, and envied the fate of that soldier bequeathing a victory to his country." It would have been more graceful not to have entirely ignored our presence.

We congratulate the leading journal on the change which has come over the spirit of its waking life in regard to Russian advances towards the North-West frontier of India and Afghanistan. Our great contemporary has buckled to the work, which it formerly denounced as a fitting trade of the Jingoes, with enthusiasm; but it is difficult for us to reconcile ourselves to this rapid change, and to the spirited adoption of what it calls the "temperate" policy of Sir Lepel Griffin. Surely that admirable young Indian administrator has not displayed either temper or taste in his declaration, in a paper intended for all the world, that "all Russians are liars!" What! Not even ten amongst 60 or 70 millions? Of far more consequence, however, than that expression of opinion is the declaration of Sir Lepel Griffin's opinion that Sepoys are as good as the Russian regulars, if it be shared by the Government. In that opinion we do not believe that any Anglo-Indian officer who has seen the two troops, and knows their comparative value, will agree for a moment. The outcome of the scare caused by the recent movements of the Russian diplomatists and generals southward from Merv probably will be that Herat will enjoy a charmed life for some time to come; while our railway is pushed forward to Quetta, and everything is in readiness to occupy the line of the Helmund, should it be considered needful in consequence of any dangerous indications of activity from the other side.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

On Monday the Infantry were exercised in the Long Valley. Commanding officers have been authorised to grant leave to enable officers to attend the Derby, Oaks, and regimental dinners. The 5th Lancashire R.V.—20 officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and men —will arrive here from Liverpool to-day, for a week's drill with the 1st Brigade. Thirty-four officers and men of the 22nd Middlesex R.V., under the command of Captain R. H. Armit, with two Nordenfelt guns, will arrive here this (Saturday) afternoon for ball-firing practice, and be attached to the 3rd Brigade.

Detachments of the 7th and 21st Companies, R.E., are held in readiness to proceed to Egypt. Portions of the pontoon troop and telegraph battalion are being prepared for active service. A detachment will march to Chobham on Tuesday next to make arrangements for the camp.

The mounted competitions of the Tournament were contested on Thursday, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Major-General Fraser, referee.

A class for Veterinary-Surgeons will commence on Monday. Officers are permitted to attend (*vide* par. 215, Veterinary Regulations, 1882).

Ten officers and 221 non-commissioned officers and men of the 4th Royal Fusiliers (Royal London Militia), will arrive here from Finsbury on Thursday next, in advance of the battalion.

Commanding officers may excuse soldiers who have completed 17 years' service from the annual military training.

Several fresh cases of scarlet-fever have occurred. Diphtheria is rife in Ash; no passes are granted. Much of the sickness is attributed to the bad quality of the water.

Indian Notes.

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Col. R. Barter, C.B., Bengal S.C., succeeds to the colonel's allowances.

Major-Gen. Murray, Bengal S.C., is in command of the Allahabad division, during the absence of Major-Gen. H. T. Macpherson.

The official report of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Lucknow last year is very satisfactory. Rs. 2,415 were awarded in prizes, and a balance of Rs. 3,025-3-5 was carried forward. Lieut.-Gen. Cureton says :—"From the general interest taken in the whole undertaking, I feel sure that these exhibitions are again taking the place they once held, when they were, to a certain extent, a novelty, and it is particularly gratifying to be able to observe that under the new condition of service the results have been so satisfactory. Altogether, the exhibition shows unremitting attention and exertion in all branches, and the several regiments are to be congratulated. All commanding officers took the greatest interest in the work."

The rule in Madras of allowing the next heir of a soldier to obtain a pension in the event of the death, before being brought on the pension establishment, of the nominated or nearest heir, has been extended to Bengal and Bombay.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of Sir D. Stewart to attach two 7-pounder mountain guns of 150 pounds weight to the native regiments at Shillong, Kohima, and Debrooghur, and to have an officer, with a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men instructed in their use.

The Admiralty have approved of gunnery books being supplied gratuitously to the Divisions of Royal Marines in the following proportions annually :—To the Royal Marine Artillery, Eastney—500 copies of the "Gunnery Drill-book" and 100 copies of the "Nordenfelt Handbook;" and to the infantry divisions at Chatham, Plymouth, and Portsmouth, 125 copies of the former work and 75 copies of the latter to each division.

The Clive arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last, after a very quick passage, with time-expired men, invalids, and drafts numbering 900.

The establishment of the British Army and Auxiliary Forces, including officers and all branches of the service, for the present financial year is :—Regular Forces—Home, 99,423; the Colonies and Egypt, 33,684; India, 61,591.—Total, 191,698. Militia—(Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry), including the Channel Islands, 141,982; Yeomanry Cavalry, 14,404; Rifle Volunteers (Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, and Infantry), 249,413.—Grand total, 597,497.

EGYPTIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Cairo, May 12.

The one prevailing topic of conversation upon the balcony of Shepheard's, which forms the centre around which Egypt revolves, is the approaching expedition to the South. I speak of it in these definite and yet indefinite terms because, whether it is advisable or not, whether its ultimate destination be Khartoum or not, there exists no doubt that an expedition on a large scale will take place within a few months. The fact remains that, Gordon or no Gordon, there is a necessity not only to crush the force of the Mahdi before it invades Upper Egypt, but to establish some sort of a government in the Soudan, unless we desire to have upon our shoulders a permanent border warfare. Two years ago, had we chosen to employ the Indian Contingent to strike a single vigorous blow, we might have abandoned Khartoum and trusted to time to evolve out of the chaos we left behind a government too feeble to attack Egypt Proper. But we have allowed to grow into power a force which we must either crush or to which we must yield the future of Egypt. I by no means join in the general "haro!" of contempt against Sir Evelyn's experimental force, but I should be sorry to see this or any army consisting of raw recruits, insufficiently officered, sent to meet an enemy who has proved sufficiently formidable against British bayonets. If we may judge from the movements of the native regiments, it would seem that the Korosko desert route will be attempted. I would not venture to quote my own unsupported opinion against it, but at least one officer who merits hearing considers it the worst of the four.

The Mudir of Dongola appears to be an individual with some ideas of his own, and distinctly declines to obey orders, but insists instead on being supplied with more ammunition. It is a curious position altogether, not a bad type on a small scale of the whole Egyptian Administration. Note what Mr. Vincent Crummles would call the situation! In London, a Government which has declared the Soudan beyond the sphere of its operations, insisting on the abandonment of a place which few members of the Cabinet probably had ever heard of twelve months ago! In Cairo, the Government and the English officials, lent "at considerable expense" to "advise" that Government, firmly convinced that the abandonment of that place is militarily and politically a blunder! In Dongola, a Governor, dependent upon those two Governments, who distinctly declines to obey either, and who expresses a vehement desire to die fighting the Mahdi for a Government who does not want to fight! And lastly, the gravest possible doubt whether this heroic Mudir (whose name, by the way, nobody seems to know, and who recently expressed an intense desire to go to Mecca) is not really in league with the Mahdi, and anxious for ammunition only to use against his employers. The atmosphere of scepticism in Cairo is demoralising.

The Orontes sailed from Alexandria on May 19 with the following :—Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, Cameronians, in command, Miss St. Leger; Captains Cummings, Royal West Kent, to join depôt; Sir G. Thomas, Bart., R.A., on transfer; Leonard, East Lancashire; Verschoyle, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (wife, child, and nurse). Lieutenants Hollway, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Ryder, King's Royal Rifles, to join depôt. Brigade-Surgeon Lofthouse, on retirement. Surgeons Gardner (and wife) and Lane (and wife), on duty. Revs. J. Milne and J. Webster. Lieutenant of Ordnance T. Connor. Captain A. O. Green, R.E., Major Dalgetty, Lieutenant Ussher, South Staffordshire Regiment, Surgeons Reid, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Wilson, and Surgeon Lewis, all six invalided. Nursing Sisters Cannell and Airey, on leave. Nursing Sisters Brown, Ireland, Irving, and Burleigh, and Surgeons D. Semple, H. A. de Lom, T. R. Morse, on reduction of establishment. Surgeon-Major Jeffcoat, to Gibraltar. Invalids, 55 from Suez, 113 from Alexandria. Time-expired men, 225. Prisoners, 5. Details, 110.

Captain Buckle, who has been appointed to the command of the Invincible in place of Commodore Molyneux, arrived on the 15th, and at once took command.

Lieutenant Lawson, R.E., has been transferred for duty to Alexandria.

Surgeon Davies has taken over medical charge of Staff and Departments.

Quartermaster Robinson, Commissariat, and Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Baker have arrived at Cairo from Suakim.

During the absence on leave of Captain Green, the duties of Brigade-Major, R.E., will be performed by Lieutenant Thomson.

Writing a few days later, our correspondent says :—The force required is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand men, and I hear upon good authority that no portion will consist of Indian troops. The General Commanding in Cairo considers, I believe, that he can only with safety spare some one to two thousand of the garrison now here, so that the number required from England is at least 10,000. The route which the expedition will take naturally depends upon the object to be attempted. Assuming that it is the relief of

Khartoum, there would appear to be four alternatives:—1. By the Nile valley to Khartoum. 2. By Nile valley to Korosko, across the Desert to Abou Hamed, and then again by river to Khartoum. 3. From Suakim to Berber, and Berber to Khartoum. 4. From Massowah to Kassala, and Kassala to Khartoum. The first has the obvious advantages of giving a good water supply during the whole way. Against it, however, is its enormous length (1,600 miles), and the difficulty to transport at the Cataracts. The second is shorter than the first by *400* miles of desert, but against this must be set the 240 miles of desert without water. Sir Samuel Baker, however, favours this route, and his views are, I believe, supported by Sir Evelyn Wood. The adoption of it, of course, implies a storing of water and other arrangements, which will delay the possibility of execution for several months. The third is advocated by many as the shortest and most direct. Had it been adopted immediately after Graham's victories, it would have been difficult to find any argument against it, but as it is it may be doubted whether the opportunity has not gone. The fourth is advocated by those who insist that the expedition should start at once, and there is no doubt that it has this advantage—that it, if any, is immediately available. The track from Massowah to Kassala commences with a steep ascent through narrow defiles that would be dangerous if opposed by any force, but with a friendly power, Abyssinia, on the flank, this difficulty would to a great extent disappear. This part of the route accomplished, the track is on a high table-land, with good climate throughout the whole year; with the exception of one stretch of 70 miles, there is a good water supply during the entire route. It is even a question whether the 70 miles without water could not be avoided by a detour south, but even if this should not prove practicable it is clear that the difficulty is much less formidable than that involved by the 240 miles' journey across the Korosko desert. Advocates of this route further insist on the advantage that would ensue from it terminating in the fertile country around Sennaar, from which Khartoum draws its main supplies. It is impossible to regard the expedition without misgivings, not so much on account of the dangers it will incur as of the future responsibilities it will imply. Experience in the Eastern Soudan has shown us that even two singularly successful and sanguinary victories are of no effect unless the successes are followed up.

The difference between the Alexandria and Cairo temperature is so great that it would be a wise measure to give each of the Cairo regiments a month's change to Alexandria during the summer. The bracing character of the air and the General in command appear to be equally invigorating. I am sorry to say that there have been a few cases of typhoid on board the *Monarch*.

Colonel Fraser left for England at the request of the British military authorities. During his absence his duties will be performed by Colonel Slade. Major Kitchener is now at Korosko. Major Stuart Wortley will strike West to establish outposts at Salima. Major Marriott has gone to follow the river.

Captain Humphreys lingered from the 6th to the 16th, carefully nursed by Colonel Hallam Parr, Lieutenant Douglas, and his servant, Private Masterman. He was buried on the 18th with full military honours, the pall-bearers being Lieutenants Marling, V.C., King's Royal Rifles, Tudway, South Staffordshire, Martyn, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Douglas, A.D.C. Colonel Hallam Parr acted as chief mourner, and the coffin was followed by nearly every officer in Cairo, and many private friends of one whose personal popularity was as great and well deserved as his professional reputation.

On being relieved by the Rifles, the Cameron Highlanders, quartered at Ramleh, will return to the capital, leaving a detachment of 100 men at the Ramleh barracks.

Lieut.-Cols. Wynne, Slade, and Parr, Majors Stuart-Wortley and Parsons, and Capt. La Terrière, Egyptian Army, have passed the colloquial examination in Arabic.

Capt. Nott, having recovered from his recent indisposition, has resumed his duties as Pymr., 38th Regt.

Capt. A. O. Green, Brigade Major, R.E., having been invalided by a medical board, his duties will be performed by Lieut. A. G. Thomson, R.E.

Surgeon J. Maconachie, A.M.D., has proceeded to Assiout to relieve Surg. T. R. Morse, proceeding to England.

Com. Donner has applied to be relieved of his duties as Principal Transport Officer, a post which he has filled with such ability as fairly entitles his friends to hope that her Majesty's Government will recognise his services in a substantial manner.

Leave of absence has been granted to the following officers from the 19th inst. to the date following their names:—Col. Maitland, C.B., R.E., to Sept. 8; Lieut.-Col. St. Leger, 79th; Capt. Carter, 56th; Capt. Kevill Davies, 92nd, to June 30; Capt. Hitchcock, to July 18; Surg.-Major White, A.M.D., to July 22; Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Nugent, to Sept. 17; Rev. R. Brindle, to Aug. 1; Qrmr. Enright, A.H.C., to Sept. 15; Lieut.-Col. Boyes and Lieut. Burney, 92nd, to June 30; Major Aked, Pymr., 19th Hussars, to July 17, and Surg.-Major O'Dwyer, to Sept. 5.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto,

MAJOR TUCKER AND THE R.M.A.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The promotion of Brevet Major Tucker, R.M.A., to a regimental majority over the heads of two-thirds of the officers of his rank, presents on reflection a case of such hardship to those who have been passed over, and is a matter of such importance as regards the well-being of the Royal Marine Artillery, that the circumstance most certainly deserves consideration. The case of a small seniority corps like the Royal Marine Artillery, with only one home station, where the officers serve together for the greater part of their career, is quite different to that of large bodies like the Navy and Army. Moreover, all officers who joined this corps before January 15, 1878, did so under conditions which ensured their not being superseded, unless they proved themselves unfit for their position. This is the first occasion on which the Admiralty have availed themselves of the Order in Council of the above date, to make a special promotion in the Royal Marine Artillery. By this promotion, Major Tucker goes over the heads of 18 Captains (or two-thirds of the List), some of them nine years his seniors. Eight of these officers have seen war service in one or more campaigns, several of them have been mentioned in despatches, and four have been promoted to brevet rank for such service, one of the brevets being that of Lieutenant-Colonel; four of them have passed the Staff College with distinction, and are now on staff or special employment; and three others are serving as Instructors of Gunnery and Musketry. When a body of officers showing such a list of services as the above in a small corps are passed over by a junior, whatever his services may have been, it is not surprising that a feeling of mistrust and sense of injustice should be aroused in the minds of all the officers, who now feel that, regardless of the services they have performed, and the reputations they have built up after many years' service, they may suddenly be deprived of what is legitimately their due. Major Tucker's promotion will not only retard by some years that of others to the higher ranks of the corps, but will in some cases cause officers, who otherwise might have looked forward to commanding the regiment, and afterwards enjoying an income of from £700 to £1,000 per annum for life, to be retired as Majors on £300 a year. By this sacrifice of his brother officers, Major Tucker at the present moment gains a position equal to nine years' additional service, and will probably command the corps about 18 years before he would have done so in ordinary course. It can hardly be supposed that officers require such an enormous incentive to try and achieve distinction on active service, and if Major Tucker had been promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for his services, he would have been considered one of the most fortunate officers of the present day, and the prospects of some of his senior officers would not have been ruined. We cannot believe that the Admiralty, when making this promotion, could have considered the case in all its bearings, or have consulted the Deputy-Adjutant-General, who would have been able to have given them the above information. It would never have been anticipated that the authority given to the Admiralty by the Order in Council of January 15, 1878, would have been exercised to the detriment of officers who have done such good service; and unless some safeguard is added, it would appear necessary to abolish special substantive promotions in the corps, letting seniority, tempered by rejection, be the rule, and reserving brevet promotions and other honours for distinguished service before the enemy. If after this precedent the Order remains in full force, a demoralising effect most prejudicial to the interests of the service will result.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The principal feature of the experiments on Tuesday was the trial of a new compound armour-plate constructed by Messrs. Cammell and Co. It was 10 ft. 8 in. wide by 9 ft. high, and 19 in. thick, 6⅜ in. being steel, and the remainder wrought iron. It was arranged that the 80-ton gun, with a charge of 450 lb. prism powder and a Palliser shell of 1,700 lb., should be fired at the plate at 120 yards, and that should this shot not succeed in breaking it, four other shots from an 11-in. breech-loading gun of 43 tons should be fired at the four corners of the plate. The plate was fixed by 16 bolts to a backing of 11½ in. of teak, constructed on a frame identical to that designed for Camperdown's target at the water-line. The shot struck the target with a velocity of 1,594 f.s., and with a total energy of 30,000 foot tons, penetrated about 8 in. into the plate, and was broken to atoms. The armour-plate was radially split into five different pieces, one of which was entirely detached. Behind the backing nine of the 16 bolts were found to have been broken, and the iron frames representing the ship's side were bent and torn. The fractures showed that the welding of the steel face to the iron back was perfect throughout, and was an excellent specimen of manufacture so far as soundness was concerned. Consequent upon the shattered condition of the plate, it was not possible to carry out the remaining portion of the experiments with it. Shots were fired from a Hotchkiss quick-firing gun constructed for sea forts, but owing to the manufacture of the cartridges not being very satisfactory the practice was only moderately good. Experiments with the Hotchkiss quick-firing gun for Naval service, mounted on a pedestal, were made, and it was found that the gun was capable of being fired with aim once in every 4½ sec. One hundred of these guns have been ordered for the service, as well as 100 of Nordenfelt's quick-firing 6-pounders; they are intended to be used as an auxiliary armament to ships. A 12-pounder breech-loading gun was next shown mounted on a hydraulic Woolwich field-carriage, which has been constructed in competition with one made by Messrs. Armstrong. The trail of the Woolwich carriage is lighter than Messrs. Armstrong's; the recoil averages on ordinary ground nearly 6 ft. Three of these carriages have been constructed for experiments at Okehampton, and 18 of Messrs. Armstrong's similar carriages have been ordered, and will be served out for practice. Messrs. Armstrong's 18-pounder breech-loader, which has been made to take the place of the old 16-pounder, was shown. It was mounted on an Armstrong steel field carriage, with a brake, which, however, was found not to work very satisfactorily. After luncheon, a 5-in. breech-loading sea-service gun was shown, also a 6-in. breech-loader and an 8-in. breech-loader, the former being mounted on an Armstrong carriage with friction compressor, and the latter on an Armstrong converted carriage, with a hydraulic buffer. The practice of these three guns was at 2,000 yards at 6 ft. by 6 ft. targets. The skill with which they were laid was highly creditable, and the action of the fuses was satisfactory.—Condensed from *Times*.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of Cammell and Co., writes to us to state that the breaking-up of the plate made by the company on the first round of the 80-ton gun last Monday, was "wholly due to the insufficient support given to it by the backing which constituted the target to which the plate was attached," and was acknowledged to be so by every competent authority at the trial. It has been decided to repeat the trial immediately under the same conditions of firing, but with another backing.

Captain Palliser writes to the *St. James's Gazette* to say the effect of the shot would have been greater had it been fitted with a jacket to give it more support on impact.

Reviews.

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SOME MAGAZINES.

The June number of the *Cornhill* is of average merit. It opens with a short tale, "Doctor Greatrex's Engagement," which requires no particular notice, unless it be that the illustrations can scarcely be worse. Some literary recollections are very interesting, and will be duly appreciated by the admirers of the late Charles Dickens. The article on "June Fishing" will suit many readers, and some who are not devoted to angling. It is a positive fact that "The Giant's Robe" is still published in magazine form. It seems a pity that it was not brought to a conclusion long ago, and many of the author's eccentricities might have been avoided. The author of "Vice Versâ" could scarcely write a bad book, but he certainly has not increased the high repute which he gained by his earlier efforts.

Blackwood for June is decidedly good. In addition to a paper on "The Votes of Censure," and "A Voice from the East on Oriental Questions," there are some other lighter tales which will please readers in general, particularly Part I. of "Magda's Cow." It is a curious title, and a curious tale altogether.

The *National Review* opens with an exhaustive article on "The Franchise Bill and the House of Lords," contributed by Earl Percy. Having discussed the question in detail, the writer offers the following suggestion:—"But even supposing the Bill to be generally acceptable to the country, I question whether the Peers, by acting upon their own judgment, would not rather raise than lower their character in the estimation of a nation who are as conspicuously distinguished by a capability of honouring firm and straightforward resolution, even while they condemn its application, as they are prone to despise vacillation and weakness, even while they reward it by subdued and half-contemptuous applause. There are multitudes of Conservatives on both sides of the Trent who think the House of Lords would lose more by indecision and timidity than by steady and consistent independence." There are several other articles in this month's number of the *National Review* which may be studied with advantage.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* is an excellent number, introduced by a high-class engraving, by Theodor Knesing, of the famous portrait painted by Gainsborough, and now in the National Gallery.

The attractions in *Longman's* for June are a story of "A Remarkable Irish Trial," by J. O'Donoghue, and "Shut Out," by the author of "Vice-Versâ."

Art gossip and fashions appear to great advantage in the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion* for June. The illustrations are, generally speaking, excellent; but we must take exception to the first, in which the lady in blue does not appear to advantage. She certainly seems to be in a dilemma.

Several very readable stories render the new number of the *Argosy* a good one. On June 19 an extra number will be published, which will be entirely separate and distinct from and independent of the ordinary monthly number. Its great attraction will be a long and complete story by Mrs. Henry Wood, entitled "The Surgeon's Daughters."

Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co. have made a daring venture in publishing "*Boz*" at the startling price of three-halfpence, printing 250,000 copies as a first edition. The type and paper are wonderfully good.

Messrs. Cassell and Co., Limited, have issued an illustrated guide to Paris, which ought to find a nook in the courier bags of travellers. In the first part the routes from London to Paris are carefully noted; Part 2 treats of Paris, its features, characteristics, and history; Part 3 deals with facts about Paris; Part 4 gives notes, "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis;" Part 5 disposes of the traveller's time; Part 6 describes the sights of Paris; and Part 7 is devoted to the suburbs.

The Dockyards were closed on Saturday last, the anniversary of the Queen's 65th birthday.

The next competitive examination of candidates for admission to the Staff College will be held at the London University on Tuesday next.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following regimental gatherings have been held in London during the week :—

The Carabiniers. At the First Avenue Hotel, on the 29th inst. Present :—Gen. Calvert Clarke, C.B., in the chair ; Lieut.-Gen. C. Sawyer ; Cols. John Fryer, C.B., and Pryse ; Lieut.-Cols. C. W. Bruce, W. T. Betty, Hon. J. D. Drummond, Morgan Saurin, and G. Salis-Schwabe ; Surg.-Gen. R. Gibborne ; Brig.-Surg. J. Landale ; Majors A. G. Fife and H. C. Montgomery ; Capts. P. H. Hewitt, T. C. Porter, F. C. Rasch, Hedworth, Williamson, and A. Weston ; Lord Greenock ; Messrs. George Baird, C. E. Byrom, M. Cradock, O'Farrell, R. G. W. Long, W. R. Phelips, F. J. Rippingall, W. Macmillan Scott, and W. P. Willson-Todd.

3rd Hussars. At the Albion, on the 26th inst. Present : —Major-Gen. H. Vyse ; Cols. A. H. Vincent, R. Blundell, and Hon. H. Monckton ; Lieut.-Col. C. S. Walker ; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Mackenzie ; Sir A. Halkett ; Majors G. V. C. Napier, J. P. E. Jervoise, Bell, Curzon, and P. Maxwell ; Capts. T. H. Peckham, R. G. Alexander, A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, Bright-Smith, Murphy, Preston, Fawcett, Chichester, and F. G. Forsyth-Grant ; Lieuts. J. S. R. Scott, C. Oswald, H. B. Patton-Bethune, F. H. Forester, Hon. C. E. Bingham, W. B. Purefoy, and Curzon ; Messrs. S. Pearson, J. W. D. Johnson, R. H. Hicks, and G. Fleming.

9th Lancers. At the Albion, on the 26th inst. Present : —Gens. Sir A. Little and Sarel ; Lieut.-Gen. Drysdale, C.B. ; Cols. Evans, Marshall, and Rich ; Lieut.-Cols. Cave, Jones, V.C., Mahon, M'Calmont, and Hon. C. Powys ; Majors Candy, B. Gough, Moore, Stirling, and Wilkinson ; Capts. Lord Erskine, Hon. E. Willoughby, Ellis, W. H. Fife, Green, Gaskell, Hon. C. Lascelles, Hon. E. Preston, Power, Saville, Starkey, Thursby, Thonger, and Hon. E. Vesey ; Dr. Hume Spry ; and Messrs. F. Colvin, C. Bishop, C. A. Floyd, H. C. Hopkins, J. Hunter, E. P. Mackenzie, A. L. Wheeler, and M'Farlane.

11th Hussars. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 26th inst. Present :—Gen. C. C. Fraser ; Cols. W. Balfe, Annesley, Hon. J. D. Drummond, Grant, Harnett, Montague, and Ibbetson ; Majors A. C. F. Fitzgeorge, Calvert, Green, Kinchant, Mosley, H. J. Watson, Cunninghame, and Gardiner ; Capts. St. J. S. Taylor, Black, K. Borrowes, M. A. Close, Dewar, Hon. H. A. O. Gore, A. F. Peyton, Lord E. Talbot, Teevan, J. S. Stewart, Cheape, and Thompson ; Lieuts. Lord E. Hamilton, Hon. O. V. Lumley, E. H. E. Coote, Gilroy, W. Harrison, F. H. Lehmann, H. W. Swithinbank, W. W. Waring, and H. D Warburton ; Surg.-Major Crosse ; Messrs. Cuffe, H. Cumming, J. Delacour, Pellew, T. Forsyth-Forrest, and Qmstr. Frayling.

12th Lancers. At Limmer's, on the 27th inst. Present :—Gen. Cureton ; Inspector-Gen. Dr. G. Anderson ; Cols. J. S. Tait, W. Cox, and Le Quesne ; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Paley ; Majors Moore, J. F. Hornby, J. C. Orred, and J. Tary : Capts. C. E. Beck, M. H. Archdale, J. Pronger, G. J. Barry, J. M. Dowdeswell, St. L. Stephens, J. H. Banks, S. Hamilton, T. A. Hill, Hayes, G. M. Martin, and Mack ; Messrs. J. H. Learmonth, H. Melladen, M. E. Williams, R. M. Shearme, R. G. Broadwood, R. A. C. Christie, and J. R. Malone.

15th Hussars. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 26th inst. Present :—Gen. M. W. Smith, C.B. ; Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J. Fitz-Wygram, Bart. ; Cols. G. Luck, C.B., and C. Steel ; Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Jee, C.B., V.C. ; Majors G. C. D'Albiac, Blackett, H. Hall, Kentish, W. White, F. H. Beck, Brown, and F. Hood-Gregory ; Capts. Gerald Walker, R. Peafold, A. Siniske, H. A. Armitage, P. Carnegy, Bullen, Sullivan, Holland, G. A. Webbe, G. S. Sconing, and J. Norton ; Lieuts. the Hon. R. Leigh, Hon. A. Manners, Gordon, C. E. Browne, R. C. Cokayne-Frith, P. W. Bewicke, and T. O. W. C. de Crespigny ; Messrs. G. N. R. Wetherall, W. J. Burke, C. G. Manners, R. Renton, H. C. Holland, T. Donovan, and G. Griffiths ; and Drs. J. Warren and A. Robinson.

18th Hussars. At the Ship and Turtle, on the 26th inst. Present : Gen. Sir T. W. M'Mahon, Bart. ; Col. J. Peyton ; Lieuts.-Cols. H. E. Malet, P. Okeden, and Sir W. Arbuthnot ; Capts. Butler, E. C. Knox, W. P. Warner, and J. Hodgkins ; and Lieut. H. T. Laming.

19th Hussars. At the Bristol, on the 27th inst. Present :—Major-Gen. Jenkins, C.B. ; Cols. Fairbrother and Coghill, C.B. ; Lieut.-Cols. Fairlie, Stapleton, and Barrow, C.B., C.M.G. ; Majors Brooks, Kynaston, Blackett, Hall, Smith, French, and Hanford Flood ; Capts. Reynolds, Cheape, and Chapman ; Messrs. Spencer Stanhope and Craven.

Grenadier Guards. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 26th inst. Col. Clive presided, supported by Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Gen. Earl Howe, Gen. Sir F. W. Hamilton and Gen. Wynyard ; Lieut.-Col. Antrobus, Mr. Houston Boswell, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Bathurst, Col. Blundell, Viscount Baring, M.P., Gen. Brownrigg, Mr. J. Bagot, Lieut.-Col. Bramston, Col. Bridges, Major Brabazon ; Lieut.-Cols. Hon. W. Carington, Cockran, Colvile, and Hon. C. F. Crichton ; Mr. H. A. Coventry, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, Lieut.-Col. Cotes, Major-Gen. Cameron, Hon. C. B. Colville (Master of Colville), Lieut.-Col. Clinton, Hon. R. Carington, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Clayton, Mr. A. Caulfield, Lord Alwyne Compton, Col. Davies, Mr. W. Duberley, Lieut.-Cols. Digby and Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe, Hon. C. Eliot, Lieut.-Col. Eaton, Sir H. Fletcher, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Col. Lord F. Fitzroy, Mr. J. T. R. Lane Fox ; Lieut.-Cols. Gascoyne, Gould, Goddard, and Hatton, Mr. C. E. Harrison, Col. Hon. W. S. D. Home, Mr. B. W. Hotham, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, Lieut.-Col. Hubbard, Mr. F. G. Higginson, Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, Major-Gen. Johnstone, Mr. J. J. Hope Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. Lord A. Gordon-Lennox, Mr. F. Lloyd, Mr. L. V. Loyd, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. H. Lindsay, Mr. A. F. Luttrell, Viscount Lascelles, Col. Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, Mr. R. T. Lloyd, Mr. C. S. M. Montgomerie, Lieut.-Col. Mackinnon, Lieut.-Col. Murray, the Earl of March, the Hon. N. Leslie Melville, Lieut.-Col. Montresor, Lord Manners, Viscount Newark, Mr. E. C. Nugent, Mr. J. T. Oswald, Lieut.-Col. Pearson, Lord A. Percy, M.P., Mr. W. B. Phillimore, Lord G. Pratt, Mr. W. H. Pickford, Mr. R. W. Chandos Pole, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. Pennant, Lieut.-Col. Reynardson, Lieut.-Gen. Randolph, Lieut.-Col. Ricardo, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, Mr. F. C. Ricardo, Col. Reynardson, C.B., Col. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Kenyon-Slaney, the Earl of Sefton, Viscount Stormont, Mr. G. E. Shelley, Lieut.-Col. Seymour, Col. Sturt, Lieut.-Col. Tippinge, Mr. C. B. Pearce, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Thynne, Mr. R. C. de G. Vyner, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Wellesley, and Mr. W. H. Walrond. The guests were Major-Gen. R. Gipps, Mr. T. W. Gunton, Mr. W. J. Farrer, Capt. Collins, Mr. Leeding, and Capt. Bassindale.

2nd Queen's. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 28th inst. Present :—Gen. Sir Edward Selby-Smyth, K.C.M.G., in the chair ; Major-Gen. Pye-Phillipps ; Cols. Baillie, Kelly-Kenny, Logan, Wiltshire-Lynch, Philips, Simpson, Thompson, and Woodard ; Majors Lawson and Tupper ; Capts. Adams, Tyrwhitt-Drake, Dunne, Gosset, Hamilton, Montgomery, Mott, Nourse, and Richards ; Messrs. Adams, J. Campbell, J. C. Cohen, Elias, and Maitland ; Surg-Major J. E. Clark.

5th Fusiliers. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 29th inst. Present :—Gen. the Earl of Longford, G.C.B., presided ; Gens. Milman, C.B., and Roberts ; Cols. Master, C.B., and Carden ; Lieut.-Cols. Creagh, Forsyth, and Thistlethwayte ; Major Darley ; Capts. Townshend, Dashwood, Enderly, Hargreave, Cramsie, Pearse-Hobbs, Trafford, Chancellor, Money, Lambart, Auld, Biddulph, and Malet ; Messrs. Miles, Herbert-Armstrong, Whitaker, Harding, Pilcher, White, Siteveil, and Eagar ; Brig.-Surgs. Wolseley and Tippetts ; Surg.-Major Ruttledge ; Doctors Collins and Swettenham.

13th Light Infantry. At Limmer's, on Tuesday. Present :—Gen. Lord Mark Kerr ; Inspectors-Gen. V. Gilbert and W. H. Kerr ; Cols. A. S. Adair, Melville-Browne, P. Bainbrigge, E. L. England, R. B. Montgomery, and H. C. Henley ; Lieut.-Col. D. Stewart ; Majors Adair, W. H. Evans, J. J. Ross, and B. B. Twyne ; Capts. F. B. Bradshaw, E. Boyd, J. J. P. Fox, A. W. A. Pollock, and F. W. Spencer Stanhope ; Messrs. C. N. Fitzroy, H. Gillon, H. R. Lloyd, J. J. Palmer, C. D. Radcliffe, D. G. Stewart, H. T. Schubrick, and A. G. Wilbraham.

23rd Fusiliers. At the Albion, on the 27th inst. Present : Gens. Sir A. Herbert, Brownrigg, and Drew ; Lord Romilly, Lord E. Somerset ; Col. the Hon. S. Mostyn, C.B. ; Lieut.-Cols. J. Tilley, H. Vincent, and G. H. Hutton ; Majors C. Norman, Luxford, Tyssen-Holroyd, Gosselin, and J. H. Walwyn ; Capts. A. F. Fisher, E. H. C. Taylor, C. G. A. Mayhew, Dawson, H. W. Griffiths, A. B. Brooke, W. F. J. Cowan, Willes, E. R. Evans, Bertie, and G. C. R. C. Fenwick ; Lieuts. Cooper, W. Bertie-Roberts, King, R. B. Ferman, G. F. Walker, S. B. Bright-Smith, R. W. Ethelston, and J. L. Lock ; Messrs H. H. Dare and G. Howard.

24th Regiment. At the Albion, on the 27th inst. Present :—Gens. Wodehouse, Ross, and Glyn, C.B., C.M.G. ; Cols. Macpherson, Watson, and Gurnell Tongue ; Lieuts. Brander, Farquahar, Harrisson, Paton, C.M.G., and Upcher ; Majors Harvey and Williams ; Capts. Curteis, Halliday, Spring, Sawbridge, Sugden, and Curce ; Messrs. Browricker, Dickinson, Scott Kerr, Neave, Barnett, Liebenwood, Every, Gaisford, Vesey Holt, and Woolledge.

30th Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 27th inst. Present :—Lieut.-Gens. Sir E. Whitmore and Pakenham ; Major-Gen. Hutton ; Cols. Sir G. Pocock, Bart., Grant, and Dillon ; Lieut.-Col. Brownlow ; Majors N. Bannatyne, J. Cooke, J. E. Goodwyn, and Hornby ; Hon. L. Powys ; Capts. Hobbs, Kemble, Watson, Piercy ; Lieuts. Lewis, Finch, and G. Cobden.

33rd Regiment. At the Ship and Turtle, on the 29th inst. Present :—Lieut.-Col. Green ; Capts. Barton and C. F. Massingberd Murray ; Surg.-Gen. Ogilvy ; Major Conor ; Lieut.-Gen. Donovan ; Col. Hon. R. H. de Montmorency ; Majors Nisbitt and Robbins ; Lieut. Smithe ; Major Fraser ; Capt. Jefferson ; Brig.-Surg. Clark ; Capt. Preston ; Major W. A. Wynter ; Capts. Curran and W. H. Parry ; Major Ball ; and Capt. Easton.

34th Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 27th inst. Present :—Gens. Maxwell and J. Peel, Lieut.-Gen. Robertson, Major-Gen. Harman, C.B., Col. Jordan, Lieut.-Cols. J. D. Dyson-Laurie, G. W. Puget, and Sir R. Kelly ; Majors L. Jordan, C.B., Stewart, C. C. Clayton, G. Malcolm, Shiffner, and Boyce ; Capts. H. R. Rose, Vaughan, Packe, Dowling, Savill, and G. James ; Lieuts. J. C. Wardlaw and W. F. Nash ; Mr. Baird.

43rd Light Infantry. At Willis's Rooms, on the 29th inst Present. :—Lieut.-Gen. Wilkinson ; Viscount Bangor ; Gens. the Hon. Sir A. Spencer, Primrose, Colvile, and Phillips ; Cols. A. Cole, De Morel, D. Greene, the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, C.B., Livesay, Sir H. Wilmot, Bart., and Sandford ; Majors Carter and Vesey ; Capts. Eccles, Collingsplatt, Pearson, and Stapleton Cotton ; Messrs. J. S. Kennedy, Nugent, and Maguire.

44th Regiment. At Willis's Rooms, on the 29th inst. Present :—Gen. Sir C. W. D. Staveley ; Cols. Faussett, Farwell, Gregory, Logan, Maguire, Mollan, and Walters ; Majors Bower, Foster, Halahan, Lefroy, M'Harg, Micklethwait, Nash, and Raymond ; Capts. Churchill, Cobbam, and Walter ; Messrs. Guilding and Overton.

48th Regiment. At the Albion, on the 27th inst. Present :—Gen. Chapman ; Cols. St. John Bally, Sedley, Feneran, and Lys ; Lieut.-Col. Miller ; Major Cumming ; Capts. Adam, E. G. Bennet, Goddard, Herbert, and Whieldon.

53rd Regiment. At the Marllborough Rooms, on the 27th inst. Present :—Gens. Sir C. Trollope, Dalzell, and Sir G. Logan ; Cols. R. H. Truell and Tendall ; Lieut.-Cols. Bonney, Thompson, and Terroll ; Majors H. D. Brooke, Fife, W. Rogerson, Raymond, and Cotton ; Capts. Westby, B. H. M'Clintock, and T. A. White ; Lieuts. W. J. A. Wallace, R. Jenkins, A. R. Austin, Spencer, F. G. Cavendish, Talbot, and W. R. B. Peyton ; Messrs. H. Osborn, Bockworth, Dovaston, and G. Arbuthnot-Leslie.

65th and 84th, York and Lancaster Regiment. At the Albion, on the 27th inst. Present :—Major-Gen. Blewitt ; Col. Warren ; Lieut.-Cols. Bryan, Elliot, Gore, and Haly O'Grady ; Majors Ethelston, Ellis-Lee, and Kirkpatrick ; Capts. Bax, Collins, Gilpin, Littledale, Martin, Plumer, Rosse, Rutherford, Theobald, and Tebbitt ; and Messrs. Rolt, H. Scholes, O'Dell, Lynch, Blosse, W. Breden, and Boughton.

76th Regiment. At the St. James's Hall, on the 27th inst. Present :—Sir W. Brett ; Cols. Gammell and Caldecott ; Lieut.-Cols. Allardice, Clarke, and Butler ; Brig.-Surg. Orton ; Capts. Acton and French ; Messrs. Durham, Sampson, Molyneux, Dyson, Suft, Harris, and Were.

77th Regiment. At Willis's Rooms, on the 27th inst. Present :—Majors-Gen. Kent and Rickman ; Col. Carden ; Inspector-Gen. Prendergast ; Lieut.-Cols. Jervis, White, and Hoskins ; Major Leggett ; Capts. Lyon, Thornton, and Westmacott : Surg.-Major Woodfall ; Drs. Hansman and Farr White ; Messrs. R. A. Law, Lumley, Morritt, Lempriere, Hollingworth, and Dyer.

82nd Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 27th inst. Present :—Gen. Newton ; Cols. Hand, P. Solly-Flood, and Walters ; Lieut.-Cols. Lock, F. E. Green, and J. L. G. O'Brien ; Majors M'Dougal and O'Leary ; Capt. Daubeny ; Lieuts. Sumner, Murphy, Wilbraham, Skirrow, and Menzies ; Messrs. A. E. Roberts, J. Johnston, A. D. Lang, and J. C. Woolacott.

96th Regiment. At the Albion, on the 29th inst. Present :—Gens. Lord Mark Kerr and Wilson ; Major-Gen. Scovell ; Cols. Briggs and Newbigging ; Lieut.-Col. Josselyn ; Major Wright ; Capts. Eardley-Wilmot, Gould, Mostyn, Scovell, and Noel-Winter ; and Mr. C. Stracey, Esq.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. At the Army and Navy Hotel, on the 27th inst. Present :—Gens. D. Brown (in the chair), Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., Holmes, and Taylor ; Cols. Harcourt, Rogers, P. M. Brown, Scott-Elliot, and Daniell ; Major Beaumont ; Capt. Sir J. Seton, Bart. ; Lieuts. Gordon and Dale ; and Surgs.-General Williamson and Day.

1st West India Regiment. At the Criterion, on the 29th inst. Present :—Major-Gen. J. A. Smith ; Majors T. Bell, C. G. Loveridge, and J. G. Smith ; Capts. F. C. Annesley and A. G. Spratt ; Messrs. E. P. Apthorp and A. L. Simons.

STEAM TRIALS OF H.M.S. COLLINGWOOD.

The steam trials of the Collingwood, which were commenced on April 29, were brought to a close on Tuesday last. The Collingwood is, as is well known, the first of the Admiral type of barbette ships, which includes the Rodney, Benbow, Howe, Camperdown, and Anson. They resemble the Colossus type in most things, but not in the manner in which their guns are protected, the barbette tower having been copied from the French. In the Colossus type the turrets are *en échelon* amidships ; but in the Collingwood the barbette towers are built forward and aft amidships, in deference to the views of Naval officers opposed to the turret system. The Constructor's Department at the Admiralty, nevertheless, prefer the turret system *en échelon*, as they claim that when fighting "end-on" a ship so armed can bring all her guns to bear on the enemy, be he ahead or astern, and there is great weight in the contention, for the barbette ships can only fight half their guns at a time when the enemy is otherwise placed than in the broadside, or just before or abaft the beam. The barbette tower, however, has other advantages, one of its greatest being that it does not revolve, and the gun is only exposed for a very short time to the enemy's fire. The revolving turret, on the other hand, may be jambed by a shot from the enemy, and in a seaway is ever likely to ship water through its ports. The Collingwood is the smallest of the Admiral type. At her load draught of 25 ft. 9 in., the area of her midship section is 1,486 square feet, while her displacement is 9,162 tons. Next come the Rodney and Howe, with a displacement of 9,600 tons, and then the Camperdown, Benbow, and Anson, with a displacement each of 10,000 tons, with a corresponding increase in the contract powers of the engines. The Collingwood is propelled by twin-screw, vertical, compound engines of 7,000 indicated horse-power, by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., on their well-known three-cylinder plan. Each set of engines has one high-pressure cylinder 52 in. in diameter, and two low-pressure cylinders 74 in. in diameter, with a stroke of 3 ft. 6 in. The general design is almost identical with that of the engines of the Edinburgh, a detailed account of which has already appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette.* There are, however, many improvements in the engines of the Collingwood, and amongst others, forced draught fittings, which do not, however, appear to have given any very great results when tried on Tuesday. Throughout the trials the ship was under the command of Capt. Colomb, of the Steam Reserve, the experimental trials being conducted by Mr. Robert H. Humphrys, of the contractors' firm, at the request of the Admiralty, the officers in attendance being Mr. Sennett, of the Admiralty, Mr. Alton, Chief Inspector of Machinery, Mr. Corner, of the Steam Department, and Mr. Boyd, chief engineer of the ship. The engines were at first tested at the comparatively low speeds of eight and ten knots—speeds which will be generally observed during a commission, except upon special occasions. The draught of the ship on this and subsequent trials was 22 ft. 9 in. forward and 24 ft. 3 in. aft, giving a mean draught of 23 ft. 6 in., with amidship section of 1,330 square feet, and a displacement of 8,060 tons. Four runs only on the measured mile in Stokes Bay were made at eight knots, but at ten knots the engines were kept continuously working for four hours. The final trials consisted of the contractors' trial, during which the ship was kept for six consecutive hours at her utmost power under natural draught, and without the use of the blast ; and a three-hours' spin with closed stokeholes and forced draught, at a pressure equal to an inch of water. The last-mentioned trial was considered of great importance, as it is intended to provide similar fittings for forced draught to all the armour-clads now in course of construction, and the following officers attended specially in consequence, viz. :—Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth ; Rear-Admiral Herbert, Superintendent of the Dockyard ; Mr. N. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction ; Mr. J. Wright, C.B., Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy ; Capt. Fitzroy, R.N. ; and Mr. Durston, Chief Engineer of Portsmouth Yard. So far as the contractors are concerned, everything went off most satisfactorily. The engines worked smoothly and without hitch. The mean power realised exceeded that contracted for by 1,100 horses, and with the forced draught 300 horses more were obtained than it was expected would have been the case.

Commenting on these trials, the *Times* remarks that, although "the speed realised by the ship was greater than has ever yet been realised by any similar armour-clad, and was probably greater than she will ever attain again, the experience gained from the trial will probably tend to accelerate the speed of subsequent ships of the type. There can be little doubt that the diameter of the blades of her propellers was too great, and that much of the power of the engines was wasted in consequence. The diameter is 18 ft. 6 in. ; and at the number of revolutions of the engines recorded at the final trial, the tips of the blades would cut circumferentially through the water at a rate of about a mile and a half a minute, or considerably in excess of the Flying Scotchman express. After the six hours' trial the pitch was fined from 19 ft. to 17 ft. 6 in., with a view of enabling the engines to use all the steam generated under forced draught. At the last trial, however, there was still steam passing through the safety valves which the engines could not utilise. Another circumstance which seriously handicapped the engines was the enormous waves thrown up by the ship. Although the sea was almost perfectly smooth, a solid body of water rose on each bow as high as the hawseholes, or 13 ft. in height, and then rolled over in a miniature Niagara ; and it is evident that until some change is made in the contours of the entrance, or some modification in the attachments of the ram, any addition of power developed by the engines will be largely absorbed in making and dispersing waves. On the return to Spithead the engines were worked for half an hour with the jet injection, when with 65 revolutions a power of 2,975·33 horses were obtained. At the conclusion of the run Mr. Humphrys was warmly congratulated by the officers in attendance on the success which had attended the extended series of trials." Dollond's electric anemometer was used at the last trial to indicate the speed on the bridge shown by the patent log in the water astern.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask your kind help on behalf of a poor lady and her children, who from unavoidable circumstances are in great distress ? The lady in question is the widow of an officer in the Army, who died of consumption four years ago, leaving her with four children, three girls and one boy, aged 14, 12, 10, and 9, without any provision whatever. The eldest girl is being paid for by friends at the Princess Helena College, where she is training for a governess, and the poor mother's great anxiety is how to educate the two young girls, who must be enabled to earn their own living. The mother is partially paralysed herself, and thus unable to work for her children. Friends have up to this time contributed £75 per annum for her maintenance and that of her children, but from pecuniary losses they are unable to do so any longer. The boy, aged 16, is earning 14s. a week at the Great Northern Railway Station, and that is all the family have to depend on. It is not necessary to add any other comment to this tale of suffering and privation, except that they are now obliged to pawn their clothes, and unless some help is forthcoming the poor lady and her children must take refuge in the workhouse. It is in the hope of obviating this alternative I venture to ask for the publication of my letter. Any help will be gratefully received by Mrs. Francis Jenne, 37 Wimpole Street, or Lady Thompson, 35 Wimpole Street, to whom the facts are well known, and who will give any further particulars that may be desired.—I am, &c.,

37 Wimpole Street, W. MARY JEUNE.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. F. Garratt, formerly of the regt., died at Hillingdon, Middlesex, on the 23rd inst., aged 69 years.

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Becher, and Lieuts. Ditmas and Barton, have been approved a committee of paymastership, vice Major and Paymr. Wheble, who has six months' leave. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bibby comes home on six months' leave.

4th Hussars. The return match between teams of 12 men of the regiment and an equal number of the 1st V.B. Norfolk Regt. Saturday Club, took place on Saturday last at Norwich. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards. The following were the scores:—4th Hussars, 918; 1st V.B.N.R., 878; majority for the 4th Hussars, 40.

12th Lancers. Capt. Colquhoun succeeds Capt. Hill as adjt.

19th Hussars. The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"In reference to my recent telegram as to men purchasing their discharges, the regiment which was meant was the 19th Hussars, which has lost between 40 and 50 troopers since its return from Suakim, either by purchase or by expiration of service."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Allahabad paper states that Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Campbell goes to Quetta after all, to command the Artillery, as under existing circumstances it is considered necessary to maintain the staff there complete.

Major Spring took over the duties of Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance, Bengal, on April 15, from Major Fletcher, who assumes the duties of Assist.-Inspector-Gen. of Ordnance.

We learn from India that Lieut.-Col. Smith expects to get the command of the Sirhind or Meerut Division, in the changes about to take place in the Royal Artillery.

Capt. Gordon, Assist.-Superintendent, Futtegurh, has been appointed Officiating Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras.

Major Smith, Commandant No. 2 Baty., Ellichpore, after a service of nearly twelve years in the Hyderabad Contingent, has vacated his command on promotion.

While J Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. was making experiments in firing at Umballa lately, a charge did not explode at the proper time, and on Lieut. Crofton approaching the muzzle to find out the cause, the shell exploded almost in his face, a splinter entering one of his eyes. It is feared the sight will be destroyed.

Col. W. Denis de Vitre, R.H.A., is returuing home from India, his period of command of an artillery division in that country having expired.

Capt. H. P. Russell, adjt., 2nd Brig., South Irish Division (West Cork Militia), has been transferred to the 8th Brig., North Irish Division (Sligo Militia) vice Major Sir C. Larcom, Bart.

Capt. A. H. Whithorne has passed the higher standard in Persian, and Lieuts. J. D. H. Waller and P. W. D. Brockman the higher standard in Hindostanee.

Rdgmr. J. Stevens has been ordered from Aldershot to Hilsea for duty with the Depôt Baty. 4th Brigade. Lieut.-Col. P. B. Raikes has been posted to the Southern Division, Sandown, I.W. Major S. G. Smyth has been posted to S-1, Bangalore. Capt. W. S. Churchward has been posted to P-2, at Aldershot. Major A. W. White has been ordered to join at Aldershot as instructor in gunnery for range-finding.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. H. E. Morgan Lindsay has been ordered to Bristol on duty.

The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"Lieut. S. Thomson has been appointed on the Staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Stephenson, commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt, as Brigade-Major of the Royal Engineers, vice Capt. A. O. Green."

Lieut. H. F. Chesney has passed the higher standard in Persian.

The *Times* says:—"The new balloon corps ordered to be formed at Chatham is now complete. The corps will be under the command of Major Elsdale, R.E., and the other officers who have been appointed to it are Major Templer, King's Royal Rifles, and Lieut. Macdonald, R.E. Other officers will also be appointed. The corps is composed of men who have been selected from the corps of Royal Engineers, and consisting of trained telegraphists, smiths, riggers, carpenters, &c., and a school of instruction will be formed at Chatham. The men will be provided with a special uniform, and the non-commissioned officers will have distinguishing ranks, such as assistant æronauts, &c."

Grenadier Guards. The 1st Batn. left Chelsea Barracks on Saturday last for Pirbright Camp, near Aldershot, for a course of musketry and military training.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). The serjeant-major and serjeants of the 2nd Batn. gave their annual ball in the recreation room and garrison theatre, Hong Kong, last month. Amongst the guests present were H.E. the Governor and the Misses Bowen, Gen. Sargent, Mrs. and the Misses Sargent, Col. and Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Backhouse, and a number of officers.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment. It is understood that, on Col. Lock vacating command of the 4th Regtl. District on the 20th prox., Col. C. Eccles, at present commanding the 101st Regtl. District, will be transferred thereto. Col. Eccles has the esteem and good wishes of all under him in his present command, and during his short sojourn in Tralee has been most deservedly popular. He formerly belonged to the Royal Lancaster Regt. Col. F. D. Johnstone, late Royal Sussex Regt., is named as the probable successor of Col. Eccles to command the 101st Regtl. District.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieuts. Waller and Dillon, 1st Batn., have passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The regimental paper of the 2nd Batn. contains the following "Notes":—"Capt. and Adjt. Kitchener has proceeded on two months' leave of absence to Simla, his duties being taken over by Lieut. Fry during his absence. Capt. Adye has reported his arrival at head-quarters, and proceeds to Umritsur to take over G Compy. Lieut. Roberts has proceeded home to England on nine months' privilege leave. Lieut. Vialls has proceeded home on medical certificate. Capt. St. George and Lieut. Cayley, in charge of the convalescents for Dalhousie, left us on the 2nd of last month to pass their hot weather in 'fresh fields and pastures new.'" Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 2nd Batn., has assumed command at Umritsur.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Burnett, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating D.A.G. of the Bombay Army; and Major Dundas D.A.A.G. of the Bombay District, has been appointed officiating A.A.G. at Mhow.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. An inquest was held at Holyhead on the body of Major and Pymr. Elliot, who jumped overboard from the steamer Violet between Dublin and Holyhead on the night of the 26th inst. The deceased was up to a recent date serving in India, where he had an attack of sunstroke, from which, according to the statement of the medical officer of his regiment, he constantly suffered. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieut. Doran, 1st Batn., has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Col. Elgee, 1st Batn., is about to obtain the acting command of a brigade in India.

25th King's Own Borderers. Col. Harvey, 1st Batn., has been appointed to the command of the Saugor District, vice Brigdr.-Gen. Murray, who comes home on six months' leave.

27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Major-Gen. Sargent, commanding at Hong Kong, inspected the regiment on April 25 at Singapore. The General expressed himself very much pleased with the cleanliness, good order, drill, and efficiency of the regiment.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Anderson has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment has been clothed with the new khaki uniform, and will wear it during the summer drills. It will be suitable for summer and winter in cool climates, a waistcoat, or jersey, being provided, to be worn underneath when required. A greatcoat of the same colour, but somewhat thicker material, is also being made, and will shortly be issued to the battalion.

40th South Lancashire Regiment left Peshawur on April 30 for Cherat, where it arrived on May 2. Lieut. Smythies has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee. Major Linton arrived in England on Thursday last, on leave from India.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following officers have been granted leave:—Capt. Burrowes, for 14 days; Lieut. Johnstone, for one month, on disembarkation; Col.-Comdt. Meade, for one month; Lieut. Swanton, for two months, on disembarkation.

53rd King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry. Brevet Major Hitchcock, brigade-major in Egypt, has special leave to England till July 18.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Payne has passed the higher standard in the Persian language.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Capt. Wells is ordered to join the 3rd from the 4th Batn., on promotion. Lieut. Kays, 4th Batn., has been ordered home for depôt duty.

61st Gloucestershire Regiment. Lieut. Stewart has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. We gladly comply with the request of Major-Gen. Newdigate and Lieut.-Col. Byam, and publish the following letters which they have addressed to us relative to a paragraph which appeared in the London and provincial papers last week:—"Sir,—My attention has been called to the following paragraph in your issue of the 24th inst.:—'65th York and Lancaster Regiment.—At a court-martial held at Dover on Friday, two privates were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each for cowardice on the battle-field.' I beg to inform you that no man of the regiment has been tried at Dover for any offence of the kind.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., Edward Newdigate, Major-Gen., Commanding S.E. District, Dover Castle, May 28."——"Sir,—In your issue of the 24th inst., in a paragraph relative to an 'Extraordinary Court-martial at Dover,' you say, 'It is to be regretted, we think, that no account of this particular court-martial has been, as far as we know, made public;' and you also, under regimental news, state two men, 65th, have been tried at Dover for cowardice in the field. I beg to inform you that no such court-martial has taken place at Dover, nor has any soldier of the regiment been tried by district or other court-martial for any such offence since the regiment returned from service in the Soudan. I have to request that you will be good enough to publish a statement to this effect in your next issue.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., Wm. Byam, Lieut.-Col. Commanding 1st Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt. (late 65th Foot), Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W., May 28."

70th East Surrey Regiment. Qrmr. Harrison has leave from England for 12 months, on medical certificate.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. Smart has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

81st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Lieuts. Savage and Ellison, probationers for the Staff Corps, have passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

85th Shropshire Light Infantry. Major-Gen. Lyons inspected the ranks before the batn. left Aldershot, and reports that the creditable appearance and high character for good-conduct and efficiency gained in brigade, has been most amply justified by their smart and soldier-like bearing on departure.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Harrison is a candidate for the Indian S. C., and has been posted to the 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation. Lieut. Blood has passed the higher standard in Hindostanee.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Jermyn has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Major De Salis died at Jersey on the 27th inst. The deceased, who was third son of the late Major I. de Salis, joined the Army, May 1, 1859; became lieut., April 26, 1864; capt., July 21, 1875; and major, July 1, 1881.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Major Riddell proceeds to Gibraltar shortly to rejoin head-quarters, from depôt duty. He is succeeded at the depôt by Major Holmes.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Capt. Cooper has been appointed Adjt. of the 4th Batn., vice Major Holmes, whose period of service in the appointment expires on the 10th prox.

105th King's Own Light Infantry. Capt. Stokes, D.A.C.G., has passed in (*a*) and (*b*) subjects for promotion to the rank of Major. Capt. Milton is posted to the regiment, on promotion from the 51st L.I.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Woodhouse resigns his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C., and resumes regimental duty. Lieut. Du Moulin has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia at Malta from May 15.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. the Hon. E. Noel, 1st Batn., has leave from India for fifteen months, on medical certificate. Lieut. Drummond, 1st Batn., has applied to retire. Major Lindsay, 3rd Batn., has been appointed Adjt. of the 9th Batn. (Westmeath Militia).

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Irish Fusiliers. The 3rd Batn., under command of Col. Stanley, has assembled for training at Armagh. Strength—4 field officers, 4 capts., 7 lieuts., adjt., qrmr., surg., 1 warrant officer, 30 serjts., 28 corpls., 557 privates, and 8 drummers.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The 4th Batn., under command of Col. M'Clintock, now out for training at Omagh, musters 3 field officers, 9 capts., 10 lieuts., adjt., qrmr., 2 surgs., 31 serjts., and 499 rank and file.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The officers of the 3rd Batn. held their annual dinner at Limmer's Hotel on Thursday evening. Present:—Lieut.-Cols Viscount Stormont and Lord C. L. Kerr; Majors Sandeman, Ogilvy, and Craigie; Capts. Dundas and Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart.; Lieuts. Hon. W. C. W. Rollo and Hon. A. D. Murray; Messrs. Wyllie, M'Dougal, and Brown-Morrison.

3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, under the command of Col. Gunter of Wetherby,—the state showing a total rank and file effective of 937 men, which is considerably over the present establishment,—was inspected by Gen. Willis on Tuesday last, at York. The General, at the end of the inspection, expressed himself in flattering terms respecting the state of the regiment, and desired that his remarks should be placed in the order book and read to the men. He noticed their orderly and soldierlike appearance and smartness in the streets, their general good behaviour, their grand physique, and the strength of the battalion. Col. Gunter and the officers gave an excellent ball in the mess-room in the New Infantry Barracks on Friday, the 23rd, which was largely attended, and much enjoyed by upwards of 200 guests. The dismissal of the regiment, which is most popular in York, will be much regretted.

Royal Munster Fusiliers. The 5th Batn. (Limerick County Militia) were inspected on the 22nd inst. by Col. Eccles, commanding the 101st Regimental District. The battalion was under command of Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Limerick. The number on parade was 630. The following officers were present in addition to Lord Limerick:—Col. Howley, Col. Finch; Majors Sheehy and Cradock; Capts. Conyers, Gubbins, Furlonge, Gloster, Hon. H. De E. V. Perry, and Naish; Lieuts. Reeves, M'Mahon, Green, Chute, Pelham Clay, Viscount Glentworth, Finch, O. Glynn, Wilkinson, and Fitzgerald; Surg.-Major Enright. The inspecting officer complimented the officers on the highly creditable bearing of their companies. The regiment was disbanded on Saturday.

The following is a list, in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the lieutenants of Militia recommended for commissions in the Army who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners, in April, 1884:—E. G. V. Stanley, 5,517; H. H. H. Dowding, 4,012; W. E. R. Collis, 3,991; L. O. Williams, 3,619; F. C. L. Logan, 3,248; W. Goring, 3,156; R. P. M. Cochrane, 3,121; A. H. Bindloss, 3,117; F. L. de S. la Terrière, 3,061; H. R. Elmhirst, 3,041; A. P. Arnold, 2,894; C. E. Radclyffe, 2,864; G. B. M. Rawlinson, 2,795; H. W. C. Colquhoun, 2,739; H. E. Walker, 2,697; E. Howell, 2,655; V. G. Whitla, 2,643; E. C. Turner, 2,642; D. F. Loftus, 2,613; P. C. Palin, 2,606; R. L. Hartley, 2,583; the Hon. P. B. J. Petre, 2,572; W. H. W. A. Foster, 2,514; W. G. B. Browne, 2,506; E. B. Rawlins, 2,376; A. J. Mitchell, 2,324; A. F. Salmon, 2,124: S. R. L. White, 2,091; B. W. L. M'Mahon, 2,090; W. S. Brooksbank, 2,077; F. D. J. Annesley, 2,019; F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, 1,963; H. C. W. Hamilton, 1,943; A. V. Barrett, 1,900; C. P. L'E. Parkinson, 1,837; J. S. Jones, 1,780; W. J. Need, 1,713; S. J. Flower, 1,706; R. E. Coyte, 1,655. In addition to the above, the following candidates passed a qualifying examination in geometrical drawing:—C. F. Pinney and J. M. Wingfield.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles. The training was brought to a close on the 23rd inst., when the regiment underwent inspection at Updown, near Margate.

Capt. Trew, Middlesex; Lieuts. Maclaine, Gloucestershire; Matthews and Ingram, Middlesex; Williams-Wynn, Montgomeryshire; Straker and Fenwick, Northumberland; Smith and Howard, Worcestershire; Meysey-Thompson, Yorkshire Hussars; and Baxter, Fifeshire Light Horse Volunteers, have been ordered to join the Auxiliary Cavalry School on the 2nd prox.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

24th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers were inspected by Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards, in Hyde Park, on Saturday last. The regiment, in 10 companies (933 of all ranks), paraded at St. George's Barracks, whence they marched to the park. Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor was in command of the corps. Col. Clive said the movements bore evidence of their being a well-drilled and thoroughly efficient regiment. He was especially pleased with the bayonet exercise. Military men took great interest in the Post Office Corps, because many of them were not only Volunteers, but "soldiers" in the full sense of the word. From what he had seen of their newest development, the Postal Telegraph Corps, he believed that they would distinguish themselves as much as their comrades of the Postal Corps did in a recent campaign.

5th Lancashire (Liverpool Rifle Brigade). Twenty officers and 400 men will leave Liverpool for Aldershot today, for a week's training. This detachment is to be attached to the 1st Brigade (Major-Gen. Lyon), and will be quartered in the South Camp.

The following corps in the S.-E. District are allowed to form camps of instruction:—2nd Batn. East Kent Regt., up to May 31, at Lamberhurst; 1st Cinque Ports R.V., May 31 to June 7, at Lewes; 2nd Sussex R.V., June 27 to July 5, at Arundel Park; 1st Vol. Batn. East Kent Regt., July 5 to 12, at Shorncliffe; 2nd Vol. Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., July 14 to 21, at Grove Park; and 1st Vol. Batn. Royal West Kent Regt., July 28 to Aug. 2, at Eridge.

It is computed that about 40,000 Volunteers will go in a camp in the Northern District during the drill season, to vast majority for the whole period of seven days; but it is not expected the full allowance will be given to any corps. Only £18,250 has been granted by the Treasury, which is but a trifle over 9s. per man.

A meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Tuesday at the Royal United Service Institution, Sir H. Wilmot presiding. The chairman remarked that the programmes for the forthcoming meeting at Wimbledon had been delayed by the various changes that it had been necessary to introduce into the prize-list, as well as by the alteration in the conditions of shooting, owing to the introduction of the Martini-Henry rifle. The Council had adopted a new form of dummy target, and the system of marking had also undergone revision. The Secretary of State for War had notified the Council that a further issue of Martini-Henry rifles would be made to Volunteers, and that arm would be allowed to be used in all cases where the Snider had previously been allowed except the Public Schools competition. The amount granted by the association to the money prizes would be increased this year to the extent of £1,200. The bi-diurnal competitions would be closed during the next meeting at 5.30 p.m., and a new series of competitions would be opened after that hour. Several new prizes had been offered by various firms for competition, and the Glen Albyn and Windmill prizes had been reunited. The Canadian team would again occupy their former quarters, and it was hoped that an Indian team would also be present. The meeting would commence on July 14, and the camp would be ready for occupation on the 12th of that month. He regretted to say that the association would lose the services of Major Urquhart, who had retired from the service, but an efficient successor had been found in Major Colebrook Carter, adjutant of the Berkshire Regiment. A vote of thanks to Sir Henry Wilmot closed the proceedings.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—"In reference to questions and answers given in the House of Commons on the subject of soldiers leaving their regiments, I am enabled by the courtesy of the Head-quarter Staff to day to give some official figures of the returns of the last six weeks. The returns show that the 19th Hussars lost during that time nine men by purchase, eleven time-expired, seven by free discharge, and eleven invalids. The Royal Sussex lost four by purchase, 26 time-expired, and ten by free discharge. Amongst other regiments, I may notice that the G B. H. A., composed of about 130 men, lost four time-expired men, and twelve by free discharge. The total of time-expired men who went home by the Orontes on May 19 was 225, and free discharge was granted to 37 men, who were only allowed to purchase or take free discharges from the middle of last month, which perhaps accounts for the apparently large numbers lately lost to the service."

The Committee on Shipbuilding and Repairs—the Earl of Ravensworth (chairman), Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., Capt. Codrington, R.N., C.B., Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Norwood, M.P., Mr. Samuda, and Mr. F. H. Miller, secretary—assembled on Monday at 36 Spring Gardens to hear the views of Sir E. J. Read, Chief Constructor from 1863 to 1870.

Admiral Miot assumed command of the French forces in Madagascar on May 8. He will shortly have eleven ships at his disposal, and is on a tour round the island to see if the blockade is effectual. A battalion of Marines from Tonquin will reinforce the Admiral.

An interesting series of manœuvres was carried out on Monday at Wimbledon, under Col. Duncombe, 1st Life Guards, by E Baty. R.H.A., from St. John's Wood; 1st Life Guards, from Regent's Park; 2nd Life Guards, from Hyde Park; and 3rd Hussars, from Hounslow.

The flag of the Commander-in-Chief, on his proceeding on leave, was struck on board the Royal Adelaide, and the flag of the Admiral Superintendent transferred to that ship, on May 24.

A Delicious Cooling Drink is supplied in Rose's Lime Juice Cordial in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order Rose's Cordial. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

The Gazettes.

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THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 24, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointment to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Gens. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B.; Sir C. Dickson, K.C.B., V.C.; Sir A. Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Sir H. C. B. Daubeny, K.C.B.; and Sir J. Brind, K.C.B.

To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Admiral A. P. Ryder and Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, C.B.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, May 24, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Col. W. Crossman, R.E., C.M.G., one of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed in 1882 to inquire into the revenue and expenditure, &c., of certain of the West Indian Colonies.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Col. C. J. Moysey, R.E., for services rendered in connection with South Africa.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 27, 1884.

2nd Life Guards—Major H. R., Viscount Downe, has been seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 26, 1883).

12th Lancers—Supernumerary Capt. H. A. C. Walker to be Capt., vice C. E. Beck, seconded for service as Adjt. of the Cavalry Depôt (April 25).

15th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Field has been appointed to command the regiment); Major W. White to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. G. Luck, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. J. B. Symes-Bullen to be Major, vice W. White; Supernumerary Capt. G. A. Webbe to be Capt., vice J. B. Symes-Bullen (all four dated April 29).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. E. Cumberland, C.B., to be Col., vice W. L. Morrison, retired; Major C. J. O'N. Ferguson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. E. Cumberland (both dated May 10); Major R. H. Williams retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. G. F. Pinkney has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (May 20).

The King's Own Borderers—Major S. R. B. Partridge retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major T. Turner to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. E. P. Trent, retired (May 3); Supernumerary Major J. R. Mecham to be Major, vice T. Turner (June 2).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. D. D. C. McC. McDonald has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 1).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. H. N. Warde, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. E. Hodgson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major A. J. H. Daubeny retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. E. B. Grogan, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Lieut., vice N. S. Allen, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Serjt.-Major Robert McCoy to be Qrmr., vice A. Slade, deceased.

The Essex Regiment—Major A. M. Delavoye has been seconded for service on the Staff (Dec. 16, 1883).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. F. Wintour to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. B. L. Bevan, who resigns the appointment.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. H. C. Hinxman has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (May 23).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. H. V. Bailey, from the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. A. Fraser, resigned.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. C. E. Richardson, from the Border Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. H. Middlemass, promoted; Serjt.-Major John Denholm to be Qrmr., vice J. Gillies, retired.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut.-Col. C. G. Slade has been appointed to command a battalion; Major H. C. G. Dugdale to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. P. C. Glyn, placed on half-pay (both dated April 12); Lieut. M. W. De la P. Beresford, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. Cockburn, appointed Adjt.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. A. R. Murphy resigns his commission.

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major J. Paxton, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice C. M. Jessop, granted retired pay (April 28); F. E. Scanlan to be Brig.-Surg., vice J. Watts, granted retired pay (May 3).

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major A. Baird has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (May 24); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. G. H. Moore-Lane to have the hon. rank of Major (May 26); Capt. J. S. Gaussen, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Pymr. (dated July 10, 1883, such antedate not to carry pay prior to May 28, 1884).

Veterinary Department—The appointment as Vet.-Surg. on probation of Frank Joslen, gent., is postdated to May 9.

Half Pay—Major W. C. Mackinnon, half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col.

Memoranda.

Hon. Major-Gen. W. B. B. Barwell, late Lieut.-Col. the Oxfordshire L.I., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (May 12).

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Le Mesurier, the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Col. (May 25).

Capt. W. Klingender, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Qrmr. H. H. Bray, the Essex Regt., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (May 13).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. M. S. M. Dennis, 5th Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut.; Capt. A. L. Macfie, 13th Lancashire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 27, 1884.

Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Northern Division—John Montagu Cæsar Robb, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. M. J. Scobie resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. R. J. Lang resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major P. Bury resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. R. Allenby is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. W. H. Bradish resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. F. Porter, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut. (May 5).

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Major R. Warren-Swettenham is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. F. Lloyd resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Francis Yorke McMahon, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—William Graham Nicholson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major A. T. Perkins, from the 3rd Batn. the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Major.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Major T. M. Bennett is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. T. Mawhinny resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Capt. W. J. Browne is granted the hon. rank of Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 27, 1884.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Christopher Schofield, gent., to be Lieut.

East Lothian—Capt. the Hon. H. R. H. Scott resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, May 27, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute—Major J. Bett to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major A. Whyte to be Major. The resignation of the commission held by Capt. J. Cameron, notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 14, 1883, is cancelled. Lieut. D. R. Menzies to be Capt.

1st Inverness-shire—Capt. J. Williams resigns his commission.

1st Kent—Edgar Shelley, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal)—Horatio Porter, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—John Ford Maling, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

2nd Lancashire—Lieut. H. V. Krolow resigns his commission.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Capt. F. A. C. Claughton, 2nd Batn. the King's Own Borderers, to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major W. H. Coles, placed on retired pay (May 1).

Rifle.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—James Walker Maitland, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Brecknockshire—Gerald Garnons-Williams, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Lieut. B. Douglas resigns his commission.

4th Cheshire—Keith Hopwood Walton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports—George William Bryant, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Derbyshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Edward Colles and John William Skidmore.

1st Dorsetshire—John Montague George Aine Luff, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Dumfries—Lieut. W. Wallace resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Capt., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. J. Starke resigns his commission.

1st Elgin—Lieut.-Col. W. Culbard resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Qrmr. H. M. Ford resigns his commission.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut.-Col. Sir C. T. Lindsay, Bart., resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Col., and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. ffolliott Williams Erskine, Esq., late Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards, to be Major; William Peattie Wilson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Forfar (Angus)—Capt. D. Smart resigns his commission.

1st Glamorgan—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Major B. St. A. Jenner and Lieut. W. T. Gwyn.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. S. T. Webb resigns his commission.

2nd Hampshire—Lieut. C. H. H. Candy to be Capt.

3rd Hampshire—Lieut. A. H. Bone to be Capt.

1st Herefordshire—Charles Busteed Fowler, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lanarkshire—David Rae Hamilton, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—The under-mentioned Capts. are granted the hon. rank of Major:—J. G. Birrell and P. Morrison (both dated May 28).

17th Lancashire—Lieut. H. E. Bradley resigns his commission.

22nd Lancashire—Capt. H. Goodwin to be Major; Lieut. G. H. Hollingworth to be Capt.

3rd Middlesex—Qrmr. W. Jarvis resigns his commission.

17th (North) Middlesex—Mortimer James Goodall, gent., to be Lieut. (May 9).

1st Midlothian—Capt. W. Lowson resigns his commission.

2nd Oxfordshire—George Owen Willis, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Renfrewshire—Robert Macarthur Clark, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. Col. and Hon. Col. H. A. F. Luttrell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. W. Hampson resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain the Rev. W. Allen, M.A., resigns his appointment.

6th (West) Suffolk—Hon. Major and Adjt. N. Barnardiston resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (June 4).

5th Surrey—Lieut. J. L. G. Powell to be Capt.; Lieut. A. E. P. Voules, M.A., resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Andrew Cunningham, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—James Whaley Fryer, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date May 28, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, May 30, 1884.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieuts. E. R. Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Governor-General (April 13); W. A. B. Dennys, Bengal S.C., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (April 1).

The following appointments have been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—Col. M. Elliot, R.A., to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., in India, vice Col. T. E. Hughes, appointed Director-General of Ordnance in India (April 12); Major H. M'L. Hutchinson, West Yorkshire Regt., to be Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Major W. C. Mackinnon, whose tenure of appointment has expired (April 2); Lieut.-Col. D. M. Strong, Bengal Infantry, to be an Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Bengal Establishment, vice Col. H. A. Little, who vacates (March 26); Major W. Stainforth, Madras Infantry, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. E. Austin, whose tenure of appointment has expired (April 15); Lieut..Col. G. Swinley, R.A., to be an Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Madras Establishment, vice Major D. J. S. McLeod, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Feb. 23).

An interesting episode occurred in connection with the relinquishing of the command of the Polyphemus by Com. May, to take up an appointment as commander of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. On leaving the Calypso, where the Polyphemus's crew is at present hulked, in the gig, which was manned wholly by the officers of the Polyphemus, the crew gave a most flattering and energetic expression of their regard for their late commander, and were with difficulty restrained from breaking the rules of the port prohibiting cheering. The officers were only too sorry to reach the Osborne and leave their gallant and distinguished captain behind. They entertained their late captain at dinner last week, taking the opportunity through their spokesmen, Lieut. R. W. Wellings (in temporary command) and Chief Engineer J. Bannatyne, of expressing their regret at losing so good a captain and kind a friend, their only consolation being the professional advancement the step brought about.

Capt. Wilson returned to his home at Swaffham on Thursday, and met with an enthusiastic public reception. A procession, consisting of the Rifle Volunteers, pensioners, carriages of the local gentry, and school children, escorted him to the house of his mother, the band playing and the church bells being rung in his honour.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—Office, 40 Charing Cross, S.W.—The following were the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES for ADMISSION into the ASYLUM at the Election on May 24, 1884:—

	Votes.
Ann Brown, Royal Engineers	943
Sarah Woodcock, 1st Dragoon Guards	918
Ellen Moreton, 5th Lancers	837
Elizabeth Alder, 7th Regiment	717
Catherine Ferris, Coldstream Guards	701
Elizabeth Flood, 5th Dragoon Guards	603

The last to be in waiting for admission when a vacancy occurs.
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For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 407.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

SO much attention has recently been directed towards the exertions made by the French Government to place their Navy on an equality with that of this country, that it is well worth while to compare the French "Budget des Dépenses du Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies" with our Navy Estimates, and to see for ourselves whether they do not in many respects "manage these things better in France," notwithstanding the burning light of criticism to which dockyard management especially has been and is exposed in England. We propose, then, to give a few facts and figures of comparison between the two Navies; but before doing so, we must observe that the French Estimates include not only the Artillery Naval vote, which, again, includes sums for the protection of Naval arsenals, but also the Colonial vote, which are wanting in the English Estimates. The French Estimates, too, are for the whole year 1884, and are called "Budget . . . . . . pour l'exercise, 1885;" whereas our Estimates for 1884-85 are up to the close of the financial year in March, 1885. Sir T. Symonds is, therefore, not correct in supposing that the French Estimates are a year in advance of ours, as at the present moment the provision made is only to the end of the present year, or three months less than is done by the English Estimates. The gross total to be provided stands as follows:—England, £10,680,870; France, £11,563,623; but if we deduct the purely Colonial vote, it is reduced to £9,867,822. It still, however, includes the Vote for Artillery, which must be deducted to make a fair comparison. This vote for Artillery is a large one, amounting to no less a sum than £655,421 in the ordinary Estimates; but in addition to this, there is a sum of £348,000 under "dépenses extraordinaires," which is further explained as being necessary for "les travaux qui restent à executer pour compléter au point de vue de l'artillerie, l'armement de la flotte, celui des forts destinés à protéger les rades," &c. Adding these two amounts, we arrive at the large item of £1,003,421, which must be taken as the Naval Artillery vote, though a small portion of it should be due to those batteries. Deducting this amount, the French Navy Estimates proper for comparison with ours are reduced to £8,864,401, or nearly two millions less than the figures of the English Estimates. But we have a much larger non-effective vote in England than in France, that of this country amounting in round numbers to £2,000,000, that of France to £1,500,000, and of this latter sum nearly half a million is repaid by forced contributions levied on the French Naval, Colonial, and Mercantile Marine services, for the benefit of the Caisse des Invalides. Deducting, then, the non-effective vote in both countries, the sums expended for effective services are as follows: England, £8,608,970; France, £7,396,579. Let us see how in general these sums are expended, taking the English votes as our basis of comparison, and using round numbers for the purpose of convenience. In Votes 1 and 2, for wages and victuals for a total of 56,950 officers, men, boys, and Marines, we take a vote of £3,500,000; the corresponding votes in France for 57,016 men, including 19,305 "troupes and gendarmerie," amount to £3,250,000, or a quarter of a million less for an almost exactly similar number of men, which, considering that there is no maritime conscription in England, and the greater expense of living in this country, would not point to the conclusion that our officers and men are either too well paid or too well fed as compared with the French. Turning now to the Dockyard Votes 6 and 10, we find them amounting in the aggregate to £3,750,000, while the French votes come to £2,900,000. The French are accordingly spending less in dockyard and contract work by £850,000 than we are; but leaving out of the question for the present the ironclad shipbuilding vote, our much larger number of cruisers and our foreign yards would naturally demand a greater expense. There is, however, probably another reason for the greater apparent expense in these votes in England, in that the gun fittings, which are an increasingly expensive item, are included with our naval dockyard votes, whereas they are very properly included in France with the artillery vote. This points to the necessity for including the Naval Artillery vote in the Navy in lieu of the Army Estimates, as advocated by Sir T. Brassey and others, and that all the expense of gunnery fittings should be shown under a heading distinct from shipbuilding expenses, as is done in France for "installation et la mise en place de l'armament." Let us look again at these Dockyard Votes, and see what is expended in the construction of ironclads, and what we get for our money. In England we are spending for hulls and machinery this year £1,216,000, while in France they are spending £1,025,000. In England we are building twelve ironclads; in France, they have twelve cuirassés d'Escadre, three cuirassés de stations, and eight canonnières cuirassés in hand. If we add together the amount in hundredths to be built this year in both countries, assuming each to carry out its programme, and taking four canonnières cuirassés as equivalent to one ironclad, we find that, allowing 30 for the *Benbow*, the English propose to build 2·11 ironclads this year, and the French 2·36. As we have before remarked, it is probable that the expense of gun fittings included in our Dockyard Votes, and not in the French, is the cause of the apparently greater expense of our ships. It is evident, however, that the French are building at a slightly greater rate than we are, apparently, for less money, though it is not clear whether their ships are really cheaper than ours. So far in the main items of expenditure there is no great discrepancy, and it would appear that the great advance being made by the French Navy is rather in guns and armament than in ships; but there is one Vote where the difference between the expenditure in France and in England is extraordinary. Our Admiralty-Office Vote amounts to £188,000, and it is remarkable that it has increased nearly £10,000 in the last two years. The French vote for "Traitement de Ministre et Personnel de l'Administration Centrale" and other offices for the Navy and Colonies amounts to only £51,000. This is, indeed, a difference; but as we are quite accustomed to general reductions with the addition of a few more clerks as further checks on expenditure, we cannot pretend to be surprised. It is impossible to deal in one article with all the questions of interest raised by a comparison of the two Estimates, and we hope to return to the subject shortly. To sum up our conclusions, the most striking points are the large sum, exceeding £1,000,000, voted in France for Naval artillery and gunnery fittings, with the necessity which exists for the Vote for Naval Ordnance to be transferred from our Army to Navy Estimates; and the enormous expense of our Admiralty Office, caused by centralisation and that mania for red-tape and clerical labour which constantly increases the number of clerks, resulting in calculations and paper work rather than in true efficiency.

It has been decided, we hear, to grant a medal to those who took part in the recent operations in the Soudan, with two clasps for those who were present at both engagements.

It is not pleasant to read that the English force at Pietermaritzburg under our only General in that part of the world, is inadequate to meet with some difficulty or emergency, supposed by the correspondents at Durban to exist for the employment of force to maintain order; but if the newly-crowned King of Zululand really carries out the policy which the Boers are said to have impressed upon him, there seems no great reason for us to interfere in Zululand, although it may be difficult to show what right the Boer chairman and his followers had to confer a crown on Dinizulu. It is true, indeed, that the Boers crowned Panda long ago; but the English Government interrupted the line of Panda's succession, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, by order, raised up in its place what an Irish gentleman called "a heptarchy of thirteen." But many things have happened since then,—amongst other things, the re-establishment of the Republic of South Africa, the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers themselves, and their entry upon a portion of Zululand which they claimed before Lord Chelmsford's campaign and Lord Wolseley's settlement. We fear, however, that King Dunn may not be inclined to accept the other king,—Dinizulu.

The appointment of Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry in battalions will cease from the date of embarkation for foreign service.

The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin sent an interesting account by telegraph of the grand inspection at Berlin of the troops by the Emperor. "Aye, every inch a King! He, indeed, is a grand old man!" Even our own War Office might fairly admit that their helmeted children could not make such a show as the Corps of Guards garrisoning Berlin, amounting to 27 battalions, 20 squadrons, and 20 batteries, exhibited on the parade, any more than they could turn out to order such a leader of men as he of whom the *Times* correspondent writes. And well might "a murmur of wonder and admiration ripple over the multitude of spectators" as the Emperor, on the sixth stroke of the eleventh hour, mounted his favourite charger, and for two hours and a half, regardless of the unkindly north-west wind, spurts of rain and unpleasant dust, triumphantly kept to the saddle, supported by the pleasure he gives and receives in inspecting his helmeted children.

From Egypt there comes, as the week closes, very little news about Gordon, but a great deal of carping about French ascendancy, and much mention of Zebehr. There is no doubt about the preparatory measures which have been for some time in a state, if we may say so, of conception, having now approached the egg form. The *Times*' correspondent has almost suddenly declared open war against his old friend, Nubar Pasha, and seems quite struck with astonishment that Mons. Barrère should be in favour rather of French than of English interests. We do not know that there is anything to be said against Mr. Egerton's fitness for the conduct of affairs, and therefore we shall not question the prudence or judgment displayed in leaving him without any counsellors at such a moment. All the strong heads appear to be away just now. Sir Evelyn Baring is in London; Mr. Clifford Lloyd is contending with agitated seas on his way home; Blum Pasha is in Europe; Tigrane Pasha, who is about to marry the daughter of Nubar Pasha, is in Paris. Probably the Government of Egypt is carried on by telegraph from Downing Street. Meanwhile, it seems to have occurred to somebody that it would be very desirable to communicate with Gordon, and easy to do it if the authorities would only use the proper instruments. What tricks fate is playing! Gordon created such an antipathy to Zebehr Pasha that it was found to be impossible for the Government to accede to Gordon's request, when, on his second visit to the Soudan, he sought, almost implored, the aid of the man who, on his first tour of government there, he denounced as the master slave-dealer, the cruel, ruthless devastator of Equatorial Africa, and whose son he shot, as Zebehr maintains, without adequate justification. Now, it is this very same Zebehr who is used by the Egyptian authorities and by the British Government to find out in what circumstances Gordon is placed at Khartoum, and to open communications which all other influence is unable to establish!

Major Hutton, Brigade-Major, is held in readiness for special service in Egypt.

It is to be regretted, we think, that two officers who have so much distinguished themselves as Sir Henry Havelock-Allan and Colonel Burnaby should not be content with washing their dirty linen in their private bath-rooms, or in whatever other suitable spot might be selected by them for the purpose. The first inherits a name of historical interest, which was illustrated by the career of a soldier whose reputation is dear to his countrymen, and he has proved that he inherited the qualities of his father, although opportunity was not given to him to exemplify them in such conspicuous fields of action as the relief of Lucknow. The other has made a name for himself by daring venture, and by what may be termed officious interference in active campaigning wherever it has been going on; and it was not his fault that he was debarred from being associated with the fortunes of the Household Cavalry in the Egyptian Campaign, for the exclusion from which he has sought to recoup himself by fighting under Baker and Graham. "It was the kettle began it." We shall not pretend to say who the kettle is; but anyhow, it would be much better if the song ceased. If they cannot kiss and make friends, let these gallant soldiers at all events resolve to save from the public eye the spectacle of their contentions, carrying on, if needs be, their paper warfare in private.

We observe with regret that the Kheyls who inhabit the country north and west of the Kohat Pass have been troublesome, and that there has also been a little agitation on the Eusofzai frontier. Small clouds in that direction should always be closely watched.

Colonel Marter, King's Dragoon Guards, becomes a paid aide-de-camp to the Queen, vice Major-General Sir Redvers Buller.

A correspondent calls our attention to the omission of several names from the *Gazette* of honours and promotions for the battles on the western coast of the Red Sea near Suakim. It may be considered that where so many officers have been rewarded it is almost invidious to leave out others who have done as good work. Colonel Burnaby was specially mentioned in despatches both for personal conduct and for valuable service in the field, and, although he was a volunteer in the first instance, the moment he was attached to the staff of the Army, objections to his share in the honours on the score that he had no official status, ceased to have effect; and there, therefore, must be other reasons for his exclusion. What shall we say of the case of the Cavalry Brigade-Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, of the 19th Hussars; or of that of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, of the Princess Louise's Highlanders, and of others specially mentioned in despatches, and left out in the cold?

Colonel Grenfell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been placed on the establishment of Queen's aides-de-camp, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Sir R. Buller.

Lieutenant Israel, who is described as an officer attached to the British Army in the Ashantee War, has been placed in command of the German expedition to Angra Pequena and the Congo; and already Dr. Nachtigal, the great African traveller, who has been appointed Consul-General of Germany in that part of the world, has arrived at Gibraltar with his companions on board the German gunboat *Möwe*, on his way to take over the control of the new settlement and dominion of the Emperor on the African coast; so that we seem likely to have a good many partners in our trading concerns in the interesting continent to which so many nations are now turning their eyes.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, May 26, 1884.

Staff Surg. H. C. Woods, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet (May 22).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg. E. H. Evans has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (May 26).

ADMIRALTY, May 27, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Com. E. J. Jermain has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. (May 26).

ADMIRALTY, May 28, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer W. Wallace has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (May 28).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Crawford J. M. Conybeare, to the Vernon, additional; Edward Chichester, to the Alexandra, additional.

Lieutenants—Ernest Kinder, to the Alexandra, additional; F. H. W. Freeman, to the Belleisle, additional, for service in the Hecate; Alexander M. Gardiner, to the Cygnet, in command.

Navigating Lieutenant—Charles R. H. Robinson, to the Asia, for the Euphrates.

Midshipman—The Hon. W. G. D. Fortescue, to the Carysfort.

Fleet Surgeons—G. Mair, M.D., to the Durham; Samuel Bamfield, to the Sultan.

Staff Surgeon—Richard V. McCarthy, to the Serapis.

Chief Engineers—Peter Eckford, to the Asia, for the Euphrates; Leonard Backler, to the Euryalus.

Surgeons—Percy W. Bassett-Smith, to the Triton; Denis W. Donovan, to the Monarch; Hugh W. McNamara, to the Helicon; Henry B. Collins, to the Woodlark.

Paymaster—William W. Perry, to the Hercules, temporary, additional.

Engineers—Cornelius Pitt, to the Asia, for the Euphrates; Frederick Mitchell, to the Pembroke; Quentin W. King, to the Invincible; William T. Searle, to the Defence.

Boatswains — James Taylor, to the Asia, for the Euphrates; John Widgers, to the Northumberland; Alfred Smith, to the Indus, for the Raleigh.

Carpenters—Allen Evans, to the Asia, for the Euphrates; Cornelius J. Blaker, to the Asia, supernumerary; Charles F. Roads, to the Asia, for the Volage; George J. Alexander, to the Hibernia, additional, for the Thunderer; Robert Higham, to the Urgent, additional, for Jamaica Yard.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. James J. H. Jackman, at Dunmore.

Albacore, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, arrived at Suakim on May 28.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, arrived at Alexandria on May 26. Com. E. Chichester has been appointed (additional) for transport duties.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on May 27.

Banterer, Lieut. and Com. Haigh, arrived at Cahiriween on May 23 from Galway.

Carysfort, Capt. Stewart, is in dock at Malta. She is to be out of hand by the end of June; in the meantime, the crew are hulked on board the Hibernia, as are also 200 men, nearly all the gunroom officers, two lieutenants, and a surgeon, of the Temeraire, there being no room for the remainder, who remain on board their ship until the Carysfort's men turn over to their own ship, which will not, however, be for some time.

Cruiser, Com. Darwin, arrived at Algiers on May 23, and would leave on May 26.

Curacoa, Capt. Anstruther, and the Albatross, Com. Hicks, were at Woosung on April 12, when a very successful athletic sport meeting was organised by the crews of the ships in harbour. In addition to the usual flat races there were a number of amusing races. A seaman named Bell, belonging to the Curaçoa, has performed an act that deserves to be recorded. A marine fell into the water. Bell plunged in after him, but only succeeded in getting hold of the marine's cap. He dived again, and caught hold of the marine, who had sunk some distance, and succeeded in bringing him up. When they got to the surface another of the crew caught hold of them and got them out of the water. Both the men were much exhausted. Some English men-of-war's men on leave on April 14 got into a row on the French Concession. One of them had his head cut in three places by a French policeman. A picket from the Albatross took the man on board.

Cygnet, Lieut. and Com. Jauncey, arrived at Malta on May 12, from Port Said, to give leave to the ship's company. She has a defect in her propeller bearings, or stern tube. Her commander's health is not good, and it is feared that he will have to give up the command.

Firebrand, Lieut. and Com. Dickson, left Devonport on May 26 for a six hours' full-power trial in the Channel. The engines were worked by the engineer officer of the ship, Mr. E. Thomas, and Mr. Read, chief engineer, watched the trial on behalf of the Steam Reserve. During the six hours' trial the mean steam in the boilers was 59.8 lb., vacuum in the condenser 20·1 inches, revolutions per minute 127.9, pressure in the cylinder (high 36.0 lb., and low 12.8 lb.), indicated horse-power (high 257, low 265), making a total of 522. The mean speed during the run was 10·5 knots. The Firebrand afterwards steamed into harbour and moored, to await sailing orders.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. G. C. Higgins, arrived at Plymouth from Bermuda on May 27.

Griffon, Com. Davies, was to leave Jamaica on May 10 for Haiti.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, was docked at Portsmouth on May 26.

Iris, Capt. Rice, arrived at Alexandria on May 23.

Kingfisher, Com. Thomas (act.), has succeeded Com. Thornton in the command, the latter officer having been invalided.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. F. C. P. Vereker, would leave Port Said on Saturday last, homeward bound.

Monarch. Capt. Bedford has temporarily left to assume charge of the patrol-boats on the Nile. Capt. Bedford has a staff of four officers, eleven artificers, and some thirty blue-jackets, under his orders, as well as three Nile steamers, which are being armed and protected with boiler-plates.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, sailed from Malta on May 24, and will probably arrive at Portsmouth on June 2, with the paid-off crew of the Briton and Ranger, and 3rd Batn. King's Royal Rifles.

Osborne, Capt, Thompson, arrived and went into Portsmouth Harbour on May 24.

Penelope, Capt. Robinson, was put out of dock at Chatham on May 26.

Repulse, Capt. St. John, was put out of basin at Portsmouth on May 26.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux, C.B., was at Suakim on May 11; had arrived on May 10, and hoisted broad pendant of commodore 2nd class. The Briton and the Tyne were at Suakim, and remain there for the present. The Myrmidon, cruising outside Suakim on surveying duties, arrived there on May 10. The Philomel was at Bombay on April 23, making good defects. The Dragon was Busreh on April 23, and was going to cruise in the Persian Gulf. The Arab and the Woodlark were at Aden on May 14. The Kestrel arrived at Aden on May 26, and would leave, homeward bound, on May 28.

Superb, Capt. Cleveland, arrived at Alexandria on May 23.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Callao up to April 23, and would leave on May 4 for Honolulu and Vancouver. The Constance was on passage from Honolulu to Vancouver on April 23, and has since arrived; she will relieve the Heroine, and remain as senior officer's ship until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Vancouver. The Heroine was at Vancouver on April 23, and will proceed direct to Callao when relieved by the Constance. The Satellite was on the coast of Peru on April 23, and will remain as senior officer's ship on the departure of the Commander-in-Chief from Callao until the arrival of the Heroine. The Mutine was at Callao on April 22, and will accompany the flagship to Honolulu and Vancouver. The Sappho and Kingfisher were on the coast of Chili on April 23.

Temeraire, Capt. Domville, is undergoing extensive repairs at Malta. The whole of the liners in her cylinders will require to be lifted and rejointed, as they are in a very leaky condition. All her slide jackets have to come off and be rejointed, her boilers retubed, and other repairs done to them. New tops are being made, and all her upper masts and yards are having a thorough overhaul and repair. Both barbette guns have been removed, and the the tables on which they revolve lifted and thoroughly overhauled, her hull inside opened out, all her rigging and gear connected therewith thoroughly examined and refitted, and renewed where necessary. All this will probably occupy until August next.

Triton, Staff Com. Tizard, left Sheerness on May 26, on surveying duties.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, sailed from Portsmouth for Devonport with the Inconstant on May 26.

Wasp left Queenstown for Innishboffin and Innishturk on the 23rd inst.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, arrived in Plymouth Sound late on Monday night from the South-east Coast of America, calling at Ascension and Madeira, and bringing home a small draft of Marines and naval supernumeraries. The Wye, after coaling, left in the evening for Portsmouth and Sheerness.

NAVAL AND GREENWICH HOSPITAL PENSIONS.

An Order in Council, dated May 19, in last night's *Gazette*, directs alterations as follows:—"1. That the following be the numbers of pensions established for captains, commanders, lieutenants, captains, retired from the Staff Captains' List, and paymasters, in lieu of those fixed by Article 1,987 of Your Majesty's Regulations for the Navy, 1879, and Order in Council of April 1, 1881:—

	Naval Pensions.	Greenwich Hospital Pensions.	Amount of each Pension.
Captains	5	1	£80
Commanders	18	5	65
Lieutenants	42	3	50
Captains Retired from Staff Captains' List	1	2	80
Paymasters-in-Chief and Paymasters	Nil.	15	50

2. That the reapportionment, so far as relates to the above-mentioned pensions, be carried out in such a manner as may seem to us to be suitable. 3. That further provisions for appropriation of pensions lapsing under these proposals, and not hereby allotted to other classes of officers, shall be submitted by us for your Majesty's sanction. 4. That the following Greenwich Hospital Pensions of £35 a year shall be established:—Chief gunners, two pensions; chief boatswains, two pensions; chief carpenters, two pensions. These officers to cease to be eligible for the Warrant Officers' Pensions of £25 a year. The qualification in respect of service, &c., to be same as hitherto for the £25 pensions. (5.) That the Warrant Officers' Greenwich Hospital Pensions of £25 a year shall be increased in number: For gunners, from 5 to 16; for boatswains, from 6 to 16; for carpenters, from 4 to 9. (6.) That three pensions of £25 a year shall be established for pensioned chief officers of Coastguard. That pensioned chief officers of cruisers, senior mates of such vessels, and chief officers of stations shall be eligible for these pensions. The qualification of service to be subject to such modifications as may seem to us from time to time desirable, 10 years' service as chief officer of station, chief officer, senior mate, or inspecting officer of Coastguard. An officer who has received severe wounds in action or disabling hurts in actual service to be exempted from the foregoing rule as to service. An officer who has been granted civil superannuation to be ineligible for a pension."

London Amusements.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," with Madame Albani as the Countess, Madame Sembrich as Susanna, and Madame Pauline Lucca as Cherubino, has attracted the most crowded audience of the season. Madame Sembrich was suffering from hoarseness, and in consequence of her continued indisposition, Gounod's opera of "Faust" was substituted on Tuesday evening for the promised "L'Etoile du Nord," which is now postponed till next week. On Thursday night, Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta" was represented. "L'Africaine" on Friday and "Lucrezia Borgia" this evening (Saturday) complete the programme of the week.

The poetical one-act drama of "Chatterton," in which Mr. Wilson Barrett so impressively depicts the closing scene of the life of the youthful poet, is repeated at the Princess's Theatre this (Saturday) afternoon, and will probably be associated with future morning performances till the end of the season.

At the Adelphi, "In the Ranks" reaches this week its two hundredth successive representation. At the Vaudeville, the farcical comedy of "Confusion" has now been played three hundred and fifty times.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Irving presided at the anniversary dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which was a great success, upwards of £900 having been subscribed; and this evening (Saturday) the popular actor and manager will reappear at the Lyceum with his company in Shakespeare's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing."

With some changes of cast, M. Audran's comic opera of "La Mascotte" has been replaced in the programme of the Comedy Theatre. Miss Florence St. John is now the substitute for Miss Violet Cameron as the heroine, while Mr. Arthur Roberts, as Duke Laurent, becomes the successor to Mr. Lionel Brough. Mr. H. Walsham is Prince Fritallini, Mons. Gaillard resumes his position as Pippo, and the reproduction, very cordially welcomed, seems likely to have a renewed run.

At the Court Theatre, the adapted drama of "Devotion" has now given place to a revival of the late T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Play," first produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in February, 1868. The slight plot was hardly strong enough for the framework of four acts, but the brightness of the dialogue, so effectively rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Lydia Foote, and Mr. Hare secured for the piece a successful run. The scene of the lovers in the ruined castle, which is the picturesque feature of the second act, and the realistic representation of a rouge-et-noir table in the third act, form striking portions of a pleasantly-written comedy, well worth reviving for the gratification of a younger race of playgoers. The prominent personages in the piece are now portrayed by Miss Amy Roselle, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss L. Venne, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. H. B. Conway, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. John Clayton.

To the Avenue Theatre has been transferred "Little Cricket," Mr. James Mortimer's version of the pretty idyllic romance of "La Petite Fadette," written by Georges Sand. Miss Lydia Cowell resumes her impersonation of the fantastic heroine, first played by her at the Duke's Theatre in Holborn nearly ten years since. New songs and dances have been added. "Nita's First" at the Novelty loses none of its attractions by constant appearance in public; and "Lalla Rookh" is one of the most leggy and lightly pleasant pieces of the sort we have seen for a long time.

The Haverly Troupe of "Mastodon Minstrels" commence a summer season at Drury Lane this evening. Other theatres vary their attractions for the Whitsun holidays. Mr. David James appears with "Our Boys" at the Strand in his original character, played by him more than one thousand times. At the Prince's Theatre, Mr. W. H. Griffiths, the business manager and treasurer, revives "The Colonel" on Wednesday afternoon for his annual benefit. Mr. George Rignold supplies a new version of "Adam Bede" at the Holborn, and the Grand Theatre, Islington, will introduce to London on Monday evening the drama entitled "Through My Heart First," which has been favourably received in the provinces.

The members of the Junior United Service Club have elected Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales an hon. member.

The Ajax and the Conqueror, awaiting commission at Chatham, are ordered to have their boilers kept in constant readiness during the summer months.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Lyons has appointed his flag lieutenant acting commander of the Kingfisher, Com. Thornton having been invalided. The Kingfisher was commissioned in Aug. 1880, and has therefore been nearly four years in commission.

Fleet Circular No. 13, A.G., issued by the Admiralty on May 13, makes the following alterations in the Queen's Regulations, Appendix XX., p. 728, as to the pay of the chief engineers:—"If in charge of engines of 3,000 indicated horse-power and upwards in the larger ships of modern construction, he will, in consideration of his increased responsibility, be granted rates of charge pay varying from 4s. to 9s. a day, according to the special circumstances, in lieu of these rates. An allowance of 4s. a day may, at the discretion of the Admiralty, be granted, if in charge of machinery of an exceptional ship like the Hecla, though under 3,000 indicated horse-power."

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

Obituary.

Admiral Glasse died at Billacombe, near Plymouth, on May 25. The deceased entered the Navy in 1818, and passed his examination in 1825; was afterwards appointed to the coast blockade as supernumerary lieutenant of the Hyperion, and subsequently to the St. Vincent and Caledonia, flagships at Plymouth. In 1833 he was appointed to the command on the home, Lisbon, and South African stations, of the Magpie and the Rolla. He obtained the rank of com. in 1838, became capt. in 1846, rear-admiral in 1864, vice-admiral in 1871, and admiral in 1877. He served in the Burmese war in 1825, in the China war in 1841-2, in Scinde in 1843, and in the Baltic during the Russian war in 1854-5. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857. He married in 1849, Ada Maria, daughter of Mr. Henry Richard Roe, of Gnaton Hall, Devonshire.

Lieut.-Gen. E. P. Lynch, Indian Army, died on Friday, at Partree House, Ballinrobe, Mayo. He was the last surviving son of the late Major H. B. Lynch, of Partree House, was born in 1809, entered the Indian Army in 1827, was formerly in the Bombay Infantry, and served in Persia under Gen. Bethune; commanded a regiment in the battle of Kiser Chun and in the defeat of the army of the Princess of Shiraz (knight of the Order of the Lion and Sun, and a letter of thanks from the Shah of Persia). He also served politically in Afghanistan in 1840-41, and was present in several engagements. He obtained a colonelcy in 1866, became major-gen. in 1872, and was promoted to lieut.-gen. in 1878.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House on Wednesday evening from Phillipsruhe, where he went to attend the nuptials of the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

What To Do and How To Do It, a Manual of the Law affecting the Housing and Sanitary Condition of Londoners (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Dissolving Views, by Mrs. Andrew Lang, 2 vols. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—The Military Operations of General Beauregard in the War between the States, 1861-1865, by Alfred Roman, 2 vols. (Trübner and Co.)—Magazines for June: The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The Ladies' Gazette of Fashion (W. H. and C. Collingridge); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); Army and Navy Magazine and The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. C.—There may be truth in Sir C. Napier's views and in your ideas, but no officer would undertake to meet infantry armed with breech-loading rifles with infantry provided with smooth-bore muskets; at least, if there be one, we would rather not bet on his chances.

"E. B.," Toronto.—No such record exists. The names of an officer's parents are recorded in the application for a commission. There are people at the College of Arms, London, who might undertake the search.

Staff Officer of Pensioners.—We cannot accept the responsibility of fathering your attack on Mr. Knox as our own. The Accountant-General may be unpopular or not, but he has no power to deal with staff officers of pensioners, except such as is given him from above.

"J. B. Y."—Thanks. The book is received.

Erratum.—In letter on "District Tartans," page 382, for "Tain" read "Iain;" also for "In Laudatory's effusions," read "in laudatory effusions."—In our article last week "ce maudit galère" was printed n mistake for "cette maudite galère."

Friday night's *Gazette* contains a list of Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances.

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

BRITISH CEMETERIES IN THE CRIMEA.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Odessa writes:—"According to telegraphic information from Sebastopol, the consecration of the British cemeteries was, by the courtesy of the Russian authorities, rendered a very imposing ceremony. The mission, consisting of the Bishop of Gibraltar, the British Consul-General, and the Rev. Mr. Ford, of Odessa, were received at Sebastopol by Governor Admiral Rudneff, Port-Admiral Poppandopulo, General Wrefsky, Post-Captain Konkevitch, as well as the French, Italian, Turkish, and Greek consular representatives, in full uniform. The military and civil authorities, with a guard of 300 soldiers and marines, attended the consecration, which took place on Friday last."

Field-Marshal Sir P. Grant, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, will inspect the Corps of Commissionaires on Sunday morning, June 15, in the grounds of the above Hospital, instead of at Westminster Hall.

DEATHS.

Baird.—On the 28th inst., at Portsmouth, Frederick Baird, Esq., late of the 6th and the 55th Regiments.

Currie.—On the 23rd inst., at his residence, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Augustus Arthur Currie, C.B., Major-General in her Majesty's Indian Forces (retired), aged 53.

Longcroft.—On the 27th inst., at West Brighton, in his 30th year, Harry Longcroft, son of the late Major-General Thomas Craufurd Longcroft.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

Applications from Candidates for admission to this School either by Election, by Votes at £12 per annum, or at £80 per annum without votes, should be forwarded without delay to the Secretary.

As a misapprehension appears to exist regarding the eligibility of the Daughters of certain Officers of the Army for election, the Committee desire to state in explanation that the Daughters of all Officers on the Active or Retired List in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, are eligible.

The Daughters of Officers who have severed their connection with the Army by having sold out or commuted their pensions, are eligible *only* if born before the date on which such officers quitted the service.

The Office of the School is now at 20 Charing Cross, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

CRIMEAN CEMETERIES.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be HELD at the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at which H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE has kindly consented to Preside, to receive the Final Report of the Executive Committee on the Completion of their Work.

The Committee beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums received since their last advertisement:

	£.	s.	d.
Officers serving at Nagpore	9	0	5
Major Soote, 14th Regiment	1	0	0
W. E. Evans, Esq.	1	0	0
Amount previously advertised	1,583	4	4
Total receipts	1,594	4	9

The Expenditure has been £1,445 11s 4d, which leaves a very small balance to wind up the account.

W. F. SEYMOUR,
FRANCIS HAYGARTH, } Hon. Secs.

May 31, 1884.

CORBETT'S WORCESTERSHIRE SALT.
AGENTS: WESTON and WESTALL, LONDON.

The purest and most wholesome Salt for the Table, and all Culinary and Dairy purposes, and the best for the Preservation of Fish, Meat, and Vegetables, or for any other purposes where Salt of the greatest strength, most brilliant whiteness, utmost purity, and most delicate flavour is required.

Has gained Highest Awards wherever Exhibited.

An important condiment of universal consumption like salt ought not to be purchased without thought or care, as too frequently is the case, but should be selected with the circumspection experience shows to be necessary in all articles of diet, or where intrinsic purity and absolute freedom from foreign matters are of essential importance. These conditions are completely fulfilled by CORBETT'S WORCESTERSHIRE SALT, produced not from water more or less impure, which has passed freely through fissures or otherwise to Salt deposits lying comparatively near the surface, and therefore necessarily exposed to risks of organic contamination, but made from natural brine formed in Nature's laboratory, and drawn from the purest and deepest natural brine springs in England, lying in the same district and the same geological formation which yield the famous spring water of Malvern, the purest water known.

To protect consumers, this Salt is packed for the Table, General Household, and Dairy purposes, in Jars, Bottles, Packets, and Calico Bags ,from 1lb. to 28lb. each, bearing the name and trade mark of the Proprietor. It is also supplied in squares and other forms for various uses, and for manufacturing purposes.

May be obtained of all Oilmen and Grocers throughout the World.
EXHIBITS AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION AND CRYSTAL PALACE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

MESSRS. MAPPIN AND WEBB,

Wholesale Manufacturers of the HEAVIEST and BEST QUALITY ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE, FINE CUTLERY, &c., continue to supply MEMBERS on the same

ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

CATALOGUES AND PARTICULARS OF SAME ON QUOTING NUMBER OF TICKET.

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Electric Lighting; a complete TURKISH BATH always ready, together with Douche, and other Hydropathic Baths. A Large SWIMMING BATH, with constant supply of fresh water, for FREE USE of Visitors.

Hydraulic Lifts (of absolutely safe construction), Steam Laundry, Barber's Room, Telephone and Telegraphic Exchange Instruments in the Building.

Table d'hôte (5s), from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at separate tables, unsurpassed for excellence and variety.

Regimental and other Dinners provided, from 25s a head, including Wines; also Wedding and other Banquets.

Visitors received at a daily rate, if preferred.

For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

Advertisements.

A. L. CARRIGIE—or HAYES.—LEFT at the SHAKESPEARE HOTEL, Dover, about two years ago, a TIN BOX containing an Officer's clothing. Unless CLAIMED within fourteen days from this date, will be SOLD to defray expenses.

TO BANDSMEN.—WANTED, a few good CLARIONET PLAYERS, for the Liverpool Police Band. Candidates must not be over 29 years of age, nor less than 5 ft. 8 in. in height. Weekly pay, 26s 8d, rising to 29s 10d, with uniform.—Application, with testimonials (musical and otherwise) to the HEAD CONSTABLE, Dale Street, Liverpool.

TO OFFICERS' MESSES.—A Man of first-class abilities, qualifications, and experience, who will be disengaged in a few days, seeks re-engagement as MESS COOK, CATERER, or STEWARD. Excellent testimonials and references.—Address, "E. S. B.," Officers' Mess, Leicestershire Militia, Leicester.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BULLER, G.C.B., deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees,

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors and others having any claims or demands against the Estate of Sir GEORGE BULLER, G.C.B., late of 23 Bruton Street, in the County of Middlesex, deceased (who died on or about the 12th day of April, 1884, and whose will, with a codicil, was proved by the Right Honourable Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore of Poltimore, in the County of Devon; Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., of 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, in the County of Middlesex; and Henry Paulson Bowling, of 26 Essex Street, Strand, in the said County, Solicitor, the Executors therein named, on the 6th day of May, 1884, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 24th day of June, 1884; and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1884.

BOWLINGS, FOYER, and HORDERN,
26 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
(Solicitors for the Executors.)

WITNESS—
HERBERT D. LITTLEWOOD,
26 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
BOWLINGS, FOYER, and HORDERN.

ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD.

The 11TH ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the TROPHY ROOM, St. Paul's Cathedral, on THURSDAY, June 5th, at 2 p.m.

Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at 10.30 a.m.

Evensong in the Cathedral at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon S. R. Hole. The choir will be formed by the London Gregorian Association, assisted by a military band.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET, Major,
Secretary-General G.H.S.
Junior U. S. Club, S.W.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED on WHIT MONDAY, June 2, being a Bank Holiday.

By order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
May 19, 1884.

ARMY and NAVY PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, 44 Charing Cross, S.W.—The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING was held at their office on the 23rd inst.; General Lambert in the Chair. Upwards of 20,000 pensioners had been employed since the opening of the Institution in 1855, of which 1,909 last year, an increase of 150 over the previous one; but the Funds were much reduced. It is to be earnestly hoped that the friends of the sailor and soldier will assist the Society by subscribing to it, as it has no other means of support.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
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H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

COMMITTEE.
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The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.
Captain Allen Adams.
Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel Horatio C. N. Blanckley, R.M.
Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
Captain H. W. Seguire Brown.
Major Sir F. G. T. Cunynghame, Bart.
Captain A. Baird Douglas.
Major B. Fletcher.
Major Lamorock Flower.
Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
Hon. R. G. Molyneux.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
Lieut.-Colonel George C. Porter.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Amyatt E. Ray.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
Major James Templer.
Major Triscott, R.M.

This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

London Members	£7	7
Country Members	5	5
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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 42 ...	30 48 ...	36 60 72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

PORT.

From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in Bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—
1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

CLARET.

Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Rousillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S OWN BRANDS.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

	PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.	
Old Creaming	...	...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, and other Wines.

The greater number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half-Bottles.

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The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at a quarter to 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, June 6, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, His Royal Highness the Colonel of the Regiment in the chair.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the Hon. Secretary, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, R.A., War Office, before June 3.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (LATE 17TH).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 8 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to communicate with Mr. SYDNEY BAIRD, 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

36TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the MANAGER, Limmer's Hotel, by Monday, June 9.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (2nd BATTALION) (THE OLD 59TH REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, New Bond Street, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER, on or before June 5, 1884.

63RD REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 7 30 p.m.

Names to be sent to Messrs. CODD and CO., 35 Craven Street, Strand, by June 13. Dinner Tickets, 30s.

85TH KING'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, on FRIDAY, June 6, 1884, at 7.45.

A notification of intention to be present to be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, 2 Craig's Court, S.W. as soon as possible.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1884, at 8 o'clock p.m.; General Sir RICHARD WILBRAHAM, K.C.B., presiding.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to inform Mr. H. SALTER, Craig's Court, as soon as possible.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT (1ST and 2ND BATTALIONS).

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 7.45.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to send their names two days previously to Major T. B. MEREDITH, Army and Navy Club, S.W.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS. 1st and 2nd BATTALIONS (late 101st and 104th Regiments).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL RESTAURANT, on Friday, June 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform Major J. W. DANIELL, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, High Holborn, on the 13th prox. Dinner at 8 o'clock.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER of the OFFICERS of the LATE BOMBAY ARTILLERY will take place at the HOTEL CONTINENTAL, Regent Street, on THURSDAY, JUNE 5, at 8 o'clock.

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PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
FIRST	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	L. O. Williams	3619
22nd	P. B. J. Petre..................	2572
29th	W. L. M,Mahon...............	2090
32nd	F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine	1963

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

* 1505 in advance of the second candidate.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—At the Examination held on the 18th and 19th of last month, Majors DE THOREN and MORGAN could not possibly have had GREATER SUCCESS, as they passed ALL the FOUR Candidates they sent up, one having only worked for FOUR MONTHS.

Mr. P. Warren .... 7th (1st attempt).
Mr. E. Malcolmson ......25th.
Mr. H. Thomas........... 33rd (1st attempt).
Mr. H. B. Murray.........67th (1st attempt).

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the list just out for the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS have succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

The results of the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to NINETY-TWO SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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IN a recently-published number of a medical journal, the writer of a leading article asks this very portentous question,—"Do the advocates of the regimental (medical) system know what they are trying—vainly, we believe—to galvanise into life again?" He thereupon proceeds to answer the question to his own satisfaction, by referring to circumstances altogether exceptional in their nature, and quite unconnected with any system of medical organisation, whether regimental or "unified," which occurred during the first war in Burmah in 1824-26, and that in China in 1840-42. We, too, have no difficulty in giving an answer—strongly and decided in the affirmative—to the query of our professional contemporary. We can assure him that officers of all classes, many of them men of great and varied experience in war, who utterly condemn the present system, and advocate a return to the regimental, know very well what they are in hopes of seeing restored, and also what they hope, in the interest of the whole Army, to see abolished—respectively represented by the Army Medical systems past and present. By the way, is not the reference to "galvanising into life again" made use of by our contemporary a very appropriate one as applied to the "system" of which he is so zealous an advocate? An incongruous "system" dismembered—*i.e.*, of parts thrown together anyhow—unsuited for and incapable of combined action at the very time such action is most needed—first one fragment and then another giving spasmodic jerks, when, like electric currents acting on the severed limbs of Galvani's frogs, the stimulus furnished by letters from correspondents, or by commissions of inquiry, give movement for the time being to that which is in reality lifeless! But let that pass. We would go even further back in ancient history on the subject of Army medical organisation than our medical contemporary has done. We would remind him that throughout the wars in which during the latter half of last century our troops were engaged in India, regimental hospitals, as such, did not exist; medical officers were appointed to stations, not to regiments; in fact, things were as nearly as possible what they are at present. The Medical Department was "unified," if not united. For years officers on the spot had represented to the local Government the unsatisfactory working, alike in the field and in cantonments, of the Medical Department as then constituted. Government in its turn made similar representations to the India House; and at last, in 1798, under orders from the Court of Directors, the system as it then existed was abolished, and that of regimental and of station hospitals, with regimental and Staff medical officers was instituted in its place. Of the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the "double system" continued to work during a period of eight years, the medical journal takes no notice. Neither does he allude to the powerful opposition against the "unified" system of station hospitals which was raised by the older and more experienced officers, military and medical, in India,—or of the still more extraordinary circumstance that a "system" abolished as unworkable before the present century began, was forced forward in defiance of all such protests. When, in 1801, an Indian contingent of troops arrived in Egypt, each regiment from India was provided with its own regimental hospital. That portion of the force which had been sent from home had general but no regimental hospitals. A reference to the history of that short expedition will demonstrate the success with which the regimental medical system was worked on that occasion. The records of the period also tell that, so unsatisfactory were the results obtained from the "general" system, so alarming the sickness and rate of mortality in the troops who were provided only with those hospitals, that all such establishments were broken up, and the Indian plan of regimental hospitals introduced with immediate good effect. Our contemporary refers to the first war in Burmah. The meagre particulars of that expedition which are now available indicate that the troops were unprovided with suitable food, shelter, or transport; that the ordinary effects of a severe and trying climate were thus aggravated, great sickness and mortality being the result. Regimental hospitals certainly existed; but the particular train of reasoning by which our contemporary connects these establishments with conditions altogether beyond the scope of a Medical Department, whether regimental or "unified," is scarcely apparent. It may be interesting to know that, on the occasion referred to, a well-known economist and politician served in the double capacity of a medical and commissariat officer! During the second Burmese War, of 1852, the regimental medical system was alone in force; and but for the appearance of cholera and diseases of similar origin—a contingency beyond the power of any method of administration to control—the general health of the troops is reported to have been unusually good. So far, therefore, the arguments in favour of unification, as exemplified by the first Burmese War, break down. During the expedition to China in 1840-42 the losses by sickness were truly appalling. The direct disregard of recommendations submitted by regimental medical officers to their military superiors was at the time well known to have conduced to this great mortality; but to connect it in any way with the existence of regimental hospitals is to assert a conclusion based upon no data whatever. In the second China War, an attempt was made to work the hospitals on the unification plan; but the disadvantages inherent in and inseparable from that system of organisation became at once so clear, that regimental hospitals were resorted to. In India, during the campaigns in the Punjab, Gwalior, and those connected with the great Sepoy Mutiny, hospitals were worked on the regimental system, supplemented by those on the general or station plan; and it may safely be asserted that the results compared favourably with those obtained in any other campaign. As to the figures given by our contemporary with a view to indicate the improved health condition of our troops in India as compared with previous years, it is sufficient to observe that, the conditions of military service now being very different from what they formerly were, any such comparison is misleading. At the present time, what between hill stations and our line of transport ships, unless a soldier happens to die of his first attack of illness, he is sent straight away, either home or to a sanatorium. Thus a drain of non-efficiency is kept up actually in excess of what existed in the days of long service, at the same time that public expenditure on account of the Army has increased tremendously. Regimental hospitals cannot be said to have existed during the Crimean War; because for many years before that event, one parsimonious Government after another had cut down every establishment connected with the Army to such an extent that regimental hospital establishments remained only in name. Instead of setting to work to place them on an efficient footing, the authorities, in complete ignorance of war and its requirements, instituted a certain number of general hospitals, regarding which it need only be stated that they furnished strong arguments against those establishments. Coming down to the recent "military operations," as they are called, in Egypt, we have, to a certain extent, the story of 1801 over again—only with a slight difference. As at the earlier date, so at the latter, the Indian Contingent was provided with hospital establishments as nearly as possible on the regimental system; at all events, where the fighting part went, there also went its regimental hospital establishment, ready and fit to attend to the wounded of that portion of the force, and also to render valuable aid to those of the British portion. Precisely as happened eighty years previous, regiments were despatched from the westward to Egypt without hospital establishments of their own. A series of base hospitals,—the term must be admitted to have possessed some special appropriateness in Egypt,—and field hospitals were placed on board one set of ships, the troops for whom they were intended being embarked in others. The troops went to Ismailia; the base hospitals remained behind at Alexandria,—a state of things which would have been impossible had the regimental, or even a modified regimental system been in vogue. Then, again, compare the efficiency with which, under the regimental system in 1801, measures were taken against the plague, with the absolute failure of those adopted in 1883 to meet the ravages of cholera. Let the question also be answered,—Was it or was it not the case that the rate of mortality by that latter disease was greater among the patients treated in the unified hospitals than it was amongst the native Egyptians, who cannot be said to have had the benefit of Army medical treatment at all? The fact is, if we enter fully into the arguments adduced in favour of unified as against regimental hospitals, whether in war or in peace, those arguments when sifted are shown to be dross, as they really are.

THE remains of Sir Bartle Frere, honoured in death, were followed to their resting-place in the crypt of St. Paul's by all the survivors of the generation which witnessed his labours, and were benefited by his enterprise, sagacity, and courage; and the list of the assembly under the dome of the great Metropolitan Cathedral comprises a host of names in connection with glorious service in the field, in the Senate, and in the wide area of Imperial administration, which would illustrate the annals of any country. The representatives of the Queen, of the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of Connaught, of the Duchess of Cambridge, and of the Princess Mary of Teck, and the appearance of the Duke of Cambridge in person, testified to the regard in which the eminent Indian statesman was held by his Sovereign and by the Royal Family; of the Empress Eugénie, the Princess of Wales, the Natal Colonists, the officers of the 24th, Missionary Societies, native gentlemen, Mahommedans, Hindoos, Parsees, Colonial Administrators, soldiers, clergymen, the Navy, the Army, old Indians, ex-Governors—all were there to do honour to his memory; and the greatest of them all said, truly enough, "We who are following here will never see his like again." The failure of his Cape policy, which, however, ought to be attributed to others, cast a cloud over the radiance of the reputation which he had won in the darkest days of Indian history, and caused the long and beneficent career which had endeared him to the people of the North-West, and of the Bombay Presidency, to be forgotten. Lord Wolseley, Lord Chelmsford, Sir A. Herbert, Admiral Sir J. Hay, and many others, represented the services. Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir H. Green, and others were there as the representatives of the old Army of India. It need not be said that all the officers, civil and military, who ever served under Sir Bartle Frere, now within reach followed his coffin to the grave. At the request of the Prince of Wales, the members of his staff who had followed his Royal Highness in India were present as such; but there was not one of them who did not feel the personal attachment and respect which would have led them to attend on the occasion to pay the last tribute of respect; and all were there except the Duke of Sutherland, Lord C. Beresford, and Col. A. Ellis, who are absent from London. It is not indiscreet, perhaps, to state that the Heir-Apparent entertained a feeling of the profoundest regard for the deceased, and, as far as his Royal Highness could make known his feelings and his wishes, he evinced the regret with which he saw the neglect and obscurity from which Sir Bartle Frere suffered when he was recalled from the Cape in consequence of the disastrous failure of others. Indeed, so deeply did the Prince feel the injustice with which the eminent servant of the Queen, who had guided his policy during his Indian tour, had been treated, that he did not refrain from representing in forcible terms the sense he entertained of the conduct of political leaders with regard to his friend. *In cœlo quies.*

WE have for years advocated the institution of a general mess on board all ships in the Navy, but in so doing we never contemplated that our suggestions would be adopted in the rough-and-ready manner they appear to have been. What we aimed at establishing in the Navy was a mess in each ship, somewhat similar to that existing in each regiment of the Army. In the sister-service, the mess-room is always large enough to accommodate not only those who are bound to use it, but also a goodly number of guests. As a rule, military messes are large and lofty. In the Navy they are narrow and low, and in most ships utterly unsuited to the purposes to which they are put. For example, the *Heroine* and *Satellite* are sister-ships, and from what we saw of the *Heroine* before she left for the Pacific, we felt convinced that a general mess would never answer in these ships unless extensive alterations were made in their fittings. These ships were originally built as sloops, but were afterwards classed as corvettes, to enable more commands to be given to Post Captains. They measure about 1,400 tons, are 200 ft. long, and have a beam of 38 ft. The Ward-room in these ships is a small place between decks, some 20 ft. long, which is only 10 ft. broad at the after end, and 14 ft. broad at the forward end, exclusive of cabins. A large side-board, a cupboard, a ventilator to the screw alley, and a table 11 ft. long and 4 ft. wide fills up nearly the whole of this space, which is supposed to form the habitation of fourteen officers. Allowing for one officer being always away on duty, the remaining thirteen can just find place round the table at meal-time. Indeed, it would appear as if the Admiralty had designed these ships and organised their messes with the avowed intention of disproving the supposed truth of the old superstition against sitting down thirteen to table. Be that as it may, the fact remains that these messes are overcrowded, and, therefore, likely to imbue those who have to use them with feelings the reverse of friendly towards general messes, and that more especially so when they compare the comfort of the officers serving on board the *Osprey*, of only 1,130 tons, with their own discomfort. But in the *Osprey* only seven officers use the mess, while the *Heroine* and *Satellite* appear to have been originally designed to accommodate but eight officers in the ward-room and six in the gun-room. Why, therefore, should the latter be abolished without adding to the size and accommodation of the former? Even the store-rooms, pantry, live stock, and provision spaces remain the same. Then, again, we have never advocated boys being made to enter a general mess; but in the ships already named the midshipmen have been made the companions of their seniors in rank and age. Now, boys will be boys all the world over, and it is better that they should be left to themselves under proper supervision than to make them socially the equals of their seniors, even in hours of recreation. It is better to prevent, rather than to invite, their irresponsible criticism of the acts of their seniors, as boys soon become bumptious, and even precocious children are, as a rule, a nuisance. Nor does this constant intercourse with their seniors tend to instil habits of discipline into their minds. The old saying, "Familiarity breeds contempt," expresses very fairly the working of the juvenile mind on board ship. Hence their Lordships should not lose sight of the fact that, while the ward-room is but the temporary mess of such officers as may attain to command, there is still a large number of officers who have to remain in it all their lives, and whose "home on the ocean wave" it most certainly becomes. These officers, who do not pass on to the captain's cabin, have nothing beyond the ward-room to look to. When on shore, they take good care to keep their children in the nursery, and object to have that department thrust upon them when serving afloat. Hence, when, as in the case of the ships named, these old officers find their sitting and dining-room taken from them, and themselves forced to live in the nursery, is it to be wondered at that they should strongly object to being so treated. For, when thus forced to associate at all times with the young gentlemen from the gun-room, they feel that they are compelled to place great restraint upon both speech and action, having, much against their will, to perform the duty of schoolmaster or nursery governess the live-long day, and that during the whole term of their service afloat! Surely this is not right. Even the chief petty officers on the lower deck have more consideration shown them, and are not obliged to mess with boys. It cannot be denied that to allow the midshipmen to take their meals with their seniors in the ward-room is calculated to do them good, and to instil manners into young gentlemen who too often turn their own mess-table into a bear-garden. But there the general mess should end, so far as midshipmen are concerned; and in our opinion it would be far preferable not to send these young officers to sea at all except in training-ships until they have attained the rank of sub-lieutenant, and are of an age which will entitle them to associate with men. Still, if it is considered absolutely necessary to send midshipmen to sea in all classes of ships, then they should have a properly furnished retiring room of their own, in which they can receive instruction from the Naval Instructor during the hours set apart for that purpose, and enjoy themselves in a rational manner at all other times. We commend these remarks to the Admiralty, as we feel convinced that their Lordships are as much interested in the success of the general mess system as are any of its most ardent advocates afloat.

AND so the Government, somewhere or other, is doing something at last to contain the Mahdi in the Soudan! Our own belief is that the Prophet has just inspiration enough to let him know when he is well off, and that he will not risk his person and his reputation by an invasion of Nubia or Egypt Proper, though he may employ his emissaries to create tumults, and his lieutenants to lead his rabble, should there be any opening in Dongola, Berber, Nubia, or the Saaed. However, to prevent any interruption of the river communications, and to make a wholesome impression on the minds of the people, some authority or other has set to work. Captain Bedford arrived at Assouan on June 3 with two steamers armed with Gatlings, which can patrol the stream below the First Cataract as far as they please towards Cairo, but there is really no enemy to fear here, and if there were, at certain points under the bluffs these steamers would be of little use. Still, there they are. We believe the old *Gheezeh* and the *Mahmoodeeyeh* are just suited for what they have to do, instead of basking in the sun at Siout. In addition to the *Gheezeh* and the *Mahmoodeeyeh* steamers, the *Masr*, *Mehalla*, *Benisooef*, *Nile*, *Massaodeeyeh*, *Gey-Farak*, *Keneh*, *Fayoom*, *Garbieh*, *Messir*, *Teïr-Saad*, &c., are also lying at Assiout. These vessels are "remains" of the time when Ismail Pasha was the real, live Governor and Khedive of Egypt. Besides the steamships already mentioned, the authorities have collected at Assiout sixteen large lighters, each of about 250 tons burden, and thirteen sailing vessels, which are being got in readiness for immediate service. The s.s. *Tahta* has been fitted up by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son as a floating hospital, and will be sent to the First Cataract almost immediately. The *Nassef Kheïr*, which is lying beyond the First Cataract, is also to be equipped, and will patrol the river between Assouan and Wady Halfa. The *Saïdieh* and a screw steam-tug are also on the Nile beyond the First Cataract. Taken in connection with the advance of the Egyptian Army towards the Second Cataract, these preparations indicate an intention on the part of Government to feel their way beyond Egypt, and to secure Nubia at least against attack, and if the Mudir of Dongola has not exaggerated his successes, it may be possible after all to deal with the hostile Arabs and their allies in such a way as to clear the country up to Khartoum without the assistance of British troops. But even that would not be enough. The garrisons are still to be released if the Arabs hold on to their leader. So the reports that there is no intention to prepare an expedition may be placed in the same category as those which stated that all was ready for the march to Khartoum.

A *communiqué* on Monday requested the morning papers "to state that there was no foundation for the report that the Duke of Edinburgh has applied for the command of the combined Channel and Reserve Squadrons."

During the last six weeks over eight thousand seamen and Marines have been present in the port of Portsmouth, and it is greatly to their credit that the Union Jack has never been hoisted on board the flag-ship for court-martial purposes during the whole of that time. The Naval patrol reports, we hear, are blank to all intents and purposes, and the number of men sent to Lewes Naval Prison has been exceptionally small. Fifty years ago such a report could not have been made.

Sir W. Hewett is hopeful of success in his mission. Our hope is that Sir W. Hewett may get safe out of Abyssinia as soon as possible, for we remember what seems to have been forgotten, that Gordon was kidnapped by the amiable people whose aid we are seeking, and that he had to pay his way out to liberty with "egregious ransom."

Capt Noel, R.N., suggested some years ago that an improvement could be made in the existing method of using spar torpedoes, but no notice was taken of it at the time. Since then the constant breakage of the spars used to explode the torpedoes under water from the torpedo boats, necessitated the substitution of tubular steel booms for the wooden spars. These, however, broke as easily, and were much more costly. The recent experiments at Spithead have proved, however, that Captain Noel's idea of a swinging-boom or spar, fitted in a swivel or socket, is the only practical way of overcoming the difficulty, and in future all torpedo spars will be fitted in this manner.

We are glad to hear that Colonel Tuson, C.B., R.M.A., late in command of the Royal Marines in Egypt, has arrived at Head-quarters, Eastney, having reached Gravesend by mail steamer on Tuesday last from Malta, where he had been a patient in the Royal Naval Hospital for some weeks.

Our attention has been called to a departure from the Naval Uniform Regulations, which aptly illustrates the want of attention paid in high quarters to the Queen's Regulations whenever it is convenient to ignore them. The case in point is that of an assistant-paymaster serving as secretary to a flag officer not holding a commission as Commander-in-Chief. Now, the Order in Council which empowers the Admiralty to allow assistant-paymasters to serve as secretaries to flag officers, distinctly confines such appointments to flag officers *not* Commanders-in-Chief. Consequently the uniform to which assistant-paymasters holding those posts are entitled is that laid down by Art. XXVI. of the Dress Regulations, 1879, viz., that of a paymaster of eight years' seniority; and we therefore would advise the assistant-paymaster who is at present luxuriating in three gold stripes and an embroidered peak, to dispense with the latter adornment and curtail the former, or we may soon see officers who are only entitled to a stripe and a half indulging in four, thus conferring on themselves a brevet rank equivalent to that of post-captain.

A report reaches us from Portsmouth, which we publish with all reserve, that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will haul down his flag as Senior Officer in command of the Channel Squadron in December, on the completion of twelve months' service afloat; and that the *Minotaur* will then be paid off.

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby has highly complimented Commander Bromley and the officers of the *St. Vincent* on the smartness of the 800 boys under their training, and the remarkable cleanliness of the ship. We regret that the Admiralty should have again found it necessary to intermit the entry of boys for the Navy to ease the Estimates. Any number of fine healthy lads could be entered, and boys trained in the service invariably turn out the best seamen in the Fleet.

When Lord Northbrook came to the Admiralty, and refused to confirm the promise made by his predecessor, Mr. W. H. Smith, to the Prince of Leiningen, it was felt that an injustice had been done to a very gallant officer, who had done good service, although there were here and there those who are jealous of the appearance of any foreigner's name in the *Navy List*, forgetful of the associations of the Royal Family and of the great names which have from time to time illustrated the service, though not strictly of English origin. It was in vain that the highest in the land made a representation to the First Lord as to the positive injustice of his decision. For some reason or another it was determined that, contrary to precedent and custom, the promise made by the outgoing Minister should not be ratified by his successor. It is never too late to mend; and all these years remorse has been pecking away at the gentle breast of Lord Northbrook, till it has opened a hole large enough to allow of the passage of the Prince of Leiningen, cocked hat, epaulettes, and all, from the seclusion to which he was unjustly condemned after his service in command of the Royal yacht had terminated, to the command at the Nore, when Admiral Rice retires in October.

The Channel Squadron is now assembled at Spithead awaiting orders from the Admiralty; the Reserve Squadron is assembling at Portland, and will probably start on its summer cruise about June 17.

Somehow or another there is a feeling of something like shame now that the work of cutting up the Duke's statue is fairly in progress and approaching its end. It has furnished an occasion for an indignant outburst in the *National Review* from Mr. Courthope, and a lively pasquinade in the *Morning Post* from Lord Winchelsea, in his happiest style. We are told that, in deference to a generally expressed wish, the operation of dividing the statue was performed in private. Well may it be so,—

> "Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
> May stop a hole to keep the wind away."

A starling had built in the elbow of the left arm, and hatched its young in the protection of that fostering might; while a sparrow had selected the hollow in the sword arm for its young. The head having been cut away, the body is to be sent, first, to Aldershot, some three weeks hence, by which one may estimate, not so much the weight of the mass as the difficulties we little people find in dealing with great subjects in these degenerate days of steam power, and railways, and the like. Somehow or another one recalls, when reading of the preparation of the site at Aldershot for the statue, Swift's lines on the construction of the Government store for ammunition in the Phœnix Park :—

> "Here is a proof of Irish sense,
> Here Irish wit is seen ;
> When nothing's left that's worth defence,
> They build a magazine."

With reference to the establishment of the Soldiers' Registry, a correspondent suggests that it would be a boon if the authorities of the War Office would sanction a register for civil employment for the Purchase officers compulsorily retired, who find themselves now without a career. We wish that some Captain Edward Walter would arise, to do for ex-officers of the Army what he has done for the soldier.

The *Avenir Militaire* contains two articles this week which concern us. In the first, we are chaffed for not sanctioning the Channel Tunnel; and in the second, it is declared that we have no right to close the Red Sea at Perim. According to the *Avenir*, the Great Powers should insist on the neutralisation of the Red Sea. A good deal is said about Tonquin, Madagascar, and the splendid colonial possessions of France, and then we stumble upon this,—"If France claims the territory of Cheick-Said, which belongs to her, she might retrocede the Bay of Adulis to Abyssinia. This would be a proof given to Europe that she nowhere wishes to practise the predatory policy of which our neighbours across the Channel give examples all over the world." How difficult it is to see the beam in one's own eye!

The much-abused Egyptian is looking up. Under Major Chermside, at Souakim, he has held his own against Osman Digna's attack so well that the assistance of our sailors and Marines has not been called for; and the battalions of Wood's army which have left Cairo appear to be in excellent trim, and to take the field with alacrity and cheerfulness, not one man being absent. Indeed, as one of their principal officers said of them,—"If I could only be sure of their inside as I am of their outside, I would be prepared to face any enemy in the world." We believe that the prejudice created against Egyptians, as soldiers, is very much due to bad handling, and to the composition of the bodies which were called out to serve under leaders with whom they had, and could have, no sympathy. What was Hicks to the fellah, or the fellah to Hicks? What were the ex-Indian officers and ex-Guardsmen, and Austrians and Poles, forming the Staff of the strange conglomerate which the ill-fated Pasha led out into the desert to meet his doom? Can it be supposed that a gathering of English labourers and townsfolk, compelled by force to march out under Turkish officers, for example, to encounter such a savage and terrible enemy as those who broke in upon our square at Tamasi, would have shown any great conduct or courage, or have done better than the chaotic conglomerate called Hicks's Army? The same remark will apply almost equally well to the force under Baker. But, then, what of Tel-el-Kebir? Well, Sir Archibald Alison will tell you that, for a time, there was the heaviest fire possible, and we know that one regiment at least was staggered by the front and resistance of the enemy. But the skill with which the attack was planned, and the circumstances under which it was delivered, broke down the line of defence, and once that long and weakly defended front was pierced, there certainly was not in the Egyptian Army sufficient backbone to do what even better disciplined and stronger-hearted troops might find some difficulty in effecting, namely, the defence of a pierced entrenchment and the re-establishment of it in their entire possession. Who conquered the Soudan? Mehemet Ali and his successors, was it not? Oh, yes, it will be said, but they used Turks and the like. But then, who defeated the Turks? Who were the troops, led by Ibrahim Pasha, who routed the Army of the Sultan, and who would have easily swept onwards to the very walls of Constantinople, but for the interference of the great Powers? Egyptians! Who were the troops who defended Sidon and St. Jean D'Acre with a gallantry which excited the admiration of the English Admiral and his officers? Egyptians! Who were the troops who defended Arab Tabia at Silistria? Egyptians! Who were the troops who displayed the greatest courage at Eupatoria? Egyptians! Finally, who were the men who stood serving the barbette guns at Alexandria, exposed to the most tremendous artillery of modern times, backed by incessant hail of lead? Egyptians! And now comes to the front the Mudir of Dongola, whom some of the silly newspapers of London are holding up to ridicule, but who nevertheless has succeeded in effecting a remarkable impression of a different kind amongst the population of the desert who have been showing signs of disaffection to the Khedive. We have not the least doubt that if officers speaking their own language could be found, apart from any religious feelings, to command Egyptian troops, they would vindicate the good opinion which has been entertained, of the best of them at least, by those English officers who are now with them in Egypt.

A Parliamentary Return has been published showing the total sum paid to officers of the Cavalry and Infantry by the Army Purchase Commissioners to March 31, 1883, the amount which it is calculated may be paid by the Commissioners in the future, the sum paid for pensions to officers of Cavalry and Infantry under the Pension Warrants of 1877 and 1881, and the sums which it is calculated may be paid for such pensions up to March 31, 1903, in excess of the sums payable by the Army Purchase Commissioners, and in excess of the sums chargeable for retired pay and half-pay. Under former regulations, the items show that there were paid on account of the awards of the Army Purchase Commissioners £5,373,900 7s. 3d.; on account of gratuities awarded by the War Office, £428,166 1s.; on account of retired pay under the Royal Warrants of August 14, 1877, May 1, 1878, June 25, 1881, and March 11, 1882, £653,559 17s. 1½d.—total, £6,455,616 5s. 4½d. The actuarial estimate of the non-effective votes for Cavalry and Infantry officers from the year 1883-4 to the year 1902-3 are, for half-pay and retired pay of General officers, £4,192,391; for half-pay and retired pay of regimental officers, £12,253,607; for rewards for distinguished service, £205,000; for payments under the Army Purchase Commission, £1,363,000,—total, £18,013,998.

It appears that the French, who have had some more fighting on a mild scale in Tonquin, find that it would be imprudent for the moment to weaken the expeditionary forces. At the same time, we see that a call has been made on the officers of the Army to furnish volunteers for the Marine Infantry, which corps has had very rough work for some time past.

A letter from a friend who is now at Tiflis says :—"There is not the smallest doubt in anyone's mind here but that Russia intends to make an advance to Herat whenever there appears to be a good opening for her, and all that is being done now at the other side of the Caspian is merely preparation for the 'coup.' It does not matter what Government is in power in England—Whig, Liberal, or Tory—the policy of Russia in Central Asia is immutable." What is the remedy for all this? Have we the right to stop Russia going to the Keshef Rud Valley because it is *only* 150 miles from Herat? If we have the right, how can we enforce it? The only feasible way to meet the danger is to tranquillise and content the Princes and races of India; to keep up a strong and efficient army in the North West; to push on the rail to Quetta at once; and to prepare for the occupation of the line of the Helmund at once, and for the maintenance of a base at Candahar, with a friendly Afghanistan on one flank.

Whether Gordon is living, if not exactly in clover, certainly in a good deal of heat, in the Governor's Palace at Khartoum, or is flying across the Equatorial Lakes in a Government steamer, to join Stanley on the Congo, or to pay his respects to the Sultan of Zanzibar; whether he is at the present moment assisting the Mahdi in his devotions as a True Believer, or is brushing away the Arabs from the shores of the Blue and of the White Nile with rattling salvoes from his gunboats, no man of whom we know can say. But elsewhere a paragraph from an Arab paper gives rather a favourable account of the resources, in food at all events, of the Governor of Khartoum. With some diffidence we repeat the opinion expressed some time ago that Gordon is in no military danger from any army the Mahdi can direct against him; but it would be rash to assert that he is in no danger whatever, for his garrison may be unfaithful, the dagger of a fanatic might find its way to his heart, and the climate may break down his strength. Provided he has sufficient supplies for the town and the garrison, and adequate ammunition for guns and rifles, we think he has nothing to dread from an attack of the Arabs; but the fidelity of his natives must be severely tried, and we doubt whether Gordon could, quite unassisted, maintain his control over them, and are, therefore, inclined to believe that some Egyptian or other native official of influence and character is aiding him in the difficult task of keeping his people together and resisting the blandishments of the Mahdi. Meantime, it is evident from the accounts which reach us, that the base of future operations is being formed on the Nile, and that the whole of the Egyptian Army proper, under Sir Evelyn Wood, will be thrown in échelon from Assouan to Wady Halfa. The desert route between Korosko and Abou Hamed is now intercepted by the enemy—miscalled rebels—and they are merely facilitating the declared policy of the Government in clearing the Egyptians out of the province. These bodies of the enemy interpolated between Khartoum and our advanced posts, would, no doubt, be easily disposed of by any Regular troops; but it increases the difficulties connected with the selection of the desert route, from whatever point it may be determined to move an army, to see that the wells are pounced upon, as they naturally would be by the enemy, who would have to be driven off ere any troops could occupy the posts along the line of march, and who would very probably destroy the supplies of water ere they were forced to fly.

It has been decided that the medal for the Soudan Campaign shall only be granted to those officers and men who did not serve in the Egyptian Campaign. Those who were in active service in 1882 will simply be granted a clasp, bearing the word "Suakim." It does not appear to be understood that many of those who fought at El Teb never saw Suakim at all. The clasp, therefore, will confer no distinction upon those actually engaged over those who merely stayed at the base. This decision cannot fail to produce great dissatisfaction. There is not an officer or man who would not willingly forego his claim to a gratuity in order to secure another medal and ribbon, and as the fighting in the Soudan was far more severe, whilst the losses were much greater than in Egypt, to make the one medal serve the purpose of commemorating the two campaigns will be regarded by the officers and men of General Graham's force as a slight passed upon them, which their gallantry certainly did not call for or deserve. It is to be hoped that before the General Order is promulgated sanctioning the issue of the medal, steps may be taken to represent the feelings of the Army on the subject. The Army is made up of sentiment, and to the soldier it seems inexplicable that he should on one occasion receive a medal for his services, whilst on another, when he has met a much more formidable foe, all he is given is a clasp. In these days of short service, it is the worst possible policy to entirely ignore the feelings of the rank and file.

One of our Paris contemporaries, not exactly devoted to sport, says that racing, which is employed rather as a vehicle for betting than to improve the breed of horses, has created a very important reaction in the Army. "The spirit of routine," says the writer up to the present, "would not hear of thoroughbreds for the Army. Thanks to racing, it has been found out that thoroughbreds, as troopers, are the most easy, the most sober and hardy horses." M. Frollo goes on to point out what a beautiful thing it would be to cavalry scouts mounted on thoroughbreds, and field-guns horsed with similar animals. "The day that we have some crack squadron mounted in this fashion, we may rest assured that the German Uhlans, in the event of war, will have their work cut out." And a good deal more in the same style, without a word of the probable cost of the proposed squadrons.

Miss Sarah Robinson, of the Soldiers' Institute, Portsmouth, has sent to us, in common with most of the leading London and provincial papers, an appeal for subscriptions to found an "Institute for Sailors and Soldiers at Alexandria," which we would very gladly see established in that very-much-to-be-rebuilt and reformed city, but we think the information General Dormer could give respecting the Soldiers' Reading Rooms and Club at Cairo would not encourage us to expect a very great deal from a similar establishment at Alexandria, where there are more "attractions," nevertheless, even a little would be much. No one who has ever seen the indescribable horrors of the slums between the landing-places and the town through which sailors and soldiers must pass, can doubt the utility and beneficence of any establishment which could rival in the most modest way the dreadful allurements of the drinking shops, strange to say, possess for our Christian brethren in the Fleet and Army. Miss Robinson says :—

> "In response to urgent appeals that I would do something for our men in Alexandria, I sent my manager, Mr. Tufnell, to see the state of things there. He was warmly received by both officers and men. Admiral Lord John Hay, Gen. Earle, Port Capt. Blomfield, Capt. Bedford, of H.M.S. Monarch, and Consul Cookson all concur in the opinion that an Institute for our sailors and soldiers is greatly needed. Our men have at present no resort but

the dirty drinking shops, where the most horrible compounds are sold under the names of 'English gin,' &c.; and low women sit at the doorways to entice them in. The drunkenness and bad conduct of many who frequent these dens is bringing disgrace on the name of 'Englishman.' Mr. Tufnell saw in the prison some scores of fine young fellows undergoing terms of imprisonment for offences caused by drink; others are suffering in hospital, and thus their services—so greatly needed at this time—are lost to the country. Land, in any good part of the city, fetches a high price; but Mr. Tufnell has secured an excellent site near the Grand Square, at a cost of £2,200, which must be paid within three months, and I then propose to build a good-sized house, with recreation and reading-rooms, beds, baths, and refreshment-rooms, trying to supply every possible attraction and comfort for our men and carrying on the work on the same plan as at Portsmouth, where by God's blessing it has been so successful. Meanwhile, I shall put up a large wooden building alongside, for the temporary use of soldiers and sailors until the Institute is completed. One reading-room will be set apart for English clerks and employés, for which they will gladly pay a small subscription. I earnestly ask those who care for the welfare of our soldiers and sailors, and the honour of our country, to help with liberal and speedy contributions, which may either be sent to myself or paid to account of 'Alexandria Institute,' at Grant, Gilman, and Longs, Portsmouth and Portsea Bank; London agents, Glyn and Co."

In France, the eldest sons of widows have hitherto been exempted from service on the presentation of certain papers; now, however, it will not be necessary for a mother to show that she has been married in order to obtain an exemption for her son.

In view of the fact that last November a memorial was presented to the Secretary of State for War, setting forth the disabilities under which the Army Pay Department labours, as compared with other Departments of the Army, we have abstained from reiterating the grievances from which the officers of the Department suffer. An official reply has now been made to the memorial of the officers, offering some slight improvements of their position. The only concessions are, that in future the Department is to be in the same position as other Departments, as regards honours and rewards; a corps of clerks, so long promised, is to be formed at an early date; and certain alterations in the regulations for voluntary retirement are to be issued. The question of admitting officers with less than ten years' service as candidates for the Department is now before the Treasury. As, therefore, the whole subject is still under discussion between the War Office and the Treasury, we strongly press upon their consideration the following points:—The cost thereof, very trifling, and which, if acceded to, would do much to allay the present discontent. The number of Chief Paymasters is to be increased from 15 to 20, to coincide with the number of important commands held by General officers. All Chief Paymasters to be accorded the honorary rank of Colonel, and granted forage allowance under all circumstances. That Staff Paymasters, after five years' service in the grade, have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. As already stated, the expense would be very little, between £1,400 and £1,500 a year. Surely the most rigid economist could not object to so small an outlay, in face of the fact that, through the employment as Paymasters of combatant Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, the country is now saving over £20,000 a year on the Pension List.

The French legislators in favour of doing away with one-year volunteers in the Army formed their theory on the supposition that these volunteers are just the men capable of making good non-commissioned officers. A French military paper, *L'Armée Française*, combats this idea in these terms:—"It is erroneous to believe that our best non-commissioned officers will be recruited solely among the best educated classes. The pupils who have gained honours at the Central School, the Fine Arts, or the Conservatory, will be very bad sub-officers. Too high an education is not good for sub-officers; it makes them despise the thousand details of the service over which they must watch. The school of the soldier has very little charm for a pupil of the Normal School, familiar with the best authors of antiquity, or a pupil of the Central School, whose favourite study is the integral calculus." The writer, in fact, in spite of his Republican proclivities, makes out that a man should be raised to the rank of a serjeant or a corporal, and not degraded to it. He adds:—"With Europe everywhere arming and the future big with storm, it is not the time to try an experiment which is fraught with so many perils. The suppression of the volunteer system will certainly affect the future of our country; it will not give us the sub-officers needed by our army; it will simply deprive France of men capable of shining in the highest branches of science, literature, &c."

Colonel Turnbull, who writes to the *Times* to complain of his treatment by the War Office, may, or may not, have a well-founded grievance, but certainly he makes a point worthy of the attention of those who are in office as Secretaries of State for War when he describes the action of the so-called authorities—who very often are merely the clerical staff—in dealing with the personal representations of officers. A British officer with a grievance is, we admit, an objectionable creature, and ought to be squelched, as Mr. Carlyle would say; and squelched he often is accordingly, unless he gets into Parliament or secures the assistance of Parliamentary friends. Just imagine the audacity of a man—a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay—daring to prefer a request to speak with such a mighty man of war as the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, ex-Secretary for War and now Chancellor of the Exchequer! No wonder the Hon. Hugh was invisible to the like of him. He, a member of the Australian Government, a Commissioner of Trades and Customs of the Government of Victoria, Member for Portland in the Legislative Assembly, a Lord of the Admiralty, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, &c., &c., to be approached by a purchase officer with a grievance! Well may Colonel Turnbull say until matters are changed it is a folly to petition the War Office against itself, when the facts of a case are placed before the Secretary of State by the War Office clerks who act in his name. We speak not of those gentlemen disrespectfully, because there are in their ranks most able and devoted servants of the Crown, and in no public Department is there greater courtesy generally, and readiness to afford information; but we do speak of the barrier which the introduction of the civilian element creates between the officers of the Army and those who administer the affairs of the Army in high places, owing to a want of sympathy, and to a kind of antipathetic tendency in considering all claims, especially those in the nature of grievances—many of them, we admit, ridiculous and irritating.

An attempt is being made in France to get the Government to adopt regional recruitment as practised in Germany,—or more completely than in Germany, for in Germany the Guard is not recruited in any particular district, and the towns furnish recruits to thinly populated portions of the Empire. In France, the objections urged are, first, that it would be dangerous to have an army of Paris or an army of Lyons; and the consequence is that at present the two cities are under exceptional military legislation. Throughout the country the reserves are regional; but the Paris reservists, for example, are draughted into various army corps lying round the capital. The army of Paris contains very few Parisians. Another objection is that with regional recruitment different provinces would be liable to fight with each other,—the Gascons with the Normans, or the Burgundians with the Provençals. On the other hand, it is urged that service in the Army would be felt more lightly if men served in their native district,—if the men of Flanders were not sent to Guienne, and the men of Dauphiny to Picardy or Artois. A new argument in favour of district recruiting is that the mortality would be decreased. The French Army loses annually about 5,000 men; half these men die of typhoid fever, and the opinion of medical men is that this fever-rate is owing to change of climate, and that with district recruiting it would be reduced to next to nothing.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Keith, late 39th Regiment, has returned to England from India in the *Euphrates*. Since his retirement on pension in 1881, Colonel Keith has been employed by the Government of India in conserving the great Buddhist and Hindoo monuments in Central India, such as Sanchi and Gwalior. For this he has been thanked by the Government of India, and the work has been characterised as "reflecting very great credit upon him." Colonel Keith has done a good deal for the revival of indigenous industries, and represented Central India at the Calcutta Exhibition. There he exhibited a gateway which he designed, consisting of 75 tons of carved stone, thereby proving that the workmen of Gwalior can carve as well as they did 2,000 years ago. This gateway is on its way home to South Kensington.

The French Government appear to have modified their views with regard to the Recruiting Bill, which was to reduce the time of active service to three years, and to abolish the one-year Volunteers, the second portion of the contingent, and exemptions. The equality system appeared quite lovely to the democratic mind, but, after mature reflection, the Government have come to the conclusion that it will not work. *L'Armée Française* points out that when the Bill was discussed before the Chamber, the Minister of War declared that he must have everything or nothing, and he was greatly applauded when he added that the most complete harmony reigned in the Cabinet on this subject. Now the Government have abandoned the all-or-nothing theory, and admit the necessity of exemptions. The *Débats*, in a long article on the subject, which goes to show that the Bill in question is simply electoral, and has nothing to do with the interests of the Army, says:—"In default of General Campenon, who abandons the Bill, we have his speech of April 8, in which he declared that three years' service with exemptions would be the very worst of adventures for the Army. What is now proposed? Precisely this adventure. At all events, we shall be able to say that we received due warning." It would be difficult to predict how all this will end, seeing that the French Government shifts its ground so deftly, and that a Parliamentary Committee, whose ideas are not more stable, is sitting on the Bill. One amendment which has been accepted by the Committee is curious enough; it is the effect that all youths who are unable to serve owing to physical infirmity shall pay a tax.

MILITARY BALLOONS.

The details for a camp of instruction and experiments in military ballooning, prepared by Major Elsdale, R.E., chief aeronaut at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, are now under consideration, and also the best description of portable apparatus for the manufacture of coal gas, hydrogen made with steam and iron and with sulphuric acid and iron, carburetted or mixed gas, the transport of compressed gas, and the Montgolfier or hot-air balloons. For field operations the most important difficulty is the supply of gas, for which a light portable apparatus is indispensable. To manufacture 20,000 cubic feet of coal gas or hydrogen, the materials required will be—for coal gas, about four tons of coal; for hydrogen (steam and iron process), four tons of coal, two tons of iron; for the acid and iron process, three-and-a-half tons of sulphuric acid and three tons of iron. Carburetted hydrogen, a gas superior in lifting power to coal gas, but inferior to pure hydrogen, is recommended. Whatever method is adopted, it is evident that at a moderate estimate the weight of a light portable apparatus and material for the manufacture of 20,000 cubic feet of gas or hydrogen would not be less than ten tons. For field operations this is a serious question, but does not apply in the same degree to siege operations. Major Elsdale may, however, be able to devise means for reducing the weight. The transport of compressed gas in steel cylinders appears to possess advantages; the weight of the cylinders is the only objection. Whether gas be compressed to a moderate pressure of ten or twenty atmospheres, or whether it is compressed to sixty or eighty atmospheres, the result is nearly the same. About ¾ lb. of steel for cylinders will be required for every foot of gas carried. For signalling with captive or free small balloons 1,000 feet of gas might easily be carried with an expedition, two camels being sufficient for that purpose. For a campaign of five or six weeks' duration, from 60,000 to 80,000 cubic feet of gas would be required for a reconnoitring balloon. Where gas could not be obtained, the Montgolfier or hot-air balloon would probably be used, experiments on a small scale having been made in that direction. Should an expedition be sent to Khartoum for the rescue of General Gordon, the military war balloon would no doubt be ready, for great activity is being displayed by the authorities at Chatham.—*Globe.*

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

"Indian" writes:—"Having observed that the 45th Regt. N.I. (Rattray's Sikhs) has lately been ordered all the way from Jhelum to Quetta to reinforce the garrison at the latter-named place, one naturally feels inclined to ask the question why it is that Bombay troops are not able to protect what may be called the Candahar side of our frontier, without constantly indenting on Bengal for aid? Surely the Bengal Native Army has quite enough to do, without rushing down to assist every now and then that of Bombay. If Sikhs must be sent for to do all the fighting in the neighbourhood of Quetta, what on earth is the use of incurring so heavy an expense in keeping up the Bombay Army at all? Should this be the doing of Sir R. Sandeman (the political officer at Quetta), he pays but a sorry compliment to his many Bombay friends. If the Bombay Sepoy has so deteriorated that he cannot fight without the assistance of Sikhs, why the sooner he becomes a thing of the past the better for all parties."

ENGINEERS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to enter a mild protest against the untruthful assertion and scurrilous remarks made by your correspondent as to the social status of Engineers for temporary service who joined the Navy in 1878. Several of my compeers are personally well-known to myself, and I beg to correct your correspondent by informing him that we entered the service as bonâ-fide engineers, having been trained as such, and in possession of first and second-class diplomas of competency from the Board of Trade; and I dare say most of us have a family pedigree which even your correspondent might be proud to call his own. "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."—I am, &c.,

TEMPORARY-SERVICE ENGINEER.

[In the Merchant service, engineers holding first and second-class diplomas of competency mess by themselves, and find it convenient to do so; but if these gentlemen enter the Navy, their ideas alter.]

A Reuter's telegram, dated, Simla, June 4, says:—"It is expected that a mixed English and Russian Commission will proceed in the autumn to the northern border of Afghanistan, in order to mark out the frontier. An agreement has, it is understood, been arrived at between the British and Russian Governments, providing in general terms that the frontier shall follow the course of the Oxus so far as Khoza Saleh, whence it will proceed south and west, taking a circular course along the margin of cultivation to Phuli Khatun on the Heirud River."

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Carbutt asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was any truth in the report that another of the 100-ton guns had burst, and whether the Government had any information on the subject. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no information on the subject. Mr. Carbutt then asked if the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance could give any information about the matter. Mr. Brand said he had heard nothing regarding this matter.

Mr. Storey has done good service in calling attention to the deplorable condition of the crew of the Nisero, and in endeavouring to obtain relief for them and for their domestic families in this country. The correspondence presented to the House of Commons on the subject shows that the Government have spared neither paper nor ink to obtain the release of our fellow-countrymen kept in durance vile by an Acheenese Rajah who is at war with the Dutch. In days gone by, so much patience would not have obtained. A few British men-of-war's men would have been landed, and the men would have been brought off dead or alive. If the former, the Acheenese would have been given cause to remember English might.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A meeting of the Permanent Committee on Dress and Equipment was held on Monday, for the purpose of deliberating on important matters connected with recent issues of the modified equipment of 1884. The committee consists of Colonel R. Harrison, the President; Members: for Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hanning Lee and Field; for Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Magenis; for Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Jones; for Infantry, Colonel T. F. Dixon and Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Hale; for Commissariat and Transport Corps, Assistant-Commissary-General G. J. Parkyn; for Ordnance Department, Assistant-Commissary-General H. P. Moors; for Medical Department, Surgeon-Major P. W. Stafford.

The 59th Army Signalling Class completed its course of instruction during the week, and returned to duty.

A new class (the 60th) has been formed, composed of the following officers:—Lieutenants the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars; H. D. Warburton, 11th Hussars; A. S. Baker, R.A.; L. G. H. D'Aguilar, 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards; H. S. Prichard, 1st Royal Scots; R. Bayard, 1st Battalion, East Kent; E. B. Eagar, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; W. Clayton, 1st Battalion, Liverpool; E. A. Ogle, 1st Battalion, East York; W. J. Todd, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire; G. R. C. Paul, 1st Battalion, Gloucester; C. T. Cromie, 1st Battalion, Hampshire; C. R. S. Sainsbury, 1st Battalion, Dorset; J. A. Murphy, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire; H. E. Maxwell, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders; J. C. Conway-Gordon, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry; Captain H. M. Carter, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire; and 25 non-commissioned officers.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given by the united bands of the 2nd Dragoon Guards and the 15th Hussars, on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Riding-school of the Queen's Bays, in aid of the funds of the Church of England Soldiers' Institute.

Two Committees have been formed here during the week—the first (Major-General the Hon. W. Feilding, president), to test the value of a scheme (the invention of a private firm) for supplying water to an army operating in the desert; and the second (Major-General Luard, president), to consider the question of the supply of ammunition to troops in action, &c.

Surgeon E. A. Roche, A.M.D., has taken over medical charge of the officers, women, and children, South Camp.

Quartermaster W. McCallum, A.H.C., has been ordered to the Cape of Good Hope for duty.

SHORT SERVICE IN FRANCE.

A French writer on military affairs, who does not approve of short service, makes some happy remarks upon the difference between soldiers and an army. He says, for example, that it is possible to make a good soldier in three years, in two years, or even in 18 months or less, when you have to deal with men of courage and patriotism. But to form a regiment is quite another affair. Should the period of service in the active army be reduced to three years, and everyone be obliged to serve, conscripts will really remain under the colours only 18 months. "Now, we repeat," says M. Jules Richard, "that a soldier can be formed in 18 months; but with soldiers of 18 months' service you cannot make regiments. This can hardly be done with soldiers of three years, so weak are the cadres in the way of non-commissioned officers and steady men. We are, therefore, going to have soldiers, but not regiments. And yet a numerous army requires better cadres than a select army; but the cadres become more inefficient as the ranks increase. We have hardly 6,000 non-commissioned officers, who have re-enlisted, to furnish cadres for 1,500,000 men." And hereupon M. Jules Richard calls the Members of Parliament, who are responsible for the state of affairs, "madmen engaged in a system, and not calm and reflecting legislators." M. Jules Richard then draws attention to a very important matter likely to escape the notice of the civil reformer, but with which military men are well and painfully acquainted,—to wit, the heavy task which will be imposed upon officers having to teach 200,000 recruits every year, "never ending, still beginning." M. Jules Richard fancies that numbers of officers, worn out with fatigue, will send in their papers, and that the new army will be worse than the old National Guard, because no one expected anything from the National Guard. M. Jules Richard cannot imagine how General Campenon has consented to preside over the destruction of the French Army, for he fought in China and at Metz. In China, says the writer, he saw how the little disciplined force of General Montauban put the Celestials to flight, and how splendidly the disciplined troops of the Army of the Rhine struggled against overwhelming numbers. M. Jules Richard then asks the gentlemen in favour of numbers how this immense host will live; "for with the reserve of the active army and the territorial army we shall have 3,000,000 men under arms. The Germans never had more than 1,350,000 men; they never had more than 936,915 men in France. We had more—1,600,000! But what men!" Altogether, M. Jules Richard takes a very gloomy view of the army, or rather the soldiers, of the future.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

"Z" writes:—"The letter from a correspondent in your issue of the 30th ult., relative to the promotion of Major Tucker, R.M.A., must naturally give rise to some reflections on the present system of rewards for war service in the Navy, and its bearing upon those officers of long service and standing who may not be fortunate enough to be so engaged. It would be natural to suppose (taking the case of the executive officers in the late Soudan campaign, for instance) that when officers so distinguished themselves their reward would come from a grateful country; or that at least, as in the Brevet rank given in the Army, it would not be at the expense of ther brother-officers. But the real result of their promotions with the present limited lists is that, for no fault of their own, one commander and four lieutenants of long service, and with not a mark against them, now probably serving on distant stations, are irretrievably shelved. Now, this is only a repetition of what happens after every little war in which the country is engaged; and as we now seem embarked in another campaign in Egypt, we shall again see those who are, fortunately for themselves, now serving in the Mediterranean rewarded, as I contend, entirely at the expense of their brother officers. I may mention, to show how hardly the present system bears upon some ranks, that the Admiralty have only made one ordinary promotion (Capt. Burnell) from the Commanders' List since June 29 last."

It is notified in General Orders that, with a view of assisting men discharged from the Army on the expiration of their engagement, or transferred to the Army Reserve on completion of their term with the colours, in obtaining employment in civil life, it has been decided to keep, at the head-quarters of each regimental district, a register for civil employment. The register will be commenced on July 1. In it will be entered the names of those whose characters justify their recommendation for such employment, and the nature of the employment they are anxious to obtain; every assistance will be given them to obtain it in the district in which they may be about to reside.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Aldershot on Wednesday, and was present at a review in the Long Valley. The various regiments of cavalry and infantry, and batteries of artillery, and the 5th Lancashire R.V., paraded at 10 o'clock. The strength of the force was 5,441 men, 1,246 horses, and 28 guns. The Duke made a close inspection of the line, and then saw a march-past. Some field movements followed, the object being to illustrate in a practical manner the new attack formation. The Volunteers worked remarkably well. The 39th Dorsetshire Regt. wore the new khaki uniform.

The Indian Government have appointed Capt. J. Brebner, late of the Indian Navy, Resident Transport Officer at Suez, vice Com. Chitty, the newly-appointed Consulting Officer for Indian Troopship Service.

A special Army Circular was issued last week, and was sent to the daily papers on Saturday. "A gratuity will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in the Soudan. Every officer, warrant officer, non commissioned officer, and private who was serving at Suakim or Trinkitat between Feb. 19 and March 26 last (both days inclusive) will be entitled to participate in the grant. The gratuity will be issued according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient, upon the following scale:—General, 400 shares; lieutenant-general, 152; major-general, 76 (with 100 shares extra if in chief command); brigadier-general, 56 (with 50 shares extra if in chief command); colonel, staff or departmental officers, or officers having the regimental rank of colonel, 40; colonel, except as defined above, 32; lieutenant-colonel, 32; major, 16; captain, 12; lieutenant, 7½; warrant officer, 4; non-commissioned officers and men, according to classification, contained in Article 1,032, Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, *i.e.*, Class I., 3; Class II., 2½; Class III., 2; Class IV., 1½; Class V., 1. The amount of each share will be £2. The amounts due to officers will be paid to them by the agent of the corps or department to which they belong, and charged against the public in his accounts, the charges being supported by a certificate, signed by the officer commanding the corps or department, that each officer was actually in the Soudan between the dates in question. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men will be settled with by the paymaster or other officer paying the corps or battalions with which they were serving on March 26, the charge being supported by a similar certificate to that required by officers, and by proof payment. Each paymaster and other accountant will transmit to the War Office, as soon as may be practicable, a list of such warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men as may be entitled to the grant, but whom he is unable to settle with owing to death, discharge, transfer to the reserve, or any other cause. No payment will in any circumstances be made without War Office authority to any person whose name is included in the list sent to the War Office."

The *Melbourne Argus* says:—"The first meeting of the School of Military Instruction recently established by the defence authorities in connection with the new militia force was held at Melbourne orderly-room on April 5. The class consisted of gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for commissions. About 30 applicants for commissions were present. After being paraded, an hour's preliminary 'setting up' drill was given to the class, the parade being under the immediate supervision of Col. Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade, and Major Fellowes, 31st Regt. On being dismissed, the members proceeded to the model schools, where the class was addressed by Col. Disney, the commandant. Col. Brownrigg then delivered a lecture on 'The Duties of an Officer.'"

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having served as a regimental surgeon in Bengal, I can fully sympathise with "A Long-Service Soldier," and endorse his statements. Peculation is the rule in India in all subordinate departments, and the poor soldiers are made to pay heavy toll by all who supply them. Government, too, is robbed systematically. Every one sees and knows it must be so, when commissariat and barrack serjeants on allowances of £8 or £10 a month are seen driving smart buggies, with their wives clad in silks and other expensive articles of dress. The native contractors of all kinds pay "backsheesh" to quartermasters and such like functionaries as a matter of course, and never think of reporting or kicking against such extortion. From the nature of the climate and great extent of cantonments, passive resistance, the great weapon of the tribe, is an insuperable obstacle to getting justice done. The men complain of the meat tendered for rations in the morning, at one end probably of a huge cantonment. It is blazing hot, and for some inscrutable reason a surgeon is considered indispensable for a Board of Survey on the article, though he, probably, is quite ignorant of a butcher's trade. The first thing, then, is to hunt up the doctor, and he is interrupted while going round his hospital by an order to proceed a mile or more to a shed or store, where two "combatants" are waiting for him, with plaintiffs and defendants around. On arrival, he finds that he personally is really the Board. His opinion is decisive. Suppose he condemns the skinny carcase of a Bandy bullock that has probably foundered on the road. The next thing is to find a substitute, and that requires lots of foolscap, Board proceedings, confirmation, a requisition on the Commissariat store, if any exists, to supply salt-pork or beef (junk) for the day—nice food with the thermometer 120° or more in the sun! It is pretty well on to noon before this delicious viand reaches the barracks, and all the Europeans concerned are ready to vow that they will think twice before they ever complain of rations again. In fact, unless the corps is blessed with an energetic, conscientious commander, a man who will personally look after his men's comforts, and see that justice is done them, the quartermaster has the corps at his mercy. We had for chief the most selfish miser I ever met, a man who did not possess a single book, whose occupation on a hot day was to empty a bag of rupees and count them out into detachments of varying strength and formation, then sweep them together, and begin *de novo*. When fairly driven to read, say at night, he would select an old regimental order book, perhaps 20 years old, and read it aloud from the beginning, with a running commentary, thus,—"Dundalk, May 26, 1840" (yes, we were there then), "Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that a detachment" (yes, ruined by these d——d detachments), "as per margin, marched this morning for Dublin, in charge of &c., &c.—Your obedient servant, John Pipeclay, ensign and adjutant" (Pipeclay, yes; d——d fool that fellow, remember him well, not worth his salt). This worthy colonel rarely ever went to parade, never visited barracks, kept his adjutant and quartermaster from one to two hours daily at his own quarters, pottering over a quarter of an hour's work, and let them do as they liked. Consequently, the latter made every soul, even the poor dholies, pay him for admission to the barracks. He was less than three years quartermaster, when, to the great delight of the regiment, cholera carried him off, leaving the trifling sum of over £2,000 sterling, though he was a married man. Although I was well informed of his doings, I was quite helpless to aid my poor men. They used to come to me with a plate of gristly, tendonous beef, and a lot of coarse rice, coloured with turmeric, and say, "Is not that a pretty dinner for a poor fellow to march and fight upon?" Although Government bound the contractor to supply mutton rations twice or thrice a week, they were rarely ever seen, and an excuse was always available that "the Budmashes had looted the poor contractor's flock." I see, by your remarks, that you think "A Long-Service Soldier" an unjustifiable grumbler; but I entirely understand and sympathise in all he states. You do not allow for the bitter feeling of suffering injustice. My old friend "T. A." loves fair-play, and, above all, to see his accounts clearly vouched. Having been born and spent most of my life among them, I love the soldier. I think him the most valuable member of our working-classes, the mainstay of our Empire, the worst paid and most unfairly treated man among us.—I am, &c.,

M. D.

The annual Afghan War dinner took place at the First Avenue Hotel on the 30th ult. Present:—Lieut.-Gens. Sir S. J. Brown (in the chair), Sir F. Maude, and Sir J. Hills-Johnes; Major-Gens. Sir R. Bright, Sir C. Arbuthnot, and Sir C. Palliser, Cobbe, Hughes, and Williams; Sir L. Griffin; Cols. Fryer, Martin, Auchinleck, and Williams; Lieut.-Col. Bannerman; Majors Neill, Bisset, Barnard, Burton, Fife, and Colledge; Brig.-Surg. E. Footner; Surg.-Major Markey; Surg. Faulkner; Capts. Creed, Money, and Bell-Irving; and Mr. C. Rawlinson.

An Indian paper says that in all probability the three battalions going home this next trooping season—the 1st Batn. Royal Irish, 2nd Batn. East Surrey, and 1st Batn. Essex—will be replaced by their sister battalions. It is at any rate certain that two will be thus relieved. The battalions coming out, as also those which came last trooping season and the one before, will remain in this country according to the new plan of relief for 16 years—that is, the head-quarters of each battalion. No man, however, either officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, will be compelled to remain in India for more than eight years,—at least, such is the idea, as on completing that time one and all will be allowed relief, in fact, they can claim it after serving so long.

A Delicious Cooling Drink is supplied in Rose's Lime Juice Cordial in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order Rose's Cordial. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

The Army.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Gordon Mackenzie has been offered the adjutancy of the Hampshire Yeomanry.

5th Dragoon Guards. Major Hemming is to be seconded from April 21, on which date he took up duty as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Rowlands in Madras.

9th Lancers. Brevet Major Gough has arrived home for duty with the depôt.

10th Hussars. Major Spottiswoode, A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Cureton in India, has been granted leave to England.

15th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Field has succeeded Col. Luck on the Committee on Dress and Equipment.

17th Lancers. An old Balaclava hero has just died in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital named Thomas Allen. Deceased received several severe wounds, in consequence of which he was subsequently discharged with a temporary pension. He was in the possession of the Crimean medal and four clasps. Mr. W. G. Cattermole, another Balaclava hero and a Yeoman of the Guard, has just died at the age of 64. Formerly troop serjeant-major in the 17th, he served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and was present at Bulgenac, Mackenzie Farm, and Biada, the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the capture of Sebastopol (medal with annuity for distinguished conduct in the field, Crimean medal and four clasps, the Turkish medal, and medal for long service and good conduct).

19th Hussars. A young soldier writing to his father gives his experiences lately in the Soudan. In the course of his letter, he says:—"I must say I am proud to belong to so gallant a regiment as the 19th Hussars,—pluckier and more dashing a lot a General could never wish to command. At El Teb, in the first engagement, the cavalry charged the blacks, wild fanatics who had the smallest idea (if any) of death, which they rushed on to meet, and three times our corps cut through them before they broke and fled. They were armed with two assegais, a shield, and curved knife, longer though very like a pruning knife. This they use in hamstringing the horses, and when his horse came down the rider was at their mercy, very little of which was shown him by these black devils. One poor fellow riding at a swinging gallop with me lost his horse in this way, and the moment the poor fellow was down three or four men set upon him, and in less time than it takes me to write this he was speared through and through. I reined up and did my best to save the chap, knocking one of the ruffians over with my carbine, which, for me, I had drawn just a minute before and used as a revolver, for I found I was too closely surrounded by these fanatics. I then replaced the carbine and resorted to my sabre, but all in vain; I could not save the poor fellow, and nearly lost my horse in the attempt."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following batteries will practice at Hay and Okehampton during the present season:—First Detachment—K Baty. 1st Brig., F Baty. 3rd Brig., and H Baty. 4th Brig., arrived on the 31st ult. Second Detachment—O Baty. 2nd Brig., A Baty. 3rd Brig., P Baty. 4th Brig., to arrive on the 21st inst. Okehampton—First Detachment—I Baty. A Brig. and H Baty. B Brig. arrived on the 31st ult. Second Detachment—A Baty. B Brig. and I Baty. B Brig. to arrive on June 21. Third Detachment—C Baty. 3rd Brig., J Baty. 3rd Brig., and Q Baty. 4th Brig. to arrive on July 12.

Lieut.-Col. Pretyman, Military Secretary to Sir F. Roberts, has obtained six months' leave to England, on medical certificate.

Lieut. Stone has been appointed an instructor in tactics, &c., at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Graham arrived at Chatham on the 30th ult., and was met at the railway station by Col. Gordon. On reaching the top of Barrack Hill the officers and men of the corps unhorsed the landau in which the General was seated and dragged the vehicle to the commandant's quarters amidst great cheering. Lieut.-Gen. Graham was the guest of the officers in the evening, and received an enthusiastic welcome from his comrades, who are proud of their Engineer General as modest as he is brave.

Major-Gen. Sayer has issued a complimentary order on the retirement of Col. W. L. Morrison, commanding Royal Engineer of the Western District. "Col. Morrison," he says, "assumed the appointment from which he now retires in Oct. 1881, and although the Major-General only became personally acquainted with the duties of this command in April, 1883, he, nevertheless, has had full opportunity during his tours of inspection of judging of the extent, variety, and importance of the charge. To a very high and truly conscientious conception of duty Col. Morrison added an exact and careful method of investigation, and an unsparing habit of application which made him thoroughly familiar alike with the details and the general principles of questions within his command. In now wishing Col. Morrison farewell, the Major-General desires to place upon record this expression of his high appreciation of the manner in which that officer performed the duties of Commanding Royal Engineer of the Western District."

On promotion to the rank of major-general, Major-Gen. Goodfellow has received from the Government the expression of their approbation of the services rendered to the Bombay Public Works Department during a period of 30 years, and their regret at his departure five years before the usual limit of time.

1st, or Royal Scots. Capt. Ross is ordered home from Barbadoes to join the 2nd Batn. at the Curragh. Capt. Tippinge remains with the 2nd Batn. on promotion.

4th (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Penrose, 2nd Batn., has resigned his probationary appointment for the Bombay S.C., and reverts to regimental duty.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Fayrer, a probationer, attached to 40th B.N.I., is about to be admitted to Bengal S.C., from Aug. 2, 1882.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. The band of the 1st Batn. played at the Health Exhibition on Whit Monday, led by Mr. Boehmer, and received much applause for its performance.

25th King's Own Borderers. The *Pioneer* says:—"Col. Harvey, brought on the Brigade Staff during the absence on sick-leave of Brigdr.-Gen. Murray, leaves more than one of his seniors out in the cold. Col. Harvey has long service, having entered in 1849; Col. Rowland, Northumberland Fusiliers, having joined the year before; the others above Col. Harvey are Col. Elgee, Welsh Fusiliers; Col. Rogers, Scottish Rifles; Col. Ball Acton, of the old 51st, whose appointment would have opened out a berth for Col. Farrington; Col. Sir B. Russell, 13th Hussars; and Col. Ralston, of the East Surreys, who is in England on leave."

31st East Surrey Regiment. The Gibraltar correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"A sad accident occurred to Capt. Napier at Campomento, on May 19, whilst attending a meeting of the Gymkanha Club. From what I learn, Capt. Napier was playing at polo, when stooping over to strike at a ball he missed his balance, and fell on both arms and broke them. He was at once raised, and a medical gentleman from the village was promptly in attendance and dressed his arms temporarily, after which he was removed in a cab to Gibraltar, and received medical attendance." The detachment left behind at Aldershot on the departure of the battalion to the Mediterranean, is in readiness to proceed at an early date to Kingston-on-Thames.

37th Hampshire Regiment. Capt. Bashford, a probationer for the Ordnance Store Department, has been appointed to Portsmouth Gun-wharf for duty.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. McSwiney, a probationer, attached to the 6th Hyderabrd Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 6, 1882.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Capt. E. G. Bennet has this week vacated the appointment of Acting-Assistant-Inspector of Army Signalling at Aldershot, which he has held for the past twelvemonth, during the severe illness of Capt. Davidson, 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has now resumed this duty.

ROYAL MARINES.

The following detachment of R.M.L.I. will embark in the ss. Dana at Gravesend on the 11th inst., for Port Said:—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, and 65 privates.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted leave of absence, viz.:—Capt. H. de la P. Beresford, R.M.A., two months, on disembarkation; Major M. H. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., one month, on disembarkation; Major and Pymr. H. H. Kelly, R.M.A., three weeks; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W. Scott 14 days.

Warrant Officer James Waters, R.M.L.I., superintending clerk on the General Staff, Royal Marine Office, died on the 2nd inst.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. The *Pioneer Mail* says:—"The return of Col. Farrington from leave will increase the lieutenant-colonels of the 1st South Yorkshire (late 51st) to three, thus the battalion giving a plurality of senior officers for whom duty can hardly be found. Col. Farrington cannot be brought back from the supernumerary list until the command of the battalion is vacant, which will not be till next March, when he will be appointed to the vacancy, holding the command until July 1, 1887, on which date he will complete his six years as a regimental lieutenant-colonel. On the same day Lieut.-Col. Burnaby will also be retired to half-pay, after serving his full time, without holding command for a single day. The future of Majors Graeme and Wynne could not be better, as the former, provided no one is brought in from another regiment, will jump to the command from senior major, whilst the latter, who is now third senior, will become a lieutenant-colonel on the same day, Major Chatfield having been provided for by promotion elsewhere, or retired under the half-century age clause."

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Capt. and Qrmr. Marshall, on the Retired List, has been awarded a good-service pension of £50 per annum. He served with the regiment in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 (medal and clasp); in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 (medal and clasp); in the campaign of 1851-52, on the Peshawur Frontier; and in the Indian campaign of 1857-59 (medal and two clasps).

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. Capt. Lys joins the 48th at the Curragh, on promotion.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Major Hutton, Brig.-Major, 1st Brigade, Aldershot, has accepted the command of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, vacant by the death of Capt. Humphries, Welsh Regt., and leaves England at once for Cairo. Major Hutton commanded a squadron of Mounted Infantry in the Boer campaign of 1881, and more recently at Alexandria he raised, organised, and for some time commanded, the Mounted Infantry in the earlier stages of the Egyptian campaign of 1882, under Sir A. Alison. Major Hutton only returned from Egypt in July last, his appointment as military secretary to Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., having ceased. Lieut. (Capt.) Davidson, having recovered from the injuries he sustained last year by an accidental fall, has rejoined at Aldershot, and resumed his duties as Assist.-Instructor of Army Signalling.

63rd Manchester Regiment. Lieut. Reid, a probationer, wing-officer 27th N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Feb. 28, 1883.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment was entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall, Dover, on Saturday evening. The chair was taken by the Mayor, Mr. Rees, who was supported by Major-Gen. Newdigate, Col. Goodenough, Col. Byam, and a large number of officers from the district. The men marched through the town to the hall at 5 o'clock, and were given a cordial reception as they passed through the streets. The committee decided to curtail the speeches and to devote the evening to harmony. The loyal toasts having been received upstanding, the Mayor gave the toast of the evening, "The York and Lancaster Regiment," which was received with loud cheers. Referring to the circumstances under which the regiment took part in the campaign, he said it was ordered when on the way home, after being on foreign service, to take the field against a semi-barbarous and fanatical but valiant foe. By their deeds of heroism and valour they vanquished their assailants and covered themselves and their arms with victory. Many of their comrades fell in the furious onslaught which the 65th received and so hotly repulsed; and for them they could only cast back in memory their appreciative regard for duty well performed, and lament their fall. At the same time they were truly thankful that so many of them had returned to their native country, and were then assembled to receive the expression of their admiration and thanks, thus conveying, as he believed he did, the common sentiments of the country at large. The toast was drunk amid loud cheers. Major-Gen. Newdigate afterwards briefly congratulated the men on their return, and subsequently Col. Byam gave the toast of "The Mayor and Corporation and those who had entertained the regiment."

75th Gordon Highlanders. A handsome granite monument in the form of a Scotch cross, 15 ft. in height, was erected on Thursday in Duthie Park, Aberdeen, to commemorate the gallant conduct of the regiment in the Egyptian Campaign. The monument bears the following inscription:—"Erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders to the memory of their comrades who were killed in action or who died of wounds or disease contracted during the Egyptian Campaign, 1882." On the back of the cross are the names of the officers and men as follows:—"Egypt, 1882.—Lieut. H. G. Brooks, Lance-Serjt. Patrick Fitzgerald, Lance-Corpl. William Munro, Ptes. Thomas Smith, William Wilson, Thomas Bartlet, William Martin, Henry Hodges, and Robert Dyer." "Soudan, 1884.—Corpl. Kenneth M'Kenzie, Ptes. John Lebreth, Charles Ryder, John Payne, and James M'Leod."

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Mackenzie has been appointed Acting A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Cureton in India.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. The *Western Daily Mercury* says:—"The Horse Guards have chosen Serjt.-Major R. McCoy, of the 2nd Batn. of this regiment, now stationed at Raglan Barracks, Devonport, to be qrmr. of the battalion in the place of the late Capt. Slade. Mr. McCoy deserves well of a grateful country if ever anyone has done. He, to the South Lancashire, or the old 82nd, may be correctly described as 'the child of the regt.,' being born among its very old members, and having worked his own way from the humblest position to that of warrant rank. As serjt.-major Mr. McCoy has displayed remarkable abilities."

97th Royal West Kent Regiment. Capt. Lousada is about to retire.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. A telegram, dated Simla, June 2, says:—"Lieut. Dupuis recently left Quetta on a shooting excursion, and had not since been heard of. His body has now been found, and there is no doubt that he was murdered by Pathans." The deceased entered the Army Aug. 11, 1880, and became lieut. July 1, 1881.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Slade has been posted to the 2nd Batn. at the Curragh. Lieut.-Col. H. C. G. Dugdale has been ordered home from India, and posted to the 3rd Batn. at Aldershot.

Ordnance Store Department. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. F. Pridham has been posted to Priddy's Hard, vice Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Booth, appointed to Nova Scotia; Dy.-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. Kernaghan, to Barbadoes; Warren, to Jamaica; Capt. Archdale, to Portsmouth, vice Warren.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Southern Division, Royal Artillery. The *Hampshire Telegraph* announces that "Major Cowell (Hants Artillery Militia) met with a serious accident. He had been on a visit to Mr. Bonham Carter, of Little Green, Alverstoke, on the 25th ult., and left at 10 o'clock for Fort Grange, where his regiment is undergoing training. He had crossed the moat, which is now filled in and is used as a tennis-court, and, with a view of making a short cut to his quarters, ascended the slope of the fort, intending to enter by the billiard-room window. Early the following morning he was found lying in an unconscious condition at the bottom of the slope." Major Cowell has since been making satisfactory progress, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery. The 2nd Brig. has just completed a most successful training in camp at Southport, on the termination of which it was inspected by Col. Tyler, commanding Auxiliary Artillery, Northern District. There were on parade 461 rank and file, and the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. Brown, Major Stanley Arnold, Major and Adjt. Uppleby, Capts. Walker, Batson, Caister, Drury, Fosbroke, and Fergusson, Lieut. Blessig, Capt. and Qrmr. Wishart, and Brig.-Surg. Riordan. Col. Tyler said they had turned out remarkably well. They had been very steady on parade. Their time was nearly up now, and he was glad to hear there had been no complaint as to misconduct either in town or as to their behaviour in the camp. That was highly creditable both to the officers and men.

South Irish Division, Royal Artillery. The 7th Brig. (Clare Artillery), who have undergone their annual training at Gosport, embarked on board the Assistance at Portsmouth on Tuesday for Queenstown, *en route* to Ennis, where the brigade will be dismissed.

3rd East Surrey Regiment will occupy the West Infantry Barracks at Aldershot, and be attached to the 2nd Brigade during their training.

4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The 4th Batn. will occupy the new brick huts in the North Camp, Aldershot, and be attached to the 3rd Brigade during their training at Aldershot, from June 9 to July 5, instead of being placed under canvas as previously arranged.

Royal Fusiliers. About 10 officers and 221 non-commissioned officers and men arrived at Aldershot on Thursday, and are encamped on Rushmoor Hill for musketry practice. This detachment is in advance of the battalion, which will arrive for training on the 16th, and be encamped on Rushmoor Hill.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The 4th Batn. returned to Dublin on Wednesday from the Curragh, on completion of its training. The Colonel Commanding has issued the following battalion order, which was read to the men on parade :—"This training of the regiment being the last at which Major W. P. Holmes will appear as adjutant, in which capacity he has acted for upwards of five years, the commanding officer cannot allow the regiment to break up without letting them know the satisfaction that he (the commanding officer) has always felt at the manner in which the duties were performed by Major Holmes, and he takes this opportunity to express his approbation, and to return thanks on his own part and that of all the officers of the regiment to Major Holmes for his general attention to the interests of the regiment, and for the good feeling and kindness which he has always shown to those with whom he has been so long connected. We wish him every happiness and prosperity in his future career."

Welsh Regiment. The 3rd Batn., under command of Col. Heyworth, was inspected by Col. Barnes, commanding the 41st Regtl. District at Cardiff, on the 29th ult. Before the regiment left the parade, Col. Barnes, in a brief speech, congratulated Col. Heyworth on the great improvement the regiment had made since he inspected it last year, both in drill and general efficiency. This is chiefly to be attributed to the exertions of Major Wade-Dalton their adjutant, who is untiring in his efforts to promote the efficiency of all ranks. The officers present at the inspection were Col. Heyworth, Majors Colquhoun, Reade, and Perkins, Capts. Calland, Morris, Thurston, and Story, Lieuts. Gilbert, Edwardes, Jones, and Baker, Major and Adjt. Wade-Dalton, Surg.-Major Taylor, and Qrmr. Wiltshire. The following officers were attached to the regiment for the training :—Major Brindley, Capt. and Hon. Majors Mansergh and Read, Capts. Outhwaite, Morrison, and R. Story, Lieuts. Nicholson, Duncan, and Hon. W. Chetwynd. The conduct of all ranks throughout the training was extremely good, and the regiment has won golden opinions in Cardiff. As this regiment has been under canvas ever since 1873, it is now quite time some arrangement should be made as to placing it occasionally in barracks or billets, for the continual wet weather of South Wales causes great discomfort both to officers and men.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The officers of the 3rd Batn. (Highland Borderers) held their annual dinner at the Ship and Turtle, on the 30th ult. Present : Col. Findlay, Majors Tait and Horrocks, Capts. Keith Maitland, and J. Russell, and Lieut. C. Stirling.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment. This battalion assembled at Hertford on the 12th ult. for its annual training, under the command of Col. Bruce Fellows. The men, although quartered in billets, have behaved remarkably well, and their conduct throughout the training has been good. The battalion was inspected on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., by Major-Gen. White, C.B., commanding the Eastern District, who expressed himself well pleased, both with the cleanliness of the men on parade and also their steadiness under arms. The annual inspection took place on the following day under Col. Apsley Cherry, commanding 16th Regtl. District, who expressed great satisfaction with all he had seen, and in the evening the officers entertained their friends at a dance in the Town Hall. The men will be dismissed to-day (Saturday).

The under-mentioned battalions of Militia will arrive at Aldershot on Monday next for their annual training :—5th Royal Fusiliers (Royal South Middlesex Militia), 20 officers and 680 men, from Feltham ; 3rd East Surrey (1st Royal Surrey Militia), 17 officers and 800 men, from Kingston ; 4th Oxfordshire L.I. (Oxford Militia), 20 officers and 500 men, from Oxford. The 5th Royal Fusiliers, encamped on Rushmoor, 1st Brigade; 3rd East Surrey, West Infantry Barracks, 2nd Brigade; 4th Oxford L.I., North Camp, 3rd Brigade.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The Royal North Devon Hussars were inspected on Wednesday at Barnstaple by Col. Mussenden. The inspector expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner they had acquitted themselves. Their regiment stood at the head of the other yeomanry regiments in the country in repect to their few absentees, but he was sorry there were not more officers. He hoped some of the country gentlemen would before another year join the regiment. The total strength is 357, and of these 316 were on parade. The annual ball took place in the evening.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

22nd Middlesex, R.V.C. (Central London Rangers). The Nordenfelt machine-gun detachment of this corps, numbering 2 officers, 5 sergeants, and 37 men, proceeded by rail last Saturday to Aldershot, and were met at the town station by Major Patterson, Brigade-Major of the 2nd Brigade, and the band of the 39th, the Dorset Regiment, which played the detachment into camp. Guard was mounted on Sunday, and the detachment attended the Church Parade of the Dorset Regiment, marching in rear of that battalion to church. On Monday the guns were taken to the L and K ranges under Cæsar's Camp, when the detachment was inspected by Sir Archibald Alison ; Major-Gens. Luard and Fielding, and their respective staffs, besides a great number of regimental officers remaining to watch the practice made by the detachment at ranges varying from 500 to 1,000 yards. Considering that most of the men had never fired these machine-guns before, and only a few of them once before, the practice made was good. The simplicity and utility of the carriages on which the guns were mounted, an invention of Col. Alt, who commands the Rangers, were admitted by all the officers present, who expressed their opinion that machine-guns would at no distant date have to be added to the establishment of every Line regiment. Col. Gildea, commanding the 21st Scots Fusiliers, is, we understand, of opinion that the band of each battalion could with advantage be set to work these guns in action, limbering them up to a baggage waggon when on the line of march.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following regimental gatherings have been held in London during the week :—

1st Life Guards. At the Albion, on the 31st ult. Present:—Lord Delamere (in the chair), Mr. C. du Pre Alexander, Major-Gen. Bateson, Major Hon. C. Byng, Lord A. Butler, Mr. L. E. Barry, Hon. Le D. Boscawen, Capt. T. Cox, the Earl of Clonmel, Mr. T. G. P. Calley, Mr. G. Carter, Col. C. W. Duncombe, Capt. C. Duncombe, Sir W. Fraser, Bart., Col. Fraser, Capt. W. H. Fellowes, Lord Greville, Mr. O. W. George, Viscount Grimston, Mr. J. Godier, Hon. R. Grosvenor, Mr. C. W. Harvey, Mr. G. E. Holford, Mr. J. M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. G. R. Homfray, Mr. S. G. Hamilton, Mr. F. Lovell, Sir Simon Lockhart, Bart., Mr. H. G. Leigh, Mr. F. D. Lyon, Mr. Martin Mence, Mr. C. A. Scott-Murray, Capt. C. N. Miles, Col. Needham, Lord North, Lord Ormathwaite, the Marquis of Ormonde, Viscount Parker, Mr. D. V. Pirie, Lord Rodney, Major J. S. Reid, Mr. R. H. Rawson, Col. H. Streatfield, Capt. J. E. P. Spicer, Capt. A. F. L. Smith, Col. Hon. R. Talbot, Capt. C. Thorold, Capt. Hon. A. W. Hill Trevor, Capt. R. C. Turnor, Capt. St. John Taylor, Mr. G. H. Thornton, the Marquis of Waterford, and Mr. F. Walker. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and played at intervals throughout the evening.

Royal Horse Guards. At Lord Carrington's house, 8 Whitehall Yard, on Thursday. Present :—Lord Carrington (in the chrir), Marquis of Worcester, Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, Lord Fitzhardinge, Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Gens. D. Baillie and C. Ives ; Hon. C. Lascelles ; Majors G. Stirling and M'Alpine ; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Baillie ; Capts. Whitmore, Slingsby, H. Wombwell, Miller, Trelawny, and Gascoyne ; Messrs. P. Perseval, J. A. Bloxam, F. S. Stanley, G. Woodroffe, H. Short, H. Vyse, and C. G. Logie ; and the following officers now serving in the regiment :—Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., Cols. F. Burnaby and Milne Home ; Lord Kilmarnock, Lord Arthur Somerset, Viscount Dalrymple ; Major G. Wickham ; Capts. Wynne Finch, Brocklehurst, and Atherley ; Hon. L. Byng ; Mr. C. Selwyn, Mr. F. H. Constable, Mr. C. Combe, Mr. V. Ferguson, Mr. J. Burns, Lord Skelmersdale, Mr. W. Drake, Mr. M. Collins, and Mr. J. Harpley.

2nd Dragoon Guards. At the Albion, on Wednesday. Present :—Lieut.-Gens. Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B., Hutchinson, and Seymour ; Majors Aubertin and Carnegy ; Captain Clerk ; Messrs. C. P. Dawson, G. P. Douglas, and J. E. Dewar ; Capt. Elliott ; Messrs. W. Flood and T. P. Gudgin ; Capt. Gould ; Major Hall ; Messrs. L. Hibbert and R. F. Hibbert ; Capt. L. Kay ; Col. R. Keene ; Mr. W. Kirk ; Capt. Lambert ; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee ; Mr. E. Leigh ; Lieut.-Col. O'Brien ; Capt. Ormsby ; Mr. G. B. Preston : Cols. Sneyd and Steward ; Mr. G. J. Scott ; Capt. Tattersall ; Messrs. J. F. Wiseman and F. E. Wollaston.

3rd Dragoon Guards. At the Albion, on the 31st ult. Present : — Lieut.-Gen. Seymour, C.B., Major-Gen. Chaplin, Cols. Murray and Blenkinsop ; Lieut.-Col. Arthur ; Majors Burney and Grace ; Surg.-Major Robinson, Capts. Pryse and Arthur ; Lieuts. Farquharson, Alexander, Mercer, Keith, and Williams.

5th Dragoon Guards. At the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday. Present :—Gen. Sir T. McMahon ; Lieut.-Cols. Jee and Bolton ; Major M. Bowers ; Capts. H. Atherton, Gist, J. F. Green, Hamilton, Halford, Hegan, Marsland, Mills, Robson, Otway, and St. J. Paulet ; Messrs. St. J. C. Gore, G. F. Hayworth, Dudley Beaumont, and J. G. De Burgh.

4th Hussars. On Tuesday, at Limmer's Hotel. Present :—Cols. Phillips and M. Moore ; Lord E. Vane Tempest ; Lieut.-Cols. Hutchins and Bibby ; Majors Sergison, Underwood, Adlington, Nevinson, and Edmonstone ; Capts. Lord Howard de Walden, Soames, T. Gist, Follet, Pearson, Ade C. Brooke, Farmer, and De la Cherois ; Lieuts. Blacker, Hon. F. E. de Moleyns, Cunninghame, Richardson, K. Smith, Dewhurst, and W. Todd ; and Mr. H. Sewell.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons. At the Albion, on the 30th ult. Present :—Gen. Shute and Sir F. FitzWygram ; Cols. Evans, G. Luck, the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, and Lieut.-Col. Mahon ; Sir T. T. Grove, Bart. ; Major A. F. Stewart ; Dr. L. Armstrong ; Capts. W. H. Brown, C. Johnstone Douglas, H. Ellis. Frederick, O'Neal, Sutton, A. G. Thompson, P. J. Waldron ; and Mr. V. T Eyre, Esq.

14th Hussars. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 29th ult. Present :—Gens. C. W. Thompson and Ainslie ; Col. Baskerville, Lieut.-Col. Russell ; Majors Hon. H. G. Gough, T. E. S. Hickman, and Kentish ; Capts. Hon. F. Amherst, Ashton, Digby-Boycott, Blair, Henry Hill, Tuthill, and W. R. Wynter ; Messrs. A. Brassey, W. E. Buller, C. S. Hemery, A. E. King, G. C. Ricards, G. B. Yarborough, G. S. M. Palmis, and W. L. M'Call.

Royal Engineers. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday ; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Graham was specially invited as the guest. Present : Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, Major R. Agthorpe, Capt. A. W. Addison, Lieut. R. W. Anstruther, Major G. W. Archer, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ardagh, Col. J. U. Bateman-Campain, Lieut.-Gen. J. Browne, Major W. Broadfoot, Major J. H. Bolland, Col. E. L. Bland, Lieut.-Col. R. Barton, Capt. G. W. Bartram, Capt. M. C. Barton, Major-Gen. C. W. Barry, Gen. J. T. M. Boileau, Col. W. Crossman, Major-Gen. T. B. Collinson, Major-Gen. A. C. Cooke, Lieut.-Gen. W. A. Crommelin, Major-Gen. C. P. Carey, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Crozier, Capt. G. S. Clarke, Gen. Sir F. Chapman, Major-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, Capt. D. C. Courtney, Lieut.-Gen. A. Caddell, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Durnford, Col. J. F. D. Donnelly, Lieut. J. S. Dallas, Col.[C. B. Ewart, Capt. Exham, Col. J. B. Edwards, Mr. A. G. Foot, Lieut.-Gen. E. A. Foord, Lieut.-Col. E. R. Festing, Lieut..Col. T. Fraser, Col. E. C. A. Gordon, Col. W. B. Gossett, Col. J. M. Grant, Col. R. Harrison, Col. C. E. Harvey, Major-Gen. F. C. M. Hassard, Major-Gen. W. M. Hichens, Major E. Harvey, Gen. Sir J. Hawking, Major T. Holdich, Lieut. S. A. E. Hickson, Capt. R. C. Hellard. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Hamilton, Lieut. F. C. Heath, Col. J. Hills, Lieut. W. C. Hussey, Lieut.-Gen. J. Jones, Col. A. Impey-Lovibond, Col. T. Inglis, Capt. W. H. James, Capt. D. A. Johnson, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Jones, Major-Gen. E. R. James, Lieut.-Col. R. O. Jones, Lieut.-Col. H. F. C. Lewin, Major E. M. Larminie, Capt. J. F. Lewis, Lieut.-Col. H. Locock, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Leach, Capt. H. P. Leach, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Leach, Major J. T. Marsh, Col. W. D. Marsh, Major F. A. Marandin, Gen. H. Montagu, Col. E. D. Malcolm, Lieut.-Gen. F. R. Maunsell, Lieut.-Col. E. Micklem, Major W. H. Mulloy, Col. J. H. Maitland, Major.-Gen. J. P. M. Maquay, Major A. B. M'Hardy, Major-Gen. C. N. Martin, Lieut.-Gen. L. Nicholson, Lieut. S. L. Norris, Lieut. M. Nathan, Capt. J. Neville, Capt. R. T. Orpen, Major-Gen. Sir H. M. Ord, Lieut.-Gen. C. Pollard, Capt. H. Pilkington, Major H. G. Pilleau, Col. P. Phelps, Col. G. D. Pritchard, Lieut. C. Penrose, Major W. H. Patton, Capt. J. Ramsay, Capt. H. W. Renny-Tailyour, Col. F. H. Rich, Major C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, Lieut. H. E. Rawson, Col. R. H. Stotherd, Col. H. Schaw, Lieut.-Col. W. Salmond, Col. E. C. Sim, Lieut.-Col. N. G. Sturt, Major D. A. Scott, Major E. Stephens, Lieut. A. D. G, Shelley. Major W. R. Slacke, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Seddon, Lieut. W. A. E. St Clair, Col. Sir J. Stokes, Lieut. A. E. Sandbach, Major-Gen. A. de C. Scott, Capt. H. H. Settle, Major K. R. Todd, Major H. Tovey, Lieut. M. L. Tuke, Col. Hon. Le P. Trench, Gen. H. B. Turner, Major H. F. Turner, Major R. H. Vetch, Capt. C. Wilkinson, Capt. G. W. Walker, Gen. J. G. Walker, Capt. H. L. Wells, Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, Col. C. E. Webber, Col. Sir C. Warren, Lieut.-Col. W. A. J. Wallace, Col. Sir C. Wilson, Col. W. Yolland, Capt. H. A. Yorke.

18th Royal Irish. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 4th inst. Present :—Gen. Chapman, Cols. Bicknell, Dawson, Elliot, Farwell, Sir L. Graham, Bart., Gregorie, C.B., Pocklington, and Rogers ; Majors Daubeny, Hornby, Meredith, Taylor, and Twyning ; Capts. Daubeny, Haines, Marsland, and Phillips ; Messrs. Chawner, Francis, and Hearn.

22nd Regiment. At the Albion, on the 30th ult. Present :—Gen. Sir T. Chute, K.C.B. ; Lieut.-Gen. Anderson ; Major-Gen. H. E. Watson ; Cols. Graham, Hamersley, Matterson, and Panter ; Lieut.-Cols. Carey, Parry, Molyneux, and Pardoe ; Surg.-Major Clark ; Majors Edge, Butlin, E. Cook, Hare, Hayes-Newington, Lutnam, and D. Spiller ; Capts. Curteis, Gilling, Gully, Lloyd, and J. F. Wyley ; Lieuts. Gethin and Neville ; Messrs. E. Bishop, J. T. Garwood, H. E. Napier, A. Tatham, Cholmondeley, and Hussey-Walsh.

24th Regiment. At the Albion, on the 27th ult. Present :—Gens. Wedehouse, Ross, and Glyn, C.B., C.M.G. Cols. Watson, Macpherson, and J. M. Gurnell-Tongue ; Lieut.-Cols. Brander, Farquhar, Harrison, G. Paton, C.M.G., and R. Upcher ; Majors J. G. Harvey, and H. M. Williams : Capts. E. W. Curteis, Halliday, W. E. D. Spring, Sawbridge, and W. E. Curll ; Messrs. Browncker, Dickenson, Scott Kerr, A. T. D. Neave, J. G. Burnett, A. M. Sugden, Liebenwood, H. E. Every, D. J. Gaisford, Vesey Holt, and A. C. Worlledge.

1st Gloucestershire (28th) Regiment. At the Holborn Restaurant, on the 5th inst. Present :—Lieut.-Col. Brodigan, Cols. Lindsell and Bridge ; Lieut.-Cols. Emerson, Thackeray, Murray, and Layard ; Brigade-Surg. Don ; Capts. Brett, Southey, Jacson, and Moyers ; Lieuts. Parkinson and James.

Royal Sussex Regiment (3rd and 4th Battalions). At Limmer's Hotel, on the 4th inst. Present :—Lieut.-Cols. the Earl of March (presiding), R. Gordon Grant, E. F. Jemmett-Browne, and T. F. Wisden ; Majors H. Bethune, W. Bridger, C. C. Gording, and J. Luttman-Johnson ; Captains H. C. Bridger, S. Y. H. Davenport, C. P. Henty, S. B. McWhinnie, F. P. Mathews, Lord E. Talbot, and H. C. Young ; Messrs. A. G. Bridger, H. W. Freeland, W. F. H. Lyon, H. B. Patton-Bethune, and R. H. Rawson.

39th and 54th Dorsetshire Regiment. At the Grand Hotel, on the 31st ult. Present :—Gen. J. R. Stuart, C.B. ; Major-Gen. W. Y. Moore ; Cols. R. B. Baker, T. F. Dixon, and J. W. Hughes ; Lieut.-Cols. E. H. Berkeley, F. W. Clarkson, C. Milligan, C. D. Pedder, J. G. Smyth, C. D. Harmar, C. G. Loveridge, A. G. Malet, W. E. Wilkinson, and A. G. Wynen ; Majors H. L. Brooke and J. G. Hamilton ; Capts. A. W. Dury, C. H. Law, A. M. Le Marchant, M. Luby, O'Brien, and C. A. Taylor ; Deputy-Surg. A. F. Bartley ; Lieuts. P. Farrer, H. J. Kentish, J. H. Poett, and C. Greenway.

41st Regiment. At the Albion, on the 30th ult. Present : Cols. Jordan, C.B., H. J. Haydock, and Allen ; Lieuts.-Cols. Gray, Bracken, and Westropp ; Majors Bligh and Huyshe ; Dr. Leitch ; Capts. Bayley, Allen, Shaw-Kennedy, and Penne ; Mr. Wynne, Mr. A. Grimble, and Rev. E. J. T. Laughlin.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. On Monday, at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn. Present :—Major-Gen. Madden, C B., Brig.-Surg. Melville Jones, Lieut.-Col. Nugent, Majors Hon. D. Erskine and Carter ; Capts. Denshire, Houson, Milton, O'Callaghan, and Scott ; Hon. A. Cole, Messrs. Chapman and Cumberlege.

60th Rifles. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 30th ult. Present :—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Gen. F. Murray, Lieut.-Gen. Feilden, Major-Gen. Hawley, Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., Lord Tewkesbury, Hon. E. Stanhope, the Earl of Wicklow, Sir C. de Crespigny ; Cols. Montgomery, Talbot-Crosbie, Deedes, Byron, Henderson, and Cramera ; Majors H. D. Brown, Borrer, M. Boyle, Forster, Hutton, Holbeach, Hope-Edwards, Hon. K. Turnour, Thurlow Chalmer, C. G. Fryer, Wallace, Hamilton, Wylie, Archer, Tanner, and Bircham ; Capts. H. Parry-Okeden, A. Pepys, H. A. Ward, Walker, Wilson, Mands, Lovett, Chaplin, P. Barne, and Featherstonhaugh ; Lieuts. Hales, Lyson, Fitzgerald, Beaumont, Eaton, Kay, Kitron, and W. P. Campbell ; Messrs. A. Liddell, F. Coventry, St. Maux, A. C. Bagot, Montgomery, and Mr. Woolacott, jun.

Seaforth Highlanders—the Duke of Albany's Club—(late 72nd and 78th). At Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Thursday evening. Present :—Field-Marshal Sir P. Grant ; Gens. Sir E. S. Smyth, G. W. P. Bingham, C.B., Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B., W. Payn, C.B. ; Major-Gen. G. A. Lockhart, C.B. ; Cols. A. S. Cameron, C.B., and R. Douglas, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. ; J. Jee, C.B., V.C., and W. C. Seamen, M.D. ; Lieut.-Cols. C. M. Stockwell, C.B., L. J. Bouverie, J. T. Campbell, O. B. Feilden, C. W. Guinness, M. Gower, R. H. Murray, J. F. Pardoe, R. Rockie, P. B. Simpson, C. Skrine, and A. Tanner ; Surgs.-Major W. Nash, M.D., and S. S. Skipson, M.D. ; Majors A. Bogle, V.C., A. Crombie, J. Tinlay, H. G. Grant, M. N. Kane, C. Mackenzie, T. B. Urquhart, and C. C. Vesey ; Capts. Wadham, H. Barron, W. H. Champion, G. A. Godfrey, H. S. Pakenham Manon, J. Robertson, W. W. Sandeman, Brook-Hunt, and Maitland Kirwan ; Lieuts. H. Barton, C. M. P. Burn, J. A. Campbell, A. C. Christopher, G. G. Egerton, G. R. Elliott, G. R. Hume, H. G. Long, and G. Macdonald ; Messrs. R. C. Cunningham Graham, E. R. Massie, and O'Grady.

83rd Regiment. At the Albion, on the 31st ult. Present :—Cols. Labalmondiere, Pennefather, Swinburne, Campbell, and Portal ; Majors Blunt, Powell, Metcalfe, Stuart, and Scott ; Capts. Stewart, Gandy, Meynell, Thorburn, and Marling ; Lieuts. Brown, Bell, Wilkinson, and Orpen.

87th Fusiliers. At Limmer's Hotel, on Thursday. Present :—Gen. T. C. Lyons ; Col. Evans ; Majors Barstow, Terry, and Leadbitter ; Capts. Throckmorton, Widdington, Lampen, Saul, and Jeudwine ; and Mr. C. S. Dicken.

Rifle Brigade. At the Marlborough Rooms, on the 30th ult. Present : Gens. Ainslie, Glyn, Sir S. Blane, Fyers, Dillon, Somerset, Elrington, the Earl of Euston, Viscount Cole ; Cols. Lord E. Pelham-Clinton, H. Eyre, R. H. L. Newdegate, J. P. Carr-Glyn, Green, W. H. Deedes, Evelyn, A. Stephens, H. Blundell, Sotheby, Hardinge, Harrington-Stuart, Moorson, and Grant ; Majors FitzGeorge, Hon. W. Curzon, M.P., Bagot, S. Stopford. Sackville, E. A. P. Burnett, P. Brune, Balfour, E. H. Butler, Musgrave, Surg.-Gen. Bower, Dr. J. E. Scott, Sir H. Wilmot, Hon. H. Dillon, Hon. A. Hood, Hon. A. Grosvenor ; Capts. R. Tryon, Hon. D. Cuffe, W. H. Eccles, A. H. Drummond, E. Palmer-Douglas, Hon. C. D. Home, Hon. H. Lawless, H. Johnstone, Cholmondeley, C. Drummond, C. W. Hume, H. V. Wingfield-Stratford, Maude, and Verner ; Lieuts. Hon. A. Cole, J. R. Adair, Mildmay, L. L. Nicol, C. C. Wynn, Lawrence, H. C. Luttrell, Hunter, Wilkinson, and Hon. C. Bingham : Messrs. G. R. L. Egerton, R. E. Crompton, H. Kingscote, C. L. M. Pearson, F. Ames, A. Ames, A. C. Campbell, H. M. Middleton, A. G. Russell, A. L. Tottenham, M.P., H. Wandaleur, and C. L. Tottenham.

Pay Department. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 24th ult. Present :—Lieut.-Cols. Swinburne, Richardson, and Marvine ; Majors Thorpe, Huddlestone, O'Dowd, Cuming, Fielden, Routledge, Treffry, Drage, Costa, Spiller, Pyne, Beaumont, Bateman, Richmond, Bell, Longley, Hewson, Vander - Meulen, Johnston, Croker-King, Bayley, and Howard ; Capts. Churchill, Pearson, Reid, Sawyer, and Soder.

The late Bombay Artillery. At the Hotel Continental, on the 5th inst. Present :—Major-Gen. S. Hutt, C.B., Col. T. Hicks, C.B., Gen. W. D. Aitken, Lieut.-Gen. J. Wargan, Lieut.-Gen. E. Wray, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Petrie, C.B., Gen. W. S. Hatch, Major-Gen. D. Saye, Col. G. Hassack, Major Teschemaker, Major Gen. Hill Wallace, C.B., Major-Gen. Conybeare, Col. Sir H. B. Sandford, Major-Gen. Thekleton, Col. A. Blunt, Major L. Battiscombe, Col. Beamish, Col. Stevenson, Col. G. Napier, Col. T. M. Harris, Major-Gen. Crowe, Major-Gen. Malcolmson, C.B., Col. G. Twiss, Capt. Heathorne, Col. A. R. Hoskins, Dr. O. Sturges, Col. G. Ritchie, Major C. H. Strutt, Col. Harcourt, Lieut.-Col. Leishman, Lieut.-Col. Theobald, Lieut.-Col. Basevi, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Finch, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sandham, Major Newall, Capt. Graham Edwardes, Lieut.-Col. F. Lodge, Lieut.-Col. Montefiore, Brig. Surg. J. Lumsdaine, and Brig. Surg. Cruickshank, Major-Gen. Fuller, Major-Gen. Hailes, and Major-Gen Morse.

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For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 423.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

IT may be remembered that Lord Hartington, in reply to a question in the House, stated that an account in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the destruction of ordnance and torpedoes at Alexandria was—well—"untrue." Lord Hartington silenced the honourable Member who believed our report, and he afterwards furnished certain data to justify his contradiction. He very probably satisfied those who were interested in the matter that the statement was untrue, and he certainly astounded the writer in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, who reported things which he has seen. Well, now, weeks after the authoritative denial, there comes to hand the admirable official "Report of the British Naval and Military Operations in Egypt," issued by the United States Government from the Navy Department, and in that official report we find the following passage for Lord Hartington's digestion :—

> "Immediately after the bombardment, the work of destroying the offensive capacity of the fortifications bearing on the sea was begun. Parties of men, mainly from the *Hecla* (torpedo-supply ship) and the *Condor*, destroyed the ammunition in the forts, throwing the powder and shell into the sea. Torpedo detachments from various ships wrecked the guns, all of which were thoroughly spiked. The light guns (6½-in. S.B.) were hove off their carriages and the rifled guns treated with gun-cotton. If the various plates giving views of these guns are studied, it will be seen that every one of the latter exhibits a slight bulge near the muzzle. The official report on this subject is, unfortunately, a confidential document, but it is believed that no gun resisted the detonation of a pound of gun-cotton placed about 18 in. inside of the bore. The result is a distortion sufficient to prevent the introduction of the shell, while the external appearance is only altered to the eye of the close professional observer. A much larger charge than usual must have been employed in the 8-in. gun at Oom-el-Kabebe, whose muzzle is absolutely blown off. Hundreds of tons of gunpowder were ruined, and scores of valuable guns rendered useless. The object or necessity of this destruction is hardly evident. The torpedo stores at Mex received a similar treatment. The cases were punctured freely with pick-axes."

Of course, that may be wrong, too. But who will believe it? As to the burning of Alexandria, the United States' Report says :—

> "In anticipation of the necessity of landing an armed force on Egyptian soil, the British Government had previously embarked the infantry and marine battalions, whose arrival at Alexandria has been already noted, and had sent the vessels conveying them to Cyprus, where they were to be held as a reserve in case of emergency. These troops had been summoned by Admiral Seymour to Alexandria shortly after the bombardment of the fortifications and the occupation of the town by the seamen and marines of the fleet. That they were not on hand to take possession of the place on the morning of July 12 is to be regretted. Had they, or indeed almost any number of men, greater than a mere handful, been landed at that time, the burning of the city, one of the greatest diasters of the age, would have been averted. It is so easy, however, to judge after the fact, that to many persons it is hard to understand that such an occurrence could have scarcely been foreseen, as a necessary consequence of the successful engagement of the forts, and therefore as necessitating preparation on his part for the immediate disembarkation of armed men. Nor, in fact, does the discussion of the question properly belong to a report of this nature. Nevertheless, viewed in the light of subsequent events, it conveys the lesson that, under similar circumstances, in the future, such prevision and preparation will be obligatory on the side of the attack to properly defend the interests of neutrals against the ravages of a semi-civilised enemy smarting under the sense of defeat."

We shall return to this review of our operations next week.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will hold a Levée at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, June 19, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Applications to attend should be addressed to the Military Secretary.

The 100-ton gun at Gibraltar has not "burst," we are glad to say; but a Palliser shell burst in the tube and scarred it, not so severely, however, but that the file may be able, as it is hoped and believed, to make it all right.

When at Aldershot, on Wednesday, the Duke of Cambridge and Staff inspected the proposed site for the Duke of Wellington's statue. As at present arranged the Iron Duke will be placed on an eminence overlooking Camp and town, between the Head-quarter Huts and the Cambridge Hospital.

Colonel C. M. Clarke, C.B., A.A.G. of the Aldershot Division, will shortly be transferred to the Horse Guards Staff, in succession to Sir Redvers H. Buller, promoted. Colonel Clarke possesses qualities which eminently fit him for the position of Assistant-Adjutant-General at our great tactical camp and training-ground; and it almost to be regretted that it should be found necessary, in the interests of the service, to remove this valuable officer to a position of perhaps greater honour, but certainly of less responsibility than that which he holds at present.

We look forward with interest to the publication of Lord Archibald Campbell's work—mentioned in a letter which he addressed to us lately—on the history of national dress of the Scottish Highlanders, from "feather hat to hose, garters, and buckled shoon." The compilation of such a work is a task which Lord Archibald Campbell is well qualified to undertake, and a reliable book of reference on this subject has long been needed. We trust Lord Archibald Campbell will not take it amiss if we venture to express the hope that he will not omit to give his readers the authority on which he bases his arguments or assertions in support of any statement open to question on a matter so dear to all Scotchmen as the origin of their national dress, for by this means only will the sceptics be silenced. Lord Archibald Campbell, in response to a recent challenge, asks very pertinently—"What is the origin of the Bedouin's striped vestment?" He might with still greater force and precision ask the origin of the "grey" of the "coat," and the garment of many and divers colours treated of in Holy Writ. There is undoubtedly a common idea abroad amongst Southrons and Sassenachs that at all events portions of the dress of the Scottish Highlander, as worn in the Victorian age, are of comparatively recent date.

Captain A. W. Anstruther, R.A., has been appointed to the Department of the Director of Artillery, vice Captain F. W. Campbell.

Ratib Pasha, who defended the ex-Khedive Ismail against the assaults of the Levantine in Paris the other day, was Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army in the palmy days of his master. When the evil days of exile fell upon the house, Ratib, unlike most of his fellows, followed Ismail, and he and Sefer Pasha, who was Chief of the Staff to Omar Pasha in the Crimea, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Eupatoria which gave the Czar his death-blow, among the faithless still were faithful found. But Ratib is a Turk and Sefer is a Pole, and these people are not sensible about their own interests.

Lieutenant W. C. Savile, R.A., has been appointed to the Staff of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Le Mesurier, R.E., makes an appeal for help to perpetuate the memory of over a hundred Englishmen who gave up their lives in the Transvaal in the service of their Queen and country. "In that distant land," he says, "at the time cut off from all communication with England, they fought and fell unheeded and unknown. Their comrades, the Regulars and the Volunteers, who with them formed the garrisons of the towns, have subscribed about £400 for the purpose of erecting a memorial. The sum is not sufficient to provide a suitable monument in London, but it is thought that many who are aware of the gallant and successful defence made by these small isolated bands of their countrymen will be glad to contribute towards the carrying-out of the project." Subscriptions will be received at the Standard Bank of British South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.

Major-Generals H. H. Crealock and H. Marshall become liable to retirement under the Five Years' Clause, unless employed by next month.

When we remember the fate of the frontier line drawn by Stanton Gordon, &c., after the war of 1854-56, and learn that a mixed Commission of Russian and English officers is about to draw a Rubicon for the Czar between the Turcoman-Persian territory and Afghanistan, we do not feel perfect confidence that the line of demarcation will keep out the tide or check the Cossack, unless there be some very substantial appearance of a stronger barrier in rear of it.

The command of the Lancaster Regimental District becomes vacant on the 21st inst. by the retirement of Colonel A. C. K. Lock.

"England cannot allow any interference in Egypt." That seems to be settled. The sooner Lord Northbrook and Lord Hartington prepare to carry out this dictum, and to enable England to resist an attempt to interfere the better, for that the attempt will be made there can be no manner of doubt. The canard from Vienna respecting the appearance of the unspeakable Turk as the Saviour of the Christian hero, Gordon, is too monstrous for acceptance.

The appointment of Lord Chelmsford to the Lieutenantcy of the Tower saves him from retirement on account of non-employment, as his five years would have expired next month.

Under the new scheme for the Ordnance Department in India, the powers and authority of the Director-General will be largely increased. Each section will have its own Inspector-General. The Consolidated Department will be divided into three circles of superintendence and supply. The officers and Warrant officers will be placed on one list, we believe, as in the case of the Military Accounts Department, and it will be possible for the Director-General to remove them without reference to presidential limits, and to utilise them as expedient. Although he will not be concerned with details, the general direction of work in each factory will rest with the Director-General, who will also be responsible for the supply and distribution of ordnance stores and for the annual estimates, as well as indents for stores from England. The scheme still has to be tried, but it certainly at first sight seems to possess the elements of success. The fundamental principle is to bring subordinates under one head, to promote economy and efficiency. But whether the new arrangement works well or not, it is a great advance on the system which it replaces.

Baker Pasha left London to join his family at Baveno on Thursday. There is a very ugly gash in his right cheek, some three inches deep, which the modern appliances of the chemist and surgeon have hidden with a clever coat, and have bridged over, so to speak, with a false skin.

We announced lately that Major Graves, 20th Hussars, Adjutant of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, had represented to the Council of the National Rifle Association the necessity for a reconsideration of the terms upon which the Loyd-Lindsay competition is conducted. In consequence of Major Graves' representations, the Association have resolved "That the aggregate value of the prizes in the Loyd-Lindsay competition be increased from £120 to £130, and divided as follows:—For Martini-Henry Rifles—1st prize, £40; 2nd, £20; £60. For Snider Carbines—1st prize, £40; 2nd, £20; 3rd, £10; £70; five prizes, £130. The sections to declare at the time of entering what arm they elect to shoot with."

Major Hallam Parr, who arrived in town on Wednesday, was present at the funeral of his old chief, Sir Bartle Frere, on Thursday,—in fact, not one of the Staff officers who served under him in India and Africa, now in the country, was absent, for he gained the affection as he commanded the respect of all who knew him.

The Government of the Colony of Victoria has raised a regiment of Dragoons, and has added to its establishment a battery of six Nordenfelt ten-barrel Martini-Henry calibre machine-guns, each drawn by two horses. This is the first machine-gun battery attached to any cavalry force in the world. The sole infantry battalion possessing this arm is the 22nd Middlesex R.V.C. (the Central London Rangers).

Captain A. H. C. Phillpotts has been appointed Adjutant of the Royal Horse Artillery Depôt at Woolwich, vice Captain J. Gillespie.

The following selections have been made for Horse Artillery jackets :—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. H. Taylor, to command C Battery, A Brigade, at St. John's Wood; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Le Grice, to command F Battery, B Brigade, at Canterbury; Major H. Pipon, to command D Battery, B Brigade, at Kirkee; Major R. Alexander, to command K Battery, B Brigade, at Rawul Pindee; Major A. Swinton, to command M Battery, B Brigade, at Secunderabad; Captain F. W. Campbell, to A Battery, A Brigade, at Newbridge; Captain J. Hotham, to J Battery, B Brigade, at Exeter; Lieutenant A. H. Gordon, to D Battery, A Brigade, at Sealkote; and Lieutenants H. K. Jackson and J. S. Douglas, to L Battery, A Brigade, at Umballa.

It is with regret that we announce that so worthy an institution as the Royal United Service has this year experienced a great falling-off in members and a corresponding reduction in its income. It is to be hoped that officers who take an interest in their profession, and who have not yet joined the institution, will not delay doing so, as it is in every way deserving of their support.

The accident which led to the death of the son of Colonel Bryne, in the cricket-field, has called forth the expression of much sympathy from the many friends of the gallant officer in and out of the service.

It is interesting to observe the science of "the contemplative man's recreation" as is practised in the House of Commons by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir D. Wolff, and other professors of the gentle art of tickling a Minister. They generally bait with a telegram, but sometimes they spin a piece of Blue-book or a newspaper cutting for their scaly prey. The wily old trout are seldom caught by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, but he occasionally hooks a grayling of the Fitzmaurice sort. Sir D. Wolff has had some splendid runs with his fishy opponents, but they generally break away owing to want of notice, and when Sir Drummond appears on the bank next time they dodge the fly. Mr. Lowther, Colonel Tottenham, Lord A. Churchill, and others, with bait-cans and fly-hooks, are always on the alert for any chance of a good rise; but Mr. A. Bartlett's want of discrimination in casting and repeated flogging of the waters scares many fish away, and prevents craftsmen having a chance, and hinders judicious "netting."

We learn that Colonel Chenevix-Trench, Military Attaché to the Embassy to the Court of the Czar is on his way back to St. Petersburg, after an extended tour in the Caucasus, &c.

The *Sunday Times* makes a good suggestion :—"The *London Gazette*," it says, "is seen by a comparatively small number of persons. Why are not the lists of 'Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances' published in such daily papers as circulate in military and industrial circles? I wish some military Member would force this question on the attention of the House." We quite endorse what our contemporary says. If there is one paper more than another that the public at large never by any chance have an opportunity of seeing, it is the *London Gazette*; and yet this is the medium through which alone the relatives of deceased soldiers can obtain information as to whether there is any money due to them from the estates of the deceased.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 2, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets A. Irwin, C.B., B.A., M.D., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 2).

Engineer H. G. Johnston has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (May 19).

ADMIRALTY, June 5, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned Commanders, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain:—H. M. Carré and T. P. Gurdon (both dated June 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Crauford J. M. Conybeare, to the Vernon, additional.

Lieutenants—Robert H. S. Stokes, to the Penelope, additional, for the summer cruise; Claude H. Millett, to the Defence, additional, for service in the Dwarf, in command.

Midshipmen—Frank E. C. Ryan, to the Neptune; Stuart E. Forster and Charles D. Granville, to the Northumberland; Vernon B. Webb, to the Euryalus.

Chaplains—Rev. John M. Morton, to the Jumna; John Cavanagh, to the Repulse.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—James N. Dick, to Haslar Hospital.

Chief Engineers—Charles Platt, to the Indus, for the Inconstant; George Thompson, to the Asia, for the Edinburgh; John Moysey, to the Indus, for the Wild Swan.

Surgeons—John E. Penn, to the Woodlark; Edmund Corcoran, to the Orwell; Henry J. Madders, M.D., to the Duke of Wellington; John L. Thomas, to the Hector; Francis M. Puddicombe, to the Neptune; Henry J. Gordon, to the Shannon; John H. Thomas, to the Excellent; James L. Smith, M.B., to the Asia; Frederick J. Lilly, to the Indus; John Dowson, to the Revenge; George F. Dean, to the Royal Adelaide; George Welch, to the Pembroke.

Paymaster—Thomas Winterbottom, to the Asia, for the Euphrates.

Assistant-Paymasters—Walter Parnell, to the Impregnable; George V. Rashleigh, to the Himalaya; Cecil Vivian, to the Valorous, additional; George Whitcroft, to the Minotaur, additional; Arthur K. Tuson, to the Serapis; Francis C. Alton, to the Hercules (lent).

Engineers—Edward Norrington, to the Asia, supernumerary; John McCarthy, to the Sultan; Edward L. Carte, to the Defence, additional, for the Dwarf.

Assistant-Engineers—William Snell, to the Valiant; Francis J. West, to the Sultan.

Clerk—Alfred J. Le Sage, to the Royal Adelaide.

Boatswains—William C. Rowe, to the Agincourt; James Brownback, to the Sultan.

Carpenters—Richard Taylor, to the Pembroke, for the Severn; Robert F. Newcombe, to the Pembroke; Thomas H. Hooper, to the Indus, for the Inconstant.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. John F. Thompson, at Elie, N.B.

Achilles, Capt. Buller, was in Plymouth Sound on June 3, when an accident occurred after drill. After having "prepared for action aloft" the ships' company had gone to "general quarters," and afterwards the gear which had been removed in preparing for action was being replaced, and on the forecastle the bowsprit was being run out. While the men stationed there were so employed, the leading block of the bowsprit pennant broke, injuring four men, named John Dunne, second captain of the quarter-deck; John Browning, captain of the forecastle; Charles Cliff, chief captain of the forecastle; and Tobin, a maintopman. Dunne had received a double compound fracture of his right leg. His leg was placed in splints, and he was sent in the launch to the Royal Naval Hospital. Browning, who was badly bruised, was sent to the sick-bay on board the Achilles. Cliff and Tobin were able to return to their duty.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral Whyte, moved into the Sound on June 2.

Amethyst, Capt. Harry Brent, senior officer on S.E. Coast of America, was at Colonia on May 3 with the Rifleman and Algerine. The Wrangler was at Monte Video, and would proceed to Colonia after arrival of mail due May 5, and remain.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on May 22.

Banterer, Lieut. and Com. Haigh, arrived at Galway on May 28.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, arrived at Natal on June 2. The Sylvia was at Simon's Bay on May 14, refitting. The Frolic was at Simon's Bay on May 14, refitting; she will probably remain there two months. The Opal was on West Coast of Africa, senior officer; she left Simon's Bay April 21 for the Coast; will assemble the ships for a cruise in July, August, and September, if practicable.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, having on board Prince George of Wales, arrived at Halifax on May 13.

Defence, Capt. Pollard, was taken into the basin at Keyham on June 3, for trial of machinery.

Dragon, Com. C. V. Anson, was at Bushire on June 1.

Euphrates, Capt. Garforth, was paid off on May 31.

Firebrand, Lieut. and Com. Dickson, left Plymouth for the China station on May 30.

Foam, Com. Higgins, arrived at Sheerness on Sunday, to pay off.

Grappler, Lieut. and Com. Cochrane, will leave Gibraltar for Malaga on June 6.

Hercules, Capt. R. O'B. FitzRoy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hoskins, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on June 2, and anchored at Spithead.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. Foley Vereker, arrived at Malta from China on May 31.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten (flag). The Duke of Edinburgh returned from leave on June 3, and rehoisted his flag as senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron on Wednesday morning.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Sir J. Commerell, was at Bermuda up to May 19; has since arrived at Halifax, and was there on June 5. The Tenedos was at Newfoundland on April 30. The Mallard left Halifax for Newfoundland on May 2.

Northumberland, Capt. Robinson, went into Plymouth Sound on June 3.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Suakim, Alexandria, and Malta, bringing home the wounded officers and men who fought at the battle of Tamasi.

Orwell, Lieut. and Com. the Hon. R. Bingham, left Galway on May 29 for Queenstown, and arrived next day.

Osborne, Capt. Thompson, arrived at Sheerness on May 30, and left for Cronstadt on June 2, touching at Copenhagen on June 4 for coal.

Osprey, Com. Dowding, was at Zanzibar; about to cruise off Quiloa and Lindi, on the coast of Africa.

Penelope, Capt. Robinson, left Sheerness for Portland to join the Reserve Squadron on Wednesday.

Philomel, Com. H. B. Lang, was at Bombay on June 1.

Ranger, Com. W. E. Darwall, left on May 20 for Massowah.

St. Vincent, Com. Bromley, was inspected on Thursday by Admiral Hornby, and found in creditable condition. There are upwards of 800 boys in training.

Tourmaline, Capt. Boyle, was at Mauritius on May 12; was to leave on May 15 for Tamatave and ports on coast of Madagascar.

Valiant, Capt. Knowles, moved into Plymouth Sound on June 4.

Wasp, Lieut. and Com. Nicholls, left Westport on May 29 for Blacksod Bay, and returned on May 31.

Woodlark, Com. A. Kingscote, left Aden on May 14 for Maculla and Kism.

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Admiral Hornby presented the Victoria Cross to Capt. Wilson on Wednesday afternoon, on Southsea Common, in the presence of the Naval and Marine officers, seamen, and Marines at Portsmouth. Sir William Hewett strongly supported Sir Redvers Buller in his recommendation that this decoration be conferred upon Capt. Wilson, who, during the battle of El Teb, acted as Aide-de-Camp to Admiral Hewett, and was sent to bring the right-half battery of machine-guns into action after its leader, the late Lieut. Royds, had been mortally wounded. Before the guns had time to unlimber, Capt. Wilson was attacked by Arabs, whom he succeeded, single-handed, in holding at bay with his sword until it broke, and afterwards with his fists, until the guns had been got round, when some men of the York and Lancaster Regt. came to his rescue. Capt. Wilson was wounded, but remained with his men. The sword which broke at El Teb has since been replaced by one presented to Capt. Wilson by Capt. Markham and the officers of the Vernon. The blade of this sword is of finely tempered steel, and bears the following inscription:—"To Capt. A. K. Wilson, R.N., from the captain and torpedo officers of H.M.S. Vernon, in admiration of his gallantry at the battle of El Teb, Feb. 29, 1884." On the reverse side of the blade is the crest of the Vernon,—a torpedo-boat, with its torpedo in position, with the motto above, "Magna pericla laten;" and below, "Vernon semper viret." After the seamen and Marines on parade had been reviewed, Admiral Hornby said that the Admiralty "having received the Queen's commands with respect to this decoration, and having instructed the Commander-in-Chief to take the earliest opportunity to present it to Capt. Wilson in the name of her Majesty, in such a public and formal manner as he might consider best adapted to evince her Majesty's sense of the daring displayed by him on the occasion, and to testify her will that a decoration, which officers and men equally share, may be highly prized and eagerly sought after by all, or whatever rank or degree, in her Majesty's Naval and Military service; and especially desire that in the discharge of this duty nothing is to be omitted which will tend to redound to the honour of this officer, and to enhance the value of the decoration." Admiral Hornby, therefore, ordered a Naval review. The seamen formed a Naval Brigade, under the command of Capt. FitzRoy, of the Hercules, supported by the battalions of Royal Marines, under the command of Col. Brydges. The Naval Brigade consisted of a battery of field-pieces from the Excellent, and two battalions of seamen landed from the ships of the Channel and Reserve Squadrons in port and at Spithead. The officers and men of the Hecla and the seamen of the ships in port left the dockyard at 2 p.m., under the command of Capt. Wilson, of the Hecla, and marched to Southsea Common, where they were received by the battalions formed by the ships at Spithead, namely, one, under the command of Com. Pattisson, of the Neptune, composed of two companies each from the Minotaur, Sultan, and Neptune; the other, under Com. Eustace Rooke, of the Lord Warden, consisting of one company each from the Hector, Hercules, Repulse, and Lord Warden, with two companies added from the Excellent. The 4th Dragoon Guards and 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers kept the ground. On the arrival of the brigades on the ground, they were formed up facing the sea, in the following order from the right, viz.:—Field battery, brigade of seamen, Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marine Light Infantry on the left. The crew of the Hecla fell in right and left of the saluting-point facing the saluting-base. Among the officers present as spectators were Mr. Israel Harding, V.C., who won the cross at the bombardment of Alexandria, and Mr. Robarts, who received it from the hands of her Majesty in Hyde Park at the first distribution of the decoration after the Crimean War, for his gallantry in the Sea of Azov. He also received the Legion of Honour for further distinguished services in the field at that time. Within the enclosure were many Naval captains, commanders, lieutenants, and other officers in full uniform; but few military officers were present, most of them being at this time on leave of absence. Among those present were to be seen Admirals Chads and Wodehouse, Rear-Admiral Herbert, Superintendent of the Yard, Gen. the Hon. Somerset J. S. Calthorpe, Col. Sir William Owen Lanyon, Col. Henry, Major Pigott, and Capt. Auld, of the Staff. Gen. Sir G. Willis, commanding the district was absent in London. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and Lady Hornby, drove on to the ground at 3 p.m., and were received with a general salute by the line, which extended the whole length of the Common. A march-past then ensued, Capt. FitzRoy marching at the head of the Naval Brigade, the field-guns of the Excellent leading. The marching of both the seamen and the Marines was exceedingly good, the wall-like appearance of the companies of the Marines eliciting marked applause, all distances and dressing being well kept. At the conclusion of the march-past the Naval Brigade, guns in front, marched to the centre of the review ground, and, with the Marines, formed three sides of a square, with officers in front, the men being brought to the shoulder. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Admiral Superintendent, and their respective Staffs, then advanced, and, calling Capt. Wilson to the front, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, in pinning the Victoria Cross on his breast, said:—"Capt. Wilson, the Queen has been pleased to confer on you the decoration of the V.C., in commemoration of an act of gallantry performed by you at the battle of El Teb on Feb. 29 last, and I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to present it to you in her Majesty's name, in such public and formal manner as may best evince her Majesty's sense of the daring you displayed on that occasion. In furtherance of that desire his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been graciously pleased to come to attend this parade, and with him are gathered here many other distinguished officers and many gallant and decorated men of lower rank, and I feel sure I express the feelings of each and all of them, when I say that the prompt, bold, and efficient manner in which you discharged your duty at a critical moment of the day in question, adds lustre even to the high repute with which the deeds of our predecessors have endowed the great professions of which we are humble members. We congratulate you heartily on the way in which you have won so signal a mark of her Majesty's approval; and we know that if another opportunity should occur you will show how highly you appreciate that approval, and that those who may have the good-fortune to serve under or with you, will be incited by your example so to do their duty that perchance they may attain that highly-prized and eagerly-sought-after decoration, which you have so well won." Capt. Wilson then thanked the Commander-in-Chief, when Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh stepped forward, and, shaking him by the hand, congratulated him, amidst the cheers of the spectators, upon his well-won decoration. Then a surprise awaited Capt. Wilson. His mother, being unable to stand the fatigue of a journey to Portsmouth, Miss Wilson, his sister, had been invited to attend the ceremony unknown to her brother, to whom she was now presented, as well as to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. A proud moment that for both brother and sister, worthy representatives of a good old English stock. A general salute was now given, and as the flagship fired a Royal salute the massed bands of the Marines and Dockyard struck up the National Anthem. The ceremony was over. The brigades were marched off the ground, and returned to their ships and barracks, while H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh drove back with Sir Geoffrey and Lady Hornby to the Dockyard. In the evening a dinner was given by the old 'Sultans' at the Royal Naval Club, at which the Duke presided.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The Helicon, Com. Winsloe, flag of Lord John Hay, Alexandra, Superb, Monarch, Invincible, and Iris, were at Alexandria up to May 28; the Superb has since gone to Suda Bay for six days. The Condor was at Port Said. The Express was *en route* to El Arish; would return to Alexandria, calling at Port Said. The Temeraire, Carysfort, and Cygnet were at Malta. The Inflexible was at Corfu. The Falcon was cruising; mails to Gibraltar. The Cruiser was cruising. The Bittern was at Constantinople. The Cockatrice was at Galatz. The Albacore was at Suakim.

Capt. Luxmoore, C.B., has been awarded a pension for wounds of £100 a year for three years.

A picture containing the portraits of about 200 members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club is rapidly approaching completion at the studios of Messrs. Bonning and Small, Baker Street, the artist being Mr. Henry J. Brooks. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales occupies the centre of the picture, as commodore, and round him are grouped the committee and the sailing committee. It is understood that the picture, when completed and coloured in oils, is destined for the club-house of the Royal Thames Yacht Club in Albemarle Street.

The Duke of Edinburgh dined on Wednesday at the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, with those old shipmates who served under his Royal Highness's command on board the Sultan, during her former commission in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Ryder dined on Friday with the officers who served under him in China on board the Audacious, his flagship.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

London Amusements.

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has been prominent among the Whitsuntide attractions. On Saturday evening, after an interval of four years, "Lucrezia Borgia" was represented with Madame Durand as Lucrezia, and Madame Scalchi as Orsini obtained the usual encore for the ever-popular brindisi. On Tuesday evening the opera was "Il Trovatore," for the last time this season, and in which Madame Pauline Lucca appeared. On Thursday night Madame Sembrich was associated with "L'Etoile du Nord," and this evening (Saturday) "Romeo e Giulietta" is to be repeated. On Wednesday evening was given "Die Meistersinger," the first of a series of twelve performances of operas in the German language, under the direction of Herr Hermann Franke. The band is that of the Royal Italian opera, a German choir of 100 voices has been engaged, Carl Armbruster is director of the chorus, and Herr Hans Richter is conductor of the orchestra. The repertory includes six operas by German composers.

Those who were among the vast audience assembled at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night will not soon forget the shout of welcome which greeted Mr. Henry Irving on his reappearance as Benedick in "Much Ado About Nothing," Miss Ellen Terry, as Beatrice, largely sharing the enthusiastic congratulations so freely distributed during the evening. The comedy, which has been repeated through the week to crowded houses, has never been more admirably rendered. Mr. Terriss is still the soldierly Don Pedro, and Mr. Mead the sonorous Friar Francis. For Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Howe as Leonato and Antonio are now substituted Mr. Wenman and Mr. Harbury, the services of Mr. Howe being found more valuable in the part of Dogberry, which, characteristically played, is well supported by Mr. Calhaem as Verges. Mr. Norman Forbes now succeeds Mr. Forbes Robertson as Claudio. In a speech which was the inevitable consequence of such a notable reception, Mr. Henry Irving stated that after his next American tour he should return to the Lyceum, and that his only revival during the present brief season will be the comedy of "Twelfth Night," with Miss Ellen Terry as Viola. Mr. Irving will represent Malvolio.

Drury Lane is now occupied by Haverly's "Mastodon Minstrels," nearly one hundred in number. They give a huge variety entertainment, presenting the usual features of what is known as "nigger" minstrelsy on the most elaborate scale. There are some good voices among the vocalists, and some humour in the antics of the "corner men," who are frequently changed in the course of the concert portion of the programme; but much cannot be said in praise of the words or melody of the songs. Many of the anecdotal recitals have, besides, a musty odour of antiquity about them. The most original performer is Mr. Frank McNish, who, representing a frolicsome young nigger rejoicing in the absence of his master, gives a very amusing pantomime and acrobatic sketch called "Silence and Fun," illustrated by bodily contortions and evolutions of the most humorous and surprising character.

"Called Back" gathers force and finish at each repetition, and attracts crowded houses at the Prince's. Mr. Bellew's acting is very good, and there are few better representations on the boards now than Miss Lingard's Pauline, and Mr. Tree's finished ruffian Macari.

The Strand Theatre has been brightened by the reappearance of Mr. David James, who has returned to the boards where he made his earliest successes twenty years ago. In the revival of Mr. H. J. Byron's popular comedy of "Our Boys," Mr. David James resumes his original character of the retired cheesemonger, Perkyn Middlewick, which he has played some fifteen hundred times, and now acts better than ever. Miss Cicely Richards advantageously retains her part of the lodging-house servant, but in other respects the former cast is considerably changed. Mr. Reeves Smith is Charles Middlewick, Mr. Frank Archer Sir Geoffrey Champneys, and Mr. Charles Sugden his son Talbot. Miss Lucy Buckstone as the heiress, Violet Melrose, and Miss Fortescue, as the poor cousin, Mary Melrose, might have advantageously changed characters.

At the Criterion the adapted farcical comedy of "The Great Divorce Case," produced here in April, 1876, has been revived, after a long interval, with Mr. Charles Wyndham in his original character of the embarrassed barrister, Geoffrey Gordon, whose anxiety to free himself from the restraint of a tyrannical mother-in-law involves him in a series of humorous perplexities. Mr. Blakely, as his sympathising friend, Samuel Pilkie, sharing in the responsibilities of the social rebellion, Mrs. E. Phelps, as the suspicious and sharp-tongued mother of Mrs. Gordon, prettily personated by Miss R. Norreys, and Miss Rose Saker and Miss Kate Rorke as the fascinating Mrs. Graham and the pert and pretty domestic Parker, furnished a very satisfactory cast.

A dramatic version of George Eliot's novel of "Adam Bede" has been produced at the Holborn, Mr. George Rignold effectively playing the character identified with the title. A previous adaptation of the story, by Mr. J. E. Carpenter, was brought out at the Surrey in 1862.

With this week the last nights are announced of the Olympic and the Royalty Theatres for the present season. At the Olympic on Friday Mr. George Keogh's benefit matinée was associated with the representation of Mr. H. Hamilton's drama of "Moths."

On Monday next will commence the season of French plays at the Gaiety, with Madame Judic and company in "Nitouche."

SHIPS' STEWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The reply of the Secretary of the Admiralty to the honourable Member for Devonport, with reference to the ships' stewards of the Royal Navy (in the debate on the Navy Estimates) has caused very great surprise, not only to the ships' stewards, but to many others who are interesting themselves on their behalf, the reply being "that plenty of respectable men could be obtained for the situation." As no person is advanced to the rating of ship's steward unless he has joined the service as a boy and passed through the grade of an assistant, promotion to the rating of a ships' steward being made by seniority, a roster being kept at the Admiralty for that purpose, evidently the Secretary of the Admiralty mistook the men on whose behalf Capt. Price appealed—there being ships' stewards for general mess in the service, whose duties are very different to that of the class the honourable gentleman referred to. But, Sir, one thing may be said, and it is that the respectable men are the ones who are desirous of obtaining an alteration in the existing state of affairs. Attached is a list of some of the disadvantages the class labour under, and I respectfully solicit your assistance in ventilating the same, as it is generally admitted that the pay and position of the ships' stewards is not such as it should be, especially that of the 1st class:—1. As chief petty officers, we are the only men of that rating who are deprived of a monetary allowance when awaiting disposal, ship's stewards of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes being deprived of £50, £45, and £27 per annum respectively, so that advancement from a lower to a higher class means a considerable reduction in our daily allowance in consequence of our being placed as disposable supernumeraries as a result of such advancement, when all store allowance ceases during the time we are awaiting disposal, which is frequently for long periods. 2. We are not awarded pay for good-conduct badges, nor do we receive pay for re-engaging for a second period, nor is our pension secured to us after 20 years' service, although it is to the executive branch. 3. As chief petty officers, having important public duties to perform, we are only pensioned as 1st class petty officers, nor is there any difference made in the scale of pension for a 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class steward. 4. The important duties which we as a class have to perform may be seen from the sum annually voted under the head of victuals and clothing in the Naval Estimates, as the whole of the material represented by this sum passes through the hands of the ships' stewards. 5. The ships' stewards, assistants, and boys labour under a great disadvantage with respect to pay and advancement, the former receiving 1s. 4d. per day for at least 6 years, the latter only receiving 7d., which is barely sufficient to keep him in clothing.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Glendouglie.—A most refreshing blast of a "hurricane," indeed but, ah! it came too late!

"One Interested."—The delay did not arise from any of the causes suggested in your letter. The information can be obtained by all candidates at the Admiralty.

"Gunner's Creed."—Thanks to General M. It is very clever, but we fear some of our readers might be shocked, although St. Athanasius was certainly not divine, and a parody on his "crede" cannot be considered blasphemous. However, we will "shame the rogues" and print it presently.

The Army and Navy Gazette this week contains eight pages extra.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Some interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

The Audacious, Capt. Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, was at Hong Kong up to April 25, and at Shanghai on June 2, having visited Amoy, Foochow, Woosung, and Chinkiang. The Champion was at Hong Kong on April 25. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on April 25; joined flag at Amoy. The Flying Fish was at Foochow on April 4, surveying Haitan Straits; she will probably be at Amoy about the end of April. The Daring was at Canton on April 23, and remains. The Swift was at Amoy on April 14, and remains. The Linnet was in the Gulf of Tonquin, and left Hong Kong on April 20 to relieve the Merlin; she will remain in Gulf of Tonquin until the arrival of the Zephyr, and then proceed to Hong Kong. The Foxhound was at Foochow on April 14, and remains; she will be relieved by the Merlin in the middle of May, and will proceed to Hong Kong and thence to Singapore to replace the Zephyr. The Merlin was in the Gulf of Tonquin, and was at Pakhoi on April 19; on the arrival of the Linnet she will proceed to Hong Kong, and will relieve the Foxhound at Foochow about the middle of May. The Cleopatra left Shanghai on April 21 for the Corea; will eventually return to Shanghai, and resume the duties of senior officer's ship. The Curaçoa was at Shanghai on April 24; remains as senior officer's ship in the absence of the Cleopatra; was at Woosung on April 24. The Midge was in the Gulf of Pechili; was at Tientsin on April 12, and would remain. The Fly was at Shanghai on April 24; arrived at Shanghai on April 24; will visit Ningpo, and then be available for general service. The Albatross left Shanghai on April 24; under orders to visit Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kinkiang, and Hankow; ordered to remain at the latter port, relieving the Espoir. The Cockchafer was in the Gulf of Pechili; was at Chefoo on April 12; about to leave for Newchang; was ordered to return to Chefoo. The Espoir was at Hankow on April 21; to be relieved by the Albatross. The Sapphire, senior officer's ship in Japan, was at Yokohama on April 3, and would remain in the neighbourhood. The Pegasus was in the Straits of Malacca; at Singapore on April 15, and on the return of the Zephyr from Bangkok would visit Labuan and North Borneo ports, returning to Singapore early in June. The Zephyr was in the Straits of Malacca; at Bangkok on April 4, and ordered to return to Singapore about the end of April, and to proceed about the second week in June to the Gulf of Tonquin to relieve the Linnet.

A telegram from Cairo says:—"Col. Slade will resign his commission in the Egyptian Army in about three weeks' time, to take up his appointment as Brigade-Major of the English Artillery at Cairo."

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For Tariff and full particulars, address the MANAGER.

MARRIAGE.

BINSTEED—DE WILTON.—On the 3rd inst., at the parish church of St. Marylebone, Charles Henry Frederick Binsteed, 2nd Battalion the Oxfordshire Light Infantry (late 52nd), to Consuelo Felicia, eldest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Gerald de Wilton, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Advertisements.

MILITARY READING PARTY.

Tactics, Topography, Military Law, &c. To MILITIA CANDIDATES for the LINE or Officers studying for Promotion.

A FIELD OFFICER, Staff College Graduate, experienced and successful in teaching, will undertake to READ with SIX Officers, preparing for the above Examinations, during a month's summer tour. To start about July 15.—For particulars, apply "F. O.," 36 Bury Street, St. James's.

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GENERAL SIR GEORGE BULLER, G.C.B., deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees,"

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors and others having any claims or demands against the Estate of Sir GEORGE BULLER, G.C.B., late of 23 Bruton Street, in the County of Middlesex, deceased (who died on or about the 12th day of April, 1884, and whose will, with a codicil, was proved by the Right Honourable Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, Baron Poltimore of Poltimore, in the County of Devon; Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., of 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, in the County of Middlesex; and Henry Paulson Bowling, of 26 Essex Street, Strand, in the said County, Solicitor, the Executors therein named, on the 6th day of May, 1884, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 24th day of June, 1884; and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1884.

BOWLINGS, FOYER, and HORDERN,
26 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
(Solicitors for the Executors.)

WITNESS—
HERBERT D. LITTLEWOOD,
26 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
8 Park Place, St. James's Street.

NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
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The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.
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Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel Horatio C. N. Blanckley, R.M.
Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
Captain H. W. Seguire Brown.
Major Sir F. G. T. Cunynghame, Bart.
Captain A. Baird Douglas.
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Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
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Major James Templer.
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At PRESENT, there is NO ENTRANCE FEE.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, May 30, 1884.

An EXAMINATION for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON on August 11, 1884, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the pay and retiring allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained from the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary certificates must be sent so as to reach the Military Secretary at least a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

WEDNESDAY, June 11. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. A discussion will be taken on the subject of the Naval Prize Essay, viz., "On an Outbreak of War, what is the best Organisation for Distributing the Personnel of the Navy and of the Reserves among the available War Vessels and among a Proportion of Merchant Vessels as an Auxiliary to the Navy?"

A paper containing points for discussion will be forwarded to Members on application.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, June 13. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Admiral A. P. RYDER, on "Fog Collisions."

To be followed by a Discussion.

By Order of the Council.

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

TO OFFICERS and MESS COMMITTEES.—Miss THOMPSON'S (Mrs. Butler's) PICTURES.—For SALE, a SET of ARTIST'S PROOFS of the following PICTURES, by Miss Thompson (Mrs. Butler):—"The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," "Balaclava," "Inkerman," and "Remnants of an Army;" also "Scotland for Ever," in photogravure. All in superb condition, and uniformly framed in massive oak and gold frames. Subscribers' copies, and will be sold very much under published prices.—Address, T. A. STODART, 6 South Circular Road, Portobello, Dublin.

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From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
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Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
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CLARET.

Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	81
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Rousillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray		...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	..	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S OWN BRANDS.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel	...	48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, and other Wines.

The greater number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half-Bottles.

By Appointment to Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

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FIGARO CIGARETTES.
THE FINEST TURKISH IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURERS:
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58 SOUTH MOLTON STREET.
Price Lists Free on Application.

Regimental Dinners.

1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on SATURDAY, June 14, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

A notification of intention to be present should be addressed to Mr. B. STREET, Craig's Court, S.W., as soon as possible.

THE BUFFS.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

6TH ROYAL REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the ALBION, Aldersgate Street, on FRIDAY, June 13, at 7.45 p.m.

Gentlemen intending to dine are requested to send their names to Mr. J. C. WOOLLACOTT, Jun., 2 Craig's Court, S.W.

36TH REGIMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at LIMMER'S HOTEL, George Street, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock.

Officers intending to dine are requested to inform the MANAGER, Limmer's Hotel, by Monday, June 9.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (2nd BATTALION) (THE OLD 59TH REGIMENT).

The ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the GROSVENOR GALLERY RESTAURANT, New Bond Street, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1884, at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen who intend dining are requested to notify the same to the MANAGER, on or before June 5, 1884.

35TH ROYAL SUSSEX CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the MARLBOROUGH ROOMS on FRIDAY, June 13, at 8 o'clock.—Apply to the MANAGER.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HOLBORN RESTAURANT, High Holborn, on the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

63RD REGIMENTAL DINNER will take place at the CAFE ROYAL, Regent Street, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 7 30 p.m. Names to be sent to Messrs. CODD and CO., 35 Craven Street, Strand, by June 13. Dinner Tickets, 30s.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses to be LET or SOLD. Rents from £60 to £100 per annum.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses built upon fine gravel soil, excellent and well-constructed drainage.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses fitted with bath-rooms (hot and cold water), gas, bells, and every modern convenience.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses upon this healthy and fashionable estate, suited to the requirements of Army and Navy officers, barristers, solicitors, clergymen, and others.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington, is the most conveniently situated estate in the West-end, being close to District, Metropolitan, Great Western, North and South Western Railway Stations, and within the four-mile radius.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—A Lawn Tennis Ground is provided for the residents.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Particulars of Houses upon this delightful estate to be obtained on application to Messrs. GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), the Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington, W.

EALING.—39 Eaton Rise, 14 minutes by rail from Paddington, and 5 minutes' walk from Ealing Stations, on both the Great Western and District Railways.—To be LET, a DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE, containing five Bed and Dressing Rooms, Bath Room, three Reception Rooms, and good Offices, all in complete repair. Nice garden, with good fruit trees. Several excellent schools in the neighbourhood. Rent, £70.—To view, apply to Captain ST. JOHN TAYLOR, 11th Hussars, 35 Eaton Rise.

EALING.—33 Eaton Rise, a similar House to the above, but with Stables and Coach-house, to be LET. Rent, £75.—Apply as above.

TENTS AND CAMP EQUIPMENT
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The "Prospecting Tent," with extra fly roof and mosquito curtains; the "Wolseley" Folding Bedstead, the most portable in the world; the "Flying Column" Cooking Apparatus, with utensils, including enamelled plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons; the whole packed in neat japanned pail, with lid.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN ENGLAND FOR
MARQUEES for Cricket and other Clubs.
Marquees on hire for all purposes.
GYMNASTIC APPARATUS of all descriptions in stock, to be seen fitted in Show Rooms. Estimates given for fitting-up Schools of Instruction.
BOXING & FENCING REQUISITES.
Best Qualities at lowest prices.
FLAGS AND YACHT SIGNALS.
PIGGOTT BROS.,
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Price Lists Post Free.

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OUTFITS FOR BIG-GAME EXPEDITIONS.

BORED ON OUR NON-FOULING RIFLING
SYSTEM, GIVING THE FLATTEST
TRAJECTORY AND THE
GREATEST ACCURACY YET OBTAINED,
AS PROVED BY AUTHENTICATED TRIAL,
REPORT OF WHICH MAY BE HAD
ON APPLICATION.

EXPRESS DOUBLE RIFLES.

·360, ·400, ·450, ·500, ·577, £25.

BALL GUNS, SMOOTH-BORE, for BIG GAME.

TOLLEY'S £13 13s C.F. GUNS.

Hammer or Hammerless—Choke-Bore or Cylinder—Top or Under Lever.

These Guns, though plainly finished, are thoroughly sound, serviceable, hard-shooting Guns. A shooting label accompanies each Gun, giving its actual performance at the target, which is guaranteed.

NEW SEASON'S LISTS NOW READY, AND FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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and PIONEER WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

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WHOLESALE GROCER and CANTEEN CONTRACTOR,

MARKET LANE, DOVER.
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Price Lists and Samples forwarded on application.

ESTABLISHED 1649.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts.

Sold in Bottles, 2s 6d each; and in cases, containing six times the quantity 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.

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PYRETIC SALINE.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER. This is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness having peculiar and exclusive merits. *Officers and others proceeding to Egypt, India, and the Colonies should not fail to take a supply with them, it being also an anti-Choleraic and pr ventive of Dysentery.*

EKOWE (with Col. Pearson).—"There was great demand for Lamplough's Pyretic Saline."—See *Blackwood's Magazine.*

LETTER FROM RAWUL PINDEE.—"Your Pyretic Saline will do more to prevent *fever* than all the quinine can cure."

Observe the GENUINE has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They expel every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

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GLASGOW and the HIGHLANDS. (Royal Route, *via* Crinan and Caledonian Canals.) Royal Mail Steamer COLUMBA or IONA from Glasgow daily at 7 a.m., from Greenock at 9 a.m., in connection with Express Trains from London and the South, conveying passengers for Oban, Fort William, Inverness, Lochawe, Skye, Gairloch, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Islay, Stornoway, &c. Official Guide, 3d; illustrated, 6d, and 1s by post, or at W. H. Smith and Sons' Railway Bookstalls. Time Bill, with Map and Fares, free from the owner, DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

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4,100 tons, will sail on July 5. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 40 Guineas. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

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For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

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Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

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15 PER CENT. GUARANTEED.

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The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

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ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Epaulettes, Books, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c. Mr. J. Norton, 5 Wych Street, Strand, continues giving the highest price in the trade for the above. The utmost value remitted by Post-Office order the same day for all Parcels forwarded. All letters punctually attended to.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

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STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

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COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
FIRST	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	L. O. Williams	3619
22nd	P. B. J. Petre	2572
29th	W. L. M,Mahon	2090
32nd	F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine	1963

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

* 1505 in advance of the second candidate.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

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Pupils can receive thorough Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c., with Public-School training. Terms very moderate, and strictly inclusive. References permitted to Colonel Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Colonel R. B. H. Blundell, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., &c.

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founded A.D. 1544.
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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April last by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the recent October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,272.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

EGYPTIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Cairo, May 27.

Now that Mr. Gladstone has arrived at the conclusion that the tribes in the Soudan are "rightly struggling to be free," it will surprise no one to hear that the Government has decided to recompense the troops who have slain some three thousand of them, and to take measures for slaying more.

There is considerable dissatisfaction as regards the clasp which is to be added to the Egyptian medal, and granted to those who took part in the Suakim expedition. It is argued that the battles of Teb and Tamasi (by the way, there never was a battle of Tamanieb) were equally deserving a clasp; and that to include the two in one clasp, "Suakim," gives equal reward to those who fought and those who remained where there was no fighting at all. The victory of September 13 has left no more permanent results than the short campaign of General Graham. If a Soudan campaign is to be, it would surely be better to grant a Soudan medal, and make Teb and Tamasi the first clasps.

Three Nile steamers, manned by about 60 Bluejackets, who left Alexandria yesterday, are to be fitted with Gardners. One commanded by Lieutenant Ede and Sub-Lieutenant Munro will have charge of the river from Assiout and Assouan; another, under Lieutenant Poore and Sub-Lieutenant Hardy, will patrol from Assouan to Wady Halfa; the third, under Lieutenant Reid and Sub-Lieutenant Barton, will probably form head-quarters at Assouan. Dr. Bell, of the Helicon, and Dr. McIver will have medical charge.

The following complete list of English officers employed with the Egyptian Army may be of interest:—

Names.	Rank. English Army.	Regiment. English Army.	Rank. Egyptian Army.	Remarks.
Sir E. Wood, V.C.	Maj.-Gen.	...	Sirdar	Comndr.-in-Chief
F. Grenfell, A.D.C.	Colonel	K. R. Rfls.	Brg.-Gn.	Comdg. 1st Brig.
F. Duncan	Lieut.-Col.	R.A.	Colonel	do. Artillery.
T. Fraser	do.	R.E.	do.	Adjt. and Q.M.G.
C. Watson	do.	R.E.	do.	Surveyor-Gen.
A. Taylor	do.	19th Hus.	do.	Com. Cavalry.
A. Wynne	Major	51st Foot	Liet.-Col.	do. 4th Batn.
H. Grant	do.	Seafh. Hs.	do.	Recruiting.
H. Hare	do.	R.Mun. F.	do.	Com. 1st Batn.
L. Inglefie'd	do.	Lein. Rt.	do.	do. 2nd Batn.
H. Chermside, C.M.G	do.	R.E.	do.	do. troopsSuak
P. D. Trotter	do.	A. & S. Hs.	do.	do. 3rd Batn.
C. Holled Smith	do.	K. R. Rfls.	do.	On Leave.
H. Parr, C.M.G.	do.	Som. L.I.	do.	Com. 9th Batn.
F. Slade	do.	R.A.	do.	A.A. & Q.M.Gen.
J. Owen Quirk	Captain	Welsh Rt.	do.	Staff Headqrtrs.
T. E. G. Molyneux	do.	Ches. Rt.	Major	do. Assouan.
A. Shakespeare	do.	R.M.	do.	2nd in Com 2nd B.
J. H. Wodehouse	do.	R.A.	do.	Com. Battery.
W. Tapp	do.	Welsh Rt.	do.	2nd in Com. 1st B.
H. Smith-Dorrien	do.	Derbyshe.	do.	do. 10th Batn.
A. H. Hunter	do.	...	do.	do. 9th Batn.
H. H. Kitchener	do.	R.E.	do.	Special Service.
A. C. Haggard	do.	K's. O. Bs.	do.	do.
B. Pigott	do.	21st Hus.	do.	do.
Lloyd	do.	...	do.	2nd in Com. 44h B.
D. P. Chapman	do.	S. Lancs.	do.	Staff Headqrtrs.
B. A. Donne	do.	R. Sussex	do.	2nd in Com. 3rd B.
R. A. Marriott	Lieut.	R.M.	do.	Special Service.
C. Chamley Turner	do.	Shrop.L.I.	do.	Com. Camel Cps.
D. C. Carter	do.	R.A.	do.	Artillery.
H. M. Rundle	Lieut.	R.A.	Major	Special Service.
A. M. Mantel	do.	R.E.	do.	Staff H.Q.
C. M. Grenfel	do.	10th Hus.	do.	Cavalry Regt.
H. Huleat	do.	R.E.	do.	Staff H.Q.
E. Stuart-Wortley	do.	K. R. Rfls.	do.	A.D.C. Spl. Serv.
F. Wingate	do.	R.A.	do.	Acting A.D.C.
Coles	do.	...	Captain	Company Officer.
H. C. Surtees	do.	Coldstrm.	do.	do.
T. M. Hawtayne	do.	N. Staff.	do.	do.
W. Lysons, V.C.	do.	K. R. Rfls.	do.	do.
R. Gibb	do.	...	do.	do.
F. R. Borrow	do.	N. Lanc.	do.	do.
H. Drummond Wolf	do.	R. Fusil.	do.	do.
F. B. de S. la Terriere	do.	18th Hus.	do.	Troop Officer.
R. E. Bray	do.	Berks.	do.	Company Officer.
E. K. Danbeny	do.	S. Staff.	do.	do.
F. W. Eagar	do.	W. Riding	do.	do.
E. M. Bartelott	do.	R. Fusil.	do.	do.
A. Crawford	do.	...	do.	do.
H. W. Lovett	do.	Som. L.I.	do.	do.
Wilbraham	do.	...	do.	do.
P. R. Ternan	do.	Manch'ter	do.	do.
D. G. Gregorie	do.	R. Irish	do.	do.
W. H. Besant	do.	Norfolk	do.	do.
T. E. Hickman	do.	Worcester	do.	do.
J. G. Rogers	Surg.-Mjr.	A.M.D.	S'g.-Gen.	P.M.O. (Colonel.)
J. R. Beech	Vet.-Surg.	A.V.D.	1st-Class Vt.-Surg.	P.Vt.-Surg (Maj.)

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

Lieut.-Col Ardagh left Cairo on May 29 for England on special service by the Messageries Maritimes mail steamer.

"A messenger from Berber who had been ten days on the road was captured only a short distance outside Suakim by Osman Digna's followers, but his companions succeeded in escaping, and from their report it would appear that Berber is not so closely invested as we had been led to suppose, for it is only threatened by local tribes, and not besieged by any regular army. It is also stated that, with a view of preventing hostilities and useless loss of life, Hussein Pasha Khalifa has come to an arrangement with the rebels to surrender Berber as soon as Khartoum falls." —*Egyptian Gazette*, May 27.

The *Wakayeh-el-Masreeyeh*, the native official organ, contradicts the statements that the country between Wady Halfa and Korosko is disturbed, or that four emissaries of the Mahdi, disguised as dervishes, have reached Minieh, although it is perfectly true that dervishes have reached Assouan, and the presence of dervishes in other parts of Egypt on similar missions is suspected. The 1,000 rifles asked for by the Mudir of Dongola have been despatched; he has expressed his thanks for them, and requests the horses he applied for to be sent to him without delay. Twenty men of the Dongola garrison arrived on May 26 at Wady Halfa to take over the rifles and ammunition placed at the disposal of the Mudir. Com. Hammill and Flag-Lieut. Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt have orders to go to Dongola. A special train left the Gabarri Wharf, Alexandria, on May 26, with Lieut. Ede, of Invincible, Surg. Bell, and Sub-Lieut. Munro, of Helicon, Sub-Lieut. Barton, of Monarch, Sub-Lieut. Barton, of Invincible, and 47 petty officers, seamen, and marines. The party took three Gardner guns, and the train was timed to arrive at Hamrah, near Assiout, on May 27, at 11 o'clock.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

May 12.

We are getting well into the hot weather now, and, so far, in Upper India are enjoying very pleasant weather. With the Aka expedition brought to a successful conclusion, and the descent on the Kakar Pathans still in abeyance, there are very few wars and rumours of wars going the rounds just at present. The last-named tribe, however, have been getting very troublesome of late; and Sir Robert Sandeman, our Political at Quettah, is credited with a desire to have them chastised at once, and severely. They are, I believe, the same tribe who, under the generic name of the Mairis, gave a deal of trouble at the end of the Afghan war, and in particular cut up the workmen and signallers attached to the Candahar State Railway, then under construction on the Hurnai route. They have begun their annoyances again now, having apparently quite recovered from the scare they got when, on return from their raids after the battle of Maiwand, a portion of General Roberts' force was marched through their country. A distinguished officer whom I met the other day assures me that in the opinion of many competent judges it will take at least 5,000 men to do the thing properly; and it is just possible that the authorities are hesitating about sending so many men up the Bolan at this season of the year. So far, only the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs have been dispatched from Jhelum to Quettah, and a wing of the Gloucester Regiment (29th) at Kurrachee ordered to hold themselves in readiness to relieve the Staffordshire (98th), while the detachments from Quettah have been withdrawn from Sibi and replaced by troops from Jacobabad. I expect that we shall hear more in the course of the next fortnight. The Hurnai Road, or Railway, whichever you like to call it, is progressing very satisfactorily, but the work in the Chappar Rift is very heavy, and may take three or four years to complete. Every effort, however, is being made to press on the railway up to its mouth, and it is said that from that point a military road is to be made to Chaman, *viâ* Quettah. The breaking-off of the railway works in 1881 has not been such a very great misfortune, I hear, after all, as the railway beyond Sibi was to have been on the metre gauge, and it is awful to think what a terrible delay and trouble would have been caused at that station if every man and maund of goods had had to be transhipped during a rush to the front. As usual in the hot weather, a certain number of people have gone on leave, and acting appointments been made to fill the vacancies. Among others, General Murray, C.B., who gave up the Rohilkund District on promotion in April, 1882, is officiating for Sir Herbert Macpherson at Allahabad, as he did before during the Egyptian expedition. People are asking when permanent employment is to be found for this excellent officer, who, in addition to being a first-rate soldier, is personally one of the most popular in India. People talk about the Pay Code and certain other qualifications, but it is also rumoured that he is a candidate for a very high staff appointment shortly to be vacant, and has been given this step to put him more on a level with his rival. I do not think myself that there is much chance of his getting any higher just at present; but I see that one of the disappointed (Colonel Harvey) has since been appointed to officiate at Saugor for General Murray, which seems to say that his disqualifications, at all events, were not absolute. Sir Hugh Gough, who lately gave up the command of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate on the Brigade Staff (North-Eastern Frontier District) during the Brigadier's absence on leave. Umballa is suffering from a water famine, and some of the troops have had to be moved. This year's Industrial Exhibition is to be held at Meean Meer. I see Calcutta is prepared to dispute the rule by which these exhibitions are held alternately at Lucknow and Meean Meer; but I do not see why. The two stations are very centrally situated in the upper and lower halves of the command, and the theory that the articles would command a better sale at the Presidency does not go for much. I fancy the competitors look more to the prizes than to the sale of their goods as a reward for their trouble. Colonel Chapman, the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, is going to lecture at Simla on the 22nd inst. on the last year's German Autumn Manœuvres, for the benefit of the United Service Institution. This year's reliefs (which were published, by-the-by, very early) have not succeeded in pleasing many of those concerned. People never know when they are well off; and I heard an officer of a distinguished regiment, which is under orders for a favourite hill station, complaining of having to go there. I hear, too, that the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders have got their move changed from Ranikhet to Bareilly, which will leave the former station, about one of the best in India, vacant for a regiment from England.

GORDON'S RESOURCES.

According to *El-Zaman*, Gen. Gordon has at his disposal in Khartoum 1,500,000 okes of biscuits, 4,000,000 okes of Indian corn, in addition to the private stores of the inhabitants. His forces consist of 6,000 men, and he can supply a rifle to every able-bodied inhabitant. Although the forts are old, they are sufficiently strong to resist any attack which could be made on them by the rebels, and as Gen. Gordon is universally beloved by the inhabitants, they will not readily consent to a surrender. *El-Zaman* states that the provisions in the town will be sufficient to enable it to hold out for eight months.

EGYPTIAN DEVOTION.

"An Arab," says the *Egyptian Gazette*, "who left Berber on the 1st inst., reports that a nephew of Hussein Pasha Khalifa was captured along with Mr. Cuzzi, whom he was accompanying. They offered to liberate Hussein Pasha Khalifa's nephew, an Egyptian, but stated that they must put Mr. Cuzzi to death. He refused to accept his liberty on these conditions, and decided on staying with his friend Cuzzi, and said that his captors would have to put him to death first."

THE DOVER DENIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Gen. Newdigate and Col. Byam, I think, beg the question, which is this really:—Did or did not any man or men of the 65th York and Lancaster Regt. come home in the troopship Jumna as a prisoner or prisoners under court-martial sentence or for trial for cowardice in Egypt? Silence may be misconstrued.—I am, &c., A Reader.

[We may remark here that the report which was contradicted came from a press paragraph which went the round of the papers.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

In these days, when so much is expected of officers, any attempt to facilitate their professional work is to be commended. Major Gunter, garrison-instructor at Dover, has devised a field-sketching hold-all for use by officers. Being made of pliable, though stout, solid leather, it can be carried on the person buttoned, and loops to either coat or waistcoat buttons. It contains a separate place for each pencil, black and coloured, for protractor, ruler, ink-eraser, and rubber-stump, and a small ink-bottle for coloured ink. Each article can thus be taken out when required and returned to its place, and fumbling in the pockets is avoided. The idea is a very good one, and Major Gunter is to be complimented on having supplied a want. The hold-all is obtainable at a small cost at the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria Street.

NAVAL MOBILISATION.

Naval mobilisation, a question we have so often brought forward in these columns, will be debated on Wednesday next at the Royal United Service Institution. Then the Naval Prize Essay, written by Captain Johnstone, late of the *Dryad*, will be discussed. And not a moment too soon will this all-important subject be thus prominently brought before the country. It includes many points well worthy of discussion. The requirements of the Empire in time of peace and in war will have to be compared. The question whether our vessels are of the most approved type or not, whether "end-on" or "broadside" tactics should be considered in their construction, or both, should, in a manner, be authoritatively settled. That the country is in a dangerously unprepared state is known to but a few, comparatively speaking. What steps can be taken to convince the British public of the fact? These should be decided upon. Should service be made compulsory? Some people, no doubt, will say No; others will say, only in time of extreme peril; while there are men of experience who consider that for coast defence purposes service should be made compulsory. To man the Navy, various expedients have been adopted in times past, and the most frequent has been to offer bounties. Would it not be preferable to enter a greater number of boys annually for the Navy, and to train them for the service? We think so. The question now uppermost in the Naval mind is,—Where are the men to come from to man our ships for a great war, supposing that the force of ships will be as assumed by our Naval legislators? It is well known in Naval circles that, supposing it were necessary on an emergency to commission every available ship on the *Navy List*, even with the Reserves there would be an insufficiency of men to man them. As to postal and telegraph services, we have no such organisations in the Navy, and yet they ought to exist. Could not the Naval pensioners be formed into such corps? No doubt the Royal Naval Reserve and Artillery Volunteers would be of some use, but to what extent is it possible to depend on the estimated number of men likely to come forward in time of war, and what will their real efficiency be? Assuredly far below the standard set up by the Parliamentary Secretaries of the Admiralty in the House of Commons. Then again, the question of dockyard management will have to be considered. We have invariably advocated the reestablishment of Captains as superintendents of victualling and refitting yards abroad, but the craving after patronage has for many years past thrown these establishments into the hands of civilians, and a Civilian Government is fast ruining the Navy. We have now to consider a Naval war from a far different standpoint than that from which it was regarded in the days of Nelson. We have new ships, new guns, new arms, and new inventions of all kinds, and all of them are, so to speak, untried. We have no coast defence torpedo corps. No one, except the Royal Engineers, has even made any experiments in this direction, and Naval officers know little or nothing of the work expected from such an organisation. The coasts of our Colonies, as well as those of the mother-country, must be defended; but no decision has as yet been arrived at as to whether the Colonial forces should act merely locally, or under direct Imperial control. We doubt very much whether the question has ever been seriously discussed by those whose duty it is to see to the safety of the Empire, for, as we have so often pointed out, we have no organisation, no mobilisation scheme, in this country, though foreign nations have. Even the possibility of training and employing our colonists for coast defence work abroad, and the best mode of employing them, has never been discussed; and although the *Navy List* is crammed with the names of retired officers, no attempt has ever been made to utilise their services by forming a Reserve similar to that of the Army. Then, again, in the event of a Naval war, something besides seamen and Marines would be required for our modern armour-clads, with their intricate machinery and scientific inventions of all kinds. Naval artificers would be required; but where would they be obtained? Could they be trained in our Dockyards and Steam Reserves, with a view to creating a Reserve of Artificers for service at sea in time of war? Would it be possible to form a sea Militia force, to supplement the Royal Marines, or would it be better to create a Royal Marine Reserve? It is evident that, considering the possible combinations of enemies we may have to face, our present arrangements for the supply of personnel and matériel to the Navy cannot be considered as satisfactory; nevertheless, nothing is done to improve those arrangements. There they remain, the same, or nearly so, as they were half a century ago. A great Naval battle might result in the destruction of all our most powerful ironclads; a well-directed torpedo apiece would suffice to do the work. Nevertheless, such a contingency has never been foreseen, and there is no systematic way of providing crews for new ships, supposing the regular Reserves to have been all called out, and the ordinary voluntary methods of enlisting men to have failed. Even the position of our Mercantile Marine, supposing a grave calamity to overtake the Navy, has never been considered, and it is unknown whether it would be possible or otherwise to so equip merchant ships with torpedo fittings and armament as to enable them to stand a chance of defending themselves against the attacks of the enemy. At present, the country is dependent on the merchant service for the transport of its troops and stores in time of war, and many a valuable freight has been entrusted by the Admiralty to ships "not fit to send a cat to sea in," as was proved by evidence given in a recent arbitration case. Can there be any advantage in retaining such ships for continued troop service, or as store-ships, as is often done now-a-days? Surely the French are far ahead of us with their large fleet of Government transports, ready at a moment's notice to carry an army to the uttermost corners of the earth. The employment of the personnel of the Navy also requires grave consideration. The complements of ships remain to this day approximately the same as they were, class for class, in the days of England's old wooden walls; and yet times have changed, and many beneficial reforms might have been introduced, even in the employment of the crews of ships in times of peace. Much more, for example, could be done with the personnel of the Navy were the complements of ships revised, and Lieutenants, Warrant and junior officers, seamen, and Marines appointed to them in proportion to the real work to be done now-a-days, and not with reference to work that had to be done in days gone by, in ships of a totally different build, rig, and armament. We now have torpedo-boats of various classes, but nothing has been decided as to who shall man them in time of war. These will require both officers and men. They will have to act either singly or in flotillas. The latter will have to be under the command of a flag or superior officer. But where are the officers and the men to come from? How will the Admiralty meet the deficiency in the numbers of Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Navigating officers? Some will say by extending the duties of Gunners and Boatswains, and by increasing the numbers of these officers. Others will advise the employment of retired officers. Opinions certainly differ on the subject, and, so far, no decision has been arrived at by the Admiralty, for the task of Naval mobilisation has always appeared so gigantic to our Naval rulers in Whitehall, that it has invariably been shirked, and left for those who follow after to tackle. But no Board, Liberal or Conservative, has ever had the courage to take it in hand, and there the matter remains, and will remain, in a chaotic state, until the weight of public opinion forces Parliament to take it in hand, or a national disaster awakens the country to the fact that Britannia is no longer mistress of the seas, and a crushing war-indemnity grinds the taxpayers down into the very dust. Then, and not till then, may we hope to see steps taken to introduce reforms, long needed but long neglected, into the Navy.

Foreign Military Literature.

Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung, Nos. 41-43. In an article on "The English Army in 1883," our Army reforms and their results are considered from a German point of view. The writer says that the reforms initiated by Mr. Childers in 1880, and the chief object of which was to organise and despatch an expeditionary corps within the shortest possible time, were concluded during the past year. The result of the territorial division and the restriction of regiments to certain recruiting districts has been a greater blending of the Militia with the Regular troops. A probable consequence will also be the closer union of the Volunteer Force with the Regular Army. Respecting our recruiting system, the writer observes that the want of recruits has become a chronic calamity with the English Army, owing to the growing demand of labour for industrial purposes. As an increase of pay would make the already unpopular Army Budget still more so, there remained nothing but to reduce the standard of bodily height and strength, and to introduce short service. The result, although numerically favourable, has been below existing requirements. Lord Wolseley may have stated in his optimist speeches that the numerical strength of the British is sufficient; but experience has shown that a small expeditionary corps, even if Indian troops are drawn upon, cannot be despatched from England without completing regiments by calling in the Army Reserve, nothwithstanding that the latter are ostensibly meant only for the defence of the country. The Militia cannot undertake operations, because it is not sufficiently trained; and it is neither provided with vehicles nor equipped for the field. As a matter of fact, the Volunteers could not keep the field for more than 48 hours; for but few corps are provided with great-coats, and not all of them have knapsacks, water-bottles, &c. But there appears to be some prospect of improvement in this respect. "After the many vital changes in the organisation of the English Army, which have followed each other rapidly during recent years, a certain hesitation and restlessness have recently shown themselves. The army reforms aimed at by Lord Cardwell, Colonel Stanley, and Mr. Childers, which are more or less the reflections of the Liberal Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, do not present actual successes worth mentioning. It is to be expected that the more Conservative leaning of Lord Hartington, who has succeeded Mr. Childers at the War Office, will exert a beneficial influence, and give the Army the needed leisure to pay greater attention to improved arming and better training, in which respects the English Army has been outstripped by the armies of the Continental Powers."

Ahoi! Zeitschrift für deutsche Segler. Edited by G. von Glassenapp. Nos. 1 and 2. (Berlin: 9 Kurfürstenstrasse, W.)

A monthly for German yachtsmen, whether they sail in a 100-tonner or a modest open 12-foot boat, the *Ahoi!* is desirous of entering into communication with yachtsmen of all nations; for, the new journal says, "there is a common tie encompassing all yachtsmen—the beautiful blue water and the white foaming waves, the merry and fearless heart." Verily, our new contemporary is enthusiastic. But the *Ahoi!* has also a sympathetic word for professional fellow-sailors, the fishermen. It promises to be to them an active, useful friend. The *Ahoi!* will further deal with matters having reference to the Imperial and Merchant Navy, as well as with German colonisation, and report on the activity of the German Lifeboat Institution. Steaming, canoeing, rowing, angling, swimming, skating, and athletics, will be treated for general information. The programme of our new contemporary is a wide one, and the two first numbers received bear evidence of it in their bulk. If future issues are as international in character as those to hand, no doubt the career of the *Ahoi!* will be a prosperous one.

Militär-Wochenblatt, May 14, contains an article on "The French Marines," of which force we spoke last week. The average strength of the French Marines is 17,589 men, with (of higher officers) eight Generals, 15 Colonels, 20 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 62 Commanders of Battalions. The Infantry numbers at present four regiments, each of 45 companies, together 180 companies; the Artillery, a regiment with 29 batteries. The present organisation is of comparatively recent date, 1854, the original Marine Infantry having been established in 1761. The Marines are under the orders of the Minister of Marine. According to the law of July 27, 1872, the Marines serve actively only for five years, and two years in the Reserve, after which they enter the Territorial Army. A large number of men are volunteers; but in case they are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, the War Minister furnishes the required contingent, consisting on the average of 4,000 men for the Infantry, and 900 men for the Artillery. Experience has shown that the available 180 companies of Marine Infantry, even if they are at their full strength of 100 men each, are not sufficient, the want of officers being especially pressing. The recent Tonquin expedition is an illustration.

Lothringer Zeitung, May 15, contains an interesting article on "The Garrison Slaughterhouse at Metz." It appears that 31 pfennigs (4d.) per head and day covers the expense for breakfast, dinner, and supper of the men. Mess contractors supply the various articles of food required, each battalion, cavalry regiment, and artillery section generally having its own contractor. The slaughter-house supplies meat, sausage, and other requisites. The various messes, as well as the families of married men, draw their supply of meat from the slaughter-house as they want it from day to day, but orders are given once a week. The new arrangement is said to be working extremely well. The live beasts are supplied by contract, renewed once a quarter, and only the best stock are purchased. During the first year, from April 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, there were purchased and slaughtered 475 head of cattle (332 oxen and 143 cows), of a total weight of meat of 142,969 kilogrammes; 950 pigs, of a total weight of 97,348 kilogrammes; 284 sheep, of a total weight of 5,791 kilogrammes; 92 calves, of a weight of meat of 5,348 kilogrammes; the total amount expended in their purchase being 350,394 marks. The net gain on the year—4,051 marks—went towards defraying the preliminary expenses of the establishment. The price of meat was 1 mark 44 pfennigs per kilogramme (8¾d. per lb.).

Organisation der Elektrischen Telegraphie in Deutschland für die Zwecke des Krieges. Von v. Chauvin, General-Major z. D. und des Deutschen Reiches General-Telegraphen-Direktor a. D. Berlin: E. S. Mittler and Sohn. 1884.

The author of this work, formerly Director-General of Telegraphs of the German Empire, in order to demonstrate the share which telegraphy had in the great successes of the Franco-German war, and to assign its due place in the history of the war of 1870-71, has given us a description of the German Telegraph Department in that war, an account of which was still wanting. At the same time, he utilises the experience gained by him in three campaigns by examining the means by which military telegraphy may be improved and developed during peace to fit it for the requirements of war. The value of this work is enhanced by a map of the telegraphs (existing and field telegraph lines), within the scene of operations in France during the war.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

"Tactics" states, in reference to the belief that the fighting in the Soudan was done by our young soldiers, that the exact length of the service of men of the 65th was of killed at El Teb 14 years 5 months; wounded at El Teb, 11 years 2¼ months; average of killed and wounded, 11 years 9 months; average service of killed at Tamanieb, 12 years 4½ months; wounded at Tamanieb, 11 years 6¼ months; killed and wounded, 11 years 11 months; average service of all men of the York and Lancaster Regiment, killed and wounded, 11 years 10¾ months."

Reviews.

General Beauregard. By Alfred Roman, formerly Colonel of the 18th Louisiana Volunteers, &c. (New York: Harper Brothers. London: Trübner and Co.)

Two very bulky volumes relating to military operations, and full of document and narrative, but unprovided with maps or plans, can only be read with profit by an earnest student, who might, if there were charms of style and easiness of method to lure him on from page to page till he had arrived at "finis," apply himself to ascertain the positions of the military operations from such works as the admirable history of the Count of Paris. But the author of this work, an ex-A.D.C. and Inspector-General on the Staff of Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard certainly appeals to the patience rather than the taste of his readers in the ponderous mass of matter from which he forms a temple in honour to a very excellent soldier, whose name is entitled to a high place in the annals of the great war which the Americans *chez eux* like to forget, and which on this side of the Atlantic is almost forgotten. Beauregard is, it seems, in reality a Welsh-Italian. In 1290 or thereabouts, a chieftain of the Cymry named "Tider the Young," at the early age of 18, headed a revolt against Edward I. He did not succeed in his opposition to the ruthless King, but he was more fortunate in his attack on the heart of "Mademoiselle de Lafayette, maid of honour to Mdme. Marguerite, sister of Philip IV., surnamed the Fair," at whose court he was cordially welcomed. From him and from "a daughter of the houses of the Dukes of Reggio and Modena of the House of Este" sprang the Confederate General who is now President of two important railway companies and Adjutant-General of the State of Louisiana! It is rather difficult to understand how Tider managed to propitiate Edward I., the ruthless King, to whom "his name was distasteful," by changing it to "Toutank," even if it be easy to see how the letter "k" was gradually dropped and the letter "t" substituted in its place, thus transforming the old Celtic Toutank into the Gallic Toutant (p. 2).

(*To be continued.*)

Under the title *Localisation to the End*, Captain and Adjutant N. A. Bray, 108th Fusiliers, advocates in a small pamphlet the formation of our military forces of Regulars, Reserves, Militia, and Volunteers into permanent army corps, divisions, and brigades. Captain Bray points out that at present, in case of grave national emergency, we have no means of suddenly utilising our resources. If our head-quarters were lost, the whole empire would be paralysed. By an organisation into army corps, complete in every respect, it is maintained that each district would have to fall in succession before the country would be conquered. No change is necessary in existing localisation or numbers according to the scheme, whilst the difficulty caused by our large amount of foreign service is also dealt with. There has been so much chopping and changing lately that any idea which secures improvement without worrying regiments is worthy of notice, and as Captain Bray's proposals leave corps pretty much as they are, at the same time that it renders the Army more mobile as a defensive organisation for home service, it deserves at least to be considered.

In the June number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, Lieutenant-Colonel Knollys opens fire on Lord Hartington, with the avowed purpose of "waking him up." But we think his lordship is cased in armour quite impenetrable to paper bullets, unless they be fired by one of the constitutional machine-guns called a Parliamentary majority. The first point the writer tickles my lord with is in enforcing the necessity of securing the return of Reserve men to their own corps, which could be done, he suggests, by—(1), a real instead of a sham localisation; and (2), sending a Reserve man from his residence to his regiment, wherever it may be. But all these suggestions are like the recommendations to a Government to adopt "a firm and resolute policy." Many critics, however, merely criticise, whereas Colonel Knollys suggests amendments; but in making the latter, he generally seems to suppose that the War-Office authorities can do as they please, whereas they are under orders and control. The argument *ad terrorem*—that wars are sudden, sharp, and short now-a-days—really loses some of its force owing to the insular position which makes our first and main line of defence the Navy. There is an immense difference between the conditions under which a Continental Power exists in relation to its neighbours and those which England has to regard; and the ability to equip an expedition to engage in a great war, necessarily with allies, would be useless unless we had command of the sea. To be ready to send forth an expedition to meet an emergency in one of our dependencies beyond the seas is what England ought always to be; but Ministers may well shrink from the cost of having everything ready for a mobilisation such as a declaration of war would at once entail on France, Germany, Austria, or Russia. In fact, it is the assurance that England cannot be exposed to the calamities of invasion till many things have happened which renders all the appeals of "alarmists," as they are called, of no avail. Of course, mounted infantry and machine-guns caper over the field in a paper of this kind, and the usual arguments and suggestions figure in support of the writer's urgent request for the immediate formation of a regiment of Mounted Infantry, and for "something to be done" about machine-guns, of which the "lethargy, stupidity, and prejudice" of the authorities delay the introduction. A really valuable paper is contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Higgins, on "The Reorganisation of the War Office." The writer strikes his key-note at once:—

> "That dingy-looking pile of Government buildings which disfigures one side of Pall Mall has not been meddled with in the memory of man. No new broom has ever attempted to sweep it clean, though its dusky dove-cots have been fluttered lately by a vulture hovering over them in the shape of an age clause for retirement. The very appearance of the place inside is enough to dim the brightest intellect and damp the most ardent zeal. The privilege of non-interference which the War Office has hitherto enjoyed at the hands of the reformer may perhaps be attributed to that peculiarity in our nature which makes us go far afield for objects of consideration when many are to be found at our very doors. It is this peculiarity of our race which makes the philanthropist travel to far-off lands to find objects for his benevolence, while around him at home lie misery and want."

Having set out in detail from the Estimates the cost of the clerical staff at the War Office, he goes to his point at once. He says:—

> "If the average annual cost of the clerks in the civilian establishment of the War Office be added together it will be found to amount to £112,340, while the estimated cost for the present year is £109,857, and the amount of pensions to which the country is liable under the present system is £97,374. . . . . . . I propose to replace the present civilian establishment at the War Office by a military secretariat, to be composed entirely of non-commissioned officers, of not less than seven years' service. . . . . . (*a*) Instead of having 21 principal civilian clerks, as at present, I would have 21 chief clerks, with a minimum pay of £350, an increment of £20, and a maximum pay of £500. This would give an average of £425, and an annual cost of £8,925. Pensions, £250; total pensions under this head, £5,250. These 21 chief clerks should have the status of quartermasters, with the honorary rank attached thereto. (*b*) 45 senior clerks, with a minimum pay of £250, an increment of £15, and a maximum of £350. This gives an average of £300. The average annual cost would be £13,500. Pensions, £200 a year; total pensions under this head, £9,000. These 45 senior clerks should have the status and rank of warrant officers, first class. (*c*) I would have 60 superintending clerks, with a minimum pay of £200, an increment of £10, and a maximum pay of £250. This would give an average of £225, and an annual average cost of £13,500. Pensions, £120; total pensions under this head, £7,200. These 60 superintending clerks should have the status and rank of warrant officers, second class. (*d*) 251 military staff clerks, with a minimum pay of £100, an increment of £5, and a maximum pay of £150. This would give an average of £125, and an annual average cost of £31,375. Pension, £80; total pensions under this head, £20,080. These 251 clerks to be called staff clerks, with the status of quartermaster-serjeants. The average annual pay of the military secretariat would be £67,300, as against a present average annual cost of £112,340, or a saving to the country in pay alone of £45,040. The total amount of pensions for which the country would be liable under a military secretariat would be £41,530, as against £97,374, or a saving to the pension list of £55,844."

As to pensions he remarks:—

> "I think it will be generally admitted that the present rate of pensions, if not of pay, of the civilian clerks at the War Office is far too high, and out of proportion with the work done. The colonel of a regiment only gets £420 a year on his retirement, and his life has been far harder than that of a War Office official, for perhaps he has been through three or four campaigns, and epidemics of cholera more severe than that which recently raged in Egypt, while his responsibilities have been very great, while, as I have already stated, he only gets £420 a year, whereas the principal clerks at the War Office get a pension of £600 a year each. A very great deal of War Office work is mere routine, and requires rather care and steadiness than any very great ability, while there is no risk to life or health. I think I have clearly demonstrated that a military secretariat would be very much less expensive, both as regards pay and pensions than our present system; but it is not in this respect that I think the country would derive the chief advantage, but from the stimulus it will give to recruiting, and the inducement it would hold out to men of good character and ability to enter the Army."

There is something to be said on the other side of the question, but it is not for us to say it.

The Latin Hand-book. By W. T. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D. (Longmans and Co.)—This handbook is intended principally for the requirements of candidates for the great open competitions. It contains all important passages set for many years back at the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners. What is more important still, is the introduction of a considerable number of those passages which have been obtained from private sources and appear for the first time in this handbook, never having been published by the Civil Service Commissioners. Its speciality is that all its passages, 300 in number, possess the merit of having been selected and adapted by the examiners themselves, and have in many cases been set over and over again. This handbook is divided into three parts:—No. 1 supplies a complete specimen of the Latin papers given at each of the more important examinations; No. 2 contains 180 passages set at these examinations; No. 3, by far the most important, consists of a series of 50 examination papers for Army candidates, and includes materials for translation into Latin as well as into English, together with grammatical questions which have been drawn up with special reference to Army entrance examinations. This little volume contains a Praxis of examination papers specially arranged for Army candidates, by W. K. Dalgleish, B.A.

The Guide to Nice. By James Nash. (Kirby and Endean.)—This little manual will be found a most desirable companion to all who frequent Nice and at the same time wish to educate themselves in its history, dating from before the Christian era, and brought down to the present season in that charming place of sojourn either for the pleasure-seeker or the invalid. The reader may very naturally feel startled at the amount of knowledge that can be acquired by a study of this useful handbook, while at the same time useful knowledge of another kind can be found in abundance. All that relates to public amusements or medical treatment for invalids is carefully noted. At the latter portion of the manual the author introduces the evidence of Dr. Meyhoffer—an eminent physician who has resided at Nice for 27 years—to explain to his readers the use and abuse of its climate. Mr. Nash's manual is entertaining and instructive.

By Sheer Pluck. By G. A. Henty. (Blackie and Sons.)—Everything from the pen of this author may be calculated on as certain to receive a favourable reception, especially from juveniles. The books by which he is best known are "The Young Buglers," "Under Drake's Flag," "The Cornet of Horse," and "Facing Death;" and he now contributes to their amusement a stirring tale of the Ashantee war. The volume is embellished with eight full-page illustrations by Gordon Browne, the first of which forms the frontispiece, and depicts with considerable skill the cautious steps and watchful attitude of those "out with the scouts." Next comes several sketches entitled "Blown out to Sea, "Alone in the World," "Lost in the Forest," followed by the wonderful escape of Sam from the man-hunters. Altogether, these stories are quite worthy of Mr. Henty's reputation; they are told without any undue straining after effect, and are all more or less interesting.

What to Do, and How to Do It. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—A great deal of valuable information may be acquired by reading and carefully noting Messrs. Kegan Paul's "Manual of the Law affecting the Housing and Sanitary Condition of Londoners," with special reference to the dwellings of the poor. The manual has been framed and issued by the Sanitary Laws Enforcement Society, and has, we understand, already proved of great value.

Art.

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

The Nineteenth Century Art Society.—The Summer Exhibition of this Society opened on May 26. There are not many works in this gallery that call for any lengthy notice, though, as a whole, the Exhibition is a better one this year than last. Mr. Wyke Bayliss has a picture of Louvain Cathedral. It is an interior, and is painted with the poetic feeling which this artist usually displays. The play of light coming through the coloured windows and falling on the white stone columns of the cathedral is admirably treated. Mr. Kennington sends a clever picture called "Variety." "The Mill Pond," by Mr. Snell, is also a very artistic and harmonious work. Mr. Lindstrom has two snow scenes of considerable merit. Mr. J. Burr's "The Toilet" is a charming bit of delicate colouring. Miss Maria Brooks, Mr. Henry, and Mr. G. S. Walters also contribute good work. In the water-colour room, Mr. Alfred Powell's "A Hazy Morning, Surrey," is a well-executed and charming drawing, and is as good as anything in the gallery. Mr. Mottram has a bold sketch, entitled "Running Ashore," the drawing is very good and the colour strong and brilliant. Miss Foster has a good study of boats, and Mr. Polidori's "Off Guard" is brilliant in treatment.

The Fine Art Society's engraving from De Neuville's picture of Tel el Kebir is a very fine work,—an excellent reproduction of the striking effects of a painting in which a French artist has caught the character of the British soldier at his best, in a way which only one English artist we know of, Miss Thompson (Mrs. Butler), could emulate, or even approach. We say this without disparagement to Mr. Woodville's picture of Kassassin, in which there is immense power and life. The regiments which were engaged in the Egyptian Campaign with Lord Wolseley cannot find more appropriate or beautiful engravings than those which have been issued by the Society in Bond Street to decorate the walls of their mess and anti-rooms, and Mr. Wyllie's very remarkable sea piece, Alexandria, will doubtless be, as it deserves to be, popular with the Navy.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. St. G. M. Nugent died on the 29th ult. He entered the 29th Regt. in 1842, and served in the Sutlej campaign in 1845, including Ferozeshah, Moodkee, and Sobraon (medal and clasp). Some time afterwards Capt. Nugent exchanged into the 96th, and returning home joined the Staff College. In 1858 he was appointed brigade-major at Aldershot; in 1861 was appointed assist.-qrmr.-gen. in North America; in 1867 was appointed assist.-qrmr.-gen. Dublin District, from which he was transferred to be assist.-qrmr.-gen., Ireland. He was promoted to the rank of col. in 1875. His next appointment was as deputy-adjt.-gen. and qrmr.-gen. at Malta. Col. Nugent was compelled by ill-health to relinquish his post in 1878. Recovering somewhat, he was appointed deputy-adjt.-gen. of the North British District, which continued ill-health compelled him to resign in 1879. In 1881 he retired from the Army on a pension, with the hon. rank of major-gen.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 3, 1884.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut.-Gen. C. L. B. Maitland, C.B., Lieutenant of the Tower of London, to be Col., vice Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., transferred to the Gordon Highlanders (March 12).

The Gordon Highlanders—Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Col., vice Gen. M. K. Atherley, deceased (March 12).

12th Lancers—Capt. W. Colquhoun to be Adjt., vice Capt. T. A. Hill, who resigns the appointment (March 24).

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. Phillips, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 14th Regtl. District (the Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regt.), vice Col. R. B. Chichester, C.B., retired (May 9).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. A. C. Baldwin, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice V. G. Tippinge, promoted.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieuts. H. Bower has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 2); G. J. FitzM. Soady, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice E. T. Stanley, seconded.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. G. H. Bretherton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 15).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut. C. F. Lindsell to be Lieut., vice J. C. Erck, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. A. G. B. Lang has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 14).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. J. H. C. Coode has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 31).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—The second Christian name of Qrmr. G. A. Hirst is *Allen*, and not *Alfred*, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 26, 1883.

The Essex Regiment—Major T. E. Stephenson has been seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 27, 1883).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major S. L. M. Remmington has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Feb. 2).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. P. F. F. Leicester, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice P. W. A. A. Milton, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. J. J. Cronin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Feb. 16).

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Capt. (with local and temporary rank) A. Gatt to be Adjt., vice Capt. (with local and temporary rank) R. Casolani, who has resigned the appointment (May 15).

Garrison Staff—Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Augustus, Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., to be Lieut. of the Tower of London, vice Lieut.-Gen. C. L. B. Maitland, C.B., resigned.

Staff.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. FitzGeorge, half-pay, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, vice Major-Gen. R. Bateson, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. H. Mackinnon, Grenadier Guards, to b Assist. Military Secretary to Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., R.E., appointed to command the troops in Malta (June 8).

Capts. the Hon. F. W. J. Shore, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., Inspector-Gen. of Artillery (Feb. 18); J. W. Murray, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. G. W. Smith, half-pay, who has vacated on promotion (June 1).

Lieut. A. E. Codrington, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. S. Willis, K.C.B., commanding the troops in the Southern District (May 1).

The rank of Col. R. Warren, R.E., appointed Col. on the Staff, Western District, in the *Gazette* of May 6, should have been described as Col., and not as therein stated.

Discharge Depôt—Lieut.-Col. W. Livesay, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the Discharge Depôt at Fort Brockhurst, vice Major B. J. A. Monsell, who has vacated that appointment (June 1).

School of Military Engineering—Major W. J. Galwey, R.E., to be Brig.-Major and Secretary, vice Major G. Harris, R.E., who resigns that appointment.

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. F. J. de Vie Beamish to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated May 19, such antedate not to carry back allowances).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Paymasters and Hon. Majors to be Staff Pymrs.:—R. McI. Nott (April 16); F. N. I. Taylor (May 9); and J. H. Jackson (May 24). Assist.-Pymr. in the Army C. F. H. Beardmore to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (April 1).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. A. Baird resigns his commission.

Half-Pay—Capt. J. Croker, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Major (June 3).

Memoranda.

Hon. Major-Gen. E. L. Dillon, late Lieut.-Col., half-pay, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (May 20).

Capts. A. Hunt, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; and C. V. Trotter, half-pay, has been removed from the Army on account of ill-health (March 18).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. W. Wild, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (Feb. 18).

Assist.-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. W. Crawford, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. on retirement (Feb. 1).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. T. Pearson, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt. (Feb. 18).

Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries G. Chooet, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (March 22, 1883); W. P. Carson, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Feb. 19).

Apothecary R. S. Dawson, Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Surg.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. H. W. Kemble, 2nd Batn. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Capt.

INDIA OFFICE, June 3, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Captain:—Capt. A. W. Brooke, from the York and Lancaster Regt. (dated July 11, 1882, but to rank from May 29, 1882).

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. H. A. Carleton, from the Royal Artillery (dated July 5, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 9, 1877); F. W. Repton, from the Leinster Regt. (dated July 25, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 12, 1881); G. F. D. Hamilton, from the East Surrey Regt. (dated July 5, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut. F. Wyllie, from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Dec. 27, 1880).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. R. P. Colomb, from the West Riding Regt. (dated July 6, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 4, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, June 6, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. R. Bunbury (March 31); A. D. Campbell and J. W. A. Michell (both dated April 4).

To be Majors:—Capt. H. D. la M. Hervey (April 5), and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. G. Gerard, C.B. (April 19).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. P. A. Buckland and B. M. Allen (both dated April 24).

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Tobe Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brigade-Surg. A. J. Cowie (April 19).

To be Brigade-Surgeons:—Surgs.-Major W. R. Rich, M.D. (April 10); H. Cayley (April 19); and J. C. Penny, M.D. (April 24).

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major (all dated March 30):—A. Crombie, M.D., W. R. Murphy, C. H. Joubert, E. G. Russell, J. Scully, G. C. Hall, G. C. Roy, M.D., A. S. Reid, W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., E. Lawrie, J. Wilson, M.D., E. Mulvany, J. M. Zorab, R. L. Dutt, M.D., G. R. Daphtary, M.D., J. T. B. Bookey, A. McGregor, J. Young, J. Duke, B. Gupta, J. McConaghey, M.D., E. Palmer, A. H. Williams, R. A. K. Holmes, M.D., and J. E. C. Ferris.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Major:—Capt. J. G. Proudfoot (April 26).

Madras Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major W. W. Hooper (April 20).

Madras Medical Establishment.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major (all dated March 30):—A. M. Branfoot, C. J. McNally, M.D., W. E. Johnson, M.D., S. L. Dobie, G. F. Bevan, A. F. Dobson, C. Little, M.D., T. Mayne, and J. C. Lawrenson.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Major:—Capt. J. M. Hunter (April 12).

Bombay Infantry.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. H. W. Fagan (April 17).

Erratum.—The Christian name of Lieut.-Col. Simpson, Bombay S.C., is "George Bruce," and not "George" only, as stated in the *Gazette* of May 20.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 6, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut. B. Lewis-Barned to be Capt. (May 28).

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. F. W. Woodley resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. C. E. Masson resigns his commission.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—John Henry William Swindell, gent., to be Lieut. (April 21).

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. M. S. M. Dennis to be Capt. (May 26).

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Charles Henry Farrer, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. J. B. Kennedy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B., is appointed Hon. Col. of the battalion; Capt. A. R. Mecham, from the 9th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Capt. (May 28).

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Humphrey Owen Morgan, gent., to be Lieut. (May 20).

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. C. M. Alexander to be Major (May 19).

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut.-Col. F. Creighton, retired pay, R.M.L.I., to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. W. G. Loyd resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. B. Bartley resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Northamptonshire Regiment—John Augustus Shiel Bouverie, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. C. J. Tyas resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. H. E. H. Nelson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. M. Archer-Shee resigns his commission.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. M. Chetwynd-Stapleton resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. R. O. A. Taylor resigns his commission; Capt. and Hon. Major H. W. Cuppage resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Capt. W. Klingender resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Capt. and Hon. Major D. R. Fair resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. C. W. Murphy resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. C. D. Cooper, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major W. P. Holmes, 2nd Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (June 16).

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. R. A. H. Barry resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 6, 1884.

Denbighshire—Lieut. O. Ormrod to be Capt. (May 26).

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut. P. C. Walker to be Capt.

Montgomeryshire—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. C. Anderson-Timms, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 29, is cancelled.

Shropshire—Lieut. J. Lingen-Burton resigns his commission.

West Somerset—Reginald Walrond Longdon, gent., to be Lieut.

Staffordshire—Lieut. H. de G. Parker-Jervis to be Capt.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Lieut. J. Lindow resigns his commission.

Yorkshire Hussars—George Thomas Pickering, gent., to be Vet.-Surg.

2nd West York—Joseph Frederick Laycock, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (June 12).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 6, 1884.

Light Horse.

1st Lincolnshire—Acting Surg. A. Allen, M.D., resigns his appointment.

Artillery.

1st Caithness—George Mackintosh Ross, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Durham—William Gowans, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Forfarshire—Acting Surg. T. R. Macdonald, M.D., resigns his appointment.

4th Lancashire—Arnold Richard Rathbone, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Major T. W. Dance resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Worcester—Major H. Goldingham to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. W. Brooks to be Major.

Cadet Corps (Malvern College) attached to 1st Worcester—The Rev. Matthew Albert Bayfield, M.A., to be Hon. Capt.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Major R. Dixon resigns his commission.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—Acting Surg. M. L. Brown is appointed Lieut.

2nd Lancashire—Capt. J. L. Ross resigns his commission.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—John Edward Bingham, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. H. Hall resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Capt. H. C. Gordon to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—L. Mackinnon, J. Clyne, and A. J. W. Storie.

1st Ayrshire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—P. Watson and R. Fulton; Acting Surg. R. Lyon is appointed Lieut.

1st Brecknockshire—Lieut. T. E. Williams resigns his commission; William Morgan Morgan-Thomas, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cinque Ports—Stephen John Blake, gent., to be Lieut. (May 29).

2nd Derbyshire—Thomas William Walker, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

5th Devonshire—Edgar Haydon, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Dumbartonshire—Capt. G. B. Robbins, 1st Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. R. Mecham, Scottish Rifles, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (June 2).

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Walter Seton Dickson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Shirley Hall Birt and Henry McLellan.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—The appointment of Lieut. E. Farman, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 29, is post-dated to May 4.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. J. L. Price resigns his commission.

2nd Forfar (Angus)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. P. Anderson and W. Oswald.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Acting Surg. J. Gunn, M.B., resigns his appointment.

1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. L. C. Danger to be Capt.

5th (Deeside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. J. H. Ross resigns his commission.

17th Lancashire—Walter Edward Husband, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. R. Symington to be Capt.

2nd (South) Middlesex—Thomas John Costigan, gent., to be Lieut.

5th (West) Middlesex—Charles Stewart Maxwell, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—Charles James Blomfield, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Charles Henry Clarke, gent., B.A., to be Lieut.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster)—Lieut. A. W. Jones resigns his commission.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and Docks)—Lieut. R. Coton resigns his commission.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Lieut. A. W. Hartley resigns his commission; William Edward Gould, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieuts. J. T. Waters, to be Capt.: T. B. F. Daniel resigns his commission.

1st Perthshire—Duncan McEwen, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Renfrewshire—Major W. Okell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. J. Riley to be Capt.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Lieut. T. Carmichael to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Hon. Major and Adjt. G. S. Peard is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Capt. E. J. Fownes, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major G. S. Peard (both dated July 1).

5th Surrey—Gen. Sir O. Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., to be Hon. Col. of the corps; Francis Pulsford Latham, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The Hon. and Rev. Francis Godolphin Pelham, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Sutherland (Highland)—George Granville Tait, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—John Biggs, gent., to be Lieut.; Alexander Theodore Brand, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. and Hon. Major E. Mason resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Charles Godfrey Broadwood, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. A. J. Preston, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major A. G. J. Robbins, who has resigned that appointment (May 12).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 7, and the current year must be understood.)

"The reason why the Ajax and Agamemnon have not been placed in commission, although they are both apparently quite ready for sea, is," says the *Western Morning News*, "that neither of these vessels will answer her helm, and that, accordingly, to send them to sea would not only be a danger to themselves, but to every other vessel they might encounter. The defects in these ships apparently is of such a radical description as to be quite irremediable, seeing they have been under construction just eight years, and have cost the British taxpayer something like three-quarters of a million sterling. The announcement of these facts, which have been hitherto carefully concealed, will surely be satisfactory. No doubt, although the vessels are not fit to go to sea, they will for many years to come figure in statistics in the House of Commons among our most effective ironclads. It is to be hoped that some Member of Parliament will endeavour to elucidate who is responsible for the facts just described in connection with the ships."

Practical work in first-class torpedo-boats is, says the *Western Morning News*, to form an important feature in the forthcoming exercises of the Channel Squadron in Bantry Bay, and subsequently at Portland, at which latter place all the ships of the squadron will specially proceed to sea for an organised torpedo attack. A first-class torpedo-boat has been assigned to each ship, to be manned from its own ship, to be hoisted in board if necessary, and to be under the command of a lieutenant taken from the ship. These lieutenants are under orders to proceed to Portsmouth to commence on Monday next on board the Vernon a short course in torpedo instruction. At the expiration of this course they will take over their torpedo-boats and navigate them across to Bantry Bay to join the Channel Squadron. Lieut. Bremer, of the Agincourt, and Lieut. Carus Wilson, of the Achilles, have been appointed to command the torpedo-boats to be attached to their respective ships.

The forthcoming cruise of the Reserve Squadron, if the current rumours are correct, does not promise to be very interesting. Heligoland, it is said, is to be the first port at which a call will be made. Thence up the east coast of England and Scotland to Kirkwall in the Orkneys, and on to Stornoway, in the Outer Hebrides. Blacksod, Galway, and Bantry Bay will afterwards be visited, all on the west coast of Ireland, and the squadron will disperse.

Post captains in the Navy, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, have a happy knack at times of making their ships uncomfortable. For example, a captain with plenty of spare sleeping accommodation in his cabin invites a friend to accompany him on a cruise. To give up one of his own spare cabins would never enter his head. Instead, he displaces a lieutenant who has been located in a poop cabin, and sends him down into the cockpit, where darkness reigns supreme and fresh air is unknown. This has just happened at Portsmouth, and of course, is being freely discussed in Naval circles. Why do the Admiralty continue to leave it within the power of commanding officers to so treat their subordinates?

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CORRECTED UP TO JUNE 7.]

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Alex. Buller, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albacore	* 4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. P. H. Colomb (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service C. of Ireland
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. G. S. MacIlwaine	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. W. C. H. Domville	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean, temp. Red Sea
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. A. M. Gardiner	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Spt. 21, 1882—Portsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Dolphin	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Eardley Wilmot	April, 1884—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Charles V. Anson	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. D. L. Dickson	May 6, 1884—Devonport	Fitting out for China
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Craigie	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. P. C. Johnstone	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear.	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Foam	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Higgins	June 15, 1880—Chatham	P'ying-off at Sheern'ss
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A Montagu.	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Cæsar H. Hawkins	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	79	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. A. Tisdall.	Re. Jan. 15, '80—Hong Kong.	Ordered home
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Jan., 1884—Hong Kong	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Myrmidon	...	111	S. gunvessel	Com. Alfred Carpenter	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness	Red Sea (surveying service)
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa and C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Swinton C. Holland.	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. A. L. Douglas	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I., survey
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin *	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W.C. of Africa & C. of G. Hope
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W.C. of Africa & C. of G. H.
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. W. Collins	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. Pelham Aldrich	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S. E. C. of America, survey
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Domville	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W.I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. John F. C. Grant	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness.	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Survg., Home Station
Turquoise	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. Woodward	May 20, 1884—Sheerness	Fitting out for E. Ind's
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. G. D. Morant	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wanderer	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Orford Churchill	April, 1884—Sheerness	China
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls.	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. A. W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

(* Flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux.)

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO JUNE 7.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C.	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Gosport, near Portsmouth
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, p.s.c.	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

CORRECTED UP TO JUNE 7.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Manchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	York	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood, C.B.	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster, C.B.	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	——	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Aldershot	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Curragh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Umballa—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meerut—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut. Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Umballa—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. P. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Meerut—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Malta—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale — Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Col. T. F. Dixon	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Devonport—Warrington	1857	India—Aden	...
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Straton	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. M. Beadon	Woolwich—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Lt-Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Aldershot—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam, C.B.	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Edinburgh—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Bareilly—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. J. Duncan, p.s.c.	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Glasse	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	———	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		———	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade.

A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Sealkote
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Woolwich
I — ... Canterbury
K — ... Dublin

A Brigade (con.)

L Battery.. Umballa
M — ... Dublin

B Brigade.

A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Exeter
C — ... Aldershot
D — ... Kirkee

B Brigade (con.)

E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Canterbury
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Exeter
K — ... Rawul Pindee
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

Depot.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | Riding Establishment.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade.

A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Mooltan
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Cawnpore
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Shorncliffe
M — ... Woolwich
N — ... Kilkenny
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... St. Thomas Mt.
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Shorncliffe
U — ... Athlone
V — ... Aldershot
W — ... Woolwich
Depôt ... Newcastle

2nd Brigade.

A Battery.. Deesa
B — ... Neemuch

2nd Brigade (con.)

C Battery.. Hyderabad
D — ... Ahmedabad
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Nusseerabad
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Sheffield
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Woolwich
L — ... Limerick
M — ... Bangalore
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Coventry
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Bristol
R — ... Jullundur
S — ... Ipswich
Depôt ... Colchester

3rd Brigade.

A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Chatham
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Preston
I — ... Secunderabad
J — ... Trowbridge

3rd Brigade (con.)

K Battery. Morar
L — ... Peshawur
M — ... Peshawur
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad
Depôt ... Hilsea

4th Brigade.

A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Nowgong
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Newbridge
L — ... Ferozepore
M — ... Clonmel
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh
Depôt ... Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Dover
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Jutogh
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Quetta
Depot ... Sunderland

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery Hong Kong
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Lahore
5th — Gwalior
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery Landguard Fort
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Aden
9th — Delhi
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.

1st Battery Guernsey
2nd — Alderney
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Ft. Hubberstone
5th — Jamaica
6th — Barbadoes
7th — Quetta

Cinque Ports Division (con.)

8th Battery Mhow
9th — Rawul Pindee
Depot ... Dover

No 5.—London Division.

1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Aden
8th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery Egypt
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Dover
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Campbellpore
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Dover
5th — Ferozepore
6th — Morar
7th — St. Helena
8th — Cape
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division.

1st Battery Malta
2nd — Rawul Pindee
3rd — Calcutta

Scottish Division (con.)

4th Battery Sheerness
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery Pembroke Dock
2nd — Sandown
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery Devonport
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Bombay
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Londonderry

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery Mount Wise
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Devonport
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Rawul Pindee
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Cape of Good Hope
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Meean Meer
4th — ... Rawul Pindee
5th — ... Meerut
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Sealkote
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Morar
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
18th — ... Nowshera
19th — ... Rawul Pindee

Bengal Army—(con.

1st Central I. Horse Gunah
2nd — — ... Agra
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Cawnpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Jhansi
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Lucknow
8th — — ... Rawul Pindee
9th — — ... Gorakhpore
10th — — ... Shillong and Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Delhi

Bengal Army—(con.

16th Bengal N. Infty. Fyzabad
17th — — ... Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Meean Meer
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Meean Meer
23rd — — ... Meean Meer
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Ferozepore
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Meerut
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar

Bengal Army—(con.)

38th Bengal N. Infty. Peshawur
39th — — ... Morar
40th — — ... Barrackpore
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Rawul Pindee
1st Goorka Regt.... Meean Meer
2nd — — ... Meerut
3rd — — ... Meerut
4th — — ... Meean Meer
5th — — ... Rawul Pindee

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Dera Ismail Khan

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

No. 2 Mountain Bat. Kohat
— 3 — — Abbottabad
— 4 Hazara Mn — Edwardesabad
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Abbottabad
2nd — — ... Kohat
3rd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
1st Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi [Khan
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

2nd Punjab Infnt. Edwardesabad
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
5th — — ... Ditto
6th — — ... Kohat
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

Madras Army—(con.)

1st Madras N.I. ... Secunderabad
2nd — — ... Moulmein
3rd or Palamcottah Rangoon
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Setabuldee
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Berhampore & Sumbulpore
8th — — ... Saugor
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Rangoon
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Passage to Madras

Madras Army—(con.)

15th Madras N.I. Bangalore
16th — — ... Raipore
17th — — ... Vizianagram
19th — — ... Palaveram
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Kamptee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Vizagapatam
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Neemuch
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Deesa
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Quetta
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I. ... Mhow
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Quetta Dist.
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Ahmednuggur
5th — N.L.I. ... Deesa
7th — — ... Kurrachee, for Bombay
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

Bombay Army—(con.)

12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Quetta
14th — — ... Aden
16th — — ... Poona
17th — — ... Satara
19th — — ... Malegaon
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Poona
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry ... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry ... Kurrachee
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry ... Dharwar
29th —or 2 Belooch Kurrachee
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Hyderabad

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

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ONE of the most interesting portions of "The History of the C Battery, A Brigade," R.H.A., from "Coruña to Sebastopol," compiled by Colonel Whinyates, to the merits of which we recently called attention, is the exact, elaborate, and curiously detailed account of the Cavalry combats and charges of October 25, 1854, in connection with the action of the battery in support. In describing the opening of the drama, the writer, whose identity can be traced very clearly, after remarking that when the Battery turned out from camp on the news that Balaclava was attacked, the men, who had just returned from the usual patrol with the guns in the direction of Inkerman an hour before dawn, had had nothing to eat or drink, says :—

> "It was Brandling's custom on all alarms to take the first one or two guns that were hooked-in and be off with them. An old 'C' Troop driver, named Stacey, who had served with distinction under Sir de Lacey Evans in the Spanish wars, acted as bâtman. This man bridled up the charger, and Brandling had merely to kick off a pair of shoes, which he wore about the lines, pull on his hessians, and mount; so he was invariably amongst the first out. Those who happened to be last in turning out on an alarm generally heard something further on that particular subject. It is worthy of remark here, as illustrative of the kindness of Sir de Lacey to old soldiers who had served under him, that he continually inquired after this man, and when in Bulgaria spoke in glowing terms of his soldierly qualities to Major Levinge. He even asked him to call at his tent whenever opportunities offered, and tell him how he was getting on. Everything was in such a state of readiness that the Troop was hooked-in, mounted, and trotting away in a few minutes through the tents, on towards the Woronzoff Road, intending to reach Balaclava by that route."

The Russians had just carried the furthest Turkish redoubt, and were crossing the end of the valley in masses. Maude had been wounded. The Chasseurs d'Afrique were still on the plateau as the Battery, diverted from the Woronzoff Road by the enemy, began to go down over the Col, and descended into the plain, where there appeared to be no infantry but the 93rd in line before Kadikoi. The Heavy Cavalry were formed up in the centre of the plain, and the guns and the Chasseurs d'Afrique proceeded in this direction, the latter continuing their course towards the Light Brigade in advance, nearer the line of the redoubts. The gunners just caught a sight of the Russian General and his Staff on the ridge behind which the Cavalry were coming on at the time at a rapid trot :—

> "When well over and fully in view (*i.e.*, when the rear-most ranks had just passed the crest), they were found to be a very considerable force, in either close or quarter-distance column. . . . . . The front had the appearance of three large squadrons, and the depth from front to rear when halted, as they were in a moment or two afterwards, was about the same as the extent of front; so that at the halt and closed up they had the appearance of a nearly equilateral figure. . . . . . Any one with experience in *bonâ fide* mustering of Cavalry by actually counting the men (and not trusting to the states) will know that squadrons of 80 men are not on parade every day, and that to manœuvre 25 of such squadrons in one close or quarter-distance column, at a rattling good pace such as these men were moved at that day, is all but impossible, as the men in the centre are crushed out of all shape and dressing. . . . . . . At any rate, when three English squadrons were engaged on the Russian front, as they were in a few moments after this, the Russians rather overlapped the English."

Having described the arrival of the Troop within 300 yards of the left rear of our Cavalry, where Adye (now Sir John) gave orders from General Strangways to Brandling to take up a position to act against the Russian horse, the writer says :—

> "At this moment the Russian Cavalry halted, and, whether from unwieldiness or bad timing of the orders, it so happened that their central officers or leaders in front pulled up before those on the flank, but only to the extent of from ten to twelve yards. The flanks, however, did not curve round, but kept tolerably parallel with the central line. There was no such thing as prolonging the front ranks of the column, though it might have such an appearance from other parts of the field; indeed, there was no time for it. It was simply that the officer in chief command of those who were to go on in the attack seemed undecided for a minute as to how he would proceed. It was, however, but momentary, for they instantly moved on, only not so fast, and the dressing in front was not corrected. The first attacking squadron of the Greys now moved out (not very fast—it was said there were some obstacles immediately in front of the Greys). After a moment the Russians halted again, and there were some pistol or carbine shots discharged from their central squadron at the first squadron of the Greys. Then the Russians moved on, but their pace was so slow that it could hardly be called a trot. The first squadron of the Greys had now quickened their pace, and in a moment or two had passed into the space where the central squadron of the Russians had hung back. The first squadron of the Greys got in partly between the files, dismounting some of the Russians, and partly at the angles formed by the Russian centre checking. They then spread out something like a fan, going through the distances between the Russian ranks, which at the moment were not quite closed up, owing to the before-mentioned tailing-off. The course taken by this squadron of the Greys could be easily observed by their red coats and grey horses. The Russians, as far as they could be seen in this particular body, had black horses, wore a black oilskin cover, over a very broad-topped old-fashioned shako, and a dark grey overcoat. They were altogether a black-looking mass."

The Troop moved off to come into action, and by the time it had halted :—

> "The whole Russian Cavalry may be said to have halted, for the tussle was going on along its whole front with the other squadrons of Heavy Cavalry that had been already formed up, when they (the Russians) came over the ridge; but a squadron of Heavy Cavalry, which had in some way been detached to the right, now passed at a good distance in front of 'C' Troop, and at a splendid pace, the men sitting well down, and in good dressing; in this form they tore in on the left flank of the Russians, and catching them, as they did obliquely, and on the bridle arm, unhorsed whole troops of them."

Before this "black-looking lot," whose strength the writer puts "at 2,000 at the very outside, probably less," had been disposed of by our red-coated Heavies, another column of Russian cavalry had moved towards Balaclava,—certainly not more than 400 sabres in all. Here is what occurred :—

> "They moved on at the trot towards the 93rd Highlanders, then in line, and at a considerable distance to the right rear of the line of the Heavy Cavalry: that is, they were covering the entrance to the gorge of Balaclava. Barker's Battery was close to the 93rd, and fired some rounds. The 93rd also fired a volley. There appeared to be no saddle emptied or any confusion whatever in the Russian Cavalry, who however did not approach much nearer, but wheeled by fours or troops, and went straight away for a long distance in the direction of their own left."

This is the famous "charge" on the 93rd in line which seemed so close and dangerous to the spectators, with Lord Raglan on the edge of the plateau, and which has been "immortalised" in song and story, and picture and engraving, and of which Mr. Kinglake draws a spirited picture, too, on five pages of paper. As to the effect of the Heavy Cavalry charge on the Russians, the gunner says :—

> "They (the Russians) began to retire. In doing so they seemed to go by fours or sections to their left, and then at once in a direction that took them left about three-quarters from that in which they stood when fronting the Heavy Cavalry. They were accompanied by all this lot of loose horses and men on foot. Many of the latter had now secured horses, and were mounting, but there was a formidable body of them (certainly one-half) that had never been reached or touched by our people; for when all the squadrons of the Heavies had executed the charge at the front, and partially on the flanks near the front, their strength may be said to have been expended. It was stated that they could make no impression on the Russians, owing to the thick overcoat they wore; but it is believed our men's swords were not sufficiently sharp, and as for those of the Russians no attempt whatever had been made to sharpen theirs. The few picked up on the ground were as blunt as they could be. The very formation of the Russians (bad generalship though it was) helped to consolidate them, make them support each other, and keep our Dragoons out. . . . . . There did not seem to be an upheaval, that is, the untouched Russians in the centre and rear neither reined back nor went about; when the untouched retired, they did so in as regular a way as could be expected considering the number of loose horses and dismounted men; had there been more Heavy Cavalry, the Russians could have been followed for about 500 yards with advantage."

We now come to the charge of the Light Brigade, the beginning of which our historian did not witness; but as to the cause of it, and the results, he speaks with confidence. The troop was halted near the Heavy Cavalry, when Brandling called on them to "mount," as the Light Cavalry had began to advance on the other side of the ridge :—

> "When they halted and came into action, they were so placed, that those at the left gun had a clear view into the outer plain, and could see the 4th Light Dragoons at a considerable distance down to the left front, near the foot of the hills on the other side of the plain; and straggling parties of men chiefly of the 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers, returning up the plain and making for the ridge; some of them were dismounted and leading their wounded horses, some were on foot whose horses had been destroyed, others riding back with various sorts of wounds. The 8th Hussars at this time could not be seen owing to a bend in the hills. The Heavy Cavalry were near the Troop, but not all in one line. . . . . . The Heavy Cavalry kept manœuvring and shifting about, but still they suffered numerous casualties here; they and 'C' Troop retired independently of each other, keeping to the crest of the ridge, upon which they afterwards halted: the 4th Light Dragoons and 11th Hussars came obliquely across the outer plain, and passed to the rear, where they and all the other remnants of regiments were mustered. The 8th Hussars came back by the line of the ridge, but on the outer side. . . . . . Numbers of badly wounded also came slowly up to this place, and passed on towards the rear, reeling in their saddles, some calling out, 'Lads, look at my poor broken arm or leg,' as the case may be, &c. Capt. Brandling and the other officers of the Troop held their flasks to these men's mouths as long as the contents lasted. Many of the head-dresses were smashed and torn by shell and grape shot. Capt. Morris, who commanded the 17th Lancers, was terribly wounded about the head, and was carried past the front of the Troop towards Kadikoi, calling out loudly, 'Lord have mercy on my soul.' . . . . . Brandling had heard that Captain Nolan, of the 15th Hussars, who was on the Quartermaster-General's Staff, had been killed, and he looked about on the outer side of the ridge for the body. Having found it, he came back and took with him Bombardier Ormes (afterwards Riding-Master O. Orme), and four limber gunners with spades to bury it. The bombardier, on his return, said that the poor fellow's chest had been quite broken away, and the gold lace and cloth of his jacket very much burnt by the shell which killed him, and which must have burst close by; also that there was only one officer present, who appeared to be a friend, and was much affected, and who took off his watch and sword. . . . . . When Lord Lucan was told that Nolan was buried, his lordship said, 'Ah, I wish we could get poor Charteris' body.' The latter officer was his relative. . . . . . Soon after this Lord Raglan visited the plain, and complimented Gen. Scarlett, in the hearing of 'C' Troop. His lordship spoke in this way to Scarlett, 'Now tell me all about yourself.' Scarlett replied, 'When the Russian column were moving down on me, Sir, I began by sending first a squadron of the Greys at them, and'—— but at the word 'and' his lordship struck in, saying, 'And

they knocked them over like the devil.' He then turned his horse away, as if he did not need to hear any more. He seemed very much annoyed and bowed down over the loss of the Light Brigade, and was pointing out with his arm the ground over which he intended the advance should have been made. He and Scarlett were only ten yards in front of 'C' Troop at the time, no divisional staff being present.'

As to one point, much discussed at the time and since, the writer says :—

> "It is not so certain that Cardigan could, as some think, have safely pursued the Russian Cavalry after their retreat from the charge of the Heavies. They (the Russians) at first retreated fairly left about three-quarters, from the way they fronted at the attack, a few of our Dragoons, as easily seen by their red coats, being mixed with the rear-most. They then halted, tried to rally and re-form, at some short distance down the Balaclava side of the ridge, when 'C' Troop opened fire upon them. After this, instead of at once retiring over the ridge, they went rather parallel with it for a little way, still on the Balaclava side, and left the inner plain at a point fully three-quarters of a mile below where they entered it. Be it remembered that all this time the crest of the ridge in advance of No. 2 Redoubt was clear for the Russian artillery to have operated upon any pursuit by our Light Brigade."

A long and very close analysis of Kinglake's account of the battle, with very damaging results to the accuracy of the historian of Lord Raglan's command, fills a whole chapter, under the title of "Remarks on and Further Recollections of the Battle of Balaclava," and there is a very strong case made out in favour of Lord Cardigan, and serious accusations against the correctness of the statement made by Lord George Paget. The writer says (p. 159), in regard to the orders given by Lord Lucan to Lord Cardigan, and the circumstances under which they were given—most of the actors in the fight and the combatants in the battle of words which followed it are no more. Lord Lucan, indeed, remains alert, keen, and perceptive as ever, but Cardigan, Paget, Douglas, Shewell, Mayow, &c., are gone, and we do not intend to aid in reviving a controversy among the survivors as to the facts, of which we have a strong impression. Here is an account of Cardigan as he rode up to C Troop, which previously had seen a great many wounded and disabled pass them :—

> "Lord Cardigan was in the full-dress pelisse (buttoned) and uniform of the 11th, generally, and he rode a chestnut horse very distinctly marked, and of grand appearance: no officer in the Cavalry Division at all resembled him in face, figure, or seat on horseback. The horse seemed to have had enough of it, and his lordship appeared to have been knocked about, but was cool and collected. He returned his sword, undid a little of the front of his dress, and pulled down his under-clothing under his waist-belt (military men who have even had a simple set-to at single-stick, mounted, with a sword-belt on, will easily understand this). He then, in a quiet way, as if rather talking to himself, said, 'I tell you what it is—those instruments of theirs,' alluding to the Russian weapons, 'are deuced blunt; they tickle up one's ribs!' Having refastened his uniform, he pulled his revolver out of his saddle-holster as if the thought had only just struck him, and said, 'And here's this d——d thing I have never thought of till now.' He then replaced it, drew his sword, and said, 'Well, we've done our share of the work;' and pointing up towards the Chasseurs d'Afrique, in our left rear, added, 'It is time they gave those dappled gentry a chance'—this had reference to the colour of their horses. After this, he asked, 'Has any one seen my regiment?' and the men, thinking it was the regiment dressed, like himself, in the crimson overalls, answered, 'No, sir.' The men inferred from the question that he knew nothing as to the position of the 11th. The thing did not occupy a minute and a half or two minutes. He then turned his horse and went further back by the outer side of the ridge in the direction in which some of his men, wounded and others, had retired before he came to the gun at all."

A few minutes after he left, the 4th Light Dragoons came close to the Troop, with the 11th Hussars contiguous to them :—

> "While the latter regiment passed on, Lord George Paget, its colonel, rode over to No. 6 gun, and it so happened that he halted on the very spot of ground Cardigan had been on. Lord George looked like a man who had ridden hard for a mile or two, and was heated and excited. He said, in rather a loud tone, 'It is a d——d shame; there we had a lot of their guns and carriages taken and received no support, and yet there is all this infantry about—it is a shame.' It was quite true there was a very large sprinkling of English infantry at this time adjacent to that end of the ridge. Meantime, Cardigan had come back, and was close behind Lord George while he was speaking, without the latter knowing it. Lord Cardigan stopped Lord George talking further by calling out his name, and, on the latter turning round, said to him in an undertone, 'I am surprised,' and, tossing his head into the air, added some other remark which was not heard. Lord George lowered his sword to the salute, and, without saying *anything*, turned his horse and rode on after his men. Lord Cardigan then went forward along the ridge in the direction of the enemy, met the 8th Hussars, and returned with them. In passing the Heavies the latter cheered. Lord Cardigan acknowledged it with his sword, and so passed on to the rear by the left of the Troop. From the time that Lord Cardigan first came to No. 6 gun till he had finished speaking to Lord George Paget and passed on in the direction of the enemy to meet the 8th, not more than four or five minutes at the outside had elapsed. This is a faithful account of what was seen and heard by the detachment at No. 6 gun at this momentous period of the battle, about which so much has been said and written. The detachment never thought otherwise than that both these distinguished officers had bravely done their duty."

We must here close our extracts, referring the reader who wishes to form an independent opinion from a close and trustworthy witness, and from a careful analysis of the incidents of the charge, to a volume full of interest for soldiers, whether gunners or not, and replete with matter for the consideration of those who have accepted the "graphic and sensational" records of Mr. Kinglake as established history.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S statement in the House of Lords on Monday night, in answer to Lord Sidmouth, relative to the ironclad ship-building policy of the present Board of Admiralty, has at least the merit of clearness. Unfortunately, Lord Northbrook apparently forgot, and no one appears to have remembered, that, after the late Mr. Ward Hunt became First Lord of the Admiralty, he found bequeathed to him "Phantom ships and a paper Fleet;" nor his concluding statement on bringing forward the Naval Estimates in April, 1874, that "as long as he should remain at the Admiralty, it must be understood that he did not mean to have a Fleet on paper; that whatever ships appeared as forming part of the strength of the Navy must be real and effective ships, and not *dummies*." How came it that Mr. Ward Hunt was able to make such a statement to the House? The *Army and Navy Gazette* at that time wrote:—"We want to make no party question of the great interests of the Navy. Let each feature of the subject be taken on its merits, and let Mr. Ward Hunt show us in detail what the Navy has suffered from a false economy." This we now repeat, with this difference,—Let Lord Northbrook show clearly that the Navy was in a good state and condition when the Fleet was handed over to Mr. Ward Hunt in 1874. Let him prove that the motion of Sir John Hay for a Select Committee on the state of the Navy was unnecessary. Why was this notice of motion ever given? Because, as stated by the late Mr. Ward Hunt at the time, our armour-clad fleet had been allowed to deteriorate from want of proper repairs. We wrote when that assertion was made that "the public would scarcely be prepared for the statement that our ironclads are of such a nature that they may soon swallow up in repairs more than even their original cost, and still not be fit for more than coast duty." And they did swallow up the money. How, then, without launching out into a spasmodic fit of shipbuilding which might have frightened foreign Governments, could the late Administration have done more than it did to increase the strength of the Navy? Did not the present First Lord, on relieving him at the Admiralty in 1880, compliment his predecessor, Mr. W. H. Smith, on the marked improvement in the state and condition of our armour-clads during the five years of Conservative administration? And was not Lord Salisbury well within his rights when he took credit at Devonport for what he and his party had done for the Navy during the time he was in office? Lord Northbrook evades the question at issue, which is, shortly—"Is our Navy so strong as to give us an undoubted and unquestionable superiority over that of our neighbour?" We recently compared the English and French Naval Estimates, making allowances for the different systems of accounts, for the Naval Artillery Vote being included in the Army Estimates in England, for the greater non-effective Vote in our Navy, and other points of difference; and we found that though there was no great discrepancy between the cost of the personnel of the two navies, we were spending in the Dockyard Votes for material £850,000 more than was being spent in France. We ought, accordingly, to have a considerably larger fleet, and to have more ships building; and though we have more ships in commission, and more wear and tear, there should be a good margin available for repairs. Let us look, then, at our Naval material, and see if it is as it should be,—whether, as the first maritime Power in the world, our Naval superiority is unassailable, as represented by official Naval administrators, or if the allegation of Sir T. Symonds and other Naval officers is substantially true, that the French Navy is practically as strong as that of this country. Should the latter prove to be the case, civilian administration will be necessarily discredited; for, as we have shown, it costs between three and four times as much as the French military supervision, and it would stand convicted of "the fault of the Dutch," in being able to effect so little while asking so much. In order to ascertain exactly how the comparison stands, we rely almost entirely on the "Budget des Dépenses," which includes a useful nominal list of all ships in the French Navy, with their value, on our own Navy Estimates, and on an important return called "Navy (Fighting and Sea-going Ships)," presented to the House of Commons in March last by order of the Admiralty. Our object is to give a general view, which shall be as impartial as the official documents on which it is based. We shall not attempt to compare ship against ship; but, taking the respective navies in three classes,—ironclads; unarmoured ships; torpedo vessels,—we propose to survey our position :—

Table of Comparison.

	ENGLISH.			FRENCH.		
	Complete.	Building and Fitting.	Total.	Complete.	Building and Fitting.	Total.
IRONCLADS.	*50	†12	62	*46	†22	68
UNARMOURED SHIPS.	*196	†25	221	*176	†31	207
Total English ships all classes			283			
Total French ships all classes						275

English Ironclads:
* Including 4 waiting repair—Warrior, Black Prince, Resistance, and Waterwitch; also Scorpion, Wyvern, Vixen, Viper, and Hydra class.
† All new powerful ships, building or completing.
N.B.—All iron or steel except 2—Lord Warden and Repulse.

French Ironclads:
* Including 6 floating batteries of small tonnage.
† Including 8 canonnières cuirassés.
N.B.—Of the total number, no less than 28 are of wood.

English Unarmoured Ships:
* Of this number, 33 are cruisers and 14 sloops; only 12 are troop or store ships. 21 are waiting repair.
† Including 11 completing, 5 of which are fine cruisers of the Phaeton class.

French Unarmoured Ships:
* Including 26 croiseurs à barbette and 21 éclaireurs d'escadre, 44 transports and store-ships.
† Including 4 torpilleurs éclaireurs, 8 torpilleurs avisos, and 7 transports.

We find, then, that we possess just 8 ships of all classes more than our neighbours; but it is fair to remark, that being less able than ourselves to depend upon their mercantile marine, they have 44 transports to our 12. In torpedo-boats we have 19 first-class boats and 4 building, 48 second-class boats, and 7 wooden boats. The French have 18 first-class boats, 40 second-class boats, and 9 torpilleurs vedettes. Of ships in commission we have 150 to the French 122,—necessarily entailing greater expense for repairs, but also representing the incalculable advantage of more sea-going experience to our officers and men. If we turn to our unarmoured fleet, there is little to reassure us. We have 14 ships more than the French, while we have an exactly similar number of cruisers, excepting troop-ships and gunboats, in both Navies. In special torpedo-ships we have 4, including the *Scout*, against 12 similar vessels in the French Navy; while, as we have seen, we have no advantage in number of torpedo-boats, which are now built as well at Havre as on the Thames or Yarrow. A careful analysis of the above facts is far from reassuring. Speaking generally, we have no superiority at all in ironclads,—except in one respect, which has become a cuckoo-cry among those who will not awake to the true state of affairs. We allude to the 28 French ironclads which have wooden hulls; but, though it is true that many of the French ironclads, such as the *Alma*, *Provence*, and *Reine Blanche*, are in bad condition, yet they are scarcely more obsolete than the *Warrior* and other of our older ships which it is not thought necessary to provide with new boilers. All the largest and most modern French ironclads are built of iron and steel. This is, however, our sole advantage; and we must make the most of it. We cannot certainly affirm that our new constructions are larger and more powerful than those of the French. Our largest building are the *Benbow*, *Anson*, and *Camperdown*, of 10,000 tons; while the French have on the stocks the *Amiral Baudin* and *Formidable*, of 11,400 tons each, and the *Hoche* and *Neptune*, of 10,600 tons. In first-class ironclads now afloat and completed we are rather superior to the French; but this will not be the case in two or three years' time. We need not, then, adopt the pessimist views of Sir T. Symonds on our new constructions to acquiesce in his assertion that when the ships now on the stocks in both countries are launched, we shall have an ironclad navy decidedly second to that of our neighbours. We cannot enter into the question of whether we have been wise or the reverse in the adoption of barbettes from the French; but there is little doubt that had our constructors been allowed the displacement of the French ships, the armour-plating would have been carried right forward, as in the *Conqueror*, *Hero*, and in the French larger ironclads. But was it impossible to give our ships strong bows under this restriction? We think not. The fact is, our constructors had nothing but broadside fighting in view. We have quoted stubborn facts, and endeavoured to make our position clear. If these facts cannot be refuted—and they are founded on official documents—on what do we rely? We shall be answered, perhaps,—on the providence of God and the valour of our officers and men; and we believe heartily that in all times and in all places the Navy of England will do its duty as of old. But we have no right to neglect the means necessary to attain the end which we have in view.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in the *Minotaur*, with the remaining ships of the Channel Squadron in company, arrived at Castletown Berehaven on June 11.

As the *Valiant* and *Defence* are vessels of an antiquated type, with worn-out boilers, and only patched-up hulls, we fail to see either the utility or economy of, at this advanced stage of their decay, fitting them with machine-guns and outrigger torpedoes. It is a physical impossibility, even were it otherwise desirable, for these two vessels to last for more than another couple of years without having new boilers and undergoing repairs of an extensive and costly nature. The considerable sums expended in their new fittings might, therefore, have been spent in some more judicious manner,—a not very difficult feat, considering how "tight" money at present is at the Admiralty. The object of fitting the *Valiant* with machine-guns will be all the less apparent when we state that that vessel has no Gunnery Lieutenant, or other officer competent to instruct either her crew or the Coastguardsmen who come up for drill with these new weapons.

The *Morning Post* has reason to believe that the projected relief expedition to Khartoum by the aid of small Nile vessels has been abandoned by her Majesty's Government, and that the tenders for marine engines have been withdrawn. We should like to have some more positive assurances ere we recommend the statement to our readers as what Indians call "pukka."

The French Minister of Marine has just written a letter to the Prefect of Police, asking him, by means of his agents, to try and uproot the idea that the Naval schools at Brest and Toulon are houses of correction. The Admiral says that he receives frequent demands for admission on the part of parents who do not know what to do with their boys, and who think that a life on the ocean wave and a home on the rolling deep would be of benefit to them. The Admiral adds that nearly all the lads in the Naval schools are the children of men who have served the State, and that a certificate of good conduct is necessary for admission. A Paris contemporary mentioning this letter launches out into wonderful eulogies of the French *mousses;* but they can boast of no such line of descent as that noticed by Macaulay in speaking of our Navy—how a cabin-boy became Sir Christopher Mings, his cabin-boy Sir John Narborough, and Sir John's cabin-boy Sir Cloudesly Shovel.

We hear that the Royal Marines who have been left to garrison Suakim do not quite find that port a Garden of Eden. They are certainly quartered afloat, but then they have to spend half their time on shore; and the officers have to rough it, two in a cabin when afloat. As the thermometer is considerably over a hundred in the shade (save the mark!), and is daily rising, the prospect is not invigorating. Why the Marines should always be selected to perform the roughest and most disagreeable work, no man knoweth.

Admiral Sir Alfred Ryder read a most valuable and interesting paper on "Collisions of Ships in Fogs" yesterday afternoon at the Royal United Service Institution, which we shall notice at greater length next week. The discussion that followed the reading of the paper was—well, mediocre. Captain Bryne made some useful suggestions; but Captain Colomb was, or appeared to be, very much mixed, what with lights and fogs, speeds and lengths. The gentleman with the model of an apparatus to be worked by the helm made a fiasco. The apparatus would not work. White lights burnt instead of green ones, and red ones instead of both; and at last a white light lit a red one by accident. An officer present had also to ask the nature of the colour of the light at one time burning, so indistinct or negative, not to say neutral, was its hue.

The French Minister of Marine has just received a box containing ten flags captured at Bacninh. One of these is the standard of the Chinese Generalissimo; it is of yellow silk, with a violet border; the staff is of bamboo, and is more than five mètres in length. Another flag is black, with white letters. All these trophies are going to be sent to the Invalides.

We hear that one of the Admiralty Surgeons and Agents in Ireland has had occasion to represent the great hardships to which the men of the Coastguard, their wives, and families, are exposed through being removed in sailing cruisers during the winter months. serious illness frequently, fatal consequences sometimes, being the direct results of this. There is positively no accommodation whatever for either the women or children on board these sailing cutters; they are obliged to huddle together on the upper deck, are often detained on board for days owing to light or contrary winds, when they are landed more dead than alive. All this is positive cruelty, and it might easily be obviated by abolishing sailing cruisers *in toto,* and having gunboats to perform their duties. Even when the Coastguardmen come up for annual drill or to embark for the cruise, they are frequently huddled together on board the cutters for a week or ten days, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, and with no means of "slinging their hammock."

It is a subject for sincere congratulation that Sir W. Hewett has arrived in safety from his mission to Abyssinia, and it is gratifying to learn that he has concluded a treaty with Johannes which is satisfactory in relation to the objects in view. Naval officers are excellent diplomatists, especially when landed under their guns; but Admiral Hewett obtained his terms far away from salt water.

It is reported from Berlin that the ironclad corvettes *Ting Yuen* and *Ehen Yuen,* built at Stettin for the Chinese Government, will soon leave to fit out at Kiel, where they will sail under the German flag for China, to be added to the Chinese navy. The French Admiral Lespès appears to have arranged matters satisfactorily with the Chinese Foreign Office during his recent visit to Pekin, aad left for Chefoo last Wednesday, after an exchange of banquets with the Ministers at the capital.

The question, "What steps can be taken to convince the country of its present dangerously unprepared state?" was set down on Wednesday last in a paper containing questions "not intended to restrict the discussion of the essay, either as to subjects or persons, but the various points are grouped under different headings for the convenience of those gentlemen who wish to confine their remarks to special matters." The Committee, however, vetoed the discussion, whereby officers who "wished to confine their remarks to special matters" included in the tabooed questions were unable to do so. One officer, however, tendered the following advice:—"Let Naval men take the matter in hand themselves, and if afraid to let their voices be heard, let them write, write, write, and never cease writing to the Press of the country." Facts which would otherwise remain unknown can be stated under a *nom de plume.* Therefore, gentlemen, take up your pens and enlighten the public, as the only means of "convincing the country of its present dangerously unprepared state."

We referred last week to the losses sustained by the French Marine Infantry, which does all the ordinary and some of the extraordinary colonial work. We now see by the *Progrès Militaire* that the Minister of Marine has demanded from his colleague, the Minister of War, 10 captains, 20 lieutenants, and 70 sub-lieutenants, to fill up the vacancies and furnish officers for the native regiments.

At one time it was the fashion in all smart ships to have coloured men as bowmen in the ship's boats, but times are changed, and the Admiralty have issued instructions directing that in future no black or coloured men or boys are to be entered for service in the Navy without special sanction.

Viscount Lewisham will, on the Army Estimates coming on in the House of Commons (Fortification Vote), call attention to the advantages of employing Marine Forces as garrisons for sea forts and coaling stations, both as regards economy and efficiency. We imagine one objection to this otherwise very practicable idea is that the sea defences of all our arsenals and sea ports are in the hands of the War Office, unlike the organisation of France, where these defences are placed under the Ministry of Marine.

It is well known that the European language in vogue in Egypt is French. Sir Evelyn Wood dates his orders from the *Ministère de la Guerre,* and official correspondence must be conducted in French. A worthy officer, addressing an artillery corps after a day's practice, said:—

> "C'est assez pour aujourd'hui,
> Demain nous aimerons plus loin."

General Count von Blumenthal, Chief of the Staff to the Crown Prince of Germany in the wars of 1866 and 1870, and now commanding the Magdeburg district, is on a visit to London, and is the object of much attention from his old friends.

The correspondence which has been recently carried on about "tartans" and "Highland regiments" shows that what are called the "old" kilted regiments look with jealous disfavour upon the addition to their numbers. It is not very easy to understand, except for the sake of uniformity in the Territorial Scheme, why any "new" kilted regiments should have been made; for there was always a difficulty in filling the ranks of the old ones, and that can only be done now by poaching upon the Lowlands. This gives such regiments as the Royal Scots, the King's Own Borderers, and the Cameronians the doublet and trews, which is looked upon, in the Army at least, as the distinctive dress of the Lowlands, and it was reasonable enough, for the connection of these regiments with Scotland is as old and as close as that of the Highland regiments themselves; but should it be found necessary to denationalise any of the so-called Scotch regiments, those which have been recently made should be taken, and not those which are thoroughly Scotch by creation and tradition, and whose connection with the country has lasted for nearly two centuries. The Lowland regiments have apparently no difficulty in getting men. In proof of what we say, turn to the Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting. Here we find that the 1st Regimental District supplied last year 599 men, yet of these only 176 were posted to the Royal Scots. This District, if used for its legitimate purpose, namely, furnishing recruits for the Lowland regiments—could easily support two territorial regiments. The Recruiting Report also shows that the 72nd and 79th Districts combined only produced 162 men to meet the requirements of their battalions. Where did the balance come from? The Territorial Scheme is a sham, and men are shifted from one district to another as occasion demands; but it is quite as absurd to enlist Seaforth Highlanders in Dunbar or Kelso, as it is to enlist Royal Scots in Manchester or Birmingham.

It is said that the Hampshire, Wiltshire, and York and Lancaster Regiments of Militia are overflowing with recruits. Why, then, are the second battalions of these regiments not raised at once? Without them, the Territorial scheme is incomplete in the districts from which these regiments are recruited.

A French company called the "Forges et Chantiers" has just cast a monster gun, which our Parisian contemporaries say "exceeds all known types by the considerable results which it realises, and also by the superior manner in which it utilises the force placed at its disposal. This gun measures 5·80 mètres in length (the mètre being 3 ft. 3 in.), it weighs 6,000 kilogrammes (2 lb. 3 oz. each), the projectile which it fires weighs 60 kilos, and the charge used is 32. The initial velocity is 632 mètres. This powerful engine pierces at a short distance an iron plate of 35 centimètres (2⅓ to the inch). It is mounted on an improved carriage, which limits the duration of the recoil to 24 centimètres per second, and the entire recoil to 70 centimètres; this is done by means of an hydraulic break very ingeniously arranged; thanks to this break the piece regains its primitive position. This is the first time, says General Faire, that French industry has produced such a weapon for the foreigner."

What will be the immediate effect of the new regulations as to voluntary retirement, just promulgated, is not altogether apparent at first glance. Those first to take fright will be the regimental Majors and Captains, who had been contemplating voluntary retirement on retired pay or gratuity. Those who have most to fear are, it seems to us, regimental senior Captains with less than eighteen years' service, and senior Lieutenants with less than nine years' service. There are plenty of Captains in the Army at present with over eighteen years' service, and when these fail there will generally be found a supply of half-pay Majors anxious for full pay. There will also for a time be found a good supply of Lieutenants of over nine years' service, though there are seldom many Captains on the Half-pay List. Thus it will be seen that so long as there are any officers throughout the Army fulfilling the above conditions, voluntary retirement can take place in any regiments, whether the seniors in the regiments in the rank below that of the retiring officer are eligible for promotion or not. By this means one more blow will be struck at regimental *esprit de corps.* The suppression of regimental officers caused by the introduction of the linking system, and the final amalgamation in 1881, has been indeed hard to bear; but just as the officers concerned were becoming to a certain extent resigned to their fate, the ever restless "authorities" have, by the exercise of one of the subtlest forms of their ingenuity, promulgated this new circular, which is evidently a first step towards the abolition of regimental promotion altogether.

The French Chamber is very busy with Army reform, and among other matters has been discussing the state of Algeria in a military point of view. It is now proposed that the colonists shall be required to serve one year in the Army, and to remain at the disposal of the War Minister as long as they remain fit for service. In the event of the Continental troops being withdrawn, the Colonial Army will be called on to defend Algeria. The Algerian Deputies have urged the necessity of this measure. At present, Algeria is protected by the 19th Army Corps. The representatives of the colony say that the Algerians have no wish to shirk their military obligations, but that if they were obliged to serve three years, colonisation by the French would be impossible. There are 180,000 foreigners and 3,000,000 Mussulmans in Algeria, and while the colonists were soldiering they would take their places. It is proposed to mobilise the colonists only in the event of a general war.

It appears that Gibraltar is not the only place where big guns come to grief. On the 4th of the month, an accident, which might have had very serious results, happened at Havre during some artillery trials conducted in the presence of General Lavocat, Director of Artillery. A gun of 24 centimètres, from which four rounds had just been fired satisfactorily, burst at the fifth round. The charge was 55 kilos., and the range of the gun is set down at 11 kilomètres. "Fortunately," says the *Progrès Militaire,* "by an excess of caution the gunners, instead of remaining at their posts round the gun, retired to some distance to the rear, and the man who fired the gun used a cord three mètres long. The gun had just been pointed for the fifth time, and the officers were chatting together, when a formidable explosion took place; the breech of the gun was blown backward, and buried itself in the earthwork, while another portion of the gun, weighing 4,000 kilogrammes, was projected 50 mètres forward. As for the gunner, Graillot, who fired the piece, he was suddenly surrounded with flames, and owed his safety to the immediate intervention and presence of mind of Captain Orcel; the burns he received will have no serious consequence. An inquiry showed that the tube had been broken low down, and that the hoops at that place had become loose, and had fallen off." The accident is explained by the fact that the gun was cast in 1874, when steel was first employed, and was not as good as it is now. This mishap seems to have created the greatest excitement and alarm at Havre. A 24-centimètre gun would be called by us a 9⅜-in. or 15½-ton gun.

A circular-letter has recently been sent to commanding officers, inviting Paymaster-Serjeants to become candidates for Military Staff Clerkships in the Army Pay Department, and many of these have been transferred on probation to district pay offices; the Regimental Paymaster being left to get through the work, as best he may, with the aid of an acting substitute having no previous acquaintance with pay-office duties. In some instances, too, an infinite jest has been had at Peter's expense after he has been robbed to pay Paul. For, the transfer being ordered immediately after Peter has proceeded on leave of absence, he is forthwith wired back to his station to take in hand the training of the Acting Paymaster-Serjeant, with the prospect of seeing this latter hereafter in his turn, on becoming efficient, translated to an extra-regimental sphere. Whether this latest happy thought of the Pall Mall scribe will tend to popularise the Department remains to be seen.

L'Avenir Militaire of this week contains an article on the Railway Military Corps, which, it says, is to have some practical training. This being the case, it recommends that the corps in question should construct the projected line between Rheims and Châlons, a single line already exists between the two military points, but this would not be sufficient in time of war. In a second article, the *Avenir* calls attention to the coast defences, which, it insists, should be placed in the hands of the Naval authorities, and asks what has become of the 85,000,000 fr. lately voted for these defences. The writer, who supposes that the employment of this money can hardly be kept a State secret, strongly advocates the substitution of torpedoes and torpedo-boats for land works, which are not nearly as efficient and very costly. The *Avenir* gives a small bit of its mind to the Government, which it says wants to economise on the Military and Navy Estimates, but it owns that it is obliged to argue in the dark, as the Ministers of War and of the Marine kept their intentions secret. The same paper mentions that the torpedo officers on leaving the school of submarine defences will henceforward be sent on board the *Japon* to improve their instruction by the study of Whitehead torpedoes.

THE BISMARCK CUIRASSIERS.

The band of one of the most celebrated Prussian Cuirassier regiments is at present delighting thousands of the inhabitants of London every evening at the Health Exhibition. The 7th Magdeburg, or, as it is more often called, the Bismarck Cuirassiers, played an important part in the celebrated battle of Mars-la-Tour on August 14, 1870, when Prince Frederick Charles sacrificed his cavalry to save his infantry. On that memorable day, the Brandenberg division formed the left of the German Army, and was thrown forward to overlap the advance guard of Marshal Bazaine's army on the Verdun road. For a long while, it was as much as this division could do to hold its own. Suddenly, on its right flank, a French battery galloped into position, and opened fire on its already decimated ranks. Then, from under the cover of a small hamlet called La Ferme, wheeled the 7th Bismarck Cuirassiers, in column of squadrons, and headed by Count von Schmetto charged up the incline at the battery half a mile away. Beside the Count rode a young Scotch lieutenant, who had entered the German Army, and won his commission on the field of Sadowa, named Campbell. The squadrons reached the guns and captured them, cutting down the gunners and striking the horses as the guns were being limbered up. But at that moment the Cuirassiers received a most galling fire from two regiments of French infantry, until then invisible, who had formed square in the fields beyond the Verdun road. Without a moment's hesitation, Count von Schmetto led his squadrons at these squares. The Frenchmen threw down their arms, and cried "Pardon!" throwing themselves prone on the ground as the cavalry rode over them. Then on either flank of the Bismarck Cuirassiers appeared a regiment of French cavalry. Wheeling to the right and left in splendid style, the German regiment charged at both their opponents, to the right the 7th French Cuirassiers, to the left the 4th Chasseurs d'Afrique, and drove both helter-skelter back into the woods beyond, on the edge of which were stationed the French Montigny mitrailleurs, whose gunners, fortunately for the Germans, did not know how to use their new arms. The Bismarck Cuirassiers then reformed, and were trotting back, when they observed that the two French infantry regiments had reformed, and were pouring volley after volley into their squadrons. At the infantry went Count von Schmetto again, this time punishing both battalions fearfully. Lieut. Campbell was carrying at this time the colours of the French Cuirassiers, which he had captured. In the melée that ensued a French infantry officer seized the staff of these colours, and placing a revolver to Lieutenant Campbell's hand, sent a bullet clean through it, thus forcing him to drop his prize. The Frenchman did not live long to tell the tale. The Bismarck Cuirassiers went into this charge nearly 800 strong, and came out of it numbering but some 250 officers and men. Lieutenant Campbell received the Iron Cross from the hands of the Crown Prince of Germany, the Order of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was further made Baron Craignish, in recognition of his gallant conduct throughout the war, and was subsequently promoted. Captain Campbell, Baron von Craignish, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Honorary Colonel of the 7th Magdeburg Cuirassiers, is now in London, having been sent to this country by permission of the Emperor of Germany, in charge of the band of his famous old regiment, and although serving in a foreign army, we feel convinced that his own countrymen will feel no less proud of him than they would were he serving his own Queen and country.

Reviews.

"John Bigelow, Jr., First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry U.S.A.," has contributed a trenchant chapter on the "Egyptian Question" to the very well conducted and interesting American magazine, *The United Service*, published by Hamersly and Co., Philadelphia, in which our terrible subaltern of horse shows, he thinks, that Great Britain's guiding principle is Egypt for the British, that the end of her policy is the security of India; and that in the carrying-out of these ends "she will not scruple to damage the interests of any and of every other nation." We dare say this John Bigelow "is a very thoughtful young man," and that he has resolved in his own mind that any other rightly-minded country—say, the United States—would act in quite a different way. It may be admitted with sorrow that so far as there is a policy patent in Egypt, it seems to be based on selfishness and timidity. There is in the same number a very pleasant, graphic, and truthful sketch of Sir Gerald Graham's career, by an old comrade, who writes very sympathetically, and who was with Graham when the Summer Palace was burnt (poor Bowlby is christened "De Bulby"). We must quote one passage, as it relates to a remarkable episode and a hair's-breadth escape. Having told how the small party started from our lines for the Chinese army, and how our people waited, he says :—

> "It soon burst forth in the shape of a single horseman coming into the gap, surrounded by men on horse and foot, who appeared to us to be trying to impede his progress by thrusting at him with spear and sword while he himself was laying about him right lustily. It was a treat to see how he cut them down on all sides; it was first cut one at cavalry, and then cut one at infantry, until he got clear, and then he came away at a hand-gallop amidst the most infernal din of all arms, from an iron 70-pounder down to a 4-ounce matchlock. The balls tore up the ground in front and rear and on every side of him, but he seemed to bear a charmed life, for he still kept on and on, making straight for the head-quarters' party, where he arrived at last; but such a sight! He was covered with blood and dust, as was his horse,—it was Colonel Walker. He said he owed his life to his powerful horse; but had he not been a splendid swordsman, and mighty besides, he could never have cut his way through that horde of devils. He was and is the beau-ideal of a heavy cavalryman, over six feet in height, and made in proportion, and acknowledged to be one of the finest cavalry officers in the service (now Sir B. P. Walker, lieutenant-general). He went on to say that while Mr. Parkes was haranguing the mandarin in command, he (Walker) noticed that by degrees his party were being surrounded by small and afterwards by larger bodies of the enemy; then a gun was fired, which appeared to be a signal to close, some getting so close as to endeavour to seize the bridle of Walker's charger. He took in the situation at a glance; he drew his sword, and calling on his men to follow, he drove his horse into the mass to his right front, at the same time again shouting, 'Cut your way through, men!'"

Of Graham, the writer, who gives no name, but dates his article "Willet's Point, April, 1884," says :—

> "He is very tall,—something like six feet three inches in his stockings, with a slight stoop, and lisps when speaking. If he has not what is called strictly a handsome face, it is one that will always attract your attention, so open and candid is the expression, with light-brown hair and moustache (for he wears neither beard nor whiskers), and he is, I suppose, about the most quiet, modest, unassuming man you ever met with, so gentle, and yet withal so brave,—that cool sort of bravery that will carry a fellow at a walk across a hot spot where others run across. . . . . We were in the same company of Royal Engineers (23rd, which he commanded), and stationed at Shorncliffe Camp when the 'Trent affair' took place, in December, 1861. We both volunteered for the expeditionary force which was then ordered to reinforce the Canadian command. I obtained an exchange with a married man, but Graham failed; and well I remember the morning the transfer arrived from the Horse Guards, and the look of touching disappointment on his fine face as he shook me by the hand, wishing me joy on my luck, while he, poor fellow! was doomed to stay behind and ding-dong the old thing over again at Shorncliffe. That was the last time I saw Graham, so you may imagine with what glee I read the telegrams with the name of my old friend and comrade chosen for a command in the army of Egypt under Lord Wolseley."

Foreign Military Literature.

Militärische Briefe.—I. Ueber Kavallerie. Von Kraft Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, General der Infanterie à la suite der Armée, General-Adjutant Seiner Majestät des Kaisers und Königs. Berlin: E. S. Mittler and Sohn. 1884.

The author of these "Military Letters" is not unknown as a writer, and his views derive authority from the important positions which he has filled both in peace and war during a service in the Army extending over 35 years. He has had a large share in the development of the artillery tactics of the German Army, in fitting it for the requirements of modern times and improved arms; for, if we are not mistaken, it was principally owing to Prince Hohenlohe, after the war of 1866, that a more energetic and daring employment of field artillery was decided upon. The results obtained in 1870-71 prove that the changes introduced were correct. In giving to the public his experience, the author has chosen to do so in the form of letters, a proceeding which imparts freshness, and permits of a freer expression of opinion. In the part of his work under consideration he deals with the cavalry, and the views he holds are open to criticism. But even assuming that he is wrong in his views of the functions of cavalry—which we by no means desire to intimate—his work will give rise to a discussion which will ultimately have but one result,—that of benefiting that branch of the service. We commend Prince Hohenlohe's "Letters," which almost approach the nature of memoirs in their chatty, unrestrained style, to the military reader. Whilst gathering information on a most important branch of modern warfare, he will at the same time be entertained by the perusal of a volume containing many passages of personal experiences, expressed in language as refreshing as it is candid.

Jahresberichte über die Veränderungen und Fortschritte im Militärwesen. Tenth year, 1883. By H. von Löbell, Oberst Z.D. Berlin: E. S. Mittler and Sohn. 1884.

At the beginning of the second half of the nineteenth century a comfortable quietude reigned in the military affairs of almost every European country; how different it is to-day. The successive editions of the *Jahresberichte* bear eloquent witness to the almost feverish activity by which that sluggishness has been replaced. When, in 1851, the author of these "Annual Reports" invited co-operation in their publication, his appeal fell flat, and it was with some misgivings that he ventured upon their issue for the first time, on his own account, in 1875. The result has shown that, after all, the reports were wanted, and the judicious additions which have been made from time to time have made their issue almost a necessity to the military student and critic. From year to year their publication is awaited with ever-growing interest, especially as their scope has been gradually extended until the volume has attained a size far beyond the original intention of the author. The *Berichte* for the year 1883 (a volume of nearly 550 pages) contain the usual accounts of the progress made by the armies of nearly every State—European and extra-European—claiming to be a factor in matters military They form the first part of the work. The second section comprises reports on the progress and changes made in the tactics of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, as well as accounts on improvements in small-arms, and ordnance, and military telegraphy. It is beyond the scope of a brief notice like this to do more than draw attention to the salient feature of a work of this nature. But the third part of the volume, giving an account of military operations in 1883, contains matter of such close interest to us, that we may be permitted to make a few remarks upon it. The activity of the French in Madagascar, Senegambia, and Tonquin, whatever a certain section in this country may say to the contrary, concerns us more nearly than they are willing to admit. Notwithstanding the treaty of 1868, by which France renounced all claims to the protectorate over the coast districts of Madjunga, Murunsang, and Passandava, and recognised the kingdom of Madagascar, the French Republic commenced hostilities against the Hovas, without declaration of war. The French expeditions to the Senegal in 1883 need only be referred to here in order to point out that, after spending millions of money and a heavy loss of life in the contest with the natives and a murderous climate, not a step forward has been gained in bringing the territories aimed at under French influence. The complete victory obtained by France in Tonquin and the subsequent defeat of Chinese diplomacy are matters of history, but their consequences will be widely felt. The description of the operations in the Soudan from 1881 to 1883, operations which we shall have to continue in 1884 ourselves, is well written. That account concludes by stating that, with the armed intervention of England against the movement originating with the Mahdi, the conflict has entered a new stage. "It seems as if the movement had found an opponent who will confine it within prescribed limits, although he will not entirely suppress it." That opinion very accurately describes our action in the Soudan. In taking leave of Colonel von Löbell's *Jahresberichte*, which has fully earned for itself the title of a standard work of reference, we may be permitted to express a wish that it will receive the full attention of military men also in this country, which it so well deserves.

"THE LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER."

Lieut.-Col. Durnford begs us to perform an act of justice by the insertion of a letter, in which he desires "to record a protest against an action which, in its approval of Lord Chelmsford, amounts to a positive injustice to the memory of a good soldier who willingly gave up his life in his country's service. It will be remembered by many," he says, "that Lord Chelmsford made a deliberate and uncalled-for attack on the late Col. Durnford, R.E., with a view to place upon him the responsibility for the disaster at Isandhlwana, Jan. 22, 1879. Lord Chelmsford stated:—1. 'At the same time a letter was written to Col. Durnford to move up to Isandhlwana Camp, and take command of it.' 2. That the following statement 'expressed plainly what his views were,' viz., 'that he (Lord Chelmsford) had an interview with Col. Pulleine, and in reply to his question as to any orders he might have to give to him, that he had said, "defend the camp, and do not leave it."' 3. That Col. Durnford took over this order to 'defend the camp,' and, Lord Chelmsford says, 'that order was, I maintain, as binding upon Col. Durnford as those which a soldier takes over from the sentry he relieves on a post.' 4. That Col. Durnford, therefore, in quitting the camp to reconnoitre, 'had departed from the orders which he had received.' Now it is quite unnecessary for me to enter upon Lord Chelmsford's further misstatements, or upon the actual facts which directly led to the disaster, for Lord Chelmsford himself limits the position, as between him and the late Col. Durnford, to 'neglect of orders.' He writes on Dec. 12, 1879,—'The question . . . . . . whether there could have been any neglect of orders at Isandhlwana, covers the whole ground of controversy. . . . . . The order given was to "defend the camp."' Controversy there can be none, from the simple facts:—1. That Col. Durnford was not ordered to take command of the camp. 2. That Lord Chelmsford gave no orders whatever respecting the camp or its defence. 3. That, therefore, there were no such orders which were or could have been departed from.' The proofs of what I say are beyond question. 1. On May 18, 1882, I received from Col. Crealock (Lord Chelmsford's Military Secretary in 1879) what he states to be a 'true copy of the last entry in Lieut.-Col. Crealock's note-book, left in his tent on Jan. 22, 1879. This was a copy of the order sent to Col. Durnford at daybreak by the hand of Lieut. Smith-Dorrien.' (Col. Crealock says, 'The note-book was recovered from the field of Sandlwana, and sent me in England, in 1879.') The entry in the note-book is:—'22. Wednesday. 2 a.m. The following order sent to Col. Durnford:—"You are to march to this camp *at once* with all the force you have with you of No. 2 Column. Major Bengough's battalion is to move to Rorke's Drift, as ordered yesterday. 2/24. Artillery and mounted men, with the General and Col. Glyn, move off at once to attack a Zulu force about 10 miles distant.—(Sd.) J. N. C. If Bengough's battalion has crossed the river at Eland's Kraal it is to move up here. (Nangwana Valley.)"' And here it will be convenient to note what instructions Col. Durnford had previously received. Lord Chelmsford writes on Jan. 16:—'No. 3 Column will first advance to a position near the Isandhlwana Hill, and from there, assisted by a portion of No. 2 Column, will clear the Equideni Forest, or induce the chiefs, &c., to submit. This work completed, the portion of No. 2 Column, under Lieut.-Col. Durnford, will move towards the Mission Station, near the Empand-leni Hill, whilst No. 3 Column advances to a fresh position near the Isipezi Hill, detaching, if necessary, part of its force to support No. 2 Column.' (C. 2,252, p. 63.) And again he writes, Jan. 19:—'One of Col. Durnford's regiments will cross the river from the Sandsprint Valley, whilst his mounted natives will co-operate with us from Rorke's Drift, where they will be to-morrow (20th).' (C. 2,260, p. 16.) Col. Durnford, writing on Jan. 21, thus epitomises his instructions,—'My movements are to operate against the two Matyanas.' And, on receiving the order of the 22nd, Col. Durnford's remark was, 'Ah! just what I expected; we are to go on at once. The General has gone out to attack an impi.' It was into Matyana's country, close to the Equideni Forest, that Lord Chelmsford advanced on Jan. 22. 2. In a memoir of my brother which I have published, I state (p. 224):—'A captain of the 24th Regt., who marched out with the General's force, distinctly says that neither Lord Chelmsford nor his Staff left any orders, but that, when miles away from the camp, Lord Chelmsford asked what orders had been left for Col. Pulleine.' In May, 1883, I received a remarkable confirmation of this statement from the editor of the *Natal Witness*, who, on Jan. 27, 1879, wrote to Col. Crealock for information on various points, and, amongst others, as to orders given by the General at Isandhlwana on Jan. 22. Col. Crealock's written reply was:—'No written or spoken orders by General were issued. Col. Glyn gave his own orders.' What these orders were, appears in C. 2,260, p. 81, and they contain no special instructions 'to defend the camp.' It would be rather strange if they did, as Lord Chemsford had just pooh-poohed Col. Glyn's suggestion to form a laager. And, further, these orders define the period of Col. Pulleine's command—'you will be in command of the camp during the absence of Col. Glyn.' The situation at the camp is made perfectly clear by the statement from Major Cochrane, the survivor of the interview between Cols. Durnford and Pulleine, that, when Col. Pulleine said, 'I'm sorry you have come, as you are senior to me, and will of course take command,' Col. Durnford replied, 'I'm not going to interfere with you, I'm not going to remain in camp.' Esteeming it to be my duty to clear my brother's memory from unjust reproach, I have from time to time urged the case upon the notice of the authorities—H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War—with the only result that I have been informed that it is not considered 'desirable to reopen the question of the responsibility of the late Col. Durnford, Royal Engineers, in connection with the disaster at Isandhlwana.' The situation then is this:—An officer living brings a charge against another officer, who is dead, which charge is proved to be entirely without foundation. The authorities decline to consider the matter, and therefore deny to the dead officer that justice which he, if alive, could and would have demanded. As long as the living officer was permitted to remain unemployed, one could in some manner comprehend the line the authorities have taken; but now that a valuable appointment is conferred upon the living officer, what can the inference be but that his conduct is approved, and thus the injustice to the memory of the dead is bitterly emphasised."

SHIPS' STEWARDS, R.N.

A correspondent writes that, in his opinion—"It is certainly time something was done for the ships' stewards, R.N. Suppose we take the case of a third-class ship's steward just promoted from ship's steward's assistant; he will most likely be a couple of years in the guard-ship as supernumerary before his name comes round on the roster to commission a ship, and all that time he is getting the sum of 2s. per day. A ship's steward, third class, when in receipt of store allowance, gets 3s. 6d. per day; but from the time he pays a ship off till the time he gets another (and it is about the time I have mentioned above), he loses the store allowance,—1s. 6d. a day. Now, Sir, that is a serious item for a poor man to lose, especially if he is a married man and has a family. I think no chief petty officer should have less than 3s. per diem at any time, and I don't think any other C.P.O. has less than that sum."

ARTILLERY PROMOTION.

"A Major of the Old List" says:—"You would greatly oblige many majors, R.A., and with them captains and subalterns, if you would throw some light on artillery promotion as at present existing. It was understood that the new schemes would not seriously injure our promotion, and that although the (full) colonels' list was to be abolished, yet the total number of colonels and lieutenant-colonels would remain the same,—that is, that instead of lieutenant-colonels being promoted regimental colonels after a certain date, and a major in each place promoted lieutenant-colonel as heretofore, that the lieutenant-colonels would not be promoted but the major would be, thus keeping up the total of colonels and lieutenant-colonels to the same strength, or, in other words, increasing the lieutenant-colonels in proportion as the colonels were diminished; but taking the regimental lists of Dec., 1882, and 1883, it appears that in Dec., 1882, the number of colonels was 38; lieutenant-colonels, 77—total, 105; Dec. 1883, colonels, 34; lieutenant-colonels, 76—total, 100,—showing a loss of five steps to the majors, captains, and subalterns in one year. If the promotion of majors is to be entirely dependent on the shunting of lieutenant-colonels after five years in that rank, only 75 or 76 majors will be promoted in five years; and every major after that, as well as some before, must be, sooner or later, placed on half-pay,—a nice look-out for us all! Perhaps some of your correspondents will kindly state exactly how the matter of promotion now stands, and so enlighten a puzzled gunner about 10,000 miles from headquarters."

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Again this year two foreign military bands have been performing at the Health Exhibition,—viz., the Belgian Guides and the 7th German Cuirassiers, and other bands are promised later on in the season. The War Office naturally takes these bands under its official protection, and provides them with quarters at our barracks, and also sends non-commissioned officers of the Guards as interpreters, &c., but it sends *cavalry* bands to *infantry* barracks. Now, foreign cavalry bands ought to go to cavalry barracks, and infantry bands to infantry barracks. Surely, the Life Guards or the Blues would give a befitting reception to Bismarck's Cuirassiers. And are there no French or German-speaking non-commissioned officers among the Household Cavalry? Why all the bands should go to Chelsea Barracks, I cannot understand. Knightsbridge Barracks are much nearer. Whatever may be the reason, I am very glad they came over; but I think any foreign band, and more particularly a cavalry band, is unfairly handicapped in playing at the same time as the band of the Grenadiers. If the authorities would arrange matters so that we might hear other fine bands such as the Artillery or the Engineers', or that of the Marines oftener, it would be fairer.—

C. R. T.

The *Whitehall Review* points out that "as his share of the 'batta' for the Soudan campaign, Gen. Graham will receive a cheque for £342. Somewhat different this from the £25,000 awarded to Lord Wolseley. Were it not that money is always acceptable, Sir Gerald Graham might feel tempted to follow the example of the recipient of Digby Grant's generosity, and frame his 'little cheque' in grateful recognition of a country's bounty."

A correspondent informs the *Standard* that a large camp of exercise is to assemble at a place forty miles from Peshawur. A similar camp of exercise was formed in the same vicinity in the month immediately preceding the last Afghan war, and it is supposed that this force is being assembled in order to give support to the British members of the Commission about to undertake the task of marking out, in conjunction with Russian officers, the northern boundary of Afghanistan.

Service Questions in Parliament.

The Lords, who might have enjoyed a week's longer *villeggiatúra* had Mr. Gladstone "uttered" more freely before they rose for the Recess, and given assurances respecting the Conference, &c., which would have set their minds at rest, resumed on Monday with an important discussion on the Navy, and a statement by Lord Northbrook of very great importance, with which we have dealt at length elsewhere.

In the Commons, after the usual "questioning" and "answering" about Egypt and Gordon, there was a variety of service topics dealt with on Monday. The Russian Staff map of Central Asia, March, 1884, was secured for the inspection of the honourable gentlemen who wish to get up their geography on a Muscovite basis in consequence of Lord John Manners's inquiries, and is now in the Library of the House. (Query, "f. f. s.!") Lord E. Fitzmaurice, indeed, guarded himself against being in any way understood to admit the accuracy of the map, which places the frontier of Russia within 50 miles of Herat, and the Czar's lieutenant will note the fact, and no doubt instruct the officers in the forthcoming Commission of Delimitation to pay due heed to the reserves of our Foreign Under-Secretary, who would not give Mr. Stanhope much information respecting the negotiations with the Russian Government, nor satisfy Mr. Macfarlane's curiosity respecting the participation of the Ameer of Afghanistan in the Commission, the labours of which touch him so nearly. Nay, his lordship gained respite of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett for one night, to get up an answer as to that terrible "Old Sarakhs" question.

In reply to Mr. J. Stewart, the Marquis of Hartington said that the report of the Committee on the defences of mercantile ports, presided over by Lord Morley, was referred for detailed consideration to the departments concerned. He believed these detailed reports were now practically completed. They have not, however, yet been submitted to him, and he was not in a position to state what action is proposed to be taken by the Government. We hope the ports will have a peaceful time of it *ad interim*.

Sir John Hay will move his vote of thanks to the troops in the Soudan when the Supplementary Estimate for the medals, &c., is placed on the table, as he informed Lord Hartington, so that we may have the whole question reopened, and Tokar, Sinkat, Berber, El Teb, &c., will flourish once more in the reports of the debate.

Lord Hartington would not tell Sir. H. Maxwell what was the strength of the Suakim garrison lest Osman Digna's special correspondent here should "wire it out," but he diplomatically said it was considerable.

Col. Milne-Holme asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office if any arrangements had been made for granting Government relief to widows and orphans of soldiers who were killed during the Soudan Campaign or who had died of illness then contracted; and if so, on what scale the relief would be given.

Lord H. Lennox asked a similar question on behalf of the Naval Brigade and Marines.

Sir A. Hayter said soldiers' widows would receive 3s. 6d. a week, with 1s. 6d. for each child. This would be granted also to the widows of soldiers dying in future campaigns.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman stated (in answer to Lord H. Lennox's question) that the Admiralty had power, under an act passed last session, to make allowances to the widows and children of men killed in the service, and no doubt advantage would be taken of that act as a matter of course. He could not at present state the scale.

Gen. Borton, accompanied by his wife and son, embarked at Malta on board the Bastia, for Genoa, on Saturday. A guard of honour was drawn up on the quay, and a salute was fired on the departure of the ex-Governor, but there does not seem to have been any expression of public feeling or any great show of grief at the loss of Sir A. Borton at the close of his six years of office in the Island.

The annual British Burma dinner took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday evening. Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., was president, supported by Hon. Sir A. Eden, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Bishop Bigandell; Gens. Ford, Ardagh, Leckie, Spilsbury, H. W. Blake, M'Mahon, Duncan, and Alexander Fraser, C.B.; Cols. Magrath, Saunders, Munro, Twynan, Duff, and Furlong; Major Watson; Capts. Wells and Sevenoaks; Doctors Lethbridge and Kelly; Messrs. E. Garnetman, Marin, J. Thompson, J. A. Steel, R. Stewart, A. Hatson, D. Clarke, J. Jardine, G. Stewart, Hewitt, C. F. Egerton-Allen, R. W. Smythe, J. Underwood, Thom, W. Hill, W. S. Steel, R. Phayre, J. W. Olive, Moung Bah Ohn, G. Christopher, J. Halliday, John Halliday, and M'Iver.

The *Standard* says:—"The Marquis of Hartington has informed the Duke of Somerset, President of the Devonshire Volunteer Association, that although he cannot at present issue Martini-Henry rifles for the Volunteer Force, he has arranged to issue twelve per cent. on the total number of arms allowed. As to the charge for ammunition, the Secretary of State intimates that 6s. 3d. per hundred represents the actual cost of manufacture."

Capt. Hopkins, Director of Naval Ordnance, inspected, on Saturday last, in Gray's Inn Square, the machine-gun magazine carriages invented by Lieut.-Col. Alt, commanding the Central London Rangers, and expressed himself well satisfied with the invention. The carriage is mounted on two wheels, and is capable of containing 5,000 rounds of ball cartridges, distributor, spare hoppers, and all necessary spare gear. It has a trail with two yokes, which are manned by four men, besides drag-ropes on the axles, which are manned by eight men. Each carriage has a rack on both sides, and in these carries in all six rifles. A spade, axe, pick, and saw are also slung to the trail; while the whole is protected by a bullet-proof shield in front. The total weight of the carriage with Nordenfeldt machine-gun mounted on a naval cone, and the ammunition, is only ten cwt.

Capt. Stewart was appointed to the Hecla, additional, on Saturday.

The Army.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Pennell has resigned his probationary appointment in the 2nd Central India Horse, and reverts to regimental duty. Lieut. J. H. Plunkett, late of the regiment, died on the 29th ult. at Marney, Manitoba, aged 27.

3rd Dragoon Guards will march for Colchester by squadrons on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. The squadron of this regiment now stationed at Birmingham will be relieved on the 26th inst. by a squadron of the 4th Hussars from Norwich. Major and Brevet-Col. Sir H. Stewart resumes duty as Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at Dover on return from the Soudan.

4th Dragoon Guards. The regiment moves from Brighton to York in August.

5th Dragoon Guards. A squadron (B and H Troops), under the command of Capt. W. J. Mackeson, marched on the 12th inst. from York, *viâ* Tadcaster and Wetherley, *en route* for Manchester, where it will arrive on the 17th inst. Lieut.-Col. Carden, eldest son of Sir R. Carden, is spoken of as a probable Conservative candidate for Salisbury, in conjunction with Mr. Kennard, M.P.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. Thompson has leave from India for six months on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars. The will of Gen. Sir G. H. Lockwood, late hon. col., has been proved under £19,000 personalty.

5th Lancers. Col. Carden, late of the regiment, of Hargrove, East Woodhay, Hampshire, is spoken of as a probable Conservative candidate for Salisbury, in conjunction with Mr. Kennard. Col. Carden is the eldest son of Sir R. Carden.

11th Hussars. The detachment of this regiment now stationed at Liverpool will be relieved by a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards on the former moving to Ireland next month.

15th Hussars will remain at Aldershot until August.

17th Lancers. Col. Boulderson has been granted three months' leave from India.

18th Hussars. The death is announced of Col. Wickham Freeman, the last survivor of the old 18th Hussars. Col. Freeman died at Bath on the 9th inst., aged 90 years.

19th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Barrow is fast recovering from the effects of the wounds received in the Soudan.

20th Hussars will be stationed at York, in relief of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Younger has been appointed to the command of B Baty. Depôt, at Woolwich, vice Major Studdy.

Lieut.-Col. Warter (late Bengal) has been appointed to B Brig. on promotion.

Capt. Bannatine has been selected for an adjutancy, and posted to Woolwich.

Lieut.-Col. Geary, has been posted to Woolwich for duty, on vacating his Staff appointment at the Horse Guards.

Lieut.-Col. Swinton, on promotion from N Baty. 1st Brig. at Hyderabad, takes up duty at Woolwich.

Lieut.-Col. Ward, on promotion from D Baty. B Brig. at Kirkee, has been appointed to the command at Jersey.

Lieut.-Col. Ward, promoted from F Baty. B Brig. at Canterbury, takes up duty at Gibraltar.

Lieut.-Col. Dyke, from the command of P Baty. 3rd Brig. in India, joins the Staff at Dover, on promotion.

Lieut.-Col. Sandham is transferred from Colchester to Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Col. Shea succeeds Lieut.-Col. Hobart in command at the Cape.

Lieut.-Col. Wardell has been transferred from Belfast to Londonderry, and Lieut.-Col. Rice from Kinsale to Dover.

Lieut.-Col. Studdy remains at Woolwich, on promotion.

Lieut.-Col. Newall assumes artillery command at Kinsale, vice Col. Rice.

Last week, Lieut.-Col. Carter, commanding 3rd Brig. Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, received orders from Col. Keate to undertake the "station practice," which must be carried out every second year to test the guns, gearing, &c., with battering charges of 70 lb. of pebble powder and with Palliser shot weighing 400 lb., at Inchkeith. The concussion is considered a sufficient test that the "work" is in proper order. With the trifling exception of some glass broken within the southern battery, the works, guns, carriages, gearing, &c., stood the test admirably. Targets were placed at a distance of two or three miles from the island, the ranges being ascertained by a Watkin's finder. On the last day (Saturday), Col. Keate, accompanied by Capt. Preston, visited the island to see the practice. Lieut.-Col. Carter was in command of the practice, assisted by Major Costobadie and Qrmr. Walker. Major Colquhoun and Capt. Peploe were in charge of the range boat. Lieuts. Bower and Scott had charge of the gun detachments. Col. Keate expressed his satisfaction with the practice.

No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig., London Division, has been placed under orders to proceed to India, during the relief season 1884-5.

Capt. J. W. Murray has taken up the appointment of D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Edinburgh.

H Baty. B Brig., and I Baty. A Brig., R.H.A., will leave Okehampton on the 21st inst. for Aldershot. H Baty. 4th Brig., R.A., on the 28th, F Baty. 3rd Brig., R.A., on the 30th, and K Baty. 1st Brig., R.A., on the 1st of July, will march from Hay to Aldershot.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major G. Harris, succeeded as brig.-major at Chatham by Major Galwey, is attached at Woolwich. Major G. T. Plunkett has joined the School from Dover, and Capt. P. G. Von Donop from Bristol.

Lieut.-Col. Lambert has been appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Lieut. Pollen has been appointed Assist.-Superintendent of the Survey.

Exchanges between officers of the Royal Engineers who are actually serving in India, and who have completed, or are about to complete, a tour of Indian service, and officers who are under orders for duty in India, will be permitted, where an officer of the former class would bind himself to complete a further seven years in India without relief, on the understanding that in the case of those officers who are serving in the civil and military branches of the Public Works Department, the application will be made with the approval of the Government under which the officer is serving.

A Reuter's telegram from Malta, dated June 13, says:—"Gen. Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, the new Governor of Malta, accompanied by his wife and daughter, has arrived here from England on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Mirzapore, and met with a cordial reception from the inhabitants. A guard of honour was drawn up on the quay, and a salute was fired when his Excellency landed. The new Governor immediately proceeded to the palace at Valetta, where, after receiving an address of welcome, his Excellency took the oath of office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

Grenadier Guards. Col. Crichton having relinquished the appointment of Military Secretary at Malta, will be succeeded this week by Col. Mackinnon. Lieut.-Col. Crichton has been permitted to assume the name of Makgill-Crichton-Maitland. Referring to his departure from Malta, the *Malta Standard* says:—"The gallant officer arrived here with his Excellency in June, 1878, and during the period of six years he has been the Governor's right-hand man, not only in military, but also in all civil affairs of any importance. The confidence placed in this distinguished officer by his Excellency the Governor has been fully justified by the intelligence, zeal, and energy which he has at all times displayed in the performance of all the duties entrusted to him. In Col. Crichton the Malta Government, both civil and military, loses an able, straightforward, and most energetic adviser, whose excellent qualities both of head and heart may, perhaps, be equalled, but cannot be surpassed by any officer that may be on the new Governor's staff. The officers of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery in particular will long remember him with feelings of gratitude, for, in conjunction with his Excellency, he has done his utmost for the augmentation of that gallant corps." Lieut. Trollope is to be specially employed with the new Balloon Corps.

3rd, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Lieut.-Gen. Green, major-gen. on the Retired List, and formerly of the regiment, died on the 31st ult. at Hampton Wick, aged 64. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Green, of Broom Hall, Teddington, and entered the Army, April 7, 1838; retired, with the rank of lieut.-gen., July 1, 1881.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Col. Tompson will be placed on retired pay (£420 a year) on July 15.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieut. Blood, 1st Batn., having passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee, has been appointed interpreter.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Col. O'Neill completed his five years in command of the 2nd Batn. on Monday last, and is *en route* to England from India. Capt. Marshall, 1st Batn., has been appointed a garrison instructor at Halifax, N.S.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. H. H. Edwardes, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 9th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, and will assume his new duties on the 1st prox.

24th South Wales Borderers. Pte. Brine, 2nd Batn., on Saturday fired twice at Capt. and Adjt. Clements at Secunderabad. Having missed both times, he shot himself dead.

27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The following battalion after-order was issued on the 9th inst. by Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes, dated Belfast, June 9:—"It is with the deepest regret that the commanding officer has to-day received confirmation of the death of Capt. Humphreys, late serjt.-major of this regiment, which occurred at Cairo on May 16, from the effects of an accident. After serving 13 years with us, he was recommended for his commission, and obtained it in the Welsh Regt. on March 23, 1881. He commanded the Mounted Infantry in the recent campaign in the Soudan with the greatest distinction, being several times mentioned in despatches by Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, G.C.B. His sudden death will be deeply regretted by all ranks who knew him. He was a gallant soldier, and his unselfish, cheerful, and manly nature endeared him to officers and men. His short but exceptionally brilliant career is a great incentive to every one in the regiment who has seen a comrade rise by sheer merit from the rank of private to a position which would be an enviable one to nearly every officer in the Army. As a mark of respect to his memory, the commanding officer wishes officers to wear the prescribed mourning till June 16.—By order, N. A. Bray, capt., adjt. 2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers."

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Du Moulen has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia at Malta.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Leave has been granted to Capt. Fenwick, to complete six months' service with the Egyptian Gendarmerie. Col. Dixon will be placed on retired pay (£420 a year) on July 2.

44th Essex Regiment. Lieut. Kempster is about to retire.

ROYAL MARINES.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted leave of absence, viz.:—Capt. T. R. Swinburne, R.M.A., two months; Lieut. E. P. Brittan, R.M.L.I., three months, for the benefit of his health; Major Edwin Poole, R.M.L.I., one month's extension, for the benefit of his health; Lieut. E. G. Wilkinson, R.M.L.I., one month.

A detachment of the Royal Marines left Gravesend on Wednesday for Egypt, on board the Deca, chartered troopship. The contingent was commanded by Lieut. Lalor, and numbered 60 men of all ranks.

50th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Col. the Hon. J. P. Maxwell, late of the regiment, has succeeded to a peerage by the death of his brother, Lord Farnham. He served with the regiment in the Eastern Campaign up to Nov. 3, 1854, including the battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol (severely wounded in the head by a round of shot, medal with two clasps, brevet of lieut.-col., 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Capt. Cummings has arrived from Egypt, to join the depôt.

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Lieut. C. C. Turner, who died at Cairo last week whilst employed as major with the Egyptian Army, distinguished himself by his unselfish devotion to the native soldiers during the cholera epidemic. He was selected to command the Camel Corps, and rendered great services during the Suakim expedition. He was sent recently up country to purchase camels in order to increase his corps for use in the intended expedition. While bathing in the river Nile at Keneh, he suddenly disappeared, only a native watchman being present. Capt. Bedford searched for the body, which was found below Keneh. The Khedive and Nubar Pasha have expressed their personal regret for his loss to Gen. Wood. Lieut. Turner served with the regiment in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and was present at the surrender of Kafr Dowar and Damietta (medal and Khedive's star). He joined the Army Nov. 20, 1875.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Rogers died of sunstroke on the 24th ult. whilst shooting in Central India. The deceased, who was 25 years of age, entered the Army May 1, 1878, and became lieut. Nov. 2, 1879.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Information has been received by telegraph from Egypt of the death of Lieut. Ross, 3rd Batn., who was only in his 23rd year, eldest son of Mr. Ross, M.P., which occurred on Saturday last at Ramleh, of typhoid fever, contracted at Suakim. The young officer obtained his commission in Sept., 1883.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dalgety, who was wounded in the Soudan and arrived home from Egypt last week, is now making satisfactory progress. Lieut. Eaton died at Dover on the 7th inst. The deceased, who was son of Major-Gen. Eaton, late R.A., joined the Army on Jan. 30 last.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross have marked their appreciation of the services of the regt. during the Afghan campaign of 1878-80 by presenting to the officers' mess a valuable centre-piece and a loving cup for the non-commissioned officers' mess, and the officers of the Highland Borderers Light Infantry Militia have added a clock. The centre piece is decorated with four panels showing the four principal engagements for which clasps were awarded, viz., Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Cabul, Candahar." On this stand four finely-modelled figures, at either end an officer and private of the regiment, and at front and back a portrait mould of the pipe-major. From the centre rises a square structure, bearing in the front an elaborate panel or trophy of arms, surmounted by the badge of the regiment, the stag's head, with the motto, "Cabar Feidh." Surmounting the whole is an equestrian portrait-statuette of the late Duke of Albany, the hon. colonel of the regiment, who superintended the execution of this work, the likeness being very happily caught. The minor decorations consist of the thistle and rose, with thistle leaves and ornamental mouldings. The cup for the non-commissioned officers' mess is oval in form, with two richly-decorated handles. The front of the body has a trophy of flags, &c., in relief, forming a background to the Victoria Cross. The clock is of ebonised wood with silver decorations. The base bears a silver panel with names of the donors. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The presentation at Willis's Rooms on the 5th inst., was made by Col. Findlay, hon. col. of the Highland Borderers.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Capt. Barron-Stanton is about to retire upon half-pay, with a view to joining the 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Capt. Fellowes, formerly of the regiment, and of Broom Hall, Honsell, died at Chobham, Surrey, on the 30th ult. He was the eldest son of the late Sir J. Fellowes, M.D., who was knighted by George III. in 1810, for his services, especially at Gibraltar, during the pestilential fever in 1804-5. The deceased entered the 45th Foot May 31, 1839, and became capt. of the 77th, April 7, 1848. He retired in 1850.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. St. Leger has arrived from Egypt on leave.

85th King's, Shropshire Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Smith has vacated his Staff appointment as A.A. and Q.M.G. at Edinburgh on promotion to an unattached lieut.-colonelcy.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Major Wyndham, who has been acting A.A.G. and Q.M.G. during the absence of Sir H. Stewart in the Soudan, returns to regimental duties.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Captain Milner completes his period of staff service as garrison instructor at Halifax, N.S., on August 4, when he returns to regimental duty.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). The remains of Major de Salis, who died from disease contracted while in command of the Mex Forts, after the bombardment of Alexandria, were interred at Almorah Cemetery, Jersey, with military honours, on the 30th ult. The firing party and band were furnished by the 36th Regt. under command of Lieut.-Col. Beamish. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance Pease, Capts. Monckton and Stevens, R.A., Capts. Brown and Leckie, 36th Regt., acted as pall-bearers. The burial service was performed by the Vice-Dean of Jersey. The deceased was gazetted ensign to the Cape Mounted Rifles May 13, 1859; obtained his lieutenancy April 26, 1864; was transferred to the Military Train, and subsequently exchanged into the 95th, in which he was adjt. till promoted capt. Aug. 7, 1875. He was adjt. of the 1st Derbyshire Militia from Nov., 1875, till Nov., 1880.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. One man and two boys were convicted at Quetta on June 3 of the actual murder of Lieut. Dupuis. The man was hanged the next morning, the body being afterwards burnt. The boys were transported for life. Several others were sentenced to imprisonment for concealing the murder. They belong to the Yassingai Pathans, who occupy the villages between Khusdil Khan Kilu and Karbula.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Rowden is officiating as a D.A.A.G. in India.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major F. J. W. Davies, 3rd Batn., will rejoin for duty on the 17th inst., having completed five years' service as Adjt. 9th King's Royal Rifle Corps on May 5 last, but was permitted to retain the appointment until the termination of the training of the battalion.

Rifle Brigade. The Governorship of Military Prison at Malta is vacant by the death on the 30th ult. of Mr. Kerr, late of the Brigade. Deceased, who was 43 years of age, was third son of the late Rev. Lord H. Kerr. He joined on Aug. 31, 1858, and became lieut. on Sept. 22, 1863. On July 14, 1869, he was appointed adjt. of the 2nd Batn., which position he held until his retirement, on becoming Governor. The will of Gen. Sir G. Buller, late col.-comdt., has been proved under £81,000.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Bourke has been appointed acting A.D.C. to Mr. H. A. Blake, Governor of Bahamas.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. Macfarlane has been appointed Fort Adjt. at Sierra Leone, vice Lieut. Northcote.

Commissariat and Transport Corps. A school of instruction has been formed at Aldershot for training officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Young has been appointed Chief Instructor,—a very good selection. Capt. Ogle, Deputy-Assist. Comy.-Gen., has been ordered to Belfast.

Pay Department. During the past month, the following changes of station, retirements, promotions, and appointments have taken place in the Pay Department. Changes of station:—Chief Pymrs.—Lieut.-Cols. Morris, from Cape to England; Davidson, England to the Cape; Murray, China to England; Cattell, England to China; Farwell, Suakim to England. Staff Pymrs.—Majors Hignett, 81st Regt., to 18th Regtl. District, Clonmel; Anson, from 83rd Regtl. District to Unattached List; Kaye, from 101st Regtl. District, Tralee, to R.A., Dublin. Pymrs.—Majors Brereton, to 83rd Regtl. District, Belfast; Healy, from R.A., Dublin, to 101st Regtl. District, Tralee; Capts. Lloyd, from 2nd Batn. 60th to Unattached List; and Gaussen, to 86th Regt. Retirements:—Chief Pymr. and Lieut.-Col. Lukin, from April 16; Staff Pymr. and Major Baird, from May 24; Staff Pymr. and Major G. W. Smith, on temporary half-pay. Promotions:—Major R. B. Farwell to be chief pymr., with the hon. rank of lieut.-col., for services during the recent operations in the Soudan, dated May 21, 1884; Major Mortimer to be staff pymr., March 22; Capt. Sanford to have the hon. rank of major, May 19; Capt. Moore-Lane to have the hon. rank of major from May 26. Appointment:—Capt. Gaussen, antedated to July 10, 1883. Deaths officially reported:—Major J. L. Anderson, April 25; Capt. G. F. Harris, May 19; and Major G. A. Eliott, May 26.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Eastern Division, Royal Artillery. The men of the 3rd Brigade assembled at Ipswich on Monday last, and proceeded thence by rail to Harwich, there to be encamped for their annual month's training. They are a strong, likely-looking, and exceptionally well-conducted body of men, not the refuse of the towns, but principally agricultural labourers, and it is all the more to be regretted on this account, that there are so few of them. Last year the Brigade was far below its strength; this year it is still further. Recruits will not come forward for reasons that are patent to every one but the authorities. "The Militia is the back-bone of the service," so we are told by "our only General," not that we didn't know it before. All we've got to say on the subject is that the service has a particularly weak back-bone just at present.

Welsh Division, Royal Artillery. Col. Lloyd-Philipps, of Mabws, Cardiganshire, and Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, died on the 5th inst. He was the eldest son of Major Lloyd-Philipps, of Dale Castle, and was born in 1824. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Pembroke and Cardigan, and lieut.-col. of the 5th Brig. He formerly held a commission in the 82nd Foot.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). The official inspection of the 3rd and 4th Batns. took place at Shorncliffe Camp on the 31st ult. The following extract from Regimental Orders was published in the evening:—"Col. Degacher desires to express to Cols. Howell, Beales, and officers, non-commissioned officers and men, his entire satisfaction with the cleanliness and smart appearance of all ranks at the marching order parade, the steadiness at drill, the cleanliness of the barrack-rooms, and the general conduct of the men at the annual inspection made by him on this date."

South Wales Borderers. New colours were presented to the 3rd Batn. at Brecon on the 3rd inst. The battalion (eight companies) was drawn up in line, and received Lord Ormathwaite, Lord-Lieutenant of Radnorshire and hon. col. of the battalion, with a general salute. The battalion then formed three sides of a square. The service having been read by the Rev. H. Williams, vicar of Brecon, the Queen's colour was handed by Major Morgan to Lady Ormathwaite, who gave it to Lieut. Gwynne. The regimental colour was given to Lady Ormathwaite by Major James, who gave it to Lieut. the Hon. C. E. Walsh. Lady Ormathwaite, in making the presentation, said:—"You are the 3rd Batn. of a regiment whose traditions are surpassed by none in the British Army. From the days of Marlborough to the very latest wars, your regiment has taken part in nearly every fight; and though it may have sometimes met with disaster, it has never met with disgrace. In placing these colours in your hands, I feel sure that you will be mindful of its glorious traditions, and that should occasion offer, you will emulate your predecessors in achieving fresh triumphs under them, and that whether in peace or war, you will set an example to all by doing your duty to your Queen and to your country." Col. Jones-Thomas said:—"Perhaps it may be as well that I should explain how it is that there is a necessity for this ceremony. The Royal South Wales Borderers Militia, composed of the amalgamated Militias of the counties of Radnor and Brecon, was a rifle regiment, and as such was not entitled to colours; but in May, 1881, an order was issued constituting the Militia regiments of the United Kingdom into the third and fourth battalions of the Line regiments. Now the united regiment of four battalions is called 'The South Wales Borderers.' As part of an infantry regiment, it became necessary that we should receive and carry colours." Having given a sketch of the chequered career of the old 24th, he said:—"Whatever may be in the future for us, whether it is peace or war, it is my hope, and I will say it is my belief, that the 3rd Batn. of the South Wales Borderers will ever be found faithful and true to their God, their Sovereign, and their country."

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders. The Princess of Wales has consented to present new colours to this regiment in the ensuing autumn. The Prince and Princess will arrive at Abergeldie on August 11. The presentation of the new colours will take place on the old Town Links at Aberdeen on Friday, the 29th, or Saturday, the 30th.

The following regiments assemble on Monday for 27 days' training:—3rd Brigade, Eastern Division, R.A., at Ipswich; 2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, R.A., at Dover; 3rd Brigade, Western Division, R.A., at Devonport; 6th Brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., at Dungannon; 4th Batn. Border Regt., at Carlisle, for Appleby; 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt., at Macclesfield; 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt., at Derby; 4th Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, at Oxford, for Aldershot; 5th Batn. Royal Fusiliers, at Hounslow, for Aldershot; 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt., at Kingston, for Aldershot; 3rd Batn. Warwickshire Regt., at Warwick; 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regt., at Worcester; 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt., at Pontefract; 4th Batn. Connaught Rangers, at Galway; 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at Dublin, for Curragh; 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Enniskillen; 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Rifles, at Newtownards; and the 8th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Corps, at Carlow.

On Monday next, the 3rd Middlesex (Royal Elthorne), from Hounslow—25 officers and 879 non-commissioned officers and men; 4th Royal Fusiliers (Royal London), from Finsbury—15 officers and 500 non-commissioned officers and men; 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps (2nd Royal Middlesex Militia), from Barnet—16 officers and 616 non-commissioned officers and men, will arrive at Aldershot. The 3rd Middlesex encamp on Church Plateau, the 7th King's Royal Rifles on Swan Inn Plateau (3rd Brigade), the 4th Royal Fusiliers on Rushmoor Hill (2nd Brigade).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Hampshire. The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"If Mr. Labouchere had paid a visit to Winchester last week, he might have seen enough to satisfy him that his assertion that the Auxiliary Cavalry are inefficient and out of order is not quite correct. The Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry were then engaged in their eight days' drill, and at the annual inspection the parade state showed a total of 165. Col. Mussenden was highly pleased with the manner in which the evolutions were executed, and as Col. Crichton, the recently appointed commanding officer, is determined to raise the reputation of the corps, he announced that 'in future he should not take every recruit that offered himself, for he intended to keep the regiment select, and should satisfy himself that the recruit owned a horse or had the means of procuring one.'"

Cheshire. This regiment was inspected on the Roodee, Chester, on the 9th inst., by the general officer commanding the Northern District.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3rd City of London Rifles. The Duke of Cambridge will inspect the regiment this evening on the Horse Guards Parade at 6 o'clock, and it is understood that the corps will turn out nearly 1,000 strong.

Cheshire Regiment. The 4th Batn., strength 16 officers, and 832 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Major C. J. Howard, was inspected at the Camp, Macclesfield, on the 10th inst, by Major-Gen. F. A. Willis, commanding the Northern District.

Sir A. Alison has intimated that he was particularly pleased with the 5th Lancashire R.V. Their behaviour was all that could be desired.

Col. C. E. Webber, C.B., commanding R.E. Home District, will inspect the three Volunteer Engineer corps in the command as follows:—1st Middlesex, July 5, Battersea Park; 1st London, July 12, Regent's Park; and 2nd East London, July 26, Victoria Park. These corps will also assemble for brigade movements in Regent's Park on the 28th inst.

The 1st Volunteer Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment, are holding their encampment this year at Skegness, from the 12th to the 21st inst., instead of at Scarborough, as first intended. The 2nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteers have received permission to change the dates of their encampment at Fleetwood, from 12th to 19th, to 19th to 26th July.

Col. the Marquis of Londonderry presided last Thursday at the annual meeting of the National Artillery Association, at the United Service Institution. The report, which was presented and adopted, referred to the continuous prosperity of the institution, and expressed satisfaction at the success of the meeting at Shoeburyness last year, the largest ever held, and stated that the council had endeavoured to meet the suggestions of Col. Fox-Strangeways with respect to the more efficient working of the camp organisation.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, —How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

ARMY NOTES.

The War Office has just issued a circular with reference to Article 94 of the Royal Warrant relating to pay, &c., stating that the Secretary of State for War has decided that, until further orders, the following rules shall be observed regarding the voluntary retirement of officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, on the rates laid down in Articles 972 to 978 of the above-mentioned Warrant:—1. Voluntary retirement on retired pay or gratuity from the regimental rank of major on full pay, will not be allowed before the completion of 25 years' service, except in cases in which the vacancy would be filled—(*a*), by the absorption of a supernumerary major; (*b*), by the appointment to full pay of a major from the Half-Pay List; (*c*), by the promotion of a captain of the same arm of the service who shall have completed at least 18 years' service; (*d*), by the promotion of a captain who shall be within two years of the age fixed for his compulsory retirement; (*e*), by the promotion of a captain who shall, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, have performed exceptionally good service. 2. Voluntary retirement on retired pay or gratuity from the regimental rank of captain on full pay will not be allowed except in cases in which the vacancy would be filled—(*a*), by the absorption of a supernumerary captain; (*b*), by the appointment to full pay of a captain from the Half-Pay List; (*c*), by the promotion of a lieutenant of the same arm of the service who shall have completed at least nine years' service; (*d*), by the promotion of a lieutenant who shall, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, have performed exceptionally good service.—[The officers who have just escaped this cast of the net may well congratulate themselves. A few days' delay, and their fate under its operation would have been materially altered.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

A Reuter's telegram, dated Simla, June 9, says:—"It is expected that the proposed Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will also be able to undertake a survey of the River Oxus, east of Khoja Saleh. The Ameer of Afghanistan has been unofficially informed of the intended despatch of the Commission."

Major G. Harris, who has been succeeded as Brigade-Major at Chatham by Major Galwey, is attached to the department of the Commanding Royal Engineer at Woolwich, where he joined on the 10th inst. Major Plunkett has joined at the School from Dover, and Capt. Von Donop from Bristol.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Spanish officers just returned from a six weeks' stay in Germany (where they went to witness the spring manœuvres) paid their respects to Don Alfonso to-day (June 11), giving the King a short account of their visit. They express unbounded satisfaction at the courtesy and cordiality with which they were received by all, from the Emperor and Crown Prince downwards. The same or a similar commission will witness the grand autumn manœuvres of the German army. What the report of the commission will be cannot be ascertained. Its members are evidently impressed with the perfection of the Prussian system when applied to Germans; but it is not clear to them that the same extraordinarily severe discipline can be satisfactorily transplanted to Spain."

The band of the 7th German Cuirassiers is now performing daily in the grounds of the International Health Exhibition. The band has brought the silver drums presented to them by the late Emperor of Russia. It is also understood they have with them their precious regimental relic—their trumpet which sounded the charge at Vionville, and which immediately afterwards was rendered useless through being perforated by bullets. The officer who accompanies the band is Capt. Campbell, a Scotchman, who took part in the charge and was wounded. He was brought out of battle by an English officer who was on the field acting as special correspondent for a London morning paper.

Writing from Assouan on the 10th inst., the *Times* correspondent says:—"Col. Duncan reports most favourably concerning the discipline and alacrity of the Egyptian troops. No case of desertion has occured. I visited to-day the camp of the Egyptian Army under Col. Duncan. This camp shows the wonderful perseverance and energy of the Egyptian soldier in the construction of a complete system of fortifications, the earthworks standing on what was previously a deserted hill. Col. Duncan and Major Shakespear deserve the highest credit, not only for their intelligent military action in a trying climate, but for the perfect discipline which they have enforced among the raw recruits—which excites remark among the natives. This morning the men were summoned by a false alarm to man the forts in order to receive the enemy; and the promptitude with which in a few moments every man was in his place and the guns loaded would have done credit to any European force. The soldiers appear to be cheerful and obedient, and display no signs of fanaticism."

The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"The Khedive has conferred the 4th Class of the Order of the Medijidie on Lieut. De Benel, of Baker Pasha's Staff, who was severely wounded at El Teb."

At the South Northamptonshire Conservative banquet on Tuesday, Lord Straithnairn, replying for the Army, declared that the depot system had broken down, and that the territorial plan was in the same condition. Lord Exeter said there was danger of the Militia ceasing to exist.

Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lascelles, at present Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Southern District, will replace Col. Clarke at Aldershot.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 442.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

CORRIGENDUM.—The heading "East India Squadron" was erroneously placed over the news relating to the "China Squadron" in last week's *Army and Navy Gazette*. The words "in India" were omitted after the word "courage" in the notice of the obsequies of the late Sir Bartle Frere in last week's issue.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

THE evidence of Colonel Wallace, R.E., before the Committee on Commissariat and Transport in Egypt has effectually broken down a case which had very little to support it. When Sir John Adye read to the Committee on the 19th of last month a carefully-prepared history of the preparations made for the Egyptian Campaign, and of the result of those preparations, he wound up in these words:—"There was no break-down of any kind; and as I was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance when the Expedition was organised, and was Chief of the Staff in Egypt, I had good means of judging; and I am very glad of an opportunity of expressing my views on the subject." There is a *naïveté* about this which is so truly delicious that it seems cruel to suggest that if the sentence had been, "As I was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance when the Expedition was organised, and was Chief of the Staff in Egypt, I was responsible throughout, and must, therefore, declare that everything was well done," it would have accounted for the tone of the Surveyor-General's evidence; or rather, we should say, of his defence. But facts are stubborn things; and, unfortunately, no amount of praise, much less self-praise, will remove from the minds of the Committee the statements and official records as to bad flour, unserviceable mules, wretched hay, want of labour, and other grievous defects, clearly traceable to the present system at the War Office. It is, however, specially with regard to transport that the evidence of Colonel Wallace is valuable. It has been distinctly stated by Sir John Adye that the whole scheme of transport for this expedition was based on the use of the Freshwater Canal and the railway. How far a Surveyor-General or a Chief of the Staff may trust to the luck of his General, and place reliance on the chances of the enemy leaving such means at the disposal of an invading force, we need not question here. The Committee has had testimony enough that the animal transport was too late, was inefficient, and badly organised. The defence was that the force depended on the Canal and railway; and it is to this point that the evidence of Colonel Wallace, who was in charge of the railway, was directed. Anything more conclusive it seems impossible to imagine. The utter unpreparedness of the corps for the work it was expected to do was frankly admitted by its Director. His position was most lamentable; the importance of this, which at first was, with the Canal, the only means of transport, was evident. Yet he was powerless,—without engines, until two, purchased at Alexandria, could be landed at Suez; without men to lay connecting lines; without labourers to load and unload; on a single line without sidings, and no one to prepare them—the whole impedimenta of an army pressing in upon him for immediate transmission to the front, where the troops living from hand to mouth. Is it any wonder that this evidence scatters to the wind Sir John Adye's assertion that in his scheme of transport based upon the railway there was no breakdown. The sittings of the Committee are protracted, and no doubt tedious; but assuredly the time of the members is valuably employed, if, tracing the various failures, and the consequent waste of public money, to the present faulty organisation, they make the weakness of that system so apparent that it will no longer be allowed to impede the improvement of the British Army.

The Military Secretary presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and begs to state that he will not hold a levée on the 17th inst.

The only man in Egypt or out of it in North Africa who seems to be hopeful, energetic, and successful—according to his own accounts of himself and his surroundings—is the Mudir of Dongola, and if we believe him, the Mahdi is in a bad way and Berber is quite safe. As a matter of opinion, the chances are that Berber is safe, and that the story which made a sensation this week in reference to its capture and the massacre there is—well, a story. As the telegraphic despatches from Khartoum have stopped, the country is apparently settling down into comparative indifference about Gordon's fate. Commander Hammill and Lieutenants Tyrwhitt and Boore arrived in an armed steamer at Wady Halfa on the 12th inst., and left again; but they could not go very far south, as the rapids of the Second Cataract begin a few miles above Wady Halfa, and so we suppose they returned to Korosko. If the wire between Dongola and Berber be uncut, it is evident the enemy are not at the latter place. Lord Granville's instructions to Gordon would, we daresay, be suited to the circumstances, but, unfortunately, the Foreign Office does not indicate the way in which Gordon is to execute them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwood, Scots Guards, has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, as Commandant of the School of Instruction at Wellington Barracks.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, with his customary success in such positions, at the great meeting in the Mansion House on Thursday to promote a memorial to Sir Bartle Frere. Politics were tabooed, but some vigorous thrusts were made by neat dialectic swordsmen like Sir R. Temple, Lord Carnarvon, and others, under the Duke's arm, at those who "punished" the deceased statesman—and both parties united in that—for the failure of his policy at the Cape. Lord Chelmsford, who was present at the funeral, did not attend the meeting.

Major-General Gipps, C.B., will make his annual inspection of regimental districts on the under-mentioned dates:—Hounslow, June 23; Kingston, June 24; Guildford, June 25; Oxford, June 26; and Reading, June 27. Troops to be in service marching order.

General Baker Pasha, say the morning papers of Friday, has left London for Cairo, "having been suddenly called upon to take up his position in the Egyptian army. It is stated that he will probably be sent to Suakim." Now, Baker Pasha left London a week ago, not for Cairo but for Italy, as we stated last week; and he has, moreover, no position in the Egyptian army, though he has the rank of Lieutenant-General (Ferik Pasha), his command being that of the Egyptian gendarmerie.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell has succeeded Colonel C. J. Hope Johnstone as officer commanding the Auxiliary Artillery in the Leith Fort, N.B. District.

A Cavalry field-day is ordered for Monday next at Wimbledon, under Colonel Duncombe, 1st Life Guards. The troops, 1st and 2nd Life Guards, 3rd Hussars, and C Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., will be formed up in line of quarter squadrons west of the Windmill at 10 a.m.

Colonel Elliot has taken up the appointment of Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery in India for five years.

Colonel H. Brackenbury, who has been stationed for some time at Gibraltar, has received a command in India, and will take up his duties without delay.

The storm in a teacup between the majesty of Servia and the might of Bulgaria cannot be allowed to spread beyond their frontiers; but meantime the ridiculous people are "massing troops" along their geographical lines. As Prince Bismarck has proposed the mediation of Russia and Austria, which Servia has accepted, matters will smooth down unless it be otherwise desired. Certainly it looks as if steam-hammers were called in to break eggs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wardell has been appointed to the command of the Auxiliary Artillery in the North Irish Division, head-quarters Carrickfergus, vice Colonel J. M'Mahon.

It appears from the return moved for by Major-General Alexander that there are four officers commanding Militia regiments in the Channel Islands who are over 60 years of age. These are Lieutenant-Colonel Barbenson, Royal Alderney Artillery, who has passed his 75th year; Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, 2nd Jersey, who is 67; Lieutenant-Colonel Galliene, 2nd Guernsey, 66; and Lieutenant-Colonel De Guerin, 3rd Guernsey, 61. The youngest commanding officer is Lieutenant-Colonel Collings, 1st Guernsey, 37.

Colonel A. C. Johnson has been appointed a Brigadier-General on the Staff of the Madras Army for five years. Colonel Gordon has taken up an officiating appointment at the head of a Brigade in the same Presidency.

There are six Cavalry and twenty-six Infantry, and eleven District officers of various kinds requiring Paymasters—total, forty-two vacancies. Eleven retired Paymasters are temporarily employed—viz., Lieutenant-Colonels Bacon, Baird, Bernard, Blurton, Burke, Campbell, Hepworth, Mahony, Powell, Richardson, and Ross. Eight officers are doing duty on probation with the Pay Department. The fact of thirty-four officers being wanted to complete the establishment of the Department cannot be considered a satisfactory state of affairs.

Captain Penton has been selected to succeed Major L. Downes as Captain Instructor in the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich.

Last week we inserted a paragraph concerning the well deserved monument to the Gordon Highlanders, erected at Aberdeen, with a list of the names of those who fell in Egypt, of battle or sickness, in 1882. There are only fourteen in all. There is not a "Gordon" among them, but there is a "Patrick Fitzgerald"; and there are the names of Smith, Wilson, Bartlet, Martin, Hodges, and Dyer, of Lebreth, Ryder, and Payne. The name of the only officer in the corps, who fell in Egypt, is "Brooks," and the only Scotch names with a clear North-of-Tweed ring about them are Munro, McKenzie, and McLeod.

The most valuable portion of the recent acquisitions of Russia in the Merv Oasis is not the country itself, but the splendid horses and the swarming horsemen placed at her disposal by the adhesion and submission of the Turcomans.

A War-Office Circular provides for the care of machine-guns when returned to stores from service, "with a view to their preservation from the effects of rust." We may presume from this that the authorities in Pall Mall are at length being brought to admit the merits of the machine-gun, and to see that the time is approaching when it will require to be added to the establishment of the Army for field service. Hitherto, the War Office has refused to entertain any proposal for the adoption of machine-guns; but the present order would scarcely have been issued unless it was intended to adopt the gun. Perhaps the provision against "rust" could be extended to the authorities!

Major Gildea, the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, Northern and North-British Districts, has made his inspection this week at the following stations, viz.:—Northampton, Derby, Ashton-under-Lyne, Beverley, and Chester.

Tigrane Pasha, whose arrival in London was announced in yesterday's *Times* and other papers, as if he had only just landed, has been over here for a week. Blum Pasha, who is stated to be the financial adviser of the Khedive, and with whom Tigrane has been engaged, according to the same authority, is colleague of Mr. FitzGerald in Cairo, and has been in England for some time, to lend his assistance to the Government here in Egyptian matters.

Captain Lockyer has been appointed Captain Inspector at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, vice Captain Hunter.

General Osborn Wilkinson, late honorary secretary, and now a member of the governing body, of the Royal School for Officers' Daughters,—a most admirable institution,—has sent us a letter, which we are unable to print *in extenso*, making an appeal for help to defray the cost of the new wing at Bath; and we can only say that the school seems to be entitled to generous support from the Army, seeing that it is intended to alleviate the hard lot of the widows and children of fallen comrades, and that the management appears to be conducted with every care and attention to the children within the walls of the school.

"Talk," says *Reis and Rayyet* of May 17—*apropos* of certain legal proceedings and trials at Madras in connection with religious riots at Salem, and the doings of Messrs. "McIver, Ingram, and Grant Duff"—"of a Russian advance before dangers such as these!" This sounds very dangerously, we think, from a "loyal" Hindoo paper.

Last February, Colonel Paske, writing in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, observed:—"As regards Persia and Afghanistan, the time has arrived when Russia should be called upon to assist in establishing a *modus vivendi* for Russia in Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, and British India. At a Conference between the four Powers, let the limits of Persian and Afghan territory be definitively fixed, and the frontier of Russia in Asia and of British India be clearly defined. Then let the territories of Persia and Afghanistan be declared a neutral zone, barred alike to Russia and to the British Government of India—Persia and Afghanistan at the same time accepting the frontiers assigned them—any future encroachment on the part of either Power to be resisted by the joint and combined action of the other three parties to the engagement. Let there be combined action also in regard to the construction of any railways from the frontiers of Russia or British India through Persian or Afghan territory. Looking at the aggressive policy of Russia in Asia, and at the antecedents of Persia and Afghanistan, such a peaceable solution of the question as is here proposed may seem utopian and impracticable, but in no other way does a peaceable solution appear possible."

Captain Kirby has contributed a useful paper to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on a new market for British manufactures which he has, he thinks, discovered in the countries dominated by Ashanti till Lord Wolseley broke its power, especially at Koutampo, 400 miles from the sea, where there is a great trade with Timbuctoo, &c. Another possible field for a future expedition! Bravo! Why not?

One Captain and six subalterns retired from the Army last month by the resignation of their commissions, and one Major and three Captains accepted gratuities. The deaths were:—One Major-General, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel (retired), four Majors (two retired), three Lieutenants (one retired), two Quartermasters, two Surgeons-Major (retired), three Paymasters, one Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance, and one Veterinary-Surgeon (retired).

The Royal Military Tournament, in aid of the Cambridge Fund for old and disabled soldiers, will commence at the Agricultural Hall on Monday. To those who wish to enjoy a really agreeable afternoon or evening, we most strongly recommend a visit to Islington during the ensuing week. The musical ride of the 1st Life Guards will be an important feature in the exhibition.

Major Cowell, the unfortunate officer who met with such a fearful accident at Gosport lately, has been able to be moved to Netley, where he is receiving all the care and attention which that hospital can afford. Sir John and Lady and Mrs. Cowell are constantly by his side.

It is believed that the report of the Royal Commission on the defence of our coaling stations abroad and our commercial ports at home has been pigeonholed at the War Office, because it involves an expenditure of two millions of money, and the present Government desire to leave the carrying-out of the recommendations of this Committee as a legacy to their successors. So much for Government by party.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 6, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Capt. E. H. Verney has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 1).

Royal Marine Forces (General Staff).—Qrmr. J. Baker, having attained the age for compulsory retirement, has been placed upon the Retired List (June 5).

ADMIRALTY, June 7, 1884.

Engineer E. Norrington has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (May 21).

ADMIRALTY, June 9, 1884.

Royal Marine Forces.—Superintending Clerk T. W. Davies, R.M.L.I., to be Qrmr. on the General Staff of the Corps, vice Baker, retired (June 5).

ADMIRALTY, June 11, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer J. W. Nelson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 9).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—H. B. Stewart, additional, to the Hecla, for command of torpedo flotilla; John Ingles, to the Excellent, additional.

Commanders—John Hayes, to the Cockatrice; George H. Rainier, to the Flora; George S. McIlwaine, to the Penelope, for Coastguard; Henry E. Walters, to the Hector, for Coastguard; Thomas de Hoghton, to the Belleisle, for Coastguard; Frederick Echlin, to the Ready.

Lieutenants—Henry Leah, Allan B. Leslie, Charles P. Streeter, Robert S. Rolleston, Frederick S. Inglefield, and James G. Brewer, to the Valorous, additional; George F. King Hall, to the Euryalus; Edward P. Jones, to the Lord Warden; Louis F. C. Jackson, Robert P. Adams, and Frank J. Thring, to the Ready.

Sub-Lieutenants—Alfred P. Ethelston, to the Helicon; Seymour E. Erskine, to the Alexandra.

Chaplains—Rev. Ralph V. Wilson, B.A., to the Valiant; Rev. Barton S. Tucker, B.A., to the Pembroke, additional.

Staff Surgeon—Donald McIver, M.D., to the Belleisle.

Surgeon — Henry F. Iliewicz, to the Cambridge, additional.

Chief Engineers—Charles F. Hulford, to the Ready; Richard T. Rundle, to the Indus, additional, for the Lily.

Paymasters—John H. Cleverton, to the Carysfort; Russell Osborne, to the Liffey; Charles Topping, to the Satellite; Henry C. Jenkins, to the Carysfort; Robert L. Hoskyn, to the Ready.

Assistant-Paymaster—Frederick H. M. Whitfield, to the Indus.

Engineers—James Lane, John G. Baker, John L. Mitchell, Frederick W. Parkes, George E. Bench, George S. Cornish, John Anderson, and James Fairbrother, to the Valorous, additional.

Clerks—Alfred J. Le Sage, to the Euryalus; George South, to the Alexandra; William Nelson, to the Hecla; Thomas C. Sudbury, to the Asia.

Chief Boatswain—James Walker, to the Asia.

Gunners—George F. Nicholas, to the Asia, for the Imperieuse; Daniel Sullivan, to the Ready.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. C. D. Sherrard, at Eastbourne and Langley.

Chief Boatmen—William Brett, Christchurch, to be chief boatman-in-charge, vice Tubbs, disrated; Richard Nettles, Newquay, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Lynmouth, vice John Scott, promoted.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, was at Accra up to May 9, and would leave on May 12 for Little Popo and Cape Coast Castle, to await the arrival of the Opal.

Arab, Com. Stopford, remained at Aden on May 28 with the Woodlark.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Portsmouth on June 9.

Avon, Lieut. and Com. S. N. Thompson, has been employed during the last fortnight changing fleetmen for drill between Newhaven, Brighton, and Bognor divisions. On June 4 was with Naval Reserves, and left for Dover and coast on June 7 to embark fleetmen for annual cruise. This gun-vessel will be repaired by private contract at Mr. White's yard, Cowes. The Naval Reserves have fired close on on 1,000 rounds since last year.

Banterer, Lieut. and Com. F. E. Haigh. This vessel, which has of late been employed in conveying emigrants, is at present in dock at Galway.

Bullfrog, Lieut. and Com. Papillon, would be ready about June 17 to leave Bermuda.

Canada, Capt. .F. Durrant, is expected at Portsmouth with Prince George of Wales in August.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was to leave Bermuda on May 29 for Halifax.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley Wilmot, is under orders to leave Sheerness on June 22 for the Red Sea.

Dragon, Com. Anson, was at Bushire on May 10; she would leave for Bahrein the following week.

Flamingo, Com. Custance, was at Port Royal, on May 25, and would leave on June 1 for the north coast of Haiti, returning to the north side of Jamaica.

Flying Fish, Capt. Maclear, while entering the port of Foochow in April, lost a man overboard.

Garnet, Capt. the Hon. Victor Montagu, was at Barbadoes on May 29.

Goshawk, Lieut. and Com. W. J. Moore, was at St. Paul de Loanda on April 7, and would visit Little Fish Bay, Elephant Bay, Benguela, and Nobito Bay, returning to St. Paul de Loanda by May 1.

Hecate was temporarily commissioned at Keyham on June 10 by Capt. Loftus F. Jones with the crew of the Belleisle, to test her qualities as a seagoing ship.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, left Portsmouth Harbour on June 7, and anchored at Spithead, and has since left to join the Channel Squadron.

Helicon, Com. Winsloe, flying flag of Lord John Hay, left Port Said on June 9 for Suez and Suakim.

Humber, Com. Hawkins, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, and proceeded next day for Egypt. She embarked, for conveyance to Alexandria, Lieut. Luke and 50 men, R.E., from Aldershot; Capt. Eden and Lieut. Walker, of the 2nd Cornwall Light Infantry; Capt. Croke and Lieut. Slessor, and 63 men, R.M.A.; Com. Chichester and Lieut. Kinder, R.N., for Port Said; Lieut. Gardner, Surgeons Donovan and Macnamara, and Engineer King, to join the Mediteranean Squadron.

Iris, Capt. Ernest Rice, and the Coquette, arrived at Suakim on June 9. The Iris landed 250 Marines for the defence of the port.

Kestrel, Com. Tisdale (act.), arrived at Suez on Saturday last from the China Seas, and was to leave the same day, homeward bound, to pay off.

Kingfisher, Com. Evan-Thomas (act.), was at Coquimbo on April 28, and would remain.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, left Portsmouth Harbour on June 7, and anchored at Spithead; subsequently proceeding to Portland to join the Reserve Squadron.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. F. Foley Vereker, left Malta for Gibraltar and Devonport on Sunday last, to pay off.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, flagship of the Duke of Edinburgh, left Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday for Spithead, followed by the Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, and the Hecla, Capt. Wilson. The Minotaur and the Neptune received their powder from Priddy's Hard and their shell from the Gun Wharf, while berthed alongside. They consequently left the yard ready for sea, and proceeded almost at once for Plymouth (whither they had been preceded by the Sultan, Capt. Tracey), to join the lee division of the Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Whyte. The Squadron proceeded to Bantry Bay.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, left Portsmouth on June 10 for Chatham, to make good defects.

Osborne, Capt. Thompson, having the Duchess of Edinburgh on board, arrived at Cronstadt on June 8.

Penelope, Capt. Robinson, left Sheerness on June 8 for Portland, to join the Reserve Squadron.

Philomel, Com. Lang, was at Bombay on May 10.

Ranger, Com. Pipon, arrived at Aden on June 12 from Massowah, bearing despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station, who had rejoined his flagship.

Sapphire, Com. Clarke, senior officer on the Coast of Chili, was at Valparaiso on April 29; would leave for Coquimbo next day.

Shannon, Capt. Adeane, anchored off Kingston on June 8, on passage to Plymouth and Portland.

Starling, Lieut. and Com. Saunders, was expected at Cape Coast Castle about May 25.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhassett, was at Accra on May 9, and on arrival of the Starling would relieve the Goshawk on the Southern Subdivision.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Callao on May 3; she was to leave Callao for Honolulu and Vancouver on May 4. The Constance was at Vancouver on May 3, conducting duties as senior officer; the Heroine was at Vancouver on May 3, and was to leave Esquimalt on May 5 for Callao direct; the Satellite was at Callao on May 3, and would conduct duties as senior officer's ship on Coast of Peru and Chili until the arrival of the Heroine; the Mutine was at Callao on May 3, and would accompany the flagship; the Sappho was at Coquimbo on May 3; the Kingfisher was at Coquimbo on May 3, and would leave for England in the middle of May, calling at Monte Video, St. Vincent, and Madeira.

Triton, Staff Com. Tizard, left Sheerness on June 8 on surveying duties at the mouth of the Thames.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, proceeded out of Sheerness Dockyard on Tuesday upon the completion of her refit. Having taken in powder and shot, the Turquoise will proceed to the East Indies station to relieve the Tourmaline, senior officer's ship, at Tamatave.

Valiant, Capt. C. J. F. Knowles. This vessel left Devonport on the 4th inst., and arrived at Galway on the 7th. She was met at that port by the cruisers Argus, Victoria, Stag, and Fly, who brought the Coastguardmen of the Limerick district for the summer's cruise, 170 in number. The Valiant left Galway on June 9, and arrived at Portland on Thursday, to join the remainder of the Reserve Squadron.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, has been ordered round from Plymouth to Spithead to convoy the torpedo flotilla there assembling to Berehaven, with the Hecate.

A Reuter's telegram from Candia, June 8, states that the French squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Conte, and H.M.'s ironclad Superb have arrived at Suda Bay.

The Calliope, corvette, the third of the Comus class, the keel of which was laid in 1881, will be launched at Portsmouth on the 24th inst.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent, by Joseph Foster (Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Limited)—The United Service Magazine, June (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersley and Co.)—Baily's Monthly Magazine, June (A. H. Baily and Co.)—The Future of Egypt, by an Ex-Plenipotentiary (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—The Sporting Mirror, June (H. Etherington)—Night and Day, June (J. F. Shaw and Co.)—The Law Magazine and Review, May (Stevens and Haynes)—Russian Travellers in Mongolia and China, by P. Piassetsky, translated by J. Gordon-Cumming, 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—Our Sea Marks, by E. Price Edwards (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—The Unclassed, by George Gissing, 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—Concerning Carpets and Art Decoration of Floors (Waterlow and Sons, Limited).—The Great Republic, by Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I. (Chapman and Hall, Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Regret we could not manage it last week; too late now.

G. H. P., Guildford.—We regret that we cannot reproduce the article you enclosed *in extenso*. The Commission is better that inaction. Its decisions will give our Government some definite boundary line to fight over, but it will be, we fear, very much like King Canute's dealings with the waves in the end.

"One of Them."—You must wait and see.

Viator.—You are mistaken or misinformed.

"The Buffs."—Thanks. It would be well if you applied yourself to special investigation of the evils. Your remarks are clear and your style very good.

Theodor Beaumont.—There is no such "Fleet Surgeon." We have nothing to do with such a farrago of nonsense.

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

ROYAL MARINES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is impossible for those not intimately connected with the corps to understand the intense feelings of despondency and uncertainty the late promotion has caused in every rank. It is no secret that the special promotion clause was introduced into the Regulations for a very different purpose, *i.e.*, that should any officer of special promise or qualifications be likely to be compulsorily retired for age, that then the Admiralty might promote him. Can it be for the good of the corps, and consequently common-sense, to make 18 officers discontented by ruining their prospects? Lastly, are not these special promotions indirectly a slur on that corps whose boast has always been that "they have done their duty and are ready to do it again," by appearing as if great rewards were necessary to incite men to do their duty in the "field"? This is not meant in any way to disparage Major Tucker's meritorious service, of whom his brother officers are and always will be proud, still they cannot but feel that a grateful country might have rewarded him otherwise than solely at their expense.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. D. H. Mackinnon, who died on the 7th inst., was the youngest and last surviving son of the late Mr. D. Mackinnon, of Binfield, Berks. He graduated as a B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the classical premium in 1834, and was seventh moderator in 1836. In the same year he was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 16th Hussars, and served throughout the Sikh and Afghan wars, 1838-46. In 1847, Gen. Mackinnon exchanged into the Carabiniers, was appointed pymr. of the 43rd L.I. at Templemore in 1848, and was staff officer of pensioners at Enniskillen, Leicester, Woolwich, and London successively, holding the latter till his retirement on the Full-Pay List in 1878. He is also known as the author of several military works—"Military Service in the Far East," "British Military Power in India," &c. He married Caroline, youngest daughter of the Hon. T. R., Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield, Herts.

The officers who served in H.M.S. Audacious in her commission in China from 1874 to 1879 dined together on Friday, the 6th inst., at Blanchard's. Admiral Sir Alfred P. Ryder, K.C.B., was the guest, and those present were Capt. Colomb, Com. St. Clair, Com. Sandilands, and Com. Graves, T. L. Bowling, Esq., R.N., Lieut. Goodrich, Lieut. Pike, Lieut. Oliver, Lieut. Barry, Lieut. Dodgson, and Lieut. Garforth, Rev. C. J. Corfe, R.N., Staff Surg. Stewart, Chief Engineer Marcus, and C. E. Baxter, Esq. Letters expressing their regret at being unable to be present were received from Admiral Charles F. Hillyar, C.B., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Davis, Chief Inspector of Machinery Turner, Com. Castle, Com. Farr, Com. Ryder, Capt. Crooke, R.M.A., and other officers who served in Sir Alfred Ryder's flagship.

"H. M." in a letter to the *Standard* says:—"Two remarkable omissions from the *Gazette* of May 21 last have caused much comment. Every officer commanding in the Soudan received some mark of her Majesty's approbation except Col. Sir C. Ashburnham and Col. Tuson. One commanded the 60th Rifles, the other was sent out to command the Marines. Their previous brilliant services are well known to all."

DEATH.

Osmond—On May 8, at Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, George Wise Osmond, Commander Royal Navy, aged 40.

CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW OFFERS BOARD, HOME COMFORTS, &c., to CHILDREN attending college or day schools at ST. LEONARDS.
Home tuition if desired. Good references.
"R.," Mr. Green, Norman Road East, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

TO BANDSMEN.—WANTED, a few good CLARIONET PLAYERS, for the Liverpool Police Band. Candidates must not be over 29 years of age, nor less than 5ft. 8in. in height. Weekly pay, 26s 8d, rising to 29s 10d, with uniform.—Application, with testimonials (musical and otherwise), to the HEAD CONSTABLE, Dale Street, Liverpool.

CHAMBERS.—THREE ROOMS on floor, Furnished. Terms moderate.—89 Wigmore Street.

DRILL INSTRUCTOR WANTED, for BIRKENHEAD POLICE FORCE.—Applicant must be under 30 years of age; height not under 5ft. 10in., and a thoroughly good squad and company drill. He would be engaged as a constable, pay commencing at 29s a week.—Apply to the CHIEF CONSTABLE, Birkenhead.

A YOUNG PERSON desirous of going to MADRAS in October, or earlier, would give services (during voyage) as MAID to Lady, or NURSE, in return for passage.—Apply to "A. G.," 15 Rocky Hill, Maidstone, Kent.

MILITARY READING PARTY

Tactics, Topography, Military Law, &c. To MILITIA CANDIDATES for the LINE or Officers studying for Promotion.

A FIELD OFFICER, Staff College Graduate, experienced and successful in teaching, will undertake to READ with SIX Officers, preparing for the above Examinations, during a month's summer tour. To start about July 15.—For particulars, apply "F. O.," 36 Bury Street, St. James's.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, WEDNESDAY, June 18. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain CLAUDE E. BUCKLE, R.N., on "Sir William Thomson's Sounding Machine and its Advantages both in Peace and War."

LECTURE, FRIDAY, June 20. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Colonel MAITLAND, R.A. (Superintendent, Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich), on "The Heavy Guns of 1884."

To be followed by Discussions.

By Order of the Council.

BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
ay 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, May 30, 1884.

An EXAMINATION for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON on August 11, 1884, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding the pay and retiring allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained from the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary certificates must be sent so as to reach the Military Secretary at least a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE,
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HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD, AND MELLOW. DELICIOUS AND VERY WHOLESOME.

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Prices, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 9s 6d. Cowvan's Razor Paste, 6d and 1s per packet.

Warehouses—93 and 95 City Road, E.C.; and 31 and 32 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, June 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1884, under the Patronage of the QUEEN.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, in AID of the CAMBRIDGE FUND for OLD and DISABLED SOLDIERS.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, including ENCOUNTERS on HORSE and FOOT between representative officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's Regular and Auxiliary Forces, with lance, sword, and bayonet.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—DISPLAYS of PICKED TEAMS of CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Driving competitions between Horse and Field Batteries of the Royal Artillery at the Trot and Gallop.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—WRESTLING on HORSEBACK; Bayonet exercise. Double Ride and Charge of the First Life Guards.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London.—The MORNING COMPETITIONS commence each day at 2 o'clock. Carriages at 5 o'clock. EVENING COMPETITIONS at 7.30. Carriages at 10.30. Admission, 1s; numbered and reserved seats, 10s 6d; unreserved, 5s, 3s, 2s, and 1s. Tickets may now be secured at Mitchell's; and the Booking Office, Agricultural Hall.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, HAMPSTEAD.

The TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at the HOME at HAMPSTEAD on FRIDAY, June 20, 1884, the Chair to be taken by Lieutenant-General Lord CHELMSFORD, G.C.B., at 3 o'clock p.m.

Cards of admission to be presented at the gate. Applications for cards to be made to the Secretary, at the Office, No. 5 Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

June 6, 1884. C. R. LOW, Secretary.

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Table d'hôte (5s), from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at separate tables, unsurpassed for excellence and variety.

Regimental and other Dinners provided, from 25s a head, including Wines; also Wedding and other Banquets.

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SHERRY.

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PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 42 ...	30 48 ...	36 60 72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT. PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.

		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.

	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Uusweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*) PER DOZ.

		s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.

			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet			...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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STAFF COLLEGE.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, June 20, at 8 p.m.

Officers who intend dining are requested to inform the HON. SECRETARY, Adair House, Pall Mall, as early as possible.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,

8 Park Place, St. James's Street.

NOTICE. — At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,

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Established May, 1880.

PATRON.

H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

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The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn.
Captain Allen Adams.
Lieut. H. Backler, R.N.
Rev. Canon Beach, M.A.
Colonel Horatio C. N. Blanckley, R.M.L.I.
Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.
Captain H. W. Seguire Brown.
Major Sir F. G. T. Cunynghame, Bart.
Captain A. Baird Douglas.
Captain Bloomfield Douglas, R.N.R.
Major J. C. Gant.
Captain P. Hall.
Major-General Philip Harris.
Major H. W. J. Hubback, R.A.
Captain E. H. St. John Mildmay.
Captain H. H. Montagu.
Lieut.-Colonel George C. Porter.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel Amyatt E. Ray.
Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Routledge.
Major-General Swiney.
Major James Templer.
Major Triscott, R.M.L.I.

This Club is for the use of Officers of the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers; also Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the United Kingdom, and other Gentlemen who hold, or have held, her Majesty's Commission.

The Club House is most conveniently situated, and has excellent bed-room accommodation.

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London Members	£7 7
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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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INDIAN

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BEWLAY AND CO.
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49 WEST STRAND, and
143 CHEAPSIDE.
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS.

having secured the whole of the last exceptionally fine Crop of TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS (Dawson's Muster), which have gained the Gold Medals at the Melbourne and Calcutta Exhibitions, are now offering these delicious Cigars at the wonderfully low prices of 22s 6d per 100, carriage paid, or £10 per 1,000. It is an acknowledged fact that smokers of BEWLAY'S celebrated Trichinopolys prefer them to any other cigars sold at even treble the price, and especially liked by all Officers and Gentlemen who have visited our Indian Empire.

The Analytical Sanitary Commissioner of the *Lancet* reports that the goods they purchased from Messrs. Bewlay and Co. for examination were not adulterated in the slightest degree.

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As adopted by the Volunteer Mounted Infantry.

A COMPLETELY NEW and USEFUL INVENTION. By a CAVALRY OFFICER.

It is equally suitable for riding or walking, and consists of an upper and lower part, which, when adjusted by the peculiar arrangement of the spur, forms a complete riding boot, and at the same time the comfort of a boot and gaiter for walking is ensured. The lower part can be worn also as an ordinary walking boot.

ECONOMY, COMFORT, and PORTABILITY.

Specially recommended to all Officers and Sportsmen going Abroad.

HENRY DUNKLEY,
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MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
FIRST	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	L. O. Williams	3619
22nd	P. B. J. Petre................	2572
29th	W. L. M,Mahon...............	2090
32nd	F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine	1963

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* 1505 in advance of the second candidate.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,273.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Leave was granted on a liberal scale to attend Ascot. Musketry instruction and military training were suspended on Tuesday and Thursday. With the military training of squadrons and companies still incomplete, a lengthy course of musketry on hand, and the greater portion of the Artillery absent at Okehampton and Hay for annual target practice, it has been found impossible to carry out the programme of field days, &c. The Committee on the Supply of Ammunition, of which Major-General Luard is president, held their first meeting on Monday last, when the Continental systems were studied. The sanitary condition of Aldershot and the increase of contagious diseases are seriously exercising the authorities. The Local Board have resolved to petition Parliament that the compulsory clauses of the Contagious Diseases Acts may be put in force again. Deputy-Surgeon-General Wolseley has been ordered to make an inspection in conjunction with a Committee appointed by the Local Board. The 1st Battalion, 17th Leicestershire Regiment is being fitted with khaki clothing. The new dress will be worn experimentally for six months, when the Dress Committee will report on the subject. Warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat and Transport Department in certain numbers have volunteered for service in Egypt.

The Committee on the Supply of Water, of which Major-General the Hon. W. Feilding is president, have been making experiments during the week, to test a system similar to that for the conveyance of mineral oil at Baku to the Caspian. So far the experiments here in a small way have been successful.

The 1st Division, Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers, marched on Monday to Chatham, for a six weeks' telegraph practice.

Major Groves, 50th; Major St. Clair, 91st Highlanders; Captain Barrow, B.S.C.; Major Beckett, 3rd Hussars; Captain Verner, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Captain Mortimer, 1st Battalion, 7th; Major Wilkinson, 40th; Captain Swaine, 108th; Major the Hon. H. G. Gough, 14th Hussars; Captain Phipps, 7th Hussars; and Lieutenant Stone, R.A., have been attached for instruction. Lieutenants the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars, and Cox, Filmore, and Deane, 73rd Highlanders, have been examined for promotion, and found qualified. Major FitzGeorge and Veterinary-Surgeon Cheesman have been granted leave of absence, on medical certificate. Surgeon-Major Morgan has assumed charge of the North Camp. Lieutenant of Orderlies Connor is posted to the 2nd Station Hospital. Major Cox and Lieutenant Stewart-Savile, 1st Battalion, 17th, and Lieutenant Rooke, 62nd, have proceeded to Hythe.

The Army Athletic Meeting will take place on July 1 and 2. The Rifle Meeting will be held on August 7, 8, and 9. The Summer Flat-race Meeting will be held on July 26. Two races are open to the Army and Navy—the Aldershot Stakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 50 sovs. added; and the Hurdle-race Plate of 60 sovs.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

A correspondent says:—"In reference to a letter in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, headed 'The Bombay Army,' relative to the order for the 45th Sikhs to join the Quetta Brigade, the real reasons why Bengal troops are sent to Quetta are these:—1. The Government of India have always cast a covetous eye on the Scinde and the Beloochistan frontier. You are aware that Lord Lytton and Sir G. Colley (much to Sir Bartle Frere's disgust) executed a *coup d'état*, and got rid of Merewether, appointing his subordinate, Sandeman, as Political Agent on the frontier, thereby taking it out of the control of Bombay and assuming charge themselves. 2. It has always been a pet scheme of the Government of India to deprive Bombay of Scinde and the Beloochistan frontier, and to give Bombay in place of it a portion of Central India. Sir R. Temple combatted this, and prevented the execution of this scheme. 3. This scheme was mooted again when Sir A. Hardinge went out, and opposed strenuously by him, as he foresaw that, if the Bombay Army was deprived of the frontier, Bombay would lose the only school for teaching her Army soldiering, and the Bombay Army would sink into rural police. But in continuation of the same idea of depriving Bombay of Scinde and the frontier, the Government of India still keep a Bengal political officer there; and to keep a further hold, Bengal regiments are sent up to Quetta and brigaded with the Bombay troops. The Bombay authorities have applied frequently to have sole charge handed over to them, both on the part of the Governor of Bombay politically, and on the part of Sir A. Hardinge militarily; but so far unsuccessfully. This is the real truth of the case, and the assumption of the incapacity of the Bombay Army to do its own work is utterly unfounded and mischievous. At the very moment the frontier has been extended for many hundred of miles, and the care of two routes (the Hurnai and the Bolan) confided to the care of Bombay, the Bombay Army has been reduced, in accordance with the recommendation of the Simla scheme, and at the instance of the Finance Minister, by four infantry and one cavalry regiment."

A WELL-FOUND NAVY.

In the Mercantile Marine, it is well understood that a ship must be "well found" to be efficient,—that is, that her rigging and equipment generally must be thoroughly complete and in good order, and, of course, the same holds good for a man-of-war. But an efficient man-of-war, in addition to being well manned, and having hull and machinery fit for service, requires a good armament, with many additions—such as electric lights, torpedoes, and torpedo-boats, without which she cannot be considerd "well found" in this important point. We do not touch now on the question of our personnel, which was the subject of the Prize Essay discussed at the United Service Institution on Wednesday last. It is no doubt a point of primary importance that our ships should be well manned; but at this moment this is not the place where, we hold, the shoe pinches, for, as Captain Harris says, in concluding the paper written for this year's Prize Essay, a paper highly commended by the judges, "our want will now be ships, not men." But what if we are not only deficient in ships, but if they are not as well armed or equipped for warfare as those of foreign Powers? If this is so, our splendid personnel may be called upon to fight with enemies nominally of equal force, but practically superior in all modern requirements for war. The possible effect of this being fully appreciated by our seamen is too obvious to require argument, and is a danger of the first magnitude. We urge, then, that our ships of all classes should be as well or better fitted and armed than those of other nations, as we fear that this is not the case at present. We have already referred more than once to the unpleasant fact that the Ajax and Agamemnon steer very badly; but are these first-rates really ready for immediate commission, although figuring as such in Parliamentary returns? If we are correctly informed, they have not yet been fitted with the electric light, which is an absolute necessity of modern efficiency. Are even our First-Reserve ships fitted with machine-guns or for Whitehead torpedoes? We believe not, the Hercules excepted; while there is one ship in the Channel Squadron which has not yet been supplied with the Whitehead torpedo. If we turn to smaller vessels, we shall find that even our large-class corvettes are not fitted with the electric light; and during recent operations in Eastern waters, the Euryalus, our flagship in the East Indies, had not been supplied with this valuable item, though it had been in constant use by small French men-of-war in Madagascar. It is time that attention was directed to the urgent necessity for having all our ships, whether new or old, efficiently fitted in all these respects; as it is undoubtedly the case that, while the smaller vessels of the French, Russian, Italian, German, and even of the Greek or Norwegian Navies, are armed with Whitehead torpedoes and machine-guns, and can use the electric-light, many of our ships of corresponding classes are supplied with no additions to the armament prescribed for them twenty years ago. We trust that attention will be at once directed to these points, and that no ship will be recommissioned, either in England or abroad, without being thoroughly well found and equipped as an efficient man-of-war. Of the armament proper we do not now speak, but we certainly cannot claim to have any advantage on that score, unless it be that some of our small craft, like the Dryad, fire shells having a 6 lb. bursting charge, while the shells of similar vessels in the French Navy are, for the most part, exploded with two pounds of powder. It is important to remark, with reference to small-arms, that a repeating-rifle has long been in use in the French Navy.

Indian Notes.

The *Homeward Mail* says:—"The prospects of officers of the Indian Army, whether in the important particular of pay or of promotion, cannot be said to have materially improved of late years, in spite of various faint-hearted efforts on the part of the Government on their behalf. The redress of their grievances lies with the India Office, and not with the Commander-in-Chief; it is far beyond the power of the local authorities, and is, we fear, proportionally distant in point of time. It is believed that improved offers of pension may shortly be made for the benefit of Madras, where the stagnation is greatest, but it is unlikely that the special boon of allowing all leave to count for pension will be conceded at present, and without this privilege no slight increase of liberality in the scale of pensions will be of much avail in inducing the many senior officers who crowd the list of colonels to retire instead of waiting for their off-reckonings."

The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The proposal to establish a corps of commissionaires from Sepoys discharged from the Native Army is securing cordial support from the two classes whose members should be most interested in its formation. So far as the matter has been mentioned to representatives of the mercantile community, there has been but one opinion expressed. The commanding officers who will be consulted as to the character and fitness of applicants for employment previous to the names of the Sepoys being placed on the register, will doubtless also welcome the opportunity afforded them of helping on those who have borne a good name under them."

The Lahore paper says:—"It seems pretty well certain that Gen. Ross will succeed Gen. Cureton in the Oude command, in October next. At any rate, he has been offered and has accepted the appointment. It is also pretty well known that Sir C. Ross would have liked Allahabad; but there is not much chance of Sir H. Macpherson's leaving Allahabad, unless he gets the Meerut Division; and his Royal Highness would hardly go home—if, indeed, he go—at the beginning of the dull season."

Col. Channer, second-in-command, 32nd Pioneers, has been appointed commandant, 14th Sikhs, vice Col. Williams.

Capt. Chesney, 23rd Pioneers, has been appointed D.-A.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Major Shepherd, posted to the Sirhind Circle.

The regulations to guide officers in command of depôts of native regiments on service have been issued. Whenever a regiment is under orders for active service a depôt will be formed. A squadron or wing-officer is to command on a Staff pay of 100 rs. per mensem, and his place in the regiment will be filled by a probationer. The regiment will leave with the depôt:—Cavalry—1 native officer, 1 drill havildar or naik, 6 drill instructors, 1 assistant-armourer, 3 rough-riders, 1 Lascar, 1 assistant-salootri, and 1 schoolmaster and civilian staff. Infantry—1 native officer, 1 drill havildar or naik, 1 pay havildar, 4 drill instructors, 1 assistant-armourer, 1 schoolmaster and civilian staff, and 2 Lascars.

The dispute between the Maharajah of Mysore and the Government with reference to the old fort at Bangalore continues, and the demolition remains under suspension. The Maharajah contends, it is said, that the Government intimated their intention of making over the fort to his Highness (whose property it virtually is under the treaty) after our troops evacuated it, and reference has been made to correspondence between Sir J. Gordon and the Government in verification of that statement.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Ross has six months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Capt. Martin, Bengal S.C., has been appointed Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

In future the adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps will receive the same allowances as adjutants of corps of the Line—viz., staff pay, 200 rupees, and office allowance 50 rupees a month, in addition to the Staff Corps pay of the officer's rank. The appointment is at present held by Capt. Bignell, Bengal S.C.

The Governor of West Australia has offered to pay the expenses of any officer the Indian Government might send to report upon that colony as a sanitarium for Indian troops.

The *Times* repeats what we announced the week before, "That the Duke of Cambridge has approved of Col. Clarke, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., being appointed Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at the Horse Guards, in succession to Major-Gen. Sir R. Buller (promoted). Lieut.-Col. Lascelles, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Southern District, will replace Col. Clarke."

NAVAL MOBILISATION.

The discussion of the Naval Prize Essay at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Alfred Ryder, was of a very restricted nature. This was due to the fact that, at starting, the President gave notice that the Council of the Institution had decided that four of the most important subjects dealt with by Capt. Johnstone in his Essay were not to be in any way adverted to by any one present desirous of joining in the debate. These subjects were,—1. Whether our best vessels are of the most approved type? 2. What steps can be taken to convince the country of its present dangerously unprepared state? 3. The necessity for re-establishing captain superintendents of victualling yards, &c. 4. The possibility of a Naval Reserve similar to the Army Reserve. No reason was given for the decision arrived at by the Council, but it was pretty audibly whispered among the officers present that the Admiralty were at the bottom of it, as it would be inconvenient to their Lordships at this moment were public opinion brought prominently to bear on these questions at the present time. Should the decision of the Council have emanated from any such cause, we can assure its members that they are adopting the one sure and certain course to ruin the Royal United Service Institution, so far as the withdrawal of Naval support can do so. Naval officers have time after time been assured that, within the four walls of the theatre of the Institution, they shall be free to express their opinions without fear of after consequences, and that the Admiralty will never interfere. Sir Astley Cooper Key even went the length of inviting Naval officers to come forward, and to write, read, and discuss papers at the Institution on questions affecting the welfare of the service to which they belong. But on Wednesday, when a paper of the utmost importance was to be discussed, the officers who had at considerable sacrifice made it a point to attend were informed at the outset that their lips were to be considered rivetted in regard to the most important questions dealt with in Capt. Johnstone's able essay. Capt. Cleveland, the writer of the second essay in point of merit, was stopped before he had well began to speak, as his opening sentence dealt with the present dangerously unprepared state of the country; and he very properly sat down, declining to take part in a one-sided discussion. The President also gave notice that, although strongly in favour of the re-establishment of the Master's line, he was compelled to forbid any reference to the subject; but this statement was only made after several officers had spoken in favour of a "division of labour" on board men-of-war, and against officers and men being made "Jack-of-all-trades." There were, however, many officers present who dissented from these views, and who would, doubtless, have expounded their own had they been permitted to do so. As a natural consequence, the debate "hung fire." Admiral Hamilton, after the long pause which succeeded Admiral Ryder's opening announcement, rose to protest against the torpedo defence of our coasts being assigned to the Navy. He preferred to see the Royal Engineers carrying out this duty, as the Navy, in his opinion, was purely an aggressive force. But this contention was subsequently shown to be untenable by Capt. Johnstone, who ably pointed out that the Navy had always and would always be a defensive force,—although it should at all times be in such an efficient state and condition as to be in a position to carry the war into the enemy's country. He also pointed out that the Royal Engineers were so few in number that they could not possibly be assigned the duty of protecting our coasts, and Admiral Ryder remarked, by way of clinching the argument, that he never in his life pitied men more than he did the Engineers, when he saw them driven into boats which they knew not how to manage, made to use oars they knew not how to handle, and forced to combat with spars in an element they knew not how to master. Capt. the Hon. Edmund Fremantle, C.B., thought the nation should congratulate itself on the present state of the Reserves, as in his opinion we now had more men than would be sufficient to man all our ships in the event of war being declared with a Naval Power. In his opinion the old problem as to "how to man the Navy" had been solved. The question now is one of ships, not of men, except in so far as regards the engine-room staff. In stokers we are fearfully deficient. Admiral Selwin hoped that this would soon be remedied by the adoption of "liquid fuel," when stoking would no longer be necessary. An engineer would then merely light his fires ten minutes before starting, shut his furnace-doors, and never open them again until the ship had reached her destination, and then only to put his fires out. He was not satisfied with the state of the Navy, and would like to see a proper mobilisation scheme, one extending to all our seafaring population, adopted and practised; mobilisation drill, in fact. Compulsory service, he thought, must sooner or later be resorted to. We must have more ships. Capt. Colomb, R.M.A., admitted that we might have sufficient for the requirements of the ships now built and building, but were these adequate in number to protect the vast interests of our Empire? More should be made of our colonial resources, and a mobilisation scheme that did not take in our Colonies would, in his opinion, be useless. It was of little avail to say the Admiralty had 200 merchant steamers on their list that they could charter, man, and arm on the outbreak of war, to act as auxiliaries to the Navy, as these ships were wanted for other purposes—namely, to feed the inhabitants of our islands, now dependent on foreign supplies. Besides, supposing a war to break out with France, of what use as auxiliaries would be the ships withdrawn from our trade with that nation? They were of no practical utility whatever; and could the Admiralty withdraw the American and Australian liners from their proper business at such a time? Most assuredly not. Hence, the Government should avail itself of the vast resources of the Colonies, and place them in a proper state of defence, and not, as at present, allow the Colonies to proceed in their independent and tentative manner, for all the money now spent most probably will be found to have been wasted when the real time for action arrives. The Government should heartily support and co-operate with the Colonies, instead of turning to them a "cold shoulder" when they declined to purchase old, worn-out, obsolete, and rusty cast-off weapons. Admiral Boys was of opinion that in the outbreak of war, Great Britain must stand or fall by the force she has then immediately at her command. Hence he would like to see everything prepared for war, and both ships and men ready to leave our ports at a moment's notice. In the old wars, although the Navy of England exceeded in numbers those of France and Spain combined, it was never possible for the English Admiralty to meet the French and Spanish Fleets with an English Fleet of equal numerical strength. This was due to the fact that we had to keep squadrons on every ocean to protect our trade, and in those days the East India merchant men were able to engage foreign men-of-war, being built and armed for that purpose. Would the modern merchant steamer be able to do the same in the future? Assuredly not. Then, why talk of arming them? They might be able to use torpedoes, but guns would be useless to them. Capt. Curtis advocated the cause of the widows and children of men killed in action; and Admiral Sir John Hay, M.P., commented on the fact that, with forces superior to the two largest Naval Powers, we were always inferior to their Fleets in all battles of the old wars, pointing out that at the present day our Fleet is barely a match for that of France. How, then, could the country rest satisfied with such a state of things, especially when it is remembered that the interests we now have to defend are immeasurably greater than those we protected so well a century ago? Capt. Long was of opinion that we should have at least 200 torpedo-boats, instead of 18, as at present; and at least 100 small, strong, fast-cruising, ram-built craft, able to dash into and sink the enemy's convoys, while protecting our own. Fishermen and yachtsmen should be trained to man our torpedo-boats, of which a certain number should be kept ready for use in every port round our coast and in every colonial harbour, ready to form "wasp fleets" at a moment's notice. The complements of our men-of-war should be revised. At present there were far too many idlers in every ship. On this point Admiral Ryder subsequently remarked that, in the Audacious, he had 38 per cent. of idlers, all men who did not know the use of arms; while in the French flagship, an armour-clad similar in every respect nearly to the Audacious, there were not 5 per cent. of idlers. In the modern armour-clad he found the idlers outnumbering the combatants. Surely this was not right. Every man should be made to learn the use of arms. That was his opinion; but when he attempted to put it into practice, when he had the idlers up to drill, and made them fire at a target, he received a polite hint from the Admiralty that the expenditure of ammunition was unwarranted, and would be charged against his pay. That was the way the civil administration at the Admiralty demonstrated their knowledge of the requirements of the Navy, and furthered its interests! Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, a civil engineer, who has recently returned from a tour in Russia, Germany, Denmark, and the Mediterranean, then obtained leave to speak as to the unprepared state in which he found this country to be in. We give this gentleman's remarks in full, in the hope that what he said will carry some weight with civilians generally, who are too much in the habit of disregarding what Naval and Military men say when advocating their services being placed on a proper footing. Mr. Forster cannot be called an "alarmist." He is an enlightened Englishman, who, having travelled in the exercise of his profession, has had unrivalled opportunities of observing for himself what is going on in foreign countries, and of comparing their preparedness for war with what he finds in his own country. Now, the land of his birth must be dearer to him than the countries he has visited, and his words, therefore, should sink deep into every English heart. He said :—

"I rise with great diffidence to address such a select professional audience. My study of Naval and Military questions, though it has been long and close, has been only that of an amateur. However, as a deeply-interested reader of the papers which form the subject of this discussion, I have asked permission to say a word or two with regard to some of the points there referred to. In the first place, with regard to the subject of torpedo defence—a subject to which I have paid great attention—I would venture, with great submission, to differ from Admiral Hamilton, when he advocates entrusting the torpedo defence of our ports to the Royal Engineers. None can have a higher opinion of the Royal Engineers than I have, but there seems to me obvious reasons why this particular work should not be handed over to them. Everybody who is acquainted with the heavy work of torpedo laying, especially in a seaway or in rough water, knows very well that the qualities required are particularly those possessed by men with a sea training. The handling of boats and of heavy booms, the operations of dredging and creeping, are certain to be better performed by sailors than by landsmen. Moreover, the Engineers are liable at any time to be called away to perform the ordinary military duties for which they are constituted. The only alternative is that they should be formed into separate detachments irremovable from the seaports. The ordinary training of the Engineer in no way qualifies him for the work of torpedo defence; what he learns at the forts, he will unlearn or forget directly he leaves them. For these reasons I cannot support the suggestion that the local torpedo defence should be handed over to the Royal Engineers. One other matter connected with torpedo warfare I should like to refer to. I see that the number of our existing torpedo-boats is one of the questions to be discussed. I have recently been able to learn a good deal of foreign equipments. I have visited the Copenhagen dockyard, have spent a week in the Military and Naval section of the Moscow Exhibition, and have had frequent opportunities of observing the war vessels of the different Powers in the Mediterranean. Moreover, I have endeavoured by every means to acquaint myself with the incidents of recent torpedo warfare in the Black Sea and in the Pacific. When I consider the importance of the arm, and the activity which other Powers have shown in providing themselves with it, I am simply amazed that this country should neglect to supply itself with an ample equipment of torpedo-boats. Of course, as the last speaker said, our existing provision is absurdly inadequate. As to the manning of the boats which do not at present exist, but which I trust we shall soon have, I venture to make a suggestion which may commend itself to some here. It is that an arrangement should be made for instructing the yachts' crews, which form so important an element in our nautical strength, in the handling of the torpedo-boats, which, in my opinion, ought to be stored in large numbers round the coast. The experience acquired by yachtsmen in working small steam vessels at a high speed would be most valuable; and the particular nature of torpedo enterprise, the dash, the independence, the initiative, would doubtless commend it to the class of seamen I have mentioned. As to the question of non-combatants, I entirely agree with the criticisms which have been made with regard to the existing condition of things. It appears, to me, most undeniable that the very large engine-room staff which is now borne on many of our ships should be almost altogether uninstructed in combatant duties. Only I would say that such instruction should be made a part of, and not be additional to, their ordinary work. And lastly, with regard to the whole subject under debate, I must confess that, to me as a civilian, it does appear perfectly astounding that it should be left to such an institution as this, important though it be, to discuss this matter of mobilisation. That it should be taken for granted that in this very A B C of naval warfare, no steps, or insufficient steps, have been taken by those officially responsible, seems almost incredible. If this discussion does nothing more than rivet the attention upon the fact that we have not yet reached the point from which every other nation starts, it will not have been in vain."

Capt. Johnstone then replied to the criticisms made by the various speakers, and a vote of thanks to him and the President terminated the discussion, which, it is to be hoped, will be of some service in awakening the country to its dangerously unprepared state, for, notwithstanding Lord Northbrook's assertions to the contrary, the opinion of all present was that more ships are absolutely necessary to our very existence as a Maritime Power.

NEW BRUNSWICK FROM THE SEA.

A letter from St. John's N.F., says :—"Here we are,—the Tenedos, Fantôme, and Mallard, the Foam being away round the coast somewhere, while we guard the town during the trials. Not that our presence here is at all necessary, as during the business part of the year there is no danger of an *émeute;* such things are unknown except in winter, when all the fishermen are ashore, when work is hard to obtain, and when an interest in money-getting gives one a little time in which to cast an eye on one's neighbour's prospects of heaven. After all, the thing is reciprocal. If you assure your antagonists that no one professing Roman Catholicism can hope for a happy hereafter, are not they equally certain that the orange ribbon even will prove no passport to you; and if in addition they shoot at you, is it not as much because time hangs heavy on their hands as because they know you, in vindicating the honour of your colour, would kill them with pleasure? Besides the imaginary danger of a riot, our commercial prospects have been threatened by a more real danger in the shape of an iceberg about a mile long that has cruised threateningly off the mouth of the harbour for some days. We fear any continuance of southerly winds would cause a stoppage of the entrance which, however, though tiresome enough, would not be so damaging as if it had occurred a short time ago, when the ships were coming in from the seal fishery to refit for whaling. From a naval point of view there is little news. The Tenedos, after leaving St. Pierre, the other day came in for some very dirty weather, and had to be put into Fermouse Harbour for a night to avoid it; and the French gunboat Crocodile, in performing the same journey, made a similar experience. This latter had the pleasure of passing the winter at St. Pierre, which is, as you know, the French head-quarter out here, and one of the bleakest, most desolate places I have ever set eyes on. To these mercurial and theatre-loving gentry, such a place must be a Siberia indeed. This is a bad place for us, as we have no decent places to go to ashore and the liquor is bad; but I do not think the officers like it any better. Certainly they do go out fishing; but they return with such ridiculous little specimens of trout, one would think they might economise their trouble. Salmon here is a drug,—you can get it in the market for 4d. a pound, and, of course, fish makes a great addition to our fare. When we are further north, and can use our seine, we live for nothing, like fighting cocks. The duration of our stay here is uncertain, and though the people are kind and hospitable, 'the shorter it is, the better,' are the sentiments."

Orders have been received at Sheerness for the construction of an 8-gun sloop of the Mariner type as soon as the corvette Pylades is launched. The Swallow will have a displacement of 950 tons, and engines of 1,000 horse-power. The two foremost—5-in. breech-loading—guns will be on Vavasseur mountings, the two stern guns will have Vavasseur revolving mountings. She will be equipped with two Gardner machine-guns.

The Reserve Squadron will leave Portland on the 17th inst., under Rear-Admiral Hoskins. The sailing orders direct that the ships are to proceed to the Downs, and on leaving will anchor at Heligoland for a few days. The Squadron will visit Lerwick and certain ports on the coast of Scotland and Ireland. It is intended that the cruise shall occupy 41 days, of which 21 will be spent at sea, and 20 days in various harbours and ports.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

THE SEBASTOPOL CEMETERIES.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at a meeting in the Royal United Service Institution, on the 6th inst., to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting in 1883 to inquire into the best way of maintaining the graves of the British who fell in the Crimea in 1854-5-6. The report, which was read by Gen. Codrington, stated that the business carried out was as follows:—The nomination of Capt. Harford, British Vice-Consul at Sebastopol, as the unpaid but active and judicious executive on the spot; the formation of a contract with Mr. Doünest for the addition to the height of the cemetery wall; the construction round the enlarged space granted by the Russian Government; the collections from the many scattered cemeteries and outlying memorials, and replacing them properly at Cathcart Hill; the addition of a custodian's house, the search for water, and, finally, the smoothing of the ground to its former natural level and appearance at all the detached burial-places. The amount of the contract for these works was £1,370. The total subscriptions amounted to £1,594 4s. 9d., the expenditure, including extras, having been £1,445 4s. 11d., thus leaving a present balance of £148 19s. 10d. The committee recommended that application be made for the maintenance grant of £200 a year promised from the Treasury, and this recommendation was afterwards embodied in a resolution. Lord W. Seymour moved the adoption of the report, Sir A. Herbert seconded it. The Duke of Cambridge, after alluding to the work done by the late Lord Hertford, Col. Conolly and Capt. Harford said everything was going as well as they could wish, and they looked to the future with the certainty that the graves of the gallant men who died in the Crimea would be properly attended to.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 2nd inst.:—"At last, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, the question of the British military graves and graveyards on the steppes around Sebastopol appears to have been settled. These graveyards originally numbered from 126 to 130. They were inclosures within low stone walls, containing from two to perhaps two hundred bodies. Consequently they greatly varied in size. But all were either square or oblong in form. They were scattered over the ground—measuring 12 miles from east to west and eight miles from north to south—on which had stood the camps of the various divisions of the British Army; and they extended in the form of an amphitheatre from the heights of Inkerman to the village of Balaclava. They contained about 600 monuments. Among these were a few marble slabs and dwarfish pyramids and columns. But the greater number were ordinary upright gravestones formed of the soft porous sandstone which abounds at Sebastopol. Upon the conclusion of the Crimean campaign it was considered in some quarters advisable to remove the dead from these—in most instances widely dispersed—graveyards into one large and properly walled-in cemetery. This the Russians and the French did with their dead. It is true the cemetery of the latter nation is a very gloomy-looking place on account of its high walls and the total absence of monuments in it. It is, indeed, in every respect a prison-house, even for the dead. Still, they all lie there together, the officers in one high mausoleum, with their names engraved thereon; and the men in large graves all round, with their names on the immense stone slabs which cover them. In the Russian cemetery—situated to the north of the creek which divides Sebastopol into two parts—and which would be considered a handsome metropolis anywhere, the men are also laid away in batches in great graves. But their officers lie in separate graves. And their tombs are most various, and in many instances are veritable monuments. Among them are a column and bust over the remains of Prince Gortchakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the Crimea, who died in Warsaw in 1861, but who 'desired to be buried amid those defenders of their country who did not permit the enemy to enter their fatherland farther than where their graves stand.' But the most conspicuous object in this cemetery is a magnificent memorial chapel of granite, marble, and bronze, in the form of a pyramid, over 100 ft. high, the walls of which, inside and out, are covered with the names of all those who took part in the defence of Sebastopol, and for whom prayers are daily offered up. From 1855 downwards every British Government, every British Consul at Sebastopol, and every British Consul-General at Odessa, has had something to say or to do in the matter of these graveyards. But notwithstanding all their efforts, they have been unable not merely to keep up, but even to preserve the graveyards. Year by year they have decreased in number. Not long since there were 10 or 11. Now these have disappeared. Their walls have been thrown down, their graves have been levelled with the steppe, and what few gravestones remained have been carried to and stuck up on a piece of land adjoining the only British cemetery left, that on Cathcart Hill—where stood the camps of the Third and Fourth Divisions and Naval Brigade—and there consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar, in the presence of the Russian local authorities, some Russian Imperial sailors, the British Consul-General at Odessa, the British Consul at Sebastopol, and a little knot of our fellow-countrymen and countrywomen. It should be mentioned, however, that monuments at Balaclava to two Sisters of Mercy have not been interfered with. No attempt appears to have been made to remove any remains. It is a question if any would have been met with beyond a few bones. Consequently the little necropolis on Cathcart Hill can scarcely be considered in every respect a truthful memorial, for visitors will find there monuments referring to remains that are not beneath them. Such as it is, however, it is likely to be a lasting one, for it is properly walled in, and has a house in which the keeper and his family may live."

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following regimental gatherings have been held in London during the week:—

2nd Life Guards. At Hyde Park Barracks, on the 7th inst. Present:—Gen. Viscount Templetown, K.C.B. Old officers:—The Marquis of Abergavenny, Mr. H. D. Brocklehurst, Mr. A. Congreve, Mr. G. Fleming, Lord Glamis, Capt. Hamilton, Viscount Hawarden, Sir S. Hayes, Mr. J. Hensman, Mr. F. Johnstone, Capt. Kendall, Mr. H. Langley, Mr. H. Lane, Hon. R. Lawley, Hon. C. H. Lennox, Capt. Lovett, Major-Gen. F. Marshall, Capt. Norton, Major-Gen. Sir R. Palmer, Sir G. Prescott, Lord Sandys, Capt. Savile, Sir M. S. Stewart, Capt. Stephens, Major-Gen. Stewart, Lord H. Vane-Tempest, Lord E. Vane-Tempest, Capt. Ward, Capt. Wake, and Capt. Young. Officers now serving:—Cols. Ferguson and G. A. Curzon; Lieut.-Col. Townshend; Capts. Sir A. Lamb, Bart., Lord Cochrane, Tennant, Neeld, and Smith-Cuninghame; Lieuts. Anstruther-Thomson, Hon. W. B. Hanbury, H. French, Beech, Sir G. Arthur, Bart., Longfield, and Naylor-Leyland; Adjt. H. H. Short, Surg.-Major H. Spry, Qrmr. Haines, Surg. Young, Rdgmr. Burt, Vet.-Surg. J. R. Rostron, and Mr. T. Hughes.

20th Hussars. At the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on the 11th inst. Present:—Major-Gen. M. C. Cotton; Cols. R. Alexander, Lockwood, Montgomerie, and G. Jackson; Lieut.-Col. Onslow; Major Budd; Capts. Bellasis, Gurney, Irwin, Nelson, Weston, and Wetherall; Lieuts. Beauchamp, Morris, and Newton.

Royal Artillery. At Willis's Rooms, on the 6th inst. Present:—The Duke of Cambridge (in the chair); Gens. Copeland-Crawford, Sir J. St. George, Sir C. Dickson, W. H. Askwith, Sir J. Brind, A. T. Phillpotts, Sir J. H. Lefroy, H. A. Carleton, E. Price, and H. Gardiner; Lieut.-Gens. Sir E. P. Hamley, Sir F. A. Campbell, Hon. E. T. Gage, Sir J. Hills-Johnes, E. Kaye, C. S. Henry, J. G. Petrie, and E. Wray; Major-Gens. G. G. Pearse, P. G. Pipon, Sir C. Arbuthnot, F. W. Hastings, H. A. Smyth, H. P. Bishop, D. MacFarlan, G. le M. Tupper, J. H. Smyth, A. Light, J. R. Sladen, C. du Plat, H. F. Greville, D. J. F. Newall, W. B. Saunders, F. T. Whinyates, and H. R. Courtenay; Brigdr.-Gen. W. E. M. Reilly; Surg.-Gen. J. M. S. Fogo; Cols. C. J. M'Mahon, W. Stirling, P. J. Campbell, G. B. Traill, E. Keate, G. C. Henry, G. H. Fraser, A. H. Harness, A. H. Williams, F. T. A. Law, W. H. Fox-Strangways, R. J. Hay, F. G. Ravenhill, A. M. Calvert, W. H. Alderson, F. Warren, L. C. A. A. de Cetto, W. H. Goodenough, F. Betty, W. Ritchie, O. B. B. Woolsey, M. le F. Taylor, T. E. Byrne, A. H. King, W. J. Finch, H. Y. Wortham, H. Edmeades, W. H. Noble, J. A. Tillard, B. F. Schreiber, J. Day, J. Alleyne, G. A. Beatty-Pownall, W. M. Walton, S. Nicholson, M. Tweedie, F. G. Baylay, H. C. Lewes, C. E. S. Scott, E. H. Holley, H. C. Lyle, W. S. Curzon, W. H. Shakerley, A. A. Stewart, F. T. Lloyd, and W. R. Lluellyn; Majors R. H. Wallace, E. T. Browell, D. O'Callaghan, W. E. Sharp, E. S. B. Lockyer, G. W. M. Turnbull, H. Pipon, H. Parlby, F. Lorraine, E. Bainbridge, H. V. Cowan, J. M. Murray, F. L. Graves, C. Morley, G. H. Marshall, S. C. Hickman, H. R. Y. Brown, and N. L. Walford; Capts. H. Preston, C. F. Hadden, C. Loder-Symonds, K. Stephenson, H. W. Haverfield, W. W. Smith, Pollard-Urquhart, C. H. H. Mayne, R. F. Johnson, H. Phillpotts, H. C. Denison, C. M. Downing, J. R. H. Allen, A. W. Anstruther, R. A. Bannatine, W. H. Davidson, F. W. J. Shore, D. Bell-Irving, L. P. Walsh, J. C. Dalton, Sir G. Thomas, G. R. Spencer, W. F. Cleeve, H. P. Dawson, J. C. F. Ramsden, and A. H. Armytage; Lieuts. F. E. Allsopp, H. G. Smyth, R. Casement, J. N Salmon, C. E. Lowrie, D. Fasson, H. P. Bainbridge, H. Pratt, and F. E. D. Ackland.

Coldstream Guards. At the Albion, on the 6th inst. Present:—Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, G.C.B.; Lieut. Hon. H. Amherst; Lieut.-Cols. Bruce, Blackett, G. Bertie, Boscawen, and M. A. Codrington; Col. Hon. H. Corry, Lieut.-Col. G. Windrow, Col. Hon. H. W. Campbell, Lieut. V. J. Dawson, Sir P. G. Egerton, Lieut.-Cols. Eyre and Fremantle, Major-Gen. Fremantle, Lieut.-Cols. J. Forbes and C. D. Fortescue, Col. Fitzroy, Gen. Hon. P. Fielding, Gen. Goodlake, Lieut.-Col. G. Gardyne, Mr. G. O. Gore, Lieut. J. K. Gladstone, Viscount Holmesdale, Lieut.-Cols. R. S. Hall, C. Jervoise, H. B. Lane, and Lockwood; Hon. H. C. Legge, Lieut.-Col. L. D. Mackinnon, Hon. H. M. Monck, Surg.-Major Meyers, Gen. Newton, Lieut.-Col. W. Otway, Surg.-Major G. Perry, Lieut.-Cols. Reeve and J. B. Stirling, Lord Sandhurst, Lieut.-Col. Smythe, Col. C. B. Wigram, and Lieut.-Col. Graves-Sawle.

8th (The King's) Regiment. At Limmer's Hotel, on Tuesday, June 10. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Robertson: Cols. Whiteside, Longfield, Stebbing; Lieut.-Cols. Bannatyre, Sinkins, Williams, Jervis; Majors McCrea, Thompson, Mellor; Surgeon-Major Ross; Dr. Conyers; Capts. Atcherley, Beresford, Bright-Smith, Batten, Shletter, Taylor, Wade, Palmer, Page, Baillie; Messrs. H. Ely, W. Clayton, Perkins.

11th (Devonshire Regiment). At Limmer's Hotel, on the 13th inst. Present:—Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. J. W. D'Oyley; Major-Gens. W. T. Corrie and C. Stansfield; Cols. A. Arthur and M. M'Causland; Lieut.-Cols. E. Birch, W. J. Colville, P. Sheppard, and F. Watson; Surg.-Major W. J. Black; Majors Ballantyne, Kemble, Kinder, Naper, and Street; Capts. Astley, C. Hall, R. Crichton, Irwin, Jackson, Petrie, Starvell, and Spratt; Lieuts. Elgood and Stanley; and Mr. Baird.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. At the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on the 11th inst. Present:—Major-Gen. A. H. Cobbe; Cols. W. D. Tompson, C.B., and A. H. Netterson; Lieut.-Cols. Brind, Hunt, Mayne, Parker, and Earle; Majors Burr, Dunning, King, Cox, Watson, and Braddell; Capts. Aylmer, Bros, Creed, Gilbert, and Chambers; Lieuts. Peacocke, Reilly, and Power.

19th Regimnet. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 29th ult. Present:—Gen. Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Chippendale; Cols. Griffiths, R. D. Barrett, and Grimston; Lieut.-Cols. Hunt, Jameson, Evans, and Davidson; Majors Lidwill, Paterson, Biscoe, and Barnard; Capt. Uniacke, Ames-Goring, Westrop-Dawson, H. J. Charrington, and G. A. Warburton; Messrs. B. Hood, P. Lees, and C. T. Hennah.

25th (King's Own Borderers). At the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on the 12th inst. Present:—Gen. W. Napier (in the chair); Majors-Gen. Hallowes and Priestley; Cols. Cameron, Fane, Lindsell, and Ramsay; Majors Coke, Floyd, Konarski, and Scriven; Capts. Barns, Coleridge, Claughton, Dering, and Newenham; Messrs. Cavaye and Keene.

36th Regiment. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 10th inst. Present:—Cols. Lloyd, Hunter, and Carr; Majors Harford, Price, Rose, and Parsons; Capts. Ashton, Egerton, Moss, and Neil; Lieut. Stobart; Mr. Chichester.

37th Hampshire Regiment. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 12th inst. Present:—Gen. Thomas; Cols. C. E. King, Knowles, and G. Briggs; Lieut.-Col. Cardew; Majors Beckett, J. S. Grant Smith, Dunn, Swale, C. H. Verney, and W. S. Smith; Capts. W. B. Moore, H. F. B. Archer, H. A. Tapp, and R. E. F. H. Brooke; Lieut. Jervoise; Mr. Cromie and Mr. Powney.

42nd and 73rd, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). At Limmer's Hotel, on the 6th inst. Present:—Gen. Sir D. Cameron, G.C.B., (in the chair), Gens. Ross, Wilkinson, Sir T. Wade, and Sir J. C. Orde; Cols. F. C. Scott, Whigham, Farrington, Hill, Mayne, St. John, and Fraser; Majors Sharpe, Gordon, Brinckman, Cooper, Coleridge, J. Gordon, Ross, Fox, and Yonge; Surg.-Gen. Clutterbuck, Dr. Hard e; Capts. Coleridge, Williamson-Ramsay, Coode, Davidson, Deane, Hereford-Ramsay, Hon. R. Stewart, Swiney, and Thackwell; Lieuts. Burton, Bower, Brooke, Moulton-Bennett, Berkeley, and Filmore.

47th Regiment. At Limmer's Hotel, on Saturday, June 7. Present:—Major Gen. R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Cols. Hunter, Lowndes, Waddilove; Lieut.-Cols. Boyd, Maxwell, Newman, Stanley; Majors Ellison, Wreford; Capts. Day, Davenport, Lascelles, Philips; Dr. Lawson.

49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment. At Limmer's Hotel on the 9th inst. Present:—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Green; Majors C. P. Temple, F. S. Thicks, F. Powell, W. H. Stevenson, and F. Gavegan; Capts. G. H. Lamb, Jocelyn Otway, and W. A. Collings; Lieuts. E. H. Burney, A. L. T. D'Eyncourt, W. L. Delamain, E. H Rhodes, and C. Turner; Surg.-Major D'Attlette.

59th Regiment. At the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant, on the 10th inst. Present:—Sir Henry Gordon, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Cols. W. J. Frampton and Macnamara of Ayle; Majors R. J. Spofforth, L. E. Goodall, W. P. Lawlor, J. J. Tidy, and J. Stoyte; Capt. M. W. Battye; Messrs. J. Cowen, R. Morgan, P. M. Macadam, and L. L. Pile.

68th (Durham) Light Infantry. At Willis's Rooms, on the 11th inst. Present:—Gen. Lord W. Paulet; Lieut.-Gen. Seymour; Major-Gen. Morant; Col. Trent; Lieut.-Cols. Kay, C. Seymour, and Watson; Major Fitzroy; Capts. Clarkson, Spencer, Vaughan, Saunderson, J. Hilliard, Paget, and Rhodes; Lieuts. Murphy, Gunning, and H. Bathurst; Dr. Codrington; Messrs. Burton and Maguire.

69th Regiment. At the Ship and Turtle, on the 11th inst. Present:—Gen. Mackirdy; Major-Gen. Fitzgerald; Lieut.-Cols. Rawlins, W. F. Butler, C.B., and Edgar; Col. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., M.P.; Majors Aitchison, Boston, and Law; Brigade-Surgeon Clark; Capts. C. H. S. Butler, Ingram, Irvine, and P. M. French.

71st Highland Light Infantry. At the Albion, on the 6th inst. Present:—Gens. Dalrymple, Hope, and Robertson; Sir H. Dalrymple, Bart., and the Macintosh of Macintosh; Major-Gens. Macdonnell, and Mounsey-Grant; Lieut.-Cols. Lambton, Boulderson, and Hildyard; Majors Cragie and Harvey; Capts. Braithwaite, Harris, Morgan, Leslie, Reid, and Anstey; Lieuts. Balfour, Goff, M'Murdo, Swinton, and Mr. C. T. Streetfield.

85th, the King's Light Infantry. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 6th inst. Present:—Gen. Sir H. de Bathe; Sir H. H. Edwardes; Cols. Beadon, W. Galbraith, and Thompson; Majors Mansell, Taylor, Knox, Langford, and Drage; Capts. Oldfield, Collettte, Spens, H. Russell, and Rooper; Lieuts. Bulman, Lyle, Wilbrahrm, Fowler, Money, Carter, M'Mahon, S. Cavendish, Capper, and Reid; Messrs. W. W. Kettlewell, N. H. Hodgson, and Sitwell.

91st (Princess Louise's) Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 12th inst. Present:—Gen. Craufurd (presiding); Lieut.-Gen. Patterson; Col. E. Hall; Lieut.-Cols. Boulderson, Holloway, and Tingcombe; Major St. Clair; Capts. R. Wynne, Tottenham, Pike, and Passingham; Lieuts. Collings, Goff, and Fox-Pitt; and Messrs. A. F. Perkins and V. Holt.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. At St. James's Hall, on the 6th inst. Present:—Major-Gens. Harris and Parsons; Cols. Coghill, C.B., Hall, Jervis Wemyss, C.B., and Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart; Lieut.-Cols. Innes, T. A. Hunter, S. A. Hunter, and Longueville, Spalding; Majors Barnard, C.M.G., Daniell, Goldsmith, Johnston, and Sewel-James; Capt. Broune, Lieut. Banning, and Dr. Paton.

103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 10th inst. Present:—Sir C. M'Grigor; Gens. Sir W. Wylie, G.C.B., and Parsons; Cols. Frankland and Reeves; Lieut.-Col. Godwin; Major F. W. Graham; Capt. Cooper; Lieut. Horrocks; Mr. W. H. Biss, and others.

Chaplains' Department. At the Army and Navy Hotel, on June 12, and, in the much regretted absence of the Chaplain-General through serious illness, the chair was taken by the Rev. W. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces. There were present the Revs. T. Molesworth, G. Wylde, Dr. Stanley, Canon Beach, J. W. Collins, J. G. Barton, H. T. Craig, C. A. Solbe, E. Kitson, G. O. Vandeleur, R. A. Corbett, E. A. Alderson, J. Bellord, A. Malin, E. H. Goodwin, J. Hackett, E. Hardy, W. O'Neil, W. Milner, J. K. Lethbridge, C. W. Keatinge, S. P. Statham, E. J. Rogers, R. Halpin, J. L. Moody, Beresford Harris; and G. J. Reid, Esq., and A. Liddell, Esq., of the War Office. A conference of the Chaplains of the Church of England was, by permission of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held in the Levée Room, Horse Guards, previous to the dinner.

MELVILLE HOSPITAL.

"Hippocrates" says he wishes to expose some anomalies in this paragon of hospitals. Convalescent patients, he says, are made to do the work which ought to be done by men specially paid. Five labourers are allowed to carry coals, clean windows, &c. But four out of these five are employed on work for which no allowance is made. One is an amateur druggist, another superintends the bath-house, a third vegetates in an arcadia of lawn-tennis and geraniums, while the fourth is to be seen, with beaming face, behind the counter in the purveyor's shop. Marines, Blue-jackets, and stokers, unfortunate convalescents, have the pleasure of doing work as coalheavers or navvies for three hours a day, or keeping watch for eight hours in the 24, *i.e.*, four hours during the day and four hours at night. A certain number of nurses are allowed for this hospital; but the wand of retrenchment has turned one into a clerk and another into a painter!—thus making the work come heavier on the other nurses. A Blue-jacket or stoker for the first month he is in hospital draws full pay; for the next two months, however, he draws only 10d. a day; then he draws no pay at all for any period after that. Blue-jackets and stokers have been made to work for three months without pay.

THE GARB OF OLD GAEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring in the last number of your paper to a forthcoming work on the dress of the Scottish Highlanders, you express a hope that the writer will give his authority for his arguments or assertions on any statement open to question on this subject. This is, indeed, a matter of primary importance, if the work is to carry any weight with it; for, as you further on most justly observe, a considerable amount of scepticism exists regarding the antiquity of the present Highland dress. Sir Walter Scott has disposed of the claims in this respect of the "feather-bonnet," and those of the kilt are much disputed. Query,—Is there any word in old Gaelic or Irish for kilt? The word is not given in Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary. The antiquity of the tartan is better established, as in the "Book of Durrow," a MS. of the seventh century, now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which each of the four Gospels is preceded by a symbolical representation of its respective Evangelist, St. Matthew is depicted wearing a long tartan mantle of red, yellow, and green; his stockings also are of a tartan pattern. Tartan might thus have been taken over from Ireland; and, as it admits of endless variety of pattern, the different clans, ever at feud, would naturally adopt each a distinguishing pattern.—

Inquirer.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside to-day at the United Service Institution at the ceremony of presenting to Capt. Edward Walter, Commandant of the Corps of Commissionaires, a well-won testimonial in recognition of his services as founder of the corps, which has been such a signal success and benefit to the public, and such a boon to old soldiers.

The *Standard* states that "the Committee appointed to report on Small Arms, of which Col. P. Smith, Grenadier Guards, is president, will at an early date submit to the authorities at head-quarters their report. The result, it is expected, will revolutionise the present method of equipment of the Army."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 10, 1884.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. R. Goold-Adams, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment.

2nd Dragoons—Capt. the Hon. W. P. Alexander has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 1).

19th Hussars—Lieut. B. R. Wilson, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., vice J. C. K. Fox, appointed Adjt.

Royal Artillery—Col. C. E. Torriano retires upon retired pay; Lieut.-Col. and Col. P. H. Harcourt (late Bombay) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (June 3); Major P. C. Whalley retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. H. Bruen resigns his commission; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Dyke (late Bengal), from supernumerary to the establishment, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. M. M. FitzGerald (late Bengal), retired (April 27); Major A. G. Dugdale, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. L. Ellaby, retired; Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice E. de V. du Boulay, retired (both dated May 24); Lieut. W. H. S. Earle to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent (May 26). Consequent upon the promotion of the under-mentioned officers to the regtl. rank of Major, from Jan. 1, 1884, their promotions to half-pay Majorities in the *Gazettes* of Feb. 22, March 11, and May 2 are cancelled:—Majors N. Powlett, G. H. Palmer, G. H. O'Malley, and J. D. Douglas.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Stopford to be Capt., vice Lieut.-Col. V. Hatton, appointed Regtl. Adjt. (May 7).

Scots Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. C. Bridgeman to be Regtl. Adjt., vice Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. Broadwood, who has resigned that appointment.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. G. S. Rodon to be Major, vice G. Paterson, retired (Feb. 13). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. V. G. Tippinge is antedated to Feb. 13, vice G. S. Rodon; Lieut. J. C. Fenton to be Capt., vice H. W. Tombs, retired (April 16).

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. A. F. Maitland to be Capt., vice G. F. Pinkney, seconded (May 20).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Major R. H. Maude retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. E. B. James to be Major, vice A. H. Josselyn, retired (May 21); Lieut. C. C. Boileau, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Lieut., vice J. L. Govan, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. J. W. Lang to be Major, vice J. C. Little, retired (May 7).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—The second Christian name of Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen is "Ramsay," and not as hitherto described.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Supernumerary Major T. Braddell to be Major, vice W. Lonsdale, retired (May 21); Lieut. G. D. Carleton to be Capt., vice J. Stacpole, seconded; Supernumerary Lieut. C. H. Hunt, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice G. D. Carleton (both dated March 26).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. F. J. Gavin to be Capt., vice A. S. Reynolds, retired (May 21).

The King's Own Borderers—Capt. J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 2); Capt. F. A. C. Claughton has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 1).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. A. R. Hume to be Capt., vice D. D. C. McDonald, seconded.

The Border Regiment—Capt. R. H. Anstice has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 15).

The Welsh Regiment—Capt. J. O. Quirk to be Major, vice E. V. Huyshe, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Feb. 18); Capt. W. F. T. Parreidt retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. J. N. E. F. Livingstone resigns his commission.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. R. H. P. Doran retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. B. Butler to be Capt., vice R. J. Morrison, promoted (March 26).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capts. F. W. Robinson to be Major, vice the Hon. C. Dutton, seconded for service on the Staff; T. B. Hitchcock to be Major, vice R. Prince, deceased (both dated May 15); Lieuts. W. MacLaughlin to be Capt., vice R. G. T. Cotton, promoted Major on half-pay (April 13); A. F. A. Lyle to be Capt., vice I. W. T. S. Smythe, seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (May 11); W. B. Capper to be Capt., vice F. W. Robinson (May 15); S. G. Moore, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. T. Dawkins, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. E. V. Bellers to be Capt., vice H. C. Hinxman, retired (May 23).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Major F. L. Story retires on retired pay.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieuts A. W. Prior, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment; C. E. W. Wood to be Capt., vice C. A. Hadfield, seconded (both dated Jan. 14); and H. H. Higginson has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (May 18).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Major A. Borthwick to be Major, vice C. R. Prideaux-Brune, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 1).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. Duncan, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (June 7).

2nd West Indian Regiment—Lieut. F. E. S. Claridge to be Capt., vice C. B. Lyster, promoted (Sept. 26, 1883).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Lieut. H. H. Higginson, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Feb. 18); Conductor of Supplies W. Johnson to be Qrmr., vice J. Gallagher, retired (May 17).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. A. Stokes to have the hon. rank of Major.

Veterinary Department—Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, gent., to be Vet.-Surg., on probation.

Brevet.

The under-mentioned Majors of the Royal Artillery to be Lieutenant-Colonels, under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882:—C. D. A. Straker (late Madras) (May 24), J. H. Blackley, and R. C. Drysdale (both dated May 30).

Memoranda.

Gen. Sir A. Borton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. of the 1st West India Regt., has been placed on retired pay (June 8).

Hon. Major-Gen. P. E. V. Gilbert, C.B., late Lieut.-Col., the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), has been permitted to commute his retired pay (May 22).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. E. Appleyard, C.B., half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Lieut.-Cols. G. F. Kaye, 21st Hussars (May 19), and H. Chichester, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Cols. (May 26).

Capt. H. T. H. Repton, half-pay, late R.A., has been placed upon retired pay (May 12).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. H. E. Bristow, 2nd Volunteer Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Lieut.; Capt. H. J. O'Neill, 4th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 11, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 13, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Northern Division—George Henderson, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. S. Duguid resigns his commission.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. W. Waithman resigns his commission.

6th Brigade, South Irish Division—Herbert Murray Oldershaw, gent., to be Lieut. (May 29).

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. F. F. Bateman and Lieut. H. C. B. Payne.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. and Adjt. T. A. Gough is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. S. P. Naish resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Charles Woodward Crofton, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Roger Marriott-Dodington, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Ernest Alfred Shakerley, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Maurice Henry Berkeley, Esq., to be Capt. (May 29).

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—George Philip Du Plat Taylor, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Philip Staveley Foster, Frank Fisher, and Frederick Knight Essell (all three dated June 9).

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Alexander Campbell, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. A. P. Bosanquet resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—Edward Ross Morton, gent., to be Lieut. (May 28).

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Ernest Theodore de Mattos, gent., to be Lieut. (May 26).

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut.-Col. Luke, Lord Annaly, resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Col., and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. M. O. Kirwan resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 13, 1884.

Ayrshire—Lieut. H. Houldsworth to be Capt. (June 3).

Royal North Devon—Lieut. S. T. Treffry to be Capt.

Hampshire—Capt. and Hon. Major M. C. Broun to be Major (May 31).

Royal Wiltshire—Lieut. G. B. Eyre resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 13, 1884.

Light Horse.

1st Fifeshire—The Rev. John Nasmyth to be Acting Chaplain.

Artillery.

2nd Kent—Capt. C. W. Keene resigns his commission; Lieut. J. T. Allen to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Stanley Edwards, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Capt. A. M. Potter to be Major.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. A. B. Brockwell to be Major.

Engineer.

1st Cheshire—Lieut. F. Dodd resigns his commission.

1st Gloucestershire—Capt. and Adjt. F. G. Irwin is placed on a retired allowance; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (July 1).

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Brownridge and Henry Roberts Webster.

Rifle.

1st Argyll (Argyllshire Highland)—Lieut. H. J. B. D. Smith to be Capt.

3rd Cheshire—Lieut. E. Addenbrooke resigns his commission.

4th Cheshire—Lieuts. G. Pearson, jun., to be Capt., and G. W. Rhodes resigns his commission. The Rev. Canon R. H. Brown to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieuts. F. W. Aitkens to be Capt., and T. J. Walder resigns his commission.

1st Clackmannan and Kinross—Lieut. J. Morison resigns his commission.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—John Henry Jenkins, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Dumbartonshire—John Barr Wright, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

4th Durham—Walter William Byers-Gallon, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Elgin—Ernest Æneas Mackintosh, gent., M.D., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Charles Richard Taylor, gent., M.A., LL.D., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. W. Farthing resigns his commission. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—G. H. D. Birt and P. R. Savill.

3rd Hampshire—Edwin John Hunter, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Isle of Wight—Lieut. T. O. Wiley is appointed Acting Surg.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—James Archibald Ferguson, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Acting Surg. E. M. Garstang resigns his appointment.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—George Kershaw, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Lieut. A. E. Gordon resigns his commission.

4th Middlesex (West London)—Hon. Col. C. R. C., Lord Truro, resigns his commission.

14th Middlesex (Inns of Court)—The name of the Adjt. whose retirement was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 2nd ult. is Cary "Hampton" Borrer, and not as therein stated.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury)—Henry William Walter Nutting, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Lieut. H. S. Rogers to be Capt.

2nd Oxfordshire—Walter Ballard, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—John Fletcher Brewer, gent., to be Lieut. The services of Acting Chaplain the Rev. W. Cornwell are dispensed with.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. W. Boden, notified in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 21, 1883, is cancelled.

6th (West) Suffolk—Major A. S. Hext, 2nd Batn. the Suffolk Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major N. Barnardiston, who has retired on retired pay (June 4).

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Frank Marshall and Sydney George Marshall.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Capt. J. C. Tully resigns his commission; Lieut. J. J. W. Livett, from the 1st Cambridgeshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Preston Cobb, gent., to be Lieut.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles John Fowler, William Hepworth, and Charles Samuel Bedford.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. L. Dewhurst to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 14, and the current year must be understood.)

The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. He has already addressed several meetings, and the interval that will elapse before the trial of strength at the polling-places will be further utilised in making the acquaintance of those who will soon be his constituents."

The Admiralty have directed that two seamen's libraries are to be put on board the Deccan for the use of the Marines at Suakim and the battalion on shore. A packet of newspapers will also be forwarded weekly for each of the detachments.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year for Fleet and Staff Surgeons vacant by the death, on the 15th ult., of retired Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Liddell, has been conferred on retired Deputy-Inspector-Gen. David Lyall, from that date.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut.-Col. Webster, C.B., of the 19th Hussars, from the 9th inst. to Aug. 30 next; to Surg. Jencken, from June 3 to Aug. 3 next; to Surg. Turner, from June 2 to Aug. 2 next; to Lieut. J. Prinsep, of the Essex Regt., from the 1st to 15th June; and to Lieut.-Col. Eyre, of the 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., from June 3 to Sept. 15 next.

Two battalions of Egyptian infantry are leaving the capital almost immediately for Assouan, one of the battalions, which is at present at that place, is to move forward to Korosko, and on its arrival the half battalion which is stationed at Korosko will proceed to Wady Halfa. The battalion now in the Provinces and the battalion quartered at Alexandria proceeded to the Capital on the 4th June to replace the two battalions bound for Assouan. Two more battalions, one to consist of Egyptian volunteers, the other of Turks, are being formed rapidly. The volunteers are to receive P.T. 2½ per day, and a number of Soudanese have already expressed their wish to be enrolled. There will thus be five battalions of the Egyptian Army at Assouan and at places south of it, two battalions at Cairo, and one battalion at Suakim. In consequence of the removal of the battalion from Alexandria, Col. Baker, police, came to Alexandria to make arrangements for taking over the guard duties.

The Commanding Officer of the Royal Sussex Regt., quartered at Mangabet, near Assiout, received orders to despatch 300 men to Girgeh and 100 men to Sohag, but the orders were countermanded. The fall of Berber will make a great change in the military situation on the Nile.

London Amusements.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Madame Adelina Patti is announced to make her first appearance this season tonight (Saturday), in "La Traviata." On Monday was repeated "Le Nozze di Figaro," with Madame Albani, Madame Sembrich, and Madame Pauline Lucca in the cast. "La Gioconda" was given on Tuesday, and "Les Huguenots" on Thursday. The German operatic performances included on Wednesday Wagner's "Lohengrin," when Madame Albani sang "Elsa" in German for the first time, and a repetition of "Die Meistersinger" was given last evening. A morning performance of "Tannhäuser" is fixed for to-day (Saturday).

The season of French plays at the Gaiety commenced on Monday night, when Madame Judic sustained her original character in MM. Hennequin and Millaud's comedy of "Niniche." The clever French singer and actress again displayed that vivacity and finesse which have proved so attractive to playgoers on both sides the Channel. Her chief songs were encored and a cordial reception was accorded. M. Lassouche was a whimsical Anatole, and M. Cooper a droll representative of Gregoire. In other respects the support given could hardly be considered entirely satisfactory. On Friday, Madame Judic appeared in "Nitouche," and next week in the comic opera, "La Cosaque." Madame Sarah Bernhardt commences her engagement of four weeks on June 30, when "Fédora" will be played. The theatre during the recess has been entirely repainted and redecorated.

At the Vaudeville the farcical comedy of "Confusion," preserving an unflagging popularity though running more than a year, has been this week preceded by Mr. Howard Paul's vaudeville sketch of "The Man Opposite," originally brought out at the Strand about twenty years since, under the title of "Opposite Neighbours." The impecunious artist, Hal Fresco, is now briskly acted by the author, and Miss Kate Phillips pleasantly plays the artificial flower-maker who is the object of the gentleman's obtrusive attentions.

At the Criterion has been revived, as a prelude to "The Great Divorce Case," the late J. R. Planché's neatly-written one-act comedietta of "Somebody Else," originally produced at the Haymarket Theatre December 4, 1844, with Madame Vestris, Miss Lee, Mr. Charles Matthews, and Mr. Howe in the cast. Miss Kate Rorke and Mr. Giddens here play the prominent parts, and the piece, which is a neat adaptation of the old French vaudeville of "Georgette," has been received with a cordial welcome.

Mr. Wilson Barrett is preparing a careful revival of "Hamlet" at the Princess's Theatre, in which some new and surprising "ghost effects" will be introduced.

On Monday next will be commenced a summer season at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Stafford and Munro. The opening piece will be "Proved True."

An autumn season of French plays is contemplated at the Royalty, under the direction of Messrs. Mayer and Hollingshead.

Early next month Mr. Burnand's burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan" will be brought out at the Alhambra as a spectacular operatic extravaganza.

The always pleasant programme of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment will be varied on Wednesday next by a new second part, called "A Terrible Fright," written by Mr. Arthur Law, with music by Mr. Corney Grain, who introduces on that evening his new musical sketch, entitled "The Shows of the Season." The first part will be a revival of "Nobody's Fault."

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

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All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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LET us make a clean breast of it at once, and declare that our experience of Woolwich optimism causes us to view with certain reserve the rosy pictures which are drawn for us by artillerymen of their own pre-eminence and unapproachable excellence in the matter of guns and gunnery. Our fast-fixed faith in the superiority of our guns and gunners to all the world received a rude blow and shake the day that, in a friendly competition on the plateau of Sebastopol at the end of the war of 1854-55, the French knocked us into a cocked hat for range and accuracy, and came out easy victors over our crack field guns. Then soon afterwards the early Armstrongs, eagerly adopted by Woolwich, were proclaimed to be the most admirable and perfect weapons in the world, only to be rejected after the Chinese expedition. Then muzzle-loading stud guns were copied from the French, whose system Woolwich had laughed to scorn in 1859, when it was first tried against the Austrians in Italy. Who does not remember the Adye profession of faith, that was repeated by every devout Woolwich man for years, that breech-loaders were *anathema maranatha*, and that the Adye guns were the hardest-hitting, flattest-trajectoried, shell-burstingest, most penetrating, &c., &c., ever known, or to be known, on this earth? What a trial and strain it was to have to contend, as we did for years, that the experience in the field in two great wars in Europe ought to count for something against Woolwich prejudice and Adye obstinacy, and to induce the authorities to make some experiments to test the merits of the rival systems! Well, we are now, after many changes too numerous to mention, presented with an ordnance which is declared to be, in its several types, the sealed pattern of all excellence, the acme of artillery perfection; and Colonel Maitland has delivered what may be regarded as the authoritative and official exposition of the War Office and Woolwich belief in the subject before the Royal United Service Institution. We confess, again, that we are rather disappointed, and that we are afraid, perhaps wrongly, that the influences which seem to be evolved from the melting-pots of the Royal Foundries at the Arsenal, have led the able and accomplished officer who is now Superintendent, to run in the old official groove and into the ordinary mould. The lecture, very clear and concise in form and substance, was technical, in so far as that it was necessary to use diagrams and algebraical formulæ to explain the details; but we think Colonel Maitland succeeded in establishing without their aid some very important and interesting propositions. It is much to be regretted that he should have encouraged dilatory administrators and justified crass obstructionists by putting forward such a monstrously absurd and dangerous doctrine as "that we have done well by waiting,"—that "the Power which waits the longest before committing itself to a new manufacture has the best of it," even though he qualified it by "supposing it is not caught napping by an important war." His principle and his contention are thus set forth:—"It is not necessary to explore the debateable land of the Might-have-been; it is sufficient for our purpose to know that we have *not* been caught napping by an important war, and I hope to show you to-day that the result is that having waited the longest we have got the best of it." Why "sufficient for our purpose"? If the principle be right, Colonel Maitland ought not to be making guns, but waiting still—waiting till the "Hope gun," perhaps, has been mounted, and the end of the world is at hand! As to comparisons with foreign countries, he says:—"It may be admitted that during the latter part of the seventies England fell behind in the Artillery race, but not to the extent that is supposed by many who have not thoroughly studied the subject. As a matter of fact, the old short-breech-loaders of the Continent are just as obsolete now as the old short muzzle-loaders of England, and up to about 1875 or 1876, the British artillery was as good as anybody else's. Then came a period of comparative stagnation, and we fell to leeward. During the last three years we have been endeavouring to make up our leeway." This is almost astounding,—"Up to 1875 or 1876, the British artillery was as good as anybody else's!" Why, in 1870-71, the Germans were using 40-pounder rifled breech-loaders and rifled mortars against the fortifications of Paris; and not even Sir John Adye would say—well, stop, we cannot assert that—but he ought to say, that the old short muzzle-loader of England was not as good in the larger calibres as the old short breech-loaders of the Continent. The account of the improvement in powder, and of its results in turning thickness of metal at the breech into length at the muzzle, in order to get an increased ratio of power to weight, was very interesting; but Colonel Maitland, if he intended to be just, might have pointed out the fact—in a Uriah Heap spirit—that Woolwich had little to say to the improvement, that to the Americans the world owes the introduction of cake and pebble powders, in order to suit their Rodmans and Columbiads; and that later, it was not England, but Germany, which invented the prismatic powder used in 1880 in our muzzle-loaders. Colonel Brackenbury, indeed, the able Superintendent at Waltham, very soon produced his H_3, which has now been replaced by C_2 for heavy breech-loaders. But we are still behind. Here are Colonel Maitland's words:—

> "Since that time the Germans have taken a fresh departure, and have quite lately produced a powder which seems to be a little better than C_2. It is known as cocoa powder, and its composition is a secret. The specialty of this cocoa powder is that although it lights with great regularity and burns very slowly at first, yet when the projectile has got fairly under way it burns with tremendous rapidity. In the 19-ton 9·2-in. guns it has about the same ballistic excellence as the best lots of C_2—that is, it gives about the same pressures and velocities all the way up the bore, but it takes only 170 lb. of the cocoa to produce the results attained by 200 lb. C_2. These charges give about 2,050 f.s. velocity to a projectile weighing 380 lb., the pressure being about 17 tons in the chamber. Thus the extra 30 lb. of C_2 are required to give off gas as the projectile travels through the bore to balance the quicker final burning of the cocoa."

Throughout the lecture there is cropping out proofs of foreign influence, and, we regret to say, of superior fertility of invention abroad:—

> "With a breech-loader the first necessity is a thoroughly satisfactory system of closing the breech. This was certainly not accomplished by any nation till after the Franco-German war of 1870. Krupp then entirely remodelled his breech fittings, and introduced the form now universal in his modern guns. The French Marine improved the details of their existing system in like manner, and the French land service, after a long series of experiments, retained their system of closing the breech, but adopted an entirely new method of obturation invented by De Bange, of the French Artillery, to whom I am very pleased to have this opportunity for expressing my gratitude. The great Elswick firm also adopted the French system of closing the breech, but applied a method of obturation of their own."

It was strange, indeed, to hear from Lord Hartington last March that England was behindhand in steel manufacture. Speaking of the new guns, he said:—

> "The main difficulty has been to obtain sufficiently large steel forgings for these immense weapons. There are in France and Germany several firms which have been able to supply steel forgings of the size, and also of the quality, required for these guns; but, up to the present time, the demand has been a new one to the English trade, and there has been great difficulty in obtaining from the English trade steel forgings of the size and quality required."

The three separate features selected for comparison of a crucial character by Colonel Maitland were—(1), Breech-loading and obturation; (2), Construction; and (3), Powder. Comparing the Krupp, the French marine, the French Land, the Elswick, and the Woolwich (the latter of which began with the French interrupted screw and the Elswick obturation), Colonel Maitland remarked that the Krupps, "in construction and material, are not easily to be beaten," but that by the simple plan of coming last we have been able to select and combine the best features of the French systems, land and marine, "making perhaps" (for the honour of Woolwich) "a few trifling improvements of our own." As to construction, Colonel Maitland's lecture was little short of alarming. When the Armstrong system was condemned as far as wrought iron is concerned, and forged steel introduced, it was only in consequence of the pressure of foreign ordnance-makers upon us; and we are now looking forward to the possession of an Elswick 110-ton gun, while Russia, Germany, and Italy are in actual enjoyment of similar luxuries. In 1881 Krupp produced his 70-ton steel gun, but he soon stepped out:—

> "The great German manufacturer keeps the sections of his guns a profound secret, and hence the drawing I am going to point to next, Diagram 9, must not be taken as authentic. During a visit to Essen in 1881, I saw the parts of his guns in the machines and lying about, and I hope he will forgive me for having taken furtive measurements with an umbrella and by the eye, sufficient to enable me to make a tolerably close guess at the construction. It should be said here that the Russian heavy guns are either made by Krupp on designs of similar character to this, or copied by the Russians in their own steel. Krupp's latest design is for a heavy gun weighing 121 tons, and 35 cals. long, *vide* Diagram 10, which shows the authentic outline of this grand weapon as kindly furnished to me by Mr. Longsdon. This is the heaviest gun in the world, and four are being made for the Italian land service."

It was not till July, 1882, that Woolwich prepared its typical design for the 12-ton gun which is to be our model. The account of the 63-ton (from Whitworth's works) is hopeful, but the piece is not equal to the 71-ton gun:—

> "Coming last to steel breech-loaders, England has been justified in fearlessly adopting the metal which has been thoroughly tested by German experience. She has also adopted a construction which bears a certain similarity to the French, but is modified somewhat, as in Krupp's guns."

With the elaborate and careful description of the various natures of guns, we cannot follow Colonel Maitland, but we recommend all those who are interested in this most important question to study his facts and figures, in order that they may appreciate his conclusions. Admitting that in ballistic knowledge Woolwich has no superior, and that in chambering England has taken the lead, we think it is not with pride we ought to read the summing-up of the Superintendent of our Gun Factories:—

> "Having come last among the Great Powers to steel breech-loaders, we have been able to select the best points from the various systems worked out by others. The

material is that proved admirable chiefly by German experience; the system of breech-loading is that of the French land service; some parts of our present construction have been tested in Germany and some in France; while we have been able to improve on both, and solidify the whole structure in a marked degree. It is true that in numbers we are behind, but having the best types all that is required is money and a little more time. The money will, no doubt, be forthcoming at the good pleasure of the country, which must not hesitate to pay its war insurance. The time is more serious, a heavy gun cannot be made under about fifteen months, and the only way to economise in this respect is to put up sufficient plant to permit of a considerable number of heavy guns being under manufacture at the same time. The next two or three years will see us in a very different position as regards numbers. The time has arrived for the country to face the question seriously, to grant the money, and to push the manufacture."

Three years' grace, that is all we want. We wish we may get it.

"FREE-TRADE in the Army" is the title of a most able and practical article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts seeks to show that "there must be free-trade and reciprocity in the Army,"—that is to say, a "sweeping-away of many hard-and-fast rules which now unnecessarily hamper the soldier's life, from the hour of his enlistment until the day of his leaving the Army." Sir Frederick commences by quoting from a speech of Lord Hartington, who is reported to have besought "those interested in the Army to look at it with an eye to the future, and not with an eye always turned to the past." Taking this speech as his text, Sir Frederick Roberts has preached an eloquent sermon with which we agree in almost every particular. The writer's creed may be summed up in the two following extracts:—"While concurring with Lord Hartington that a return to the old long service is impossible, I firmly believe that a continuance of the present short service is equally impossible." And again, "We must look for some system which will possess the advantages of both a long and a short service, by means of which a reserve can be formed, an effective Army maintained, and the number of men serving for pension restricted to those who make the Army their profession, either from choice or necessity, and whose lengthened employment in the ranks will be well worth paying for." With the object of supporting the view thus set out, the writer proceeds to prove, first of all, that both systems (long service and short service), tried separately, have failed. Long service was found to have failed in 1869-70, when the number of men was far below the establishment. And it was at once decided to introduce the short-service system; but although the number of recruits at first was considerably increased, Sir Frederick is evidently very doubtful as to the cause of the increase being altogether owing to the introduction of the short-service system. The following paragraph is certainly worth quoting *in extenso*:—"It is instructive to turn to the register of fluctuations in the standard for the Infantry, which immediately succeeded the introduction of Lord Cardwell's measure, and to note the successive lowering from 5 ft. 8 in.—at which the standard stood under the long-service system, early in 1870—to 5 ft. 6 in. in July, and 5 ft. 5½ in. in September of that year; 5 ft. 5 in., in July, 1871; and 5 ft. 4½ in., in 1873. Now, if any one will take the trouble to calculate the extent of the recruiting field which lies within the compass of these three and a half inches—that is, the number of English lads between 5 ft. 4½ in. and 5 ft. 8 in. in height—he will realise that the increase in the number of recruits was not altogether due to a preference for short service. During the last thirteen years, the standard has only twice been up as high as 5 ft. 6 in., and on each of these occasions for a few months only; and notwithstanding the advantages which the present short-service system is supposed to offer, the dearth of recruits and the impossibility of keeping men in the Army, necessitated the standard of recruits being reduced a few months ago to an almost dwarfish height (5 ft. 4 in.), and to a bounty being offered to soldiers unprecedented in its amount." From these deductions General Roberts draws the conclusion that the remedy for the present state of things will not be found either in long service or short service, "but by an earnest endeavour to discover the causes which have made the Army unpopular with the class on which it depends for its very existence as a voluntary force." Coming as it does, with all the weight and influence of so popular a soldier as Sir Frederick Roberts, we can only hope that this article will meet with the consideration which it may undoubtedly most justly lay claim to, and that the contingency may be happily averted, which is hinted at in the following concluding lines of Sir Frederick's paper:—"In the above remarks, I have confined myself to what appear to be the principal causes of the unpopularity of the Army, and have suggested such remedies as seem to me desirable; and I have endeavoured to draw the attention of the public to, and enlist their sympathy with, a question which concerns them very closely, if they will only believe it. An army we must have if we are to continue an Imperial power, or even exist as an independent nation; and if this army cannot be obtained by voluntary means, we shall have to resort to conscription. What sacrifices that would entail it is my earnest hope British homes may never be called upon to realise." Amen!

COLLISIONS of ships in fogs have become so numerous of late years, and the loss of life due to such accidents so great, that it is high time steps were taken to ascertain how such catastrophies may best be prevented or diminished in frequency. The subject is most important, and has occupied the minds of many persons interested in the question. The existing rule of the road, and the special clauses of the regulations in force in England, have been adopted by twenty-eight foreign mercantile nations, but in many cases are so badly translated as to render them not only useless but dangerous. This was most clearly explained last week at the Royal United Service Institution by Admiral Sir Alfred Ryder, in a paper he then read on "Collisions of Ships in Fogs." It will be remembered that Sir Alfred Ryder acted as chairman to the Fog Collision Committee appointed by the Council of the Society of Arts with the full concurrence of the Board of Trade, and with the cordial co-operation of the Marine Department. This Committee was enabled to elicit a great deal of valuable information from the directors of some fifteen large steamship companies and their captains, naval officers, and others. Most of the evidence Admiral Ryder has embodied in his paper,—and here we find the real cause of those collisions we so often hear of as having taken place in the open ocean, and even in narrow waters. It occurred to Admiral Ryder, after hearing the very important evidence

> "Of some of the captains in first-class lines of steamers to the effect 'that they always went at full speed in fogs in the open ocean; that they knew it was in direct disobedience to the law; that the law was absurd, and that they always intended to break it'—that he might be able to prepare a useful paper for the Royal United Service Institution, which if disseminated widely through the Royal Navy, would, if it served no other purpose, warn his brother officers in command what to expect, and put them on their guard, viz., that English merchant steamers—especially in the principal lines of packets now crossing the ocean in large numbers—may be expected to be in this respect always breaking the law. It may be news to British naval officers, law-abiding officers, admirals and senior officers, who when in command of fleets in the open ocean always drop the speed of the ships under their orders to from three to four knots, and when in single ships always moderate their speed, unless the urgency of their sailing orders justifies in their opinion a higher speed than 'moderate;' that this international regulation, to which they yield so ready an obedience, is so continually and pertinaciously broken by their brethren of the merchant service, in spite of the injunctions they may receive from their directors 'to comply with the law.'"

Regarding this astounding disclosure, Admiral Ryder remarks that,—

> "When discussing the most important questions which arise under these Regulations, viz., those where room is left for a difference of opinion as to which of one or two or more courses should be adopted by each vessel, both courses being left optional by the law, it is assumed—it must be assumed, to narrow the argument to debateable ground—that both vessels when making their fog signals are complying with the law, and going at not more than 'moderate' speed. But the almost universal practice confessed to by the masters of ships in some of the most important 'lines' traverses the above conclusion, and leaves my law-abiding brother officers in this embarrassment, viz., that if the fog signal they hear proceeds from an English man-of-war they may be reasonably certain that the speed is not in excess of moderate—say 3 to 4 knots; whereas if it proceeds from an English merchant steamer (in the open ocean), she is probably going at full speed—say 13 to 15 knots. As the captain cannot discriminate between the fog signal of a man-of-war and that of a merchant ship, he is tempted to the conclusion that he must endeavour to estimate the amount of probability as to whether the sound comes from a merchant steamer or a man-of-war. As the former are the more numerous in the most frequented portions of the ocean, that question is soon decided—and it may evidently be most prudent on his (the captain of the English man-of-war's) part, as regards the chance of collision, to act as though the other ship were breaking the law and going at full speed; and yet if a collision did nevertheless take place, the Court would not absolve him from blame; the Court would hold that he ought to have assumed, having no direct evidence to the contrary as regarded that individual merchant steamer or her Captain, that she was obeying the law and going at moderate speed. While the law and the almost universal practice of the merchant steamers on the principal lines when in the open ocean in fogs remain at direct issue, the whole question is in inextricable confusion."

It would appear from this that the practice of running at full speed in fogs in the open ocean is so nearly universal, and the Committee above referred to found the practice so ably defended and ingeniously justified, that they were reluctantly forced to come to the conclusion that no jury would convict the captain of a merchant steamer for having caused a collision resulting in loss of life through his breach of the Regulations. Three classes of reasons for disobeying the law, and proceeding at full speed in fogs, were given by most of the witnesses examined before the Committee. First, as seamen, the captains of ships asserted that they kept their steamers at full speed:—

> "(*a.*) Because the fog is thus most quickly traversed, and therefore the interval of time in which risk or danger is incurred is diminished by perhaps one-half or two-thirds, viz., by going, say, 16 to 12 knots instead of perhaps 4, the latter being probably the minimum speed at which the ship is manageable by the helm. (N.B.—4 knots is the Fleet fog speed in the Royal Navy, and is generally accepted in the Royal Navy in single ships as a compliance with the regulation to proceed at 'moderate' speed in a fog.) (*b.*) Because the direction of the vessel's head can be more instantaneously altered by the action of the helm (also in a double-screw by reversing one screw) when at a high speed, than can be effected when at a moderate or at a slow speed. (*c.*) Because the strong head of steam necessarily kept when at full speed enables an effective back-turn to be sooner given, and the vessel brought to a standstill, and, if necessary, driven more promptly astern, than when at moderate or at slow speed. (N.B.—The Committee are of opinion that this is an error.) (*d.*) Because the blow given to another ship, B, by A going at, say, 12 knots, or received by the ship A from the ship B going at 12 knots, is not likely to be more destructive to either ship than if the speeds were, say, four knots; both speeds 12 and four being almost equally likely to be fatal. (*e.*) Because when going at 'moderate' speed in a fog, but with the steam well up, in order to give a prompt and effective back-turn, the steam will often, in some ships, be 'blowing off,' and this will effectually prevent the fog-signals of any other ship from being heard. (*f.*) It being understood, however, that this practice of driving at full speed in a fog, as above advocated, is invariably supplemented by the practice of 'stopping' on hearing a fog-signal ahead or between ahead and three points on either bow, and of reducing the speed to the slowest speed at which the ship is manageable by the helm on hearing the fog-signal from any vessel apparently between the five and three points on the bow. Secondly,—As the servants of the owners of the ships, the captains were of opinion that full speed was necessary in a fog, as the course most in accordance with the wishes of the owners, and, in their opinion, no captain would probably retain his command who acted otherwise, although his actions were strictly in accordance with the law, and with, very probably, urgent printed orders from the owner to invariably comply with the strict letter of the law. Thirdly,—As the guardians of the mails, of the interests of the passengers, and of the interests of the owners of the goods, bound to accelerate the delivery of the mails, the passengers, and the goods, the witnesses considered full speed in a fog justified, as the course most in accordance with the wishes of the post-office, of the passengers, as also of the owners of the goods (probably fully insured). Passages are not infrequently made, not merely in narrow waters of the English and Irish Channels, but even across the Atlantic, in a continuous fog throughout the voyage. Any line of packets or single ships that reduced their normal high speed to 'moderate' speed in the open ocean in fogs, except on hearing a fog-signal, would probably get neither cargo, nor passengers, nor mails."

Here, then, we have what are considered sufficiently good reasons, both from the seamen's and the business man's point of view, for merchant captains breaking the law, and thereby endangering the lives and property of others who do not break the law. Surely this is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the argument. Admiral Ryder is of opinion that,—

> "It is only on the assumption that it would be too strong a measure to oblige all vessels to 'stop dead' in a thick fog, and remain so until it cleared (whether other vessels indicate their presence and proximity or not) that the necessity arises of considering whether it be advisable to make any additional rules or regulations (and if any, what?) for the management of vessels in thick fogs. It is very true that in some fogs sound is diminished in volume and intensity, while in other fogs the sound is intensified. It is also true that the direction of sound is sometimes wrongly indicated, and that two persons standing close together will have different opinions as to the direction. This points out the necessity of great caution, and the endeavour to obtain a consensus of many opinions as to the direction of the sound, when any change, of course, is in contemplation."

We have, however, seen a score of officers and passengers on the poop of a mail steamer, and on board men-of-war, no two of whom pointed to the same point of the compass as that from which they supposed the sound to come. Nothing is so deceiving as a fog. Even the variation of the compass is affected by it. It is generally known that fogs do not extend very high up into the air, and that a man on the look-out at the masthead can generally see the mastheads of ships a long way off; but it is not so generally known that fogs can often be looked under, by men stationed in boats, or so that they can bring their faces near to the water, which, as a rule, is quite calm in a fog. Admiral Ryder is therefore of opinion that—

> "Every steamer should have a powerful fog-whistle (preferably a siren) worked by steam, and always, when used, to be used at full power, to prevent faulty estimates as to distance; and every sailing vessel a powerful fog-horn worked by steam or condensed air, replenished by a hand air-pump if there be no steam available. That the phrase 'moderate speed' in the Fog Regulations is dangerously vague, and when vessels have collided in a very thick fog, no damages, if this term 'moderate' is retained, should be recoverable by any vessel that was going ahead through the water at more than four knots (our fog rate in a fleet), unless the minimum speed necessary to make her manageable must exceed four knots, or except under special circumstances to be judged of by the Court. The minimum speed at which the ship is manageable in smooth water—the general condition in fogs—should have been ascertained by experiment on the measured mile trial and recorded in the official log. That the attention of captains of vessels should be drawn to the facts which, although self-evident, are often forgotten—(*a*) That no collisions could well take place in any fog in which all the vessels involved had stopped dead until the fog cleared, and indicated their positions to one another frequently; and (*b*) that no collision between two vessels in a fog could well take place if their direction from one another were ascertained with approximate accuracy, and provided they receded from one another either by one vessel going astern when the other was brought ahead, judging by the direction of the sound signal, or ahead when the other was brought astern, and that, moreover, as regards any vessel that has stopped, it may be assumed (*a*) that by so doing she has diminished, by one half, the prospect of collision with any other ship also in the fog, seeing that although she may be 'run into,' she cannot run into any other vessel; also (*b*) in case of a collision, as the 'stopped' vessel cannot well be the offender, the prospect of her being found to be in default by the Court, and her owner having to pay damages, will be diminished in a still greater proportion, viz., to much less than one-half,—in fact, to *nil*."

Now the fact has been established, that collisions of ships in fogs are principally due to some merchant captains systematically breaking the law, while others using the same, parallel, or crossing tracks, are law-abiding, it is high time for the Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Admiralty, to frame and enforce rules, the observance of which will restore safety to life and property on the high seas, by rendering collisions of ships in fogs next to impossible.

Sir William Hewett arrived at Aden on June 16 in the *Euryalus*, having brought his diplomatic mission to King Johannes of Abyssinia to a successful issue. It is reported that 30,000 Abyssinians will forthwith march to the relief of Kassala and Khartoum. The *Army and Navy Gazette* was the first to publish the object of Admiral Hewett's mission, but our statement, made several weeks ago, that it was in contemplation to employ an Abyssinian army to relieve the beleaguered Egyptian garrisons, was received with general incredulity.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins hoisted his flag in the *Hercules* at Portland on June 14, and assumed the command of the Reserve Squadron. He left Portland with the ships under his command on June 17 for the annual summer cruise of this Squadron, further details of which will be found in our correspondent's report.

Lord John Hay has had the electric light of the *Orion*, at present laid up at Malta, sent on to Suakim. Surely it is time every ship should be supplied with appliances to use this most useful invention.

There are grumblers in every service, and in every walk in life, and it is only fair to let them have their say. Thus have we dealt with the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery who object to the promotion of Major Tucker. If repeated distinguished services in the face of the enemy do not entitle a man to some special reward, such as special promotion, we do not know what does.

The *Hecate* has been attached to the Reserve Squadron, and the Admiralty have ordered both Sir Anthony Hoskins and Captain Loftus Jones to make detailed reports on her behaviour under various conditions at sea.

Sir Thomas Symonds was recently brought to book by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, for making a mistake in his figures when comparing the English and French Naval Estimates. Sir Thomas Symonds frankly acknowledged the error he had fallen into. He turns the tables on the Admiralty by challenging the accuracy of the statement recently made by the Earl of Northbrook. Writing to the *Morning Post*, Sir Thomas says that Lord Northbrook "omits *French Brennus* and *Charles Martel*, 1st-class ironclads, also eight canonnières cuirassées, costing more than either. The vote for all these vessels was, 1884, £307,264; 1885, £295,200—total, £602,464! The armoured ships voted since 1880 number eight English and two cruisers to the French eight, and eight armoured gun-vessels—not two to one. The names are clearly given on the French and English Navy Estimates, with all charges. The French Navy Estimates were 166,000,000 francs in 1882, increased in 1883 to 219,000,000, "en plus" 53,000,000 francs; and 200,000,000 francs for 1884 and 1885. The two Fleets are about equal in numbers and force—the French best armoured, gunned, and safer as to compartments and steering."

Rear-Admiral Wilson, until recently second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, has been selected, we hear, to succeed Sir William Hewett in the command of the East Indies station.

Comments are being freely made throughout the Navy on the appointment by Rear-Admiral Lyons of a junior Lieutenant to command the *Kingfisher* on Commander Thornton being invalided, as this appointment is generally considered to be unfair to the Lieutenants of that ship, who are all senior to him. Referring to this case, the *Western Morning News* says:—"The acting command might have been conferred on the Senior Lieutenant of the *Kingfisher* instead of placing a Junior Lieutenant in command of him."

Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart made his annual inspection of the men of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines at gun-drill in their battery on Thursday last, and was well satisfied with their smartness.

Staff Commander Henry Yorke Slader, formerly Navigating Officer of the *Challenger* under Commodore Rowley Lambert on the Australian station, and now in command of the Orient Royal Mail steamer *Lusitania*, was elected on June 17 one of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. This is a well-deserved honour, as Commander Slader is one of the most expert navigators and seamen who ever trod a deck.

Captain Colomb completes his three years in command of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth this day, and will be succeeded by Captain Nicholson, C.B., recently returned from the Mediterranean.

The Accountant-General of the Navy visited Dartmouth and Devonport last week and inspected the books in the Accountant and Storekeeping Departments at the Dockyard, Victualling Yard, Naval Hospital, and Marine Barracks.

The Dutch Government have ordered three of their men-of-war to proceed at once to the coast of Acheen and commence active and energetic operations against the Rajah of Tenom, with a view to securing the release of the crew of the ill-fated *Nisero*.

The Admiralty have been informed in several instances that the duties required of the Marine detachments serving on board the home ships cannot be efficiently performed if the said detachments are reduced in strength by ten per cent. as contemplated.

The officers commanding the British Forces during the Soudan expedition have been but poorly rewarded for their services. The brevet promotion of Admiral Hewett gives him just one pound a day extra pay, while holding the command of the East Indies station, and a grateful country presents him and General Graham with a money grant of about three hundred pounds each, or sufficient to cover their out-of-pocket expenses.

The letter of "A Field Officer on the Active and Non-effective List," in the *Times* of Monday, should be carefully perused by all who wish to understand the case of the much-abused grievance-mongers of Military Clubland. This letter throughout is one long string of charges, which it would be difficult, we expect, for the War Office to disprove. The *Times* lately was at much trouble to try to establish the groundlessness of the complaints which are continually emanating from the service clubs. "A Field Officer," by quoting his own experiences, shows that there does exist in some cases cause for dissatisfaction.

Sir A. Hayter, in reply to a question put by Mr. Whitley in the House of Commons on the 12th inst., said "the rank of major had only recently been granted to Staff Paymasters." So far from this being the case, the fact is exactly the contrary, inasmuch as for more than fifty years Paymasters, after ten or fifteen years' service, according as they were commissioned officers or civilians on appointment, have been promoted to the rank of major. Six years ago, when the Army Pay Department was formed, certain Paymasters who had already the rank of major, were assigned the grade of Staff Paymaster, and the seniors in this grade feel deeply their having been passed over for the grade of Chief Paymaster, as they have held the rank of major for many years, and now ask to be accorded a step in rank as some consolation for being superseded,—a contingency they could never have anticipated when joining the service. If this boon was granted now, the number of Staff Paymasters to be made Lieutenant-Colonels would be under 12, and there is no probability of its exceeding in the future 15, while the cost to the country would be sixpence a day for each officer promoted. With regard to the reasons given by the Financial Secretary for not increasing the number of Chief Paymasters, financial duties at some stations are necessarily of more importance than at others, just as the number of troops quartered in some Generals' commands is greater than in others; but as the stations in question are all considered of sufficient importance to be commanded by a General officer, and as the heads of departments serving on their staff have at present higher rank than the Pay Department officer, it would be only equitable to make him a Chief Paymaster. But the main reason for asking that the number of Chief Paymasters should be increased to at least 20 is, as we understand it, to insure an adequate flow of promotion in the department. At any rate, if five more cannot be granted at once, one additional Chief Paymaster might be temporarily sanctioned during the occupation of Egypt, as when the number of Chief Paymasters was fixed at 15, the necessity of retaining an officer of that rank in that country was not contemplated. As a proof how greatly the position of Paymasters has deteriorated in the estimation of the officers of the Army during the last three years, it is sufficient to state that the entries into the department have been as under:—In 1881, 44; in 1882, 20; in 1883, 9; and the number of vacancies have been necessarily accumulating, and now amount to about 40.

The letter of "Hope Deferred," which appeared in the *Morning Post* yesterday, on the subject of officers' pensions, deserves attention. The case is clearly and moderately stated. It certainly does seem unfair that officers should be "suddenly knocked on the head, without their being given time to look about and see what is the wisest thing for them to do." But so long as the supply of candidates for commissions continues as large as it is at present, we fear there is no prospect of the powers that be considering the feelings of subordinates. The Army never was a profession, and much as has been said about making it one, the realisation of the wishes of those who abolished the Purchase system is as far off as ever, for, on the one hand, the War Office talks of improving the status and prospects of officers, and on the other, it is continually issuing new edicts, the only effect of which is to unsettle everybody, and show how uncertain the future is of those who are foolish enough to enter upon a military career.

The language of Lord R. Kerr, in his address to the Stafford Yeomanry, was not a bit too strong, if the circumstances which were reported as concurrent with the appearance of Colonel Bromley-Davenport in the streets of Lichfield, just previous to his sudden death, were purely imaginary; and it is certainly scandalous, to say the least of it, that the Press of Lichfield, and the correspondent who sent up the accounts of the riots and disfiguring of the Johnson Memorial, &c., should have invented these libels to bring discredit on a deserving and exemplary corps which, in the words of Lord Ralph Kerr, were a "credit to the town, the county, and the country." We do not know what references were made to the Court of Inquiry, consisting of three officers of the regiment, and cannot, therefore, say what the words "riot, as alleged" in their finding, refer to; but it certainly seems a strange thing that what occurred between Trooper Smith, the man Binns, and the attempted arrest of the former, "should have been the whole of the disturbance." They are a very light-hearted set of fellows apparently,—Smith, Binns, and the rest of them. As to the death of such a thorough sportsman, thorough gentleman, and excellent type of the best kind of English squire as Bromley-Davenport, there can only be an expression of regret for the loss sustained by the corps and the country, and of sincere sorrow that it should have taken place at the same time as the excitement, caused by great provocation, &c., which created a desire among the men for a good fight, made it necessary for the Colonel to address the troopers, and order them to their billets. We have received a letter as to the occurrence in the theatre, which it would not answer any useful purpose to produce.

The *Pioneer* says:—"The declaration of the Government as to the impossibility of sending an expedition of British troops to Khartoum till October next has a peculiar significance for Anglo-Indians. Let it be noted that the British Army is thus represented as being capable of marching and fighting only when it is cool weather. This is a phase of the matter which may well be viewed with concern by the Europeans resident in India. As a matter of fact, the heat in the Nile Valley, in the latitude of Berber and Khartoum, at this season of the year, is very considerably less than in the valley of the Ganges. And yet if trouble were suddenly to arise in a part of India that could not be reached by rail, is it to be supposed that Government would find it "impossible" to move British troops till the hot season was over?" Our contemporary overlooks the difference between the conditions of service in India and in Egypt. Even in the worst times of the Mutiny, our regiments never moved without large trains of dooly-bearers, grass-cutters, and native camp-followers, all useful, and, indeed, necessary,—the like of which could not be found in Africa at all.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

There are now six battalions of Militia here, and another will arrive on Monday next. Orders have been given that these battalions are to be taken as seldom as possible to divisional and brigade parades during their short course of training, which gives them barely sufficient time to carry out the new musketry course and regimental drills.

The companies of Infantry which will commence their course of military training on July 1, were put through a field-work course during the week on Redan Hill, where a series of formidable earthworks were thrown up, under the superintendence of officers of the Royal Engineers.

The batteries of Artillery from Aldershot, having completed their course of instruction at Okehampton and Hay, will return to the Camp on Monday next.

Her Majesty's Birthday will be celebrated here on Saturday next.

An abstract of the Divisional Race Fund has been issued by the hon. secretary, Lieut.-Col. Toogood (late R.A.), which shows a balance credit of £1,270. The funds have wonderfully increased during the two years the management of the divisional races has been in the hands of the present secretary, to whom alone is due the great change for the better which has taken place in this direction.

We are threatened with a water famine at Aldershot.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The Duke of Cambridge opened the Fifth Annual Military Tournament at Islington on Monday, which has been a most brilliant success. The Greenwich boys went through a series of parade movements to music, the notes of the band taking the place of words of command. The arena was afterwards occupied by a squad of horsemen, all, with two exceptions, non-commissioned officers of mounted regiments, who took part in single combats, the sword against the sword. The judges were Col. Harnett, late 7th Dragoons; Capt. Smith, 3rd Hussars; Capt. Ridley, 7th Hussars; Capt. Dann, R.H.A., referee. The competitors were the winners in district tournaments, and were among the best swordsmen in the British Army. Of the 14 pairs of fencers, the contests between Serjt. Roach, 3rd Hussars, and Troop Serjt.-Major Bishop, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and between Fencing-Instr. Maxted, 15th Hussars, and Serjt. Allen, R.H.A., excited the most interest. A single-stick combat between non-commissioned officers and men, chiefly of mounted regiments, and a sword *versus* bayonet contest on foot, were followed by a "musical ride" by the 1st Life Guards. The other displays included an infantry *mêlée*—sword and shield, after the style of an Arab attack, against the bayonet, jumping teams by the 3rd and 7th Hussars and the Royal Horse Artillery, a cavalry display by the 3rd and 15th Hussars, an artillery trot, followed by a gallop, tent-pegging, tilting at rings, and lemon-cutting. The competitions on Wednesday were confined to officers. In tent-pegging the Earl of Harrington, Chester Yeomanry, and Major Hickman, R.H.A., each carried away six pegs. On their seventh essay the peg was set in the ground with only its edge presented towards the rider. The Earl succeeded in touching it and consequently in taking the first prize, his opponent, who just missed it, securing the second. For tilting at the ring the first prize went to Lieut. Smith, 4th Hussars, and the second to Rdgmr. Burt, 2nd Life Guards. For lemon-cutting the first prize was obtained by Lieut. Brown, 16 Lancers, and the second by Rdgmr. Browne, Commissariat and Transport Corps. For heads and posts Surg. Daniels, Dorset Yeomanry, obtained first prize, and Capt. Peters, 4th Hussars, second. Col. the Hon. P. Methuen, Scots Guards, took first, and Capt. Walker, R.A., second prize for fencing, and Lieut. Talbot, Shropshire L.I., and Qrmr. Clisham, 21st Foot, the first and second prize for singlestick. In the competition with swords, mounted, the first prize was won by Rdgmr. Stevens, R.A., and the second by Major Lord Kilmarnock, Royal Horse Guards. In that with sword against lance Lieut. Brown, 16th Lancers, took the first prize, and the Earl of Harrington the second. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and the Princesses Louisa, Victoria, and Maud, were present on Thursday. The Royal party remained during the military ride, and also witnessed the infantry *mêlée*, the cavalry display by the 3rd and 15th Hussars, and the trotting and galloping by the artillery. The rest of the afternoon's programme included mounted contests with sword against sword, and sword against lance, by non-commissioned officers and men, and fencing and bouts with bayonet against bayonet by the Auxiliary Forces, and wrestling on horseback. In the evening competition for tent-pegging, open to non-commissioned officers and men of the Auxiliary Forces, the first prize was carried off by Corpl. Munckton, Dorset Yeomanry, and the second by Serjt. Winterton, Warwick Yeomanry. For tilting at the ring, open to the same class, Serjt. Winterton took the first prize, and Corpl. Munckton tied with Serjt. Wood, H.A.C., for the second. For lemon-cutting, Corpl. Munckton also tied for the first prize with Pte. Green, Warwick Yeomanry. For the first prize for heads and posts Serjt. Winterton tied with Pte. Dudley, Bucks Yeomanry. Wrestling on horseback by teams of six men of the 15th and 3rd Hussars resulted in the victory of the latter, who unhorsed the whole of their opponents with the loss of only one man.

The *Times* says:—"The War Office have decided to place Ceylon, the Straits, and Hong Kong under one command, the head-quarters of the General and Staff to be fixed at Singapore. The change will probably not be effected during Gen. Sargent's term of service in this colony."

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, June 12, 1884.

The Eastern Division of the Channel Squadron, the Minotaur, Sultan, and Neptune, left Spithead on the evening of Saturday, the 7th inst., and arrived in Plymouth Sound the following afternoon, where they found the Western Division, the Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland, secured to buoys, awaiting their arrival. The Minotaur saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief as she passed the end of the breakwater; the Minotaur and Sultan anchored, and the Neptune secured to a buoy. A very sad accident occurred soon after our arrival. The Vivid, the Commander-in-Chief's yacht, had come out into the Sound to take the Duke of Edinburgh on shore; as she was nearing her buoy on her return, she ran into a pleasure boat with eight people on board, two of whom, a man and a young woman, were drowned. The Squadron left the Sound at 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon, in single column line-ahead; soon after getting outside, formed columns of divisions and stood down Channel. We had steam tactics in the afternoon, and sail drill in the evening. We passed the Land's End between 8 and 9 o'clock. The next day we commenced steam tactics in the forenoon, but after performing two evolutions they had to be discontinued, as a fog came on which lasted for the remainder of the day and the greater part of the following night; it lifted a little every now and then, and was never very thick for long together, so the Squadron, which was in close order, with the columns closed to four cables, was able to keep very good station, and not get separated at all. It was, however, very unpleasant, especially at night, and was a very good example of "Bantry weather." In the morning (yesterday), it had cleared up; we made the land at daylight, and arrived here at half-past 7. We came in, in single column line-ahead, through the eastern passage; the Minotaur anchored abreast of the landing-place, the Neptune and Sultan passed her and came to a little nearer to Bear Island, as the depth of water does not allow the whole Squadron to lie in one unbroken line; the 2nd Division closed up till the two leading ships occupied the places vacated by the Neptune and Sultan, and anchored. All the ships moored. The Hecla arrived soon after us, and anchored in the eastern passage, close to where the mine field will be when the torpedo operations commence. Yesterday forenoon we hoisted out all boats, and manned and armed. In the afternoon the torpedo officers of all the ships assembled on board the Hecla to discuss the plan of operations with Capt. Wilson. A lieutenant from each ship of the Squadron has been detached for service in the torpedo boats which are fitting out at Portsmouth for an experimental cruise. Since our arrival in England, Rear-Admiral Wilson, second-in-command, and Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe, of the Sultan, have left the Squadron on the expiration of their periods of service, and have been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Whyte and Capt. R. E. Tracey. There have been a good many other changes, both among the officers and ships' companies. The Duke of Edinburgh is accompanied on the cruise by his young son, Prince Alfred.

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, June 18, 1884.

The torpedo parties of the Squadron were employed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week in laying down mines for the protection of the eastern passage. Each ship laid down one line of six electro-contact and another of six observation mines. The Squadron, with the exception of the Sultan, went out yesterday for target practice, to complete their firing for this quarter, and tested the mines as they returned through the passage in the afternoon. The blowing charges connected with the mines were all at the station on Bear Island; and as the ships passed through the part of the channel which had been mined, a succession of reports could be heard on the shore, which showed that the mines were acting successfully. The ships did not weigh their anchors, or unmoor, but slipped their moorings, leaving them buoyed, and picked them up again on their return. The Sultan did not go out with the others, as she had expended all her ammunition for this quarter when she was by herself, on passage from Malta to Gibraltar. The Seahorse joined us last Friday to act as tender for the present. Each ship has drawn a torpedo-boat from the Hecla. On Monday they were away all day at steam tactics in Bantry Bay, under the direction of the Duke of Edinburgh. They put into Glengariff in the middle of the day, and the Duke entertained all the officers at lunch at Eccles' Hotel. They have been away again at tactics to-day, under the orders of Capt. Mead, of the Agincourt. One of the torpedo-boats runs twice a day to Bantry and back carrying mails, which is a great convenience, as we now get our letters and papers soon after 10 o'clock, instead of at about 3 in the afternoon. The regular local post comes all the way round from Bantry by car. To-day the torpedo parties are engaged in laying down electro-mechanical mines, three from each ship, and in weighing the observation and electro-contact mines which are finished with. This forenoon all the Marines of the Squadron landed on Bear Island for drill, under Major Poore, of the Minotaur; and to-morrow the Blue-jacket small-arm companies will land. After the return of the Squadron to their moorings yesterday, the Duke of Edinburgh left for Galway, in the Seahorse, for a few days' fishing. We have had beautiful weather for the last four or five days.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Deal, June 19, 1884.

The Reserve Squadron, consisting of the Hercules, Capt. FitzRoy, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hoskins; Hector, Capt. Arthur; Hecate, Capt. Jones; Shannon, Capt. Adeane; Repulse, Capt. St. John; Defence, Capt. Pollard; Valiant, Capt. Knowles; Penelope, Capt. Robinson; Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, arrived and anchored off here this forenoon. The Squadron left Portland at 2.30 p.m. on the 17th inst., under steam. The whole of yesterday forenoon was occupied with general quarters and steam tactics, which passed off most successfully, and without the slightest hitch. Sail was made to a slight breeze in the afternoon, and the Squadron remained under canvas till sunset, when, the wind having died away, the sails were again furled. The Squadron proceed in two columns line-ahead, the Hector being the leader of the lee line, and the Hecate immediately astern of the Hercules. At night-time, however, she is placed on the Admiral's starboard quarters, so as to be well in view of those on board the flagship. No opportunity has as yet arisen—the weather up to the present having been beautifully fine for judging of the Hecate's performances since she has had her superstructure fitted; but it cannot be wondered that such an unsightly craft quite spoils the appearance of the Squadron, the ships composing which, whatever be their capabilities as fighting machines, look remarkably well, especially under canvas. We remain here until to-morrow afternoon, and then leave for Heligoland. The speed of the Squadron during the cruise is to be only four knots an hour, so that we are not likely to make any rapid passages; but as the distance between the various ports to be called is not very great, this is a matter of small importance. The mails for the several ships will be made up at the General Post Office in London, so that all letters and papers need only be addressed "Reserve Squadron." It is rumoured that, on the arrival of the Squadron at Spithead on July 27 next, the Lords of the Admiralty will come to Portsmouth to inspect it. The programme of the cruise of the Squadron is as follows:—

Place.	Arrive.	Leave.	Remain.
The Downs	June 19	June 20	1 day.
Heligoland	June 23	June 25	2 days.
Kirkwall	June 30	July 3	3 days.
Stornoway	July 4	July 8	4 days.
Blacksod Bay	July 11	July 17	6 days.
Bantry	July 19	July 21	2 days.
Falmouth	July 23	July 24	1 day.
Torbay	July 25	July 26	1 day.
Spithead	July 27	—	—

Reviews.

Among other interesting articles in the current number of *Temple Bar* we find a tale by Mrs. Godfrey, in two parts, entitled "Mrs. Forrester's Secret." It is very spasmodic in its style, recalling Victor Hugo occasionally, and also recalling the story of a "Mystery in Palace Gardens." In the first part, a very striking interview is related between Mrs. Forrester and the counsel who defended her in a most critical case. In that interview both are much excited. It is he who speaks first. "'It is late for me to come to you, but I could not sleep without seeing you!' She let his hand drop. 'It is good for you to come,' she says, quietly. 'Sit down,' he says, hoarsely; 'you are tired, and I want to talk to you.' He puts out his hand to lead her to the sofa, and then drops it suddenly to his side. He dares not touch her. There is a moment's silence; then clasping her hands in her lap—those beautiful white hands that he so greatly admires—she turns to him." This is very sensational, indeed, very tall writing, and no doubt will leave its mark. The authoress, who has already made herself so favourably known, indulges sometimes in a round-about way of saying what she wishes to say. For example, a visitor is announced; he enters with a noise "that instantly reduces his host into an active realisation of his presence." This will seem to the crowd to be a rather round-about way of stating such a common-place fact; but it is in all probability a peculiarity which will prove welcome to many readers. "Mrs. Forrester's Secret," Part 2, will, it is presumed, appear in the July number of *Temple Bar*.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Col. Teesdale, C.B., and Mr. Francis Knollys, C.B., visited the Warwick Farm Model Dairy on Monday, at the International Health Exhibition, when his Royal Highness saw the process of analysing and testing the milk. The process when practised will prevent the supply of impure milk, and we are informed that the War Office is about to issue orders for the above system of milk-testing to be adopted by regiments serving in the United Kingdom.

The *Times*' Woolwich correspondent writes:—"The Royal Engineers have inspected the stock of railway material in store at the Royal Arsenal, and it is to be forwarded at an early date to the Red Sea, for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a military line to be constructed from Suakim to Berber. A ship has been selected for its conveyance. Two small locomotive engines which were purchased about two years ago for a Government railway at Cyprus will form part of the equipment, and others are ordered to be supplied by contract. All the railway plant is designed for the same narrow gauge, and the whole of the material is remarkably light."

The *Standard* announces that "The Queen has been pleased to command that the grant of the India Medal of 1854, with clasp inscribed 'North-West Frontier,' shall be extended to every officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who was engaged in the operations under Col. A. Macdonell against the Mohmund tribes in the defence of the Punjab Frontier, between Dec. 5, 1863, and Jan. 2, 1864, both dates inclusive, and requests commanding officers of corps employed in the above operations to prepare nominal rolls of individuals entitled to the decoration. Officers and men who are already in possession of the medal will only receive the additional clasp."

The old wooden two-decker Donegal has been selected to supersede the Vernon as torpedo school-ship at Portsmouth, the latter having been found too small for the requirements of the service upon which she is employed. The Donegal was brought from her moorings in Porchester Creek on Tuesday, and docked to have the necessary repairs and alterations effected. She was taken into the repairing basin to have her machinery taken out.

The Auckland and Hawkes Bay Land Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of £100,000, with the object of purchasing, improving, and colonising land in New Zealand.

The Army.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. The dismounted portions of the regiment at Manchester and Birmingham will leave for Colchester on Monday next and the 2nd prox. respectively. The squadron at Birmingham proceeds by march-route on the 2nd prox., and will be relieved the same day by a squadron of the 4th Hussars from Norwich. Major T. T. S. Carlyon, formerly of the regiment, died at Tregrehan, near St. Anstell, on the 6th inst., aged 62 years. He received his first commission as a cornet in the 10th Hussars; became lieut., Dec. 6, 1844; capt., 3rd Dragoon Guards, Dec. 1, 1846; major, June 27, 1854, and retired from the service in 1860.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The dismounted party of the regiment went by rail on Thursday from York to Manchester.

18TH HUSSARS. The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. Wickham-Freeman, late of the regiment, at his residence in Bath, in his 90th year. The following appeared in reference to the above in the Regimental Orders:—"The commanding officer deeply regrets to announce the death of the last surviving officer of the old 18th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Wickham-Freeman, in his 90th year, at Bath. Col. Freeman served in the regiment throughout the occupation of Paris, leaving it on its being broken up on the reduction of the Army to the peace establishment in September, 1821. He ever took the liveliest interest in the regiment from its re-organisation in 1858, returning at that time his share of the mess plate back to the regiment. By will he devotes a sum to be applied by the commanding officer to the relief of the married on the establishment of the regiment." His funeral, which took place at Bath on the 13th inst., was attended by Mr. Mackinnon of Acryse and Mr. Knapp, his cousins; Col. Hale and Lieut.-Col. Malet, commanding the 18th Hussars, the corpse being borne to the grave by Regtl.-Sergt.-Major Ellis and by four troop-sergt.-majors, viz., Abbott, Rapson, Hicks, and Fulcher, who proceeded over from Dublin, where the regiment is quartered.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A Baty. 3rd Brig. has returned to Weedon from Hay, on conclusion of gun practice.

B Baty. 3rd Brig. proceeded yesterday from Weedon to Shoeburyness for gun practice.

The following appointments in the Indian Ordnance Department have been approved:—Capt. J. S. Frith, Comy. of Ordnance, 4th Class, to officiate as Comy. of Ordnance, 3rd class; Major H. T. Kinsman, Comy. of Ordnance, 2nd class, to officiate as Comy. of Ordnance, 1st class; Capt. A. H. Browne, Comy. of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Comy. of Ordnance, 2nd class; Capt. C. P. Triscott, Comy. of Ordnance, 4th class, to officiate as Comy. of Ordnance, 3rd class.

Major Walker (late Bombay), Comy. of Ordnance, Mhow, has been granted furlough to England for six months, on medical certificate.

Gen. Sir E. Warde, K.C.B., died suddenly on the 11th inst. at Brighton. The son of that distinguished Guardsman, the late Gen. Sir H. Warde, G.C.B., he began life with the advantage of many valuable friends, and being gazetted to the Royal Artillery in 1828, he soon obtained his first "jacket" in the Horse Artillery. He was prevented from starting with the original expedition to the Crimea by being promoted just as he had prepared his troop, "the Galloping Blacks," for service, but he soon followed to take command of the siege train, the duties of which he conducted until within three weeks of the fall of Sebastopol, when he became dangerously ill with fever. He was promoted as one of the "distinguished colonels," and at the close of the war returned to the Horse Artillery in command of the brigade at Woolwich. He was promoted to the command of the Artillery at Aldershot on the formation of that camp, and two years later, in 1859, was selected to proceed to Malta to re-arm that fortress when war with France seemed imminent. From there in 1861 he was sent to command the Artillery in the South-West District. In 1864 he was selected, though only a colonel, for the command of the Woolwich District, with the rank of major-general. It was during the period of this command that he had an opportunity of exhibiting the prompt determination for which he was remarkable. An explosion at Erith so destroyed the river-wall that one tide might have flooded the whole country up to Camberwell, and burst the great sewers just then completed. In less than an hour he took what proved to be efficient measures for averting the danger. He received the thanks of the Government for this service, and on giving up the command of the District was promoted a K.C.B.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major-Gen. E. M. Grain, on the Retired List, died at the Grange, Gillingham, near Chatham, on the 13th inst., aged 57 years.

A General Order directs that a limited number of men between the ages of 21 and 30 will be enlisted by special authority for the Royal Engineers for appointment as military mechanists. The trades of the men will be notified when called for. The men will not be required to sign the certificate as to departmental pay. They will be promoted to the grade of company serjt.-major mechanist from the date of appointment on promotion.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"The company of Royal Engineers now under orders for Suakim will construct a jetty at that place in order to permit of the landing of material for a railway to be laid for a distance of five miles from Suakim. The men to be employed on this work will be sent from London."

An officer and a first-class staff serjeant-major of the Survey Department have left for Egypt, taking with them a complete equipment of surveying instruments, to survey the Desert between Suakim and Berber, with a view to laying down a railway. We wonder how and when they will set about their business?

A correspondent of the *Times* states that the 8th Company, which is being organised at Chatham as a railway corps for Egypt, is to be put through a special course of instruction in driving railway engines and the knowledge of signals. The directors of the L. C. and D. Railway have granted special facilities for the instruction of the men.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Lieut.-Col. Eaton has been appointed to command the camp at Wimbledon during the meeting of the National Rifle Association, Brig.-Surg. Elkington having charge, as before, of the Field Hospital during the meeting.

1ST, OR ROYAL SCOTS. Major Roden has been posted to the 2nd Batn. on promotion, and ordered from Barbadoes to the Curragh. Capt. Fenton has been posted to the 2nd Batn. on his recent promotion. Capt. Tippinge has been removed from the 2nd to the 1st Batn. on promotion, and ordered to join the depôt at Glencorse.

4TH KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT). Col. Eccles has been transferred to the command of the 4th Regtl. District from the 101st Regtl. District, Tralee.

12TH SUFFOLK REGIMENT. Brigdr.-Gen. G. F. Walker, half-pay, Agra Brigade, has been transferred to the command of the Gwalior District, vice Brigdr.-Gen. Massey.

15TH EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. The following committee of paymastership has been formed in the 2nd Batn., vice Capt. and Pymr. Hanstock, who has six months' leave to England:—Major Carey, président; Capt. Pogston and Lieut. Sladen, members. Major Carey performs the duties on the responsibility of the committee.

17TH LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. The *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Brigdr.-Gen. G. T. Brice, commanding the Belgaum District, to officiate on the divisional staff during the absence of Major-Gen. Sir J. Ross, K.C.B., commanding the Poona Division, who is proceeding home on furlough.

23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS. Capt. and Qrmr. P. M'Cormick, of the 1st Batn., who was at home on leave from India, died on the 5th inst. Capt. M'Cormick served with the 2nd Batn. during the campaign in South Africa in 1873, and has the medal and clasp for Ashantee. He leaves a widow and a large family. Major Knox Leet, Pymr. 2nd Batn., has obtained leave of absence on private affairs till Aug. 16. The 2nd Batn., under the command of Major Walwyn, marched out into the country on Tuesday last to the range of mountains known as "The Devil's Bit," which are situated in a westerly direction, a few miles from Templemore, each man being supplied with 20 rounds of blank ammunition, a detachment having been sent on in advance of the main body as a defending party, which took up its position in extended order just behind the brow of the mountain, well under cover, and out of sight from the attacking force, which advanced up the hill, also in skirmishing order, very cautiously and feeling its way, and taking advantage of every possible cover which offered itself; and when within about 400 yards of the top of the hill the defending party opened fire, which was quickly responded to by the attacking force, and a sharp fire was kept up on both sides until the summit of the mountain was reached, when it was discovered that the company on the right of the attacking force had changed direction to the left, and so got round the left flank of the defending party, which compelled them to retire. The battalion then formed up, piled arms, and every man supplied with a pint of ale or a bottle of lemonade, and then prepared for dinner, the rations having been sent out under the charge of Capt. and Qrmr. Knightley, who, in the absence of proper cooking utensils, contrived to borrow sufficient pots and pans of different patterns from the officers' and serjeants' messes and other places for cooking the rations on the ground, which arrangements were very satisfactorily carried out under his superintendence, dinners being ready soon after the fight for the hill was over. After the dinners the officers got up a sweepstake race for the men up to the top ridge of the "Devil's Bit"—1st prize, 12s.; 2nd prize, 7s.; 3rd prize, 5s.—for which about 150 men started, but very few succeeded in going the full distance. Pte. Hollidge took the 1st prize, Pte. Mitchell the second, and Pte. Jones the third. The race being over, the men fell in and started for barracks about 3.30 p.m., arriving about 6.30 p.m. in excellent spirits.

39TH DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. Major Young is ordered home from India on vacating his appointment as brigade-major in India.

44TH ESSEX REGIMENT. Lieut. Brabazon has been appointed interpreter.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. H. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I., has been medically surveyed and placed on half-pay for 12 months, when a further report is to be made on his state of health, as to his fitness or otherwise for the service.

The Admiralty have approved of 16 Royal Marines, four from each Division, attending at Wimbledon at the meeting of the National Rifle Association, to compete for the following prizes, viz.:—"Brinsmead Challenge Shield," "United Service Challenge Cup," "Army and Navy N.R.A. Challenge Cup," and "Gen. Eyre's Prize." The four from each Division will be at once selected, and will appear at Wimbledon on July 21.

In consequence of the retirement of Major H. W. Bamber, of the Chatham Division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, on May 28, Major G. A. Heseltine, of the Plymouth Division, obtains the maximum rate of pay of his rank; and Capt. and Brevet Major A. B. Crosbie, of the Chatham Division, has been promoted to major at that division.

Staff Serjt. Edwin P. Bolton (staff clerk, Royal Marine Office), has been promoted to the rank of Superintending Clerk—warrant officer—on the General Staff of the corps, vice Waters, deceased (dated June 3).

The following officers have been granted leave of absence, viz.:—Lieut. E. C. L. Congdon, R.M.L.I., 14 days, for the benefit of his health; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. French, R.M.A., two months on disembarkation; Lieut. F. G. Kappey, until July 31 next, on disembarkation; Col.-Comdt. J. de C. Meade, 14 days' extension.

Lieut.-Col. Way, R.M.L.I., and the detachment of Marines under his command, disembarked at Port Said from the P. and O. steamer Deccan on May 20, and were quartered in the Dutch House, but have since been moved to Suakim. Capt. Montgomery, and Lieuts. Roche, Horniblow, and Holman are the officers under Col. Way. They were sent on from Ramleh to prepare the quarters for the Marines' reception. The men are billeted in the large store rooms very comfortably. On the 28th, the Alexandra, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, arrived; also the Express, gun-vessel. Capt. T. Byam, arrived in the P. and O. steamer on passage to the Invincible at Alexandria. His Excellency Tewfik Ibrahim Pasha paid a state visit to the Dutch House, and was received on landing by a guard of honour under the command of Capt. McKechnie and Lieuts. Brine and Curtoys. After all the officers had been presented, his Excellency went the entire round of the mess quarters, with which he seemed much pleased. Before leaving, he was entertained by the officers in their mess. Tewfik Ibrahim Pasha studied at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, at the same time as the late Prince Imperial.

60TH, KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Major Blackwood-Price, 3rd Batn., is about to retire.

82ND SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. The head-quarters and service companies will leave Devonport, where they have been stationed for nearly three years, on Monday next for South Africa, being conveyed in H.M.S. Himalaya.

90TH CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES). Major Brunker has been appointed officiating brigade-major at Sealkote.

91ST (ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS). The *Standard* says:—"The Queen has approved of Major J. St. Clair being appointed Brigade-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade, at Aldershot, in succession to Major Hutton, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has proceeded to Egypt. The *Natal Mercury* states that two companies have been ordered at once to Etshowe.

97TH QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT. Lieut. Hilton is about to retire upon temporary half-pay.

98TH NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. A correspondent at Quetta gives the following account of the recent murder near that station of Lieut. Dupuis:—"The deceased officer had a passion for hill-climbing. He attempted to ascend Mount Zurghat on Sunday, May 18, but was unsuccessful, and tried again on the 25th. How near he got to the summit is not known; but in a notebook which has been recovered he had entered that he found snow at an altitude of 10,600 ft. He had descended, and was within 400 yards of the spot where he had left his pony, when he had to cross a narrow ledge with a fall of some feet on either side. Here he was waylaid by three Yassinzai Pathans, who pushed him off the ledge and stoned him to death. Mr. Dupuis fired two shots from his revolver at them, but both missed. The murderers buried the body in the shingle of the watercourse where the unfortunate officer fell. The search was directed first to the main hill. The searchers gradually drew close to where the body lay, and at last discovered both it and the murderers. The men were arrested; one of them was hanged, and two were transported for life. The cause of the murder probably was that it was too great a temptation to these fanatical Pathan blackguards to see an English officer wandering unprotected."

102ND ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. The command falls vacant from the 7th inst., by the retirement of Col. Duncan, who has completed his five years. Lieut.-Col. Cleland will succeed to the vacancy, Major Vetch becoming second lieut.-col.

107TH ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT. Col. Johnstone, half-pay, late of the regt., has been selected for the command of the 101st Regtl. District, Tralee.

RIFLE BRIGADE. The *Whitehall Review* says:—"Among regimental moves as yet unchronicled will be a transfer of the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade from the Curragh to Winchester, the move being carried out in the autumn and in place of the 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, which crosses over to Ireland."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. The next examination of candidates will be held at the University of London on Aug. 11.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT. In the House of Commons, on the 12th inst., Mr. Whitley, Member for Liverpool, asked the Secretary of State for War, "Whether it is the fact, as stated in the *Times* of May 8, that the rank of lieutenant-colonel will be bestowed upon staff paymasters in the Army Pay Department after five years' service in that position, and whether he can hold out any hope that the number of chief paymasters will be increased, so as to allow of general officers commanding at home and abroad having on their staff, as financial adviser, an officer holding corresponding rank to that of the other heads of departments." Sir Arthur Hayter said in reply:—"The honorary rank of major has only recently been conferred on staff paymasters, and it is not considered desirable to confer the higher honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel upon them after five years' service. In reply to the second question, I have to say that the number of chief paymasters has only recently been increased from 12 to 15, a number which in our opinion is adequate. There are several districts both at home and abroad commanded by general officers, in which the financial duties are not sufficiently important to justify the employment of a chief paymaster. Both my answers must, therefore, be in the negative."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

NORTHERN DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY. The 2nd Brigade (Durham Artillery) embarked yesterday in H.M.S. Assistance at North Shields for Dover, where the annual training will be carried out. The brigade will disembark on Monday.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. The 3rd Batn., 18 officers and nearly 800 men, proceeded from Burnley to Southport on Tuesday last, for the annual training.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT. The depôt and 3rd Batn. were inspected on the 11th inst. by the Major-General commanding the Eastern District. The 3rd Batn. was marched past and performed a few battalion movements very satisfactorily, proving how effective is the work of a thoroughly efficient staff such as the 3rd Batn. possesses. The General expressed himself thoroughly satisfied. Immediately after the completion of the inspection by the Major-General, the recruits of the depôt, also of the 3rd and 4th Batns., were inspected by the Inspector-General of Recruiting, the physique of the recruits being of the average type of the present day, about one in ten being capable of enduring a severe field day on the long valley at Aldershot.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The 3rd Batn., now assembled for training at Enniskillen under command of Col. Irvine, musters on parade two field-officers, five captains, five lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, 25 serjeants, 15 corporals, 6 drummers, and 297 privates.

Sherwood Foresters. The officers of the 5th Batn. (Derbyshire Regt.) dined at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Present:—Cols. Mosley and Woolnough; Major Cox; Capts. Cox, Paget, Pearson, Bouverie, Borough, and A. L. Salmon; and Lieut. Hon. A. N. Curzon.

Royal Irish Fusiliers. Gen. Sir T. Steele last week inspected the 3rd Batn. at Armagh. At the close, Sir Thomas warmly complimented Col. Stanley and his officers on the efficiency and appearance of the men. The officers present were:—Col. Stanley; Lieut.-Cols. Simpson and Cuming; Capts. Alexander, Lemon, Jameson, and Mansergh; Lieuts. Leeper, Segrave, Bulfin, and Nicholson; Major Pakenham, adjt.; Surg.-Major Lavery, and Qrmr. Drewin.

Connaught Rangers. The 4th Batn., now assembled at Galway under the command of Col. Daly, musters two field-officers, four captains, five lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, 22 serjeants, 14 corporals, six drummers, and 316 privates.

Nine regiments are under orders to assemble for training on Monday, and, with the exception of the Yorkshire Artillery, who will be in billets at Scarborough, all go into camp at the following places:—3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Stirling; 6th King's Royal Rifles, Rhyl; 3rd Middlesex, Aldershot; 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers, Alnwick; 3rd Royal Fusiliers, Aldershot; 4th Yorkshire, Richmond; 3rd East Yorkshire, Beverley, and 3rd Connaught Rangers, Westport.

An Army Circular, just issued, states that the annual bounty due to a Militiaman may, with the special sanction of the Secretary of State, be paid in cases in which, from very exceptional circumstances, the period of recruit drill or training has been reduced or attendance thereat dispensed with on proper authority.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Staffordshire. An inquest was held at Lichfield on Monday on the body of Lieut.-Col. Bromley-Davenport, who died suddenly on Sunday evening, whilst proceeding from mess to his quarters at Yeomanry House. Major and Adjt. Graves stated that Col. Bromley-Davenport had complained to him of pains in the chest, and that on Friday he said that if the pains continued he would have to hand over the command to Lord Anglesey. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from natural causes. On Tuesday, a Court of Inquiry was held at Lichfield as to the disturbances, by order of the War Office. Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Anglesey presided, and there were present Major Lord Berkeley Paget and Capt. F. Monckton, M.P. The court made the following declaration:—"The court having maturely considered the evidence now brought forward before them, are of opinion that there was no riot as alleged, and that the whole of the disturbance was confined to what occurred between Trooper Smith, Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry Cavalry, and the man Binns, and the attempted arrest of the former." This was signed by the officers constituting the court. The annual training concluded on Wednesday with the inspection on Whittington Heath, Lord Anglesey in command. At the conclusion, Lord R. Kerr, addressing the officers and men, said he regretted very much the sad blow which had fallen upon the regiment and which had cast a gloom over their meeting. He wished to take that opportunity to convey to them his heartfelt condolence upon the gross manner in which they had been treated by the public Press. Newspapers had been vying with each other in casting filth upon the regiment and accusing them of every sort of unsoldier-like conduct. He congratulated them on their soldier-like conduct when, under great provocation, in the streets of Lichfield, instead of giving way, as they would have liked to have done, and had a good fight, they one and all went back to their billets, because they felt that it was their duty to obey orders. It would not be his fault if a contradiction were not given to the false statement that they brought about the death of their colonel by a riot in the streets. Instead of being a discredit to the service, they had been a credit to the town, county, and country.

Oxfordshire. The officers held their annual dinner at the Albion, on Wednesday. Present:—Cols. Barnett, Ruck-Keene, and Hall; Majors Mackenzie, Norris, and Slater-Harrison; Capts. Viscount Valentia, Viscount Parker, A. Brassey, and Adjt. Becher; Messrs. A. H. Butler, R. S. Bolton Davis, R. T. Hodge, J. F. Mason, L. Noble, and G. H. Norris.

Of the 39 regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry, 28 have already completed their training, and four will be dismissed before the end of the month, viz., the Ayr, on Tuesday; the Duke of Lancaster's Own and the Pembroke, on Thursday; and the Queen's Own Lancashire, on Saturday.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3rd City of London Rifles. The Duke of Cambridge inspected the regiment, 12 companies of 32 files, 1,003 present, under command of Lieut.-Col. Laurie, on the Horse Guards' Parade on Saturday evening last. His Royal Highness told Col. Laurie that he was satisfied with the drill and appearance of the corps, which had passed a very creditable inspection.

18th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles were inspected on Saturday last by Major-Gen. Gibbs. Col. FitzRoy commenced the inspection; but the General, who arrived late, took the salute, and in addressing the regiment afterwards made known to Col. Gordon Ives, the commanding officer, his complete satisfaction with all he had seen. The regiment was in 10 large companies.

20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles were officially inspected on Saturday evening on the Guards' Ground. They were turned out completely equipped under command of Lieut.-Col. Edis, and showed a total muster of 692. Sir F. Leighton, hon. col., was present. Col. Moncrieff, the inspecting officer, intimated that he was well pleased with the inspection, and especially with the neat and serviceable turn-out of the corps.

The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"To save expense the Volunteer Artillery have now to fire shells without any bursting charge. These shells are collected, after firing, for further use. It would be almost as well to issue no shells at all, and to limit the Volunteers to solid shot. If the Volunteer Artillery are worth maintaining they are worth instructing, and to deprive them of shell practice by such petty economy is not the way to do it. The Government are always ready to praise the Volunteers, as compliments are cheaper than shells, Martini rifles, or camp allowances."

Five thousand Volunteers will undergo training at Aldershot in August. The corps will go under canvas from the 9th to the 16th.

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCHES.

The regulations for these matches for the current year (the eleventh since their institution) have now been published. The chief alterations from the conditions enforced in past years are:—1. Regiments and battalions serving abroad (except India) to compete among themselves, and not, unless desired, with those serving at home. 2. In the "team" contests, the shooting will be by teams of ten, the eight best scores of the ten to count as the aggregate score of the team. The chief features of these competitions are:—1. They are allowed to be held, under a very strict system of marking and register-keeping, on local rifle-ranges, and on any day or days within the following limits:—United Kingdom, June 1 to Sept. 30; other stations, Sept. 1 to end of February. 2. The prizes are so arranged that cavalry and infantry at home, cavalry and infantry abroad, and Militia battalions, compete separately for their own entrance moneys, and so as to be on equal terms. 3. There are team contests at 200, 500, and 600 yards, team volley matches at 600 yards (500 for Militia), individual competitions in connection with the three-distance team contests, rifle-matches at 800 and 900 yards, revolver matches at 30 yards, and rifle matches for Militia battalions at 200 and 500 yards. The average total value of the prizes awarded during the last three years is £404. The secretary (honorary) is Major F. M. Salmond, D.A.A.G., School of Musketry, Hythe.

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

A meeting of naval and military officers was held at the United Service Institution on Saturday, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, to present a testimonial to Capt. E. Walter, in recognition of his great service in establishing the Corps of Commissionaires. The testimonial consisted of a chased silver plateau, candelabra, and two dessert stands, inscribed as follows:—"To Edward Walter, Esq., late captain 8th Hussars, in acknowledgment of the benefits which he has conferred upon sailors and soldiers by his foundation and command of the Corps of Commissionaires, this testimonial is presented by Officers of the United Services. 1883." The Earl of Longford having read a report stating the steps which had been taken in promotion of the public recognition of Capt. Walter's service to the State, the Duke of Cambridge, in making the presentation, said it was with a real and sincere feeling of gratitude, based upon public and private grounds, that he took part in this good work. On his own responsibility, and almost entirely without outward assistance, Capt. Walter had inaugurated a corps which was of the greatest public use, and to him alone belonged the merit of its establishment. The institution which Capt. Walter had founded was begun in a small way in London; now it was an appreciated fact in most of our large towns.

Capt. Walter returned thanks, and said that, while highly valuing the expression of esteem from his brother-officers of both services, he hoped that the Corps of Commissionaires would long and increasingly enjoy the confidence of the public. The annual parade and inspection of the Commissionaires took place next day at Chelsea Hospital. The Commissionaires, over 900 strong, formed in columns of divisions, the right wing, under Capt. James, with Major Dixon and Major Stauiland, composed of cavalry, infantry, Grenadier companies, sailors, and Marines; and the left, under Capt. Swinhoe and Major Hawkins, of Artillery, Engineers, police, and warders of convict prisons. Capt. E. Walter had the chief command. At 10.30 Sir Patrick Grant arrived, and the band played the National Anthem. After a minute inspection, the bugle sounded, and a man representing each regiment in the service, also sailors and Marines, formed a long line on the lower terrace. Subsequently squares were formed on each side of the terrace steps, with the band in the centre.

Sir Patrick Grant addressed the men, saying that a finer body he never inspected in his life. It was a pleasure to look upon them, for it reminded him of the type of soldiers of former days. The greatest credit was due to Capt. Walter for having originated the corps.

Capt. Walter replied on behalf of his officers and men, and warmly thanked Sir Patrick for the hearty and sincere compliment he had paid them. The visitors that day had seen in line representatives of the grand old army, and it was intended to carry out the idea as long as they possibly could. They wished to keep up the traditions of the old army, and if there were any officers on the parade who wished to present the men with copies of the colours of their regiments, he should be happy to receive them. Nothing would please old soldiers more than a sight of their colours. In conclusion, Capt. Walter expressed his hope that improvements in the way of making the soldier a more representative individual would soon be seen in the Army. Divine service, *al fresco*, followed, a sermon being preached by the Rev. G. F. Haydon, Vicar of Hatfield.

Service Questions in Parliament.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea (Transfer) Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Morley, in reply to Lord Dorchester, said he was disposed to believe, with the noble lord, that there had been great exaggeration in the published accounts of riotous proceedings on the part of Yeomanry Cavalry at Lichfield. At a later period of the evening, Lord Morley read a telegram bearing out his supposition on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Mr. Gibson on the subject, stated that the proportion of officers in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Department, is one to every 27 executive officers. In 1880, there was a reduction of one administrative officer. In 1880 the limits of age for compulsory retirement were fixed at 55 years for the new rank of brigade-surgeons and surgeons-major, and at 60 years for surgeons-general and deputy-surgeons-general; instead of at 55 and 65 years respectively. The effect of lowering the age for compulsory retirement in the higher grades was to quicken, not to retard, promotion.

In reply to Sir T. Lawrence, Mr. Cross stated that no official communication had reached the India Office regarding any discontent or dissatisfaction at the present rate of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday the Marquis of Hartington assured Sir F. Milner that inquiries should be made into statements that soldiers in Alexandria were practically drugged at drinking establishments kept by low-class Maltese.

The Marquis of Hartington said, in reply to Mr. Biggar, that it would not be consistent with the regulations of the service for any quartermaster to petition the Government as a body. Any officer or soldier, however, might individually, through his superior officers, appeal to the Secretary of State, with the certainty that his case would be inquired into. The position of the quartermasters had been fully considered. Much had been done to improve their emoluments and rank, and he did not think that as a body they had any reasonable ground of complaint.

Mr. M'Coan asked the Surveyor-General of Ordnance whether Lieut.-Col. Hope, V.C., had offered to supply the War Office with 200 armour-piercing, breech-loading "Hope" guns of various descriptions; and whether those offers had been accepted by the War Office; and if not, whether he would lay the correspondence on the subject upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brand replied that Col. Hope had made the offer, but it had not been accepted. Col. Hope had been informed that if he constructed a gun himself and submitted it to the Ordnance Committee, it would be tried.

London Amusements.

The enthusiastic reception accorded Madame Adelina Patti on Saturday evening, when a crowded audience assembled at the Royal Italian Opera to welcome her reappearance among us, testified to the sustained popularity of the accomplished vocalist. The opera selected for the occasion was Verdi's tuneful "La Traviata." On Monday was repeated "Le Nozze di Figaro." On Tuesday Madame Patti appeared in Verdi's "Aïda," associated with Madame Tremelli and Signor Nicolini, every seat in the house being occupied. Thursday was allotted to "Lucrezia Borgia," and this (Saturday) evening will be represented "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," with Madame Patti, Signor Nicolini, and Signor Cotogni in the cast. The only notable feature of the week's programme of the German Opera Company has been the performance on Friday evening of "The Flying Dutchman," with Madame Albani as Senta.

At the Gaiety the sprightly acting of Madame Judic in "Nitouche" has delighted a succession of numerous audiences keenly appreciating the force and fun of her vivacious embodiment. On Wednesday evening, and during the remainder of the week, "La Cosaque" has been performed. On Friday next Miss Kate Vaughan here gives her special matinée, when "The Busy Body" will be revived.

The second annual matinée in aid of the "Actors' Benevolent Fund" took place at Drury Lane Theatre on Thursday, a stupendous programme being arranged for the occasion. It is estimated that about £800 will be the financial result.

The season at Toole's Theatre will terminate on Saturday, July 12, Mr. J. L. Toole taking his annual benefit on the preceding Thursday, when two distinct performances will be given.

On Wednesday night Mr. Corney Grain gave at St. George's Hall his new musical sketch called "The Shows of the Season. A new second part was at the same time provided by Mr. Arthur Law, entitled "A Terrible Fright."

No firework display has been seen for many years comparable with that now being given at the Crystal Palace by C. T. Brock and Co. The pyrotechnic device, representing the "Battle of Trafalgar," is one of the largest ever exhibited in this country.

Mr. James Albery's version of "Tête de Linotte" will be produced at the Criterion Theatre on Monday night, in the form of a three-act comedy, called "Featherbrain."

In consequence of Miss Lotta's American engagements, the English version of "Nitouche" will be withdrawn from the Opera Comique at the close of next week.

Mr. F. Maccabe, who has been making a tour round the world, will reappear on Monday next at the St. James's Hall, after an absence from London of four years.

It has been decided, the *Standard* says, that on Major Hutton taking over the command of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, that force will be considerably strengthened, in view of active service.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, June 17, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the under-mentioned Surgeons to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons:—Bengal: J. J. Pratt and R. Shore, M.D. Madras: W. B. Bannerman and H. Thomson. Bombay: C. J. Sarkies (all dated Sept 29, 1883).

The Queen has approved of the retirement from her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the under-mentioned officers:—

Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. C. H. Clay, of the Bombay S.C. (April 20); C. Jameson, of the Bombay S.C. (June 13).

Deputy-Surg.-Gen. R. H. Perkins, of the Bengal Army (May 4).

Surgs.-Major F. W. A. De Fabeck, of the Bengal Army (April 24); T. Holmested, of the Bombay Army (April 7).

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the under-mentioned officer:—Lieut. G. D. Giles, of the Bombay S.C. (May 29).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officer is granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. H. Clay, of the Bombay S.C. (April 20).

Note.—The retirement from the service and promotion to the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen. of Surg.-Major C. J. Sylvester, M.D., on the Bombay Army, took effect from Jan. 13, 1879, and not as stated if the *London Gazette* of March 18, 1879, and June 1, 1880.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 20, 1884.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt. F. T. Penton resigns his commission.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. A. C. K. Lock, having completed five years' service in command of the 4th Regtl. District (the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.), is placed on half-pay; C. Eccles, from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 101st Regtl. District (the Royal Munster Fusiliers), to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 4th Regtl. District (the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.), vice Col. A. C. K. Lock; J. D. Johnstone, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 101st Regtl. District (the Royal Munster Fusiliers), vice Col. C. Eccles.

Line Battalions.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. W. B. Mullins has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (March 1).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. A. J. Preston has been seconded as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 12).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Supernumerary Lieut. C. H. Woodhouse, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., on augmentation (April 1).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. J. Stuart, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. N. E. F. Livingstone, resigned.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. T. Whitaker to be Capt., vice Brevet Major A. Lloyd, retired (April 28).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. W. Barron-Stanton, about to be appointed to the Militia, is placed on half-pay; Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Bignell retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. G. B. Robbins has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 2).

Staff.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. R. J. C. Marter, 1st Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Brigdr.-Gen. W. G. D. Massy, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (April 10); C. M. Clarke, C.B., half-pay, from Assist.-Adjt.- and Qrmr.-Gen., to be an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Head-quarters, vice Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., who vacated that appointment on promotion (June 16).

Lieut. F. A. Fortescue, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be an Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Gen. Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, K.C.B., commanding the Force in Egypt (Aug. 22, 1883).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. E. A. Alderson, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class (June 3).

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major J. Wray retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. W. Gladstone to be Vet.-Surg. First Class (June 10).

Memoranda.

Col. T. E. Hughes, R.A., to have the local rank of Major-Gen., whilst employed as Director-Gen. of Ordnance in India (April 1).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—F. M. Birch, G. W. C. Plowden (both dated April 4); T. Caddell, V.C., Bengal S.C. (April 17); K. G. Henderson, the King's Royal Rifle Corps (June 5); H. Wood, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) (June 14).

Capts. W. F. M. Kirwan, retired pay, to have the hon. rank of Major (June 7); P. Quirk, retired pay, to have the hon. rank of Major (June 14); and W. Barron-Stanton, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (June 21).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. H. J. B. Manners resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 20, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Capt. H. Mellor resigns his commission (June 9).

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Frederick Hopewell Peterson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. A. D. Stevenson to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Henry Joseph Thacker, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Fullarton James, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Sherard Haughton Godman, gent., to be Lieut. (June 3).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. H. B. Christie resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. E. E. U. Lawson resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. G. Moore, from the 4th Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Capt. (June 13). Ernest Bengough Ricketts, Esq., to be Capt. (June 14).

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. H. H. Edwards. 2nd Batn. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjt., in succession to Major F. J. W. Davies, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (July 1).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—Frederic Street, gent., to be Lieut. (June 4).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. T. Coleman resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 20, 1884.

Royal Wiltshire—Lieut. (supernumerary) T. C. P. Calley to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, June 20, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Midlothian (Midlothian Coast)—Lieut. W. P. Robertson to be Capt.; Francis Grove Haldane, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Orkney—Capt. W. Harvey resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Alexander Gibson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Worcester—Arthur Alexander Jones, gent., to be Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Arthur Mills, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—Capt. H. R. Roberts, 1st Batn. the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major F. G. Irwin, who is about to be placed on retired pay (July 1).

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds)—Frederick Green, gent., to be Qrmr.

Rifle.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Capt. C. Peterkin resigns his commission.

1st Brecknockshire—Hon. Major and Adjt. W. C. Braddon resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (June 16).

1st Cambridgeshire—Major and Adjt. T. D. W. Dunn, from the 2nd Hampshire R.V.C., to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. H. Gardner, who exchanges (July 1).

1st Derbyshire—Lieut. C. T. Gibbons resigns his commission.

1st Devonshire (Exeter and South Devon)—Major H. Wilcocks resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Charles Hugh Pearson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Hampshire—Major and Adjt. C. H. Gardner, from the 1st Cambridgeshire Rifle V.C., to be Adjt., in succession to Major T. D. W. Dunn, who exchanges (July 1).

3rd Hampshire—The services of Lieut. C. A. Pates are dispensed with.

1st Isle of Wight—The Rev. C. I. Burland, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Lanarkshire—Lieut. J. Scott to be Capt.; William Lockhead Rome, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Surg. J. B. Hodgson, M.D., resigns his commission; Lieut. G. Tobin is appointed Surg.

3rd London—The services of Lieut. G. A. Cooke are dispensed with.

1st Midlothian (Leith)—Lieut. J. M. Clarke to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Herbert Francis Prince, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. J. A. Hutchinson to be Capt.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Paton resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Shropshire—Walter Sutton Salt, gent., to be Lieut.; Frederick Knollys Pemberton Pigott, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. E. Smith, J. T. Williamson, and H. G. Greatrex.

1st Stirlingshire—Lieut. G. Johnston resigns his commission.

1st Sutherland (the Sutherland Highland)—George Felix Standish Sinclair, Esq., to be Capt.; Donald Dick, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. W. Wiley resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 21, and the current year must be understood.)

REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

The following regimental gatherings have been held in London during the week:—

4th Dragoon Guards. At the Albion, on the 13th inst. Present:—Gens. Sir E. C. Hodge, K.C.B., and Shute; Major-Gen. F. Chaplin; Cols. Gunter, J. Gunter, and Morgan; Lieut.-Cols. Broadhurst, Shaw-Hellier, Pope, and Denne; Majors Currey, Creagh-Thornhill, and Tynte; Capts. Bacon, H. E. Bridges, C. V. Ibbetson, Penton, Townsend, Brogge, Brook, and Luscombe; Lieuts. C. M. E. Brinkley, Conway-Gordon, J. Dent, G. B. Geach, Orr-Ewing, St. George, and Willoughby; Messrs. E. B. Black-Hawkins, J. Chadwick, A. Laurie, F. B. Woodwright, Dalton, and Wright.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. At the Albion, on the 14th inst. Present:—Sir W. Barttelot, Bart., M.P., Sir R. Glyn, Bart., Col. Graham, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. Jee. C.B., V.C.; Majors Mesham, Maclean, Dickson, Tidswell, and Hornby; Brig.-Surg. Warren; Capts. Townshend, G. N. Robertson, Keane Fitzgerald, Scott, Tomkinson, Thoroton, Sandeman, Towers Clarke, Coleman, Tennant, M. Maunsell, and Park Yates; Lieuts. Lindley and A. B. Mesham; and Mr. J. J. Henley.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). At the Albion, on the 14th inst. Present:—Gen. Clarke; Cols. Browne, Hibbert, Lenox, Prendergast, and Sullivan; Lieut.-Cols. Sanderson and Wallace; Major Miller; Capts. Amphlett, Browning, J. L. V. Henry, Jessop, M. G. Johnstone, Philip, Prentis, Sutherland, Allen, and Cleghorn; Messrs. R. H. Adams, J. Crabbie, C. W. M. Fielden, D. S. Porteous, H. J. Scobell, F. B. Simpson, C. F. Watkins, and R. Wolfe.

5th Lancers. At the Albion, on the 13th inst. Present:—Lieut.-Cols. M. H. Mahon and Sedley; Major Paley; Capts. Brocklehurst, Little, Spicer, and Morland; and Messrs. Fawcett, F. Russell, and J. H. Hutchinson.

7th Hussars. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 16th inst. Present:—Gen. Benson, C.B., the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Suffield, Major-Gen. Fraser, C.B., V.C.; Cols. Hale and White; Lieut.-Cols. Peel and Drew; Sir L. Newman, Bart.; Majors Shuttleworth, Hunt, and Reid; Capts. Thomson, Phipps, H. Paget, Gist, H. Johnstone, Morris, and Atherley; Viscount Lumley, Lord M. Beresford; Messrs. W. B. Mynors, B. G. Munn, Hon. R. T. Lawley, Hon. E. H. Lascelles, Goring, G. L. Carew, J. S. Nicholson, G. M. Porter, F. Walker, Rowell, G. Smith, T. Holmes, and G. F. Wingfield.

4th Brigade, Royal Artillery. At the Ship and Turtle, on the 13th inst. Present:—Major-Gens. Mundy, Ripon, C.B., and Smyth; Col. Ravenhill; Lieut.-Cols. Sandham, Kyle, and Alleyne; Majors Tyler, Browne, Pipon, Loraine, and Younger; Capts. Hanson and Johnson; and Surg.-Major Woodfall.

3rd (Scots) Guards Club. At the Albion, on the 16th inst. Present:—The Earl of Roden (in chair), supported on the right by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and on the left by Gen. Sir F. Seymour, K.C.B.; the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Listowel, Viscount Bury, Sir John Astley, Gen. Dalrymple, Gen. Hepburn, C.B.; Lieut.-Gens. Meyrick and Tyrwhitt (in waiting on the Duke of Cambridge); Major-Gens. Lord Abinger, Sir S. Blaine, Bart., and Gipps; Cols. Hon. W. Coke, Hon. P. Methuen, Hon. H. T. Fraser, Scott, R. A. Cooper, Elrington, Kingscote, G. H. Moncrieff, Wynne, Finch, Gascoyne, Neville, Knox, Palmer, Rouse, and F. Walker; Lieut.-Cols. Broadwood, Romilly, Shelley, and G. Wilkinson; Capts. Hon. North Dalrymple, Hon. Sidney Jolliffe, Jocelyn, Thomas, H. Pakenham, and Sinclair; Brig.-Surg. Elkington, Surg.-Gen. Bostock, C.B., Surg.-Major Perry, and Major J. M'Blain; Messrs. A. S. Drummond, Dalison, F. Garden Campbell, F. W. Romilly, J. B. Stracey, Wynne, and R. F. Shaw Stewart.

1st Royal Scots. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 12th inst. Present:—Lieut.-Col. G. U. Prior; Majors G. W. Thompson and F. de L. Morison; Capts. Plunkett, Brood, B. Baker, Maxwell-Heron, M.P., Hughes, and Money; Lieuts. C. Stisted, J. Fitzgerald, H. Prichard, M. Egan, and S. Warrington; Messrs. Schreiber and J. J. Murphy.

3rd Buffs. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 13th inst. Present:—Gens. Raines, C.B., Sawyer, Sir F. Maude, and Sir C. Pearson; Cols. Hon. H. Parnell and Eteson; Lieut.-Cols. J. Lewis, J. Blaksley, J. E. Forster, and H. T. Halahan; Majors H. W. M'Lear, W. F. Kerr, F. T. Jones, W. Daubeny, Worthington, and Lynch; Capts. Hind, A. C. Jackson, Kekewich, and N. Davis; Lieuts. Williams and A. McLachlan; and Mr. A. Barnard.

6th Regiment. At the Albion, on the 13th inst. Present:—Major-Gen. Elkington; Cols. White, W. B. S. Lowndes, Colthurst, D. K. Evans, H. B. Feilden, and Scott; Lieut.-Cols. Simpson, Adcock, and Austin; Majors C. Jones, Gibbs, Wilson, Ball, and Blair; Capts. Armytage and Whitworth; Lieuts. H. W. Helyar, H. King, and B. C. M'Calmont; Mr. Hall; and Dr. Muir.

12th Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 13th inst. Present:—Majors Gardner, Harris, and Huddleston; Capts. Fraser and Robson; and Lieut. Walter.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. At the Holborn Restaurant, on the 29th ult. Present:—Gen. Sir M. McMurdo, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Wingfield; Major-Gens. Wilkinson and Cuthbert; Col. Starke; Lieut.-Cols. Layard, Burnett, Grove, and Brooke; Majors Oddie, W. H. Locke, and Broughton; Capts. Fitzroy, Heaton, Farquharson, Ruxton, Ward, F. S. Allen, Pearson, Rushbrooke, Low (Cameronians), Shortland, and Young; Lieuts. Harrison, Steele, Mackenzie, Maunsell, Orde, Pigou, Nettleship, and Standish; and Mr. J. C. Woollacott.

32nd Light Infantry. At the Albion, on the 13th inst. Present:—Major-Gen. Edmonstone; Cols. Coll and the Hon. R. de Montmorency; Lieut.-Cols. M'Clery, Hall, Hardinge, Lakin, Stabb, and Lenthall; Majors W. J. Alexander and D. Bond; Capts. Foll, Glascott, Hammans, and Turnbull; Messrs. E. M. Glegg, H. Willoughby Trevelyan, and W. H. Iremonger.

35th Regiment. At the Marlborough Rooms, on the 13th inst. Present:—Lieut.-Cols. Ballingale, Vandeleur, Browne, Buscarlet, and Cary; Majors Courtenay and Churchill; Capts. Trimen, Richardson, Robertson, Bathurst, Sapte, and Thomson; and Messrs. Troup and Kane.

52nd Light Infantry. At Limmer's Hotel, on the 13th inst. Present:—Gen. C. G. Mills; Major-Gens. R. G. A. Luard and Sir S. Blane, Bart.; Cols. Baillie, Bruce, the Hon. E. G. Curzon, the Hon. G. Windsor Clive, M.P.; Majors Bayley, Bouchier, Adair, Cowburn, and Kingscote; Capts. Boyle, Blakeney, Butler, Crosse, Godsal, Johnstone, Hon. D. J. Monson, Odell, Lord Charles Pratt, Pocklington, W. J. Stopford, and Amyal Burney; Messrs. Bower, Filer, Fitzgibbon, Langhorne, Munro, and Scott; and Surg.-Major C. A. Innes.

54th Regiment. At St. James's Hall, on the 13th inst. Present:—Major-Gens. W. Y. Moore and C. E. Michel; Cols. F. Fane, J. W. Hughes, and J. H. H. Gammell; Majors Floyd and Parker; Capts. W. E. F. O'Brien, Dury, and Boileau; andLieut. Schlotel.

63rd Regiment. At the Café Royal, Regent Street, on the 14th inst. Present:—Major-Gen. Hughes, Col. Borradaile; Lieut.-Cols. C. E. Terrot and Hill; Majors R. W. Studdy and W. R. Jones; Capts. Pidcock-Henzell, Isherwood, and H. R. Cook; Messrs. D. White, J. Slack, L. C. Wheeler, and E. Heathcote.

95th Regiment. At the Marlborough Rooms, on the 11th inst. Present:—Gens. Brownrigg, C.B., Bingham, C.B., Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., Parkinson, Raines, C.B., and Vialls, C.B.; Cols. Carmichael, Knatchbull, Paske, Sexton, and E. D. Smith; Majors J. W. Minchin, Tower, and St. John; Capts. Anderson, F. Taylor, and Tower; Lieuts. F. C. Shaw and Wylley.

98th Regiment. At the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 13th inst. Present:—Lieut.-Gen. Peyton, C.B.; Admiral of the Fleet Hon. Sir H. Keppel, G.C.B. (guest); Major-Gens. Richmond and Dillon; Sir T. Wade; Cols. Lloyd, Leigh, and Reid; Lieut.-Cols. Gordon and Twynford; Majors Sparks, Roberts, M'Queen, and Ballantyne; Capt. Leigh; Messrs. C. F. Calland, J. Couch, H. H. Higginson, G. H. Randolph, J. Shaw, and W. F. Trevelyan.

Army Veterinary Department. At the Holborn Restaurant, on the 13th inst. Present:—Dr. Fleming (Principal), Messrs. Lambert, Walters (Inspectors), Sewell, Appleton, Walker, Burt, Rostron, Oliver, J. Reilly, Dwyer, S. L. Pallin, Gillard, Elphick, Whitfield, Cox, Burton, Crawford, Sartin, Jones, Spooner, Davis, D. C. Pallin, Dibben, Griffith, Kelly, Fenton, and Joslen.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Warrant officers of the Indian Army holding honorary commissions will have their names inserted in future issues of the War Office *Army List*, under the head of Local and Temporary Rank.

Every Native infantry regiment armed with short Snider rifles in the three Presidencies is now permitted to draw 20 long Snider rifles to enable the men to compete in Army matches on equal terms with corps armed with the latter weapon.

A Madras paper hears that Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Colvin Smith vacates his appointment on completing on Aug. 5, and will be succeeded by Brigade Surg.-Major Bidie, the Superintendent of the Government Museum.

We are informed that the Bombay Government have accepted the tender of Messrs. Meakin and Co., of Kasauli, for the supply of 6,000 hogsheads of malt liquor per annum, at 50 rs. per hogshead, for a period of five years, to the troops at Bombay, Deolalee, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, and Mhow, the firm undertaking on their part to build a brewery in the Bombay Presidency (probably at Panhgunny).

The *Homeward Mail* has reason to believe that the *Englishman's* announcement that an Afghan Frontier Delimitation Commission will be sent out in the autumn is premature. It appears likely, however, that an agreement for the appointment of such commission will be arrived at before long, and it is said that the Indian Government have already sent in an unofficial notice of the intended appointment of it to the Ameer. Public opinion in Calcutta is unanimous in designating Sir Charles MacGregor as being the officer best qualified to head the commission. The rumour that the boundary will be a line from the Oxus to Pul-i-khutun is very doubtful. There is reason to hope that it may be drawn much further north. The Russians are said to have released 400 prisoners detained by the Tekkes and the Saryk Turcomans. The Russians are building a fort in Koshut Khan Kali, in the centre of the enclosure built by the Turcomans in 1880. A raid has been made on to Persian territory by some Saryk Turcomans from Panjdeh. Eighteen travellers were carried off near Dogaru, on the Meshed road.

The Household Cavalry and R.H.A. in the Home District had a field-day on Monday, on Wimbledon Common. 1st and 2nd Life Guards, 3rd Hussars, and E Baty. A Brig. R.H.A. under Col. Duncombe, 1st Life Guards, were formed at 10 o'clock. On the arrival of Major-Gen. Gipps, the work was commenced by the scouts of the light cavalry, who found the enemy near Cæsar's Camp. An engagement ensued, which lasted for an hour and a half, and at the close, instead of the usual march-past, the whole force executed a brilliant charge across the wide plateau from Wimbledon Green to the Pavilion now being erected. The troops returned to quarters at noon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been pleased to accept a copy of "For King and Kent" (1648), by Col. Colomb. The song "Invicta," published by Chappell and Co., which is taken from "For King and Kent," is now played by regimental bands arranged as a march.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levée at the Horse Guards on Thursday, which was fully attended.

The *Daily Telegraph* observes:—"With regard to Lord Hartington's statement on Thursday, which might appear to indicate that the assumption of the control of the Egyptian Army was a new step, it is pointed out that Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson has actually been controlling military operations in Egypt for months past. One proof out of many was his refusal to allow Gen. Wood to act or to send Egyptian troops up the Nile or to Suakim."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 463.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

AFTER the official report of Lord Ralph Kerr, the Inspector-General of Auxiliary Cavalry in the Northern District, backed up as it has been by the resolution of the Mayor and Corporation of Lichfield, it is placed beyond doubt that the reports which appeared in the papers on Monday and Tuesday, as to the conduct of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, have been, as is usual in such cases, grossly exaggerated. We fully concur in the opinion expressed by a local contemporary when it says:—"By all means let justice be done, but in the meting out of it, let it first be remembered that three or four hair-brained—or rather, brainless—young officers, and a half-a-dozen of larking privates no more represent the Yeomen of Staffordshire than do the handful of youths, varying from sixteen to six-and-twenty, the citizens of Lichfield. It is quite within the power of such a band to discredit a regiment or to mar the fair name of a fair city; but when they have done their worst, when, like flies in the ointment, they have fouled the face of an excellent reputation, it is the duty of the public to calmly review the situation, to measure out an unbiassed opinion, and to place the onus on the shoulders of the delinquents responsible for such a *contretemps*." There is no disguising the fact that Lichfield has witnessed a little exuberance of spirit on the part of some few members of the County Yeomanry, but it is unfair to tarnish the good name of a whole regiment because one or two officers and men—youngsters, doubtless, for the first time under military instruction—have been unable to keep within the bounds of decorum. The Staffordshire Yeomanry has made great strides during the last four or five years, both in numbers and efficiency; indeed, it is now one of the strongest regiments in the kingdom. To the civilian mind it may appear unaccountable that men enrolled as these yeomen are, with the object of keeping order, should be the first to disturb the peace. But we must make allowance for youth and inexperience. As to the action of Major and Adjutant Graves and the senior officers, too much cannot be said. Major Graves, from all accounts, behaved with admirable tact and discretion. The country, unfortunately, has to mourn the loss of a respected politician, and the Yeomanry a most able and zealous commanding officer. The Lichfield incident, it is to be hoped, will be kept in remembrance by Yeomanry officers in future. There is a tendency in some regiments to regard the annual training rather as a week's amusement than as a period of military exercise. This feeling should be stamped out, and commanding officers should let it be understood that they will punish severely any officer who, from want of discretion or other cause, acts either in public or private, in a manner calculated to bring discredit on the service in which he is enrolled, and the good name of which it should be his study to uphold. The men. it should be remembered, invariably take their "tone" from their superiors, and if those superiors forget themselves, their subordinates, in nine cases out of ten, will do so too. If the stories as to the conduct of certain officers of the Staffordshire Yeomanry at the theatre are true, the offenders ought to be made an example of in the interests of the service.

The Duke of Cambridge spoke from his heart at Wellington College, when he said he tried to imitate the Duke of Wellington, and endeavoured to keep the British Army in the state in which it was under the great Duke; but his head must have told his Royal Highness that he had not succeeded, and that the Army was by no means the "same" as it was in the time of his great predecessor. Whether it be better or worse, it is an Army almost radically different from that which the Duke of Wellington administered in the name of the Crown. It is changed in its form of government. It is now more the Army of the Secretary of State for War and of the Commons House of Parliament. The Horse Guards has ceased to be what it was in the Duke's time. The Secretary for the Colonies was charged with functions which were by no means so important as those of the Secretary of State for War, and the administration of the Army was as different in those days from that which exists at present, as was its organisation and composition. The Iron Duke was a rigid disciplinarian; he punished unrelentingly, he passed over no offence, he smoothed over no difficulty, and he evaded none. He never was afraid of any expression of opinion in or out of the Press, as long as he was persuaded he was doing his duty; and as he always believed in himself, he had no doubts at all as to the course to be pursued in any case which called for attention.

Sir Gerald Graham will not return to Egypt. It is said he will be succeeded by Major-General Kent (October 23, 1883), who is junior to Major-General Dormer (November 18, 1882).

It is rumoured that Bishop Claughton intends shortly to resign his appointment as Chaplain-General of the Army. He is more than 70 years of age, and very probably wishes to make room for a younger man. We hope Lord Hartington will use a wise discretion in choosing his successor. We should be glad to see the selection made from among the present staff of Army Chaplains, many of whom are able and zealous clergymen. There is no reason why the Chaplain-General should be a Bishop. Dr. Claughton rarely performed any episcopal duties in connection with the Army. What is required of the Chaplain-General is that he should be active, hard-working, a good organiser, able to speak and preach well, and above all that he should understand soldiers, and be constantly among them. Bishop Claughton was appointed too late in life ever to succeed in thoroughly mastering the duties of the peculiar office to which he was called. Besides being Chaplain-General, he is Archdeacon of London and Canon of St. Paul's, and has thus been unable to give his undivided attention to his military duties. The Chaplain-Generalship has, as far as its active duties are concerned, been in commission during the last few years; it is therefore very desirable that the next incumbent should throw himself heartily into his work, and endeavour to give new life and vigour to a department of the Army which only requires an active head to secure its efficiency. The ex-Chaplain-General Gleig was a model of discretion and a type of the efficient administrator; and we are glad to learn the veteran soldier-priest is still in the possession of all his faculties, and in the enjoyment of "honour, love, and troops of friends," the best companions of old age.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke took up his duties as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Horse Guards on Monday last.

On June 3 the Mudir of Dongola telegraphed to Cairo that the most perfect tranquillity reigned throughout his Mudirieh, and that all he needed to keep his frontiers respected was ammunition. To-day he reports that he must retire from his Mudirieh, and leave Dongola to its fate, when Ramadan is over and the season of fasting is succeeded by feasting and fighting. In such a crisis as there is in the Nile Valley, suspicion is very natural. Moreover, it is rather in vogue to doubt every one's sincerity out there, and Englishmen, whether correspondents or not, who place implicit confidence in each other, are prone to regard dark-skinned natives with distrustful eyes. Hence we are led to believe by the correspondents of the London papers that the Mudir may be playing a double game, and it is reported that he is a little too intimate with the Mahdi's family, who live in Dongola. But why should he not be? Again, there are reports that the whole story about the capture and the massacre of Berber—the valour of Hassan Khalifa, and the pretty episode of his two sons rushing from the enemy's ranks to save their father's life—is what the Americans call "bogus." "All that we know is, nothing can be known." It is a very curious and unedifying phase in the Egyptian business that Gordon has suddenly been "dropped like a hot potato" by the excitable and emotional British public. The *Pall Mall* no longer tears her hair over the abandonment of her "Christian hero," the hysteria of the *St. James's Gazette* has apparently yielded to repeated applications of the Gladstone soothing syrup, and the sobs and cries which convulsed the Clubs as long as communications with Khartoum were open, ceased as soon as there was no news from Gordon, or of him at all! "'Tis strange! 'tis passing strange! 'Tis pitiful! 'tis wondrous pitiful!"

Lieutenant Hunter, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord A. G. Russell, commanding in Canada, and has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for immediate embarkation.

The present state of the Aldershot Division may be pointed to as fair evidence of the condition of the Army. A correspondent writes :—"During the month of June, last year, the drill season was in full swing, and field-days of opposing forces and minor operations were carried out twice or three times a week. Such is not the case at the present time. We have had as yet but one field-day of opposing forces, minor operations have not commenced, and the sound of a gun is seldom heard in the vicinity of the Camp." And yet Aldershot is our leading tactical station. But as a Staff Officer observed very truly,—"If there is no Army to drill, how can we drill it?"

The Committee appointed to report on a plan for supplying water to troops in a waterless country have experimented further during the week. The proposed system would undoubtedly be of value for the conveyance of water for short distances. From a sea base, for instance, condensed water could be pumped through the pipes to reservoirs twenty or thirty miles inland. In a hostile country, however, it would be impossible to convey water for long distances by this means. The transport of large quantities of metal pipes is also a serious consideration.

"It is no use crying over spilt milk," if taken to mean that "what can't be cured must be endured," is, no doubt, wise. But before we make up our minds to endure an evil, we should feel very certain that no cure does or can exist. Before we stop the lamentation for past accidents and misfortunes, we should take precautions against similar mishaps in the future. Now, this is just what the Directors of Army Supplies appear to overlook, and it is only by calling their attention to the accidents and failures of the Egyptian Campaign that the Committee of the House of Commons can hope to force such measures to be taken as will prevent a repetition of the extraordinary mistakes which might have caused dire misfortune to British troops. No doubt it is a serious matter to the taxpayer that thousands of pounds have been wasted in the purchase of supplies of unsuitable quality, that costly preparations have been thrown away through tardiness or incomplete arrangements; but the money is gone, and no amount of crying will bring it back. Is there nothing to be done, then? Is the public always to be subjected to such losses? Is the Army always to trust to the luck of its administrators and to the ignorance of its enemies? One thing is clear, that the War Department officials are satisfied that everything was done as well as possible; or, at any rate, that the mistakes and waste are not worth inquiring into. If, in the course of the Committee's proceedings, there had been anything like acknowledgment of failure, anything which could be taken as a sign that those who failed were wise enough to see their failures, and to profit by them in shunning them for the future, there would be some hope for the present organisation. But when the failures have been before them for more than a year, when they have been driven home by the strongest evidence, and are yet entirely ignored by the late Surveyor-General—and, as far as can be judged from his questions, by the present holder of that office also—it is surely time for the public to say,—"Your system is bad, and as you are incapable of seeing its badness, and therefore unable to amend it, we must look to others to remedy the defects which have cost us so dear, but which we will prevent for the future." There is a great difference between useless crying over the past and blind refusal to admit that loss has occurred. To cry over the fact without attempting precautions for the future is silly; but until the Directors of the Supply of the Army and his fellows can see that their faults have been grievous, they are very unsafe people to trust to for future campaigns.

The position of Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Aldershot has been no sinecure lately. It was rumoured that this Staff appointment was about to be abolished. Its retention was said to be no more necessary for the working of the Aldershot military machine, than the addition of a fifth wheel to a coach. It is at least certain that the Staff at the Camp has been sufficiently numerous for the not very heavy field duties of recent years. Colonel Harrison, the present incumbent of the office, and permanent president of the standing committees on equipment, clothing, transport, pack-saddles, Army tables, &c., is the hardest worked officer in the command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lascelles, who has been transferred from Portsmouth to Aldershot, will assume the duties of Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division on Monday next.

A propos of the Warrant on Voluntary Retirement, it seems as though the framers of this scheme had overlooked certain consequences. Captain A. wishes to retire (perhaps from pecuniary reasons), the senior subaltern of his regiment has only eight years' service. Captain A. says to him, "If you give me a certain sum of money, I'll remain till you have nine years' service, and you will thus avoid having a subaltern promoted over you from another regiment." Captain B., of the same regiment, also wishes to retire, and goes to the senior subaltern with the same story. Captain C. may do the same thing, and the senior subaltern, to avoid being passed over, pays one, and perhaps two or three Captains to remain on in his regiment till he himself has the required nine years' service. What is to prevent such a state of things? But it must be admitted that it is not desirable.

The Engineer and Railway Transport Volunteers have done much useful work in quite an unostentatious manner. The corps has an establishment of 30 Lieutenant-Colonels, 20 Majors, 20 Captains, and 40 Subalterns; but at present it includes only 21 Lieutenant-Colonels and nine Majors. There are no Captains and no subalterns. It is difficult to understand how it is that no steps are taken to fill the vacancies. Surely there are numbers of civil engineers who would give their services.

In order to facilitate the audit of Army accounts, the Adjutant-General of the Forces furnishes monthly a statement showing the difference between the numbers of men on the establishment of the Regular Army, exclusive of India, as provided for in the Army Estimates, and the effective strength, as shown by the official returns; the difference between the estimated number of men of the Regular Army serving in India, as shown by the Army Estimates, and the effective strength of the Indian Establishment, as shown by the official returns of the Adjutant-General; the difference between the total estimated number of men of the Regular Army serving on the home and Colonial establishments and in India, as shown by the Army Estimates; and the total effective strength, as shown by the returns of the Adjutant-General.

In the House of Commons lately, Lord Hartington declared that the standard required from Captains in their examination for promotion, viz., ·55, was too high, and that it was to be reduced to ·5, which he considered sufficient. Surely it would only be an act of bare justice for the authorities to allow that any Captains who obtained ·5 of full marks at the examination in January are qualified for promotion. Let us take a case. Captain A, for instance, at that examination qualified in every subject, and obtained, say, a total of ·538—a higher standard than that now required. He has, perhaps, been reported as having failed to pass, and received official notice that he will be passed over for promotion. Such treatment will be most unfair, and yet the case is possible.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 12, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major H. W. Bamber, being medically unfit for further service, has been placed on the Retired List (May 28).

ADMIRALTY, June 13, 1884.

Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets G. Mason, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet (June 11).

ADMIRALTY, June 16, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. and Brevet Major A. B. Crosbie to be Major, vice Bamber, to Retired List; Lieut. F. E. Hast to be Capt., vice Crosbie (both dated May 28).

ADMIRALTY, June 18, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. H. H. Morgan, being medically unfit for further active service, has been placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 30, 1882 (May 17).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Lindesay Brine, to the Hercules, additional; Thomas S. Jackson, to the President, additional.

Lieutenants—John T. White, to the Euryalus; Frederick L. Campbell, to the Vernon; William C. H. Snell, to the Valiant.

Midshipman—Charles H. Morgan, to the Sultan.

Chaplains—Rev. Thomas Roberts, M.A., to the Curacoa; Rev. Alfred J. Whistler, to the Turquoise.

Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets—Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., to the Chatham Division, Royal Marines.

Surgeons—William M. Craig, M.B., to the Alecto; George J. Fogerty, to the Banterer; John L. Barrington, to the Ready; William Tait, M.B., to the Cambridge; John O'Callaghan, George Bate, Joseph H. Whelan, M.D., to the Alexandra, additional; Michael J. McCarthy, M.D., to Plymouth Hospital; Henry F. Iliewicz, to the Ganges.

Paymasters—James A. Bell, to the Decoy; Henry W. Hunt, to the Condor.

Engineer—William C. Hilder, to the Terror, additional.

Gunner—Daniel G. O'Connell, to the Cambridge.

Boatswains—Edmund J. A. Baker, to the Helicon; James Ellis, to the Terror.

Carpenter—Alfred J. du Carteret, to the Indus.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—Richard Knott, to the Hector, additional; John H. Bailey, to the Hercules, additional.

Chief Boatmen—Robert Iago, Porthcawl, to be chief boatman-in-charge; James January, Kingston, to be chief boatman-in-charge, vice Hooper, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—John Bates, Thorney, to be chief boatman, vice Brett, pensioned.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on June 2, and would probably visit Zeyla about June 18. The Woodlark was at Aden on June 2, and has since been ordered to Suakim. The Philomel was at Bombay on May 17. The Dragon was at Bushire on May 17.

Boadicea, Capt. E. J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., was at Simon's Bay on May 27, and was to leave the same day for Durban, where she has since arrived. The Sylvia was at Simon's Bay, refitting; she will be ready for sea about the end of June. The Frolic was at Simon's Bay on May 27, and would join the flag at Natal. The Opal left Simon's Bay on April 21, for the Coast; she will assemble the ships for a cruise in July, August, and September if practicable. The Alecto was in the Bights. The Starling would leave Ascension for Cape Coast Castle on May 15; on relief by the Forward, she will sail for Devonport. The Goshawk was on the South Sub-Division, West Coast of Africa. The Stork was in the Bights.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, having on board Prince George of Wales, left Halifax last Saturday for a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Cruiser, Com. S. C. Darwin, arrived at Cartagena on June 13, and was ordered to proceed at once to Gibraltar.

Dido, Capt. Doughty, arrived at Halifax on June 5 from Bermuda.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley Wilmot, will be ready next week to proceed to the Mediterranean, Red Sea division.

Grappler, Lieut. and Com. C. H. Cochrane, left Gibraltar on June 6 for Malaga, to embark Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Adye and suite on his return from England.

Hecate, Capt. Loftus Jones, left Devonport Harbour last week, and proceeded under steam into the Sound, where she was swung for the adjustment of her compasses. The vessel was then taken outside the breakwater for a three hours' trial of her machinery. The sea was smooth, the wind light, and the trial was made under most favourable circumstances. Capt. Edward Kelly, of the Steam Reserve, was in command, the engines were in charge of Mr. O. N. Booker, chief inspector of machinery, while Mr. L. Rudd, second assistant to the chief engineer, represented the factory. The navigating duties were performed by Staff Com. Lilburn, of the Belleisle. The following were the mean results obtained:—Steam in boilers, 23·2; vacuum in the condensers, starboard, 27, port, 27·1; revolutions, starboard, 98·5, port, 96·8; pressure on cylinders, starboard (forward) 16·5, (aft) 17·1, port (forward) 16·5, (aft) 16·3; indicated horse-power, starboard, 639, port, 914—total, 1,253; speed (by patent log), 9·3. After the trial the pumps and turrets were worked, and the whole was considered very satisfactory. During the trial every place where air could enter was opened, and the fans worked in the engine-room, where the thermometer showed 91; between the cylinders it was 103, while in the stoke-hole amidships it was 144, giving a mean of 130. When, as must be the case in bad weather, the ship is battened down, this will probably be increased to 180, and as during the coming cruise the ship will be under steam for five and six days together, the stokers do not look forward to the prospect with any degree of pleasure. The Marines, 20 in number, are berthed in three messes under the superstructure, about two and a-half feet from the funnel casing, which was so hot after only the few hours' steaming that it was impossible to place one's hand on it, while the deck, which is directly over the boilers, was equally hot. What these men are likely to suffer after steam has been up any length of time can be readily imagined.

Hercules, Capt. FitzRoy, C.B., flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, having assembled the Reserve Squadron at Portland, proceeded, on June 19, on the annual cruise.

Hyacinth, Lieut. and Com. J. W. Brown, has been under the painful necessity of trying his carpenter, Mr. John Tozer, by court-martial on a charge of drunkenness. The court assembled on board the Royal Adelaide on Friday last, and found the prisoner guilty; but the record of his services showing that there was not a single offence against him, and Capt. Kelly having testified to his extremely good character, the court only adjudged him to forfeit one year's seniority as a carpenter, to be dismissed his ship, and to be severely reprimanded.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, left Malta on June 8 for England. She was recommissioned at Hong Kong on March 26, 1881, and has been employed surveying on the China station, her present commander only having been in her a little over a year.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Commerell, was at Halifax on June 6, and would leave for Newfoundland on June 25, and for a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and south-west coast of Newfoundland; the Canada was at Halifax on June 6, and was to leave on June 12 to visit the ports in Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland; the Garnet was on the Barbadoes division, and will leave the beginning of July to join the flag at Halifax; the Tenedos, Fantôme, and Mallard was at Newfoundland on fishery duties; the Dido was to have left Bermuda for Halifax about May 28; the Griffon was at Barbadoes on May 17; the Flamingo was at Jamaica on May 17; the Bullfrog was at Bermuda on May 26, and was to leave about June 17 for Jamaica.

Nelson, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., will complete her three years' commission on June 29. She is to be recommissioned at Sydney, N.S.W., and the new crew will, as has already been announced, be sent out in the Thalia, but as that vessel has not sufficient accommodation for an admiral and his staff, Sir Frederick Richards will proceed to assume the command of the Australian station by mail steamer.

Pelican, Com. R. W. Hope, arrived at Monte Video on June 17, and would leave on June 24.

Rifleman, Com. Mayow, now over three and a half years in commission, will, it is said, be relieved by the Ready, shortly to be commissioned for the purpose.

Superb, Capt. H. F. Cleveland, is reported to have been ordered home from the Mediterranean, but we doubt it, as the ship has just been thoroughly overhauled, and the extensive repairs made to her machinery under the direction of Mr. David Robb have been so successful that the Superb was found at the trial of her machinery to steam better than she has ever done before. The Admiralty have expressed their satisfaction at these results, and it is hardly likely that they would under such circumstances order the Superb home.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Satellite and Mutine in company, was at Callao on April 29. A sailing match took place in the bay a week previously between the boats of the Squadron. The prizes amounted to £11. The Swiftsure's boats which competed were nine in number, including the Admiral's galley, barge, and despatch-boat, the captain's gig, sailing-launch, pinnace, and three cutters. The Satellite started one cutter and two whalers, and the Mutine also one cutter and two whalers, making a total of fifteen boats, all told. The course was about four miles, twice round, and by arrangement the launch allowed all the other boats fifteen minutes start. They all got off in good style, and as anything in the shape of sail was allowed, some of them were very ingeniously rigged out. At her appointed time the launch started in pursuit of the others, and soon gave evidence of her excellent sailing qualities. At the end of the first round she had made up nine minutes of her time, but the leading boats were the Mutine's cutter and whaler, with the Satellite's whaler next. Then came the Swiftsure's launch and first gig. In the next and final round the launch went to the front, and easily won the first prize. The second prize went to the gig, and the third to the Mutine's cutter. The winning boat was sailed by Lieut. Coode, the gig by Capt. Aitchison, and the cutter by Gunner Boland. On the evening of the same day the Admiral gave a grand dinner-party, at which the guests were Prince Oscar of Sweden, the British Minister at Lima, and the captains of the various ships in port. The Swiftsure and Mutine will sail on Sunday for Honolulu. They are expected to reach there about June 9, and, after making a stay of ten days, will proceed to Esquimault, where they are due to arrive on July 12. Up to the present time there has been little or no sickness on board the ships lying in Callao Bay.

Temeraire, Capt. Compton E. Domville, was put out of dock at Malta on June 9, and has since shipped her barbette guns. Her mainyard has been found to be rotten, and numerous other defects having been discovered, it is not at all likely that the Temeraire will be ready for sea by the date fixed, namely, July 31. Her crew could be utilised in the Orion, Dee, and Don, which are all ready for sea.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, left Sheerness on Thursday to relieve the Tourmaline on the coast of Madagascar.

The Hyacinth is being brought forward at Devonport for commission, and it is anticipated that she is destined for the Pacific station.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

NAVAL NOTES.

The three officers selected for appointment to the Royal yacht are Sub-Lieuts. Ernest C. T. Troubridge, from the Satellite, in the Pacific Squadron; Alexander L. Duff, from the Boadicea, flagship at the Cape; and Edmund Cooper Key, from the Alexandra, flagship in the Mediterranean. Mr. Troubridge is second son of the late Col. Sir Thomas Troubridge, and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, who was wounded at Inkerman. He is grandson of Admiral Sir E. Troubridge, son of that Sir Thomas Troubridge who, after leading the British Fleet in the action off Cape St. Vincent, and distinguishing himself in Nelson's attack upon Teneriffe, was lost at sea in the Blenheim, on the East Indies station, 18 months after the death of his cherished friend, the hero of Trafalgar. Sub-Lieut. Cooper Key is second son of Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, and has been 11 years in the Navy.

Torpedo-boats Nos. 2 and 5, recently commissioned by Lieuts. Rolston and Carus-Wilson for service with the torpedo flotilla attached to the Channel Squadron, left Plymouth for Spithead on June 18, the journey to be accomplished in three stages, the first day's run being to Dartmouth, the next day to Portland, Portsmouth being reached on the evening of the third day out from Plymouth. From Spithead the whole torpedo squadron—numbering in all about 12 boats—will sail for Bantry Bay, being convoyed thither by the Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare. The boats at Devonport—Nos. 2 and 5—were inspected at Keyham by Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme, Admiral Superintendent, who was accompanied by Capt. Edward Kelly, Captain Superintendent of the Steam Reserve.

The Camperdown will not be launched in March next as originally proposed, as it is now found that it will be impossible to complete her in time, a gang of shipwrights having been transferred from her to the Collingwood. The whole of the skin plating has been fitted up to the armoured deck, and the work of fixing the thickened plates in wake of the anchors has been commenced. The whole of the armour of the forward and after bulkheads of the citadel has been placed in position, and four of the side armour-plates are also fitted in. The armoured protection of the citadel consists of 40 18-in. plates, and of these 14 have been attached to the backing. The progress of the ship in this respect is entirely dependent upon the receipt of plates from the manufacturers.

The Shah is at length being brought forward at Portsmouth for another commission. Though it is intended to supply her with breech-loading guns, she will only undergo a temporary outfit, and will be employed upon home service. Her repairs are to be completed within the current financial year.

The Victoria and Albert has been taken out of dock, and is now under the shears at Portsmouth, having her machinery placed on board.

The Mariner, building at Devonport Dockyard, will, by order of the Admiralty, be launched on Monday. The Mariner is one of four ships of the same class laid down at Devonport, the first one to leave the stocks being the Reindeer, which was launched in November last. Of the four, the Reindeer is the least powerfully armed, her advanced state precluding the Admiralty from making the changes which they have effected in her sister-vessels—the Mariner, Racer, and Icarus. These are to be fitted with four 5-inch guns on central pivot mountings, two to be placed on the forecastle, and two on sponsons on the fore part of the poop. The guns on the pivot mountings will have as much training fore and aft as any broadside guns. In addition to the guns mounted on the forecastle and poop, the Mariner, Icarus, and Racer are to carry four 5-inch guns, two on either side of the vessel, so that now the majority of the class will have eight instead of four guns, as originally intended. They are also being fitted to carry Nordenfelt machine-guns.

The Mistletoe is being brought forward at Plymouth for commission, to relieve the Dasher in the duty of protecting the Channel Islands fisheries.

The gallant Admiral who at present commands the East Indian station has certainly brought good luck to those serving under his command. His Flag Captain, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, "has obtained a C.B., his Commander has been promoted and awarded a C.B., his Flag Lieutenant has been made a Commander, his Chief Engineer an Inspector of Machinery, his Staff Surgeon a Fleet Surgeon, his Surgeon a Staff Surgeon, his Navigating Lieutenant a Staff Commander, whilst his Senior Lieutenant received the Osmanieh of the 4th Class for his services in the Egyptian War, and his Secretary the Medjidie of the 3rd Class for the same campaign. The gallant Admiral himself has been made a K.C.S.I., received the Medjidie of the 2nd Class for the Egyptian War, and a good-service pension for the recent operations in the Soudan. All this has occurred within the two years he has been in command, and is truly a record of promotion that but few flag officers can hope to see in their flagship. But then Billy Hewett always had luck, only he has never kept it all for himself."

Sub-Lieut. Charles McCrea, says the *Portsmouth Times*, who is now the senior sub-lieutenant but one on the list, has already taken first-class certificates in three subjects, and will, without doubt, obtain the same in the final subject—gunnery—in which he is at present qualifying. The promotion which would, therefore, accrue to this officer in consequence can be of no avail to him, as he would probably be promoted now, even had he taken third-class certificates a little sooner. His failure to complete his examinations earlier is all the more to be regretted, being, as it was, due to his having to be discharged to the shore for a considerable period, owing to ill-health occasioned by service. Mr. McCrea is a son of the late Rear-Admiral McCrea.

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

THE BISMARCK CUIRASSIERS.

A correspondent writes to us as follows :—" You will not take it as presumption on my part to tell you of an inaccuracy in your issue of June 14, *re* Bismarck's Cuirassiers at Mars la Tour (Rezonville) ? The cavalry that charged was the cavalry supporting the 3rd Corps, of which the above regiment only formed a part of 2,500 sabres. This they repeated several times, until stopped by great masses of French cavalry in the rear. They went through skirmishes and supports, and through the batteries, and repeated it. In fact, it was the finest thing of modern times, Balaclava counted. It was not, again, Prince Frederick Charles who sacrificed them, but Gen. Count von Alversleben. Having made a reference to the above at Gastein, I have what I state under Prince Bismarck's own hand. N.B.—The time served was from 10.30 till 1 p.m., giving time for the Brandenburg Corps to receive more ammunition, which had been expended."

[The "Todten Ritt" of the Bismarck Cuirassiers and the 16th Uhlans forms a distinct charge of itself, an account of which is to be found in every German work on the French War of 1870.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

A large case of torpedo gear, valued at £500, is missing. The case was despatched by the manufacturers to Portsmouth Dockyard two months ago, but has never been received, and though a strict enquiry has been instituted, no trace of the gear can be found.

A Delicious Cooling Drink is supplied in Rose's Lime Juice Cordial in water ; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order Rose's Cordial. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London ; and Leith, N.B.

Obituary.

Vice-Admiral Alexander Boyle died on Sunday last at his house in Princes' Gardens, aged 74. He was the second son of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, and obtained his commission as lieut. in the Royal Navy in Oct., 1830, was promoted to commander in 1842, capt. in Aug., 1857, became rear-admiral on the Retired List in Aug., 1875, and retired vice-admiral Aug. 2, 1879.

Gen. R. J. P. Vassall died on Sunday at his residence in Westbourne Street, Hyde Park. The deceased was a son of the late Col. Spencer Vassall. He was born in 1804 and entered the Army in 1822. He obtained field rank in 1865, became a lieut.-gen. in 1874, and a gen. in 1877.

The recent disappearance of an assistant-paymaster from one of the ships at Devonport, says the *Western Morning News*, is all the more to be deplored as it was hoped that the Naval service had seen the last of scandals of this description which at one time were not infrequent. That an officer placed in a position of trust should appropriate public money at all is deplorable, but it is all the more deplorable when the sum is so small that a temporary aberration of intellect can be the only valid reason assigned for conduct so extraordinary.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

A History of the Thirty Years' War, by Anton Gindely, 2 vols. 8vo, with Maps and Illustrations (G. P. Putnam's Sons)—Catechism of Military Training, by Major H. FitzRoy Marryat (Chatham : Gale and Polden)—The World We Live in, by Oswald Crawfurd, 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—The Summer Supplement of the Argosy (R. Bentley and Son)—Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, New Series, Vol. II., Part 1 (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Sporting Fire-Arms, for Bush and Jungle, by Captain F. F. R. Burgess (W. H. Allen and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

S. T.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. No.

Bathwick.—We fear the case is hopeless.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad :—*L'Avenir Militaire ; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers ; L'Armée Française ; L'Italia Militare ; Rivista Europea ; Rivista Militare ; Memorial de Ingenieros ; La France Militaire ; Moniteur de la Flotte ; Le Progrès Militaire ; Der Veteran ; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift ; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine ; Militär Wochenblatt ; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio ; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine ; Vedette ; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung ; Militärische Zeitschrift ; Armeeblatt, Wien ; Army and Navy Journal of New York ; The American, Philadelphia ; Revista Maritima Brazileira* ; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

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BIRTHS.

Hannay.—On the 15th inst., at Alphen Lodge, Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of Staff Commander Hugh H. Hannay, H.M.S. Hector, of a daughter.

Holmes.—On the 18th inst., at Stoke House, Gosport, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Holmes, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Irwin—Stanistreet.—On the 18th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. R. Walsh, rector of Malahide, John Fred Irwin, Captain, East Lancashire Regiment (late 59th), son of the late J. R. Irwin, Esq., of Carnagh, county Armagh, to Annie Sybella Crawford, only daughter of R. Stanistreet, Esq., M.D., of Malahide, county Dublin.

DEATH.

Carr.—June 4, at Corcyra House, Sliema, Malta, from diphtheria, Madeline Frances, youngest daughter of G. L. Carr, Captain R.N., aged 6 years.

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Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 42 ...	30 48 ...	36 60 72
Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

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WHITE BORDEAUX.

	s.	s.	s.
Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

Per Doz.			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages :—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

Per Doz.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

Per Doz.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Per Doz.		s.	s.	s.
Sparkling			36	42
Champagne			...	48
Rich do.			...	60
Très Sec			...	60
Sillery, première qualité			...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY			...	72
Creaming, RICH			...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto			...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming				84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Per Doz.			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth		...	48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

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ay 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, WEDNESDAY, June 25. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Instead of the Lecture by Lieutenant-Colonel MOODY, R.M.L.I., on "Recruiting for Her Majesty's Service" (unavoidably postponed), a Lecture will be delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. TULLOCK, C.B. (The Welsh Regiment), on "Soldier's Food."

LECTURE, FRIDAY, June 27. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Lieutenant-General Sir HENRY DALY, K.C.B., C.I.E., Bombay S.C. (retired), on "The Punjab Frontier Force."

To be followed by Discussions.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

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NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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Captain Allen Adams.
Lieut. H. Backler, R.N.
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MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
FIRST	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	L. O. Williams	3619
22nd	P. B. J. Petre	2572
29th	W. L. M,Mahon	2090
32nd	F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine	1963

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

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"W. H. R." writes "to remind" us of what we have not forgotten, that "the connection of the Duke of Cambridge with the Army has subsisted during many years of a revolutionary epoch, in relation to which his influence should be estimated not so much by what has been effected by the active agencies of change as by the evils he has prevented, and the plagues of reforming he has stayed." And that is very true. And more! We may be sure that had any person of inferior rank to a Royal Duke—any soldier with or without party connections and tendencies—been in the place of the Commander-in-Chief, the man could not, and would not, have resisted the fury of the iconoclasts, and must have been overwhelmed by a pressure which the Duke of Cambridge could with difficulty oppose and overcome. The personal influence of the Sovereign is still, we rejoice to know, very great in the direction of the Army; and the relations of the Duke of Cambridge, as a Prince of the Blood trusted by his Sovereign, have been strengthened by his extraordinary knowledge of the Army, over the administration of which he has been called on to preside in times of great difficulty and trouble. When his Royal Highness said the other day that he had striven to keep the Army as it was under the Duke of Wellington, he might well have added that he had failed to do so, not because he was weak, but that he was subjected to forces which the Iron Duke himself would not have encountered with success. Those who are content with the present state of the Army may say that the Duke of Cambridge did not approve of the changes which have been forced on the Horse Guards by the War Office as the Executive of the House of Commons; but no one can honestly contend that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has not done his best to administer the system he has had to accept with entire honesty and scrupulous fidelity. There has been an immense revolution, the greatness and completeness of which we can as little understand to-day as we can forecast its possible outcome in the military service of the Crown. At the cost of nigh twenty millions sterling the system of promotion, established under the sanction of the Crown, has been bought out and destroyed; but it is impossible for any one who is not inside the War Office to understand what has been accomplished by the Duke of Cambridge in neutralising the effects of indiscriminating changes and in perpetuating the traditions of our military system when they were menaced with extinction. We must measure the good which has been the consequence of the Duke of Cambridge's tenure of office at the Horse Guards, not by the results of the innovations he has been compelled to accept, so much as by an appreciation of the injuries to our military institutions which he has been enabled to prevent; and in that sense a comparison between the Duke of Wellington's methods of administration and those which have been put upon the Horse Guards of to-day would fail if it did not take note of the difficulties to which the change in public policy in dealing with the Army has subjected the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; and the great difference which has been created between the relative positions of the Horse Guards and the War Office of late days, as compared with those which subsisted when the greatest of English Generals since Marlborough, with all the prestige of his military glory and knowledge, directed with absolute power every department of the Army, and virtually removed them from the control of Parliament. A time-serving politician, as the Duke of Marlborough certainly was, living in these times, could not have done as much as a Royal Duke, above all party, has been enabled to effect in arresting the wave of what is called Army Reform. Is it for good or for evil that there has been found some obstructive force in the traditions of the Horse Guards, inherited and acted upon as far as possible by the Duke of Cambridge? The answer to the question will be given hereafter; but in the meantime we venture to anticipate the verdict of history and to say, that the fulfilment of his duties by the Commander-in-Chief has been fraught with advantages to the Army and to the country.

IN a recent letter to the *Morning Post*, to which we referred last week, Sir T. Symonds accuses Lord Northbrook of having omitted the French ironclads *Brennus* and *Charles Martel* from his statement in the House of Lords on the 9th inst., comparing the ironclads laid down in England and France respectively in the four years, 1880 to 1883; and of having further forgotten a little matter of eight ironclad gunboats building in France, to which the Admiral naturally attaches some importance. We understand, however, that as Lord Northbrook conveniently only dealt with the four years ending December 31st, 1883, he was technically right in the case of the two large ships to be laid down in France this year, though it was scarcely justifiable to leave out the gunboats. We propose to carry the comparison between the ships laid down in the two Navies up to the end of this year, or as far as can be done from the Estimates published in both countries. We find, then, that this year two 1st-class ironclads, the *Brennus* and *Charles Martel*, of 9,780 tons displacement, are to be laid down, to be advanced to ·11 and ·06 respectively by January 1, 1885. On the other hand, we are to have the *Hero*, building at Chatham, advanced to ·25 this year; and a new vessel, not named, is to have 387 tons built at Portsmouth. So far we would add two to each side, but we cannot omit the eight French ironclad gunboats building, of which the most advanced will have ·66 completed by the end of the year, while the most backward will have ·21 of her hull complete at the same date. We would direct special attention to these by no means despicable small ironclads. Their displacement is 1,639 tons in the four larger, which are to cost £72,000 each for hull and engines, while the four smaller ones are to have a displacement of 1,045 tons, and to cost £51,000. The French Navy Estimates further show that in the year 1885 two "cuirassés de stations" of 5,800 tons, not named, are to be laid down and are to be advanced ·11 and ·05 respectively. It is evident from the above that the French Admiralty are not holding their hand now, and that they have an ambitious ship-building programme in the future, as in the past. Lord Northbrook's statement, then, though perfectly accurate and clear as far as it goes, requires considerable addition and comment, if it is to be taken as a comparison either between the work done by the two Administrations, Liberal and Conservative, or the ironclad shipbuilding in the French and English Navies. A fortnight ago, we showed how the omission of the question of repairs by Lord Northbrook made the comparison intended to be drawn between the work done towards strengthening our ironclad fleet, by the two political parties, entirely misleading; while it is easy to show that a similar omission renders the careful comparison between ships laid down in England and France in the years 1880-83 equally unreliable. Lord Northbrook tells us that in those four years we have laid down eight ironclads, to the French four; but if we include the year 1884, we must add our *Hero* and the "new vessel," making our numbers ten laid down in five years; whilst by adding the *Charles Martel* and the *Brennus*, we shall make the French number six, and there are the eight ironclad gunboats in addition. The true comparison for five years, 1880-84, should be not that since the present Government have been in office we have laid down ships at the rate of "two English to one French," as stated by Lord Northbrook, but that in five years we have laid down ten ships in this country, against six large ships and eight ironclad gunboats in France. The two-to-one superiority supposed to have been shown recently in England has, then, vanished altogether, and, as we have seen, the French have a programme entailing the commencement of two ironclads in 1885, so that, merely to keep pace with them, we must lay down two ships next year. But this is not all, and, indeed, it is little more than half the question, for just as Lord Northbrook conveniently omitted to consider repairs, when referring to the work done by the Conservative Admiralty, so he has left out the important point of what ships were on the stocks and in progress when comparing the ships laid down by the French from 1880-83 with those commenced in this country. Now, his own statement shows that when the Liberal Government assumed office, the French had seventeen ironclads building and completing against only seven in this country. Their energies during those years were accordingly mainly directed to the completion of the ships laid down in the previous years; and now that many of these are completed, we see that they are again active in commencing new ships. We commend the following extract from a speech made by Mr. Goschen at Bristol in 1872, when First Lord of the Admiralty, to Lord Northbrook, as applicable to the triumphant vindication recently made by him of the Admiralty shipbuilding policy, and we can guage its value by considering how the figures would have stood had Mr. W. H. Smith, before leaving office, adopted the policy humorously recommended by Mr. Goschen:—"Now, I could produce, if I thought it right, which I do not, a most sensational Naval policy at a moment's notice; and it would be this:—The moment you are going out of office, lay down ten gigantic ships, make the contracts, commit the country to them, then go out of office, and leave your successors to find the money for their completion. (Cheers and laughter.) But that is not half the fun. After you have committed your successors to finish the ships, you should say to them, 'Oh, you are beginning no new works; you have not the dash, nor the initiative, nor the care for the country that we showed. We began the ships; you did not.' Well, but we cannot always be beginning ships; we must complete those already begun."

IN reply to Earl Percy's recent question in the House of Commons as to whether Lord Hartington could inform the House what steps he proposed to take with regard to the system of examination of officers for promotion in the Army, and whether he could afford any relief to those who had suffered from the present regulations, Lord Hartington replied:—"After carefully looking into the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the aggregate of marks required (viz. ·55) is too high, and that it should be reduced to the former standard—viz. ·5. The aggregate was, I understand, increased to compensate for a reduction which was simultaneously made in the minimum of each subject, but on the whole I think that the old aggregate standard was sufficiently high. I have also carefully considered the circumstances of the last examination in which so many officers failed to qualify. I find that in one of the examination papers there was, unfortunately, a typographical error which, though not of great importance, undoubtedly did prejudicially affect the papers of several of those who failed to qualify, and I have therefore decided that the record of that examination, so far as it regards the unsuccessful candidates, shall be cancelled, and that they shall be allowed another trial at the examination in July." It will be remembered that some time ago Earl Percy elicited, by a question in the House of Commons, the fact that, at the examination held in January last, of 227 officers who went up, 85 failed to pass the qualifying examination. The majority of these officers qualified in each of the subjects set at the examination, but failed to obtain the necessary aggregate number of marks which would qualify them for promotion. There was a widely expressed feeling that the aggregate, ·55 of the maximum number of marks, was too high for a qualifying examination, and Earl Percy again and again returned to the charge on behalf of those who had failed, until, on the Army Estimates, Lord Hartington promised that he would look into the matter. He has kept his word, and we can now congratulate Lord Percy and all the officers concerned on the result of the agitation. We presume from Lord Hartington's statement that those who failed in January are to be re-examined next month, under the new aggregate of ·5; and judging from the fact that, except in the case of the Northumberland Fusiliers on which the question was first raised, no officers who failed in January last have yet been superseded, it appears that the vacancies, which could at present only be filled by such supersession taking place, will be kept open. But if so, what then is the position of those officers who have failed at previous examinations under the ·55 aggregate, and have been superseded in consequence? Of these no mention has been made in Lord Hartington's reply. Nevertheless, we fail to see by what just reasoning they can be excluded from partaking of the benefits about to be conferred upon those who failed in January last. We quite see that some difficulty would naturally arise in re-adjusting supersessions which took place so long ago; but then justice ought not surely to give way before mere inconvenience. The majority of those concerned were "purchase" lieutenants, and regard it as, to a great extent, a hardship to be called upon to pass any examination for the rank of major at all. When they entered the Army such an examination was unknown. On the abolition of purchase, the examination for promotion to the rank of major was instituted; but "purchase" captains were not required to pass. While officers who entered the Army on precisely similar terms with quite as long, and in many cases longer service, but who, from circumstances over which they had not the slightest control, were unfortunate enough to be in regiments where promotion was slow, were required to pass the examination because they had not obtained their companies before November 1, 1871, an altogether arbitrary date. Again in 1881, all captains with five years' service, as such, were exempted from the examination with the exception of the one subject—Tactics. Here, again, it was simply a matter of good fortune which had divided a large number of officers of equal service into two classes of unequal service in the rank of Captain. Thus it will be seen that the same class of officers—purchase subalterns who did not pass through Sandhurst—with equal periods of total service, are arbitrarily divided into four distinct divisions. (1.) Those lucky enough, by rapid promotion, to have attained the rank of Captain before November 1, 1871, who were exempted altogether from examination. (2.) Those lucky enough to have attained the rank of Captain before July 1, 1876, who were exempted from examination, except in tactics. (3.) Those who were examined prior to January 1, 1884, who had to obtain an aggregate of ·55 of the maximum number of marks; and (4) those who will be examined in the future, who will only have to obtain an aggregate of ·5. Another point brought out by one of Earl Percy's questions was the fact that, under the present system, it is quite possible that an officer of long service, with distinguished War Service in remote parts of the world, who has had but few, if any, opportunities of preparing himself for examination, may be superseded by officers much their juniors in length of service, and who, moreover, may never have been out of the United Kingdom, and have thus had every possible opportunity of preparing for and passing the required examination. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we would suggest for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, even now at the eleventh hour, that justice, in the case of officers who entered the Army under the purchase system, can only be met in one of two ways: Either all such officers should be exempted, as in the case of their fellows who attained the rank of Captain before July 1, 1876; or else exemption should be accorded to such as entered the Army before a certain date; a line of equal service thus being drawn instead of a chance line, regulated only by the caprice of fortune in different regiments.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS, both on shore and afloat, appear callous as to the risks they run in their endeavours to get a glimpse at passing Royalty. On shore, the dangers of road and rail, shrieking engines and restive horses, are set at nought. Afloat, yachts and pleasure-boats are headed direct for the steamer on board which the Royal personage is known to be. Thoughtless, heedless curiosity is at all times at the helm; and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that even Royal yachts, the most carefully navigated vessels in the world, meet with accidents at times. The ordinary civilian can have no idea of the difficulties besetting the navigation of our harbours when pleasure-seekers are out, on sight-seeing intent. Then the surface of the water is covered with tiny craft, all making in one direction when Royalty is near, and that is in the direction that Royalty will pass. Should the channel be narrow, it is sure to be overcrowded with boats and yachts, necessitating the Royal yacht stopping or being run aground in an endeavour to get out of the way of that impertinent curiosity, which, with crass ignorance, places itself at all times in the fair-way. The fate of the *Mistletoe* should have been a lesson to sightseers. Unfortunately, that craft belonged to a wealthy gentleman, who lost his daughter in the collision, and the indignation of an ignorant public knew no bounds. The Daily Press argued the point from the yachtsman's point of view; and, as a result, the public held the Navy to blame, not the sightseer who got into the way of Royalty from sheer wanton curiosity. In the more recent accident in the Hamoaze, the sightseers were only ordinary folk, and the Press has not troubled itself about their fate. The result has been that both the Coroner's inquest and the Court-martial have been unfettered; and the verdict of both has been given against the pleasure-seekers and in favour of the officer navigating the *Vivid* at the time of the accident, when H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was on board. We have ever maintained that the *Mistletoe*, and not the Royal yacht, was carelessly handled in the Solent; and in the more recent accident we feel convinced that whoever reads the evidence given at the court-martial held on board the *Cambridge* on Wednesday last must come to the same conclusion as did the members of the Court, namely, that Staff Commander Gravener was in no manner to blame. Indeed, it must be patent to all, that an officer in command of a steamer, after porting his helm to clear a sailing-boat passing across his bows, cannot, by any possible argument, be held responsible for the act of the helmsman of that boat when he suddenly luffs up into the wind, and the next moment bears away, jibs, and runs into the bows of the advancing steamer. To avoid colliding under such a combination of adverse circumstances is utterly impossible, unless, indeed, every steamer were to stop dead the moment a boat approaches her course ahead, and shall remain at rest until that boat has crossed her bows and taken herself well out of the way. But such a course would be fraught with so many disadvantages that it could never be adopted. The deep channels are for large vessels; the shallow waters on either side are extensive enough for small craft, without their at all times obstructing the fair-ways leading into our harbours. Not that they should always keep out of them; but when in the track of large ships, they should at least take the same amount of precaution to avoid being run over, as they expect the larger vessel to take to avoid sinking the pleasure-boat. This seems only fair and reasonable, but it is very seldom acted upon. Too often a party of pleasure-seekers place their boat right in the way of a steamer with the avowed object of annoying her navigator, by forcing him to alter his course. They do this, too, with an effrontery hardly credible, in the firm belief that should they be run over the steamer will be found in the wrong, and will be cast in damages. We feel convinced that every officer who has ever navigated a steamer in British waters will corroborate this statement, most of them being able to remember the time they nearly run over a boat from such a cause, and how its occupants jibed and jeered as the steamer glided past them, within an ace of having sunk their boat. No doubt, the effects of strong drink has much to do with the dare-devil behaviour of pleasure-seekers at such times; and in the present instance, the accident appears to be wholly attributable to the effect of strong drink upon Bradshaw and Butland, both of whom seem to have been entirely responsible for the disaster they brought about by endeavouring to satisfy the curiosity of their companions to get a glimpse of Royalty. It is, however, high time that stringent regulations, governing the movements of pleasure-boats in the fair-ways leading into our ports and harbours, should be drawn up, and rigidly enforced.

WHEN the French Squadron recently left Toulon to go to Lisbon, says the *Débats*, it was accompanied as far as Tangiers by two torpedo-boats—Nos. 63 and 64—and by the coast-defence ship *Tonnerre*, which two months previously had taken part in the manœuvres in the Mediterranean. Before he sent back his torpedo-boats, Admiral Jaurez conceived the idea of subjecting them to a trial, which took place on the night of June 7 on the Algerian coasts. A night attack upon the Squadron by torpedoes was decided upon, and it took place under conditions which were highly favourable to the Squadron, for it was a full moon, and as light as day. In spite of this, the torpedo-boat 64 managed to get within 1,200 yards of the Squadron before it was seen. It attacked in front, and taking into account the speed of the Squadron and that of the torpedo-boat, the latter could have reached the ironclads and have discharged its torpedoes one minute and two seconds after having been sighted. The Squadron was going nine and the torpedo-boat 18 knots. It is clear that the ironclads, with their heavy and their light guns, would not have had time to sink their adversary. It must further be observed that the torpedo-boat would not have to accomplish the whole of the 1,200 yards; they can discharge their torpedoes with a great chance of success at 450 yards distance and at 350 yards with an absolute certainty of success. Then when the torpedoes get within 30 yards of a ship they are under shelter. These results, we are told, were considered decisive. The writer goes on to say that it has been pretended by some of the maritime journals that, with the column of water raised by the torpedo-boats going along with giddy rapidity, it will be impossible to discharge torpedoes. But three days before leaving Toulon, with a strong wind from the east, which produced a heavy sea, going over eighteen knots, and, consequently, raising a strong column of water, the torpedo-boats 63 and 64 were able to send their torpedoes straight to the mark. It has also been said that, in the event of the torpedo-boat attacking a vessel in front, the torpedo will be turned aside by the current produced by the ironclad under steam. This is a problem to be solved, and a trial must be made. The writer has very little faith in protecting ironclads with steel netting, which would considerably diminish the speed of a vessel. An ironclad attacked by torpedo-boats would be in this position. With its netting, its speed would not be above six knots, and at night it would be obliged to employ electric lights, and would thus become a target for the gunboat of the future. In fact, the marine monster would have little chance against the parasites. At the trial made on the coast of Algeria, by a full moon and a calm sea, when the attack was announced beforehand to take place between 9 and 10 o'clock, the torpedo-boat was not perceived, as we have said, until within 1,200 yards of the squadron; and in less than two minutes it was on the ironclads. It is asked what would have been the surprise, the emotion, and the panic on board the ironclads if 20, 30, or 50 torpedo-boats had suddenly made their appearance to attack them in reality. The writer does not seem to see his way clearly to doing away with heavy ironclad squadrons; but he says at the same time that such squadrons attacked by torpedo-boats, gunboats, and rams would be completely at their mercy.

SEVERAL efforts have been made to obtain the publication of an official history of the war of 1870-71. The most recent endeavour was that by the

French War Minister in June, 1882, who appointed Colonel Perrier, an eminent scientific officer and member of the Institute, to prepare an account, on the model of the work by the German General Staff. Whether from the difficulty of obtaining official data, —a difficulty well understood from the confusion, bordering on chaos, prevailing after the close of a disastrous war,—or owing to the frequent changes of War Ministers since that time, who may each have held different views on the subject, nothing has been made known regarding the work. Under these conditions, the issue of an official report, recently submitted by M. de la Porte, the reporter of the Committee charged with the draft bill for regulating definitely the Budget of 1871, gains in importance. The financial side of the report concerns us less than that part which deals with the number of men levied during the war. It is from the figures supplied by M. de la Porte, who obtained them from official documents supplied by the Minister of War and of the Interior, that we learn what tremendous efforts France was able to make, and what she actually performed. According to the data preserved in the French War Office, there were in Paris on January 1, 1871, 7,267 officers and 278,280 men, together 285,547; comprising 131,760 men of line, 117,934 Mobile Guards, 21,321 auxiliary troops (including marines, douaniers, forest guards, &c.), and 45,532 administrative service, gendarmerie, and staffs. In this total are not included the marching battalions of the National Guard, the number of which is estimated by the War Office at about 90,000. On February 5, 1871, there were in the field in the provinces of France 956,630 men, including the Regular Army, Mobile Guards, mobilised National Guards, and Franc-tireurs. This total was made up as follows:—First, or Army of the North (General Faidherde), 28,920 men; Corps d'Armée of Havre, 31,000; Peninsula of Cotentin, 32,119; Second Army (General Chanzy) and Army of Brittany, 238,649; 25th Corps d'Armée (General Pourcet), 29,870; 28th Corps (General Billot), 33,335; Corps of Nevers, 18,318; Army of the Vosges (Garibaldi), 44,449; Corps of Bourg, 15,502; Corps of Lyons, 22,986; Belfort garrison, 12,000; remnants of the Army of the East (Bourbaki's), 6,080; collection of Mobiles at Angoulême and Saint-Sulpice, 33,869; territorial divisions of sub-divisions of Algiers, 354,533; mobilised troops in the camps, 55,000; total, 956,630 men. It may, however, be supposed, it is stated in the report, that of this total, according to the data preserved in the French War Office, 457,000 men belonged to the active Army (deducting the troops at Paris or who had entered Switzerland); 230,000 were Mobile Guards (as stated above, there were 118,000 in the Paris Army, whilst in the Army of the East the Mobiles were represented by 23 regiments and seven single battalions); the mobilised National Guards were nearly as strong, and the remainder were Franc-tireurs. The above figures tell us what were the actual number of troops on the day of the armistice, consequently at the time of the capitulation of Paris, and the entry of the Army of the East in Switzerland. But they do not permit us to form an estimate of the troops raised during the second period of the war. M. de la Porte supplies the information in the lists drawn up by him. The effective of the French active army on August 1, 1870, was 531,867 men. The losses from that date to April 1, 1871, including killed, prisoners, missing, and dismissed, amounted to 656,509 men. The effective on April 1, 1871, was 542,509 men, and exceeded, therefore, that of August 1, 1870, by 10,642. This result was obtained by enrolling between the two dates 666,735 men, made up of 143,918 volunteers, who entered for the duration of the war; 139,434 old soldiers, of the age from 25 to 35, who had been recalled to the colours by virtue of the law of August 10, 1870; 58,821 reserves, &c.; 317,613 conscripts; and, finally, 6,949 new commissioned officers, taken from the ranks. Besides these forces of the regular army, there were raised 455,000 Mobile Guards, about 600,000 Mobilised National Guards, 72,000 Franc-tireurs, and 96,000 men of the marching battalions of Paris. Taken altogether, we obtain a total of close upon 1,900,000 fresh combatants, which were raised by France in six months, from August 1, 1870, to February 1, 1871, without reckoning the local National Guards, who also took their share in the fighting in more than one action. The report of M. de la Porte states:—"This is the final balance-sheet of which France may justly be proud, as a striking testimony of her energy, her courage, and her patriotism in the midst of great disasters." The writer in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, from which we quote the figures, adds that the statistics given in the report, which bear the stamp of perfect truthfulness, show the levies raised by France during the war of 1870-71 were much larger than has hitherto been believed, which makes the results obtained by the numerically much weaker German forces appear in a much more favourable light.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins, with the Reserve Squadron under his command, arrived at Heligoland on Monday, and left on Wednesday.

Commander Burges Watson has been selected by the Admiralty for the command of the *St. Vincent*, training-ship at Portsmouth, in succession to Commander Arthur Bromley, who will recommission the *Swift*, on the China station. Commander Watson entered the Navy in 1860; became Sub-Lieutenant on September 5, 1866, and the same day was promoted to Lieutenant, owing to a death vacancy. He was promoted to Commander on July 3, 1879, but has seen no active service. Commander Bromley, whom he relieves, joined the Navy in September, 1860; became a Sub-Lieutenant in December, 1866; Lieutenant in June, 1869; and Commander in June, 1882. He is the son of the late Accountant-General of the Navy. It was recently mentioned at the Royal United Service Institution that the boys sent to sea from the *St. Vincent* are entirely deficient of that ready resource which used at one time to be characteristic of the British seaman. That they all were educated up to a certain standard, and could be likened to bullets cast in the same mould. The training ship boys acquire a certain amount of knowledge, but never appear desirous of adding to that stock; and it was said they are totally different from the seamen of the olden days.

The appointment of Commissioner for the Volta District of the Cape Coast Colony has been placed at the disposal of the Colonial Office through Commander Rumsey's acceptance of the appointment of Assistant-Harbourmaster at Hong Kong. Retired Naval officers are eligible.

It appears that to handle torpedo-boats special training is necessary, owing, presumably, to the rapidity with which they manœuvre when at high speed, and the necessity of the officer in charge being thoroughly acquainted with their turning powers; otherwise, how came one of these boats to crash into the stern of the Crocodile at Portsmouth on Wednesday when turning in the harbour? She stove her bows in, but fortunately did no further damage. She will have to be replaced, however, by another boat, as she was intended for the Channel Squadron flotilla.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moody, R.M.L.I., was to have given a lecture on Wednesday last at the Royal United Service Institution on "Recruiting for her Majesty's Service," but had to postpone it. As Colonel Moody has been stationed so long in London on recruiting service for the Admiralty, great disappointment has been felt by a vast number of Naval and Marine officers.

The evolutionary squadrons of all the great Maritime Powers are at this moment actively engaged studying modern Naval tactics. The French squadron put into Lisbon last week, and was received with great demonstration by the Portuguese. The Royal Family and Ministers visited the squadron, and met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the French. The German, the Austrian, the Russian, the Italian, and the English squadrons are all at work off their respective coasts, and in each torpedo and torpedo-boat drill is the order of the day. Everything, in fact, seems to have to give way before these new engines of maritime warfare, which are now considered of greater importance than were seamanship and gunnery in the olden days, and no wonder!

A question has arisen as to the liability of the Admiralty for damages to merchant ships caused by the Admiralty buoys being out of position. The case in point is this:—The buoys marking the channel into Queenstown Harbour are Admiralty buoys, and are laid down by the dockyard officials. On June 21 a large German ship, the *Carl Friedrich*, relying on the position of a certain buoy as marked in the chart, approached to what she deemed a safe distance from the shore, but suddenly found herself aground, and was put to considerable expense before she could get off. On verifying the position of the buoy it was found to be over 100 yards from its proper place, and was in 20 feet instead of 25 or 30 feet water. If the liability of the Admiralty be once admitted, it will open the door for endless litigation. The pilots of each port should know the real position of every danger without regard to the buoys. At the same time the Admiralty should take every possible precaution to ensure these buoys remaining in their assigned position.

It is not necessary to make any comments, of a critical character, upon the evidence before the Court which has acquitted Staff Commander Gravener of negligence in the discharge of his duty as Commander of the *Vivid*, Admiralty yacht; but it is painful to observe that, as is nearly invariably the case, those who were on board one vessel gave evidence which is in direct contravention of the statements of those who were on board the other. Staff Commander Gravener received the highest testimonials for skill and care and caution from the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport; and few will gainsay, we think, that the conclusion at which the Court arrived was just, and that the charge was not proved. Captain Bosanquet only expressed the feelings of the service when he said he had much pleasure in handing back to Commander Gravener his sword.

Major Evans Bell has revived the terrible Indore controversy—which we fondly believed to have been dead and buried—in a letter to Mr. Durand, who, he says, "champions the interest of a family, a class, and a profession that has sacrificed the authority, the dignity, and honour of the Empire, and only sustained the interests of the Office and the credit of the Service." Mr. Durand, Under-Secretary of the Government of India, published a life of his father, and a work on the events in Central India at the outbreak of the Mutiny, (which more properly might be described as a rebellion) at Indore in 1857. Without entering into any discussion, it may be allowed to us to state the opinion formed at the time, and not far from the spot—that the Maharajah Holkar acted, under all the circumstances, much better than the late Sir Henry Durand did, so far as his relations to the British Government in India were concerned; but we cannot quite approve of the heat and vehemence of Major Evans Bell, who has considered it necessary for his vindication of Holkar to "run a-muck," so to speak, against many eminent servants of the Crown. One thing is pretty certain, that if a great public officer states an adverse opinion, or brings a charge against a Native Prince, it is almost impossible for the latter to recover the effects of it, or to make good his defence; but we think it will be very often found that, when so charged, the Potentate has laid himself open to a grave suspicion, if not to a positive certainty, that he has offended in the matters stated against him. There is a conviction which, when tested and probed, is found to rest upon the suggestions and statements of those who were alive at the time, that Holkar did not do all that might have been done by him to stay the rising and the attack on the Residency, which Travers defended with such brilliant courage, and from which Durand retreated with his fugitives,—not to Mhow. But Major Bell certainly shows, if his statements are to be depended on, that Holkar had, before the attack, entreated the Resident to prepare for it, to send away his people and his treasury; and that three weeks before the outbreak, at a conference which he specially called at his palace, Holkar warned Durand that, in the event of a mutiny, his own troops could not be trusted; that the treasury should be moved to the military cantonment along with the English ladies, and that the Residency building should be fortified. We trust that Holkar does not feel as Major Evans Bell appears to do with regard to his treatment by the British Government, for it would not be pleasant to have a man in his position with such feelings in his mind in the central position of Indore, with Scindia close at hand, brooding over the retention of Gwalior, when Russia may seek out favourable materials with which to create a blaze in our rear at any time she considers favourable to provoke a conflict.

In a French military journal, we find an account of some experiments which have just been made at Brest, having for their object to "search out" the narrow entry into the roads with the electric light, and to see if it would be possible for a ship to slip through by surprise during the night. A tug-boat called the *Laborieux* was told-off to represent the enemy, and was directed to try and force the entry. The authorities were desirous of knowing if the powerful electric apparatus they had established on shore could pierce the obscurity to a sufficient distance to show the aggressor in time enough to permit the defences to act. The *Laborieux* was discovered when she was in the middle of the "neck," and though she changed her course, she was easily kept in view. Two torpedo-boats which were stationed close to the shore, might have attacked her without being seen, for as the *Laborieux* wished to act by surprise, she could not make use of an electric light, which would at once have betrayed her presence. The probability, of course, is that an enemy's ship, on finding herself discovered, would at once back out, and not wait to be attacked.

There were "a select few," and among them General Count V. Blumenthal, who went with his old friend, General Eyre, paying their respects last Waterloo day to the Earl of Albemarle, on the 65th anniversary of the battle which "made some noise in its time," and of which the consequences have not yet quite disappeared, in which the venerable peer, then a little over 16 years of age, entered an appearance *non sine gloriâ*. Among others was Lord Eversley, the veteran in another field, the arbiter of many a hard-fought fight in the House of Commons, and it is said that one of the company desirous of showing the German General a good specimen of a British nonagenarian, said:—"You will scarcely believe it, but Lord Eversley has just ordered a pair of new guns for the forthcoming season," whereupon Count Blumenthal, who is also a chasseur, remarked:—"The Emperor has just ordered four!" A pair of brothers—*par nobile fratrum*—like Lord Albemarle and Harry Keppel is certainly a great glory to a house, and their forbears did well for their country

The *Avenir Militaire* says that a clothing experiment has just been made in France, with a certain number of battalions of the territorial army. The authorities wished to see with what amount of facility they could be clothed in the event of a mobilisation being ordered. The experiment is said to have perfectly succeeded. It was thought that the rural districts would have furnished a large number of men too big for uniforms in store, but such was not the case, and the number of men who could not be fitted did not exceed between two and three per cent.

The new military law in France, reducing the period of active service to three years, has been very severely criticised by Colonel Corbin, who points out that any reform should have these three objects in view:—(1), To improve the condition of the Army; (2), to lighten the burden on the people; (3), to diminish the expenditure. According to Colonel Corbin, the new Bill fails to accomplish any of these desiderata. The Army will lose 15,000 non-commissioned officers; it will not be more numerous than it is to-day, but the quality will be inferior. The country will feel the conscription more heavily than before, because no one will escape, and the War Estimates will be greatly augmented. In fact, this unfortunate Bill seems to have hardly a friend beyond the walls of the Chamber, and the rumour is that the Government will find some means of evading it.

Reviews.

An Epitome of the Reports of the Medical Officers to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service. Compiled by Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, C.B. (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox.)

This splendid volume contains a vast amount of valuable information. It dates from 1871 to 1882, and not only contains the matter above stated, but is supplemented with chapters on the "History of Medicine in China," "Materia Medica," "Epidemics, Famine, Ethnology, and Chronology in Relation to Medicine and Public Health." The value of the information given by the author on the different subjects which are treated of in its pages may in some degree be estimated by a reference to the numerous and important works which have been compiled, arranged, and published by him. Many of his experiences were gained on the battle-grounds in India, and others in the Franco-Prussian War. He has also studied the subject of China from a medical point of view, and no doubt has seen some curious phases of life on the Gold Coast. We do not attempt to grapple even partially with the vast quantity of matter which is published in this volume, but must remain content with wishing Surgeon-General Gordon's work the full measure of appreciation which it undoubtedly deserves.

Hay Fever. By Morell Mackenzie. (J. A. Churchill).

The questions,—Is it Hay Fever? Or, if not, what is it? do not appear to be much nearer solution than they were in the year 1819, when one of the faculty of the period detected some unusual symptoms, and published a pamphlet respecting them. He was followed by many others, but no diagnosis of this malady seems accepted without question. Mr. Mackenzie's little work will throw much light on the subject. He recommends a large variety of nostrums, which may serve their purpose for a time; but he will scarcely say he has discovered the origin of hay fever, or that he can trace its course from point to point, or what is more important, that he has succeeded in originating a perfect cure. Some of the author's suggestions will be appreciated by the invalids, viz.,—"In hay fever the food should be nutritious and easily digestible; stimulants in small quantities are necessary—light claret, hock, and whisky." If a non-professional opinion be admissible, it would be this,—a month before the attack developes itself go on board your yacht if you have one, and stay there till all fear is over. If you have not a yacht, open negotiations with some of the lightships. Go on board as a lodger, and stay there. This remedy or, more properly speaking, this preventative, has frequently been tried, and always succeeded. Dr. Mackenzie's pamphlet seems to exhaust the whole question, and deserves close attention.

The Violinist of the Quartier Latin. By G. Curzon. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)

The Violinist of the Quartier Latin is open to the charge of being too sensational, but if a work possesses genuine merit, the fashion by which that fact is established should be a secondary consideration. In the present instance, the promise of sensation is abundant. Sir Arthur Hildyard, Governor-General of the Straits Settlements, has just welcomed his only daughter Ethel to Singapore. She was in her seventeenth year, and had from her infancy been under the charge of Sir Arthur's brother, Edmund Hildyard. For many years Edmund Hildyard had managed his brother's property in Berkshire, and resided in the family mansion, Elm Park. The auditor of the estates, Mr. Robert St. Clair, formerly a cavalry officer, also resided in Elm Park with his wife and two step-children. Before long, St. Clair discovered that Edmund Hildyard was robbing his brother. He at once saw the situation, and also the way in which it could be turned to his own advantage. One of his daughters, who was about the same age as Ethel, resembled her most strikingly in every particular, and he conceived the bold idea of pawning off his own daughter Adrienne upon Sir Arthur. The girl shrunk with indignation from the cruel fraud. Pressed, however, by her father, the inexperienced child consented to accept the *rôle* of Ethel Hildyard. There was another cause still for excusing her. She lived in daily fear of a half-lunatic, Louis Onslow, who, young as she was, had forced her to promise solemnly that she would marry no one else. The first appearance of Ethel Hildyard in society created a marked sensation. Lovers flocked around her, alliances were offered, but she showed no preference for any of her suitors. At length Prince Suwaroff appeared upon the scene, with palaces at St. Petersburg and Florence, a villa at Terracina, and a castle on the wooded heights of the Carpathians, and gained the prize. We next meet with Ethel and her father at the little village of Autueil, where they intended to reside in seclusion for some weeks. Louis Onslow, accompanied by his brother Geoffrey, force their way into the room where Sir Arthur and his daughter are together, denounce Ethel as an impostor, and disclose the plot which had been organised by her, by Edmund Hildyard, and by Robert St. Clair. She fled that night, no one knew where. In the meantime Sir Arthur wrung from his brother a full confession of the charges made by the Onslows, and the heart-breaking account of the last month's suffering of his real daughter. Robert St. Clair and Louis Onslow meet by mere chance. Onslow was unknown to St. Clair, but soon revealed himself. When they were in a narrow path that circled a steep cliff, acting on a sudden impulse, St. Clair struck his enemy a blow, which hurled him down the precipice. Louis Onslow, by a miraculous chance, was not killed. Thoroughly disguised, he traced St. Clair to an emigrant ship just about to sail for Australia, and secured a passage on board her. On the second night of her voyage, a fire broke out, and the ship was enveloped in flames. St. Clair and Onslow found themselves sole occupants of a raft in mid-ocean. Onslow attacked his foe with a dagger; but once more St. Clair was the victor, and stabbing Onslow, shoved him overboard. At the moment, a schooner steered alongside; the crew hauled the murderer on board, and sailed away. We next find ourselves in the Quartier Latin. A street accident has just occurred,—a poor blind lad has been run over, and lies awaiting death in the arms of a boy, who witnessed what had occurred. Who was he? The reader will scarcely fail to recognise Adrienne. During months of unspeakable sorrow for her sin and intense physical sufferings, her love for Sir Arthur had become etherealised, and had lost all of its earthliness that it had ever known; but her eyes had beheld him again; her ears had listened to his voice; her hand had touched his; the past had revived within her, and she would have perilled her soul to become his for ever. The epilogue is full of interest, and shows most abundantly that the trials and miseries endured by Adrienne effected a solemn change in one man's life. They made a Christian of her repentant father. Writing from a far distant foreign country to Sir Arthur Hildyard, he says:—"I have stood dry-eyed beside Adrienne's deathbed. I had mutely contemplated my murderous handiwork. The sight of it had seemed to steel anew my callous and impervious nature. But when I read her letter, I wept."

Concerning Carpets and Art Decoration of Floors. (Waterlow and Sons.)—Although it would be difficult to show what carpets have to do with "service" papers, there can be no objection to gaining a little information on a subject which is interesting to a vast number of people. This opportunity is offered by Messrs. Waterlow's attractive little book, the express object of which is to convey instruction to readers who have no special knowledge of the matter. We are told that there has been an astounding development in England during the past 30 years, not only of decorative art work (particularly applied to floor coverings), but in the appreciation by the public of such work. We are also told how enormous sums were paid in ancient times for Babylonish productions, and for all descriptions of art decorations. For example, the tapestry used for the hangings of one of the Emperor Nero's dining-rooms cost over £32,000, an amount exceeding one-third of the sum realised by the Fountain sale, which has recently caused so great a sensation. Inquiring minds will find no little interest in studying this pamphlet, though it be only about carpets and art decorations of floors.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society.—A melancholy interest is attached to this pamphlet by the intelligence of the death of Sir Bartle Frere, one of whose last acts was to prepare for press his paper on South Africa, which is now before the public. It occupies 60 pages, and is marked "to be continued."

Catechism of Military Training. By Major H. Fitzroy Marryat. (Gale and Polden, Chatham.)—This little work does not claim to be original, but simply a compilation intended to facilitate officers and men in going through the syllabus laid down by G.O. 30 of March 1, 1884. Every care has been taken by the compiler to ensure correctness in the details, and a very short acquaintance with it will satisfy those who read it carefully as to its being a work of sound practical utility. There can be no doubt that non-commissioned officers and men may derive a good deal of information from Major Marryat's little work. The contents are divided into four weeks, in the course of which no item appears to be left unnoticed.

Hunt-room Stories and Yachting Yarns. By the Author of "Across Country," &c. (Chapman and Hall.)—This is an attractive title, which promises some capital reading—an observation applicable as well, if not more, to the yachting than the hunt-room stories. "Home from Hunting" is an excellent tale, and very well illustrated. We have here a downright determined runaway, whose outstretched head and wretched eye proclaim that the brute who owns them means mischief. But that he has his mistress on his back is at once made apparent by the illustration. "She was sitting well back and pulling all she knew," but as the horse flashed by it was seen that the curb-chain was hanging loose, and that this bold equestrian had little chance of stopping her steed until he consented. Fortunately for her, one of those present who knew how to ride, and who knew the country, just managed to prevent what must have been a serious, if not fatal, accident. We can strongly recommend the "Yachting Yarns," particularly "The Cruise of the Moonshine." The volume is brought out in quite a superior style.

Biographies of Celebrities for the People. Edited by F Banfield, M.A., Oxon.; published by Messrs. Maxwell, Shoe Lane, is not a very commendable publication, as far as the illustrations and printing are concerned. It is absurd to call the brief notices, referring to military men, monarchs, and rulers, Naval men and eminent women,—their "Lives;" but in a short compass, the little book contains a good deal of matter taken from various sources, and many likenesses of the most unlike character.

For Their Sakes.—Messrs. Chapman and Hall have published a volume of papers by various authors—some of distinction and some of no distinction—in the hope of aiding a society for training teachers of the deaf on the German system; and with such a commendable object in view, the book is entitled to our commendation. The stories are of great diversity of character, and unequal in merit; but there is plenty of matter good enough to attract the reader, and to enable us to commend the volume to the public, who will thereby contribute to a most praiseworthy and truly Christian work, without any reason to complain of their being "taken in" or bored.

The Journal of the United Service Institution of India, May number, contains a very interesting technical account of the German manœuvres at Homburg last year, by Lieut.-Col. Middleton, 2nd Batn. 4th Foot, with a map by which the movements can be followed. There is also a narrative of the British wars in China from 1840 to 1860—rather dry reading—by Major Mark Bell, being selections from a military report on China submitted to the Quarter-master-General. It seems indisputable, we think, from the statements respecting the outbreak of the war of 1840, that the wicked trade in opium, and our complicity in it, led to the rupture, although the author declares that this view is fallacious, and that the war was just and unavoidable. The Chinese, he said, ingeniously made the trade appear as the *fons et origo* of the whole dispute, while the demands for reparation and redress for the injuries inflicted were thrust in the background; but surely the injuries were inflicted on wrong-doers, and reparation was not due to those who violated the laws of the land in which they were allowed to live. We are glad to know that the war was not popular in England; and we believe that the nation was not mistaken, as Major Bell says it was, in the idea that the war was unjust. Our contemporary gives very full notices of books, and we are glad to say that full attention is paid to foreign military literature.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—Messrs. Cassell and Co., not satisfied with a continuation of the excellent stories which appear in the ordinary numbers of their contributions for July, have conceived the bright idea of an extra holiday number of the *Family Magazine*, 1884, and here it is. About twenty capital stories—some gay, some sombre, some neither the one or the other—are collected together in a tastefully-arranged cover, and accompanied with some fairly executed illustrations, are offered *en bloc* to the public for sevenpence. If the reader will refer to page 64 of "Summer Days," he or she will be interested by what may be learned there, and will learn much that they are not now aware of.

The summer supplement of the *Argosy*, just published by Mrs. Henry Wood, contains several stories which are quite entitled to bear a part with the author of "East Lynne" in making the summer supplement successful. Mrs. Wood has contributed one of those weird stories, "The Surgeon's Daughter," which "fetch" people so much. The other tales are of average merit, but each and all are worthy of perusal.

Service Questions in Parliament.

In answer to Dr. Cameron and Col. Levett, the Marquis of Hartington said, in the House of Commons on Thursday, that for the last four years the reports respecting the Staffordshire Yeomanry had been very satisfactory. His attention had been called to the statement attributed to the Mayor of Lichfield, to the effect that what had occurred was only what had taken place in former years; but he did not at present see that any advantage would be gained in extending the inquiry, which was now taking place, to the general conduct of the corps while in training for some years past.

Questioned by Mr. Tottenham, Mr. E. Ashley said he had no information that the graves of British soldiers who died at Pretoria, in the Transvaal, were in a neglected state.

The Marquis of Hartington informed Mr. Tottenham that the Government had no intention of granting a medal or any other decoration for the operations in the Transvaal.

Chief Pymr., Lieut.-Col. Farwell, A.P.D., takes financial charge of the Northern District, York, early next month. Major Woodall, A.P.D., from York District Office, has exchanged with Capt. Nott, 30th Regt., recently in Egypt. Between this and the end of the year, four chief pymrs. are retiring,—Lieut.-Cols. Nowlan, Leigh, George, and Bryson, A.P.D.

Foreign Military Literature.

Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine. Vol. XXVIII., Part 3, "Die Kriegsformationen des Deutschen Reichsheeres." This article is a *resumé* of an important paper, entitled "Les Formations de Guerre en Allemagne," which appeared in a recent issue of *Le Progrès Militaire*, and which the writer in our Austrian contemporary, the *Organ*, thinks ought to be of the highest interest to all military readers, although, as the critic submits, the French author "by no means always hits the right point." The writer in the Austrian *Organ* thinks that the French author is a well-informed officer, who takes great pains to clear up the uncertainty, and bases his military calculations upon it. Although he is not always correct in his conclusions, it would be difficult to prove this assertion, excepting by a reference to the highest military authorities at Berlin, who would probably not be willing to expose their plans to the public gaze. The French writer's statements are full of interest. He enables us to judge what value the French really attach to the present war formations of the German Army. Probably unintentionally, he lets us see that the French Army is not yet fully organised, and that not even the fundamental principles are yet settled which would have to be applied in war. The French have borrowed much from the Germans, but they have at the same time let national peculiarities have their sway. Military institutions, the Austrian critic thinks, should resemble as much as possible the systems of national defence.

Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine. June. (Lennart Torstenson.) The account of the share of the Swedish General in the Thirty Years' War is concluded. The last campaign of Torstenson in Bohemia is described. Its object was the relief of Olmütz (held by Col. Paikul against an overwhelming force), and the capture of Vienna. Although he beat his opponent, Count Hatzfeldt, at Jankau, in Bohemia, on February 23 (March 5), 1645, taking him prisoner, together with five of his Generals, 4,000 soldiers, 77 stands of colours, and 26 guns, Torstenson failed in his object,—partly because he was not seconded by his allies as he ought to have been; partly because the disease from which he was suffering, and which ultimately became mortal, finally obliged him to surrender his command. But there is no doubt that Torstenson's victory, and his bold push for Vienna, which he closely approached, hastened the peace negotiations at Münster, making Austria somewhat more amenable to reason. It was through the great Swedish General that Denmark acceded to the demands of Sweden in the peace of Brömsebro, that the Elector of Saxony consented to a truce, and the Emperor Ferdinand seriously thought it was time to make peace. Even France became more obliging; and Sweden, on the contrary, more confident and independent. In September, 1646, Torstenson returned to Sweden, and, notwithstanding the fatal nature of his disease, lived until the spring of 1651 (April 7), honoured by a national reverence which has extended even to the present day.

On Monday morning a review and sham-fight of the Cavalry and Artillery quartered in and near the metropolis was held on Wimbledon Common in the presence of the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief. The 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the 3rd Hussars, numbering about 900 sabres, and C Baty. A Brig. R.H.A., with four 9-pounder guns, were formed up in line of double columns at 10 a.m., under the command of Col. Duncombe, 1st Life Guards. A series of manœuvres representing the repulse of an enemy advancing on the metropolis from the South Coast, lasted an hour and a half. The whole force then marched past.

The *Times* says:—"The Lieutenancy of the Tower of London being held to be active military service, Lord Chelmsford's appointment to that office will avert his retirement from the Army, which would otherwise have taken place on July 15, in consequence of his lordship's non-employment for five years since his supersession in South Africa in 1879 by Lord Wolseley. Majors-Gen. Crealock, Marshall, and Trevor will also be liable within the next few weeks to retirement, through five years' non-employment, upon a pension of £700 a year in each case. The senior colonels for promotion are Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., and Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, who lately held the appointment of Inspector of Yeomanry in the Northern District."

Commenting on the new Retirement Warrant, the *Times* says:—"The cause of this new regulation is, that the rate of promotion in all but the highest regimental ranks, which, as we lately pointed out, has become much accelerated under the non-purchase system, in some instances to an extent that is considered disadvantageous to the public upon financial and unnecessary upon military grounds. The new restriction does not apply to purchase rights which are guaranteed by the Act of 1871, nor to officers going to half-pay, and it is not probable that it will cause serious inconvenience to those contemplating retirement in many other instances. It may, in fact, be taken as a limitation of regimental promotion, unless in exceptional circumstances, to captains with not less than 18 and lieutenants than nine years' service."

The sum of £388 having been raised at Cairo for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and Navy who fell in the late Soudan Expedition, it has been distributed as follows:—10th Hussars, £46; 19th Hussars, £73; Black Watch, £133; Rifle Corps, £20; Navy, £73; Marines, £33.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The competition at the recent examinations for commissions in the Army Medical Department, highly gratifying as it has been to this service, must be taken either as the awakening of the English medical schools to the advantages of an Army career, or rather as the result of over-competition in civil life. Consequently, it must be granted that, as regards numbers and attainments of candidates, the future of the Department is assured. This means that in any reasonable demands aid must not be expected from external influences, but from the authorities at the War Office, who are responsible for the welfare of the Army. The steady object of the unification system is now pronounced to be a small Active List for foreign service, the work at home to be done by half-pay and retired Medical officers and civilians; in other words, the conversion of the Medical service into a force for employment almost exclusively abroad. At present, home service is a very small element; after five years abroad, the period at home extends from two to three years; in 20 years' service, 15 must be spent away from England, excepting a selected few, who pass on from one to another the permanent home appointments, and completely despise the roster for foreign service. What is remarkable about this is, that less than half of the British Army is abroad; combatant officers may take this percentage as the average of their home and foreign service, not including leave, which is granted to them freely, and from which medical officers are debarred by departmental rigour. Surely our period of exile is sufficient already, without further increasing it; the step now contemplated of lengthening our time in India to seven years seems the preliminary of almost permanent foreign service. In adopting the present system, it was not anticipated that the Department would renounce its claims to equality with other branches of the Army, in respect to foreign service and leave. The price of independence appears to be total loss of social advantages, and sentence of perpetual banishment. Reasons of economy determine the reforms in the Army, in the Medical Department, no matter how radical, they are approved of and even suggested by its own administrators. In 1883, for 134,793 men in the Army at home and in the Colonies, 545 medical officers were considered sufficient; in India, with 55,000 men, 330 are retained. In the above proportion, India has 105 medical officers in excess, and this, too, in a country where there are large garrisons and few detachments. The economy of keeping a large surplus in India at the expense of the Indian Government is apparent, the imposition of this reserve out of all just proportion is resented by their refusing to recognise relative rank as conferring corresponding pay,—the anomaly of surgeons drawing £100 less pay than captains, by which rank their pay at home and in the Colonies is regulated, may be instanced. The establishment of medical messes requires additional strength to support them; in the Rawal Pindee one 25 medical officers are collected for this one object. Under the station hospital system, any number of patients can be treated by a staff of three or four; a crowd in each hospital only leads to confusion, and engenders habits of indolence; large civil hospitals at home and in India are managed efficiently by a small staff. Another aspect of this increased foreign service, is our further alienation from the customs of the Army and the loss of prestige incurred. The Army Medical Department deserted and isolated seems the utmost part chosen for sacrifice; the rights of its officers are ignored, its position assailed, and its future darkened by the gloomy prospect of increased foreign service.—I am, &c., DULCE DOMUM, A.M.D.

India, June 1, 1884.

The Bristol Naval Artillery Volunteers were presented with colours by Miss Brassey (acting for Lady Brassey) who also distributed the prizes won during the year by the members of the corps, on Saturday last. The hall was gaily decorated with trophies of flags and arms. There was a crowded and influential attendance, the following, among others, occupying seats on the platform:—Sir John Jones Jenkins, R.N.A.V., M.P. (Swansea), the Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. J. D. Weston) and the Mayoress (Mrs. Yates Stevens), Miss Stevens, the High Sheriff (Col. Savile), Sir Charles and Lady Cuyler, Admiral Dunn, Gen. Beatson, Col. Plant, Col. Newbolt, Dr. Kevern, R.E., Rev. J. Johnson (Nailsea), Surg.-Major S. Smith (1st Batn. G.E.V.), Major Graham, Capt. Lowe, Capt. W. R. Webb, Capt. Whitting, Lieuts. J. Weston Stevens, Harding, Strachan, and Glasson, Rev. J. G. Alford (chaplain Artillery Volunteers), Capt. Blick, Capt. Barge, Capt. Tupman, R.N. (H.M.S. Dædalus), and Qrmr. Arrowsmith. The officers of the corps present were Lieut.-Com. Betton Sayce, R.N., Com. Roberts, R.N., Surg. Lloyd, Rev. Canon Girdlestone (chaplain), Hon. Lieuts. Charles Thomas and Thatcher, Sub-Lieuts. Lewis, Withington, and Elmes. A Swansea battery was present under Sub-Lieuts. Daniel, Madge, Andrews, and Simpson. Sir Thomas Brassey and Miss Brassey were received by a guard of honour of the Bristol Engineer Volunteers, and were loudly cheered on entering the hall. Sir Thomas wore his uniform as hon. commander of the Liverpool Brigade. Miss Brassey unfolded the new colours, presented them to Sub-Lieut. Elmes amid loud applause, and said she felt much pleasure in presenting the colours on behalf of her mother, and knew that the corps would do all honour to them. After a spirited drill, Miss Brassey distributed the prizes.

The General Order that the Egyptian medal (pattern of 1882) be granted to those forces under Sir Gerald Graham who have not previously received it, and a clasp inscribed "Suakim" to those who have, was issued last week. All who landed at Suakim or Trinkitat between Feb. 19 and March 26, 1884, both dates inclusive, will be entitled either to the medal or the clasp. Her Majesty has further approved of a clasp, inscribed "El-Teb—Tamaai," for those who were in both actions, and "El-Teb" or "Tamaai" for those who were in one or the other, but not in both.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

A paper on "Soldiers' Food," a subject unquestionably of vital importance, was read at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday, by Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, C.B., 41st Regiment. It commenced with a brief account of the food allowed to British soldiers on active service three or four hundred years ago, and of the mode of cooking then, which had only one merit, that of extreme simplicity. The lecturer, leaving those times, when the soldier's breakfast was "a mere matter of form," and when a regular evening meal "had no existence even in theory," then dealt with the present aspect of his subject. Plain directions for testing the quality of meat and bread; for distinguishing sound healthy cattle from those that are diseased, or otherwise unfit for food; for economising the rations and groceries; and for utilising much of what is now wasted, proved Col. Tulloch's mastery of his subject. Tabular statements from the works of Parkes and De Chaumont showed the chemical constituents and the comparative nutritive values of different articles of food. From these it appears that the food of our soldiers on home service is less nutritious than that of French, Prussian, and Austrian soldiers, and decidedly inferior to that given to boys in the Royal Navy. Col. Tulloch considers that the diet of our troops is barely adequate for full-grown men doing a moderate amount of work, and that it is insufficient for the immature lads of whom our home battalions are largely composed, who require more nutriment, because they are growing and have to do a large amount of work while being drilled. The paper merits a more extended notice than we can find space for. In the discussion that followed, Col. Knollys and Col. Clive corroborated the views and opinions of the lecturer. Major-Gen. Mackay dissented as to the present diet being insufficient, even for growing lads. Surgeon-Major de Chaumont, Professor of Hygiene at Netley, gave a clear exposition of the question, showing that, as soldiers are liable to be called on at short notice to make exertions far in excess of their ordinary work, their food should be regulated with a view to such contingencies.

The discussion which followed the reading of Col. Maitland's paper on "The Heavy Guns of 1884," at the United Service Institution on Friday, the 20th inst., was continued on Thursday last. Admiral Boys presided during the latter part of the discussion, as Mr. W. H. Smith was obliged to leave. On the former day, Admirals Hamilton and Boys, Mr. Rendel, and others, spoke with reference to some points in the paper. Lieut.-Col. Hope offered what he considered an explanation of the irregular "wave pressures," as they are called, which are sometimes indicated; but Sir F. Bramwell controverted this explanation, admitting, however, that he, as well as Col. Maitland, was unable satisfactorily to account for them. Capt. Palliser announced that he had received proposals from the Canadian Government for the construction of an arsenal at Quebec. In the continued discussion on Thursday Mr. Longridge, Mr. Edmunds, Capt. Noble (Elswick), Col. Maurice, R.A., Admiral Selwyn and Col. A. Moncrieff took part. Mr. Longridge said he viewed some of the statements in Col. Maitland's lecture with alarm and dismay. It was there admitted that we were lagging behind, that our prospects of improvement depended on what other countries might do. He thought an empire like ours ought to lead the van, instead of following Krupp and the French. We were moving, he thought, in a wrong direction, because we presume there is no "wire-worm" at Woolwich. Rapid rotation of shot to ensure accuracy, strong powder, and high velocity were required, instead of slow-burning powders, which necessitated guns of unwieldy length. Capt. Noble entered into some of the details of the construction of guns at Elswick. Admiral Selwyn expatiated on the disadvantages of slow powder and very long guns. Col. Moncrieff, referring to preceding remarks, said that gun-carriages on his system were more suitable for older guns than for the very large guns lately made, and that hydro-dynamic carriages were preferable for the latter.

The paper by Sir Henry Daly on "The Punjaub Frontier Force," read at the United Service Institution, naturally attracted an Indian audience, and well deserved the attention with which it was received. We regret that we cannot find space to give any lengthened account of the gallant officer's history of the force which has provided the Indian Government with such a splendid material for its defence on the northern frontier; but the forthcoming number of the Institution's papers will contain it *in extenso*. In speaking of the losses of the corps at Delhi, and of the splendid services of Chamberlain, we think it is almost to be regretted that Sir Henry Daly should have brought in the name of Travers with a qualification, or surplus description, that he was brother of the General who won the Victoria Cross by charging, with four or five Sikh troopers, Holkar's guns at Indore, as it would lead to the idea that Sir Henry, who was a friend of Holkar, and was resident at his Court, believed that the guns were under Holkar's orders when they were attacking the residency. In the summary of services there are good causes for the survivors of the Punjaub Force to feel proud of their work at Delhi. In the casualties—little short of a thousand—250 were killed, including nine British and 11 native officers; 16 British and 28 native officers were wounded. In the Guides and 1st Punjaub Infantry six British officers were killed, and 11 wounded, some twice; and not one escaped without a mark. In describing the second action by which Sam Browne won the Victoria Cross and lost his arm, Gen. Daly omits to tell us what reward was given to the native officer and old friend, badly wounded himself, who saved Sam Browne's life. Altogether, it was a most dramatic and interesting paper, with somewhat of the smack of the romance of war about it, which gave such intense interest to military service in India, and developed such noble qualities in the soldiers who served there in the establishment of our Empire.

The Argentine man-of-war Uruguay, Capt. Bland, arrived at Queenstown on June 20 from Buenos Ayres, short of water. She proceeded on the following day to Liverpool, where she is to undergo extensive alterations.

CAPTAIN COLOMB ON COLLISIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think the writer of your article of June 21 on the above subject quite got at the kernel of Sir Alfred Ryder's paper. The writer starts with the expression, "Here we find the real cause of those collisions we so often hear of," &c. Whereas, I understood the Admiral's mind to be quite free on the "real cause." He seemed to think them open to argument, while he pleaded that if the high speeds adverted to were a cause, something should be done to reduce them; while, if they were not a cause, the law should be relaxed. The evil he seemed to lay his finger on was that involved in a breach of the law, not because it directly caused collisions, but because it induced a slackness all round. At the reading of the paper, I endeavoured to show that as the large majority of the collisions in fog arose when the ships were at low speed, it became necessary—in arguing the Admiral's points—to inquire in what way high speed could be said to lead to collision? I showed then it was not possible, in the face of the facts, to say that in all cases under the existing law, high speed or increase of speed directly led to ensuring collisions. That, on the contrary, wherever a ship was by law entitled to cross the bows of another, high speed and not low speed was enjoined upon her, not only by seamanship, but constantly by the law courts. But I also endeavoured to show that there were some other practices usual in fogs which always preceded collision, and that as it was certain the opposite practices also prevailed, and yet never preceded collision, there was some reason to look here rather than to speed for a chief cause of collision. The case of the Romano, reported in the *Times* of the 20th, is of interest in illustrating the usual—almost universal—form of collision in fog, and the practices to which I allude. It has the advantage also of being one of the rare cases of high-speed collisions. The Nevada, an ocean-going steamer, was steering east by south at the rate of 12 knots in a fog. She heard a steamer whistle on her starboard bow, and slowed her engines. She heard it again, and put her helm hard-a-starboard. Now, consider for a moment. This whistle that she heard was from a steamer (the Romano) which was about either to strike her on the starboard side; to pass ahead of her; to pass astern of her; or to go clear of her altogether to starboard. Hard-a-starboard helm for the Nevada was clearly, under such circumstances, unnecessary or dangerous. It was unnecessary in the last two of the possible contingencies. It was dangerous in the second, because it tended to prevent the approaching ship from passing safely ahead. If the approaching ship was already about to strike the Nevada, port helm alone had a chance of throwing the stern clear of the Romano's stem. But the Nevada also stopped, and reversed. The effect of this on the ship would be to greatly lengthen the time it took to turn, or the speed over the arc described in turning, while it would somewhat decrease the radius of such arc until the way was nearly lost. But, again, this starboard helm of the Nevada could only be sensibly used with the design of getting across the other ship's bows. If so, the highest speed should have accompanied it. Safety depended on speed; and to make a helm movement to take your ship across another's bows, and a reduction of speed which would retard that crossing, can be justified on no grounds of common-sense or seamanship. Meanwhile, the Romano was going four or five knots, steering W. by N. ½ N. She heard the Nevada's whistle ahead, and then—apparently because she ported a little—on her port bow. She thereupon put her helm hard-a-port. Observe, now, that what the Romano heard and did were the same things that the Nevada heard and did. Each ship heard the whistle on the bow, and each used such helm as to bring it more on the bow. Very soon after this the Romano saw the Nevada three points on her port bow. She put on full steam, but the Nevada's stem took her port broadside before she could get across, and sank her. In what way did high speed affect this case? If we assume that the Nevada's speed prevented the Romano from getting across her bows as the latter designed, we can equally well assume that if the Romano had been going faster, she might have crossed in safety as she tried to do. No doubt we can condemn the Nevada for going 12 knots contrary to law, if that were the question—which it is not. But as a matter of seamanship, if starboard helm for the Nevada meant getting across the Romano, are we to blame the former for having too much or too little speed? Can you have—in seamanship—too much speed to cross another ship's bows? For that is what we arrive at. We see, in short, that when it comes to these crossings, or attempted crossings, of one another's bows, it is not the sum of the speeds, but the difference of the speeds, which increases or reduces the danger. And the difficulty immediately arises, that if the law permits crossings it cannot prescribe speed, unless it can order that the ship which crosses ahead shall always have the greater speed, which would clearly be an absurdity. Consider the case of these two ships for a moment. Say that with normal speeds of 12 knots for the Nevada and five knots for the Romano, they came into collision. Who is to assert that they would not equally come into collision had the Nevada been going five knots and the Romano 2·1 knots? No one, of course; for our knowledge of the turning and stopping powers of ships is all against it. The two ships most probably began to port and starboard when they were 1,000 or 1,200 yards apart; and the turning powers of measured ships would make collision inevitable under such circumstances. Coming to the helm, however, it is easy enough to say that if the Nevada had not starboarded, or if the Romano had not ported, they would not have come into collision. This follows from the fact that they were steering nearly opposite courses to begin with, and a very little turn of either ship would have cleared the other. Perhaps, we can say, if they had only let their helms alone, they might have passed clear of one another on all but parallel courses. But on what sort of ground can we justify the Nevada for starboarding to a whistle on the starboard bow? If there is danger in such a sound, it can only be because the ship's sounding is crossing your bows from starboard to port. Surely, seamanship tells you that whatever you do you must not then starboard your helm, for that will either take you into the unseen ship, or place you under her bows. The Nevada was the giving-way ship. Can not ships in like case be plainly and bluntly told that starboard helm is always wrong? The Courts in old times did not hesitate to say that the ship close-hauled on the port tack "must never put her helm a-lee." Are we moderns right in forsaking this old precision? Then what is to be said for the port helm of the Romano? She had the right "to keep her course," and was, indeed, compelled to keep it unless she apprehended "immediate danger," if the sound was on her port bow. The only danger from it would arise in the case that the ship sounding was crossing her bow from port to starboard, and starboard helm would then be proper. Does it not, then, inevitably follow the port helm is always wrong in such a case? And can we not say so with the same robust reliance on seamanship as our fathers displayed? The Court condemned both the Nevado and Romano, so that there can be no impropriety in using them as "frightful examples" of the ordinary errors which almost always preclude collision.—

I am, &c., P. H. C.

[We arrived at the conclusion from the evidence brought forward by Admiral Ryder, that the real cause of collisions in fogs is that some masters of merchant vessels systematically break the law, while others abide by it; but we did not assert that this was Admiral Ryder's view of the case. All is confusion worse confounded at sea in a fog, for even when the fog-signal is heard, the direction from whence the sound came will not appear to be the same to persons standing together. Hence, a ship starboards her helm when she ought to port or leave it alone, as in the case explained by "P. H. C." Were all ships to abide by the law as to moderate speed—say, four knots an hour—collisions would be greatly reduced in number in a fog.]

During the past week the Mariner has been launched in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, Rear-Admiral Curme, and, besides the Naval and Military officers stationed at the port, some 6,000 spectators, at Devonport, and the Calliope at Portsmouth. The Mariner belongs to the Acorn class of gun-vessel, and is sister-vessel to the Reindeer, launched from the same yard a few months back. Her length between perpendiculars is 167 ft., extreme breadth 32 ft., and mean draught 11 ft. 9 in., and she has a displacement of 950 tons, and engines of 850 horse-power. She differs from her sister-ships, however, in her armament, which will consist of eight 5-in. breech-loading guns mounted on Vavasseur carriages, the guns carried by the other gunboats numbering six only. Admirable arrangements were made on June 23 for the launch, and for the disposition of the spectators. Miss A. M. Wilson, daughter of Capt. Wilson, commanding the Impregnable, performed the christening ceremony. Lady Hornby, sister of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, christened the Calliope, the bands of the Royal Marines playing "Rule, Britannia" as the ship glided into the water. Among those present were Admiral Sir G. P. Phipps and Lady and the Misses Hornby, Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Gen. Sir G. and Lady Willis, Admiral Superintendent and Mrs. Herbert, Admiral Sir Lewis P. Jones, Admiral Chads, and a number of Naval and military officers and ladies. The Calliope is a larger vessel than the Wanderer, being a screw corvette, built of steel and iron, cased with wood, of 2,770 tons, and 3,000 horse-power. She was launched at Portsmouth on June 24, and belongs to the well-known C Class. Her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 235 ft.; extreme breadth, 44 ft. 6 in.; draught of water forward, 17 ft. 5 in.; aft, 19 ft. 11 in.; mean, 18 ft. 8 in. Her estimated speed is 13¾ knots, and she has stowage for 320 tons of coal. Complement of officers and men, 281. Her lines are graceful, and she embodies various improvements upon the preceding corvettes of this class. The actual weight of her hull is 1,471 tons, the equipment accounting for her total displacement. The transverse frames are formed of iron, but the rest of the material, such as the skin-plating, transverse and other bulkheads, longitudinals, &c., are steel. The stern and body posts and ram are of solid brass forgings, and the rudder is of oak. Water-tight cellular spaces are fitted, so that in the event of one being pierced by shell the others would remain intact, and thus preserve the buoyancy of the ship. Coffer dams are erected round the large hatchways to the engine-room, boilers, and stoke-holes, while the hatches themselves are protected by armour-shutters or bars, the result being that the spaces below are supposed to be completely protected from shell fire. The steel skin of the ship is cased in two thicknesses of wooden sheeting upon which the copper is fastened. The Calliope will carry 12 5-in. breech-loading guns, besides four 6-in breech-loaders fitted on sponsons, two of which are built aft, as well as two forward. The Calliope will thus command an all-round fire, and will have torpedo-equipments and machine-guns.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford presided on the 20th inst. at the 29th anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, in the grounds of the Institution. In March last there were 187 girls in the Home. Thirty-six had been admitted during the year, of whom two were orphans, 28 were fatherless, and four motherless, and two had both parents living. Unfortunately, there had been a diminution in the funds—in donations to the amount of £250, and in subscriptions £67, and stock of the value of £500 had been sold out. The balance-sheet showed a total income of £4,962, and an expenditure of £4,701. Lord Chelmsford spoke of the fatherly care which Major-Gen. Boileau bestowed upon the inmates, and had the satisfaction of finding that his remarks were received with loud applause. The report was adopted.

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The Army.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. The regiment is proceeding from Manchester to Colchester.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Major Tynte will have charge of the ranges during the forthcoming Wimbledon Meeting.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS is *en route* from York to Manchester, &c.

12TH LANCERS. Major E. Mansel-Pleydell has been granted leave from India to England for twelve months, on medical certificate.

20TH HUSSARS, on arrival in England from Ireland, will be stationed at York.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Gen. Selby (late Madras), died at Velmead, Crookham, Hants, on the 19th inst., aged 70. He entered the Army as a 2nd lieut. in the Madras Artillery in 1830, and was appointed a col. commandant in 1881.

Col. Barnes has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in Egypt, with Brevet Major Slade as his brigade-major.

Lieut. C. C. Townsend, attached to the Punjab Frontier Force, has been appointed an Assist.-Supt. of Factories in India, from May 14, 1884.

Capt. A. M. Rawlins, R.H.A., has been appointed Superintendent of the Remount Depôt at Oosoor.

A distinguished service reward of £100 becomes vacant. by the succession of Gen. J. Turner, as a colonel-commandant.

No 8 Baty., Western Division, embarked at Cape Town on the 23rd ult. for Natal.

The two batteries left Okehampton on Saturday for Canterbury and Aldershot. A Baty. B Brig., from Dorchester (Major A. C. Brough), 9-pounder M.L., and H Baty. B Brig. (Major S. Burnell), 13-pounder M.L., arrived in the afternoon. Col. Burns is succeeded by Col. Martin, from Exeter, as second-in-command.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

In notifying Lieut.-Gen. Walker's retirement from the Indian Public Works Department, which he has for some time past administered as Surveyor-General in India, and in which he has served for upwards of 30 years, Lord Ripon has officially placed on record "the sense which the Government of India entertains of Lieut.-Gen. Walker's long and distinguished services, especially in connection with the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. That great work, planned in the first years of the century by Major Lambton, and prosecuted for many years with signal ability by Sir George Everest and Sir Andrew Waugh, was in 1861 confided to Gen. Walker's charge, and was in 1881 brought by him to a successful conclusion. This satisfactory result has been due in no small degree to the personal exertions and unflagging interest of Gen. Walker. Gen. Walker's geographical knowledge and scientific attainments have on many other occasions merited and obtained special recognition, and his administration of the Survey of India has been such as to maintain it in the high state of efficiency to which it had been brought by his distinguished predecessors."

The 17th Compy. has been ordered from Cairo to Suakim.

The 32nd Compy. embarked at Cape Town on the 23rd ult. for Natal.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Col. Colvile left England for the Soudan at four hours' notice last week. Lieut. the Hon. C. Colville is to act as Camp Adjt. at Wimbledon during the N.R.A. Meeting. The *Times* says:—"Col. the Earl of Sandwich is about to retire from the Grenadier Guards. His retirement will, however, cause no promotion, as Col. Crichton, who was supernumerary while holding the appointment of military secretary to Sir Arthur Borton at Malta, will be brought back upon the strength of the regiment as major, in the room of Lord Sandwich. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. William Carington is also on the eve of retiring from the Grenadier Guards."

1ST, OR ROYAL SCOTS. The 2nd Batn. will proceed by rail to-day from the Curragh to Dublin to embark for Glasgow, *en route* to Edinburgh.

7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS. Lieut. Barttelot has resigned his commission in the Egyptian Army. For the present, all vacancies in that force will be made up from those officers noted at the War Office for service in Egypt.

11TH REGIMENT. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Batn. of this regiment are about to erect a memorial brass tablet in Exeter Cathedral, to the memory of their comrades who died during the late Afghan Campaign. The tablet is 6 feet in length by 4 feet in height. In the centre are engraved the names of 2 officers and 139 non-commissioned officers and privates, surmounted by the regimental badge and the honours borne on the colours, and on each side a soldier of the regiment resting on his arms reversed. The inscription is as follows:—"This tablet is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Batn. 11th (North Devon) Regt., in memory of their comrades, who died in the service of their country during the Afghan Campaign, 1880-81." The tablet is being executed by Messrs. Matthews and Hodgson, of Regent Street. We extract the following from Mr., Shadbolt's work on the Afghan Campaign, 1878-80:—"The 11th was the first regiment of European soldiers that had ever marched through Scinde and the Bolan Pass during the hottest season of the year. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, numerous cases of heat apoplexy and many deaths occurred. The battalion was composed principally of young soldiers who, when stationed at Poona during the previous year, had suffered considerably from fever, the effects of which many had not shaken off, but who, nevertheless, on hearing the news of the investment of Candahar, were eager to push on to its relief. The natural difficulties of a march through such a country at such a time of the year, the thermometer at several of the halting-places marking 111° and 112° at 9 o'clock in the morning, were overcome by the physical endurance of the men, but orders, counter-orders, and counter-marches, bad water at the camping grounds, half rations, quarter rations, and always bad rations between Quetta and Candahar, together with the lack of change of clothing for picket and night duties in a trying climate, laid the seeds of diarrhœa and dysentery, and eventually cost the regiment, which left Kurrachee on July 23, 1880, 715 strong, in deaths 2 officers and 139 men, and left head-quarters on January 1, 1881, with only 215 men available for duty." The following officers served with the battalion in the war :—Lieut.-Cols. Corrie, Smyth, and Green; Majors Street and Gibbons (invalided); Capts. Marriott, O'Brien, Kinder (invalided), Yale, Kelsall, Weigall (died); Lieuts. Park (Adjt.), Davies, Stanley (invalided), Briggs, Bishop (died), Phayre, Pirie, Light, Ellicombe (invalided), Harries (invalided); Qrmr. Evans (invalided); Capt. Andrews (Brig.-Major). Qrmr. Evans, 2nd Batn., is returning home from India to join the 4th Batn.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Walker has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., having been granted leave to England from India.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Priestley, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 21st Bengal N.I., on probation.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Col. Tompson, C.B., completes his period of service in command of the 1st Batn. on the 15th prox.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. the Hon. A. G. Hardinge, 2nd Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay. The *Home News* says :—"Mrs. Gildea, whom the Queen has been graciously pleased to decorate with the Order of the Royal Red Cross, is the wife of Col. F. Gildea, A.D.C. This mark of royal recognition has been conferred on this amiable lady for her unremitting care of the sick and wounded during the well-known and protracted siege of Pretoria. All soldiers who defended this garrison, and who have the honour of knowing Mrs. Gildea, are thankful that one at least has been remembered, than whom none is more worthy."

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. The *Times* correspondent at Wady Halfa, Nile, writes on the 23rd inst. :—"We are delighted to hear that the Royal Sussex Regt. is coming up the river. It should, however, be sent, not to Assouan, but to Wady Halfa and Dongola." The regiment proceeded up the river on Tuesday for Assouan.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Sir Norman Pringle, Bart., has been selected for the command of the 80th Regt.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Smyth succeeds Col. Dixon in command, when the latter retires on the 2nd prox.

50th Royal West Kent Regiment. The *Pioneer* says :—"Lieut.-Col. Doran, who was passed over for the command of the battalion last November by the senior major, Lieut.-Col. Leach, has determined to retire, for which purpose he has obtained leave to England from Egypt. This was only what was expected, and what in nine cases out of ten officers so psased over regimentally are sure of doing, their position being untenable, as may be easily imagined. The question is, whether an officer having been promoted lieutenant-colonel without any proviso, it is justice to refuse him the command when the vacancy occurs. It cannot but be presumed that an officer so promoted is considered capable of upholding his rank and position under all circumstances. A second or junior lieutenant-colonel of a regiment or battalion, especially in this country, very often exercises command of his corps for six months at a time; if he is not considered capable of so doing permanently, he should certainly never be allowed to do so at any time; consequently, no officer should be promoted above the rank of major whose abilities are such that he is not considered by the authorities as fit for the position of commanding officer. It should be a *sine quâ non* that a major, being promoted lieutenant-colonel in a corps, is fit for commanding it. If he is not so considered, then he should be passed over, and not be allowed to block the way for those who are; the question of fit or unfit for the appointment of commanding officer should be decided when an officer is a major, and not after he has been promoted lieutenant-colonel."

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. Major Churchill is under orders to embark for Natal, to rejoin head-quarters, from staff employ. When we heard from Natal, the mounted company was *en route* from Cape Town, for service in Zululand.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Myers, 3rd Batn., has been appointed Extra A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt. Lieut. G. C. Kitson, 4th Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Lyons at Aldershot. We (*Whitehall Review*) hear that the 2nd Batn. 60th Rifles, at present in garrison at Winchester, will shortly receive orders for Aldershot. They proceed to that station on being relieved by the 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade from Ireland, and do not cross the Channel as has been stated.

69th Welsh Regiment. Major Aitchison is about to retire on pension. Capt. King leaves for the Cape in charge of the draft of the 1st Batn.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. There is every probability of the regiment going to Glasgow when it leaves Parkhurst in the autumn.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieuts. Thornton and Cockeran are candidates for the Indian S.C., and have been appointed to the 11th Bengal N.I., on probation.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Major Grant has an extension of leave to remain in England from India until Oct. 24.

80th South Staffordshire Regiment. Col. Tucker, C.B., completes his period of service in command of the regt. on the 9th prox.

81st North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Smith, a probationer, attached to the 12th Bengal Cavalry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Aug. 22, 1882.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. The *Pioneer* says :—"The retirement of Major W. Marsden, of the South Lancashire Regiment, the 1st Batn. of which is at resent at Peshawur and Cherat, on retired pay, will not give any promotion, as that officer was on the Seconded List on the date of his retirement. Major Marsden, who had only 20 years' service, first served in the 87th Regt., obtaining his company therein in five and a half years. He exchanged in Nov. 1869, into the 100th Regt., and joined the 82nd in March, 1871. Major Marsden, whose *forte* was musketry, had been employed in the staff of that department from March 1, 1874, till his retirement, at which time he was deputy-assist.-adjt.-gen. at the School of Musketry, Hythe, to which he was appointed on Jan. 1, 1880." At the Garrison Chapel, Devonport, on Sunday morning, the Rev. T. Coney, M.A., chaplain to the forces, made allusion to the departure of the regiment. Mr. Coney said :—"You can well imagine what my feelings must be on parting with a regimen with which I have been so closely connected for nearly three years. It does not often fall to the lot of an army chaplain, with the constant moves which the necessities of public service require, to be called on to minister in holy things to one body of men for quite so long a period as has marked the time since the South Lancashire Regt. first took up their quarters in the Western District. In looking back over the time that has passed, perhaps I shall not be deemed presumptuous if I venture to congratulate you on the good order and discipline which have very generally prevailed in your ranks, and to assure you that the inhabitants of the town are very sorry to part with you." The following district order was issued on Tuesday from the Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office, Devonport:—"The General Officer commanding the Western District desires to express to Lieut.-Col. Lock his sense of the excellent discipline which has prevailed in the 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regt. during the lengthened period in which it has been quartered in this garrison. Composed of young soldiers, as must always be the case with battalions at home which have their linked battalions in India, the 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regt. has shown that this fact is perfectly compatible with steadiness in drill, soldier-like bearing, and, above all, with a high standard of discipline. In placing upon record his sense of the good-conduct of this battalion, the Major-General desires also to convey to Lieut.-Col. Lock, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment, on their departure for foreign service, his good wishes for their future." A district court-martial assembled at Government House, Mount Wise, on Monday, for the trial of Colour-Serjt. W. Powner, on charges of fraudulent falsification of accounts and embezzlement. Lieut. Sumner prosecuted, and the prisoner pleaded guilty. The summary of evidence was read, and stated that the pay-sheet and ledger of B Compy., kept by the prisoner for the month of May, was examined by Lieut. Sumner, who found several alterations in the figures, and that the totals had been erased and others substituted to cover a deficit of £6 on an amount of £26. Prisoner's testimonials, extending over a considerable portion of his service, were read, and described him as a well-conducted, trustworthy, sober, and efficient non-commissioned officer. The *Liverpool Courier* says :—"The 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., better known by its old number, the 82nd, which has had such a long spell of home service, and been 'under orders' for Egypt, Gibraltar, &c., has now been ordered to South Africa. A number of Liverpool men, including several from the Volunteers, are serving in this battalion. Col. Walters, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Recruiting at Liverpool, formerly commanded the 82nd, and the following adjutants are supernumerary officers of the same, viz., Major Carr, 1st C.R.V.; Major M'Carthy O'Leary, 9th L.R.V.; Capt. Flood, 18th L.R.V.; and Major Ritchie, 3rd (Militia) Batn. of the regiment."

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Robley and head-quarters left Pietermaritzburg for Etchowe on May 24, on account of the disturbances in the Reserves in Zululand.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. The regiment proceeds from Edinburgh to Devonport.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders proceed, according to present arrangements, from Glasgow to Parkhurst, I. of W., in the autumn.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Capt. Cooper has arrived and taken over the duties of Adjt. of the 4th Batn. at Dublin.

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. F. J. Short has been transferred from the 1st Hussars to the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, and has been succeeded by Vet.-Surg. A. H. Waddell. 1st-class Vet.-Surg. I. Matthews has been appointed to the 17th Lancers. The death is announced from India of 1st Class Vet.-Surg. F. W. Going, attached to the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry. The deceased entered the Army, June 3, 1868, and became 1st Class, Aug. 27, 1882.

The Auxiliary Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Hussars. The *Liverpool Courier* says :—"The regiment assembled at Lancaster for annual training on the 18th inst. It consists of six troops, with an establishment of 374 of all ranks, and has not many vacancies. The uniform is scarlet, with blue facings, black leather helmets, with white plumes. Some of the troops proceeded partly by rail, but the Blackburn troop marched to Lancaster."

Staffordshire. A court of inquiry, held by direction of the Secretary for War, was opened at Lichfield on Tuesday. Col. Knowles, C.B., A.A. and Q.M.G., presided, and the other members were :—Col. T. Phillips, commanding the 15th Regtl. District, York, and Col. Tucker, 2nd South Staffordshire Regt. The inquiry was conducted in private, and we have seen no report of the proceedings; but, meantime, some strong statements as to the misconduct of some of the corps have been allowed to appear in certain London papers. The late Lieut.-Col. Bromley-Devonport some time ago placed in the hands of Messrs. Chapman and Hall a complete work on sport, to be brought out in the autumn.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Routledge, will be inspected this evening in Hyde Park by Gen. Lord Wolseley, its hon. col.

The new Volunteer regulations have been issued, and, as we have already stated, the changes since 1881 are not numerous. The rule as to saluting officers is the same as in the books of 1878 and 1881. The examination in tactics is one of the new features. There are some changes in rules as to uniform.

The following detail has been issued as to the forthcoming Wimbledon meeting :—Major Tynte, 4th Dragoon Guards, to have charge of ranges; Lieut. Hon. C. Colville, Grenadier Guards, to be camp adjutant; Capt. R. Boyd, R.E., to have the command of Royal Engineers; Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Mulcahy to have the command of the Commissariat.

RECENT ADMIRALTY CIRCULARS.

LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

The Admiralty have issued a Circular directing that, from and after April 1, 1884, every lieutenant serving in her Majesty's Navy of ten years' seniority in his rank, who has completed seven years' service in that rank, three of which must have been in a ship-of-war at sea, is to be paid at the rate of 12s. a day when on full pay, exclusive of any allowances to which he may be entitled for special duties. When on half-pay he will receive 8s. 6d. a day pay. The highest pay to which a lieutenant can attain is, therefore, that of 17s. 8d. a day, or £322 8s. 4d. a year, when of ten years' service under the above conditions, and employed as transport agent, but this includes an allowance for a servant.

PETTY OFFICERS, R.N.

The Admiralty have issued a Circular directing that certain additions shall be made from and after April 1, 1884, to the pay and allowances of chief and other petty officers, seaman class, and establishing the rating of Armourer's Mate, with pay of 2s. 8d. a day. The same is to be a 2nd-class petty officer's rating, and for continuous-service men only, and those holding it will be eligible for good-conduct badges and the good-conduct medal and gratuity. The liberality of the Admiralty in their dealing with the petty officers has not been great. Chief petty officers of less than three years' service in that rating get an increase of just 1d. a day, and after that of 5d. a day, if continuous-service men; no increase being made to non-continuous-service men, it appears. First-class petty officers have now to serve four years on 2s. 2d., non-continuous service men remaining at 1s. 11d. After four years' service, the pay of continuous-service men will be 2s. 5d. a day. Second-class petty officers are to receive 2s. a day instead of 1s. 11d. as heretofore, non-continuous-service men receiving 1s. 8d. A 2nd-class signalman having served three years in that rating, will, in passing an examination, be noted as "Qualified for Signalman" (Q.S.), and be granted an allowance of 2d. a day, to be retained by him when advanced to any higher rating. Men holding the ratings of chief yeoman of signals, yeoman of signals, and signalman will be considered as having qualified, and will receive the increase of pay from the day named. Men incapable of performing their duties efficiently, however, will, on receipt of the circular, be reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the station, who may order the rating to be changed to one other for which the man is qualified. The rating of yeoman of signals is not to be conferred on any man unless he has passed for Q.S., or is entitled to the letters from holding the rating when this Circular came into effect. A chief yeoman of signals requalifying as trained man is to be examined only in cutlass, rifle, and pistol exercises. Continuous-service men, after having completed their first term of 10 years, receive another addition to their pay of 2d. a day.

NAVAL AND GREENWICH HOSPITAL PENSIONS.

The Admiralty have issued a Circular, under the authority of the Order in Council of May 9, 1884, dealing with the Naval and Greenwich Hospital Pensions. The total sum hitherto expended on these pensions for commissioned officers will not be diminished, but two Greenwich Hospital Pensions of £35 a year have been established each for chief gunners, boatswains, and carpenters, who cease to be eligible in future for Warrant Officers' Pensions of £26 a year. These pensions are now increased in number for gunners, from five to 16; for boatswains, from six to sixteen; for carpenters, from four to nine. The Coastguard also come in for three pensions of £25 a year for pensioned chief officers, senior mates of such vessels, and chief officers of stations; but any such officer who has been granted civil superannuation will be ineligible for a pension.

Thomas W. Smith, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Hecla; J. Browning, captain forecastle, of the Achilles; Edward Henry Gale, master-at-arms, of the Assistance; William White, petty officer, 1st class, of the Vernon; William Doling, painter, 1st class, of the Victoria and Albert; Thomas Henry Tidby, coxswain, 2nd class, of the Excellent; John Reader, sick-berth attendant, of the Royal Adelaide; John Thomas, quartermaster, of the Cambridge; James Johnson, bandsman, of the Royal Adelaide; John Hambly, second captain maintop, of the Cambridge; Benjamin Rowe, tailor, of the Impregnable; Giles John Willing, gunner's mate, of the Ganges; William Locke, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the President; William Delicate, coxswain, 1st class, of the Nelson; and William Henry Turpin, carpenter's mate (skilled), of the Woodlark, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

Experiments will shortly be carried out with an electric waggon. This waggon was exhibited at the Vienna Electrical Exhibition, where illustrations of its mode of working were given on a mimic battle-field. It is highly spoken of by the German Military authorities.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

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For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 478.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

THE Government has decided that any expeditionary force that may be needed for the relief of Khartoum shall take the route from Suakim to Berber. We have great misgivings with regard to this decision, nay, convictions—the nature of which our readers, who remember the reasons we assigned in previous articles for our preference for the Nile route, will not require us to specify—that the Government are wrongly advised, but we presume that the advantages which it is supposed the making of a railway from Suakim to Berber on the Nile will secure for trade have had some influence in the minds of the authorities in determining their choice, and that in addition to the attractions of sea transport for troops, stores, &c., to Suakim, there is the ulterior object of direct communication with Equatorial Africa in view. We suppose, too, that the Naval officers who have gone as far as Wady Halfa have been impressed with the difficulties to be encountered at the First and Second Cataracts, but it is to be hoped they made allowances for the time of year and the state of the river, and that they took into account the diminution of risk and difficulties which the rising of the Nile will effect. There can be no question that the Cataracts and rapids are troublesome, and that they would create delays; but any officer who, like Lord Wolseley, has seen portages in North America, would not regard these as insuperable, or even serious. Then, again, the river route is long,—very long. But it *is* the river. There is "water, water everywhere" along it, and all of the water is fit to drink. There are innumerable boats exactly suited for navigation with large loads upon the Nile. There is food, vegetables, cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, corn, and all sorts labour to be had along the banks. Unless the expedition sails from England or the Mediterranean in ships so completely equipped that the vessels can pass through the Canal without stopping or breaking bulk, there will be a combination of land-and-water carriage for men and stores, and at least two embarkations and disembarkations to be effected before the march from Suakim to Berber can be commenced. And then an immense number of camels must be collected, and also supplies of food for them, at Suakim, as the desert furnishes only a small quantity of camel forage and water. Caravans have to be reduced, and have to pass along the route with intervals, to allow the wells to fill and the grass herbage to crop out again, between each other. A railroad for the carriage of men, ammunition, and provisions could not be laid in less than four months, if it be intended to be a permanent work.

The Prince of Wales will hold levées at St. James's Palace, on Monday, the 7th, and on Monday, the 14th of July next, at 2 o'clock.

The following lectures are arranged to be delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, viz.:—Wednesday, July 2, Major F. Graves, 20th Hussars, on "The Functions of Cavalry in Modern War," Part I. Friday, July 4, Captain the Right Hon. Lord Charles D. Beresford, R.N., on "Machine-guns in the Field." Wednesday, July 9, Major F. Graves, 20th Hussars, on "The Functions of Cavalry in Modern War," Part II. The lecture will begin each day at 3 o'clock.

The impecuniosity of the War Office is, it is understood, the cause of the delay in relieving the batteries of Artillery, which have now been stationed at Bermuda between three and four years.

Colonel Bromley-Davenport, having been supernumerary, no appointment will be made to the list of Yeomanry Aides-de-Camp consequent on his death.

We notice that the new regulations as to voluntary retirements appear in the Army Circulars under the heading "Finance." But how the results will in any way affect "finance" we altogether fail to see. If the Financial Secretary thinks that by the new scheme he will stop voluntary retirements, and so save money to the public, we fear that he will be woefully disappointed. Compulsory retirement has been instituted to facilitate the flow of promotion, but compulsion of any sort is always distasteful. Hitherto compulsory retirements in the rank of major and captain have been comparatively few, being always relieved by the free use of voluntary retirement. The stoppage of voluntary retirement, therefore, would simply mean the increase of compulsory retirement; and as the new regulations, as they now stand, will not prevent voluntary retirement, we cannot at all understand the object of their issue, except as an introduction to a system of promotion throughout the Army from one general list. If this be so, it is a step which cannot be too soon or too strongly condemned. It is important that the men should know the officers under whom they serve, and it would be unwise in the extreme to initiate a system which, especially with the very short-service system now in vogue, would prevent the men from knowing from month to month either who would be their commanding officer, company officer, or even their subaltern officer during the next month.

Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGeorge, half-pay, 20th Hussars, has taken up his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

We understand that Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Walker will retain his appointment as Director of Military Education until January next. General Walker attains the age of 67 in October.

We learn from India that General Sir Henry Ramsay has vacated his appointment as Commissioner of Kumaon. He is succeeded by Mr. H. E. Ross, of the Civil Service.

The *Bulletin de la Réunion*, in continuation of the interesting studies of the fortifications of the principal States of Europe, begins a paper on those of England and Ireland, from the perusal of the first part of which we rise with feelings of great satisfaction. It is pleasant to learn that Inverness is defended by "the solid forts," "Georges" and the "Fort Rose;" and that ancient forts, "Augustus" and "William," protect the Caledonian Canal; that Edinburgh possesses the ancient Castle of Holyrood and "Edinburgh Castle, with vast barracks;" that Berwick is defended by "batteries," and that works have been commenced to defend the Firth of Forth; that Sunderland is defended by "batteries," and that Hartlepool has an accessible port defended by dykes and ancient fortifications; that Filey is to be soon a Military and Naval port of the first order; that the estuary of the Humber is defended by Kingston-on-Hull, the Citadel, Fort Paull, a fort at Halton, and one at Immingham; that Great Yarmouth is defended by "many batteries;" that three great forts are to be erected at Lowestoft, Waveney, one at Pakefield, another at Gunton Denes, the third a little inland; and that Harwich is defended by the "gros fort de Landguard," not to speak of other important works. The accounts of the defences of the Thames, Sheerness, and Chatham would scarcely be accepted as exact by the engineers; but as "buggaboo" creations of the first order, we hail them with effusion, and hope the readers of our excellent contemporary believe in them all implicitly.

Another vacancy is about to be created on the Staff of the Intelligence Department, Major Reynolds returning to regimental duty after August 13.

Captain C. E. Warde, 4th Hussars, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General L. E. Knight, commanding the Belfast District.

The French are experiencing in Tonquin the truth of the simple saying of a Brother Jonathan friend of ours, who said, in reference to our Cape trouble, "Wall, sir! if you Britishers will go 'Empire-ing it' all over the world, you must expect to get considerable surprises, and pay pretty handsome for your fun, I guess." If the accounts be true that Hanoi has been attacked by Chinese regulars, war or immense compensation for the breach of treaty must be the result.

The reward Lord Doneraile has received for presuming to live on his estates in Ireland, and to do his duty as a landlord, is a "sentence of death." The many officers who have hunted with the Duhallow in their best days, and who know what Lord Doneraile did for sport, will appreciate this sort of "gratitude." Lord Castletown, who went out as a volunteer with his old regiment, and served throughout the last campaign with the Household Brigade, is married to Lord Doneraile's only daughter.

Gordon is still "under a cloud" at Khartoum. Even Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has ceased to trouble himself or the Government about him. But there is a refreshing and possibly truthful rumour that he has been harrying the Mahdi's people with his gunboats, and the rising Nile will enable him to extend his operations in that way, and impede the Soudanese in their march to freedom.

The Royal Engineers have begun a course of torpedo experiments and practice in the mouth of Queenstown Harbour. The operations will be carried out under Lieutenant Tyler, R.E., and will last about three months. It is becoming evident to our Engineers and Artillerists that the Forts, Camden and Carlisle, at the inner end of the entrance to Queenstown Harbour, although of great strength, are quite unable to defend Haulbowline Dockyard; and that if an ironclad chose to lie outside, she might shell the Dockyard and the fleet of merchantmen in the Harbour with but little danger to herself. It is also evident that, if a swift vessel chose to attempt to enter the Harbour, the chance of her being hit by a shot from the heavy guns in the forts would not be sufficient to deter a vigorous enemy. Hence the necessity for a complete system of torpedo defence.

Colonel H. Le Cocq, commanding Artillery at Halifax, N.S., will succeed Colonel Williams in September in command of the Horse Artillery in Dublin.

Colonel Holdsworth, R.A., has been selected for the command of the Artillery at Gibraltar, vice Colonel Markham.

With questions of confidence and votes of censure we have nothing to do; but the consequences of them involving both services in professional duties of the gravest character cannot be regarded with indifference by the Navy or the Army. It will not be too much to say that if the agreement arrived at between France and England shall be disapproved of, and the Conference end in a fiasco, the chances of maintaining peace in the East for any very long time are seriously diminished. It would be impossible to forecast the complications that might arise from the declaration of a policy with regard to Egypt, on the part of this country, which would need the utmost exertion of our Naval and Military power to maintain in the face of Europe. It is not true that England has received *carte blanche* from Europe, meaning by that word the Great Powers; nor is it correct, as is assumed, that the declaration of even a Protectorate, far less of an annexation pure and simple, would receive support, founded on advice, or an exchange of views, between the Court of St. James's and the Foreign Offices of the Great Powers. Unofficial remarks, no doubt, have passed, and it has been said that Germany, at least, would not be hostile to the outcome of a bold policy in Egyptian matters by England, whatever it might be; but without any disrespect to the great military Colossus at Berlin, who bestrides Central Europe from the Vistula to the Rhine, and from the Baltic to the Northern Alps, we may fairly suspect the disinterestedness of concession to a policy of aggression in Egypt, for which there is no doubt connivance might be expected with regard to larger schemes nearer home.

Lord Rosebery should turn his attention to Army reformation! He very nearly persuaded Lord Strathnairn to join him in an attempt to induce the House of Lords to reform itself, and there can be no doubt Lord Strathnairn would gladly associate himself with Lord Rosebery in an attempt to return to some of the customs of the good old times in military administration. When Lord Rosebery called on the cab-drivers last week to deplore the restrictive regulations which prevent such an officer as Sir F. Haines doing his duty in the field, he pointed out one of the sorriest of all devices for clearing out the ways of promotion; and when Sir F. Haines stood up, with his gallant front and vigorous soldierly bearing, to return thanks for the Army, the cab-drivers, who are not all in the prime of life, must have wondered what the "young ones" were like, if the gallant General was an obsolete veteran. But these things are accepted, and no one attempts to alter, though all deplore them!

Of course, if Colonel Chapman, Military Secretary to Sir Donald Stewart, sets up to be a severe critic of the German system, because he attended German manœuvres (and did not think they were perfect), he is welcome to be so; but if he is such a very superficial person as to think the Reserves are the real strength of the German Army, the sooner he is put on a double allowance of pens and ink, the better. The "Reserves" had nothing to do with the successes of the first line of the German Army at Sadowa or Königgrätz in 1866, or at Sedan and Metz in 1870-1, any more than they had with the victories at Leipsic or at Waterloo. For a long war, the Reserves are indeed valuable; but it is the excellence of the first line of the German Army, and the perfection of all the mobilisation arrangements, which render the German Army a veritable *fulmen belli* at the outset.

A propos of the election of Sir F. FitzWygram to Parliament and the activity of Major-General Fraser at Aldershot, it is worth while to ask how the duties of Inspector-General of Cavalry can be efficiently fulfilled by an officer whose whole time ought to be taken up with his tactical work and drill as well as with the other very important matters devolving upon him at Aldershot? It seems very strange that there should be no Cavalry officer at the War Office in the position formerly filled by an Inspector-General or something like it. In no other Army, we venture to say, would such a strange combination as that of Inspector-General of Cavalry for the United Kingdom and Major-General of Cavalry at Aldershot be possible. Cavalry officers are quite enough out of the running in the matter of Staff appointments, especially since the Home District command, originally devised for the employment of the late Lord Rokeby, has been treated as an exclusive Guards command, although there are no less than four Cavalry regiments in the district. There was some reason in giving the command to Guards officers as long as there were victims to the tune of £8,000 and more among them in consequence of the changes in our system; but Major-General Gipps, the present holder, is, we believe, the last of these eligible under those conditions, and it really seems only reasonable that a Cavalry Major-General should have a turn now and then in command of the Home District.

The following question was set at the recent military competitive examination. The question has been since submitted to six passed Staff College men, and strange to say three answered it one way, three in another:—"12. On January 1, 1883, a soldier was sentenced by court-martial 'to be imprisoned with hard labour for six calendar months;' on January 2, while still in the guard-room, he committed a fresh military offence, for which he was again tried by court-martial on January 8, and sentenced 'to be imprisoned with hard labour for 112 days.' Make comments on this case. When will his punishment expire?" This question somewhat resembles one which was put a long time ago to an officer who was passing his examination for his company,—"What foot," he was asked, "does a soldier step off with when closing to a flank by the side step?" The officer under examination replied in plain but rather unmilitary language,—"That depends on the side you want to go to." The occasion for this question surely could not arise, for in the second sentence it should have been clearly stated whether the second sentence was to commence from the expiration of the former sentence or not. To judge, however, of a young man's military capacity by his ability to dispose of such miserable quibbles, is a proof rather of the incapacity of those who set the paper than the intelligence or knowledge of those to be examined.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 23, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The promotion of Lieut. F. E. Hast to be Capt., notified in the *London Gazette* of June 17, 1884, has been antedated to May 17, 1884, the date on which Capt. Morgan was placed on half-pay; Lieut. T. J. P. Evans to be Capt., vice Crosbie (May 28).

ADMIRALTY, June 24, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Rev. W. French, B.A., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 24).

ADMIRALTY, June 25, 1884.

Fleet Surg. E. T. Mortimer has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet (June 11).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Henry F. Nicholson, to the Asia.

Commanders—Arthur C. B. Bromley, to the Swift; Burges Watson, to the St. Vincent; Arnold J. Errington, to the Humber.

Lieutenants—Henry B. Wroughton, to the Vigilant; Thomas F. C. Dundas, to the Sultan; John A. Colwell, to the Alexandra, additional, as transport officer at Suez; Reginald H. S. Bacon, to the Cruiser; Ernest L. Austen, to the Woodlark; James P. Montgomery, to the Cockatrice; Tom B. Triggs, Frederick A. Warden, and Edward L. Lowdell, to the Swift; George H. King and William L. Down, to the Wasp; Arthur J. Loane, to the Serapis, for the Swift; Thomas F. Pullen, to the Indus; William H. Coombs, to the Superb; James de C. Hamilton, to the Ganges.

Sub-Lieutenants—Arthur H. Christian, to the Vigilant; Arthur H. Faithfull (act.), to the Hector; Francis W. Kennedy, to the Alecto.

Staff Surgeon—John Wood, to the Swift.

Chief Engineers—Thomas Hughes, to the Swift; Edward Norrington, to the Vigilant.

Surgeons—John Acheson, to the Jackal; Richard E. Biddulph, to the Vigilant; William M. Craig, to the Alecto.

Paymaster—William J. Nash, to the Swift.

Assistant-Paymasters—Edgar V. Sharpe, to the Vigilant; Colville D. W. Kiddle, to the Alecto; Harry W. Braddon, to the Duncan; Frederick C. Good, to the Royal Adelaide; Henry S. Baskerville, to the St. Vincent.

Engineers—Thomas Green, to the Asia, additional, for the Rupert; William A. Ellis, to the Indus (supernumerary); Daniel Griffin, to the Alecto.

Assistant-Engineers—Henry J. Oran, to the President, additional; Henry A. Evans, to the Vigilant; Walter J. Graham, to the Alecto.

Assistant-Clerks—Charles F. Pollard, Alfred W. Claxton, and Frederick Belling, to the Royal Adelaide, additional; Joseph L. Ferris, to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Gunner—James Allen (act.), to the Swift.

Boatswains—Alexander Johnston, to the Vigilant; John Westrope, to the Turquoise; Cornelius Duggan, to the Alexandra; Richard Smith (b.), to the Tenedos; John Callaghan, to the Wye.

Coastguard.

Chief Officer—Thomas Longford, to the Valiant, additional.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. Charles S. Heap, at Swanage.

Chief Boatman—Thomas Cobbledick, Cairn Ryan, to be chief boatman-in-charge at Port Patrick, vice Hewitt, removed.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, was at Port Said on June 24 waiting the Commander-in-Chief's return from Suakim.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, was at Monte Video on June 21, would leave July 1; the Pelican left on June 24 for Pacific Station; the Kingfisher arrived on June 21, and would leave on June 28 for England.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on June 10. The Woodlark left Aden on June 3 for Massowah.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Dover on June 22.

Audacious, Capt. Hugo Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, was at Amoy on May 5, and would proceed to Foochow, Kelung, Chusan, Woosung, arriving about May 25, thence to Chinkiang (subsequent report, was at Shanghai on June 5). The Flying Fish arrived at Amoy on May 3, having completed survey of Haitan Straits, to give leave; she will sail for the Corea, to examine the coast and off-lying islands. The Champion was at Hong Kong, in dockyard hands, refitting; she would be ready for sea about June 15, and was then to be stationed at Amoy. The Daring was at Canton on May 1; would be relieved temporarily by the Tweed about the middle of May, and go to Hong Kong to give leave to crew, returning to Canton about the end of May. The Swift was at Amoy; would proceed to Formosa about May 16, and return to Amoy. The Linnet was at Gulf of Tonquin; arrived at Pakhoi on April 22; to remain in Gulf of Tonquin until arrival of Zephyr, and then proceed to Hong Kong. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on May 1; would join flag at Amoy with mails due at Hong Kong early in May; will take Commander-in-Chief to Swatow, Foochow, Tamsui, and Kelung. The Foxhound was at Foochow on April 14; when relieved by the Merlin, about the middle of May, is to proceed to Hong Kong to complete, and thence to Singapore, to take the place of the Zephyr. The Merlin was at Kong Kong on May 1; would relieve Foxhound about the middle of May. The Cleopatra left Shanghai on April 21 for the Corea, with H.M.'s Minister at Peking; would return to Shanghai at conclusion of mission, and resume duties of senior officer. The Curacoa was at Shanghai on April 24; remains as senior officer in the absence of the Cleopatra. The Fly was at Shanghai on April 24; would visit Ningpo, and then be available for general service. The Albatross was at Yang-tse-kiang, Chinkiang, on April 23; left Shanghai on April 21, under orders to visit Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kinkiang, and Hankow, and was to remain at the latter port, relieving the Espoir. The Cockchafer was at Chefoo on April 12, and would leave for Newchwang on April 13; she is ordered by senior officer to return to Chefoo, and convey H.M.'s Minister's escort and baggage to the Corea. The Espoir was at Yang-tse-kiang, Hankow, on April 21, and was to be relieved by the Albatross. The Sapphire, senior officer in Japan, was at Yokohama on April 3, and would remain in the neighbourhood. The Pegasus was in the Straits of Malacca on May 2, and left Singapore for Acheen, with provisions for the Nisero. The Zephyr was at Bangkok on April 4; she was to return to Singapore about the end of April, and was to proceed about the second week in June to the Gulf of Tonquin, to relieve the Linnet. The Midge was at Tientsin on April 20, and would remain.

Bullfrog, Lieut. and Com. Papillon, would leave Bermuda for Jamaica on June 17.

Cambridge. Capt. Bosanquet and the ward-room officers gave an afternoon dance on board last Saturday. The upper and main decks were used for the dance, and the large space on the upper deck was prettily laid out with flowers and evergreens, and lined with flags. On the main deck, in addition to the decorations, there were two Whitehead torpedoes, which had an exceedingly good effect, and showed off the decorations and guns to advantage. There was also an electrical table with different novelties on view, under the direction of Mr. Dantis, torpedo-gunner of the Cambridge. The string band of the Royal Adelaide, under the direction of Mr. Binding, was in attendance. Among the guests were the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Valletort, Ladies Alberta and Edith Edgcumbe, Admiral Sir W. Houston, Lady and Miss Stewart, Major-Gen. and Mrs. Sayer, Admiral-Superintendent and Mrs. Curme, Col. Sir W. and Lady Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Allington, Major and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Arthur, Miss Ashford, Com. W. N. Annesly, Mr. J., Mrs., and Misses Angear, and Staff of Admiral's office, Col. Blankley, R.M.L.I., Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Brooke, Major and Mrs. Brownrigg, Col. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Beaton, and many others.

Carysfort, Capt. Stewart, was at Malta on June 16.

Condor, Com. Domville, remains at Port Said.

Cruiser, Com. Darwin, left Gibraltar for Malta on June 21.

Cygnet, Lieut. and Com. Jauncey, was at Malta on June 16 awaiting the arrival of her new commanding officer, Lieut. Alexander M. Gardiner, when she would proceed to Port Said.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley-Wilmot, fitting out at Sheerness to relieve the Express on the Mediterranean station, was put out of basin on June 21. She was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore on Thursday, and left that afternoon for Suakim.

Dwarf, Lieut. and Com. Millett, tender to the Defence, left Portsmouth on June 21.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, arrived at Gibraltar on June 20.

Firebrand, Lieut. and Com. Dickson, was at St. Vincent on June 21, *en route* to China.

Foam, Lieut. and Com. Higgins, was paid off at Sheerness on June 24, after four years' commission on the North America and West Indies station.

Garnet, Capt. the Hon. Victor A. Montague, was to leave Barbados for Antigua, so as to arrive in English Harbour during the first week in July.

Griffon, Com. R. W. Davies, arrived at Barbados on May 31, would accompany the Garnet, leaving about June 30 for Antigua.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, left Corfu for Malta and Alexandria on June 23.

Invincible, Capt. Buckle, will remain at Alexandria until further orders.

Kestrel, Com. V. A. Tisdall (act.), left Malta for Gibraltar and Devonport on Wednesday.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. F. Vereker, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday and steamed up the harbour on Wednesday. She was inspected on Thursday preparatory to paying off.

Osborne, Capt. Thompson, arrived at Copenhagen on June 24, and would leave for England June 25.

Sappho, Com. B. F. Clark, was under orders to be at Callao by June 7.

Satellite, Capt. Theobald, was at San Lorenzo on May 22, and was to remain there some time.

Seahorse, Staff Capt. Hoskin, attached to the Channel Squadron in lieu of despatch-boat, arrived at Queenstown on June 23 to coal. Will return to Berehaven.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Mutine, arrived at Honolulu on June 9, and would leave on June 21 for Esquimalt; the Sappho was at Coquimbo on May 9. Ordered to remain.

Temeraire, Capt. Domville, was at Malta on June 16.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, arrived at Spithead on Saturday last from Sheerness, *en route* to Madagascar and the East Indies station, and left for Gibraltar on June 24.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, left Sheerness for Portsmouth on June 21, on her way to the China station to relieve the Fly, and left Spithead for Plymouth on June 23.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the building and repairing of her Majesty's ships by contract and in her Majesty's dockyards, assembled on Thursday for the purpose of receiving evidence from the Captain of the Medway Steam Reserve (Lord W. T. Kerr) and the Director of Navy Contracts. The following members were present:—The Earl of Ravensworth (chairman), Mr. Norwood, M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., Capt. Codrington, R.N., C.B., Mr. Samuda, Mr. Ismay, and Mr. F. H. Miller, secretary.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* will make its *début* on July 1. It will be devoted to all subjects connected with her Majesty's land and sea forces. No. 1 will include articles by Admiral Sir George Elliot, Capt. Berkeley, Mr. Lynal Thomas, Col. Brackenbury, and Majors Hutton and Elliott; and the illustrations have been specially drawn by Messrs. Linley Sambourne, R. Caton Woodville, W. H. Overend, Rudolf Blind, and other prominent masters of the pencil.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Biographies of Celebrities, by F. Banfield, M.A. (J. and R. Maxwell)—A Digest of English History, 1689-1760, by M. Gutteridge, B.A. (Relfe Brothers)—A Treatise on the Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance, by J. A. Longridge, M.I.C.E. (E. and F. N. Spon)—A Letter to H. M. Durand, C.S.I., from Major Evans Bell (Chatto and Windus)—Summer Days, the Holiday Number of Cassell's Magazine (Cassell and Co., Limited)—For Their Sakes (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—John Bull's Neighbour in Her True Light (Wyman and Sons)—Magazines for July:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

Tom Claridge (Pretoria).—We are not aware of any instance of the V.C. being conferred, except in war time.

The Naval and Military Stations are published by the Army and Navy Gazette on the first Saturday in each month.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDING.

The question, "Where was the lead?" has repeatedly been asked in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette* when ships have been stranded from the mere want of precaution in obtaining a cast of the lead, but it has never been answered. In most cases the lead had been forgotten The true seaman, the careful navigator, never forgets his lead In narrow waters, and within the 100-fathom line, a ship can, in thick weather, be navigated by the lead, now that most parts of the world have been surveyed and charts carefully compiled. How, then, comes it that, on a ship nearing land, so needful a precaution as obtaining a cast of the lead should be so often forgotten? The reason is not far to seek. The old sounding gear necessitated the ship if sailing, being hove-to; and if steaming, having her engines stopped, to enable the deep-sea lead to be used. The hand lead is not of much use beyond the ten-fathom line, and as there is generally plenty of room between the ten and the five and three-fathom lines, navigators have far too often put off using the deep-sea lead, intending to send the men out into the chains when the shorter soundings had been reached. The ship, however, had over-run her reckoning, and before the hand-lead could be got out, she was within the breakers; in a moment or two more she had struck and was lost. Such is the history of nearly every catastrophe of this nature within our ken. To the question "why were no deep-sea soundings taken?" the true answer is always the same, "it was too much trouble to heave-to, or to stop the ship to use the deep-sea lead." This excuse, however, is no longer valid, since the invention by Sir William Thomson of his sounding machine, the advantages of which in peace and in war are set out in the following manner by Capt. Claude E. Buckle, R.N., in a paper recently read by Capt. Long, R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution. The advantages of Sir William Thomson's sounding machine are:—1st. Practically perfectly correct and reliable soundings in any weather, and in any sea. 2nd. Soundings at considerable depth can be obtained at a high speed. 3rd. That a ship need never be off her proper course for one minute for the purpose of obtaining soundings. 4th. That by running a line of soundings a ship's position can at all times be known with certainty, provided the charts are accurate. 5th. That by frequent use of this sounding machine in fogs, vessels can with much greater safety continue at a moderate speed, and greatly decrease the danger of collision in narrow waters. Capt. Buckle succeeded, through Admiral Mends, when Director of Transports, in having one of these instruments fitted to the Assistance; and notwithstanding the head-shaking and warnings of officers of experience, and the advice not to depend upon it, Capt. Buckle determined to give the invention a fair trial, and he soon found that he could get very good soundings by its means without stopping the ship. Capt. Buckle says:—"All the advantages that I have adduced in favour of Sir William Thomson's sounding machine in time of peace are doubled, nay, trebled, in time of war." He also gave many illustrations of his proposition.

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Maclise, in his picture of "The Battle of Trafalgar," has introduced several attractive-looking women attending wounded sailors. Was it ever customary in our naval service for females to be carried upon ship's books, and even to remain for cruising? And if so, when has this custom originated, and why so? For in our time I believe females are not allowed ratings on board H.M.'s ships. Kindly furnish information upon this point in naval history?

Putney Bridge, June 18. Peter Lyons.

[No record exists of a woman having been on board the Victory during the battle. It was contrary to regulations then as now to carry women on board ships of the Navy. Had a woman been on board, she would certainly not have been allowed on the quarter-deck, but would have been sent to the Cockpit.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

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BIRTH.

MURRAY.—On June 20, at Hauteville, Guernsey, the wife of Captain H. Murray, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHATTERTON.—On May 25, at his residence, Devonshire Place, Youghal, Thomas Justly Green Chatterton, Esq., late 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, son of the late Major Chatterton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, grandson of the late General Sir William Green, Bart., K.C.B., Royal Engineers, Marass, Kent, and nephew of the late Sir Charles Holloway, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, and of the late Sir Justly Green, Bart.

HANNAY.—On the 21st inst., at Alphen Lodge, Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 27, Kathleen, wife of Staff Commander Hugh H. Hannay, of H.M.S. Hector, and only daughter of Frederick T. Dod, Esq., of 14 Belmont Crescent, Glasgow, N.B.—Friends will please accept this intimation.

MORICE BEY MEMORIAL FUND.

Is raised at the instance of brother officers and friends and in the conviction that many Englishmen would gladly record their sense of recognition of acts of devotion and courage, which will cause the name of Morice Bey to be enrolled amongst the heroes of our country.

It is PROPOSED to ERECT a MEMORIAL TABLET, vesting the remainder of the Fund in Trustees for Major Morice's infant son.

Further List of Subscriptions, £68 4s 9d.

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4. HEROISM of WOMEN in WAR. By MAJOR W. J. ELLIOTT. Illustrated by H. M. and S. Paget.
5. The ACTION of FIRED GUNPOWDER in GUNS. By LYNAL THOMAS. Diagrams.
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7. BATTLE PAINTERS of the XIXTH CENTURY. By ATHOL MAYHEW. Illustrated by Walter T. Wilson.
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11. EDITORIAL.
DISTRIBUTION LIST of HER MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES—BRITISH ARMY. For July.
" " " " " INDIAN ARMY. " "
" " " " SEA " ROYAL NAVY. " "

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ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, WEDNESDAY, July 2. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Major FRANK GRAVES, 20th Hussars, on "The Functions of Cavalry in Modern War."—Part I.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, July 4. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Captain the Right Hon. Lord CHARLES D. BERESFORD, R.N., on "Machine-Guns in the Field."

To be followed by Discussions.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

TO BANDSMEN.—WANTED, a few good CLARIONET PLAYERS, for the Liverpool Police Band. Candidates must not be over 29 years of age, nor less than 5ft. 8in. in height. Weekly pay, 26s 8d, rising to 29s 10d, with uniform.—Application, with testimonials (musical and otherwise), to the HEAD CONSTABLE, Dale Street, Liverpool.

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MEMBERS and HONORARY MEMBERS of the ROYAL NAVAL CLUB wishing to join the GOODWOOD LUNCH, Cup Day, July 31, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the HONORARY SECRETARY, Goodwood Lunch, Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth.
June 25, 1884.

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Fifty years old	...	...	123
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Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

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St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

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MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

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PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.
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Champagne			...	48
Rich do.			...	60
Très Sec			...	60
Sillery, première qualité			...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY			...	72
Creaming, RICH			...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto			...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming				84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

	s.	s.	s.
Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

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PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray		...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

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Miss Weston will give an account of her Work Ashore and Afloat among British Seamen.

The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock by the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P. Supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, K.C.S.I., First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B., F.R.S., Naval Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Admiral Sir Lewis Jones, G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital; Admiral Sir William King Hall, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, Kt., F.R.S.; Admiral E. Gardner Fishbourne, C.B.; Admiral James Prevost W. Willis, Esq., Accountant-General of the Navy; T. A. Denny, Esq.; Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.; Rev. Dr. Cawston, R.N.; Rev. C. E. York, R.N., &c.

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At an Election of Eight Pupils, on Wednesday, June 25, the following was the Result of the Poll:—

	Votes.		Votes.
SUCCESSFUL.			
Miss J. B. Hopson	4724	Miss C. B. Richardson	4268
,, F. E. Scott	4517	,, M. R. McCreery	4034
,, E. F. B. Campbell	4430	,, M. S. Emuss	3721
,, C. A. Bennett	4353	,, M. I. Whitcroft	3543
UNSUCCESSFUL.			
*Miss E. O. Sherlock	3433	Miss L. M. M. Mosse	1963
*,, A. M. Vibart	2690	,, M. A. Tatam	1867
,, E. M. S. Marshall	2374	,, F. M. Ainsworth	1113
,, J. S. S. Orpen	2341	,, M. G. Seath	790
,, E. M. Ellis	2213	,, M. A. Berry	452
,, E. Kelso	2176	,, E. F. Hodgins	209
,, L. M. Boulter	1967		

* Vacancies having occurred after the Voting Papers were issued, the Committee admitted Misses E. O. Sherlock and A. M. Vibart, being the Candidates with the next highest number of votes.

Each donation of £5 5s entitles to one life vote, and each annual subscription of 10s 6d, paid in advance, entitles to one vote at all elections during the year.

The NEXT ELECTION will take place on DECEMBER 17, 1884.

By order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

Office, 20 Charing Cross (corner of Craig's Court), S.W., June, 1884.

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The Daughters of Officers who have severed their connection with the Army by having sold out or commuted their pensions, are eligible *only* if born before the date on which such officers quitted the service.

The Office of the School is now at 20 Charing Cross, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
FIRST	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	L. O. Williams	3319
22nd	P. B. J. Petre	2572
29th	W. L. M,Mahon	2090
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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,275.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

FROM BERBER TO SUAKIM.

At the present moment, when the Government are sending out rails to make a road over the Desert from Suakim to Berber, the following notes of a journey made by Mr. J. F. Russell, now Vice-Consul at Alexandria, when he was returning from Gordon's first Soudan expedition (of which he is almost the sole survivor), may be found of interest. Even accounts of the ordinary transit of the First Cataract appear to be considered worth print and paper :—

Suakim, June 4, 1875.

My dear ——,—I arrived here after a hard and hot march, yesterday evening, just in time to miss the steamer which left in the morning ; so now I shall have to wait for the man-of-war which is expected in a few days to take the Sultan of Darfur to Cairo. Mussinger Pasha is also going. We shall be an awful crowd, but it will be rather amusing. I heard here the news of poor Lord Ranfurley's death. What a sad ending to a pleasant shooting expedition; and he was such a nice fellow! I will now try and give you a little outline of my trip across the desert this time, as I made a pretty quick march. I had a great many annoyances, and never knew before that I had a temper to lose. On May 24 all was ready for a start from Berber. I had eight camels and a guide. I would not take a soldier this time, as I had always found them more bother than they were worth. In the afternoon I sent my camels on to the wells, about four hours from Berber, and started later with the guide, and trotted on. We soon caught up to the camels. The first thing I saw was not pleasant for a start. I espied Mahmut, my servant, running after my sheep, which had got away ; a camel had thrown down my boxes, and was careering over the desert, and the guide immediately started after him,—so it was a case of halt. I then found I had a brute of a camel, which preferred trying to get me off his back to remaining quiet; all the camels were young and full of spirit, if one can say such a thing of a camel. I should have gone back to Berber, but the Bey there is a savage; if I had gone I might have been delayed another 10 days, so I thought it best to go on; but I saw I should have trouble. We halted at the wells that night and made an early start the next day, and made a march of five hours through a plain, when we halted, fizzing hot. The sheep, I suppose, delighted at a halt, kicked up his legs, and rushed for a shady place, frightening two of the camels on the way, who threw down my boxes, breaking up two, and there was general confusion. I found I had six extra camels; I made inquiries, and the guide had the cheek to tell me they carried ohluna for the camels to eat on the way. I knew that was a lie, and warned him that if they came with me I would lick him. I soon saw, to add to my troubles, that the guide was inclined to be cheeky. I had only two other men for loading the camels, and when one is loaded and they are loading another, the other either sits down or walks off. We arrived at Oobach at midnight on the 26th, after some hard marches. My servant was ill on account of his camel bolting with him in the night and hurting his back, and I could not get anything cooked. Oobach is a wretched place, and the water is bad, impregnated with salt. We had to remain here all the morning, as the place was full of irregular cavalry going to Darfur. From Oobach there are two roads. I chose the one to Kokoreb by Rowai, thinking it shorter. Got away from Oobach at 4.20, not before a general row with my people. Met a lot more cavalry on the road. They move at a good pace, and the horses seemed strong and in good condition. They make their march lively in the night by beating a sort of tom-tom and singing. I made a march of seven hours over hills, road bad and stony, and the camels brutes. Mine is a regular demon, and shies at everything, or sits down suddenly. I have already changed camels twice; but they are all the same. Made an early start, 28th ; the same sort of road, not a human being ; a perfect wilderness, and very bad road for camels. The heat is trying in the middle of the day; but I always halt and put up the tent, then come hot blasts from the hills which generally bring it down. It gets quite chilly in the evening. The water is salty, the more one drinks the more one wants, and we have no fresh water until we get to Kokoreb; but I have eight water-skins. Made a march of eight and a half hours in the evening, more of my boxes coming to grief, and more swearing at the guide. Passed the village of Rowai in the evening, situated in a very little narrow valley, surmounted on all sides by high hills. On the 29th made an early start, and went ahead with the guide; halted within sight of the wells of Kokoreb, the camels turning up at noon. Heat very bad, and I have only a tarboosh and umbrella. One of the camels carrying the water fell and broke two skins, so we have very little left, and have a long march before us. Started in the afternoon at 5, and had the worst march I have ever had on camels. I thought, by my time as I had written it down on the last journey I made between Suakim and Berber, that we ought to be about five hours from the wells ; but it turned out we were eleven, and I did not get there until 4 a.m. next morning. We had to go on, as we had no water, and the camels were going badly. I turned-in, pretty well done up. I took seven days to get here last time. Halted the whole of the 30th to give the camels rest, and started on the morning of the 31st for the wells of Hairtree. Got on the regular caravan road to Suakim now. The Sultan of Darfur's caravan is a day ahead of us. They have been already 16 days from Berber. I cannot buy sheep or anything, as all the natives have bolted to the hills to get out of the way of the big caravans. But I eat very little travelling. I meant to have taken it easy, but I have been so annoyed that I want to get on and this journey finished. My guide is a brute, but I am making it rather unpleasant for him, and he, on his part, is trying to annoy me, but I think I shall get the best of it. Made a march of 11 hours on the 31st. Towards evening camels going so badly I halted some distance from Hairtree Wells. Made an early start on the 1st, and trotted on with the guide, and reached Hairtree Wells at 10.30, the camels coming up at 12.30. They are getting rather done. I have not seen a gazelle this time. I suppose they have all been frightened away by the large caravans and soldiers that have been passing lately. Came up to the Sultan's caravan here. It was rather a picturesque sight in the valleys, immense numbers of camels feeding over the hills,—it is wonderful how they get up rocky hills to a great height after a green bush,—soldiers of all colours and dresses, and a detachment of men mounted on fast-going dromedaries; under every shady tree, groups of Darfurian men and women, some of the women rather good-looking, but the men do not seem up to much. I saw sheep being roasted whole. I cannot get a bit of meat, and have to content myself with rice and maccaroni. There are an immense number of people with the Sultan, and I do not know what they will do with them all at Cairo. In the afternoon it looked very like rain, the clouds lying in thick piles on the tops of the hills which surround us on all sides. The Sultan's caravan passed us, as my men took such a long time loading; it was rather a fine sight, seeing the immense number of camels and men filing over the hills, and the different-coloured dresses, and the flashing of the arms of the cavalry when the sun broke out occasionally from the clouds. There were a few swells mounted on horseback, and there were some splendid "hygenes," or fast-trotting camels. We halted just outside. The rain must have come down pretty hard, as some of the watercourses had been full and run off again. They rise very rapidly. The ground slopes here from east to west. Towards evening got into a great plain, very slippery-going for the camels, on account of the rains; but the gay spirits have quite gone out of my camels, as I have been giving them long marches. We had some difficulty passing the Sultan's caravan, as they halted in the middle of the road, and lit enormous fires, which our camels would not pass. Halted for the night at 10.15 p.m., after a pretty fair march. We are about 18 hours from Suakim, if my reckoning is right from last time ; but we are taking a great many hours this time, and I am getting pretty down. 2nd.—Was woke up by the large caravan passing. I immediately got ready for a start, as I did not mean to let them pass us again. Got off at 5.20 a.m., and trotted on, and I had the pleasure of inspecting the whole of the caravan as I passed. Some of the women are really good-looking, and were by no means shy, and did not cover their faces. They cover themselves well in blue cloth, and the men also wore blue gowns. Met a Turkish swell in charge of caravan ; the Sultan himself is a wretched-looking old man. Passed the wells of Galoun at 7.30, my guide wanted to stop, as he said the camels had had no water. I got awfully angry, as he ought to have given the camels water at Hairtree, and I would not let him stop. Halted towards noon—very little "go" left in the camels, but we cannot be far from Handoub Wells. Got off at 3.15 p.m., and the guide then told me for the first time, that the wells were a long way off, as he was taking me the long road. There is a short road over the hills, which I went by last time. I was savage, as we have hardly any water left, and I am sure he is doing it on purpose. Towards evening I became convinced he was going wrong, but he said it was the regular road. After that it was pitch dark, we got off all roads altogether, and high hills all round us. We were going all over the place, and at last he said he had lost the road ; so I halted at 11, to wait for the other camels to come up. I was rather drowsy, and had nothing to eat or drink, so fell asleep. I woke up about 2 a.m., but no camels. I asked the guide where they were. "Oh," he said, "they will never come here to-night; they don't know the way. They must have halted on the way." I ordered my camels to go in search of them, and fired a few shots from my revolver. We found our caravan a quarter of a hour back all snugly asleep. I promised my guide corbach at Suakim. He is a Biskareen Arab (the worst of the lot). 3rd.—Got the people astir early; but no water to make coffee and not a sign of a road. We got away from the hills altogether and came into a large plain, when I espied the wells of Handoub a long way off, the guide having taken the road skirting round all the hills. These last two days have been fairly trying. Got to the wells at 9, the camels turning up at 10.20 a.m. I immediately had a wash and sleep, and got something to eat, and we shall be in Suakim this afternoon, having done the distance in nine days' march, with a whole day halt at Kokoreb—very quick considering the camels and guide I had, the general time being 12 to 13 days. If I had gone the short road from Hairtree I should have caught the steamer here, started in the afternoon, and got to Suakim after two hours' trotting. Found the Bey away, and only the old woman of a Vakeel here, who is perfectly useless, especially to Europeans. The place is full of the Sultan's people, so I had to find a room in the town, and will have to pay all my expenses ; my things got knocked about, but it is all over now. I turned in early pretty well done, as rice and maccaroni are not very fattening. It is terribly hot. Nothing to do except to remain quiet and wait for a steamer. The Sultan arrived on the 4th; they fired a salute of a few guns in his honour. Mussinger Pasha is also expected here. I am just two months now from Fashoda.

THE ARTILLERY CREED.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Gunner," sends us this *jeu d'esprit*, which is obviously a parody on that of St. Athanasius. To our objection that it might be considered irreverent, "Gunner" replied that Athanasius was in no way apostolic, and that after his exploits at Alexandria, and his bombardment, so to speak, of his opponents, his sanctification was not by any means accepted without cavil. We do not profess to know who is the particular Deputy-Adjutant-General mentioned in the text :—

Whosoever will be advanced, before all things it is necessary that he should hold the Artillery Faith.

Which Faith, except every one do keep wholely, without doubt he shall serve abroad everlastingly.

And the Artillery Faith is this,—that he believe in one Artillery in three and three in one.

Neither confounding the Branches nor dividing the Regiment.

For there is one Artillery of the Garrison, another of the Field, and another of the Horse.

But the importance of the Garrison, Field, and Horse is all one,—the glory unequal and the work coequal.

Such as the Garrison is, such is not the Field nor the Horse.

The Garrison Artillery is disorganised, the Field Artillery disorganised, and the Horse Artillery disorganised.

The Garrison Artillery is incomplete, the Field Artillery is incomplete, and the Horse Artillery is incomplete.

So also the Garrison Artillery is unsettled, the Field Artillery is unsettled, and the Horse Artillery unsettled.

Yet there are not three unsettled, but one unsettled.

As also there are not three incompletes, but one incomplete; not three disorganised, but one disorganised ;—

Yet though we are compelled by the Artillery verity to acknowledge each Branch to be Artillery, so are we forbidden by the Artillery Faith to say there are three Artilleries.

The Garrison Artillery is made of none, neither made nor recruited.

The Field Artillery is of the Garrison alone,—neither made nor existing, but depending.

The Horse Artillery is of the Garrison and Field,—neither made nor recruited, but selected.

So that in all things as is aforesaid, the one regiment in three branches, and three branches in one regiment, is to be reverenced.

He therefore that will serve at home must thus think of the three branches.

Furthermore, it is necessary to everlasting service at home that he believe rightly in the infallibility of the Deputy-Adjutant-General.

For the right faith is this,—that he believe and confess that our Deputy-Adjutant-General is a perfect man and perfect gunner.

Perfect man and perfect gunner, of an unreasonable mind and disagreeable temper existing.

This is the Artillery Faith, which except a man believe faithfully he cannot get on.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has signified his intention of inspecting the Brigade of Guards in Hyde Park on the 11th prox.

The first shipload of railway plant for Suakim left the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

To-day the Division, including Militia, 9,000 strong, will parade in the Long Valley, for the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday. At noon the infantry will fire a *feu-de-joie*, and will give three cheers for the Queen, by signal from Sir Archibald Alison.

The very good behaviour of the seven battalions of Militia (about 5,000 men), now assembled here for annual training, is worthy of remark. Time was when much turbulence would have been looked upon as the natural result of the assembling of so many Militiamen at one station. But a great change has been working during recent years, and now, as regards both appearance and discipline, the Militia, as we see them here, will compare favourably with the Line battalions. In the ranks of these Militia battalions may be found many old soldiers of a stamp rarely or ever to be met with nowadays in the ranks of the Regulars, and man for man they are much superior to the Linesmen. It should not be overlooked that the Militia have now the great advantage of being trained by old and experienced non-commissioned officers, who have, during recent years, been transferred in large numbers from the Line battalions, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

The scarcity of water at the Camp is becoming very serious. The consumption of water by the mounted corps is very great, and an arrangement has been made with a private company to supply water to the Cavalry and Permanent Infantry Barracks.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of water here, which has necessitated the closing of all the bath-rooms, I have observed unnecessary waste of the Bourley water, in defiance of regulations, used to water gardens. In the face of such proceedings, it is impossible for the Lieutenant-General commanding to hope "that all ranks will co-operate in the spirit as well as in the letter of these regulations for the common benefit," to quote from a memorandum on the subject recently circulated.

Formerly the batteries carried on gun-practice on Cove Common, but for two or three months during the drill season artillery is not available in combination with the other arms.

It has been ordered that the cavalry are not to be taken for brigade or divisional work until this course of instruction has been completed.

The band and pipers of a regiment here ("Black Watch") are deservedly popular. However, after contributing to the harmony of a "gathering of the clans" in the Metropolis, they are said to have much over-stepped the bounds of decorum on their return journey to the arid wastes of Aldershot, and to have been, in a general way, "unco fou;" and musical (?) instruments came to grief. Unfortunately it was found necessary to admit one of the harmonists to the Cambridge Hospital, suffering from a fractured jaw and sundry serious bruises. Perhaps recent territorial disarrangements may have something to do with this business!

It has been decided by the Stewards of the Aldershot races to allow officers of the Militia and Yeomanry to enter for the two races which are open to officers of the Army and Navy, at the Summer Meeting on July 26 next. This has not been permitted in previous years.

Prizes to the value of £500 will be given away at the Sixth Army Rifle Meeting, to take place at the Cæsar's Camp ranges on August 7, 8, and 9 next.

The Eighth Grand Army Athletic Meeting will commence here on Tuesday next. The first ties of the mounted and dismounted competitions for non-commissioned officers and men will be contested on the morning of July 1, commencing at 10 a.m.

The Rev. T. O'Reilly, Acting Roman Catholic Chaplain, died here on Tuesday last, after a short illness. His remains were interred in the Military Cemetery yesterday (Friday).

The friends of the Rev. M. Cuffe, for several years Roman Catholic Chaplain, were grieved to hear that he had met with a serious accident. No serious consequences are apprehended.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lascelles, A.A. and Q.M.G., has been transferred from Portsmouth to Aldershot, and took up his duties.

A detachment of A (Pontoon) Troop has been ordered to Shrewsbury on July 10 to throw a bridge across the Severn.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

In "The Tonquin Question," the results of the French campaign are cleverly summed up by *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, No. 48. With the occupation of the Delta and the treaties of Hué and Tientsin, the expedition to Tonquin may be considered at an end, and in a sense extremely favourable to France. It devolves upon the commercial classes of France to prove that this conquest was in the "interests" of their own country (not to speak of a "necessity"); for other countries can conquer an Asiatic empire just as well, if they are willing to send a division and the necessary ships, and spend forty (now already eighty) million francs. It will have to be shown whether France has taken merely for the sake of possessing, or whether the capital sunk will yield a return. The first step to ensure repayment is the clause in the treaty of Tientsin which stipulates for a treaty of commerce with advantageous conditions "for France," China granting at the same time free-trade to "France and Annam" along the whole of the new frontier. France, on her part, will adopt a rigid system of protection against all foreigners in her new territory to reimburse the French for their expenditure, and to attract French elements. The writer is of opinion that the only consequence will be to raise prices of commodities to such an extent, that the charm of setting up in business in the new colony will vanish and prevent its development. There is more reality in the hard facts of the bill that remains to be paid. From November to April, the daily expenditure of the French for the campaign has been half a million francs (£20,000), and it is not without interest to select one or two of the items. Each ton and each passenger had to pay a toll of ten francs in the Suez Canal. The cost of transport per 1,000 men and 3,000 tons of material, and the return voyage of the ship in ballast, amounted to 580,000 francs, and somewhat higher for hired vessels. Two small Farcy river gunboats cost 300,000 francs, and their transport to Cochin China 500,000 francs! When such sums are involved, it does not matter much when Admiral Courbet drew 12,000 francs per month during the time of his command, General Millot 6,400 francs, and M. Harmand, during his leave of absence in France, 1,250 francs per month. The writer concludes:—"*Beati possidentes* is already addressed by many to the French in Tunis and Tonquin. We (the Germans) will be content to wait until we are convinced that this possession is a fortunate one for France, for Tonquin, or for Tunis; at the present moment it appears to us to be a fortunate thing only for—us, and for peace on the Continent."

PRISON THOUGHTS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

To those who are interested in the future welfare of the nation, it may seem worthy of consideration whether we are doing wisely in locking up and keeping close at considerable expense some of our boldest and most daring men. A young fellow of a fiery, turbulent, and excitable temper may be, and no doubt is, very difficult to break in to discipline; but when breaches have to be stormed or ships boarded, he would be well worth all the trouble expended. If such a man, excited by drink and perhaps by aggravated forms of petty bullying, strikes a corporal or other superior officer, we consign him to five or more years' penal servitude, and throw him on one side, never to be used again; or, if leniently disposed, imprison him for two years, during which he is doing anything but fitting himself for future service. It is not argued that crimes against discipline should be leniently dealt with, but that crimes of violence should be met by violent punishments, short, sharp, and decisive, which are best suited as deterrents and best understood by violent men. It is said that the worst use you can put a man to is to hang him; there are, however, those who think that a still worse use to make of a man is to imprison him for life and have to pay an annuity for his keep, and build substantial prisons to keep him in; and that similarly it would be far better to flog a man for a crime of violence, and have done with it, than to keep him close for two years at considerable expense and loss of his services during the interval. Opponents may say that we want in our Army and Navy only good men. But good men in peace and good men in war are very different men. The good-conduct badges that too often show a capacity for shirking a row are not highly valued by leaders when the time comes that fights are the daily or nightly work of men. Men who are good in war are not so extremely common in England that we can afford to keep them locked up out of the way simply to pander to a sentimentalism which wishes to avoid hurting their feelings. It is probable that if the actual total cost to the nation of keeping a man in penal servitude and obtaining another man to perform his duty were fairly estimated, it would cause a considerable difference in the opinions of many economical humanitarians who talk much of what they practically know little.

OUR "NEWS."—"The home authorities have decided on the issue of the Egyptian war medal, with a clasp bearing the word 'Suakim,' being given to the officers and men of Her Majesty's forces who took part in the recent actions in the Eastern Soudan. Those on whom the Egyptian war medal has already been conferred will receive the clasp. The troops will also receive a gratuity of £2 per man."—*Egyptian Gazette*, May 26!!!

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Indian Notes.

Lieut. Herbert is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad.

Lieut. Campbell, 2nd Sind Horse, is appointed to the 2nd Central India Horse.

Capt. Chesney, 23rd Pioneers, is appointed D.A.A.G. for Musketry.

Col. Harvey is Brig.-Gen. during the absence of Brig.-Gen. Murray.

Mr. H. C. Blaker is appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. Wauchope, Major Gibbs, Lieuts. Jervis and Pollard are granted leave.

Lieut.-Col. Vivian is permitted to retire.

Major La Touche is transferred to the Half-pay List.

Major Cole, R.E., reverts to the Public Works.

Sartorius Pasha was entertained on his return from Egypt by the members of Lodge St. George, Bombay. Col. Sartorius's father, who fought at Trafalgar as a boy of 12, is now Admiral of the Fleet and senior officer of the English Navy. His two brothers have both won the Victoria Cross. He has himself been lucky enough to see service in other armies as well as his own. He was with Gen. Baker in Turkey, and he was with Gen. Baker again as second-in-command in the Suakim Expedition.

The steamboat Comet, which was recently built in Bombay for the use of Mr. Plowden, the British Resident in Turkish Arabia, has been stopped at Gwadur on her way to Bagdad by order of the Government of India, owing, it is believed, to some difficulty raised by the Turkish authorities.

Col. J. Hudson, Bengal S.C., has been appointed President of the Committee on the organisation of the Indian Sappers and Miners at Simla.

In addition to having warned the Governor of Herat to resist by force any encroachments upon Afghan territory from the Persian direction, the Ameer has strengthened his relations with the nomad tribes by appointing Azmutullah Khan to be Governor of Panjdeh.

The fact that no K.C.S.I. was included in the recent *Gazette* is stated to be due to a limitation in the number of those honours.

Brigdr.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough has been appointed permanently to the Brigade Staff, Bengal Army, vice Brigdr.-Gen. Blair vacated, and posted to Mooltan, but will continue in command of the Eastern Frontier District until Gen. Hill's return from leave. Col. Hudson, 28th Bengal N.I., meanwhile officiates for him at Mooltan.

Col. Lockhart, head of the Intelligence Department, has been recommended by the Indian Government for employment in Acheen in connection with the Nisero affair. Col. Lockhart has twice visited Acheen.

It is estimated that 40,000 workmen will be employed in the completion of the railway to Quetta.

Orders have been given for an expeditionary force to be prepared against the Kakar Pathans to start early in the autumn.

It is stated that Col. Stewart, on special duty on the Perso-Afghan frontier, has so much improved in health that he has for the present abandoned his intention of taking sick-leave.

The Indian Military Budget estimates for 1884-85, contrasted with the Budget for 1874-75, give the following curious results:—The total effective charges in 1874-75 were 112,475,590 rs.; in 1884-85 they are 113,043,730 rs. Notwithstanding the reduced army and its economic working, the non-effective charges have risen from 6,224,410 rs. in 1874-75, to 8,169,270 rs. in 1884-85. Of the total effective charges, Bengal absorbs 65,571,420 rs., against 62,506,107 rs. in 1874-75; Madras, 23,650,410 rs., against 26,113,270 rs. in 1875-75; Bombay, 23,821,900 rs., against 23,861,710 rs. in 1874-75. The non-effective charges are:—Bengal, 3,809,420 rs., against 2,454,650 rs. in 1874-75; Madras, 2,866,720 rs., against 2,604,240 rs. in 1874-75. The non-effective charges for Madras are exceptionally heavy, being equal to about 12 per cent. of the effective charges, and nearly double those of Bombay, whose effective charges, considering the smallness of the presidency, are high.

The *Indian Daily News* believes it is settled that Gen. Hardinge, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will succeed Sir D. Stewart, as Commander-in-Chief in India.

The military correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"I hear that Sir Thomas Baker is a warm candidate for Sir George Greaves's place as Adjutant-General in India. I doubt if he would be near as good a man for the work as Col. Elles, who is a complete master of the business, so far as the subject of discipline is concerned." "There is also," says the *Times of India*, "another warm candidate for the place in the person of Gen. Annesley, the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army. Gen. Annesley was for many years the able commander of a crack cavalry corps; in the War Office he became conversant with bureaucratic work; and he has proved himself to be a most successful Adjutant-General. Gen. Annesley is well acquainted with India, the habits and customs of both the Bengal and Bombay sepoy, and has passed the higher-standard both in Hindostanee and Persian. It would be in one way a great advantage to the Presidency if Gen. Annesley was translated to Simla, for he might remove some of the dense ignorance which prevails in that hill station regarding the Bombay Army."

It is reported that the question of granting certain allowances to medical officers of the Indian service, when placed in temporary charge of British troops on the line of march, has been decided. On such occasions it is intended to grant certain extra allowances, viz.:—For an entire regiment, 100 rs. per month; for a wing, or a detachment equal to a wing, 75 rs.; for a battery of Royal Artillery, 50 rs.

A Reuter's telegram to the *Standard* states that:—"A scheme for increasing the Indian Army is under the consideration of the Indian Government."

Obituary.

Gen. George Warren. This distinguished officer, who died at his residence, 1 Brandon Terrace, Southsea, on the 22nd inst., in the 84th year of his age, retained to the last an unclouded mind, and the incidents of a remarkable and varied career, military and sporting, were to the last as vivid in his marvellous recollection as on the dates of their occurrence. Gen. Warren commenced tiger-shooting in 1821, and closed it with an eventful bag of five to his own "Rock" in 1852, making a grand total of 413 undivided honours, as, shooting as a rule by himself, he could, and always did, claim his own skins. The records of his prowess with gun, rifle, and spear, for, light in weight, lithe and active, he was a splendid horseman, and distinguished in pig-sticking exploits, immortalised in the pages of a Calcutta sporting magazine. At the period of his death, and for some time previously, Gen. Warren was the senior officer of the Indian Army, embracing those of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. He obtained a cadetship in 1818, and did duty with the Bengal European Regt. Dying, to use his own words, "a staunch Bengal Fusilier," it was a source of chagrin when his old corps, endeared to him by the associations of a connection of 41 years, lost its individuality in the nothingness of a territorial designation, an incongruous medley of Line, Militia, and Volunteers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions. In the latter end of 1825 fate led the regiment to Bhurtpore, where, in 1805, it was nearly annihilated. Warren was severely wounded by a deep sabre cut, a slash on the left side of the face, and on the left hand, which necessitated amputation of the first joint of the thumb and the loss of two fingers. Just seven years after obtaining his company, he had the unprecedented good-fortune to secure his regimental majority. Before the close of 1838, war was declared against Dhost Mahomed. At Ghuznee he was struck by three balls,—one shattering the bone of his right arm above the elbow, the second taking the upper part of the left wrist, and the third grazed the body. In Oct., 1839, Lieut.-Col. Warren left Cabul, and on arrival at Meerut was gratified by the announcement that the Governor-General had appointed him "Town and Fort Major of Fort William." The Earl of Auckland, in complimentary terms, expressed the pleasure it gave him to provide for "one so badly wounded." In the space of a few years the garrison non-commissioned staff was composed entirely of serjeants from the European regiment, and strict and effective discipline reigned in Fort William. In 1842, Col. Orchard, then commanding the European regiment, was appointed a brigadier in the Army of Reserve, and Lord Ellenborough wrote expressing a wish for Col. Warren to take his place. This he did at Kurnaul, for the first time seeing the corps as "Light Infantry." On the break-up of the Army of Reserve, Col. Warren resumed the duties of his office at Calcutta, remaining in possession till he fell into colonel's allowances. His subsequent duties being in brigade commands were unconnected with the regiment, though he remained attached to it till 1861. In 1852-3, Col. Warren commanded, as Brigdr.-Gen., the Bengal Brigade in Burmah, in the expeditionary force under Gen. Godwin, and also the Barrackpore command, and, in returning from the former, met his old corps for the last time in India, but again renewed acquaintance with it on its arrival in England, having beneath its colours won the Order of the Dooranee Empire, medals with clasps for Bhurtpore, Ghuznee, and Pegu, and two wound pensions. Gen. George Warren was a type of the men who won empire and honour for England in its far dependency. The last Military pageant in which the deceased General officer bore a conspicuous part was on the occasion of the old colours of his regiment being deposited in Winchester Cathedral in 1871. He resided from 1861 to 1868 in Brussels, having pleasant shooting retreats in Belgium. Gen. Warren was treated with marked distinction by the late King of the Belgians and by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, and was an honoured guest at the palace of the King. The deceased was twice married, and leaves three sons and five daughters. The following are the dates of his commissions :—Ensign, Oct. 6, 1819; lieut., Jan. 30, 1820; capt., April 13, 1830; major, Feb. 25, 1837; brevet lieut.-col., April 23, 1839; lieut.-col., Aug. 6, 1843; brevet col., July 16, 1849; col., Dec. 5, 1853; major-gen., Nov. 28, 1854. Dates of commission in her Majesty's Indian Forces :—Lieut.-gen., April 6, 1863; gen., Aug. 23, 1869. The deceased was buried in the family vault, Southsea Cemetery, on the 26th inst., being followed to the grave by his family and many distinguished officers—his personal friends.

By the death of Capt. Pauli, her Majesty's Consular service loses a distinguished officer. William Berjew Pauli was born at Belham House, Surrey, on Sept. 5, 1830, and entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1845. He served in the Vernon, Jumna, Dædalus, Stromboli, and Rifleman, on the South-East Coast of America, the East Indies, the China and Pacific stations, and was honourably mentioned in despatches to the Admiralty for his coolness and courage on board the Jumna during a hurricane in April, 1848, when she was thrown on her beam-ends and dismasted. In passing for lieut. he obtained a first class in gunnery, and was promoted in May, 1854. He served in the Harrier in the West Indies, and in the Dragon in the Baltic, in 1855, receiving the medal for Sweaborg. When the gunboats were paid off, he proceeded to China as lieut. of the Actæon. In Sept., 1857, in Hong Hong, he jumped overboard and saved a seaman who was blown out of a port and severely wounded in reloading a gun during a salute. He was in command of the Haughty in the bombardment and capture of Canton, and was invalided home in 1858. Being promoted to commander, he retired in May, 1866, on account of his health. He was devotedly attached to the Naval service, and it was, perhaps, the great disappointment of his life to have to give up a profession for which he was so well fitted, and with many of his old companions he kept up an uninterrupted correspondence. Having emigrated to New Zealand, he filled the office of stipendiary magistrate. In 1872 he was appointed to the Consular service, at first to Caldena, and shortly afterwards to Cartagena, in Spain. His exertions during the bombardment of the town in the hands of Intransigentes, won for him the flattering message, through Lord Granville, "that her Majesty had personally approved of his humane and gallant conduct." He also received an address from the International Red Cross Association, expressing "their lively gratitude for his philanthropic exertions on behalf of the Spanish women and children." The *Times* correspondent, in a long account of his conduct, remarked :—"There is no quality which Spaniards admire more than spirit, and the post from which the British Consul had declined to retire was this morning certainly not an inviting one for any man who, as the French say, thought too much about his skin. The feeling spread downwards or upwards, whichever it should be, from the Sovereign Junta to the Sovereign people; and the feeling about the Consul extending naturally to his countrymen, we Englishmen suddenly awoke to the altogether novel sensation of being popular. The Red Cross Knights came to ask the English Consul to go and see Gen. Caballos, to try and obtain a suspension of the firing while the women and children, for whom a steamer was being got ready, were taken out of Cartagena. To go out into the enemy's lines on the chance of their seeing and respecting a white flag was not exactly a proceeding which a life-assurance company would cheerfully encourage its policy-holders to perform; but Capt. Pauli, only too glad of a chance to fulfil the duty for which he had stuck to his post, accepted the mission readily enough. A suspension of firing was arranged, but not kept, however. He succeeded in bringing away some 650 souls on board the Anthion, commanded by Capt. de Amazaga, a heavy interchange of firing going on all the while." He was promoted to be Consul at Porto Rico in 1874, and by a Royal Order of Feb. 24, 1876, Don Alphonso XII. conferred the Cross of the Order of Naval Merit, with a distinctive white badge, "for the important part taken by him in saving the shipwrecked passengers and crew of the Spanish merchant steamer Alegria, which was lost on the reefs of the Isle of Cabras at the entrance of the port, on Nov. 25, 1875. In March, 1877, he was appointed Consul for the Province of Andalusia, with his head-quarters at Cadiz; and in 1878 he went to Manilla as Consul for the Philippine Islands, and finally, in 1881, to Buenos Ayres, whence he was invalided home, broken down by long continued ill-health. There is little doubt that Capt. Pauli's life was shortened by the stress of work which the absence of a Vice-Consul entailed upon him when he was at Buenos Ayres. On his return to England, Capt. Pauli received much kindness and hospitality from the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and after he died it was at their special request that his sorrowing widow laid him to rest beneath the solemn shadows of the stately minster at Arundel.

Capt. Sir Alexander Collingwood Thomas Dickson, Bart., R.N., of Sydenham, Roxburghshire, died on Sunday, at Gwydyr, Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 74. The deceased was the fifth but eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Archibald Collingwood Dickson, second baronet (who died in 1827), by his marriage with Harriet, daughter of the late Admiral Bourmaster, of Tichfield. He was born in 1810, was educated at the Royal Naval College, and in 1824 joined the Cambrian as a 1st-class volunteer. He became a com. in 1842, and was placed on the Retired List with the rank of capt. in 1864. He succeeded his brother as fifth baronet in 1868; but, for want of issue, the baronetcy now devolves upon the late baronet's nephew, Mr. John Poynder, who was born in 1866, and in 1881 took the name of Poynder, by Royal licence, in lieu of Dickson.

The military tournament at the Agricultural Hall was brought to a successful termination on Saturday, when the principal prizes were presented by the Lord Mayor. During the afternoon the most notable competitions were those in which the Artillery took part. For the driving competition, open to Field Artillery in marching order, teams had entered from C Baty. 3rd Brig., N Baty. 2nd Brig., S Baty. 2nd Brig., V Baty. 1st Brig., and W Baty. 1st Brig. S Baty. 2nd Brig. only touched one of the pegs placed to mark the limits of the course during their circuits round the arena, and succeeded in carrying off the first prize. For the second, V Baty. 1st Brig. and W Baty. 1st Brig. tied, and had to go over the course again. On this occasion the latter touched two pegs, when their opponents managed to steer clear of all obstacles. A fair amount of timber was demolished during the trotting and galloping competition open to the Royal Horse Artillery, who had to circle the arena at full speed and pass between temporary gate-posts set 6 ft. 8 in. apart. The entries comprised teams from the B Baty. A Brig., H Baty. A Brig., C Baty. A Brig., C Baty. B Brig., and F Baty. B Brig. In the end the H Baty. A Brig. won rather easily, F Baty. B Brig., who occupied the premier position last year, having to put up with second honours. The excellent display of the 3rd and 15th Hussars, for which it is the intention of the committee to award special prizes, was marked by a slight mishap. Whilst the team of the latter regiment were galloping round the arena one of the troopers came into collision with Rdgmr. Smith. For a minute or so he lay insensible, and it was thought that he had sustained serious injury, but he soon recovered, and was able to walk from the ring without assistance. The chief feature of interest in the evening display was the wrestling on horseback. The 4th Dragoon Guards and the 3rd Hussars were the first to face one another, and the former won, with the loss of two of their men. The 1st Life Guards then met the 3rd Hussars. The former speedily unhorsed the whole of their antagonists without the loss of a man. They had now to meet the 2nd Dragoon Guards, who had drawn a bye, and scored another victory. After a rest the Life Guards met the 4th Dragoon Guards in the finals. To the amazement of all, the Household Cavalrymen were pulled from their horses like sacks, and tumbled on to the tan in rapid succession, the Dragoons only losing a single man, and consequently securing the first prize.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was to leave Bantry Bay yesterday, having completed the series of torpedo experiments ordered by the Admiralty. The Squadron will proceed to Torbay and thence to Portland, where it will arrive on Wednesday next. During the stay of the Squadron in Berehaven, two experiments were made with charged Whitehead torpedoes. The steam pinnace of the Minotaur discharged a Whitehead torpedo at a large rock at the head of the bay. The machine ran at a rate of 13 knots an hour, being loaded with a charge of 117 lb. of gun-cotton. It was adjusted to run 400 yards, and was discharged when the pinnace was about 300 yards from the rock. The torpedo, a 16-in. one, weighed 600 lb. It struck the face of the rock 7 ft. from the surface, and threw up about 30 tons of water to a height of 300 ft., also several pieces of rock. The result of the experiment was considered most satisfactory, the more so as the rock was very unfavourable for the purpose, containing a number of crevices, and presenting no even surface such as a ship would. The base of the rock was nearly destroyed, large pieces being disconnected. The second experiment, conducted by the Neptune, was not successful; the machine did not go fair, and missed. It ran its full course of 400 yards and sank. During the stay of the fleet, numbers of successful experiments have been conducted with submarine mines and stationary torpedoes.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Heligoland, June 23, 1884.

We left Deal at 4.30 p.m. on the 20th inst. under steam, arrived off Heligoland at about 5 o'clock this morning, and anchored at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the Hercules and Shannon, not having completed their target practice for the present quarter, were diverted from the remainder of the Squadron at 8 o'clock in the morning, and did not finally rejoin the rest of the ships till 2 p.m. While this operation was being performed the seven other ships were kept steaming up and down, which quite cut one of our harbour days out of the programme, and will prevent many officers from landing at all on Heligoland. The cost of the coal consumed will also be a not inconsiderable item, as these seven ships might have been at anchor at 8 a.m., and the Hercules and Shannon could have executed their target practice and anchored in the afternoon. This waste of fuel is all the more extraordinary, as it was only yesterday the Admiral made a signal to "economise coal." We experienced a strong head wind on Saturday, which enabled the performances of the Hecate in a seaway to be to some extent criticised. The sea was only moderate, but her behaviour under these circumstances certainly does not tend to impress one with a favourable opinion of her merits as a "sea-going ship." Volumes of water rushed over the bows, enveloping a large portion of her in spray; and those on board say that the atmosphere below was heated in the extreme, and totally devoid of ventilation. Everyone on board the Hecate is anxiously longing for the termination of the cruise, as anxiety as to her safety has been by no means allayed, besides which she is an uncomfortable ship in every sense of the word. The wind, which had been ahead on Saturday, chopped round yesterday, so that in the morning the ships were able to set their foresails, and in the evening their topsails and topgallant sails, which admitted of the engines being slackened, and the consumption of coal reduced. We have had no more steam-tactics since I last wrote, as Saturday was devoted to "cleaning ship." Yesterday was a day of rest, or at any rate as close an approximation to it as one usually gets on board a man-of-war; and to-day we certainly have been performing steam-tactics, but not of exactly the same description as those laid down in the "Manual of Fleet Manœuvres." I feel bound to say that the ships of the Squadron have, up to the present time, kept station very badly. The other night the Valiant approached somewhat nearer to the Hector than was pleasant for those on board the latter vessel; and the Defence is continually seeing how near she can get to the Valiant without touching her. The other line, consisting of the Hercules, Lord Warden, Shannon, and Penelope, keep much better station, but even then there is room for considerable improvement. With regard to smartness aloft, the Penelope leaves the rest of the Squadron nowhere, the Valiant being the next best. Our arrival has created quite a stir among the small community here, as was to be expected, seeing that the island has only 2,000 inhabitants, while the Squadron can boast of 4,500 men. The despatch-vessels, Hawk and Argus, are now both out here, so that there are at the present time 11 of her Majesty's ships at anchor off this little island. The Hecate is, of course, the great object of attraction, or perhaps it would be more correct to say of curiosity, and this is likely to be the case throughout the cruise. We leave on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst., for Kirkwall.

The list of Royal Naval Reserve officers would seem to want a judicious weeding. It appears that out of 397 officers there are at present 38 excused from further drill on account of age, while of the remaining 94 are "honorary" only. This leaves 265 of what might be designated active officers, but of these it is doubtful whether we can calculate on obtaining the services of one-third in the event of the Royal Naval Reserve being called out. 123 out of the 265 are midshipmen who have received their nautical education in the mercantile training ships. The Naval Reserve forces altogether require that more attention should be directed to them than they have hitherto received. The drill batteries and drill ships which we maintain at a considerable cost to train this force in Naval gunnery possess nothing but old and obsolete guns, so that the men composing the force have absolutely no knowledge whatever of modern gunnery, either in regard to breechloading, revolving, or machine guns, and if drafted to a modern ironclad the men would be quite as much like fish out of water as any landsman, and the officers more so.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 24, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Northern Division—Capt. and Hon. Major W. E. Chapman resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd Brigade, Eastern Division—Lieut. S. Paterson resigns his commission.

4th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. A. W. Anstruther to be Capt. (June 13).

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. D. Sully resigns his commission.

4th Brigade. South Irish Division—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. the Hon. C. S. Vereker resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement (June 16).

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—The resignation of the commission held by Capt. M. J. Scobie, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 27th ult., is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. E. J. T. Crutchley resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Arthur Charles Tompkins, gent., to be Lieut. (June 16).

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Charles Robert Whorwood Adeane, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. F. Phillips, from the 5th Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut. (June 2).

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. H. A. Yates and M. K. D. Whitting.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. J. Mackie to be Capt. (June 7).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. A. H. Bindloss resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. O. C. Walcot resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—George Edward Moke, gent., to be Lieut. (June 9).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Norman Burnand, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. G. J. Plevins resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Cecil Speid Soote, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Stanley Everard Clay, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—The appointment of Frank Wigram Foley, gent., as Lieut., notified in the *London Gazette* of April 29, is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Capt. H. C. Molyneux is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. G. S. Morris resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. T. C. Nicholson, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—George Archibald Ponsonby Hume Warden, gent., to be Lieut. (June 23).

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Capt. R. G. Mostyn resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. J. Bell-Smyth resigns his commission; Richard Guy Le Fanu Williamson, gent., to be Lieut. (June 16).

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. R. N. Leahy resigns his commission.

MEMORANDUM.

R. M. Shankland, late Qrmr., 5th Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (June 5).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 24, 1884.

Royal East Kent—Lieut. George Edward, Viscount Throwley, to be Capt.

West Kent—Capt. G. R. Tufton, 5th Lancers, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. C. E. Warde, 4th Hussars, who vacates, on appointment to the Staff (June 9).

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., to be Lieut.; John Watson, jun., gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (both dated June 19).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 24, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—James McHarrie, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—Isaac Clark Hodgson, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Durham—Henry Chapman, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Gloucestershire—Lieut. G. Dunn resigns his commission.

2nd Kent—Lieut. H. Mills to be Capt.

2nd Lancashire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Capt. J. Duck and Capt. and Hon. Major P. Kewley.

1st Lincolnshire—Archibald McGuffie Nell, gent., to be Qrmr.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. E. F. Trotman resigns his commission.

1st Midlothian (Midlothian Coast)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Thomas Oliver Fraser and Anthony Babington. Frank Wyville-Thomson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. E. J. Sait to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Surg. G. P. Kelly resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

ENGINEER.

1st Middlesex—Capt. J. T. Wright, R.E., to be Adjt., in succession to Major G. W. Archer, R.E., whose term of service as Adjt. expires (July 1).

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Major A. Kirby to be Lieut.-Col. (April 30).

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. W. Y. MacDonald to be Capt.

4th Cheshire—Wilfrid Francis Hopwood, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Cinque Ports—Major F. S. de B. Cooper to be Lieut.-Col. (March 22).

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—John Henry Genn, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cumberland—Acting Chaplain the Rev. Canon T. K. Richmond, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Devonshire (Exeter and South Devon)—Lieut. F. H. Lloyd resigns his commission.

5th Durham—Capt. J. A. Hunter resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. R. D. Williams resigns his commission; Lieut. E. C. Hamilton, Retired List, to be Lieut.

1st Hertfordshire—Herbert Gilbert McLachlan Amos, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—William Reeve Reeve-Tucker, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Lancashire—Thomas Lawrie, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Ernest Frederick Bagwell Partridge, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Lancashire—Lieut.-Col. J. Kenworthy resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Robert Russell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Linlithgowshire—Capt. W. Hislop resigns his commission.

2nd London—Walter Arthur, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. B. P. Selby to be Major.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. F. S. K. Douglas, B.A., and Lieut. A. V. Paton.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Lieut. W. S. Alexander resigns his commission.

1st Shropshire—Lieut. W. H. Meire resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—C. D. Hyatt and T. Holt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. B. R. Bedford is appointed Hon. Col. of the Batn.

5th Surrey—Capt. J. D. Mitchell resigns his commission.

2nd Sussex—Capt. E. Henty is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Thomas Richards, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. N. W. Brown resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. W. Avery resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Vicars Henry Fisher, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. T. S. Mason to be Capt.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 25, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 27, 1884.

2nd Life Guards—Capt. E. H. Hanning-Lee to be Major, vice H. R., Viscount Downe, seconded (Nov. 26, 1883). Lieuts. A. C. S. Abdy to be Capt., vice E. H. Hanning-Lee (Nov. 26, 1883); O. H. Ames, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice A. C. S. Abdy.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. W. H. Hippisley to be Capt., vice the Hon. W. P. Alexander, seconded (June 1).

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. D. Malcolm, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (June 11); Capt. R. Calrow to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*), Royal Warrant, March 11, 1882 (May 3).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. the Hon. C. R. W. Colville (Master of Colville) to be Capt., vice Lieut.-Col. W. H. Mackinnon, seconded for service on the Staff (June 8).

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. A. E. Codrington has been seconded for service on the Staff (May 1).

Scots Guards—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. H. Fludyer to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. C. Bridgeman, appointed Regimental Adjt. (June 11).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. C. L. Connellan to be Adjt., vice Capt. R. G. Kekewich, promoted (Jan. 21).

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. E. R. Penrose, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice G. H. Shakerley, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. F. C. Annesley, from the 1st West India Regt., to be Capt., vice A. H. Daunt, who exchanges.

The Norfolk Regiment—Major A. H. Longfield retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. A. C. Becher to be Capt., vice E. B. James, promoted (May 21).

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. J. H. Hodgson to be Major, vice J. W. Lang, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (May 7).

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. H. B. Murray, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. Bower, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. F. A. Morse, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. N. FitzRoy, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Major H. McL. Hutchison has been seconded for service on the Staff (April 2).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. J. S. O'Neill has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (June 9).

The South Wales Borderers—Major S. B. Royds, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Major, vice H. M. Williams, who exchanges; Lieut. G. H. Arbuthnot has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 12).

The King's Own Borderers—Lieut. G. N. Mayne to be Capt., vice J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, seconded (June 2).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major A. G. J. Robbins retires on retired pay; Lieut. H. R. Saunders to be Capt., vice A. J. Preston, seconded (May 12).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. C. G. Donaldson to be Capt., vice R. H. Anstice, seconded (May 15).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. F. W. Lyons to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. A. Raitt, who resigns the appointment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Supernumerary Major H. R. Young to be Major, vice C. D'O. Harmar, retired (May 30); Lieut. H. J. J. Kentish to be Capt., vice A. G. W. Malet, retired (March 19).

The Essex Regiment—Capt. T. J. P. Kelly to be Major, vice T. E. Stephenson, seconded (Nov. 27).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. J. G. Sparkes to be Major, vice W. H. de Salis, deceased; Lieut. H. C. Wylly to be Capt., vice J. G. Sparkes.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major F. C. Gavegan retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun retires on half-pay; Major H. M. Williams, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Major, vice S. B. Royds, who exchanges.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. J. E. Bush to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A. E. Binyon, deceased (April 15).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. C. A. Barker to be Major, vice H. L. Harvest, retired (May 14).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. E. H. Studdy retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. D. G. M. Fowler to be Capt., vice G. B. Robbins, seconded (June 2).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Corballis to command a battalion (May 21).

1st West India Regiment—Capt. A. H. Daunt, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Capt., vice F. C. Annesley, who exchanges.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Lieut. (with local and temporary rank) A. Cavarra to be Capt. (with local and temporary rank), vice A. Gatt, appointed Adjt. (May 15).

Staff—Capt. C. E. Warde. 4th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. L. E. Knight, commanding the troops in the Belfast District (April 19).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Conductor of Supplies G. Forde to be Qrmr., vice W. D. Kennedy, deceased.

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. G. N. Manley, V.C., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.

Army Hospital Corps—Capt. of Orderlies T. Thompson to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to June 2).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major J. B. Thompson has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 25). The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major:—G. Shields (June 19), J. Bromfield (June 23), J. E. Orange and A. P. G. Dowdall (both dated June 24). Lieut. W. B. Broughton, from the Dorsetshire Regt., having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Oct. 31, 1883).

Veterinary Department—The surname of Vet.-Surg. Alexander Henry Waddell is as now, and not as hitherto, stated.

Half-Pay—Major and Col. H. E. Jerome, V.C., half-pay, having served five years as a substantive Major on the Staff, to be Lieut.-Col. (May 15).

MEMORANDA.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Montgomery, Scots Guards, to be Col. (May 11).

Lieut.-Col. E. M. Beadon, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Col. (June 21).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. C. Owens, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (Feb. 26).

Qrmrs. J. Baker, retired R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Capt. (June 5); J. Kelly, 21st Hussars, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (June 10).

Lieut. M. A. Cameron, R.E., to have the local rank of Capt. whilst employed as Deputy Colonial Engineer in the Straits Settlements.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. S. Nicholson, Capt. 3rd Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Capt.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. J. A. Carpenter and W. C. Horsley, 20th Middlesex R.V.C., and W. J. Terrill, 1st Cornwall R.V.C.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date June 28, and the current year must be understood.)

London Amusements.

The Royal Italian Opera, COVENT GARDEN, preserves an attractive programme. On Saturday evening, Madame Adelina Patti repeated her popular impersonation of Rosina in Rossini's melodious "Barbière di Siviglia," but was not very strongly supported. On Monday evening, Miss Gertrude Griswold, who has passed from the concert-room to the lyric stage, made her first appearance on these boards as Margherita in Gounod's "Faust." The young American soprano, who is a niece of Mr. Bret Harte, has a good voice, which has been highly cultivated in Paris, and her reception was exceedingly encouraging. On Tuesday, Madame Albani, Madame Sembrich, and Madame Pauline Lucca appeared again in "Le Nozze di Figaro." On Thursday, "Dinorah" was given, with Madame Adelina Patti as the heroine; and for this (Saturday) evening is reserved "Don Giovanni," with a cast promising a most satisfactory representation. The opera has not been played here for two years, and the interest will be increased by the principal parts being now sustained by Madame Patti, Madame Latener, and Madame Furset-Madi, who will make her first appearance this season. The programme of the German opera has this week included "Fidelio" and Mr. C. Villiers-Stanford's great opera of "Savonarola."

At the GAIETY Madame Judic has repeated her lively impersonation of the volatile heroine in "Nitouche," and on Monday next, Madame Sarah Bernhardt is to appear in "Fédora." Mr. Edward Terry, who is now making a holiday tour through Russia, will return at the end of July, with other members of the regular Gaiety company, and perform in comedy and burlesque for a season of three weeks, commencing early in August.

The elaborate revival of "Twelfth Night" is fixed at the LYCEUM for Tuesday evening, July 8. On the preceding Saturday night and Monday the theatre will be closed for dress rehearsals. A special morning performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" will be given on Saturday, July 5.

At the COURT THEATRE a new interest has been imparted to the late T. W. Robertson's comedy of "Play" by an advantageous change of cast. Mr. Arthur Cecil now represents the character of the Hon. Bruce Fanquehere, which he embodies with admirable effect, and Mr. C. A. Maltby humorously embodies the fussy Mr. Bodmin Podder. With the highly-entertaining after-piece of "My Milliner's Bill," in which Mrs. John Wood is so exceedingly amusing, the present programme will run merrily on to the close of the season.

The CRITERION has been supplied by Mr. James Albery with an Anglicised version of MM. Barrière and Goudinot's elaborate farce of "Tête de Linotte," originally produced at the Vaudeville, Paris, in September, 1882. It can hardly be said that "Featherbrain," as the adaptation is called, faithfully reflects the eccentric humour of the original piece. The plot arises out of the complications resulting from the loss of a packet of love-letters written by a foolish young cousin to the flighty young wife of a stupid old husband. "Featherbrain," first acted by Mdlle. Legualt, is here acted with some piquancy by Miss Marie Jansen, and Mr. Mackintosh is the fatuous husband, originally represented by M. Parode. In the English version, the prominent personage is the amorous Portuguese nobleman, excellently portrayed by M. Marius, and Miss Rose Saker, Miss Annie Rose, Miss Norreys, and Miss Evesson agreeably fill up the female portion of the cast.

To the AVENUE THEATRE has been transferred Mr. James Mortimer's adaptation called "Gammon," first played at the Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, at a morning performance two years since. It is the expanded version of a two-act comedy entitled "La Poudre aux Yeux," produced at the Gymnase in 1861. A burlesque of the Haymarket revival of "The Rivals" was added, with very unsatisfactory results.

At the ALHAMBRA the clever juggling performances of M. Trewey have added a fresh attraction to the spectacular German opera of "The Beggar Student."

Mr. Frederic Maccabe, the most variously accomplished of our entertainers, has returned to England after a prolonged tour through America and Australia. On his reappearance at the GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL on Monday night, he was warmly welcomed by a numerous audience, and for two hours kept his auditors in a most mirthful mood by his clever impersonations and the display of his marvellous ventriloquial deceptions.

Successful Candidates examined by C. S. Commission for 32 Naval Cadetships:—

	Names.	Marks.
1.	Arthur Russell Hulbert	1418
2.	Hon. Algernon Douglas Edward Harry Boyle	1378
3.	Richard Harry Parker	1322
4.	Frank Russell Hudson	1312
5.	John Percival Shipton	1222
6.	Montague Lister Hulton	1204
7.	Francis Elliott Walters	1197
8.	Harry Clarence Boyle	1193
9.	Algernon Walter Heneage	1177
10.	Herbert William James	1151
11.	Francis Gerrard St. George Brooker	1147
12.	Llewellyn Griffiths	1123
13.	Llewellyn Dillwyn Crichton	1064
14.	John Alexander Waugh	1053
15.	Edward Montgomery Phillpotts	1032
16.	Donald Osborn Springfield	1030
17.	Montague William Consett	992
18.	Arthur Courtenay Stewart	989
19.	Henry Gossett Vereker	986
20.	Hugh Fitzroy Hopkinson	978
21.	Henry Edmund Sharp	968
22.	Charles Tuthill Barrett	963
23.	Edwin Harold Edwards	960
24.	Henry Arthur Lyall	954
25.	Stewart Ayscough Perry-Ayscough	888
26.	Thomas Charles Brown	887
27.	Frederick Lawrence Field	881
28.	Thomas Leslie Thorpe Double	834
29.	Henry Douglas Gerrard Foord	827
30.	Horatio Walcot Colomb	814
31.	Arthur Hugh Oldham	787
32.	Launcelot Charles Cox	752

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MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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IN a recent number, we quoted some passages from the Official Report "on the British Naval and Military operations in Egypt, 1882," printed by the U.S. Navy Department at Washington; because they justified statements made in the *Army and Navy Gazette* relating to the destruction of rifled guns and torpedoes at Alexandria after the bombardment, which had been contradicted by a Minister of the Crown in Parliament, who, of course, relied on information furnished to him officially by his subordinates. The paragraphs we then quoted amply vindicated the correctness of the statements in question, which, indeed, rested on the ocular evidence of one who was not likely to be led astray in his observations. But the Report is one of a large interest and, as an American friend of ours says, "scopefulness," and we may be pardoned if we go back to the work, which will not be seen by many of our readers interested in the subject, and if we reproduce the opinions of a professional witness, who evinces in all his remarks a very favourable disposition, especially towards the Navy. The tone of the Report, with regard to the original causes of the bombardment, is altogether in favour of the measure resorted to by Sir Beauchamp Seymour, under the instructions he received from the Admiralty, based on the representations he felt it his duty to make with regard to preparations bearing on the safety of the ships under his command in the harbour of Alexandria. In a very exhaustive and close examination of the injury done by the bombardment, the United States officer notes almost every hit made by the fleet from end to end of the works at the bombardment of Alexandria. The result of his examination is somewhat disquieting, if it be accepted—as we see no reason to doubt it should be—as the candid truth. He considers the range at which the fleet engaged needlessly great. The outside vessels could have got to within 1,000 yards of the Lighthouse Fort, and within 500 yards of Ada and 200 yards of Pharos, and along the southern shore the ships could have got within 800 yards of all the batteries. Hammering away "at long taw" was very skilful, but it was a disappointment to those who expected short work to be made of the Egyptians, and drained the stock of ammunition to a dangerously low ebb. It must be remembered that the target for each ship at Alexandria was generally the muzzle of a gun—a pin's-head—and a hit meant "good-luck," or phenomenal shooting. Ships engaging forts not superior in force gain more by anchoring, from greater accuracy of fire, than they secure safety by keeping under weigh. The account of the operation is, we think, conceived in a spirit of candid criticism, and some of the remarks of the United States official reporter, corroborated as they must be by the experience of our own officers, deserve the most profound attention from our authorities. Here is an example:—

> "In view of the tremendous fire to which Fort Mex was subjected, and the comparatively short range at which all the ships except the Temeraire engaged it, it is almost impossible to believe the fact that not a single gun here was dismounted or disabled during the action proper. The 10-inch and the 9-inch rifled guns were wrecked with gun-cotton. The 8-inch gun was bowled over by the Penelope long after the fort had ceased firing, and from a distance stated to be about 300 yards. The successful shot was the thirtieth of this series, and was aimed by the gunnery lieutenant. . . . . . Mex was the only fort at Alexandria which could not have resumed the action on the following day, for the party which landed from the Invincible completed the work of destruction but just begun by the fleet, ruining the carriages of the two heavy guns by exploding gun-cotton inside the brackets, and spiking the remaining guns in the lower batteries. Except for this gallant and eminently successful exploit, the parapets might have been sufficiently repaired during the night by heavy gangs of natives to enable the garrison to reopen fire."

As to the defence by "the natives," he says:—

> "The Egyptians had lost so severely that only men of a high order of bravery could have been induced to expose themselves to a repetition of the hammering they had endured on July 11. The actual garrison was whipped, and thoroughly whipped, after a most creditable and determined resistance; but it is hardly to be doubted that if it had been of a *personnel* similar to that on board the attacking fleet, the spiking party would have had difficulty in executing their task, and on July 12 the challenge from the ships would have been promptly accepted."

Again, he says:—

> "In considering the state of the southern line of defences of Alexandria after the bombardment, it is more than ever necessary to distinguish between the real and the apparent damage done to them; the former being those wounds which immediately affected their fighting qualities, in the disabling of the guns, the fatal breaching of the parapets, the wrecking of the gun-pivots, or the destruction of vitally important stores of ammunition; the latter being shell marks on the parapets, not necessarily fatal, however large, and especially shot wounds and holes in the buildings within the enceinte. Self-inflicted harm on each side is, of course, excluded. Applying this test, and summing up the injuries received by the fortifications of this line, one is amazed to find how slight they were in reality. Including even the rifled gun in Mex, which was dismounted by the Penelope at leisure after the fort had ceased firing, the following is the loss of offensive power occasioned directly by the Fleet:—In Saleh-Aga, one 6½-inch S.B. dismounted; in the next battery, one 10-inch S.B. dismounted; in Oom-el-Kabebe, one 6½-inch S.B. dismounted; in Martello Tower Battery, one 10-inch S.B. dismounted; in Mex Fort, one 8-inch M.L.R. dismounted. These make a total of but five guns in the sea batteries extending from Saleh-Aga to Marsa-el-Khanat, and including both works. In the foregoing description of the effects on the fortifications at Alexandria of the bombardment by the vessels under Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, great prominence is given to the Inflexible's practice."

These were the results of the bombardment in which 3,198 projectiles were launched at the works, a general average of twenty rounds per heavy gun! In "General Conclusions," the writer comes to the conclusion that "recent high-powered guns are not adapted to bombarding earthworks, and that the batteries of ships ought to be composite, unless they are armed for the purpose of either engaging other ships or batteries exclusively." A British Naval officer, present at the engagement, he says, stated his opinion that an old line-of-battle ship would have been more effective than the modern ships which took part in the bombardment. All the directions open to the development of ordnance at present are, he asserts, in the way of vertical fire. But it is impossible not to draw the broad inference, says Commander Goodrich, that vessels are not yet able, and never will be able, to fight on even terms with forts. Forts, no doubt, will not *stop the progress* of modern ships; and the works at Alexandria against a fleet, in the way of impeding its progress, would have been utterly powerless

With regard to the unfortunate and costly incendiarism, which has laid upon Egypt a debt of upwards of £4,400,000, the writer makes the candid remark:—

> "It is easy to be wise after the event, and therefore it cannot now be doubted that, in this way, the true state of the *morale* [*moral*] of the garrison would have been revealed, and possibly such measures taken as might have prevented the burning of the city. A few hundred men could have seized and held the place on July 12, so great was the fear on the part of the Egyptians, both soldiers and citizens, caused by the bombardment—a fear not known, at the time, to the British Commander-in-Chief. In consequence of the lack of information, this memorable battle was followed by one of the most shocking, wanton, and deplorable catastrophes of the century."

Of the enemy, whom it is so much the habit of the newspapers here, and of their allies, the annexationists in Egypt, to discredit, Commander Goodrich observes:—

> "The Egyptians were overmatched in guns both as to size and number, but the way that they responded to the heavy fire from the English Fleet was marvellous, standing to their batteries with unexpected and admirable courage. When the Inflexible's 1,700-pound projectiles struck the scarp of the Light-House Fort, immediately underneath an embrasure, they would throw up a cloud of dust and fragments of stone as high as the light-house itself. To the looker-on it seemed impossible to live under such a fire, yet after a few minutes the dust would clear away and the gun's crew would pluckily toss another shell back at their huge opponent. The Egyptian practice was naturally subjected to keener criticism than the British, as the fall of each shot that failed of its target could be distinctly seen. The error was, generally speaking, caused by too much elevation. Certain of the guns were pointed with 'consummate skill,' notably one 36-pdr. (6½-inch S.B.) in the citadel of Mex, which hulled the Invincible with persistent accuracy."

In the end, the Report sums up as follows:—

> "The forts at Alexandria were badly bruised, but the more modern parapets were not seriously harmed. In the generality of cases the real damage they sustained could have been easily repaired in a single night. If the bombardment was directed against the forts in this, their defensive capacity, it must be pronounced a failure. If its object was the dismounting of the new rifled guns, it must be conceded that such results as attended the work of the inshore squadron (only one gun of this type being seriously affected), or even such as were achieved by the offshore squadron (less than one-half being permanently disabled), do not justify the verdict of success. In the wider sense of having driven the garrison from their batteries, and having silenced the forts, the fleet was unquestionably victorious. Into this product, however, enters the important element of *morale*. The British, while surprised by the tenacity of their opponents, were the first to confess that men of a stamp at all similar to their own would have accepted the gage thrown down the next day, and have renewed the fight. With a heavier sea running, to render the fire of the fleet less accurate, and to embarrass the operation of replenishing its almost empty magazines and shell-rooms from the ammunition vessels in the outer roadstead, can any doubt be reasonably entertained that the struggle would have been vastly prolonged, even if the final result had been unaltered?"

And we entreat those concerned to turn their thoughts and their work to the vital matter touched on in the following sentence:—

> "Of the fuzes used by the British, the greater part were the 'general-service' percussion. It is impossible to exaggerate the misbehaviour of the fuze on the occasion of the bombardment. The most careless witness of the action could not help noticing the frequency of premature explosions, and of failures to explode at all. It is not beyond the limits of fair estimation to set down the number of the latter as reaching several hundred, while some British officers think the proportion no less than four-fifths of all fired. In several instances fuzes were driven bodily into the bursting charge without exploding the shell. The stoutest apologist for this fuze, urging that it was designed for use against armoured ships, and therefore given a retarded action, could neither expect nor desire a more violent impact than is shown by this fact to have taken place. As a result of the unreliable nature of these fuzes, it may be mentioned that one of the Penelope's 8-in. shell was afterwards found lying harmless in a magazine containing over four hundred tons of powder."

With regard to Machine-Guns, which some of our officers seem to have "upon the brain," the opinion of Commander Goodrich is not so high as that of the enthusiasts. He says:—"it was quite impossible to determine their exact value. The appearance of the building immediately in rear of the batteries, scarred and pitted, proved that those weapons must have had some effect;" but he says that "had the Machine-Guns contributed in any great measure to the result of the fight, they would have left more traces on the guns." "Their value against properly-constructed forts can hardly be problematical,"—by which he means that they were of very little use; for he goes on to say:—

> "If mounted in the tops, and used at short range, against low parapets, as at Mex, they may be very useful, but in a general engagement at long range, as in the case of the outside Fleet, where the fall of the bullets could not be observed and the aim corrected, owing to the distance of the object aimed at and the thickness of the smoke, they cannot be considered as really formidable."

The dangerous exhaustion of the magazines is noted, but the writer was not aware apparently of the more alarming fact which came out, that the means of replenishing them with projectiles of the larger sizes at the nearest depôt would not have been sufficient to have enabled the fleet to have continued the bombardment, or to have entered upon an engagement with an enemy of similar force at sea. The Report is accompanied by a volume of photographs of the forts, guns, and copious illustrations; and it also gives an account of the military operations on shore, and of the actions which planted us in Egypt, and enabled as to begin our career of fiasco-making.

ELSEWHERE will be found an abstract of a conversation between Mr. A. Bartlett and the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs respecting what is called the neutralisation of the Suez Canal. The neutralisation of the Suez Canal involves the neutralisation of Egypt, which is a matter more easily talked about than satisfactorily arranged. Egypt is not like Belgium, or like Switzerland, surrounded by powerful civilised States, which have a common interest in guaranteeing the observance of the conditions under which the neutrality of these States was accepted and declared by Europe. In the case of Egypt, on the West there is actually no boundary which can be drawn between the Khedive's dominions and those of his neighbour, the ruler of Tripoli. There are sandwiched in between the Viceroy and the Sultan, *quasi*-independent rulers who have, to a great extent, absolute control over their unsettled populations; and of these Senoussi may be taken to represent a considerable number. To the East of the Suez Canal there is a desert, beyond which extend the Empire of Turkey and the control of the Sultan, not easily defined by any natural line or boundary; and to ensure the neutralisation of the Canal, it would be necessary to demand from the Sultan the cession of a portion of his territory to prevent operations against the Canal from the East by the troops of any Power which might have established Military ascendancy in the region, and be desirous of destroying ships, troops, or commerce, using the Canal belonging to a country with which their master might be at war. We have very great faith in treaties, provided always there is not some immense interest to be gained or maintained by breaking them. The violation of treaties is often the cause of war, just as the end of war is to establish relations by treaty which shall have binding influence until some greater force tends to destroy them. To the South, we know what difficulties there are at present to be found in drawing a frontier line at all between Egypt and the Equatorial lakes; although Sir Samuel Baker has, in a paper with much of which we agree—dissenting, however, from several of his conclusions—given us a very fair and reasonable outline of a line on the map which might be accepted with advantage by Egypt as the furthest limit of her Southern provinces. The littoral of the Red Sea from Massowah to Suez is well defined enough; but it is when we come to the Canal itself that difficulties of the most serious nature would be likely to arise in war-time. We fear it would be too great a strain upon the morality of any victorious Admiral who, having swept the Chinese and Indian Seas of all his enemies, and chased them up into the Gulf of Suez, should find himself at the last moment restrained from their utter destruction by the obligation of a treaty to hold his hand on some plea or another; or, inverting the case, too much to expect that should a Naval Commander in the Mediterranean have succeeded in driving before him all the hostile Naval forces which it was his great object to annihilate, and were to find them quietly anchoring in front of Port Said, within three miles from shore, and be told that he must not touch them, that he would not discover some reason to go in and win. There are other contingencies, numerous and strange, which may be imagined without any great difficulty, placing considerable doubt on the due observance of the artificial conditions imposed upon Europe with regard to the Suez Canal. We do not say they are insuperable, but certainly it would be rather hazardous to rely upon their being, under all circumstances, held in superstitious reverence. Major Maurice has given us some historical instances of war being commenced without notice, and in nearly all such cases treaty obligations have been disregarded. It is not a more flagrant crime, unless the punishment be sure and tremendous, for a country in time of peace to send off a fleet and bombard the capital of a friendly State, and seize upon its fleet, because there were reasons to believe that the ships might be used against itself by another Power, than for a Great Power deliberately, in the interests of self-preservation, or in the execution of some masterpiece of policy, to run all the risks of violating the neutrality of a State declared to be neutral by Great Powers, some of which may be indifferent to its fate, and others unable to avert it. With these reservations, however, it would seem as if the neutralisation of Egypt, involving that of the Canal, is likely to present attractions to diplomatists which will ensure their concurrence, if the Conference arrives at the consideration of so large a question in declaring the Canal and the Pashalic to be in a state of neutrality.

IT may appear strange at first sight to find a Naval officer delivering a lecture on "Machine-Guns in the Field" at the Royal United Service Institution. But, up to the present moment, the Navy has had more experience in working machine-guns in the field than the Army has had. Lord Charles Beresford yesterday contented himself with bringing forward a number of facts and opinions, and in making suggestions, none of which were very novel or striking. The lecturer confined his attention to machine-guns of rifle-calibre, or what has been termed in France the *mitrailleuse*, knowing that the superiority of a battery of 6 or 12-pounders over two batteries of guns of half their calibre is generally recognised. In reference to the objection that the French Montigny guns proved a complete failure during the Franco-German War, Lord Charles Beresford repeats the old arguments that batteries were manned by men and officers who had never worked this new and complicated war machine before. The Montigny batteries were badly handled. They engaged artillery at distances beyond the mitrailleur range. Their equipment and mounting were the same as for a battery of field artillery. They afforded exactly as large a target; and the French, except on a few occasions, persisted in using them as guns, instead of as clusters of rifles. Nevertheless, the man-killing power of the French mitrailleurs was repeatedly proved during the war. Lord Charles Beresford referred to the German records of the various battles, to collect evidence of what the Montigny guns really did do. He quoted the Duke of Wurtemburg's description of the fight around St. Privat la Montagne, on August 18, when Marshal Canrobert so stubbornly held that village against the German Guards, to show that the fire of the mitrailleurs was most murderous, but in the text the Duke says nothing of the mitrailleurs at all. At Mars-la-Tour, however, in the official account of that battle, there is specific mention of the arm:—"The fire of the adversary from mitrailleuses advancing to the crest of the hill increases the losses almost to annihilation. Cavalry were then pushed forward by the Prussians to protect the shattered remnant; but, *on account of the violent mitrailleuse fire*, the leader was unable to deliver home his attack." These quotations would refute assertions, if any one made them, that "*because* machine-guns proved useless in 1870, they can never be of any use at all." Since then this arm has been vastly improved. Its range has been increased, its working simplified. For holding or clearing a street, a road, a gap, these guns are admirable. Sir William Hewett, Captain Wilson, Commander Rolfe, speak most highly in their favour. So do Lord Chelmsford, Sir Donald Stewart, General Roberts, General Hardinge, Colonel Holberton, and others. Both Naval and Military officers, however, are of opinion that it is a mistake to mount the rifle-calibre machine-gun as a field-piece. Captain Wilson particularly insists upon their being so mounted on two wheels as to enable their muzzles to be at all times kept towards the enemy when in action. For cavalry, General Hardinge has recommended the adoption of Lord Charles Beresford's galloping-carriage and a ten-barrel Nordenfelt, the five-barrel gun, mounted on tripods to be carried on mules for use with infantry in the hill country. There, wheels are impracticable; wherever wheels can be used, all authorities agree in the words of Lord Charles Beresford, that, "It would be better to do away with the limber altogether for guns mounted for landing purposes,"—that is to say, for machine-guns in the field. But these and much larger questions connected with the employment of these guns must be profoundly studied by experts before the natures of machine-guns, their mountings and use, can be determined. Abroad, they are not in favour, except in the Navies, and in our own Service there is a general concurrence of opinion as to their value.

IN a forthcoming work by an eminent Chinese statesman and traveller, there are some interesting papers on the institutions of the various countries he visited recently; but the acute diplomatist has not specified the nations to which his descriptions relate, and we are therefore unable to locate them, as the Americans say, or to assign any particular countries as the scenes of the labours of those whom he deals with. We have been favoured with advance sheets of the work, and think our readers might like to see a specimen of our Celestial's impressions of the Military and Naval Departments of the Great Powers; and we shall begin with the account of, we presume, the Generalissimo of the Army of the Sultan, though the Chinese word which is translated "Seraskier" might, we are told, bear another rendering. It is headed:—

MILITARY SKETCHES.

No. I.—THE SERASKIER.

There is no hereditary right to the office of Seraskier, but the Seraskeriat is generally given to some relation of the Sovereign. The Capitan Pasha who commands the Fleet may never have gone to sea, and may have risen to power by attention to bookkeeping. Indeed, he may be considered the representative of the democratic element, as the Seraskier represents the influence of monarchical institutions, and what remains of the old constitution. He must have served in the Army, but the Capitan Pasha is not necessarily a sailor. These officers are under the control of the Grand Council of State, chosen by the Sultan from the General Assembly, which is elected by the people, who are supposed to discover the wisest and best men to rule over the country. The Seraskier, who nominally represents the Sultan, is under the orders of a member of the Grand Council, who is responsible to the General Assembly for the efficiency of the military service; but, by a fiction which is not at all ingenious, the Army is supposed, nevertheless, to be under the control of the Sultan. In early life the present Seraskier saw hard service in a great war; nor has it been the lot of many leaders to have gone through such a stress of fight as that to which he was exposed in an expedition against the Kalmuk Tartars. But soon after the Prince returned home, the old Seraskier, who was not a member of the Imperial family, died, and the post was conferred on his Highness, who was the Chief of the Janissaries, and had in two hard-fought fields displayed the personal courage which is an attribute of the Imperial family. His lot fell on troublous times. From that moment he has been constantly engaged in combating changes in the Army forced upon him by the Grand Council, which is now and then driven into frenzies of reform by energetic Mollahs and Moulvies in the General Assembly. At one time there rose up an authority who declared that soldiers would be more efficient if they wore baggy breeches into which they could stow their praying-carpets; at another there was a movement in favour of cutting off the legs of their nether-garments altogether, so as to allow greater play and freedom for the muscles. At each of these reforms the Seraskier was plunged into the depths of woe, and declared to his confidential friends that "the Army was done for." But, mindful of his duty to the Sultan, in public he maintained on all occasions a cheerful and confident demeanour, announced that he was mightily pleased with what had been done, and declared he was satisfied that, with baggy breeches or without breeches at all, the Army was always equally ready to do its duty. The aggravating tendency of the Grand Council to associate successful Pashas, who have been brought to the front by their services in reducing the Arabian tribes, fighting in the Lebanon, or escorting caravans in Mesopotamia, with him in the discharge of his duties was, however, very hard to endure. The Seraskier has now and then threatened to resign; but the influence of the Sultan has been brought to bear to induce him to forego his resolve, and to the advantage of the Army he has yielded to the pressure. None of the Pashas can direct a division as well as the Seraskier. His activity is prodigious, his industry in what may be called the external duties of his office indefatigable. There is no more admirable tactician. His knowledge of the Army is extensive—it might be called profound, but that it is so often baffled by eccentric reformers, and that at times a complete change of names, and styles, and titles drives him a little out of his latitude. He knows the officers of the Army thoroughly, and in the distribution of patronage is in the main exceedingly just and considerate. It is no imputation upon him to say that he is open to the infirmity of considering his own friends are as good as anybody else's; but it can scarcely be said that in order to do a job for his own, he has been monstrously unjust to the merits of other, people. Altogether, the Seraskier has done a great many good things, and has prevented the doing of a great many bad ones; but he has hard lines now and then, and has had to throw up regular defences to hold his own against the shower of boulders to which he has been exposed from outside. The Seraskeriat has undergone great changes recently. The edifice in which the work of the chief department was carried on formerly has been handed over to the tailors and bakers, each man with his own wash-hand-stand and drawers — a stream of water flowing down the centre corridor, and cisterns of ink on all the landings. But another quarter had been prepared for the Chief and his military officers, under the eye of the Moulvie who superintends the War Department. Here, in one room, the Seraskier receives the Pashas and officers who come to him on business with much courtesy and kindness. All who seek him are sure to be received with genial cordiality and something like affectionate welcome. The disagreeable duty of saying "No!" is delegated to an official of high rank, who has acquired such proficiency in the discharge of his functions that those who retire from that officer's presence are overwhelmed with heart-rending sorrow for having inflicted upon the worthy Pasha the exquisite anguish which he has displayed at being obliged to refuse their requests.

THE treacherous attack made by the Chinese on the French column which was marching to take over possession of Lang Son, has naturally createda. painful impression on the other side of the Channel The non-professional papers, as a rule, severely criticise the conduct of General Millot for having allowed his troops to be surprised, and for not having employed a stronger force in the operation in question. They point out that an officer of his experience in Oriental customs,—disregard for treaties, and general wiliness,—should not have allowed himself to have been lulled to sleep and deceived by the "heathen Chinee." They say that the distance to be performed by the French column was 30 leagues, and that General Millot should have known that half-way between his camp and Lang Son was a Chinese force of 10,000 men lying right across his road. As for the column, as far as we know, it appears to have advanced without any of the usual precautions, and with all the confidence of a force advancing through a friendly country. It evidently thought that it would have nothing more to do than to relieve guard and take over the posts from the Chinese, who, according to treaty, were to evacuate the place. It is certain that if General Millot had been aware of the strong Celestial force lying in his path, he would have acted with more circumspection. The military organs, such as the *Avenir*, and the *Progrès Militaire*, *L'Armée Française*, &c., wish to withhold their verdict. The latter journal reminds us of the outcry there was against a colonel who, a couple of years ago, when in pursuit of the imperturbable Algerian chief, Bou Amena, suffered a disaster. It may be remembered that his column was almost annihilated, and that he lost his baggage. The Parisians wanted to treat the colonel as the Common Council wished to treat the Duke of Wellington, when he fell back on the lines of Torres Vedras. And what was the end of this hubbub? The colonel was promoted, for the military authorities refused to endorse the opinion of the public. The military organs are perfectly justified in saying,—Let us wait for further information. There are a good many contradictory statements as to the losses sustained by the French, and the strength of the Chinese force. It is feared in France that the blow dealt to the column was much more heavy than General Millot acknowledges, and that the 10 killed and 42 wounded does not really represent the loss sustained. This is all the more probable since the fighting is said to have lasted for two days, during which the French were driven back for a couple of miles to a place where they found shelter and entrenched themselves. In this position, they were soon reinforced by General Negrier with two battalions and two batteries. The French column, which was 700 strong, was composed of 300 Marine infantry, with native troops and irregulars, and we find it stated in France, as some explanation of the disaster, that the Marine Infantry is highly dissatisfied with the way in which it has been treated, and is terribly jealous of the Line, whose officers are unduly favoured. The question is, What will the French do now? There is a report that M. Jules Ferry intends to demand a crushing indemnity from China, no less a sum than £20,000,000! There is a report, too, that reinforcements are to be sent out, as the ranks of the expeditionary force have been sadly thinned by sunstroke, fever, and cholera. Now, when it was a question of sending out a respectable force to avenge the death of Commander de Rivière, the Government resorted to asking for volunteers, and we believe that each regiment was obliged to furnish a certain number. Will the same system of procuring volunteers on the *nolens volens* principle be again tried, or will the battalions be disorganised, as was the case when the Tunisian expedition was undertaken? These questions are asked with a good deal of anxiety in France. In the *Débats*, we find a few observations which our own Government would do well to bear in mind. When the news of the Lang Son affair arrived, the *Débats* says:—"We were on the point of committing a great fault, which we should have deeply regretted. A portion of our expeditionary force was about to be withdrawn. Fortunately, time was wanting, and only a few Marine Fusiliers were sent to Madagascar; the corps of occupation was not sensibly diminished. We always considered that the withdrawal of our troops would be an act of great imprudence; the event justified our apprehensions. It is enough to recall a very recent episode in order to understand the danger of such conduct. In Tunis we withdrew our troops too soon; the insurrection at once gathered fresh energy, and we were obliged to despatch more troops. These blunders cost men and money, and we must not recommence them." One of the most awkward things about this affair for the French is that at the present season of the year it would be madness to attempt a campaign. Consequently, if it be discovered that the attack on the French column was made in pursuance of orders from Pekin, it will be impossible for some months to come to wipe out the insult by land.

FOR those who have had no conception whatever of the history of British uniforms, the figures in the glass cases at the Health Exhibition possess some value. They convey a general impression of bygone military equipment with some suggestiveness of truth. But to anyone who has studied the arms and uniforms of the past, there must appear a melancholy deficiency in accuracy. The soldier in a red frock-coat, labelled as appertaining to the time of Charles II., is armed with a musket of later date. Infantry were still equipped with pikes about 16 feet in length, or with matchlock muskets fired from a rest. Then, his collar of bandoliers, instead of being a broad buff belt across his chest, is a black strap about his stomach. Infantry soldiers at this period usually wore grey coats and breeches, the drummers being in purple, with badges. In 1687, however, the uniform of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot is represented to have been a red frock-coat, with the skirts opening and turned back in front; loose green breeches and white stockings; black broad-brimmed hats turned up on one side, and shoes; buff belts, with rapiers and the sweynes feathers, or fixing daggers, for the muskets, now become firelocks. The ringed bayonets seem to have come into use soon after this period. They were invented by the French, and three regiments are related to have been armed with them in one of King William's campaigns in Flanders. The British Infantry certainly wore swords till about 1745; but the soldier labelled "temp. Queen Anne," appears without one. On the other hand, a soldier belonging to 1780, when swords were undoubtedly no longer worn, has one by his side. The soldier of Queen Anne, moreover, has the black Hanoverian cockade. A soldier of George II. may be correct or otherwise as to having a sword, as he belongs to the transition period. But his sword is certainly of erroneous pattern, being either a Highland claymore or old-fashioned heavy dragoon's sword. Till about the middle of the century officers carried half pikes, which appear to have been about 10 ft. in length; and the serjeants had halberds, wearing swords like the officers. Then spontoons, a species of small halbert with a battle-axe head, were borne by the officers. But the officers of Fusiliers, Highland regiments, and of the flank companies of ordinary regiments carried fusils, or light muskets. It appears, however, that in the campaign in America, about 1759, all the officers were armed with firelocks, or fusils. According to a label on an interesting bundle of spontoons, in the armoury of the Tower, they were disused in 1788. Captain Trimmer, in his "Memoirs of the 35th Regiment," observes that when the officer planted his spontoon, his men halted; when he pointed it forwards, they advanced; when backwards, they retreated. Grenadiers at this epoch wore the conical embroidered cap, with the proud words thereon, "nec aspera terrent." The white waistcoat and breeches and long black gaiters were abandoned, with powder and pigtails, in about 1808. Short gaiters were then worn with trousers; and a felt cap, with a brass plate in front, had been substituted for the cocked hat. The officers still wore the old gorget on their breasts, and serjeants carried a spear. The infantry soldier labelled 1812 certainly appertains to a later period. It is difficult to believe that the figure styled "British Cavalry, 1812," in a sort of old French uniform of grey, blue, and yellow, can possibly represent any British uniform. The Heavy Dragoons still were accoutred, at that time, in the red frock-coats, with the skirts turned back, high boots, and cocked hats. The Light Dragoons usually wore a helmet-shaped cap, with a feather at the side and black crest over it. They had blue jackets, buck-skin breeches, and boots reaching to the knee, and their sabres were curved. In 1810, the 17th Light Dragoons wore blue jackets with silver lace, white pantaloons, and Hessian boots, and a fantastic high fur cap. Regiments of Light Cavalry had been formed about the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1745 the Duke of Kingston raised a regiment of light horse, equipped them as hussars, and armed them with short carbines, pistols, and curved swords. The lance was not revived as a weapon till 1816. In pictures of a Highland regiment of about 1770, an officer is represented with a light gun in his hand, and with, of course, a broadsword at his side; but no bayonet is depicted. The serjeant has a halbert, sword, and dirk. The privates have claymores and dirks, as well as their muskets and bayonets. All wear the flat bonnet, with an eagle's feather in the case of the officer. The hair is powdered, and tied in a sort of club at the back. Of course, the later uniforms in the Exhibition are more correct. But even these provoke criticism. It certainly seems that proper advantage has not yet been taken of an admirable opportunity for illustrating the history of our uniforms by a full and accurate series. In a representation of a private of the 35th Foot, 1742, given in the above-mentioned memoir, his waistcoat is orange, and the ample skirts of his red coat are turned back and display an orange lining; the facings being then liberally displayed. His breeches are red, and the white gaiters, gartered with black, ascend above the knee. His sword hangs, or rather is stuck, into the same broad buff belt as his bayonet. The black, three-cornered cocked hat has a white binding. In 1768, the white breeches and waistcoats were introduced, worn with black gaiters, the character of the facings and linings being still continued. Gradually the coats became more scanty, till, under the fashions of the Regency, they were so tight that the soldiers could with difficulty handle their muskets. About 1816, the chaco became great in height, and extremely weighty, with a very tall white feather. Our tunics and helmets look serviceable at present, but they still appear to be insufficiently roomy. Too much seems to have been sacrificed to the desire for smartness. Certainly the earlier Georgian soldiers were provided with admirably roomy skirts, which must have afforded excellent pockets. But the careful powdering and dressing of the hair, according to regulation, must have been almost excruciating. It must have resulted, however, in great neatness and nicety in the aspect of a battalion, when it had been duly accomplished. A humorous conception of the process is given in a picture of this year, in which a string of soldiers is represented as seated athwart a bench, each operating on the pigtail of the man in front of him.

Captain Wilson, in the *Hecla*, left Spithead with the torpedo flotilla—the first of the kind ever formed in this country—on July 2, to join the Channel Squadron at Portland, and arrived there the same day.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in the *Minotaur*, with the remaining ships of the Channel Squadron in company, arrived at Torbay on June 30, and left on July 1 for Portland, the Squadron arriving there the same day.

Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay has informed the Admiralty of his intention to leave Suakim in the *Helicon* on July 5 for Suez and Alexandria; on arrival at this latter place, the Commander-in-Chief's flag will be transferred to the *Alexandria*, flagship on the Mediterranean station.

We believe Prince George of Wales will be entered this year at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

We wish someone would overhaul the English of the "Admiral of the Fleet Thomas Symonds" before it is let into print. In a letter to the *Morning Post* last Monday from our respected ex-correspondent, he says that the increase of the French Estimates in 1883, the building of 19 ironclads in the same year, "together with the starved, weak state of our Navy, have obliged me to state that the comparative maritime power of Great Britain is of the past."

The Admiralty have decided to attach two gunboats to each large Coastguard district, and to abolish the sailing cutters at present used to convey the Coastguard and Reserve men from port to port. We advocated this step being taken some months ago.

The Admiralty have requested Colonel Arbuthnot, C.B., Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, through the War Office authorities, to turn his attention to the mountings of rifle calibre machine-guns for the Navy, and at the same time to design or select a landing carriage for this new arm. Colonel Arbuthnot, in making this announcement yesterday at the Royal United Service Institution, further stated that their Lordships intended that he should be assisted in the work by a competent Naval officer, and he expressed a hope that Lord Charles Beresford would be selected to act as his colleague. He considered it high time this work was taken in hand, as at the end of the present financial year the Navy will have 600 machine-guns of rifle calibre, and only twenty extemporised landing carriages, already condemned, owing to the experience gained in the Soudan. The military authorities have also decided that all machine-guns in use in the English service shall be of the same calibre as the new infantry rifle now being perfected at Enfield, so that the same cartridge shall be used throughout the service instead of the mixed ammunition at present served out. These are all steps in the right direction.

As the *Iron Duke* and *Triumph* are both ready for commission, after extensive and costly refits, it would, we think, be advisable to utilise them to replace some of the dummies which at present constitute our Reserve Squadron. The *Defence*, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Repulse*, *Lord Warden*, and *Penelope* might all, greatly to the advantage of the Navy, be relegated to "Rotten Row."

Ships must have water, one would think, and water must be procured somehow, but the Admiralty apparently think it can be got on board without incurring any expense. When the *Valiant* was at Bantry last winter, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining water, owing to the distance of the river from the ship, and the impossibility of watering there, except at high tide and in fine weather. It was also impossible, except in case of absolute necessity, to condense on board, owing to the ship being housed in for the winter months, and the difficulty of getting the funnel up. The Bantry Board of Guardians, in view of all this, we hear, offered to extend the water supply from the town to the pier by laying down pipes, on condition of a portion of the cost being borne by the Admiralty, or the water used being paid for. Nothing could be more reasonable, we would think; but to save the expenditure during the forthcoming winter, men will have to drag the ship's launch through the sand to procure water, when a trifling outlay would have put water on board.

The decorations granted to the Navy on the Queen's Birthday were certainly meagre in the extreme, and once more disappointing to those many gallant officers who have been hoping year after year for some recognition of their past services. No one grudges Sir A. Ryder his well-merited K.C.B.; but why Sir G. Willes should have been selected for that distinction in preference to many other undecorated officers is a mystery.

The recent attack upon the French troops by the Chinese in Tonquin is but a repetition of the previous tactics of the Celestial Empire in dealing with the troops of European nations after the signature of a treaty of peace. The same thing occurred in 1859. The Treaty had been signed at Tientsin, and the occupation of Canton by the Allies was only continued until the terms of the Treaty, in payment of indemnities, were carried out; but the temptation to attack when opportunity offered could not be resisted, and an uncalled-for assault was made upon a regiment at Mong-Kong, a walled country town a few miles from Canton; the result being that hostilities were resumed, and reprisals taken, much to the detriment of the Chinese. The act of local offence in this case was ignored by the authorities at Tientsin, in much the same manner as Li Hung Chang is said to look on the present collision as no breach of the Treaty, or as a deed that should in any way compromise the Chinese Government. This sort of thing appears strange to a European, but a Chinaman regards it to be the correct thing to conclude a Treaty of Peace at the seat of Government of the Empire, but still commit acts of actual warfare at its extremities. The sooner they are taught to fully recognise the true meaning of a Treaty, and that peace at the capital means also peace at the extremities, the better for all concerned. There is no doubt that, although Li Hung Chang repudiated responsibility in the matter, the French will take good care to compel the Chinese Government to salve the wound.

The Committee on the Instructions for guiding the internal economy of the Royal Marine Divisions met at the Accountant-General's Department of the Admiralty on Thursday last.

The account given by our correspondent with the Reserve Squadron of the performances of the *Hecate* at sea, so far as the cruise has yet progressed, is not a very hopeful one as regards the suitability of vessels of her type for "sea-going ships." Huge volumes of water rushing over the bows of the ship and enveloping a large portion of her in a dense mass of spray, and a heated and arid atmosphere down below, totally devoid of ventilation, scarcely represent the ideal of an efficient ship-of-war at sea, especially when it is recollected that all this is in a moderate sea with only a fresh breeze. When we further consider that the *Hecate* and her sister-ships were reported on by an Admiralty Committee as "safe to go from port to port only in fine weather," we question very much the judgment evinced in sending her to sea, a proceeding which has caused no little anxiety to the relatives and friends of those on board. Experiments which involve the safety of some 150 officers and men are by no means to be desired, so we devoutly hope the *Hecate* will return in safety, and that no more of her class will be sent on experimental cruises of this description. They had much better be retained for the duty for which they were designed and built, harbour and coast defence, unless the result of these trial-trips dissipates the apprehensions which rest on very solid foundations.

The British Tar seems to have changed somewhat of late in his habits, and we doubt very much whether so great an amount of thrift as exists in the English Navy will be found among the seamen of foreign Powers. The Naval Savings'-banks Return, recently presented to Parliament, shows that on March 31, 1882, the deposits and interest amounted to £133,688. There were received in deposits during the twelve months following over £127,714, the interest thereon amounting to over £4.886. During the same twelve months the sum of £126,832 was withdrawn by depositors, and on March 31, 1883, there remained due to 13,509 depositors £139,458, or, say, £10 odd a-piece. The assets of the Naval Savings' banks just exceed the deposits (£139,486 4s. 7d.) by £28 3s. 4d.

We hear that there has lately been a veritable storm-in-a-teacup at Devonport Dockyard. It appears that the Chief Engineer of one of the Coastguard ships refitting there had occasion to visit one of the offices to inquire as to the whereabouts of some demand he had sent in. His inquiries resulted in reference from office to office. A request for some more detailed information as to the probable eventual whereabouts of the document he required resulted in his being requested to remove his cap when in the presence of this dockyard clerk. A positive refusal to receive orders from him in this respect resulted in the matter being referred by the Storekeeper to the Commander-in-Chief, the former gentleman being of opinion that it was not consistent with the dignity (!) of his office that Naval officers should wear their caps when on duty in them. The Port-Admiral supported the civilian against the Naval officer. When the Commander-in-Chief's decision was made known, a garbled account of the affair was supplied to a local paper. The officer reflected on brought the matter to the notice of his Captain, who referred it to the Commander-in-Chief. Endeavours made to discover the author of the paragraph have, of course, been fruitless, and Sir W. H. Stewart has had to content himself with expressing his regret that such an account should have emanated from anyone in the Naval or Civil Service. Why is it that Naval officers are invariably thrown over whenever they have a difference of opinion with a civilian clerk?

Signs of preparations for the moors may be detected in the official answers to the inquisitive Members who wish to find out what Government is going to do, and who "want to know, you know," with regard to many matters Naval and Military. Sir Thomas Brassey is already, we suspect, packing away immense masses of official documents, on the contents of which he will throw a cheering light from the *Sunbeam*; and Lord Hartington has, doubtless, already docketed for him by his assiduous secretary, statistics and reports, and military state papers, to which to give his mind as a refreshment from the cares attendant on the pursuit of the grouse on the moors, or the stag in the forest. It is quite touching to observe the confidence which is inspired in the minds of candid Members by the assurance that the subjects to which they call their attention will be attended to in the autumn. Then is the season when every topic undergoes consideration, and when great resolves are hatched and brought forward to maturity in the fevered and anxious brains of toil-worn statesmen of sporting proclivities. For our own part, we wish them every good fortune and a speedy dismissal to the pleasant retreats where Ashmead-Bartletts cease from troubling and Drummond Wolffs are at rest.

The result of the deliberations of the Aldershot Valise Equipment Committee has been the production of the "modified equipment of 1884," which is now ordered to be tried, and 1,000 sets which have been made are about to be issued experimentally to several battalions. Certain defects were found to exist in the 1882 patterns, which are said to be remedied in the new, for which many fresh advantages are claimed.

It is very pleasant to know that the Royal Society and the British Association have had a hand in amending the regulations for military examinations which are about to be published, and which Lord Hartington desired Sir A. Hayter to inform the House of Commons would be brought into operation after the winter examination of next year. Intending officers ought to be very grateful that the Royal Academy, the Royal Geographical Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Zoological Society, and the various learned bodies which adorn the metropolis and the great centres of thought, have not been requested to associate themselves with the rules and regulations for the forthcoming scheme to fit them for a military career, by successful answers to the cruxes in all departments of knowledge which have been presented to them.

It is but a short time since that General von Kotzebue, the distinguished chief of the staff to Prince Gortchakoff during the siege of Sebastopol, died at a ripe old age in comparative seclusion. His death was scarcely noticed in the English newspapers, and a letter, giving an account of his eminent services, and of the great consideration and kindness which he always exhibited in his relations with the British Military Authorities during the memorable siege, to the leading journal was suppressed. But Todleben, who declared that General von Kotzebue was one of the most distinguished of the defenders of Sebastopol, was a man whose death could not have been passed over even by the most narrow-minded of foreign journalists. Accordingly, on Thursday, all the papers gave long biographical notices of the splendid career of the great soldier, furnished apparently by one who had been for some time preparing the notes in anticipation of the General's death, as it was well-known for some months past his health was declining rapidly. Elsewhere will be found a detailed account of the work which he did.

We wish Mr. Mallock had not given to the world the painful paper in the *Fortnightly Review*, which sets forth what can scarcely be described as the religious opinions, though they are certainly the fantastic theories, of General Gordon. The actions and practical life of the man and his general good-sense are in such direct opposition to the dreamy, wild speculations which to us seem far more chimerical than the theories of the Irvingites or of the Swedenborgians, that it is with a sense of relief that we close a paper which we read with unmitigated pain and regret.

A proposal has been lately made by Colonel Goodenough for the appointment of a Standing Committee of officers, to act as the responsible advisers of the Secretary of State for War in military matters. Such a committee, in one form or another, exists in most continental countries, and notably in Austria, where Colonel Goodenough, while Military Attaché at Vienna, was an eye-witness of its working; it has achieved very successful results. It is impossible to pronounce on the scheme till we know more of its details. As we understand the proposal, the Committee would have a *locus standi* similar to that of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. We should be glad, however, to know more about its proposed constitution, and especially what relations it would have to the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War. If such a Committee is to be of any real use, and to rise above the level of an ordinary departmental board, it should be placed on a permanent footing, and be made independent of the actual Minister of the day, its functions and responsibilities being distinctly defined by Act of Parliament. We understand that the proposal has been received with favour by several prominent Members of Parliament, and it is intended to bring it under the notice of Lord Hartington. We are very glad to hear it. We welcome any proposal, no matter where it comes from, which has for its object to strengthen the military element in the administration of the Army, and to limit the power of the civil control, which has recently been pushed to such unreasonable lengths, and which has reduced the Army to its present deplorable condition.

The departure of Colonel Middleton, with the local rank of Major-General, to Canada from the Royal Military College, will, we are sure, be regretted by very many officers now in the service who passed through in his time, and by those who have been studying there up to the period of his new appointment. Colonel Flood, who succeeds him, will have much to do in fulfilling the expectations which naturally will be formed respecting the commandant who succeeds Colonel Middleton. But he is, if we mistake not, in one sense a comrade of General Taylor, as they were both in the Crimea together, but Colonel Flood's wound at the Alma. where he was on the staff, enabled him to go home for a lengthened period during the war, and he did not enjoy any opportunity of distinguishing himself during the Mutiny, in which the Governor of the Royal Military Academy added to his career of service.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains some rather curious reading. Some cancellings of appointments, resignations, and secondings, as well as appointments of a class to which there can be no possible objection as long as those who are promoted find themselves in a career which they can enjoy to their own benefit and to that of the service. A Serjeant-Major of the Scots Guards is appointed a Quartermaster, a Colour-Serjeant receives a lieutenancy, one Troop Serjeant-Major is promoted to a lieutenancy in an infantry regiment, a Serjeant also gets a lieutenancy, and one Colour-Serjeant is equally fortunate.

In an article, which is probably due to the fertile pen of Mr. Marvin, in the *Morning Post*,—unless, indeed, General Crealock, who has studied the subject, contributed the paper,—on the "Movement of Russian Troops beyond the Caspian," we have an account, not without interest, of the military dispositions of Russia and the Russians from the Caspian Sea to Merv. Without a map there would be but little use in reproducing the specific allocations of these troops, which, moreover, are subjected to constant change; but as a general result, the force is said not to exceed more than 15,000 in the whole territory. These, however, the author considers are really significant indications of the consciousness of the Russians that they can at any moment detach from their Caucusus Army, 160,000 strong, adequate numbers of men for any purpose they might have in view in the direction of Herat or Afghanistan. Without any unnecessary alarm or panic, there is every need for watchfulness, and when the Delimitation Commission has finished its labours, there is certainly a duty imposed upon the agents of the Government to see that the frontiers once defined shall be scrupulously observed, not only physically, but morally; and that means, at the same time, be provided to assert our rights, and to vindicate our power, without any appearance of undue menace or offensive distrust.

The departure of the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, for Natal will leave seven regiments with both battalions serving abroad, viz., the Essex (44th and 56th), the East Surrey (31st and 70th), the Royal Irish (18th), the Durham (68th and 106th), the Sussex (35th and 107th), the Dublin Fusiliers (102nd and 103rd), and the South Lancashire (40th and 82nd). The Highland Light Infantry continues to have both battalions (71st and 74th) serving at home.

The first part of the second volume of the "Transactions of the Royal Historical Society" opens with the commencement of a paper by Sir Bartle Frere, which he never lived to see in type. It is an historical sketch of South Africa, and it is an admirable *résumé* of the early history of the Dutch settlements at the Cape, which, when carefully perused, will enable English readers to understand how it is that the Holland of to-day has such a sympathetic interest in the fate of the Boers and of the Africanders of their race generally. Independent of the melancholy interest attaching to the paper, we may be sure that the continuation of it, if happily it is carried down to the end, will also enable English readers to comprehend what were the motives and impulses which demanded Sir Bartle Frere's action in the policy which only failed because of the unfortunate instruments and accidents connected with its execution.

In reading of the rascality of true British Christian contractors in the reports of the proceedings of the Egyptian Transport Committee, we have been inflamed with indignation at the idea that the rogues will most probably escape unpunished—they will merely lose the chance of contracts under their old names—and that there is no prompt and ready punishment for the wretches who tried their best to bring ruin on our expedition by poisoning men and horses. An Indian commissariat officer who has had much experience, and who was engaged in resisting the dirty and unsuccessful attempt of the Government to dock the great contractor, Jokee Persand, of his money, in reference to our Christian friends, said, "Well! you know there are pretty sharp customers among the bazarwallahs and contractors in India, but not one of them would venture on such games as were played with our Commandant in Egypt by the fellows at home." And *à propos* of this question of morality we find something to commend to the consideration of the respectable people, who would look with the most holy horror on a "black fellow's" claims to be thought as good as they. The following is a passage, from a speech made by Mr. Seymour Keay at the East India Association, in the course of a discussion on "The Poona Rayyets' Bank":—"As agent of the Presidency Banks of Bombay and Bengal, I have lent—not indeed to the ryots directly, but to the native bankers, who in their turn lent to the ryots—a sum of over seven millions sterling during twelve years, and it says a great deal for the safety of the business which the native banker does, when I state that of that sum of seven millions, every shilling of which was lent to the native bankers without any security except their own promissory notes, I did not lose one single halfpenny by bad debts or otherwise."

The recent movements of troops in the North British district are somewhat unaccountable. The 92nd Highlanders are brought South after only two years' stay in Scotland, the whole of which time has been spent in one station. Surely if it was necessary to make room for the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, the 92nd might have been moved to Aberdeen, where they would have had a hearty welcome, and no doubt have received a considerable accession of sound Deeside recruits. We are now told that the 72nd at Parkhurst, and the 93rd at Glasgow, are to change stations. Why not let the 72nd go to Fort George, and the 93rd stand fast? We thought the reformers intended to give the territorial regiments a sight of their own district sometimes.

The following seniority list of twenty Captains in Cavalry will doubtless interest some of our readers, and show them what chance they have of getting Captains of 18 years' service to take their places in the event of their wishing to retire as laid down in last Warrant:—Captains Tomkinson, Royal Dragoons, April 23, 1861; Wynter, 14th Hussars, February 2, 1864; Lucas, 3rd Dragoon Guards, November 29, 1864; Cuthell, 13th Hussars, January 24, 1865; Hill, 14th Hussars, May 9, 1865; Thomson, 7th Hussars, July 27, 1866; Stevens, 16th Lancers, August 21, 1866; Becher, 7th Dragoon Guards, September 14, 1866; Beresford, 9th Lancers, June 8, 1867; Phipps, 7th Hussars, June 12, 1867; Godson, 3rd Hussars, July 13, 1867; Wyld, 16th Lancers, September 14, 1867; Welby, 2nd Dragoon Guards, October 16, 1867; Sullivan, 15th Hussars, June 13, 1868; Becher, King's Dragoon Guards, September 30, 1868; Benson, 17th Lancers, January 13, 1869; Paget, 7th Hussars, January 23, 1869; Irwin, 20th Hussars, January 23, 1869; Alexander, 2nd Dragoons, February 3, 1869; and Belwood, 3rd Dragoon Guards, April 3, 1869.

As will be seen on reference to our advertisement columns, preliminary classes are about to be formed in London, under a Volunteer officer of great ability, for the purpose of affording practical instruction to Militia and Volunteer officers in all subjects required for schools of instruction and board examination. As the founder does not seek to make any profit for himself, the classes will be most economically conducted, and should prove valuable to those who are anxious to render themselves efficient in the routine of military duty. Major Davies, the originator of the scheme, certainly deserves thanks for his enterprise, and he ought to be cordially supported.

Although the Queen, when *en voyage*, orders what are called the public to be shut out from the railway-stations, soldiers have certainly no reason to complain of any want of consideration on the part of her Majesty. To the members of the services, her servants, the Queen appears always ready to go out of her way, as it may be called, to bestow on soldiers and sailors marks of the Royal favour. It was in this reign that, for the first time, as far as we are aware, non-commissioned officers and privates were summoned down to Windsor, and there were personally decorated by the hands of her Majesty with the Victoria Cross, or with medals for gallantry in the field. It cannot but have an elevating influence on the character of the Army and of the Navy, which naturally, however, has less field for distinction in the operations which fall to the lot of the services to perform in the small wars which are continually recurring, to be sure that any distinguished act of bravery or conduct will be brought to the notice of the Queen, who is the fountain of all honour; and that soldiers and sailors from the forecastle and the ranks are almost sure of receiving from the hands of the Queen herself the honours awarded to them in the service of the Crown and of the country. We may say, indeed, that for the first time Navy and Army have become, so to speak, nominate in Queen Victoria's reign; and that officers, and non-commissioned officers, and privates, below the rank of captain, have ceased to be anonymous. The institution of the Victoria Cross, which was first recommended by the correspondent of the *Times* in the Crimea, may have, in some instances, developed qualities in the field which have not been in consonance with old traditions, and at first it was certainly regarded with disfavour by old officers. But the advantages, we believe, have far outweighed any of the demerits attributed to the institution of the Victoria Cross; and amongst the former may be reckoned the practice, as it may be called, of the presence of the Queen, and of her active and gracious ministrations, on the occasion when, in her Royal Palaces, the crowning reward of conspicuous gallantry and conduct is awarded to the deserving.

General FitzJohn Porter, whose restoration to the United States Army, after more than twenty years of unjust disgrace and degradation, has recently been voted by Congress, after a heart-breaking struggle for all that lengthened period. He was accused of wilful disobedience, and of something like want of courage, in one of the most critical engagements of the great Civil War of 1861-64, and was made a scapegoat for defeat by all sides with great unanimity. We say his disgrace and degradation were unjust because, after repeated attempts made by powerful enemies, among whom were some of his own brother officers, to prevent investigation and redress, General FitzJohn Porter has been pronounced to be free from blame and to be entitled to the place in the Army from which he was so cruelly forced. When O'Connell was liberated by the decision of the House of Lords, he made a great point of the few months he had passed in comfortable quarters in his prison, and inveighed against the injustice which had deprived him of his freedom; but what can compensate FitzJohn Porter for the misery and the wrong of twenty years? And suppose he had died last year! There is a great lesson to be learnt from his case—and the value of living on and living down is well exemplified by it. But what about those who so cruelly wronged him?

[P.S.—We had written the above in anticipation of a favourable result for the Bill sent up to the Senate, after laborious investigation and long discussion in the House of Representatives. We deeply regret, for the sake of justice and the reputation of a gallant and, we believe, ill-used officer, that President Arthur, acting under the influence of political considerations and parties, thought fit to veto the Bill, and that, on a division in the Senate, the measure was rejected, although the numbers were equal,—the necessary majority in favour of a Bill of the kind not having been obtained to carry it over the President's veto. In addition to the many animosities, wire-pulling, jealousies, and the like, which have obstructed an act of justice, and have discredited the Congress of the United States, must, we fear, be included the consideration, urged again and again, in and out of Washington, that if FitzJohn Porter were restored to his rank, it would be necessary, as a logical consequence, to pay him all the arrears which he would have received had he remained in the Army, and as it is now more than 20 years, such a payment would come to a very considerable sum. It is not *fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*]

What did "Maguire and Manson—Kirkwood and Kelly" do out in India which has exercised *Reis and Rayyet*, an Indian paper, so severely? The journal waxes very eloquently indignant, enlarges on the purity which hitherto distinguished the administration of the law by British judges, and says:—

> "Among the few considerations that reconciled the people of this country to the new alien rule set over them, this peculiarity of the tribunals that alien Government gave, was, perhaps, the most efficacious. The creation of these tribunals, therefore, whether the result of deliberate statesmanship or the mere accident of British rule dependent on the British character, established the Empire more firmly than, perhaps, a century of armed occupation could or all the miserable shifts of unforeseeing despotism. To maintain their purity, or, at least, their reputation for purity (for there is little difference between either in view of the object to be secured), should ever be the care of British statesmen interested in the preservation of the Indian Empire. Ten British armies annihilated in Afghanistan before an advancing Russian force would not, we are persuaded, be a greater disaster to the empire of Britain in the East than the loss of reputation for purity of the English tribunals in India. And be it said to the credit of British statesmanship, if not of British honour, that the annals of Britain's Indian Empire afford but few instances of the wilful condonation in high quarters of judicial recklessness. Unfortunately, however, of late, the tendency is distinctly noticeable in provincial administration of drawing a veil over wilful magistracy. The *esprit de corps* is supposed to justify every act that has for its object the protection of a fellow officer from trouble, even though the latter should deserve removal from the service. The white-washing of Maguire and Manson, of Kirkwood and Kelly, and their *confrères* of the service, are instances in point."

These are dark sayings, but we presume, from the wording, they refer to alleged outrages by soldiers. We have not seen a word about these cases in the Indian correspondence of the *Times*, or other London papers, or in the *Times of India* or *Bombay Standard*. Such accusations deserve to be attended to, for the growth of public opinion in India must exercise a great influence over our rule, whether we like it or not.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Services Proprietary College, Westward Ho! took place in London on Thursday, June 26, Gen. Sir H. Daubeney in the chair. The chairman congratulated the shareholders on the continued success that was attending the school, both financially and educationally. The balance-sheet showed that they might safely have distributed 5 per cent., the maximum allowed; yet, as the school was wholly founded for educational needs, and not as a commercial speculation, the Council recommended that they should content themselves with a dividend of 3½ per cent. As a proof of the excellence of the tuition, he pointed out at the last Woolwich and Sandhurst examinations three boys direct from the school were successful for the former and four for the latter. Major-Gen. Lowry, moved, and Col. Armstrong seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. The officers have placed a monumental brass in their memorial chapel at Windsor:—"In memory of Capt. Bulkeley, of Clewer Lodge, Windsor, born Sept. 26, 1807, died May 6, 1882. He served in the 1st Regt. of Life Guards from 1828 to 1849, and to the day of his death remained the true and valued friend of every officer and man. This tablet was erected by his old comrades and their successors in the regiment, 1883." Capt. Dunbar, late of the regiment, died in London on the 30th ult., aged 38 years, much regretted by his old comrades.

2nd Life Guards. Col. Ferguson and the officers entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a large party at dinner on Wednesday evening.

1st King's Dragoon Guards. Capt. and Adjt. Gould-Adams has been granted leave from India to England for seven months, on urgent private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The regiment has been placed under orders to proceed to India with the 1884-85 reliefs.

5th Dragoon Guards. Troop Serjt.-Major Harrison has been transferred to the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry.

9th Lancers. It is expected that the regiment will return home with the 1885-86 reliefs.

10th Hussars. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales inspected the regiment at Shorncliffe on June 27, when the Princess presented the medals for the Soudan expedition. An interesting incident was the presentation to the widow of a man killed on the battlefield, and to four men still suffering from their wounds, who were brought on to the ground in an ambulance van. The Prince of Wales addressed the regiment as follows:—"I am glad to welcome you home after an absence of upwards of 11 years from England. Eight years ago it afforded me great pleasure to meet you in India. Since then you have been through two campaigns in Afghanistan, and you have only recently returned from an arduous campaign in the East. I congratulate you, Col. Wood, and the officers and men under your command, upon the very high state of efficiency in which I find you, and upon the admirable manner in which all ranks conducted themselves during the time they were in India, and upon their great gallantry in the field. It is now 21 years since her Majesty the Queen conferred upon me the high honour of appointing me colonel of this regiment, and I feel proud of being associated with it. Let me again welcome you home to England." The Prince and Princess were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the officers, and returned to London by special train. The Prince of Wales presided at the regimental dinner at Willis's Rooms, on Monday. There were present to meet his Royal Highness:—Lieut.-Gen. Alexander; Major-Gens. Broadley Harrison and Marshall; Valentine Baker Pasha; Col. Lord R. Kerr; the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Mayo, Viscount Valentia, Lord Chesham, Lord Alwyne Compton, Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, Bart.; Cols. Wood, Cass, Chaine, Buchanan, Bottine, Brabazon, Hon. H. Crichton, Gough, Liddell, Hon. H. Molyneux, Parry Okeden; Majors Hon. J. Napier, Clark-James, Keith Falconer, M. Wood, Levett, Williams, Spottiswoode; Capts. Barthorp, W. Clark, Fisher, Baumgarten, Gill, Given, Hanbury, Sawbridge, Wilson, Loftus, Sandeman; the Rev. J. Murdock, Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Fraser; Messrs. Allsopp, Blair, Hon. G. Bryan, Boulby, Harvey, Hon. T. FitzWilliam, Kavanagh, Greenwood, Hughes, Gordon, Grenfell, Holford, Hon. A. Lawley, Ponsonby, Smith, Surtees, Thorold, Watson, Wyatt-Edgell; Col. Teesdale was in waiting on the Prince of Wales. Covers were laid for 70.

13th Hussars. It has been decided to bring the regiment home from India with the 1884-85 reliefs.

14th Hussars. Lieut. Mitchell has been granted an extension of leave from India to Sept. 14.

19th Hussars. A correspondent of an Indian contemporary draws attention, as an instance of singularly rapid promotion, to the case of Capt. Kerr Fox. This officer enlisted in the ranks in 1878, and now—that is to say, in six years—he has run through all the intervening grades from private to captain. A Staff Corps subaltern in the same time would have been just half-way to his promotion. Serjt. Phipp was decorated at Windsor on Thursday with the medal for distinguished service in the field by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, in recognition of his gallantry in the Soudan campaign. See also 60th Rifles.

20th Hussars. Major Blake becomes second lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut.-Col. Onslow, retired upon half-pay, Capt. Hon. Stapleton obtaining the majority.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

It is announced that the command at Chatham has been vacated by Col. Torriano on account of "illness." We have heard of other causes assigned for the retirement. Any way, Col. Benthon is named as his successor.

Capt. Rickards has been granted leave from India to England for four months, on urgent private affairs.

We hear that Major Gambier, commanding J Baty. 2nd Brig., at Allahabad, has met with a severe accident, and will probably not be fit for duty for some time. Capt. Whitehorn has been placed in command of thebattery.

Capt. Churchward, on promotion, retains his adjutancy, and is transferred from Woolwich to Aldershot.

Lieut.-Col. Elliott has been appointed to the 3rd Brig., and posted to Woolwich.

Lieut. Hay has been appointed to B Brig., R.H.A., as adjt., and posted to Woolwich.

Major Younger has been appointed to the command of the Depôt, B Brig., R.H.A., Woolwich.

Lieut. Foster has been selected for R.H.A., and appointed to D Baty. B Brig., at Kirkee.

Gunner Hanson attended at Windsor Castle on Thursday, when her Majesty conferred upon him the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, in recognition of his gallantry in the Soudan.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Plunkett has succeeded Major Galwey in command of the 11th (Field) Compy., at Chatham.

The 24th Compy. (Submarine Miners), under command of Lieut.-Col. Leach, has removed from Shorncliffe to Lydd.

The 32nd Compy., commanded by Capt. Savage, has been transferred from Cape Town to Natal.

Lieut. Darling has taken over command of the 38th Compy., at Chatham, vice Major Elsdale.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Assouan, in a telegram sent off on Tuesday, states that Major Kitchener had arrived at that place, after reconnoitring for 17 days in the Korosko desert.

Lieut. Chapman died at Murree on May 22, aged 22 years. The deceased only arrived in India in December last. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Chapman, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The *Lahore* paper says:—"The survey officers, Lieuts. Talbot and Wahab, who accompanied Sir Sandeman on his late successful mission through Beloochistan, have now returned to recess quarters at Mussoorie, bringing with them the valuable results of their labours. Starting from Kalat, Lieut. Wahab succeeded in carrying a triangulation past Nushki to Kharan; while Lieut. Talbot worked in a southernly direction to Sorab and Gidar, the two parties joined at Kharan. From this point an excursion was made to the Raskoh range of hills which bound the Kharan valley, on the north-west, the Talegar Pass leading through them being thoroughly explored. The survey officers then accompanied the mission across the Kharan desert to Washuk, and thence to Panjgur. The result of the work is eminently satisfactory. Upwards of 20,000 square miles of country, mostly quite unknown, have been surveyed and reconnoitred, and what is perhaps of even more value, a continuous triangulation has been carried down to Panjgur, thus connecting it with the Indian triangulation. The position of Panjgur has hitherto been very doubtful, a fact which was the more unfortunate, as it is practically the point on the correct position of which hinges the proper collation of the routes of Gen. Macgregor, Col. St. John, and Capt. Maitland. Lieut. Talbot's work will now give a thoroughly correct basis for the proper compilation of the various reconnaissances and route surveys which exist, and may in the future be executed in Beloochistan."

Grenadier Guards. The 1st Batn. will move in September to Dublin, the 2nd Batn. to the Tower, and the 3rd Batn. to Windsor.

Coldstream Guards. The 2nd Batn. will be relieved at Windsor in September, when it will return to London.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn. will return to London shortly from Aldershot. The 2nd Batn. will be relieved in Ireland in September. Mr. Mitford, formerly of the regiment, died at 48 Park Lane on the 27th ult., aged 50 years.

1st, or Royal Scots. Capt. Fenton, 2nd Batn., exchanges with Capt. Lascelles, of the 47th. The following officers of the 2nd Batn. embarked in the Assistance for Edinburgh:—Lieut.-Cols. Manners (in command) and Prior; Majors Thompson and Blane; Capts. Day and Fenton; Lieuts. Maclachlan, Da Costa, Olpherts, Wemyss, Francis, FitzGerald, Molyneux-Seel, and Egan; Capt. and Pymr. Sherrard; and Qrmr. Fuller. The battalion consisted of 560 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Capt. Routh, 1st Batn., station staff officer, Murree, has been appointed brigade-major at Rawul Pindee.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Cary, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Walker has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on urgent private affairs. We take the following notes from *Our Journal*, the regimental paper of the 2nd Batn., published at Sealkote on June 1:—"As a parade dress, khaki has at length been totally extinguished. For the last two months the regiment has presented a very variegated appearance on parade, some men in khaki, some in white, and some clad in a colour that can be called neither one nor the other, but rather a sort of mixture of the two blended with a tinge of pink. The order that khaki was to die a gradual death has not tended to increase the usually smart appearance of the regiment on parade. We must thank the gallant Paymaster of our sister battalion—better known as a former Adjutant of our own—Capt. Reid, for the amount of time and trouble that he must have spent in arranging, copying, and sorting the unpublished historical records of the regiment from 1848 up to date."

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Capt. Riddell, 2nd Batn., has been appointed officiating D.A.Q.M.G., British Burmah Division, Madras Army. Lieuts. Cave and Russell have passed the higher and Lieut. Minchin the lower-standard examination in Hindostanee.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. It is definitely arranged that the 2nd Batn. shall proceed in the winter from Malta to India, to relieve its 1st Batn.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Major Gipps is retiring.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Thackeray, 2nd Batn., son of Capt. Thackeray, late 74th Highlanders, died at Solon, near Umballa, on the 23rd ult., aged 24 years.

24th South Wales Borderers. A soldier of the 2nd Batn. committed suicide at Fort St. George on June 6. At about 6 a.m. the regiment was on parade, under command of the serjeant-major, while Capt. and Adjt. Clements was inspecting the guards. Pte. Brine, G Company, walked out on the front verandah with his rifle. He sat on a bench, loaded his rifle, took aim, and fired. The bullet struck the ground just beside Capt. Clements's foot. The soldiers saw Brine reload his rifle and take aim again. They dispersed in different directions, while Capt. Clements, with admirable coolness and presence of mind, ordered the guard whom he was inspecting to fix bayonets and arrest Brine, Capt. Clements himself running at their head. Pte. Brine fired again, but hit nobody; and the party had just arrived at the top of the stairs when they heard a third shot fired. Capt. Clements still pressed on, and found that Brine had left the verandah and retired to his room, where he had reloaded his rifle for the third time, held it with his right hand just below the right side of the jaw, and pressed the trigger with his toes. The consequence was instantaneous death. The deceased was never punished by the adjutant, and could therefore have had no reason to entertain any ill-feeling towards him. The men of the battalion are, the Madras paper states, now supplied daily with fresh cocoa-nut toddy. This beverage is considered to be very wholesome; and it has been introduced, during the present hot season, on the recommendation, we understand, of Col. Armstrong, an Indian officer of much experience, in view of diminishing the use of ardent spirits of doubtful quality among the soldiers.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The officers are about to erect at Aldershot a memorial brass, mounted on black marble, to the memory of the late Lieut. Thuillier. Surrounded by a border of thistles are the regimental crests, badge, and honours.

31st East Surrey Regiment. It is finally arranged that the regiment shall proceed in the winter from Gibraltar to India.

34th Border Regiment. Capt. Andrews is a candidate for the Pay Department.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Sergt. Brightwell has died from the effects of sunstroke at Mangabet camp. This non-commissioned officer had served for upwards of 20 years in the regiment, and leaves a widow and two children. The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"As this is the fourth death which has occurred during the month in the camp, it becomes a question whether it might not be advisable to give this battalion a change to some cooler place. In any case, the Sussex have not had many of the good things going, since they first landed in Egypt on July 24, 1882; and if it were not for the fine physique of the men of this battalion, the intense heat they have been subjected to at Mangabet would have had most disastrous effects on them. Of course, if Mangabet is to become a permanent station of the British Army, it will be necessary to provide proper accommodation in order to secure the health and well-being of the officers and men; but whilst it is merely a temporary camp, arrangements should be made for as frequent changes of the force quartered there as may be considered practicable by the authorities."

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. It is expected that the regiment will shortly be ordered to the Mediterranean to replace a regiment proceeding to Egypt.

40th South Lancashire Regiment will return home with the 1885-86 reliefs.

41st Welsh Regiment. The *Times of Natal* of May 30 states that "the detachment of the 41st Regt., whose orders to proceed to Middle Drift were countermanded a day or two ago, will proceed thither immediately on the arrival of the reinforcements, consisting of a company of the Royal Engineers, a battery of Royal Artillery, and the mounted infantry of the 58th Regt, who were hourly expected at the port." Writing on the same subject the *Witness* says:—"The 41st will not leave for a day or two, but when they do go to the Middle Drift they will begin the erection of a fort there."

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). See th Rifles.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry will return home with the 1885-86 reliefs.

44th Essex Regiment has received orders to be in readiness to leave Aden for England in the winter, on relief by the 68th.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The regiment left Cairo for Kenah on Thursday.

47th North Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Lascelles has arranged an exchange to the Royal Scots with Capt. Fenton.

49th Berkshire Regiment. By the retirement of Major Gavegan the regiment loses a soldier of the old type, one who by his services in the Crimea won a reputation for himself which caused him to be regarded as a landmark, as it were, between the old army and the reformed—would that we could say improved—army of to-day. A thorough soldier at heart, kind almost to a fault, devoted to his regiment and to his profession, it will be many a year before the 49th fills the place left vacant by Major Gavegan's retirement. It is to be regretted that the service of such a man should be lost at such a time, and the fact that a tried soldier should be allowed to leave the service whilst yet in the full vigour of manhood furnishes evidence of the rottenness of our present system, if system it can be called.

ROYAL MARINES.

Qrmr.-Serjt. Hoare, of the Plymouth Division, has been promoted to the rank of warrant officer, and appointed for duty at the Depôt.

The Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. made his annual inspection of the Recruit Depôt at Walmer on June 26 and 27; and of the Division at Eastney, during the past week.

51st King's Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Chatfield joins the sister-battalion, the 105th, on promotion. Major Morrison remains with the 51st.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt, in notifying on the 14th ult. that he had received a Victoria Cross for Lieut. Marling, 3rd Batn., another for Qrmr.-Serjt. Marshall, 19th Hussars, and a third for Pte. Edwards, 42nd Highlanders, which had been conferred on them for their conspicuous bravery during the recent operations in the Soudan, added:—"The Lieut.-Gen. congratulates these soldiers on their brilliant and distinguished conduct, which has earned for them the highest reward which can be attained. He trusts that their bravery will stimulate others to follow the example which has been set them, and that all will remember that from the General Commanding to the last-joined recruit, this high distinction and reward is equally open to all. The Lieut.-Gen. will have the honour of presenting these Victoria Crosses on the

Queen's Birthday parade." The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed from Cairo, on Sunday :—"The trooping of colours in honour of the Queen's Birthday took place yesterday evening in the Abdin Square, after which the Victoria Cross was presented to Lieut. Marling." Lieut. Ross, 3rd Batn., who died of typhoid fever on Saturday, June 7, was interred, we learn from the *Egyptian Gazette*, "with full military honours at the English cemetery outside Rosetta Gate. The funeral was attended by Major-Gen. Earle and all the officers of his staff, by Col. Sir Cromer Ashburnham and the officers of the regiment to which the deceased belonged, by all the departmental officers in Alexandria, and by a large number of civilians." A telegram, dated Assiout, June 30, says :—"Major Stuart-Wortley, with a force of 500 Bedouins, half mounted on horses and half on camels, will start to-day for the Khargeh Oasis, *en route* for Selima." Pte. Hunter, 3rd Batn., received the medal for distinguished conduct in the field at the hands of her Majesty, on Thursday, at Windsor, in recognition of his gallantry in the Soudan.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. The Queen having signified her intention of personally conferring medals for distinguished conduct in the Mediterranean during the Soudan campaign, the following non-commissioned officers and men attended at Windsor Castle on Thursday and were decorated by her Majesty, viz. :—Colour-Serjts. Wake and Hayward, Serjt. Webb, Lance-Serjts. Doyle, Haycock, and James, and Corpls. Baxter and Dossett.

68th Durham Light Infantry will return home with the 1885-86 reliefs.

70th East Surrey Regiment has received its orders to prepare to leave India for England in the winter.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Lieut. Garland joins the depôt at Hamilton for two years.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The regiment will proceed abroad next winter. The *Times* says :—"The regiment has had an unusually short period of home-service. It returned from Hong Kong in March, 1880, and subsequently took part in the war in Egypt, suffering severely at Tel-el-Kebir. The reason of its being now selected for another tour of foreign service is that the Highland Light Infantry, of which it forms part, is the only regiment of the Line having both its battalions upon the home establishment."

76th West Riding Regiment. The following appeared in the battalion orders on the 27th ult. :—"The commanding officer has much pleasure in placing on record in regimental orders the following act of bravery displayed by No. 9-B 2,379 Lance-Corpl. Sexton, of the West Riding Regt. It appears that Pte. Hayward, of the same regiment, while swimming across the Suir, became exhausted, and sank in the river. Lance-Corpl. Sexton immediately went to his assistance, but Pte. Hayward seized hold of him, and both sank. After a hard struggle, Lance-Corpl. Sexton succeeded in freeing himself, and, although necessarily much exhausted, returned to Pte. Hayward's rescue, and thereby saved his life. The commanding officer congratulates Lance-Corpl. Sexton on the presence of mind, coolness, and courage displayed by him on this occasion."

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The *Egyptian Gazette* says :—"The detachment of the Cameron Highlanders which has been quartered at Ramleh for the last few weeks is under orders to proceed to Port Said for the purpose of relieving the remainder of the detachment of Marines at that town, which is to be despatched with all possible speed to Suakim."

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. This regiment, which for the past three years has been stationed at Devonport, embarked in H.M.S. Himalaya for passage to South Africa on the 26th ult., amid manifestations of popular esteem and goodwill. Col. Warren, R.E., in the absence of Major-Gen. Sayer, carefully inspected the regiment prior to its departure. Each half-battalion then faced inwards, and Col. Warren addressed a few words to the men, expressing himself well pleased at their appearance on parade, advising them on the station to which they were going to be careful by their conduct to maintain the excellent character the regiment had won during its stay in the town for orderly behaviour, and wishing them "Good bye." The strength of the regiment was the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, two field-officers, 16 officers, two warrant officers, two staff serjeants, 38 serjeants, 15 drummers, and 540 rank and file, together with 40 women and 42 children.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cox has been appointed to the command of the depôt at Armagh. Lieut. Harrison is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation.

88th Connaught Rangers. Capt. Denny has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on urgent private affairs.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"Major Brunker, lately appointed to the Brigade Staff, to officiate during the absence of Major Stockley as brigade-major at Sealkote, has joined his appointment on recall from Cashmere. Major Young, who has just completed his tenure, proceeds home to rejoin his old corps, the 39th Regt. This vacancy in the establishment will be filled by Major Brunker, thus leaving another officiating place. Major Brunker has already served on the Staff, having been Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Dublin and at Portsmouth. He went on special service to the Cape of Good Hope in 1878. He has passed the Staff College, and served under Brigdr.-Gen. East, when that officer was Chief of the Intelligence Department at home."

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A correspondent writes from Natal:—"Owing to disturbances in Zululand, the head-quarters, under Lieut.-Col. Robley, left Pietermaritzburgh on May 24, marching into Etchowe on the 30th. The weather was fine and cool, and the men stepped to the music of the pipers and drummers, who, playing in relays and eliciting cheers after each performance, helped to enliven the road. The River Tugela was waded through, as it was very low at the time, but kilts were taken off. The last day, when passing a patch of tall reeds that waved their white tufts in the breeze, the men made hackles for their helmets, and with these feathery plumes marched into Etchowe. Two hundred men and four officers are now at Entumeni, in a small redoubt about 14 miles advanced (named Fort Chater) in the disturbed territory."

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Major Tweedie is about to be promoted into the sister battalion, the 50th, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieut.-Cól. Doran.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieut. Walker has been selected for the adjutancy, vice Capt. Druitt.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Stokes and Capts. Lane and Kirkpatrick have leave to Sept. 30.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. Rycroft, 1st Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs. The 2nd Batn. is to be moved next week from the Curragh to Portsmouth in H.M.S. Assistance, *en route* to Winchester.

Medical Department. The *Standard* states that "One of the important results of the recent Report of Lord Morley's Committee on the Army Medical Service will be a careful revision of surgical and medical equipment for hospital and field use, with the adoption of the latest improved appliances. Various changes are under consideration in the Army Hospital Corps, with a view to a fuller recognition and development of this valuable force."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Fusiliers. Lady Alison presented new colours to the 5th Batn. at Aldershot on Thursday. The batn. (better known as the Royal South Middlesex), under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. E. Edgcumbe, was formed up on the Queen's Parade Ground at 12 o'clock, numbering about 400 of all ranks. After trooping the old colours, three sides of a square were formed, and drums having been piled in the centre, the new colours were placed upon them by the senior and junior majors. Gen. Sir A. Alison then led Lady and Miss Alison into the square, where the consecration of the colours was performed by the Rev. Statham, chaplain to the 1st Brigade, after which Lady Alison, with a few graceful sentences, in which she extolled the former heroic deeds of the Royal Fusiliers, handed the colours to Lieuts. Hillier and Dibley, who received them kneeling. The colonel returned thanks, and Sir A. Alison said he could not allow the battalion to leave his command without expressing to all ranks his high admiration at their general good conduct and military discipline during their stay in camp.

York and Lancaster Regiment. The 3rd Batn. (late 3rd West York) was inspected on Thursday by Major-Gen. Willis. The regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wilson. The following officers were present on parade :—Hon. Lieut.-Cols. Manwaring and Bottomley, Hon. Major Raikes, and Capts. Naylor, Vincent, Groom, Thomas, Payne, Morgan, O'Hara, Wilbraham, and Walker; Lieuts. Loftus and Foster.

King's Own Light Infantry. The 3rd Batn. arrived in York on Monday from Pontefract, under command of Col. Walker, to undergo its training. The following officers accompanied the regiment :—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Reid, Major Skinner, and Capts. Martin, Jefferson, Whalley, Goldie, Blake Aughton, and Cockburn; Lieuts. Willoughby, Wolff, Elmhirst, Battley, Palmer, Fowke, O'Neil, and Bell; Major and Adjt. Whitehill and Qrmr. Murray.

East Surrey Regiment. Lady Lovelace presented new colours to the 3rd Batn. at Aldershot on Thursday. The battalion, which looked very soldierlike, was formed up under command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, and after the usual trooping of the old colours, and "Auld Lang Syne" had been played, the new colours were deposited on the pile of drums in the centre of the three-sided oblong, where the religious portion of the ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. P. Mullins, Chaplain to the 2nd Brigade. Lady Lovelace then, with some very appropriate remarks, presented the new colours to the two senior Lieutenants, and Col. Smith suitably replied.

The following corps assembled for training on Monday: —4th Brig., Scottish Division, at Cupar; 5th Brig., North Irish Division, at Galway; 5th Brig., South Irish Division, at Duncannon; 4th Durham L.I., at Newcastle-on-Tyne; 3rd Gordon Highlanders, at Aberdeen; 3rd and 4th Batns. North Lancashire Regt., at Preston; 4th Batn. Middlesex Regt., at Hounslow; 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers, at Dumfries; 3rd and 4th Royal Sussex Regts., at Chichester; 3rd Batn. South Yorkshire Regt., at Pontefract; 5th Batn. Connaught Rangers, at Boyle; 3rd Leinster Regt., at Birr; 4th Leinster Regt., at Maryborough; 6th Rifle Brigade, at Longford; and 8th Rifle Brigade, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly 6,000 Volunteers in the Home District were inspected on Saturday last. The first inspection was that of the Inns of Court Rifles on the Horse Guards' Parade by Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards. The battalion was in four companies, under Lieut.-Col. Russell, and passed the ordeal satisfactorily.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, hon. colonel, inspected the 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers in Hyde Park, and was accompanied by Major-Gen. Elkington, Inspector of Auxiliary Forces, and Col. Warren, commanding the Hounslow District. The corps presented a fine appearance in eight companies of 32 files, under Lieut.-Col. Routledge, the total muster being 751 out of 804 enrolled. After a march-past and the execution of the manual and firing exercises, Lord Wolseley addressed the regiment, commended highly its smart and soldierly appearance, and congratulated Col. Routledge on his command.

Two other battalions were also inspected in Hyde Park —the Queen's Westminster Rifles and the Central London Rangers—the former by Col. Moncrieff, Scots Guards, and the latter by Col. Lambton, Coldstream Guards. Under Lieut.-Col. Howard Vincent, the Queen's stood in 12 companies of 28 files, the total muster being 890. At the close of a long drill, Col. Moncrieff, after noting certain defects, commended highly the fine appearance and drill of the battalion. The Rangers, under Lieut.-Col. Alt, had a muster of 690, in eight companies of 25 files. Col. Lambton expressed his satisfaction with the appearance and drill.

Col. Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, made the inspection of the 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles, on the grounds of the Foundling Hospital, where the corps numbered 777, under command of Lieut.-Col. Smith-Richard. The inspection occupied nearly two hours, and passed off with evident satisfaction to the inspecting officer.

Col. Lynch, commanding the Guildford District, inspected the 4th V.B. West Surrey Regt., in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. The corps was under command of Major Florence, in the absence, through illness, of Lieut.-Col. Ray. At the close, Col. Lynch expressed himself highly satisfied.

Eight battalions of Rifle Volunteers will drill at Aldershot from the 9th to 16th prox., as under :—1st Provincial Battalion (clothing green), 920 of all ranks, composed of detachments of the 6th, 16th, 19th, and 22nd Middlesex, 1st, 5th, and 7th Surrey, and 4th V.B. West Surrey Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Alt, and Major Adderley, adjutant; to be encamped on Swan Inn Plateau. 2nd Battalion (grey), 545 of all ranks; detachments of the 12th and 24th Middlesex; Lieut.-Col. Du Plat Taylor, and Major Kane, adjutant; to be encamped on Cove Hill Plateau. 3rd Battalion (grey), 794 of all ranks; detachments of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, and 20th Middlesex, 2nd Tower Hamlets, and 1st Hertford; Lieut.-Col. Munro, and Major Meares, adjutant; to be encamped on Church Plateau. 4th Battalion (scarlet), 722 of all ranks; detachments of the 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 1st Tower Hamlets, 3rd London R.V., 3rd V.B. West Surrey Regt., and 1st Sussex R.V.; Lieut.-Col. Routledge, and Capt. Glascott, Royal Fusiliers, adjutant; to be encamped on Rushmoor Hill. 5th Battalion (scarlet), 905 of all ranks; detachments of the 2nd Hants, 1st Bedford, 1st Isle of Man, 15th Lancashire, and 1st V.B. Lincolnshire; Lieut.-Col. Green, 1st Bedford; to be encamped on Rushmoor. 6th Battalion (green), 638 of all ranks; detachments of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th V.B. Essex Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Tufnell, and Major Bannister, 2nd Essex, adjutant; to be encamped on Rushmoor Hill. 2nd Wilts Regiment (green), 594 of all ranks; Lieut.-Col. Luce, and Capt. Cotes, adjutant; to be encamped on Rushmoor, and attached to the 1st Brigade. 1st V.B. Gloucester Regiment (green), 468 of all ranks; Lieut.Col. Jones, and Major Jackson, adjutant; to be encamped on Rushmoor Hill.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Military training, musketry practice, and work of ordinary routine employ the troops.

Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Stevens has been transferred from Gibraltar, vice Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Young, ordered to Netley.

Assistant-Commissary-General F. E. Stevens, Commissariat and Transport Staff, has been transferred from Gibraltar to Aldershot, vice Assistant-Commissary-General J. S. Young, ordered to Netley.

Lieutenant Russell, R.E., has been ordered to Gibraltar.

The Rev. E. Ryan, R.C. Chaplain, has been ordered here, vice the Rev. T. O'Reilly, deceased.

Three battalions of Militia—the 5th Royal Fusiliers, 3rd East Surrey, and 4th Oxfordshire—will return to their head-quarters to-day (Saturday), on completion of annual training. The numbers of men borne on the strength of these regiments who were absent from the training are respectively 202, 303, and 75.

Upwards of 500 officers and ladies were present at a dance at the Officers' Club on Tuesday night. Under the admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, these periodical divisional assemblies have become exceedingly popular.

The annual Summer Race Ball will be held on the 25th inst.

DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.

"Centurion" writes :—"As your columns are ever open to those who have a just cause of complaint, I think I may fairly instance my case as one which would entitle me to a certain amount of sympathy in any other profession but that of the Army, where 'grin and bear it' is the only satisfaction one gets for every act of injustice. Owing to the supineness and false economy of the War Office, two or three steps in the regiment in which I have the honour to serve are unfilled in the ranks of major and captain. Consequently, for upwards of three months, I have been on perpetual duty, regimental as well as garrison. If the duties can be so efficiently carried out by one officer, one may well say the British Army is over-officered. At the same time, the establishment of 'working' officers being fixed, it would be only fair that that establishment should be maintained, and that those who are on the Staff or who are otherwise employed should be seconded, and their places filled up. From what I gather from other sources, I find that my case is by no means a solitary instance of that neglect of officers' interests which has caused and is causing so much discontent in the Army."

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, page see 499.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

THE darkness which is setting down in the country south of the land of Egypt has only been relieved this week by a few feeble flashes of the electric light. About Gordon there is no news since April last, but barring, as we have said all along, the heat and the flies, there is not much to be apprehended with respect to his safety, especially with a high Nile, as long as his health and ammunition last, and his men are faithful. The magnificent way in which the Government ordered him to spend any money he might find necessary to ensure his safety in retreat would excite our admiration if we were quite sure her Majesty's Ministers had provided the means of obeying the order; but at any rate it implies the continuance of that unbounded confidence in Gordon's resources which again and again Mr. Gladstone and the inferior officers of State have expressed in Parliament. The opinions which, founded on some knowledge and experience, we have again and again endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the powers that be, that the passage of the desert between Suakim and Berber ought not to attempted by any considerable force for many months to come, have been amply justified by the official reports of Major Kitchener and others to the effect that the desert is now impassable, and that the miserable supplies in the wells which are placed at long intervals, and are bad at the best, cannot now be depended upon at all. That, of course, is just a reason for sending railway plant to Suakim, and preparing cranes and wharves, donkey-engines, and similar adjuncts for an expedition to start from that delectable terminus for Berber. As soon as it appeared pretty certain that Berber had fallen, every preparation was made for an expedition to relieve it; but now that it seems equally certain that Berber is safe, probably the very name of the place will fall out of men's mouths, for the present, as that of Gordon has done. Meantime, the gradual advance of the British Force down south to posts along the Nile, as far as Assouan, indicates an apprehension of mischiefs either from the Mahdi's followers, or from emissaries among the disaffected population—the miserable fellaheen, whose condition has been officially reported upon by British experts as all but intolerable, which, in reality, means that no human beings, save these submissive children of the mud, could endure the grinding imposts placed upon them. However, that is not our concern. It is probable that the presence of British troops amongst them may do some good in restraining the hard hand of the taskmaster and the tax-collector. Evelyn Wood's Egyptians, in advance of the English troops, command the Valley of the Nile from the First to the Second Cataract. By degrees the scandalous misrepresentations which attributed to the regulars of Wood's army the cowardice and undiscipline of the unfortunate levies of labourers and tagrag-and-bobtail of the cities and plains who perished under Hicks, and whose bones now whiten the shore of the Red Sea near Suakim, have been worn down and dissipated. These dark-skinned Mahommedans may well complain of the want of Christian charity shown to them by the white-skinned scribes of Alexandria or Cairo, who have set to work to blacken their reputations. British non-commissioned officers go into hospital and resign their posts on account of their health, and immediately it is said that they have thrown up on account of the cowardice of the Egyptians, and when an official denial of the falsehood is given on the authority of the men themselves, scarcely any notice is taken of it. If thousands of the gallant savages who serve the Mahdi were to attack a body of these Egyptian troops in the open, with the same recklessness as that displayed at Tamai, they would probably break them; and seeing what has occurred, any other result could scarcely be expected with confidence; but we believe they will hold their own under their officers as well as most soldiers opposed to such an enemy. There seems just now a disposition to push a force down to Dongola, where the indomitable and inscrutable Mudir appears to be holding his own; but whether for or against the Khedive is apparently doubted at Cairo. For our own part, we cannot think these doubts are justified. If the Mudir wanted to make a *coup*, and declare for the Mahdi, he would surely have done so before the Egyptian troops had arrived at Wady Halfa. So far the treatment he has received, as reported in this country, would tend to disgust a loyal officer, and to drive him into the arms of the enemy. We are told that it would take twenty days for an English force to move from Wady Halfa to Dongola, while Egyptian troops would do the distance in little more than half the time. That gives occasion for much reflection. Major Stuart-Wortley and Captain Colville, of the Guards, are out Bashi-Bazouking somewhere in the desert, with a chosen band of Arab followers. We wish them every success in their mysterious expedition. But how they are to operate against the Mahdi is quite beyond our ken or power of conjecture. Indeed, so far as we can judge, there appear to be probabilities of two campaigns—one political at home, and the other military, somewhere about the junction of the two Niles—and it will be fortunate if those limits are not extended. It would be an aggravation of the acute symptoms of disorder and unquiet which afflict the world if the French are driven to hostilities with China; but if they should be, we trust the punishment of the perfidious massacre at Langson will be prompt, signal, and efficacious.

In Tuesday's *Gazette* no less than nine serjeants were promoted to their commissions. So far during the present year, honours have been equally divided between Cavalry and Infantry, five serjeants of the former branch having received commissions, while an equal number have been promoted from the Infantry. Following an old precedent, a serjeant-major from the Brigade of Guards has also been selected for a commission as Quartermaster in the Line. The following is a complete list of the commissions awarded during the present year, and will be found to contain several names which can be traced in "Landed Gentry" and other works devoted to family records:—1st Dragoon Guards, Serjeant J. Flint, from Scots Greys; 3rd Dragoon Guards, Serjeant R. J. Spurrell, from 4th Hussars; 8th Hussars, Troop Serjeant-Major P. F. Dwyer, from 17th Lancers; 13th Hussars, Serjeant J. H. Martin, from 19th Hussars; Gloucester Regiment, Serjeant S. Willcock, from Royal Welsh Fusiliers; South Stafford Regiment, Serjeant R. F. Glover, from Shropshire Light Infantry; Serjeant C. P. Weatherby, from Middlesex Regiment; Queen's Own West Kent, Colour-Serjeant J. M. Maxwell, from 7th Fusiliers; York and Lancaster Regiment, Troop-Serjeant-Major P. A. E. Wood, from 15th Hussars; Durham Light Infantry, Serjeant G. A. Ward, from Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The parts of the Duke of Wellington's statue will arrive at Aldershot next month, when steps will be taken at once for its erection on the site selected.

During these stirring times at Aldershot, it is very pleasant indeed for a Brigadier to be able to promulgate such an order of the day as that given below, the more so if he has a Highland regiment under his command:—"The Major-General commanding has much pleasure in conveying to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the brigade, Sir Archibald Alison's high appreciation of their appearance, steadiness, and good marching on the occasion of the parade in honour of their Sovereign's birthday. The Lieutenant-General was also particularly struck by the bearing and drill of the 5th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, after so few days' training. Major-General Lyons wishes to add how perfectly satisfied he himself is with the conduct and appearance of the brigade."

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Rorke has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the West Indies.

The Empress Eugénie has signified her intention of presenting a cup to be run for at the Aldershot Divisional Flat Race Meeting on the 26th instant, for hunters, the property of officers serving in the Division and officers of the Royal Artillery of the Garrison of Woolwich. Entrance free; about two miles on the flat.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Clarke has been selected for the command of the Artillery at Mauritius.

As tending possibly to illustrate in some small degree the effect of the unification system on the social prestige and consideration of the Medical officers of the Army, we may mention that in certain of the service clubs a determined and successful attempt to blackball all the medical candidates for admission has recently been carried out. Whether such an apparently invidious proceeding is calculated to promote the interests and harmony of the clubs in question, is doubtful. But if this state of things continues, the knowledge that they will be excluded from a highly valued privilege, open to all other officers bearing her Majesty's commission, will, it is to be feared, deter numbers of young medical men of good social position from entering the Medical Department of the Army, and thus the service will suffer considerably.

Colonel T. P. Smith, lately promoted, has been given a jacket in B Brigade, R.H.A.

Owing to recent irregularities in Courts-Martial procedure, it has been ordered that in future all proceedings of District Courts-Martial, after confirmation and promulgation, are to be forwarded, through the General Officer commanding District, to the Judge-Advocate-General.

Surgeon-Major Hume-Spry, 2nd Life Guards, who had medical charge of the Household Cavalry in Egypt, and whose care of the men in the field was proverbial, is, we learn, at length to have his services recognised, his case having been reconsidered. His name may therefore be looked for in an early gazette. What the nature of his reward will be is not yet fully decided.

A correspondent who calls attention to the case of Lieutenant Barlow (whose promotion is notified in the last *Gazette*) falls into a error when he says that Lord Alcester is "in a position to grant promotion." The Second Naval Lord can only "recommend," and he has often done so, we believe, in vain.

There is some chaff in the peck of wheat Mr. C. Vincent has been interviewed into threshing-out for last night's *Pall Mall Gazette*. Berber may have fallen or not, but there is no evidence for his report that the Mudir of Dongola has deserted to the Mahdi. Mr. Vincent certainly is wrong in his statement that the Mahdi's men have cut the "comrades" of Wood's soldiers to pieces wherever they have met them, for the Mahdi's men have never met any of Wood's army anywhere or at all. Nor is Debbeh taken,—as yet any way,—nor is there the least evidence that the Mahdi is at Mourad, and the best authority—the ex-Khedive Ismail and others—do not think he will move north of Khartoum if he can help it, but leave his lieutenants to feel their way towards Assouan.

One of her Majesty's Ministers has recently returned from Shorncliffe very much exercised in his mind respecting the personal appearance of her Majesty's troopers in their new uniforms at ease. He has arrived at the conviction that this garb must have been devised by a committee of Methodist ministers and Army chaplains anxious to discourage what is called "flirtation," to reduce to a minimum the attractions of the privates of her Majesty's Forces for nursemaids and the like. The scarlet-fever, in fact, must be suppressed. And certainly, if the soldiers cut as terrible an appearance in the eyes of their enemies as they do when seen about the streets in a country town, or taking a *villegiatura*, stick in hand and pipe in mouth, about the lanes of Portsmouth or Shorncliffe, the fears that have been expressed with regard to the outcome of the conflict between them and their possible enemies may be considered as ill-founded.

The command of the Naas Regimental District falls vacant on the 13th proximo, when Colonel G. F. Herbert completes his five years in the appointment.

A correspondent asks if the Warrant lately issued regarding the promotion and retirement of combatant officers would prevent a Captain going to the Militia for 10 years under Par. 87 of the Royal Warrant of 1882? The Warrant would seem to leave the question an open one.

We understand that Major-General Sir W. Bellairs will probably succeed to the Egyptian Brigade command, which was to have been filled by Major-General Kent.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt's fiasco at Newmarket confirms the opinion which has been so often expressed by good judges respecting the comparative merits of Arab and English race-horses. Each class has its own special qualities and form; but in speed on comparatively short courses, the Arab is nowhere in competition with even a moderate "plater," and equally so, the latter would fail lamentably in a long-continued journey, where a good heart, great courage, and blood produce a will and the power of enduring fatigue.

We regret to say that the health of Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General to the Army, shows no signs of improvement.

At the dinner given by the officers of the 2nd Life Guards on Wednesday to the Duke of Cambridge, there were three officers present—Lords Strathnairn, Lucan, and Templetown—whose united ages came to no less than 252 years, and their united services to nearly 200 years.

In our regimental column there will be found a note from an Indian paper referring to the case of Captain Fox, of the 19th Hussars, which must have been written in complete ignorance of the antecedents of the officer in question. Before Captain Fox entered the Life Guards as a trooper, he was an officer in a distinguished corps of cavalry in the German Army, whence he passed with a perfect professional knowledge into our ranks, and naturally, in a very short time, was promoted to the higher non-commissioned rank, and finally received his commission to the satisfaction of his comrades, and with the approbation of every officer in the regiment, from the colonel down, who had the opportunity of observing his demeanour and conduct. Since that he has been continuously employed with his regiment in Egypt, including what may be now called the old campaign under Lord Wolseley. The case of the Staff Corps Subaltern referred to by the correspondent has, we venture to say, nothing whatever in common with the career of Captain Fox.

Major Boyce, late 34th Regiment, one of the best-known of Metropolitan Volunteer Adjutants, is, we hear, succeeding to the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 3rd London, a corps with which he has been advantageously associated for the last fifteen years.

The Army Estimates come on for discussion on Monday, when Sir W. Barttelot will, on Vote 8, call attention to the present condition of the Army and Reserve Forces.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of the Staffordshire Yeomanry has now been handed in to the Adjutant-General. The report shows, we understand, that the behaviour of the regiment generally has been most exemplary, and that the recent scandal is entirely due to the indiscretion of some young officers, whom there has been no desire to screen. We believe the Marquis of Anglesey will succeed to the command.

Mr. Lawson, the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, will again be examined before the Parliamentary Committee on the Egyptian Commissariat, &c., on Monday next.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, June 27, 1884.

With reference to the notification in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1882, of special promotions made in her Majesty's Fleet for services rendered during the operations in Egypt, in 1882, Com. A. W. Moore has been promoted to the rank of Capt. in her Majesty's Fleet (June 27).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surg. H. B. Collins has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 10).

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—Sir Richard Henry Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., to be Hon. Lieut. (June 27).

ADMIRALTY, June 28, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The under-mentioned officers to be Brevet Majors, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1883:—Capts. H. A. Peake, R. E. Montgomery, S. Tyers, and W. T. Allen (June 24).

ADMIRALTY, June 30, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881:—Staff Surg. T. T. Riordan has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (June 22).

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (London Brigade)—The following promotion has been made:—Sub-Lieut. C. E. Seth-Smith to be Additional Lieut. Commanding (June 30).

ADMIRALTY, July 1, 1884.

The following promotions have been made:—Coms. W. C. Karslake, B. F. Clark, and W. M. Lang to be Capts. in her Majesty's Fleet (June 30).

Lieutenants:—C. R. Wood, H. W. A. Littledale, the Hon. R. Bingham, R. F. Hoskyn, R. L. Groome, C. J. Barlow, G. R. Bethell, F. C. B. B. Simpson, and R. F. O. Foote to be Coms. in her Majesty's Fleet (June 30).

Sub-Lieutenants:—S. D. Gordon, W. O. Oliver, H. D. Kirwan, W. H. Eyre, A. B. Prance, L. B. Denman, G. Hubbard, the Hon. F. C. B. Addington, H. S. White, S. H. B. Ash, W. Richardson, E. P. E. Jervoise, A. E. A. Grant, L. H. Hordern, J. H. Goldfinch, C. E. Tower, A. A. Lucas, H. L. Heath, G. A. J. Greville, W. P. Dawson, A. G. H. W. Moore, and C. L. Napier, to be Lieuts. in her Majesty's Fleet (June 30).

ADMIRALTY, July 2, 1884.

With reference to the notice in the *London Gazette* of July 1, 1884, the third Christian name of Com. R. F. O. Foote, R.N., is *Ollive*; and the second Christian name of Lieut. A. B. Prance, R.N., is *Bremridge*, and not as therein stated.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Philip H. Colomb, to the Asia, additional.

Staff Commanders—J. Browne, to the Duncan; E. S. Clapp, to the Achilles.

Commander—Wilmot H. Fawkes, to the Osborne.

Lieutenants—Herbert G. Paris, to the Euryalus, as flag-lieut.; Herbert L. Heath, to the Northampton; Charles L. Napier, to the Alexandra; Henry S. White, to the Iris; Alfred E. H. Grant, to the Bullfrog; Stuart D. Gordon, to the Dragon; Selby H. B. Ash, to the St. Vincent, for Minotaur; Archibald G. H. M. Moore, to the Euryalus; Guy A. J. Greville, to the Minotaur; Edward G. F. Law, to the Orwell; Henry H. Boteler, to the Cockchafer; Wm. L. H. Browne, to the Mallard; Henry M. C. Festing, to the Repulse, additional; George Neville, to the Minotaur.

Chief Engineers—Alfred Waters, to the Neptune; Joseph Turner, to the Pembroke, for the Rodney.

Fleet Surgeons—Thos. G. Wilson, to the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, for the Walmer Depôt; Archibald G. Colquhoun, to Trincomalee; William J. Eames, to the President, additional, for temporary service at the Royal Victoria Yard.

Surgeons—James O'B. Williams, M.D., to the Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines; Edward H. Williams, to the Imogene.

Engineers—Thos. Owen (b.), to the Pembroke, for the Warspite; Horatio F. Walton, to the Asia, supernumerary.

Assistant-Clerk—Albert Greenwood, to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Gunner—Thomas C. Jones, to the Vernon.

Coastguard.

Commissioned Boatman—William Webb, Littlehaven, to be chief boatman, Porthcawl, vice R. Jago, promoted.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, was at Cape Coast Castle up to May 24, awaiting arrival of Opal and Starling, expected shortly.

Avon, Lieut. and Com. S. N. Thompson, is ordered to be ready to embark London Brigade of R.N.A. Volunteers in August for drill afloat.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C., arrived at Simon's Town on July 2, when the Sylvia left.

Condor, Com. Domville, left Alexandria for Suakim on June 30.

Coquette, Lieut. and Com. Crowe, left Alexandria for Malta on June 30.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley Wilmot, left Spithead on June 30 for Devonport, *en route* to join the Commodore at Suakim.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, left Gibraltar on June 29 for Malta.

Forward, Lieut. and Com. Furlonger, arrived at Sierra Leone on June 2, and would proceed to Cape Coast Castle as soon as she had been filled up with coals.

Goshawk, Lieut. and Com. W. J. Moore, was employed on the southern sub-division of the West Coast of Africa on May 24. On being relieved by the Stork, will proceed on the usual tour to the islands.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, having taken on board naval prisoners at Queenstown from the Revenge, arrived at Portsmouth on June 30, and left for Portland on July 2 with the torpedo flotilla.

Humber, Com. Cæsar Hawkins, arrived at Suakim on July 1, with stores, &c.

Imogene, Lieut. and Com. Hugh G. Gough, was commissioned at Portsmouth on July 3 for the use of her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to replace the Antelope.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Brisbane on July 2.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, was at Halifax up to June 20, and would leave for Newfoundland on June 25. The Canada was cruising on the coast of Newfoundland. The Garnet was at Barbadoes on May 25, and would leave at the beginning of July for Bermuda and Halifax. The Tenedos, Fantôme, and Mallard were on the coast of Newfoundland on June 20. The Dido was at Halifax, and would leave at the end of June for Barbadoes, calling at Bermuda. The Griffon was at Barbadoes on June 20. The Flamingo and Bullfrog were on the Jamaica Division.

Osprey, Com. Dowding, was at Zanzibar on June 3, and has been ordered to join the Tourmaline at Tamatave.

Starling, Lieut. and Com. Sanders, was believed to be on passage from Ascension to Cape Coast Castle on May 24. She was expected at the latter place about June 25, when she will relieve the Stork.

Stork, Lieut. and Com. Blennerhasset, was at Accra on May 24. On arrival of the Starling, the Stork will proceed to relieve the Goshawk on the southern sub-division.

Tourmaline, Capt. Boyle, was at Tamatave on June 3, and is about to visit other ports in Madagascar.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, and Kestrel left Gibraltar on July 2.

Vigilant, Lieut. and Com. Maxwell, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, was at Kelung on May 17, and would leave on May 18 for Wenchow, Woo Sung, Shanghai, and Hankow. The Audacious, flagship, was at Kelung on May 17; ordered to proceed to Woosung to coal and give leave, and afterwards proceeds to Chinkiang. The Champion was at Hong Kong on May 7, in dockyard hands, refitting; she would be ready for sea about June 15, and would then be stationed at Amoy. The Daring was at Canton on May 7; would be relieved temporarily by the Tweed about the middle of May, and go to Hong Kong to give leave to crew, returning to Canton about the end of May. The Swift was at Amoy on May 8, and remains. The Linnet was at Pakhoi, in the Gulf of Tonquin, on April 28; would remain in the Gulf of Tonquin until the arrival of the Zephyr, and then proceed to Hong Kong. The Foxhound was at Kelung on May 17; would leave for Hong Kong on May 18, to give leave and complete with stores and provisions prior to proceeding to Singapore to take the place of the Zephyr. The Merlin arrived at Foochow from Hong Kong on May 11, and remains. The Sapphire, senior officer's ship in Japan, was at Yokohama on April 26, and would remain in the neighbourhood. The Cleopatra was at Chemulpho on April 29. The Curacoa was at Shanghai on May 3, and remains as senior officer in the absence of the Cleopatra. The Midge was at Tientsin on May 5, and would remain. The Fly arrived at Shanghai on May 7 from Ningpo, and proceeded to Kinkiang to relieve the Espoir. The Albatross arrived at Hankow on May 3, and will remain. The Cockchafer arrived at Shanghai on May 2, and left on May 4 for Chemulpho. The Espoir was at Kinkiang on May 4, and would proceed to Shanghai when relieved by the Fly. The Pegasus was at Penang on May 31, and would proceed on June 2 to Singapore to wait the arrival of the Foxhound. The Zephyr was at Singapore on May 31, and was to proceed about June 10 to Gulf of Tonquin to relieve the Linnet. The Flying Fish left Amoy on May 9 for the Corea, to survey the coast and off-lying islands. The Tweed was at Hong Kong on May 7, and is commissioned temporarily as tender to the Champion, and manned by that ship. She is to proceed to Canton to relieve the Daring. The Commander-in-Chief, with as many ships of the squadron as can conveniently be assembled, proposes to take the following cruise:—Leave Woosung July 1, arriving at Chefoo July 4; leave Chefoo July 10, arriving at Tientsin July 13; leave Tientsin July 17, arriving at Ninghai July 20; leave Ninghai July 25, arriving at Chefoo July 29; leave Chefoo Aug. 7, arriving at Port Hamilton Aug. 13; leave Port Hamilton Aug. 16, arriving at Nagasaki Aug. 18; leave Nagasaki Aug. 28, arriving at Fusan Aug. 31; leave Fusan Sept. 3, arriving at Port Lazareff Sept. 9; leave Port Lazareff Sept. 13, arriving at Hakodate Sept. 19; leave Hakodate Sept. 27, arriving at Yamada Harbour Sept. 30; leave Yamada Harbour Oct. 4, arriving at Yokohama Oct. 8.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, left Plymouth Sound on July 1 for the China station.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, Wednesday, June 25.

Last Friday, the 20th, being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, the Squadron "dressed ship," the flagships flying the Royal Standard at the main, and fired a Royal salute at noon. Friday was a busy day for the torpedo parties; in the forenoon they were exercised at sweeping and creeping, and in the afternoon experiments in destroying booms by charges of gun-cotton and in counter-mining a supposed ship channel were carried out, after which the mechanical mines which had been laid down were tested by being bumped by steam pinnaces. The Admiral returned from Galway in the Seahorse in time to witness the operations in the afternoon. A large number of officers from the different ships, in steam pinnaces and other boats, were also present, and everything went off most successfully. A boom which had been prepared and placed by a party from the Hecla was first of all blown up, three different explosions being made along its length, which completely wrecked it. The counter-mining launches, each towed by a steam pinnace, then advanced in pairs, dropping their mines and firing them in the usual manner. There were six boats, one from each ship. The launches were fitted for jumping the boom, but its destruction was so complete that they had only to pass through the floating fragments. Small blowing charges were attached to each mine, which were exploded; but the last pair of boats, those of the Sultan and Achilles, had each a live mine of 500 lb. of gun-cotton, the exploding of which was the event of the afternoon. They went off beautifully, sending up an immense column of water. It was amusing to see all the boats that had been looking on close in on the scene of the explosion, directly the mines had gone off, in search of fish, as great numbers are always found floating, dead or stunned, on the surface whenever a big explosion takes place. The next day the torpedo parties were fully occupied in weighing all their mines. On Monday, exercise with Whitehead torpedoes, making runs from boats, was carried out. We had an hour's sail drill in the forenoon, making sail from top-gallant down, and shortening and furling; and when that was over, the steam pinnaces, fitted with two Whiteheads each, went down to the western passage. There were only five boats, as the Achilles does not carry one fitted for Whiteheads. The runs took place in the narrowest part of the passage, between the south-western end of Bear Island and the mainland. Two small buoys, about 20 yards apart, with flags, had been laid down for a target, and another about 200 yards distance from them, at which the boats were to slip their torpedoes. The boats made runs in succession, those of the Sultan, Agincourt, and Northumberland firing both their torpedoes together; the Minotaur's and Neptune's only firing one each, as their second, which were live ones, were being kept for firing against the rocks. Very good practice was made, as all the torpedoes passed either between the flags or very close to them. The Minotaur's pinnace then proceeded to discharge her live torpedo. A whitewashed mark had been made on the rocks as a target, and a slipping buoy laid down. A few seconds after she slipped her torpedo, a loud report, followed by the appearance of a splendid column of water shooting up into the air, showed that it had been completely successful. The sight at the time was a very pretty one; the narrow passage was crowded with torpedo boats, steam pinnaces, and other boats from the Squadron, full of officers and men who had come down to witness the experiments. Both the Admirals were there in their steam barges; there was also quite a crowd on the high land on Bear Island, from which an excellent view was obtained. The officers had their photographic apparatuses on the spot, and it is to be hoped that they got successful shots. The second run, made from the Neptune's boat, was not so successful; after the torpedo had been slipped it could be seen burrowing about among the rocks, but no explosion took place. Subsequent examination showed that, owing to its having struck an irregularly shaped rock, instead of getting a fair blow at a flat surface, the head, containing the charge, had been broken completely off. As it would be dangerous to leave such a thing lying about, it has since been found and exploded by a party from the Hecla, under the direction of Capt. Wilson, by letting off a small charge close to it. To-day the steam pinnaces have again been firing Whiteheads, but no more live ones have been expended. This finishes the torpedo work for the present. While the torpedo work has been going on, there has been no cessation of our other drills; 8 o'clock evolutions, sail drill, and general quarters have gone on as usual; the small-arm companies and Marines have landed twice for exercise at skirmishing, &c.; boats have been exercised frequently under sail, and also in landing fire-engines,—in fact, it has been a pretty busy time for everybody. Last Friday evening the officers of the Achilles gave a most enjoyable dramatic entertainment. The piece produced was Byron's burlesque, "Fra Diavolo." It was given with a smoothness and completeness that was really wonderful, when one considers the difficulties of rehearsal, &c., on board ship while in full swing of work. Out of the large number of officers who took part in it, all of whom played exceedingly well, it is almost invidious to select any for special praise; but there is no doubt that Lieut. Bailey, as Beppo, "a very heavy ruffian," and Mr. Ogilvie as Zerlina, "the village beauty," received the warmest applause, not only on account of their personal popularity, but also for the excellence of their acting. On the following night the Agincourt gave a very entertaining Christy Minstrel performance.

Portland, Thursday, July 3.

The Squadron left Berehaven on Friday evening, the 27th, and anchored off Torquay on Monday forenoon; started again on Tuesday morning, and arrived here the same afternoon. We weighed from Berehaven at 5 o'clock, and came out through the western passage; the evening was beautiful, and it was a very pretty sight. We passed through the channel, which is very narrow, in single column line ahead, the Hecla bringing up the rear. When we got outside we formed columns of divisions, and the Hecla left us to go on to Portsmouth. The next day we had fine weather, with a light head wind. The Squadron was exercised at steam tactics during the forenoon, and made and shortened sail in the evening for drill. On Sunday the wind, though still light, drew aft; square sail was carried throughout the day, and furled at night. We were just off the Lizard at noon. The Seahorse, which had been left behind at Bantry to bring on mails, passed us, and went on to Torquay, where she arrived the same night. We passed Berry Head early on Monday morning, stood across Torbay, and on a little way along the coast; the ships separated, and lay to, about a mile apart, for Whitehead torpedo practice. As it was a bright sunny morning, the country on from Torquay, by Babbicombe, Teignmouth, and Dawlish, was looking very pretty. When the torpedo practice was finished, the Squadron reassembled off the Ore Stone, formed columns of divisions line abreast to port, stood in to Torquay Roads, and anchored in that formation, which gave the flagships the berths nearest the town. The afternoon and evening were beautifully fine, and great numbers of people came out from Torquay in yachts and boats to see the Squadron. The sea was quite smooth, so outriggers, skiffs, and pleasure-boats of all descriptions were able to be about. Special leave was given till 8 p.m. On Tuesday, an early start was made. We weighed at 5 a.m., and separated as before for further Whitehead practice, after which the Squadron reassembled and shaped course for this place. We had steam tactics in the forenoon, and watch drill making sail in the forenoon, and furling in the afternoon. We passed the eastern end of the breakwater in columns of divisions, line ahead, the columns two cables apart, and, when abreast of the anchorage, altered course together eight points to port, bringing us into columns of divisions line abreast to port, and came-to in that formation. Directly we had anchored all boats were hoisted out and sails unbent; in the evening general leave was given to our watch till noon on Friday. Yesterday afternoon the torpedo-boats, seven in number, which have been fitted out for an experimental cruise, arrived, after a run of a little over four hours from Portsmouth. They are in charge of Lieuts. Inglefield, of the Minotaur; Bremer, Agincourt; Carus-Wilson, Achilles; Streeten, Sultan; Rolleston, Northumberland; Leslie, Neptune; and Leah, Duke of Wellington. The whole are under the orders of Com. Gallwey, of the Vernon. The Hecla came in and anchored soon after them. We have had beautiful weather for the last fortnight; the day before we left Berehaven was, however, an exception, as it rained heavily all day. It was very unfortunate, as two events which had been arranged for that day had to be given up. The Minotaur's crew had got up athletic sports for the afternoon, and the officers of the Achilles were going to repeat their performance of "Fra Diavolo," which had been so successful the week before, in the evening.

WOMEN ON BOARD MEN-OF-WAR IN ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Lyons' letter and your remark thereon in your issue of June 28 regarding Maclise's picture of the Battle of Trafalgar, it is on record in this office that one William Porton, who recently died at Wolverhampton, at the age of 100 years and 2 months, was born on board the Saturn, 74-gun ship, off Gibraltar, in August, 1783, in which ship his father was a gunner.—I am, &c., WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, Major, A.P.D.

Pension Office, Lichfield.

P.S.—Porton served under Collingwood, Smith, and Nelson, and was on board the Victory at Trafalgar.

[This does not prove that any women or woman were or was on board the Victory at Trafalgar. The gunner in question may have been married at Gibraltar, or elsewhere abroad, and the child, as many others have been, can have been born during the visit of the wife to her husband on board while in harbour.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

Dr. T. Brown has been elected president of the Norfolk and Suffolk Medico-Chirurgical Society for the ensuing year.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man will preach at St. Peter's Church, Onslow Gardens, on Sunday next, in aid of the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society.

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Eastern Pioneer of Western Civilisation, and the Recognition her Efforts Receive, by C. S. Eby, B.A., Tokio, Japan (Yokohama: Japan Mail)—An Important Question for the Constituencies (E. Stanford).—Catechism of Company Training, by Major J. F. Hilton (Harrison and Sons).—Magazines for July: The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (Illustrated London News Office); The Ladies' Gazette of Fashion (Ladies' Gazette Office); The Royal Navy List (Witherby and Co.); Bailey's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Bailey and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

EXPECTANS must see, by referring to the *Army List*, that the West Kent Yeomanry have an Honorary Chaplain; they have no Surgeon, there being a blank opposite the word "Surgeon;" and that they have not even the words "Veterinary Surgeon" at all. Some Yeomanry regiments have two Surgeons, others have none at all.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

BIRTHS.

HUYSHE.—At Southsea, on June 28, 1884, the wife of Major E. V. Huyshe, 1st Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, and D.A.C.G., of a son.

WAVELL.—On June 30, at The Glen, Camberley, the wife of Major Archibald G. Wavell, 1st Batn. Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ENGLISH—EVANS.—On the 4th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. H. Green, E. Taylour English, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Harriette Angelo, eldest daughter of Major R. J. Evans, late 16th Regiment.

DEATH.

DAY.—On the 28th ult., at Bournemouth, Edward Fitzgerald Day, Captain, Royal Navy, third son of the late Very Rev. John Godfrey Day, Dean of Ardfert. Aged 41 years.

WANTED, COOK for OFFICERS' MESS, SOUTH WALES BORDERERS, Kilkenny.—Address to MESS PRESIDENT.

MEMBERS and HONORARY MEMBERS of the ROYAL NAVAL CLUB wishing to join the GOODWOOD LUNCH, Cup Day, July 31, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the HONORARY SECRETARY, Goodwood Lunch, Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth.
June 25, 1884.

AS AMANUENSIS or SECRETARY to a Private or Official Gentleman or Merchant, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of good education, quick, clear writer, good at shorthand and figures, about 21 years of age. Unexceptional references.—Address, "A.," 3 St. James's Street, Pall Mall, S.W.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

LECTURE, FRIDAY, July 9. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. Major FRANK GRAVES, 20th Hussars, on "The Functions of Cavalry in Modern War."

To be followed by Discussions.

By Order of the Council,
BOUGHEY BURGESS, Captain,
Secretary.

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Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)...	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem ...	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood ...			24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle...					108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune ...		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle ...	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling		36	42
Champagne		...	48
Rich do.		...	60
Très Sec		...	60
Sillery, première qualité		...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY		...	72
Creaming, RICH		...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto ...			78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming			84

Champagne (*con.*)

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock			24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim		30	36	42
Geisenheim		...	54	60
Hochheimer		48	60	72
Liebfraumilch		...	60	72
Marcobrunner		60	72	84
Rüdesheim		...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg		...	72	84
Scharlachberg		54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger			72	84
Steinberg Cabinet			...	120
Johannesberg Castle			144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)...		48	60	72
Affenthaler		...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel...			48	60
Sparkling Hock		48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly ...	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira...		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala ...			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan...			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

The Greater Number of the above Wines are also in Half-Bottles, at 4s extra for the two dozen Half Bottles. [By Appointment to Her Majesty & the Royal Family.]

ESTABLISHED 1667. Hedges and Butler ESTABLISHED 1667.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL,
St. MARGARET'S, TWICKENHAM.
Under the Patronage of
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The following are the names of the Candidates declared to be Elected on July 2:—

Miss D. Hoare	3531	Miss E. E. Lucas ...	2910
,, Ommanney ...	3419	,, King*	2332
,, Alston	2922	,, McArthur ...	2330

* Has lost both parents.

The next Election of Pupils will take place early in July, 1885. All applications must be in office before April 20 previous.

A limited number of pupils are received into the school without election, at £50 per annum. Early application should be made.

Donations and subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL RAYSON,
Secretary.

Office: 32 Sackville Street, London.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.

The WIDOW of the late Commander HENRY MORTLOCK OMMANNEY, R.N., BEGS to RETURN her SINCERE THANKS to all FRIENDS who so kindly used their votes and interest in obtaining on the 2nd inst. the Election of her daughter Evelyn to the Royal School for daughters of Officers of the Royal Navy.

SCHOOL for OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS, Bath.

Mrs. McCREERY begs to return her best thanks to the Subscribers of the BATH SCHOOL, who voted for her daughter.

Helmsburgh, July 2, 1884.

REQUIRED, for the ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New Cross, S.E., the services of a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY in London. The duties would be those of conducting correspondence, keeping minutes and accounts in connection with the subscriptions and donations, and with the meetings of the Council, and would not include any charge or control of the domestic or other departments of the School. The whole of the time of the selected candidate would not be needed for fulfilling the required duties. An office will be provided. Salary, £100 a year, with a per-centage on the amount of subscriptions and donations received during the year.—Applications to be sent to Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. BLAKE, R.M., Lamb Buildings, Temple, E.C., not later than July 15.

ADMIRAL SIR SIDNEY COLPOYS DACRES (deceased).—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Victoria, Cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claim or demand upon or against the Estate of Admiral Sir Sidney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B., formerly of The Lodge, Pirbright, in the County of Surrey, but late of No. 47 Brunswick Square, Brighton, in the County of Sussex, deceased (who died on the 8th day of March, 1884, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of June, 1884, by Dame Emma Dacres, of 47 Brunswick Square, in the County of Sussex, Widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executrix, at our office, No. 2 Bedford Row, London, on or before the 20th day of August, 1884, after which day the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the estate and assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or demand she shall not then have had notice. Dated this 28th day of June, 1884.

GORDON and DALBIAC,
2 Bedford Row.
Solicitors for the said Executrix.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

INDIA.—CAPITAL and OCCUPATION.—A GENTLEMAN with £800 can purchase half-share (£300 down and balance at convenience) in a Tea Estate of 82 acres. Last year's profits, £450, and annually increasing. Can have management. Healthy climate, living cheap and good and every kind of sport. Owner (now in England) parting solely on account of taking management of large estate in the vicinity.—Address, JOHN GROBECKER, Walbrook House, E.C.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS throughout on
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The original, best, and most liberal.
Founded A.D. 1868.

Cash prices. No extra charge for time given. Illustrated priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W. Established 1862.

FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.
PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

LONDON, 40 CHARING CROSS.
DUBLIN, 83 GRAFTON STREET.

SWAINE and ADENEY, Whip Manufacturers to the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family. Prize Medal awarded at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.

185 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Now ready.

THE HISTORY of the 63RD REGIMENT.

Sold at the ARMY AND NAVY STORES, 117 Victoria Street, Westminster.

TEL-EL-KEBIR.—The Chromolithograph Picture of the BATTLE of TEL-EL-KEBIR, by Lieutenant-Colonel ARDAGH, C.B., can be seen in the Library of the Intelligence Department, Pall Mall, and at Ackerman's, Regent Street. Price, mounted, One Guinea.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

TWELVE PICTURES, drawn by R. SIMKIN, and carefully coloured by hand. Enclosed in red and gold-lettered case, post free. 15s 6d; cloth bound, gilt edges, 18s 6d; a single picture, 2s 6d.

HALFORD BROTHERS,
169 Oxford Street, W.,
Opposite the Princess's Theatre.

These are the BEST and MOST ACCURATE Representations of the Army yet produced.

ONE-HORSE LANDAUS.—F. and R. SHANKS, finding a great want for LANDAUS of superior quality, really suited for one horse, have made arrangements to supply them, fitted with their patent for opening and closing the head, at a price they consider must meet the demand. Several can be seen building at their Factory, 70 and 71 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

S. and H. HARRIS'S

EBONITE For Boots and Shoes.

Ask for it. **WATERPROOF**

BLACKING.

DOES NOT INJURE THE LEATHER.

REQUIRES NO BRUSHING.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Sold by all SHOEMAKERS, GROCERS, &c.

Manufactory:
57 MANSELL STREET, E.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses to be LET or SOLD. Rents from £60 to £100 per annum.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses built upon fine gravel soil, excellent and well-constructed drainage.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses fitted with bath-rooms (hot and cold water), gas, bells, and every modern convenience.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Houses upon this healthy and fashionable estate, suited to the requirements of Army and Navy officers, barristers, solicitors, clergymen, and others.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington, is the most conveniently situated estate in the West-end, being close to District, Metropolitan, Great Western, North and South Western Railway Stations, and within the four-mile radius.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—A Lawn Tennis Ground is provided for the residents.

THE CEDARS ESTATE, West Kensington.—Particulars of Houses upon this delightful estate to be obtained on application to Messrs. GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), the Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington, W.

TO be LET, for one month or more, a handsomely FURNISHED detached HOUSE, with good garden (and grand piano), on Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, containing three sitting and eight bed rooms, bath room, &c.—Apply to "J. A. J.," 17 Woodlands Terrace, Blackheath.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, at BLACKHEATH, an excellent HOUSE, well set back from road, having good gardens back and front, with small tennis lawn; and containing seven bedrooms, two attics, dressing room, spacious dining and drawing rooms, library, housekeeper's room, kitchen, and excellent offices. 'Bus to station (which is about three-quarters of a mile distant) passes door. The house is situate very close to the Heath and Greenwich Park. Rent only £4 4s per week; for six weeks from end of July, or little earlier if desired.—Apply to Mr. R. J. SUTER, 6 Myrtle Villas, Charlton Road, Blackheath.

SOUTHSEA.—To BE LET, FURNISHED, for five or six weeks, from July 28, a DETACHED HOUSE, within seven minutes' walk of the sea. Three reception rooms and six bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms. Two servants left in the house. Six guineas a week.—Apply to Rev. S. T. BRISCOE, Boxmoor, St. Edward's Road, Southsea.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY
ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

MESSRS. MAPPIN AND WEBB,

Wholesale Manufacturers of the HEAVIEST and BEST QUALITY ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE, FINE CUTLERY, &c., continue to supply MEMBERS on the same

ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

CATALOGUES AND PARTICULARS OF SAME ON QUOTING NUMBER OF TICKET.

MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C.,
AND
OXFORD STREET, W.,
LONDON.

MANUFACTORY—THE ROYAL CUTLERY and PLATE WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

THE MOUNTED SERVICE BOOT.—PATENT.

As adopted by the Volunteer Mounted Infantry.

A COMPLETELY NEW and USEFUL INVENTION. By a CAVALRY OFFICER.

It is equally suitable for riding or walking, and consists of an upper and lower part, which, when adjusted by the peculiar arrangement of the spur, forms a complete riding boot, and at the same time the comfort of a boot and gaiter for walking is ensured. The lower part can be worn also as an ordinary walking boot.

ECONOMY, COMFORT, and PORTABILITY.
Specially recommended to all Officers and Sportsmen going Abroad.

HENRY DUNKLEY,
MILITARY, HUNTING, SHOOTING, and FISHING BOOTMAKER, and
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE MOUNTED SERVICE BOOT,
13 and 15 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W. (Opposite the Royal Stables).

FIGARO CIGARETTES.
THE FINEST TURKISH IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURERS:
TARASSOFF AND CO.,
58 SOUTH MOLTON STREET.
Price Lists Free on Application.

FIVE - PER - CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
On March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1.
First Quarter's Interest Payable September 1 next.

The WEST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY are receiving applications for their 1884 Five-per-Cent. Debenture Stock, limited to £250,000.

The Stock can be obtained in any amounts suitable to Trustees or other Investors, payable on allotment or by instalments, and will be registered in applicants' names, free of charge.

The interest is remitted by warrants, sent to the registered address of the holder, payable at the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, Southport, or, if preferred, at their London Agents, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1 Lombard Street, London.

Terms of application, with detailed particulars and Map of the Railway and its connections, can be obtained on request of the under-signed.

By Order,
THOMAS GILBERT, Secretary.

Offices: West Lancashire Railway, Central Station, Southport, Lancashire.
July, 1884.

FOUR and FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE QUEENSLAND INVESTMENT and LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited).—Fully subscribed Capital, £1,750,000. Uncalled Capital, £1,400,000.

The Reserve Fund is separately invested in Consols, and other first-class securities.

Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions, while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

Debentures at rates varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. will be issued on application, and may also be engaged for in advance.

Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches.

R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated, January, 1872. Companies Act, 1862.
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.
TRUSTEES.
James Hartley, Esq. | Lionel N. Bonar, Esq.
Richard Biddulph Martin, Esq., M.P.

Perpetual Debenture Stock, issued in amounts of £10 and upwards in multiples of £10, and bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Interest payable half-yearly on January 1 and July 1 by Dividend Warrants on the bankers of the Company.

Deposits received for terms of one to five years. Interest paid half-yearly. Deposits for short terms on current accounts with one month's notice of withdrawal.

SECURITY to DEBENTURE HOLDERS and DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their moneys are invested, and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

All information obtainable at the Office, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A. W. RAY, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £210,000.
HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

REVERSIONARY and LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY, or other SECURITIES and ANNUITIES, purchased, or Loans or Annuities thereon granted by the

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (Limited),
10 Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.
Established 1835. Capital, £500,000.
Interest on Loans may be capitalised.

F. S. CLAYTON, }
C. H. CLAYTON, } Joint Secs.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £50. No commission charged for keeping accounts.

The Bank also receives Money on Deposit at Three per Cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

March 31, 1880.

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TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a few GENTLEMEN, with £500 each or upwards, to assist in taking over a well-established business as a limited Company or otherwise. Accounts for three years to be seen, shewing 20 per cent. profit.—Apply to EVERINGHAM SMITH, 11 King William Street, City.

CAUTION.
Mark your Linen with the

CRYSTAL PALACE
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Thirteen Prize Medals awarded, Five Gold.

Ask for and see you get it.

New Chemical Improvement. Will remain fluid in India or Africa.

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WHOLESALE GROCER and CANTEEN CONTRACTOR,

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MANSELL STREET, LONDON.
SOUTH CITY MARKETS, DUBLIN.
HIGH STREET, CHATHAM.

Price Lists and Samples forwarded on application.
ESTABLISHED 1649.

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The "Prospecting Tent," with extra fly roof and mosquito curtains; the "Wolseley" Folding Bedstead, the most portable in the world; the "Flying Column" Cooking Apparatus, with utensils, including enamelled plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons; the whole packed in neat japanned pail, with lid.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE IN ENGLAND FOR

MARQUEES for Cricket and other Clubs. Marquees on hire for all purposes.

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BOXING & FENCING REQUISITES. Best Qualities at lowest prices.

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THE PERFECT DRESSING BAG.
THE PERFECT TRAVELLING BAG.
FISHER'S STEEL BANDED, SOLID-LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS. *A New Article, registered.*
FISHER'S DRESSING BAGS.

CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

FISHER, 188 STRAND.

H. PEAT & CO.,

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To their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE of WALES and the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts.

Sold in Bottles, 2s 6d each; and in cases, containing six times the quantity 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES AND TRAVELS, USING NO OTHER. This is the true antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness having peculiar and exclusive merits. *Officers and others proceeding to Egypt, India, and the Colonies should not fail to take a supply with them, it being also an anti-Choleraic and preventive of Dysentery.*

Ekowe (with Col. Pearson).—"There was great demand for Lamplough's Pyretic Saline."—See *Blackwood's Magazine.*

Letter from Rawul Pindee.—"Your Pyretic Saline will do more to prevent *fever* than all the quinine can cure."

Observe the Genuine has my NAME and TRADE-MARK on a BUFF-COLOURED WRAPPER.

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ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, for Officers and Families, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.
ARMY & NAVY FURNISHING CO., Ld. (Hire System), 25 REGENT ST., S.W.
BEDFORD HOTEL, for Officers and Families, KING'S ROAD, BRIGHTON.
BLAND and SONS, Gun, Revolver, and Rifle Makers, 106 STRAND, W.C.
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BLAKE and SON, Yacht Stove Manufacturers, HIGH STREET, GOSPORT.
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CARTER, OWEN J., & CO., Wine Merchants and Brewers, CHATHAM.
CAWTE'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, for Gentlemen and Families, SOUTHSEA.
CORLETT & PICKETT, Civil and Military Tailors, 2 PRINCES STREET, W.
CRITERION STORES, Genrl. Outfitters, 35 VILLIERS ST., CHARING X., W.C.
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FINLEY, J., Bootmkr. to 4th & 5th D. Grds., 16th Lancers, &c., MANCHESTER.
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GAFFIN and CO., Monumental Sculptors, 63 REGENT STREET, W.
HARRIS, G. H., Porpoise-hide and Military Bootmaker, 418 STRAND, W.C.
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8 Park Place, St. James's Street.

NOTICE. — At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
FIRST	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	L. O. Williams	3619
22nd	P. B. J. Petre..................	2572
29th	W. L. M,Mahon...............	2090
32nd	F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine	1963

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

* 1505 in advance of the second candidate.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. — Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

The results of the last SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS have also added to the general score, which now amounts to NINETY-FOUR SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

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Four Scholarships of £30 each, tenable for three years, given, one by the Clothworkers' Company, one by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., one by Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., and one by E. B. Foster, Esq., will be offered for competition on August 6, 7, and 8, 1884. Candidates must be under 17 on August 6.

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Allowance for age in the case of younger boys. Candidates from a distance can be provided for.

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There will be an EXAMINATION for an ELECTION of FOUNDATIONERS on SEPTEMBER 19, 1884. Preference, after Founder's Kin, to Sons of deceased Naval Officers.—For particulars, apply to the HEAD MASTER.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA.

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For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

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WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations.

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No. 1,276.—Vol. XXV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884.

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DEATH OF GENERAL TODLEBEN.

Franz-Eduard Todleben, the famous Russian General, whose death took place at Wiesbaden on Wednesday, was born at Mitau, in Courland, on May 20, 1818. The son of a tradesman, he was sent to school in Riga, and was afterwards admitted a student of the Institute of Engineers at St. Petersburg, where his name is now to be seen in letters of gold, with the inscription "Sebastopol, 1854-5." He entered the Army in due course, but at first his promotion was not rapid. He took part in the expedition to the Caucasus in the years 1847-50, and had his first experience of practical military engineering in the siege of some of the strong places of the mountaineers. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey in 1853, he was first attached as Adlatus to Gen. Schildner-Schuldner, and took a prominent part in the unsuccessful siege of Silistria. The failure of that siege was, however, in no respect due to Todleben, and when, in the following year, the Allies invaded the Crimea, it was to him that the task of providing for the defence of Sebastopol was entrusted. At that time Sebastopol was strongly defended towards the sea, but was practically open on the land side. Six powerful casemated forts, mounting 850 guns, commanded the seaward approach; but not one of these, not even the great Fort St. Nicholas, with its 186 guns, was of any service against an enemy advancing from the land. Consequently, when the Allies marched upon the city from the Alma, they found no complete preparations to resist them, and it was commonly believed that Sebastopol might have been taken by a *coup de main*. But, just as was the case when the Versaillist troops entered Paris in May, 1871, the opportunity was of short duration, and once lost, did not recur. In an incredibly short space of time the English and French batteries were confronted by earthworks of the most formidable kind. The round white stone tower, which had been the chief and almost the only landward defence, was quickly surrounded with earthworks, at which men, women, and children were seen to be labouring day and night, and the tower itself was rapidly connected by a line of earthworks with a strong redoubt on the right, afterwards well known as the Redan. Batteries—especially those which are still remembered under the names of the "Barrack," "Garden," and "Flagstaff" batteries—were soon in position, and every day added to their strength and number. It is not necessary here to tell over again the story of the siege, of the weary months of waiting, of the ravages of sickness, of the repeated bombardments of Inkerman and Balaklava, of the capture of the Malakhoff, and the unsuccessful assault on the Redan. It is enough to say that the Russians, under the guidance of Todleben, kept the powerful-allied armies and fleets at bay from Oct., 1854, to Sept., 1855; and that even after the Malakhoff had been taken, and the town nearly destroyed by the bombardment, they were able to withdraw their army to the northern side almost without loss. Well might Prince Gortchakoff, in his general order, say to his troops, "It is a fact unexampled in military annals, that a town hastily fortified in the presence of the enemy should have been able to hold out so long against a force, the means of attack of which have exceeded everything that hitherto could have been foreseen in calculations of this nature." Unhappily, Todleben himself—who had planned and conducted the whole defence, and who during the year had passed by rapid steps from the grade of captain to that of major-general, and had received the high decoration of St. Andrew—did not go through the siege unharmed. On June 20, 1855, he was severely wounded in the foot. He was, however, able to superintend the defences of Nicolaieff and to inspect and strengthen those of Cronstadt before the war ended. The next years he spent as a highly-placed officer might be expected to spend the years of peace. He visited Germany in 1856, and inspected the principal fortresses. In the same year he came to England, where he was very cordially received. In 1860 he was made Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Department of Engineers at the Russian Ministry of War, and assistant to the Grand Duke Nicholas. We hear little of him, however, till the next great occasion on which Russia was called upon to put forth all her strength—the war of 1877. It will be fresh in our readers' memory that, after the successful passage of the Danube, and after various occurrences which seemed to imply that the advance upon Constantinople was destined to be a mere "military promenade," the Russian army was suddenly arrested before the extemporised fortress of Plevna. Osman Pasha took possession of that place on July 14, with 36 battalions and 44 guns. Instantly throwing up earthworks he found himself able to repulse the Russians on July 20 and again on July 31 with great slaughter. The attacking army waited for reinforcements, and again advanced on Sept. 11—the Czar's birthday—only to be hurled from battery and redoubt with appalling loss. The fortunes of the war seemed changed indeed, and both the Russians themselves and skilled observers all over the world began to talk of a retreat across the Danube, a *levée en masse*, and a second campaign. Then it was that the Emperor and the incompetent Court Generals around him remembered that the Russian Army contained a man who might yet save them, one of the greatest engineer officers in the world. They sent for Todleben, who was living, if not in disgrace, at least outside the sunshine of Imperial favour. He was bidden to invest Plevna. He arrived on Sept. 28, and at once began regular siege operations. Osman had been victualled from Sofia; but after the beginning of November he received no more supplies. By that time he was completely invested; Gourko and his cavalry blocked the roads; he could neither get out nor could food come to him. No Turkish Army came to his relief. He determined to make the attempt to break out, and made it on the night of Dec. 9, with 32,000 men. But after a gallant struggle his men began to lay down their arms, and he surrendered. He and his men were marched through the snow to the Danube, many thousands dying on the way. Gen. Todleben had thus shown himself to be indispensable; and accordingly, after the deficiencies of the Grand Duke Nicholas had been still further proved by the events of the winter and the spring, he was appointed, in April, 1878, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army of Bulgaria. It was under his command that the advance upon Constantinople was made; and after the signature of the Treaty of San Stefano, and, in fact, till the evacuation of Turkish territory was completed, he remained at Adrianople as Administrator-in-Chief of the occupied provinces. In 1879 he was appointed Governor-General of Odessa, with extraordinary powers against the Nihilists. There was some talk, after the first battle of Geok Tepé, of sending him into Central Asia; but this command was ultimately given to his brilliant junior, Gen. Skobeleff. For the last four years Gen. Todleben—who was made a Count after the events of 1877-78—lived in comparative retirement, his health having greatly failed. His death leaves a gap in the Russian Army which it will be impossible to fill.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Major Graves, 20th Hussars, read an interesting paper on "The Functions of Cavalry in Modern War," at the United Service Institution on Wednesday last. In a comprehensive retrospect, the lecturer traced the changing functions of cavalry in action, from the first instances of its employment of which we have authentic records, through the wars of the Greeks and the Romans, the Feudal System and the Crusades, to modern times. This historic sketch was not restricted to European armies, but comprised notices of Assyrian, Scythian, Chinese, Persian, Tartar and Saracen horsemen. Arguing from the experience of recent campaigns, Major Graves maintained that the importance of cavalry, as an element in the armies of civilised nations, has not been materially lessened. The constantly-increasing range and accuracy of artillery and small arms have indeed restricted the action of cavalry, and necessitated much greater regard to protecting features of ground. Still, many occasions have occurred in recent wars, in which cavalry, led with judgment and daring, materially influenced, if it did not actually decide, the fate of battles, and others will doubtless occur in future. The increasing importance of cavalry for outpost duties, for concealing movements, and for following up successes, was exemplified with much clearness. The lecturer, while fairly enthusiastic for the branch of the service to which he belongs, frankly admitted that the numbers killed and wounded by cavalry were comparatively small; but he said its uses should not be thus measured, for the chief results of successful cavalry charges were to demoralise infantry, to break up its formations, and to stop or lessen the destructive effects of its fire. Of 65,160 Germans killed in the Franco-German war, only 218 died by the sword or clubbed musket! We were not told that any were bayonetted, but, surely, in the many hand-to-hand encounters in villages and enclosures, some must have been killed by the bayonet, notably at Bazeilles and Le Bourget. Lord Waveney made some observations, concurring generally in the views of the lecturer. Colonel Milne-Home gave some particulars of his experiences in Egypt with the Household Cavalry. Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram (the chairman) said the advantages of an impenetrable screen of outposts were by no means one-sided; for if such precautions were effectively taken by both armies, each would be unable to discover the position and movements of the other, and mutual surprises, like some mentioned in the paper, would occur. Major Graves will read the second part, on the duties of cavalry in retreat and pursuit, and when dismounted, on Wednesday next.

ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Col. 2nd Durham Artillery Volunteers, President of Council of the National Artillery Association, has written to the *Morning Post* to say "that the Council of the National Artillery Association are most anxious to accept, on behalf of the Volunteer Artillery, the invitation from the Canadian Association. That Association has already sent, on two occasions, detachments to Shoeburyness, and it is expected that the visit will be repeated next year. The sum of £1,000 is required to defray the expenses of sending 22 men and three officers to Canada, and the Prince of Wales has made a handsome donation to the fund. The Lord Mayor and Corporation, and gentlemen connected with the Association, have promised over £300. The Council of this Association on June 16 forwarded a circular to all commanding officers of artillery volunteers, but very few replies have been received. Lord Londonderry observes, until the Council is made acquainted with the wishes of the Artillery Volunteers, it is impossible for them to take action in the matter, notwithstanding the liberal support they have already received. I cannot but think a certain amount of discredit will attach to us if, with 50 brigades of volunteer artillery in this country, we have to decline the Canadian invitation through the apathy of the artillery corps."

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

The interesting ceremony of the distribution of the Crimean Banquet Fund prizes took place on Tuesday. Col. Hill read the report. The establishment of boys is 410; since last report 110 boys have joined to fill the following vacancies:—81 caused by volunteers to the Army, 28 by boys withdrawn by their friends, and one by death. By the latest completed returns received from battalions and corps there were serving in the army 970 of all ranks who had been educated at this school. Of these 22 had obtained commissions, 25 were warrant officers, 20 were quartermaster-serjeants, 26 troop serjeant-majors or colour-serjeants, 12 serjeant drummers or serjeant trumpeters, and 172 sapper gunners or privates. These returns show a high percentage of the Hibernian Military School boys serving in the Army to have risen to various positions, and added to the fact that of the 970 serving in the Army, the characters are reported as 408 very good, 521 good or fair, 30 indifferent, and only 11 bad, is very satisfactory. Col. Dease then presented the prizes. This portion of the proceedings having terminated, the company proceeded to the grounds, where some 270 of the boys went through a variety of military manœuvres, including gunnery exercises, all of which they executed in a manner which called for the highest praise.

The *Globe* says:—"A gratifying recognition was publicly made on Thursday of the services of one of the most deserving bodies of men that ever worked for any town or country. The Duke of Cambridge declared—and no one will doubt the heartiness of the spirit in which he spoke—that it was as pleasant a duty as had ever devolved upon him to distribute to the officers and men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade the medals decreed to them for past good conduct. The recipients of these medals had for the most part been long in the service, some of them for 30 years and more, and during that time it is not too much to say that they have lived a life of constant over-work and danger. The Duke was not overstating the case when he observed that the individual men decorated most thoroughly deserved the honour, and that the whole force collectively does its work with a determination and gallantry worthy of the highest praise. The public will sympathise with the Com.-in-Chief in this cordial appreciation of the bravery of the men under Capt. Shaw's command, and will be glad that the duty of awarding the medals should have been entrusted to the chief of our active military force. There is in the action as well as in the discipline of the brigade a great deal that savours of war, with its excitement and horrors, and upon this ground alone a soldier must be the best man to address public congratulation to the firemen. But it is also to be remembered that the country of which London is so important a part owes as much in one way to the Brigade as it does to the Army in another. Indeed, the individual merit of the fireman is greater, for while he exposes his life to danger, he has none of those intervals of peace and comparative leisure enjoyed by the soldier. He is attracted by little of the tinsel and glitter that attract the latter, and is encouraged in his arduous labours more by the high idea of duty and humanity than by any pecuniary advantages or selfish objects."

According to the *Morning Post*, Major Curzon intends on Monday to ask the Marquis of Hartington whether any officer who failed to pass his examination for promotion in January, 1884, will, if he passes the new simplified examination, be allowed to resume his former position in his regiment above those junior to him who did pass the examination in January, 1884, and have been promoted over him.

OUR ROYAL FAMILIES.

Mr. Joseph Foster has given such a tremendous dressing to the Ulster King of Arms, and has adopted with such enthusiasm the scathing language in which Mr. Freeman has denounced "the hideous nonsense and the absurd tales which fill the pages of Sir Bernard Burke," that we shrink from the possible consequences of applying his canons of criticisms to his own work. But in the handsome volume entitled "The Royal Lineage of our Noble and Gentle Families, together with their Paternal Ancestry," privately printed at Aylesbury, Mr. Foster has made so many statements causing, as the French say, to reflect, that we must point out a few which deserve the attention of the general public. We cannot go beyond Edward I., although Mr. Foster in some of his genealogies starts with Edward the Confessor. But as a general *point d'appui* on which to depend his astounding genealogies he takes Edward I., crowned 1274, and Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Ferdinand III. of Castille! Mind, we do not question one of them. But seeing how much Mr. Foster has made out of those that he has traced, and that nearly every one of the genealogies branches out and develops into swelling pedigrees which are not traced, we must fain believe that a very large proportion of the population of these kingdoms is at the present moment derived from Edward I. and Eleanor of Castille! What may be done by researches like Mr. Foster's in France and Spain, and other parts of the world, we do not presume even to guess; but they would be little less than stupendous. The index of names is a curiosity, although, perhaps, the gentlemen of the College of Arms, who pass their lives in studying such matters, would find it mere every-day history. Of course, we do not, as we have said, discredit any of the claims preferred by Mr. Foster for the ladies and gentlemen he names to Royal descent; and as the Royal Family of England of to-day derive their origin and trace their descent from the ancient kings of this realm, the number of kinsfolk and of consanguineous connections which crop up in Mr. Foster's book might make any one else entitled to be proud of the deeds of their ancestors in the more direct line than the members of the House of Hanover, and feel considerable satisfaction at the exploits of their distant relatives. The list—it is a very long one—in the index does not include the names of those who are deceased; but there are ten large pages in double columns containing such names as Adams and Anderson, Smith, Jamieson, Brown; Mrs. Bailey, of Bally Arthur; Sir F. B. Dillon, of New Zealand; Sir O. Burne; Mrs. Burton (wife of the Hadji); Sir Thomas Buxton; Sir George Clark; Admiral Commerell, Cumberland, the dramatist; Mrs. Downey, Eliza G. Duck, Lord Ellenborough; Mr. Falloon; the Knight of Kerry; Lucy Charlotte Fowler; the Lady Mayoress of London for this present year; Mrs. Gildea; Mrs. Goodlake; several Gordons; plenty of Haighs and Hanburys; some Kellys, "Mrs. Lambert, of the County Mayo"; many Lows and Lowthers and Lushingtons; some Mackenzies and Maclachlans; Mrs. Munday; Major Christopher Musgrave; Mr. C. O'Burne; Miss C. O'Keife; Lady Pease; two families of Prendergast; Mrs. Tighe; Sir Arthur Wiltshire; Lord Wolseley, with innumerable collaterals and connections sprung from the same stock, all of the Blood Royal. Several of these genealogies are derived through Irish families; others through Scotch. In the case of Admiral Commerell, the line is traced from *fons et origo*, Edward I. and Eleanor of Castille, through Joan of Acre (not of Arc); Piers Gavestone, Stafford of Grafton; Miss Taylor; Hanbury of Kelmarsh; and Bosanquet, of London, whose daughter married J. W. Commerell, of Hanwell, from whom sprang the distinguished Naval officer who has illustrated our late annals by so many services. Lord Wolseley's line commenced with Edward I. and Eleanor as usual, but comes down through Lionel of Antwerp, who married the heiress of the Earl of Ulster, and then is traced through various Lewknors, two Wroughtons, of Wilts, a lady of whose family married Sir Robert Wolseley in 1646; whence descended Richard Wolseley, of Carlow, the immediate ancestor of Major Garnet Joseph Wolseley, who married an Irish lady, the daughter of Mr. Smith, of Golden Bridge, and was the father of the present Lord. Altogether, the book and some of the eccentric matter of which we have given no idea, must possess very considerable attractions for those whose tastes lie in that way, and who delight in genealogical mysteries and riddles. And be it observed that that is only part of the general scheme, the object of which would seem to be to prove, as we have said, that the great bulk of the people who have names at all at the present day in her Majesty's dominions may claim kith and kin with the descendants of the Blood Royal of England. One of these genealogies relating to a lady whom we shall not name, who lives quietly in London, tells us that she was descended from Humphrey de Bohun, we presume before he was killed, and so through the Butlers of Ormond and the O'Reillys, Lords of Cavan, Mulrooney O'Carran, and MacMurray Cavanagh, Gerald FitzGerald, Donough O'Brien, and so on, subsiding at last into a mild outflow of parsons, and doctors, and rectors, who seem to have perpetuated the race most plentifully.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Kirkwall, July 1, 1884.

The Squadron arrived here on Sunday afternoon, the 29th ult., a day before their due date, having left Heligoland at 4 p.m. on the 23rd ult. The passage was a remarkably fine one as regards wind and sea, so that no further opportunities have occurred for judging of the Hecate's performance in a sea-way. When at Heligoland, however, at anchor, when there was a fresh breeze and some sea on, she shipped a considerable amount of water, a good deal of which leaked underneath the superstructure, causing no little discomfort to those below. This is a novel and somewhat undesirable performance in a sea-going ship in harbour; but even with our present experience of the Hecate, and of the impression her behaviour at sea has made on her captain and the Admiral-Superintendent, there can be little doubt that this type of vessel will be irrevocably condemned as a sea-going ship, and that no more of her class will be fitted with a superstructure. The Admiral made the signal "exercise action" at about 1 a.m. on June 26, a matter which elicited frequent growls from Jack, as all the ships had already been to night-quarters once during the past three months, and the British tar does not approve of being aroused from his slumbers for this exercise more than the regulation number of times in the year. The whole of the 26th ult., both forenoon and afternoon, was occupied with steam-tactics, which were, on the whole, creditably executed; and there is little doubt that before the end of the cruise the valuable experience which will be gained by the executive officers in manœuvring their ships will be exhibited in some improvement on the present manner of keeping station in the Fleet. At present no two ships appear to be able to maintain an equable speed, the consequence of which is seen in the fact that every one of the eight-master vessels is invariably either getting ahead of her station or dropping astern of it. The executive officers of these ships are constantly being changed, with the result that few of them know anything about their ships until the termination of the cruise. After steam-tactics had been finished, plain sail was made to a fresh breeze, the Penelope being again, on this occasion, first; while the Hercules was a very bad last; in fact, nowhere at all. On the forenoon of the 27th, the whole of the Squadron separated for target-practice for the Coastguardsmen, who are annually made to fire four rounds from each gun for the purpose of keeping up their knowledge. The morning of the 28th brought the inevitable fog, which seems to linger round these northern shores; the speed of the Squadron was accordingly reduced to four knots, steam sirens sounded every five minutes, a half-hour gun fired from the Hercules, and Rear-Admiral Cator's alarm-buoy towed astern from each ship. The latter did not prove a great success, as the sounds emitted by it were but indistinctly heard by the next ship astern; and were the latter to drop at all or lose her station in the fleet, the alarm-buoy would prove perfectly useless. The fog lifted the same afternoon, and we were enabled to get through our usual evening evolution aloft. Land was sighted early on Sunday forenoon, and as the Squadron had not decreased their speed, it was quite evident the Admiral had made up his mind to anchor that day, even though we were ahead of our programme. About 2 p.m. the Squadron formed into columns of divisions line ahead, and in this formation arrived and anchored in Kirkwall Harbour, where we found the Hawk, which had been sent on the day before to pick up our mails, and the gunboat Firm. Yesterday, the Admiral gave the Valiant a rigid inspection, which lasted till 4 p.m., and to-day he has performed the same duty on board the Defence; he has not expressed his sentiments with regard to either ship, which are presumably in as good a condition as obsolete old vessels, half-manned for nine-tenths of the year, and overcrowded with numbers of Coastguardsmen fresh from the *dolce far niente* of the shore, for the other one-fifth, can reasonably be expected to be. The Admiral evidently does not intend to permit any of the time at the disposal of the Squadron to be wasted. Yesterday, the boats were away firing and exploding spar-torpedoes and ground-mines for last quarter's practice, while to-day the same duty is being performed with the present quarter's. The weather is very cold and bright here at present, while at night-time it is quite light enough to read on deck in the beautiful, clear night-light of these northern latitudes. The members of the Orkney Club have very kindly placed their comfortable club-house at the disposal of the officers of the Squadron, and to-day a picnic to the officers has been given by Gen. Burrowes on his property, fishing in abundance being provided for those who have availed themselves of this kind offer. The Argus conveyed the officers who accepted this invitation this morning to Gen. Burrowes' estate, and returns with them in the evening. Large numbers of visitors have arrived in Kirkwall to-day from the mainland and outlying districts to visit the Squadron, the greater number of whom have gone to the Hecate, which the local newspaper terms "this wonder in modern war-ships." The Squadron will leave on Thursday afternoon, the 3rd inst., for Stornoway, in the Hebrides, arriving there the following day. There has been a slight outbreak of typhoid-fever on board the Hector, her assistant-paymaster having been landed at Heligoland suffering from it. One of her Marine officers is at present down with the same complaint, and will be landed here for treatment.

EGYPTIAN NEWS.

In accordance with the latest orders received from London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. C. A. Stephenson has to be consulted in all movements of the Egyptian Army.

Leave of absence has been granted to Brig.-Surg. W. B. Ramsbotham, A.M.D., to August 21.

Capt. Hotham, R.A., is proceeding on leave of absence to England, on transfer to I-B Baty.

Major Molyneux, of the Egyptian Army, is recovering from the illness which he contracted at Assouan.

Indian Notes.

A hard case under the leave rules has just occurred. Colonel —— left India on 60 days' privilege leave, but returned 14 days after the due date. He applied for an extension on general leave, but general leave out of India, or furlough in continuation of privilege leave, is inadmissible. Rule 32 of the Furlough Rules of 1868 admits of privilege leave being converted into furlough, but Colonel —— had since been allowed furlough on private affairs. Therefore, his absence is held to be without leave.

Consequent on the increasing number of British soldiers electing to proceed to the Colonies on taking their discharge, great inconvenience is frequently experienced in the P. and O. finding accommodation. The men are in consequence sent by other lines, and compelled to wait for passages at Madras and Colombo. To remedy this, the Secretary of State has been moved to cause Madras to be included in the ports specified in the postal contract with the P. and O. Company.

The expedition charged to punish the Hakar Pathans of the Zhob Valley, who raided on Dhuki, will start as soon as the weather permits. The composition of the force has not yet been definitely announced, but Gen. Tanner will be in command.

The fitting and instruction of the several Bengal cavalry regiments in the use and adjustment of the Mackenzie equipment has been postponed until the commencement of the next cold season.

The discontinuance of the practice of employing extra Lascars for the batteries of Royal Artillery and British cavalry on the line of march has been directed.

It has been ruled that a brigadier-general returning to England on vacating a command is not entitled to a free passage for two servants under Par. 449, Transport Regulations, Part I. The paragraph only applies to officers holding the substantive rank of general.

The *Pioneer* says:—"The composition of the Committee which has been ordered to assemble on the organisation of the Indian Sappers and Miners is as follows:—Col. Hudson, 28th P.N.I., president; Lieut. Hamilton, R.E., Madras; Lieut.-Col. North, R.E., Bombay; and Major L. F. Brown, R.E., second-in-command, Bengal Sappers and Miners. The detailed instructions for the Committee have not yet been drafted, but generally the Committee will have to report on the whole question of the organisation of the Sappers and Miners in India. The Committee will assemble shortly at Roorkee."

Lieut.-Col. Boyle vacates the command of the 11th Bengal Lancers, having held it for nine years.

Col. J. Hudson, C.B., commandant 28th P.N.I., took over command of the Mooltan Brigade on June 6.

There is a probability of the vexatious restrictions upon the general leave of officers in India being abolished. The regulation, as it at present stands, allows an officer to take six months' general leave to half the remote corners of the globe, but reduces his pay should he wish to go to London.

In a telegram, dated June 29, the *Times*' correspondent says:—"It is reported, apparently on good authority, that owing to the fact of the existing number of cavalry regiments being found insufficient for frontier duty, the Government contemplate the raising of two or three new regiments. It may be remembered that some two or three years ago the number of regiments in the native army was reduced, although the total strength of that army was left intact. If it be true that the Government intends to increase the number of the regiments, it will be generally admitted that this is a step in the right direction. If there be anything regarding which all Indian officers are practically agreed, it is that the Indian Army, European and native, as at present constitued, is wholly inadequate for the threefold duty which it may at any time be called upon to perform—namely, the despatch of a strong corps beyond the frontier, the detailing of another strong corps to hold the frontier and communications, and the provision, in the country, of a force sufficient to overawe the troops of the feudatory States, and the discontented element of the people. The defects of the existing military organisation have long been matter of comment. The subject has recently been brought into special prominence by reason of the rapid advance of the Russians in Central Asia, and it now furnishes matter for almost daily articles in all the Anglo-Indian journals. There is a concensus of opinion on most points. Thus it is admitted that the short-service system supplies India with an inefficient and costly European garrison, and that the local European regiments of the Company's days should be revived; or, at any rate, that soldiers for Indian service should be enlisted for a period of 12 years. It is admitted, too, that service in the native army should be made more attractive, so as to secure a better class of recruits; that the strength of that army should be very greatly increased; and that steps should be adopted to form a Reserve, by retaining a claim upon the large body of trained soldiers who take their discharge after five years' service. There are also various details which urgently require attention, such as the organisation of a Transport and Commissariat fit to take the field at once. Another step which should be taken without delay is that of insisting upon a reduction of the utterly useless armies maintained by the native States. Many of these armies are badly armed and only half trained, while others are in a high state of efficiency. But be their armament and discipline what they may, the very number of these troops, amounting, as it does, to about 380,000, makes them at all times a source of anxiety, and would have the effect of locking up a large proportion of the British forces in the event of the outbreak of a foreign war.

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Reviews.

Our Sea Marks. By E. Price Edwards. (Longmans and Co.)

Mr. Edwards gives a plain account of the lighthouses, lightships, beacons, buoys, and fog-signals maintained on our coasts for the guidance of mariners. The work is illustrated with plates, plans, and woodcuts, including the Hartland Point Lighthouse, the North Foreland Lighthouse, comparative elevation above mean sea-level of principal British rock lighthouses, a section of new Eddystone Lighthouse, of Bell Rock and Skerryvore Lighthouses, Douglass seven-wick oil-burner, and Seven Stones Lightship, woodcuts of the mouth of the Thames, Dungeness Fire Tower, Smeaton's Chandelier Eddystone, and about thirty others, all executed with fine effect. In the introductory portion of his volume, Mr. Edwards draws attention to the principal shoals and sandbanks around the British coasts which are formed at the mouths of the rivers Thames, Mersey, Humber, Tees, and Severn, and those established by the action of tides and currents off the Eastern counties of England, known generally as the Yarmouth Sands, the notorious Goodwins, and the extensive sandbanks off the east coast of Ireland. This general statement of the "dangers of the sea" shows the importance of "sea marks;" by means of these it is that the positions of those dangers are pointed out, and the safe channels marked. They also serve the purposes of direction posts, indicating the sea lanes and roads available for maritime traffic, marking turning-points, showing the mariner the way to the haven where he would be, and telling him on what part of the coast he is. The author also very truthfully observes that, on approaching land from over sea, the mariner calculates where he ought to be, but his reckoning may be wrong, or his vessel may have been so driven by winds, tides, and currents that he really is in doubt as to where he is. Few, particularly if they be maritime men, will gainsay the truth of the author's observations,—"In these days, when sea traffic is so enormous, when thousands of vessels come to and sail from our ports, when the darkness of night is no hindrance to sea voyaging, and regardless of opposing influences of wind and tide, gigantic steamers are continually hurrying across the ocean and from all parts of the globe freighted with human lives or valuable commodities, it is very evident that the necessity for effectual sea-marks on all coasts for use both by day and by night is most urgent." The following is a classification of the sea-marks employed on our coasts,—Lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys and unlighted beacons, and fog-signals. Mr. Edwards's work is devoted to dealing with each of these different kinds of sea-marks, and to describing what they are and how they are made useful for marking dangers, or for guiding purposes. There can be no doubt of the practical value of this work on our sea-marks, and we should be very glad to find that the Lords of the Admiralty had directed a copy to be served out to every ship in the Navy.

The closing paper in the July number of the *National Review* is calculated to attract more than ordinary attention. It deals with a question which at the present time occupies a leading position throughout the councils of Europe,—the question of England's foreign policy. Having pointed to the fact that England's position in Europe must ever be that of a strong, great, and influential sovereign estate, the writer adds that the only point at issue is whether that State will always be entitled to consider itself a Power of the very first magnitude. For a long period of years England had but one enemy to cope with, that was France, "her natural, traditional enemy;" but at length the Napoleonic wars had equally worn out the energies of all European States, and at the same time the ambition of England was to adopt the rôle of a promoter of peace, rather than that of a leader in war. During the time that England's ascendancy was supreme in all European diplomatic councils, it was invariably exercised for the good of France itself; in fact, anything to oblige and propitiate France was England's foreign policy. Such was the infatuation of the English statesmen of the day. Towards the close of the Second Empire, the history of Europe went through unforeseen and portentous phases, which led to the establishment of a new balance of power, and changed at once the position of France with regard to England. Vengeance for Waterloo was forgotten in an insane anxiety to punish Prussia for Sadowa. At the same time, however, a new state of things had arisen for England, as well as for France; the supremacy on the Continent had passed from Paris to Berlin. By the side of Russia and Germany, England was no longer a great nation; she was not so numerically, and still far less so in her military organisation. France finds that she is not yet a match for "united Germany." She wants aid, she is looking for allies, and where can she find them but in Russia or England. The author of this paper then points out the danger of such a scheme of policy. "England tried France's friendship in the Crimea, when she was made to begin a war for which she was not prepared, and to accept a peace to which she was not inclined." She tried at Schleswig-Holstein, when France put an enormous and iniquitous price on her aid before she would make up her mind to lend it. She is now trying it in Tunis, in Madagascar, in Morocco, in Tonquin, and on the west coast of Africa. The next idea that presents itself is an alliance between Russia and England. As well talk of the alliance of Rome and Carthage. There will be internecine war between Russia and England when they meet on a common element. The writer next points out what he considers ought to have been done by England long ago. "She should have fought for Denmark in 1866; she should have fought for Turkey ten years later; she should have fought for Egypt at the present juncture; she should fight now against all her enemies,—against France, if necessary; against Italy, against Turkey, and Russia; she should fight, at all events, when she engages to fight." If this military programme is to be carried out by England in its entirety, and if a little Irish rebellion, already cut and dry, be imminent, there can be no doubt that the hands of England will be fully occupied. This pitiable state of things is attributed to the pernicious courses indulged in by the statesmen now at the head of affairs in England. In concluding this ably written article, the writer points out how the safety of India lies in the fate of Egypt, and how the rule over India is England's existence, and thus denounces the present foreign policy of England. "It is the silliest policy,—an old man's feeble, fussy, faltering policy,—a policy disavowed and denounced by every manly man in the Cabinet; and, however, backed by the reluctant vote of a browbeaten and bewildered Parliament, sure to be repudiated and execrated by the ultimate verdict of an indignant nation."

Colburn's United Service Magazine.—The number opens with "A Voice from the Ranks," contributed by "Red Coat." A great deal of military matter has been recently brought before the public in articles and papers, some of which (witness Capt. White's pamphlets) have done good service. However, there still seems to be a desire to hear some opinions or facts uttered from "the ranks," and it is to gratify these wishes that the present article has been written. The writer tells us he was educated at one of our public schools, was prevented by family reasons from trying for a commission, went into business, but soon tired of it, enlisted when 25 years of age, is now a colour-serjeant, has three and a half years' service, and, we may add, knows how to express his own ideas. After reviewing the question, he thus concludes:—"The thing that puzzles us and vexes us most of all is that every one of the so-called Army reforms and alterations originate among the civilian clerks in the War Office, and that if the Duke and his Military advisers had their way, the Army would be a man's home, as it used to be in the old 'corrupt' days, when regiments belonged to themselves, and were not splashed about in different pieces among Line, Militia, and Volunteers, when officers were neither drill-instructors nor book-worms, and when the Army had no advantages to boast of." There are several new papers, in addition to further instalments of "Naval Volunteers," and James Grant's "Colville of the Guards," and "Marshal Bugeaud," by Col. Knollys.

With two chapters more of admirable Clark Russell's briny salt story, "Jack's Courtship," as crisp and bright as a sea-piece by Hook, and a well-promising commencement of a picture of American life, "A Bluegrass Penelope," by Bret Harte, the July number of *Longman's* marvellous sixpenny "Magazine" would be ample value; but it moreover contains the continuation of Mrs. Oliphant's likely novel of "Madam;" a very sympathetic and graceful paper on "Sunny Brighton," by Mr. R. Jeffries; some silly lines by Mr. Lang, which we do not include in the value; a pretty paper on "The First White Butterfly," by Mr. Robinson. A charming review of Major Maurice's life of his father is introduced by an anecdote about the Royal Academy, which the author tells respecting the offer of a picture of the eminent divine to the illuminati of Burlington House, who informed the painter they had never heard of the gentleman!

The *Cornhill*, of most excellent memory, and full of present work, must be for ever associated with the recollection of Thackeray's editorship and of the golden days when George Smith, "Prince of Publishers," albeit in the republic of letters, as Thackeray said, covered his contributors with the sands of Pactolus; but even with that fierce glare from the past upon it, there is much to admire in the articles—grave and gay—in its pages, and this month's offering is worthy of the antecedents. The "Recollections" are very pleasant, and the "Taglioni" is interesting; "The Talk of the Town" justifies Mr. Payn's popularity; but we cannot say so much in the same sense for the story, which comes to an end, by the author of "Vice Versâ."

That *John Bull's Neighbour, in Her True Light*, by a "Brutal Saxon," should have reached the twentieth thousand, is some proof that it is agreeable to people in this country to read a coarse imitation of the worst form of French prejudice and anti-English invective. Such productions as these are below criticism; but unfortunately they are capable of making mischief. A "Brutal Saxon," who speaks of France as feminine, certainly treats the lady according to the accounts which are given of matrimonial relations in some of the French journals, justified occasionally by statements in the English papers of what takes place before the police-courts and at the assizes, as if she were a British wife. One elegant extract, perhaps, may suffice:—"By the time Frenchwomen are twenty-four or twenty-five they are as old and not half as active as the generality of our women of thirty to thirty-five. They are burdened with an excess of fat, and are almost invariably as yellow as saffron. The fat is due to want of exercise, and to the immense quantities of saccharine matter a Frenchwoman eats, for she is never happy unless she is drinking *eau sucrée*, syrups, or munching bon-bons. The yellowness is the result of the want of fresh air and liberal use of soap and water." "A Brutal Saxon" is rather loose in his English, and he appears to state here that yellowness is the result of the liberal use of soap and water. If he goes to the Park, we fear he will see as many skilful productions of art, in the way of brilliant fresh complexions there, as on the Boulevards and in the Bois.

A Treatise on the Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance. (Messrs. Spon, Charing Cross.)—Mr. Longridge is a noisy—well, clamorous—"Mem. Inst. Civil Eng.," who thinks the whole world is wrong, and that he is right, about gun-making; and he has summed up his assertions and his theories—formulæ, diagrams, and all—in this book. The old Joe Miller anent the intercourse between the King and his subject—which was confined to his Majesty's request to the latter to get out of his way—illustrates Mr. Longridge's position in respect to the powers that be. Mr. Childers, when Secretary of State, once recognised Mr. Longridge so far as to direct the Ordnance Committee to put a question, to which Mr. Longridge found it impossible to give a categorical answer. Now we confess at once that we are not competent to test Mr. Longridge's problems and formulæ, and that we ignorantly believe his system of ordnance can only be used in composite batteries with the "Hope, Gun of the future"; but we expect that Colonel Maitland will have some formulæ and observations to offer on the principles of construction of the "dangerous rival that is fluttering their hearts at Woolwich and Elswick." Wire is most useful in electric telegraphs, cables, cattle fences, rabbit snares, and the like, and we shall be delighted if Mr. Longridge succeed in making good ordnance out of it.

We have received the *Administrative Report of Baroda for* 1882, published by order of H.H. the Gaekwar, which gives satisfactory proofs that the excellent system established by the great native statesman, Sir Madhava Rao, has been worked with much success by native officers. The investiture of the present chief of the State is described, and there is an account of the illness and death of the unhappy ex-Gaekwar, whose banishment and enforced residence at Madras after he had been acquitted of the charges brought against him created such a sensation in India, and was treated with such indifference at home at the time.

Foreign Military Literature.

Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine. No. 153.—"The proposal of the French Deputy, M. Delattre, for increasing the Defensive Power of France, by abolishing the Conscription, and creating a Cadre Army," makes at first a curious impression upon the professional soldier; but the more it is studied, the greater becomes the interest. The idea is that of a staff officer, who, in 1866, submitted the scheme to General Colson. The General is said to have expressed a favourable opinion, but to have added that it could only be carried out in a Republic. The war of 1870-71 broke out, in which General Colson was killed, and nothing further was heard of the proposal. M. Delattre says that he drew the attention of the public to the matter in 1877 and 1878 by lectures. At present the proposal is before the Chamber of Deputies. The proposal of M. Delattre consists of two parts,—the first devoted to the increase of the defensive power of the country without having recourse to conscription; the second, to the details of the formation of a cadre army of a peace strength of from 250,000 to 300,000 men. There are "military élèves," of the age of 18 to 20, to the number of 430,000 to 450,000; the "soldats mobiles," aged 20 to 25, numbering 1,000,000; and the territorial army, men from 25 to 35, estimated at 1,500,000. In case of war, the "soldats mobiles" enter the cadre army, which then becomes the field army, the military élèves forming the reserve. The territorial army would be employed as such. In accordance with M. Delattre's plan, the active army would consist of over one million of combatants, which might be mobilised in eight days and despatched to the frontier. The author hopes to save one million francs. The *Jahrbücher* thinks that it would lead to an increase in the French military budget:—"We admit that the proposal of M. Delattre sounds very beautiful, but it is impracticable. But it will have the effect of still further confusing and unsettling his countrymen with regard to general liability to military service. It will require great pressure on the part of the Government and the War Minister to maintain the present military institutions on the basis of the army reorganisation after the war of 1870-71. It seems as if innovations are awaiting the French Army by the adoption by the Chamber of Deputies of the proposal to reduce service in the army from five to three years. It may be doubted, however, whether the violently-attacked arrangement of one-year volunteer service will be abolished, for lately important voices have been heard for its retention."

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are the names of the successful competitors for commissions at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, with the marks obtained by each:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
1. C. F. Close	40,502	9. R. L. C. Brookes	34,788
2. J. de C. Laffan	37,421	10. J. R. Young	34,486
3. G. M. Harper	36,573	11. G. E. Phillips	33,902
4. E. A. T. Jones	36,451	12. G. F. H. L. B. Simmons	32,108
5. G. M. W. Macdonogh	35,441	13. E. H. Hills	31,388
6. R. M. Quill	35,183	14. F. Baylay	31,289
7. J. P. Brewin	35,064	15. W. Macadam	30,927
8. F. E. G. Skey	34,874	16. W. S. J. J. L. Speranza	30,028

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

17. W. T. Furze	29,524	31. E. M. Lachlan	21,290
18. F. C. Fowler	27,710	32. R. E. L. Radcliffe	21,194
19. R. B. Feilden	27,674	33. H. Rouse	20,879
20. G. H. Geddes	27,670	34. M. B. Lloyd	20,824
21. T. L. Coxhead	27,426	35. G. Humphreys	20,735
22. E. W. Richards	26,745	36. F. L. Playfair	19,942
23. H. C. Marshall	26,543	37. M. B. Roberts	19,641
24. H. L. Kirke	25,987	38. A. T. Cuming	19,542
25. E. W. Boudier	25,884	39. H. F. Askwith	18,934
26. F. Egerton-Green	25,824	40. T. M. Dickenson	18,670
27. R. S. Dunlop	25,281	41. C. E. O'Leary	18,311
28. C. H. Kilner	24,169	42. W. Lamport	18,165
29. A. G. Morris	23,553	43. J. B. Parry	17,676
30. W. L. Warren	21,831	44. B. M. Bateman	14,654

Major-Gen. Earle, commanding the Alexandrian garrison of the Army of Occupation, has been granted special leave of absence from Egypt till September.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 1, 1884.

1st Dragoon Guards—Serjt. John Flint, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice R. T. G. Lowry, promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Serjt. Robert John Spurrell, from the 4th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice P. M. Pryce, promoted.

5th Lancers—Capt. G. R. Tufton has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 9).

11th Hussars—Capt. A. F. Peyton resigns his commission.

19th Hussars—Lieut. H. D. Fanshawe to be Capt., vice D. E. D. Barclay, resigned.

20th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. G. M. Onslow retires on half-pay.

21st Hussars—Lieut. H. Finn to be Adjt., vice Capt. B. Jennings, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (July 1).

Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Gen. J. Turner, C.B., to be Col.-Commandant, vice Gen. Sir E. C. Warde, K.C.B., on the Retired List, deceased (June 12).

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. R. R. Franks (late Bengal) (June 7) and H. M. Finlay (late Madras) have retired on pensions and extra annuities, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (June 19); P. E. Hill (June 8) and A. K. Rideout, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut.-Cols., have been placed on half-pay (June 27).

Lieut.-Col. P. H. Greig (late Bombay), from Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. P. H. Harcourt (late Bombay), retired (June 3).

Major A. Grubb retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The promotion of Major H. A. Rigg, from half-pay, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of May 23, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—"Capt. A. J. Dunnage to be Major, vice M. A. Chaldecott (late Bombay), promoted (March 18)."

Major L. Downes, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice P. C. Whalley, retired (June 11).

Capt. W. H. Darby, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice J. S. Frith, seconded for service in the Bengal Ordnance Department (May 31).

Lieuts. A. E. Russell to be Capt., vice A. J. Dunnage, promoted (March 18); W. A. Smith to be Capt., vice J. W. Murray, seconded for service on the Staff (June 1); G. H. Bittleston to be Capt., vice St. J. St. G. Ord, seconded for service on the Staff (June 17); H. A. K. Jennings to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service in the Madras Ordnance Department (May 31).

Serjt.-Major John Neill to be Rdgmr., vice E. Nugent, retired.

The first Christian name of Major Whalley is "Percy," and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of June 10.

That portion of the entry in the *London Gazette* of May 23 against the promotion of Major J. D. Douglas and Major G. H. O'Malley, respectively, which directs that the antedate of Jan. 1 is not to carry back pay prior to May 24, is cancelled.

Coast Brigade—Qrmr.-Serjt. Henry Bowman to be Lieut., vice H. Maples, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. R. C. M. Ferguson resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Supernumerary Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Montgomery to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice H. Fludyer, promoted (June 11).

Line Battalions.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. C. R. Simpson to be Capt., in succession to Major J. H. Hodgson, Adjt. 4th Batn. (June 8); Capt. H. R. Roberts has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 1).

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt. R. T. E. Dowse to be Major, vice A. S. Hext, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. F. W. Scudamore to be Capt., vice R. T. E. Dowse (both dated June 4).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. E. J. Fownes is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 1).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. E. Barton is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Serjt. Stephen Willcock, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice C. R. Ross, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The retirement on retired pay with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. of Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. J. Castle, dated March 15, is cancelled; Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. J. Castle is placed on half-pay (March 15).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Serjt. Cecil Poulett Mountjoy Weatherley, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. W. Sears, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. F. Dixon, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. G. W. S. Lennox resigns his commission.

The Essex Regiment—Capt. F. Ventris to be Major, vice A. M. Delavoye, seconded (Dec. 16, 1883).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. F. F. Hilton has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (March 3); Colour-Serjt. John Maudslay Maxwell, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. P. Barnes, transferred to the East Lancashire Regt.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. P. B. Warren, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. B. Butler, promoted.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Troop-Serjt.-Major Percy Arthur Everest Wood, from the 15th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice W. G. Gray, promoted.

The Durham Light Infantry—Serjt. George Alexander Ward, from the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., to be Lieut., vice H. A. Cartwright, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. E. Gilpin-Brown resigns his commission; Serjt.-Major William Gordon, from the Scots Guards, to be Qrmr., vice J. Bignell, retired.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. J. D. Standen to be Capt., vice C. A. Barker, promoted (May 14).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. A. H. Middleton to be Capt., vice E. H. Studdy, retired (June 28).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. W. P. Drummond resigns his commission.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. W. Cleland has been appointed to command a battalion; Major W. F. Vetch to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. Duncan, placed on half-pay; Capt. J. R. Povah to be Major, vice W. F. Vetch; Lieut. G. A. Shadforth to be Capt., vice J. R. Povah (all dated June 7).

2nd West India Regiment—Capt. J. W. H. Ogilby resigns his commission.

Staff—Major-Gen. the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B., Chief of the Staff in Egypt, from a Brigdr.-Gen., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff (July 1); Capt. St. J. St. G. Ord, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp to Com. Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G., Royal Navy, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland (June 17).

Royal Military College—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. R. S. Flood, C.B., half-pay, to be Comdt. and Secretary, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. D. Middleton, C.B., half-pay, who vacates that appointment (July 1).

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major R. A. P. Grant is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; J. S. Conyers, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; T. Kingston, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surg.-Major, vice H. H. Burford, placed on retired pay (May 30).

Army Hospital Corps—Capt. of Orderlies W. Joseph to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to June 13); Qrmr., with the relative rank of Capt., W. Joseph to have the hon. rank of Capt. (June 13).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. E. J. Armstrong, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Pymr. and Hon. Capt. H. L. Thompson resigns his commission.

Veterinary Department—The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. on probation to be Vet.-Surgs:—J. A. Braddell and T. A. Mitchell (both dated Dec. 19, 1883).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. A. R. Gloag, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has retired on a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (May 21).

Hon. Major-Gen. the Hon. A. Stewart, retired R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (June 5).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. L. Middleton, C.B., half-pay, to have the local and temporary rank of Major-Gen., whilst in command of the Militia in the Dominion of Canada (July 1).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. J. Oldfield, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Col. (July 1).

Major H. W. Bamber, retired R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (May 28).

Indian Local Service.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Forbes, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Col. H. A. Browne, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-Gen.; Major-Gen. H. A. Browne, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (all three dated June 10).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieuts. C. W. Boot, 1st Cornwall R.V.C., resigns his commission; and E. H. St. G. Gilbert, 3rd Batn. the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 2, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, July 4, 1884.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieuts. the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; E. L. Wright, Bengal S.C., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. T. Wright, C.B., Commanding a Division of the Bengal Army (both dated March 15); Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. H. Rowlands, C.B., V.C., Commanding a Division of the Madras Army (April 21).

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Bengal Army:—Capt. D. Chesney, Bengal S.C., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, vice Major A. I. Shepherd, whose tenure of appointment has expired (May 13).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 4, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Eastern Division—Capt. L. W. Pead resigns his commission (June 9).

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—William Henry Arthur Barnes, gent., to be Lieut. (June 13).

5th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. H. M. Nunn resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. G. A. Mellish resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. C. H. B. Caldwell to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Major E. J. Cox resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major T. A. R. Carre is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. C. L. Battley, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut. (June 30).

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—D. H. Morrieson, late Lieut., 2nd Batn. the Border Regt., to be Capt. (June 30).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Hon. Major and Adjt. H. S. Tompson resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement (July 1).

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. H. R. Baird to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. W. Barron-Stanton, half-pay, late 1st Batn. the Gordon Highlanders, to be Capt. (June 21).

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—John William Spreul Burns, gent., to be Lieut. (June 23).

4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major A. Boyd is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major W. J. Lindsay, 3rd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major R. F. Meysey-Thompson, 3rd Batn., who resigns that appointment (May 31).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 4, 1884.

Buckinghamshire—Lieut. F. T. S. Rippingall resigns his commission.

Derbyshire—Major P. P. Mosley is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Capt. H. Cross has been permitted to assume the surname of Shepherd, in addition to and before that of Cross. Lieut. C. D. Radcliffe resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 4, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute—Lieut. J. E. MacLarty resigns his commission.

2nd Durham (Seaham)—William French, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

1st London (City of London)—John Joseph Ardavon Vincent Constantine Raye, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. H. Strachan, C. Vaux, and C. W. P. Barker. The Rev. Thomas Bartrup Nichols, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—George Home, gent., M.B., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

3rd (the Buchan) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—James Leslie, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Bedfordshire—Capt. J. C. L. Andrews resigns his commission.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's)—The Rev. John Lockwood to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Derbyshire—The name of the officer hitherto described as Charles White, is Charles *James* White.

1st Elgin—Major F. C. Mackenzie to be Lieut.-Col. (May 28).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Major J. B. Plumptre resigns his commission; Capt. and Hon. Major C. J. Plumptre to be Major; Lieut. H. Makeson to be Capt.; Francis Alexander White, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Lancashire—Harry Holt, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire—The Rev. Dudley Hart, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

13th Lancashire—Harry Sydney Radcliffe, gent., to be Lieut.

17th Lancashire—Capt. T. W. H. Garstang, from 7th Lancashire (the Manchester) A.V.C., to be Major; Capt. H. B. Moss to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Charles Arthur Smith, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. G. Casswell and Lieut. H. Garner.

3rd London—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Venn resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Lieut. J. W. Beningfield to be Capt.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Lieut. E. Clarke resigns his commission; Albert Henry Chifferiel, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Shropshire—Acting Surg. J. Lyon resigns his appointment.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Richard Sidney Ellis, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 5, and the current year must be understood.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Service Questions in Parliament.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—An important matter was mentioned, as the lawyers say, in the House of Commons on Monday night. The indefatigable Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, with a thirst for information of all kinds quite unslakable, asked whether, in the event of the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, the war vessels of a State with which this country was engaged in hostilities, would have the same right as English vessels of passing through the Canal; and whether the British Government would be able to stop these hostile men-of-war, or to fortify the Canal against possible injury or destruction. Lord E. Fitzmaurice claimed the privilege of answering the question, and, of course, had a little verbal nicety to deal with. He wished to point out that the word "neutralisation," as applied to the Canal, is misleading, the proposal being in the nature of an agreement to secure the free passage of all ships under all circumstances. The British Government would not be able to stop hostile men-of-war in the Canal or its approaches. It is contemplated that provision would be made for the immediate repair of any damage to the Canal caused by a war-vessel at the cost of the Power to which she belonged, but the British Government do not claim the right to fortify the Canal. Dear, innocent, good Lord E. Fitzmaurice! And you really think that in the case of a tremendous conflict, say, for the preservation of India or the safety of our Colonial Empire, the ——. We need not do more than indicate the position.

In reply to Viscount Lewisham, the Marquis of Hartington stated on Tuesday that the 46th Regt. had been ordered to Keneh.

Sir A. Hayter informed Sir J. Lubbock on Thursday that the regulations for military examinations had been amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Society and the British Association. The regulations were ready, and would be published shortly; but the scheme would not be brought into operation before the winter examination of next year.

London Amusements.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, sudden changes of programme have occasionally disappointed the musical public. For "Don Giovanni," which was expected to afford a great treat last Saturday evening, "Il Barbière di Seviglia" was substituted, as Signor Cotogni was indisposed, and no other baritone was immediately available. "Carmen" was repeated on Monday, "Romeo e Giulietta" on Tuesday, and "Semiramide" on Thursday. At the German Opera, Wagner's "Tristan" and "Tannhäuser" have figured in the programme; but Stanford's "Savonarola," rehearsed for production last week, is now announced for Wednesday next, the last night but one of the German Opera season.

At the LYCEUM THEATRE, the final performance of "Much Ado about Nothing" has been given this week, and the elaborate revival of "Twelfth Night" will be brought out on Tuesday.

On Monday night Madame Sarah Bernhardt reappeared at the GAIETY in "Fédora," attracting the largest assemblage hitherto attending French plays. On Friday night Madame Sarah Bernhardt played Lady Macbeth for the first time in the metropolis.

On Tuesday, Miss Annie Rose, late of the Lyceum, gave a special matinée at the SAVOY, appearing to great advantage as the Lady Vavir, in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's fantastic fairy play of "Broken Hearts."

At the PRINCE'S THEATRE, on Wednesday afternoon, was played for the first time in London, the drama, founded on facts, called "Deacon Brodie; or, the Double Life."

On Thursday next Mr. J. L. Toole gives a morning and evening performance for his annual benefit, a very attractive performance, having the support of Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Hare, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. Toole promises a few words to his friends as a parting address on the close of his very successful season.

Admiral Selwyn presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Inventors' Institute, the Duke of Manchester being unavoidably absent. The members of the Institute, to the number of 60, assembled at the Health Exhibition in the jurors' room, and were conducted over the buildings by Mr. Mackie. Every invention of public utility was examined, and after a lengthy inspection of the Exhibition, the members of the Institute sat down to a banquet served up in the jurors' room. One of the objects of this Institution is to protect inventors from the encroachments so often made by the Government Departments on their rights, and if it succeeds, even in a small degree, in its object, the Inventors' Institute will be rendering a great service to the public generally, and to naval and military officers in particular. Many of the latter were present on Wednesday.

The *Royal Navy List* for the present quarter contains the services of all the Naval officers who formed part of the expeditions in the Soudan, besides other information of interest to Naval officers.

Col. P. A. A. Twynam, in command of the 15th Regimental District at Beverley, has been appointed to succeed Col. Lascelles, transferred to Aldershot as A.A. and Q.M.G. at Portsmouth.

A DELICIOUS COOLING DRINK is supplied in ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

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CORRECTED UP TO JULY 5.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Alex. Buller, C.B.	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B. (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth [Ireland
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service C. of
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. John Hayes	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. W. C. H. Domville	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean,
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. S. C. Darwin	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. A. M. Gardiner	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Dasher	2	53	P. vessel	Com. Charles E. Reade	Re. Spt. 21, 1882—Portsm'th	Channel Islands
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. E. J. Pollard	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Dolphin	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Eardley Wilmot	April, 1884—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Charles V. Anson	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. D. L. Dickson	May 6, 1884—Devonport	China
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Craigie	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. John Rainier	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear.	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China [of Africa
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A. Montagu.	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar [of Africa
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia [with R. S.
Hecate	4	...	Turret-ship	Capt. Loftus Jones	Tender to Belleisle	Experiment'ly cru'sng
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Arnold J. Errington.	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kestrel	4	79	S. gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. V. A. Tisdall.	Re. Jan. 15, '80—Hong Kong.	Ordered home
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Magpie	3	105	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	Ordered home
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Jan., 1884—Hong Kong	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	581	S. turret-ship	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific [service)
Myrmidon	...	111	S. gunvessel	Com. Alfred Carpenter	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness	Red Sea (surveying
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland.	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron [of Good Hope
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa and C.
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Wilmot H. Fawkes	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Ranger	3	100	S. gunboat	Com. W. E. Darwall	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Ready	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. Frederick Echlin	July 17, 1884—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Bayes Watson	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. John R. T. Fullerton	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. A. L. Douglas	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock [survey
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I.,
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin *	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth [Hope
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W.C. of Africa & C. of G.
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W.C. of Africa & C. of G.
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron [H.
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. A. C. B. Bromley	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia [survey
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. Pelham Aldrich	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S. E. C. of America,
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Domville	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W.I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. John F. C. Grant	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness.	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Survg., Home Station
Turquoise	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. Woodward	May 20, 1884—Sheerness	Fitting out for E. Ind's
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. G. D. Morant	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wanderer	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Orford Churchill	April, 1884—Sheerness	China
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls.	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. A. W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

(* Flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux.)

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO JULY 5.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C.	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Gosport, near Portsmouth
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, *p.s.c.*	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

CORRECTED UP TO JULY 5.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.	Bn.	Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		——	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Colchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood, C.B.	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Col. G. Luck, C.B. [*p.s.c.*	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster, C.B.	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Col. G. F. Kaye	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	——	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Wellington Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Aldershot	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Aldershot	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Edinburgh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, *p.s.c.*	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Umballa—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meerut—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut. Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Col. E. Birch	Dublin—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Umballa—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, *p.s.c.*	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. P. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. A. W. Adcock	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B.	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Meerut—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Malta—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale — Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.	Bn.	Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Newry—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Gosport—Winchester	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1875
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. Tucker, C.B.	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	——	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	*En route* to Natal—Warrington	1870	Aden—Natal	1884
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, *p.s.c.*	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, *p.s.c.*	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Straton	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., *p.s.c.*	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Col. E. M. Beadon	Woolwich—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	——	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, *p.s.c.*	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Aldershot—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, *p.s.c.*	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam, C.B.	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Devonport—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Bareilly—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Cleland	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. A. Corballis	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	——	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		——	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade.
A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Sealkote
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Woolwich
I — ... Aldershot
K — ... Dublin

A Brigade (con.)
L Battery.. Umballa
M — ... Dublin

B Brigade.
A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Exeter
C — ... Aldershot
D — ... Kirkee

B Brigade (con.)
E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Canterbury
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Exeter
K — ... Rawul Pindee
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

Depot.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | Riding Establishment.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade.
A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Mooltan
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Cawnpore
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Shorncliffe
M — ... Woolwich
N — ... Kilkenny
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... St. Thomas Mt.
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Shorncliffe
U — ... Athlone
V — ... Aldershot
W — ... Woolwich
Depôt ... Newcastle

2nd Brigade.
A Battery.. Deesa
B -- ... Neemuch

2nd Brigade (con.)
C Battery.. Hyderabad
D — ... Ahmedabad
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Nusseerabad
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Sheffield
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Woolwich
L — ... Limerick
M — ... Bangalore
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Coventry
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Bristol
R — ... Jullundur
S — ... Ipswich
Depôt ... Colchester

3rd Brigade.
A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Chatham
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Preston
I — ... Secunderabad
J — ... Trowbridge

3rd Brigade (con.)
K Battery. Morar
L — ... Peshawur
M — ... Peshawur
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad
Depôt ... Hilsea

4th Brigade.
A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Nowgong
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Newbridge
L — ... Ferozepore
M — ... Clonmel
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh
Depôt ... Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.
1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Dover
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Jutogh
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Quetta
Depot ... Sunderland

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.
1st Battery Hong Kong
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Lahore
5th — Gwalior
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.
1st Battery Landguard Fort
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Aden
9th — Delhi
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.
1st Battery Alderney
2nd — Guernsey
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Pembroke Dock
5th — Jamaica
6th — Barbadoes
7th — Quetta

Cinque Ports Division (con.)
8th Battery Mhow
9th — Rawul Pindee
Depot ... Dover

No 5.—London Division.
1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Aden
8th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.
1st Battery Egypt
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Dover
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Campbellpore
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.
1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Dover
5th — Ferozepore
6th — Morar
7th — St. Helena
8th — Natal
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division.
1st Battery Malta
2nd — Rawul Pindee
3rd — Calcutta

Scottish Division (con.)
4th Battery Sheerness
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—Welsh Division.
1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Sandown
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.
1st Battery Devonport
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Bombay
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Londonderry

No. 11.—South Irish Division.
1st Battery Mount Wise
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Devonport
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Rawul Pindee
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Lydd (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Natal
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Meean Meer
4th — ... Rawul Pindee
5th — ... Meerut
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Sealkote
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Morar
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
18th — ... Nowshera
19th — ... Rawul Pindee

Bengal Army—(con.
1st Central I. Horse Gunah
2nd — — ... Agra
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Cawnpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Jhansi
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Lucknow
8th — — ... Rawul Pindee
9th — — ... Gorakhpore
10th — — ... Shillong and Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Delhi

Bengal Army—(con.
16th Bengal N. Infty. Fyzabad
17th — — ... Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Meean Meer
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Meean Meer
23rd — — ... Meean Meer
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Ferozepore
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Meerut
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar

Bengal Army—(con.)
38th Bengal N. Infty. Peshawur
39th — — ... Morar
40th — — ... Barrackpore
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Rawul Pindee
1st Goorka Regt.... Meean Meer
2nd — — ... Meerut
3rd — — ... Meerut
4th — — ... Meean Meer
5th — — ... Rawul Pindee

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Dera Ismail Khan

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)
No. 2 Mountain Bat. Kohat
— 3 — — Abbottabad
— 4 Hazara Mn — Edwardesabad
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Abbottabad
2nd — — ... Kohat
3rd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
1st Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi [Khan
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)
2nd Punjab Infnt. Edwardesabad
4th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
5th — — ... Ditto
6th — — ... Kohat
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

Madras Army—(con.)
1st Madras N.I. ... Secunderabad
2nd — — ... Moulmein
3rd or Palamcottah Rangoon
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Setabuldee
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Berhampore & Sumbulpore
8th — — ... Saugor
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Rangoon
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Passage to Madras

Madras Army—(con.)
15th Madras N.I. Bangalore
16th — — ... Raipore
17th — — ... Vizianagram
19th — — ... Palaveram
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Kamptee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Vizagapatam
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Neemuch
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Deesa
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Quetta
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I. ... Mhow
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Quetta Dist.
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Ahmednuggur
5th — N.L.I. ... Deesa
7th — — ... Kurrachee, for Bombay
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

Bombay Army—(con.)
12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Quetta
14th — — ... Aden
16th — — ... Poona
17th — — ... Satara
19th — — ... Malegaon
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Poona
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry ... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry ... Kurrachee
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry ... Dharwar
29th —or 2 Belooch Kurrachee
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Hyderabad

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
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THE laborious apologist who has already treated the readers of the *Times* to his views respecting "Discontent in the Army," continued his labours last Monday. We venture to say he is not a soldier, and that he knows little or nothing about soldiers, except in so far as that he may have had occasion to deal with certain details of Army administration in some comfortable office in London. The off-hand style of the previous article is well maintained in this week's lucubration. "An occasional hardship takes place through the regulations enforcing compulsory retirement at comparatively early periods of life." What of that? "Something like a breach of faith may be complained of by competent men who entered the Army under different conditions, because their career is cut short." What then? "Pecuniary injury cannot be shown except in most rare instances." Therefore there is no injustice. "Substantial benefits have accrued to the great majority,"—wherefore the minority who are injured have nothing to complain of! "Let the officers who have gained by the abolition of purchase devote a little of their money—so much per cent.—to compensate their injured brethren." Then all will be right! Pecuniary grievance is, we suppose, of no consequence when it is "comparative," and not "direct." "Speaking generally, nobody is injured." "Mere whim and sentiment" cause discontent. "When all the fellows are dead who grumble, we will hear no more of them,"—that is really the meaning of the specious "argument"! I, Sir Oracle, declare, "as far as tangible grievances are concerned, there is small room for action" on the part of those I represent,—"the authorities." So far for the officers. As for the soldiers, there is, it appears, good work for the enlightened reformers to whom Sir Oracle belongs. He sets out by declaring that the old long-service system, under which England, practically, from the time we had a standing army at all, established and maintained her military reputation on a solid basis, was nothing less than "a huge failure" We are accustomed to such assertions on the part of the dabblers in "Reform," no matter what portion of the ancient institutions of this country they profess to ameliorate; we maintain that the old system was not a failure, but we admit that the people who worked it were incompetent, and we are sure that if they had applied themselves to the development, in a proper direction, of the system they condemned, they could, at one-tenth of the sum which their reforms cost the country have filled up the ranks of the Army, and have given us an efficient reserve co-existently with a solid first-line, on which, in case of such a war as that with which we were confronted in the early part of 1854, we could depend. But having told us that the old long-service system was a huge failure, the writer admits the new short-service system is a failure too. We would put the words "huge failure" to describe that for which he merely uses the phrase "incomplete success." The new system is, he says, "insufficient to fill the exceptional gaps caused by recent retrogressive errors." What, in the name of all that is plain common-sense and ordinary English, this can mean but deficiencies in the ranks, we cannot understand! As an instance of the slap-dash assertion in the article, let us take the reference to the Guards. He says "that the experiment tried last year shows we can get any number of men for three years' colour service." We say that the experiment did nothing of the kind. Even had it demonstrated the truth of the proposition as regards the Guards, it would have followed by no means that a similar result would have been obtained with regard to Line Regiments. The writer admits that the Army is unpopular. But he throws up an earthwork. He calls it "comparatively unpopular." But if the long-service system was "a huge failure," we must infer it could not be the period before the change which has produced this new "comparative unpopularity." Of course, no one who is acquainted with the Army would tolerate the nonsense with regard to discipline, and the various devices for making the Army more popular with which the writer favours us. But some of these appear to have been introduced for the special purpose of getting a fling at Sir Oracle's pet aversion,—"the distinctive Horse Guards element." The idea of having two sentries on duty at the entrance to the Commander-in-Chief's door, even although that Commander-in-Chief be a Royal personage and a Field-Marshal to boot, appears particularly revolting to him; but if our military censor were to go to any foreign capital, he would see sentries posted outside the quarters, not merely of Royal personages and of high military authorities, but at the hotels, or other places in which they may be quartered, of the Generals on duty. Notwithstanding all the sentries close at hand, a dynamite outrage was perpetrated not long ago directly opposite the entrance to the War Office; and so far from thinking with the writer that sentry duty in London might be considerably diminished, we think there are in some localities reasons for an increase. To the suggestions that soldiers may be allowed to do as they like with themselves at night, that the tattoo be abolished, and that what is called "voluntary return home," or indeed complete absence from barracks, should be allowed, we have nothing to say, except that the suggestion establishes the claim of the reformer to be an amateur with a soul above buttons and discipline. We doubt the propriety of the direction in which the House of Commons has been forcing officers to march, and we venture to assert that officers certainly are better judges even than the Commander-in-Chief himself of the tendencies in the ranks which ought to be met by punishment. It will be a happy time when the "stupid or awkward recruit," without any manners, new to the etiquette of barrack life, having lost his temper, shall be at liberty to address "coarse expletives" and "remarks uncomplimentary to their personal appearance" to corporals or serjeants who may be drilling him. No doubt our reformer would look with a lenient eye on the heaving of half-a-brick "in continuation" of the conduct he extenuates, and would listen with equanimity to the complaint that the man who abused his serjeant had not refrained from addressing Lieutenant, or Captain, or Colonel with "coarse expletives or uncomplimentary remarks." We would view as the complete dissolution of the remnants of our military system any attempt to carry into practical effect the recommendations of this doctor, who undertakes to cure the body politic of our military force of all just cause of discontent by telling the individual members of it that they have nothing to complain of at all. "We do not," forsooth, "regard as very substantial the argument that *esprit de corps* has anything to do with discontent." "If a man does not like the Army, pass him into the Reserve before the completion of his time." "If a man does not like the Cavalry, let him go into the Infantry." This is a kind of elasticity which is useful and popular! Melancholy rubbish! And yet the readers of the leading journal may take the editor's view of it, and consider it all excellent advice, whereas it is but pretentious fooling. As we said before, the parallel of the line taken by the writer is to be found in Swift's "Tale of a Tub," where Peter presents a loaf of bread to his kinsman, and insists upon its being received as a leg of mutton. We are no favourers of discontent in the Army; but we do not think the mode of dealing with it recommended in the *Times* is calculated to do anything but add a sense of wrong and indignation to the feeling which aggrieved officers experience. But having so far disagreed *in toto* with the apologist, we must express our complete concurrence with him in the remark which he makes respecting the discreditable treatment of the soldier after his enlistment. Unless the authorities, whoever they may be, face this question boldly and honestly, and break down the fence which the Treasury officials have erected between the Army and the public, in the matter of fair dealing, there will never be a truly contented Army, and soldiers will have a right to say that faith has been broken with them by the Government of the Queen. Recruits are told that they will get free rations and food without cost. They have to pay for everything but ¾ lb. of meat—which is not sufficient, bone and all, to feed a growing lad—and a pound of bread; and for everything else required as food and rations the man has to pay out of his own pocket. Then, again, he is charged for the clothes which he is obliged to wear out after the first service of his kit. We admit that it would be too much to expect the country to make up to the soldier for carelessness and the wear and tear of his clothing and necessaries not fairly attributable to his work as a soldier; but stoppages to which he is put for articles of first necessity seem needlessly heavy, and a little more liberality under this head would, no doubt, materially advance the soldier's comfort and increase the contentment of the Army.

THE account given last week by our correspondent with the Reserve Squadron of the difficulty found by some of the ships in "keeping station" points to a decided blemish in the course prescribed for a naval officer's education, to which it would be well if some remedy could be found. Keeping accurate station is as much a part of fleet evolutions as a knowledge of letters is to reading, and few will be found with the temerity to deny the necessity for precision in evolutions as necessary for the tactics required in an action with fleets. Yet it is scarcely too much to say that the important subjects of the manœuvring powers both of individual ships and the proper conduct of a fleet are generally left, like Dogberry's reading and writing, to "come by nature" to the naval officer. Attention to the necessity for a practical education in manœuvring has been frequently urged by Admiral Sir A. Ryder, Captain Fitzgerald, and others, who have advocated squadrons of padded gunboats ramming each other and other devices, which we should be glad to see adopted for the education of Sub-Lieutenants and young officers, and which is daily becoming more important, as the practical school of handling sailing ships or boats is more and more a thing of the past. This indeed is a subject of primary importance, and it is certain that more systematic teaching on this, as on other points, obtains in most foreign navies than in our own; but, owing probably to early entry, and perhaps to the national aptitude of English youth for the sea and for outdoor occupations generally, we believe that our officers are certainly not less capable of handling their ships than those of foreign navies. Although, then, we consider that more could be done in this direction by systematic teaching, this is not, we hold, the weakest link in the chain. It will, we think, be universally acknowledged in the Navy that our weakest point, as compared with the French Navy, for instance, will be found in squadron-sailing, fleet-manœuvring, and consequently in naval tactics. These can only be learnt by experience in squadron-sailing and in a study of the signal-book. Owing to the inveterate custom of making the Navy subservient to political and economical considerations, evolutionary squadrons or squadrons of exercise are at best intermittent, and are frequently sacrificed to other so-called necessities; while neither in the examination for Lieutenants in seamanship or at Greenwich is any real attention paid to fleet evolutions or tactics. It is true that in the seamanship examinations there is a heading for knowledge of fleet evolutions; but for obvious reasons, such as the want of knowledge of the passing officers themselves and the impossibility of the candidate having had any opportunity of acquainting himself with such matters, this important question is usually slurred over as of little moment. In what we have said, we do not wish to be understood as inferring that this is a subject which has been more neglected of recent years than formerly, as we are well aware that the contrary is the case; and it is, indeed, mainly owing to its almost entire neglect thirty or forty years ago that so little importance is still attached to it; but how much more is required, and how much truth there is in what we have said, is shown by the *cœur leger* with which each Government in turn has dropped the Detached Squadron, so necessary as a school for seamanship and squadron-cruising, and the evidently greater stress laid in France, Italy, or Germany than in this country on squadron-sailing. We appreciate, then, highly the annual cruise of the Reserve Squadron; and in the hands of the gallant and efficient Admiral now in command, we do not doubt of its affording valuable instruction to officers of all ranks; but those who are aware of the want to which we have specially called attention, of, the frequent changes of officers in these ships, of how many of the Junior Lieutenants appointed to them as additional for the cruise have had no previous experience, either of charge of a watch in an ironclad or of keeping station, may well feel that the "sweet little cherub" has not had an altogether easy time of it in looking out for poor Jack during his cruise; and we suspect that the Admiralty are conscious of a sensation of relief, when it has been completed, with no untoward accident to remind them of the loss of the *Vanguard*, or to mar the satisfaction so universally expressed when our First Reserve ships are again snugly berthed at their respective winter moorings.

We recently stated it is likely that the Duke of Edinburgh will give up the command of the Channel Squadron in December, when the *Minotaur* will be paid off. This announcement was copied in both the *Hampshire Telegraph* and the *Portsmouth Times*. It also got into the *World*, and last week the Portsmouth and Plymouth papers again publish the same news, this time as coming from "Atlas" in the *World*. "He that steals what is'nt his'n, when he's cotched will go to prison," Mr. "Atlas. "Who steals my purse steals trash," but he who steals from us our news, which much enriches him, ought to confess his crime.

Lord J. Hay arrived at Suez on July 8 in the *Helicon, en route* to rejoin his flagship at Port Said.

Sir Thomas Brassey has used his influence to good purpose with the Treasury since he has been at the Admiralty, we hear, and it is now generally understood that a capitation grant will be made to the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. This will enable the corps to increase its numbers, and it will soon become the strongest, if no longer the most select, body of Volunteers in the kingdom.

The retirement of Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald on July 7 brought Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock on to the full Admiral's List, but, as we pointed out in January last, only to enjoy his promotion for one day, as the next, the inexorable law of age retirement, swept this gallant officer for ever off the Active List of the Navy. These two retirements have promoted the Commanders-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and East Indies stations, the former to full, and the latter to Vice-Admiral; Captains Heneage and Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe being advanced to flag rank. Admiral Chads and Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice will come under the same regulations in October, when, should the former voluntarily retire a day before the latter, additional promotions will ensue, and Captains Rowley and Wells, and possibly Captain T. Le H. Ward, will be advanced to flag rank.

We are not aware what department of the Admiralty is charged with the duty of selecting and forwarding the newspapers which are supplied gratis to the Fleet, but there can be no question that the list requires careful revision. Some of the papers now supplied are quite obsolete, while others are unsuited for the lower-deck. At the present time, out of the many papers forwarded weekly for the amusement and enlightenment of the British Blue-jacket, there is not a single journal connected with the service.

The Admiralty have at last promoted Lieutenant C. J. Barlow, the Senior Lieutenant of the *Inflexible*. This officer commissioned that ship in July, 1881; the second Lieutenant (the present Commander Pigott) was appointed to the *Monarch* a short time afterwards as Senior Lieutenant, was promoted for the bombardment of Alexandria, and reappointed to the *Inflexible*, where, of course, he was placed over his former senior officer. The Commander of the *Inflexible* having been promoted, the Admiralty felt themselves unable to promote the Senior Lieutenant also, but his name was "favourably noted;" and Lord Alcester, before giving up the command of the Mediterranean station, specially applied for Lieutenant Barlow's promotion, which has at last been granted.

We have received three neatly-printed cards from Mr. T. T. Dickie, of Leeds, relating to what is called by the patentee "a new aqua-aerial or wave-ship, designed to attain railway speed at sea, combined with safety and steadiness; suitable for express, mail, and passenger services, for war-ships, torpedo-boats, yachts, and all cases in which great speed and quick manœuvring are desirable." Furthermore, there are enticing sentences,—"Express speed at sea," "Channel passage in twenty minutes," "New York and back in six days;" and there are diagrams and photographic representations of either a model, or a ship, or an idea in drawings and sections relating to the patent. We have not the least notion of the means by which Mr. Dickie intends to accomplish the results he has in view, nor can we pretend to offer any opinion respecting the validity of the assignments, as lawyers would call them, set forth at the back of the cards; but it seems that the wave-ship is so called because it makes no waves, and that it is called aqua-aerial because there are air-ducts passing through the ship into the water. Altogether, we can only say that after one of Mr. Dickie's vessels has made one or two passages across the Channel or the Atlantic in safety in the time specified, we shall certainly engage a passage at the first convenient opportunity.

It is stated that Rear-Admiral John K. E. Baird has been chosen by the Admiralty to succeed Rear-Admiral Algernon M'L. Lyons in the command of the Pacific station in October. Captain Henry Rose, it is stated, has been selected to act as Flag Captain.

We have repeatedly expressed it as our opinion that her Majesty's uniform does not receive fair treatment by those who have the honour, but consider it most irksome, to wear it. At all times and in all places the officer prefers mufti to uniform. It has, it is true, been deemed right to punish subalterns by ordering them to wear their swords continually for a certain period, and this did add to the innate dislike of the British officer for uniform. In plain clothes he feels more comfortable, and is never stared at by civilians. The Admiralty, however, do not approve of this state of things, and intend to make an attempt to abolish plain clothes altogether in the Navy, except for sporting purposes, or when officers are on long leave. The Chaplain and the Naval Instructor are also to be clothed in armour, and even the newly-fledged members of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors will shortly be able to rejoice in an "iron-bound suit." We hope the uniform will be of a better design than the ships the members of the Royal Corps take credit for.

It is a good thing for the Naval service when officers of different rank meet round the festive board, and can talk over service matters without any restraint or fear of the "superior officer" question cropping up to mar the harmony of the proceedings. We therefore rejoice to see in the list of the members of the "Navy Club" who periodically dine together to celebrate glorious Naval victories and other such anniversaries, the names of the late Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies and of the former Captain of the *Eclipse*, Captain Rising, whose inability to pull together in the trying climate of that station resulted in the return of the latter to England by command of the Admiralty. We can easily imagine how amicably these two officers now discuss their differences in this cooler climate, and we have no doubt that when the gallant Captain referred to the gallant Admiral in his famous pamphlet as not being conspicuous for veracity, he only meant what he published in a Pickwickian sense. We are sure that no one now sees more clearly what a fatal mistake the issuing of that pamphlet was than the officer who wrote it. To bring charges of want of veracity against one's Commander-in-Chief, to say nothing of indulging in print in a somewhat caustic criticism of the Admiralty, was scarcely a wise proceeding on the part of one of the youngest captains in the service, who had been compulsorily relegated to half-pay, even though he had the interest of the whole House of Lords at his back. He had time on his side, and could well have afforded to wait till his disagreements with his Commander-in-Chief had blown over, when, as other officers similarly circumstanced have, he would have received another command. Instead of that it is now stated that he has been informed he need look for no further employment. The pamphlet —which, by the way, was sent to every Captain and Admiral on the Active List—was, we believe, hastily suppressed, on an intimation from Whitehall that only such a proceeding could avert from its author a further and more arbitrary step on the part of their Lordships. Nevertheless, the Admiralty are not free from blame. They treated Captain Rising like a child. They refused him an inquiry. It would be well to forgive and forget.

Captain Ward has succeeded Rear-Admiral Howard as Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee at the War Office. Captain Jenkings succeeds Captain Steward as a member of the Committee.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the Prince of Wales, at the Royal Guards dinner, gave the health of the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," which he seems to consider unusual; but somehow or another the practice of putting the Army before the Navy in toasts on public occasions has become well established, although, no doubt, the Navy is the senior service. Field-Marshal as the Prince of Wales is, there is no one in her Majesty's dominions who more honours the Navy, and has given greater proofs of his lively solicitude in all that pertains to its efficiency and welfare.

A safety shooting-shed, on the Morris principle, has been erected at Wellington Barracks, where recruits are being trained daily between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m., without the slightest danger to the public, and at a cost of one-fourth of the ordinary practice.

The 1st Battalion, 17th Leicestershire Regiment, at Aldershot, has been fitted with the new khaki clothing, and will take it into wear next week. This dress will be worn experimentally for six months, and then reported on. Very little can be said in its favour. It finds few admirers at Aldershot, and least of all among those who wear it, the 39th Dorsetshire Regiment having worn it for some time. When the great coat is worn, the epaulettes, or wings, which are made of a hard material, are greatly in the way, and hurt the shoulders much. These unsightly ornaments (?) should be at once discarded.

The band of the First Regiment of French Engineers, quartered at Versailles, one of the most famous on the Continent, arrived in London, as our readers know, on Sunday, and was escorted through the streets, at the close of a pelting shower of rain, by a body of police, which gave the visitors the appearance of being in custody; but, in reality, it was a friendly act, and our Gallic brethren very probably thought that the escort belonged to some distinguished military body. They were marched off through Pall Mall to Chelsea, and were lodged in the barracks in which are also lodged the band of the Magdeburg Cuirassiers. We hope that the most serious rivalry that may take place there will be to show which band plays best. The Génie band has been playing with immense success at the International Exhibition during the week.

We learn from Natal that General Smyth has decided to make Maritzburg the military head-quarters for South Africa, and that the whole of the Staff establishments will be moved there from Capetown. General Smyth, we understand, was most anxious to have the force under his command increased by two battalions; but unfortunately, there was a difficulty in finding so many men. The 82nd, now on passage, will, therefore, be the only reinforcement that will be sent to Natal at present.

The *Armée Française* of this week contains a very gloomy article on the sending home of the class of 1879, which will be released in the course of a few days. It says that the officers who are about to take part in the autumn manœuvres ask with anguish what their situations will be when they find themselves suddenly deprived of a third of their non-commissioned officers, and this at a moment when the Reservists are about to join. The *Armée Française* declares that it is enough to disgust one with the profession. An enormous amount of extra work will be thrown upon the shoulders of the regimental officers. If such is the lamentable state of affairs with the present period of active service, what will happen when that period is reduced to three years? The class now about to be liberated—the class of 1879—did not join until December, 1880, and it should not be liberated until June, 1885. When the three-years' service is finally adopted, it is confidently declared that the men, instead of serving three years, will not serve more than 18 months. However, economy is the order of the day, and there is a general cry in favour of democratising the Army so that it may harmonise with the other institutions of the country.

The Armeria Reale of Madrid, the destruction of which by fire was recorded in Thursday's papers, contained one of the most beautiful and valuable collection of armour and arms, as well as trophies, standards, in the world, and many objects of matchless interest from an historical point of view. Among the flags on the wall at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit in 1876 were some British regimental colours, taken, it is presumed, in South America. There is a tradition that the colours of the Guards, &c., who were forced to capitulate at the disastrous battle of Almanza were there up to the time of the entry of the British Army into Madrid under Wellington.

In another column will be found a statement signed "Field Officer," of a state of things which, we agree with the writer, must indeed be hard to bear. It seems, we must confess, very sharp practice, and we can only supposed that his Grace the Duke of Argyll never for a moment supposed that the exchange would go down so low as it now is,—1s. 7½d. As it has gone down thus, it only remains for the Secretary of State for India to cancel his obnoxious order, and allow all to draw their furlough pay at 2s. for the rupee, as it was so distinctly promised "in all future orders and references." It was doubly hard for those officers only to lose who did not come home between 1868-1871, for they were distinctly promised that the exchange should be at 2s. for the rupee for the future; and they were also told that they would be required to notify their intention to accept these rules on the first occasion of their taking leave after the publication of the order. We believe that many officers would have elected at once, but their attention was called to the wording of the above order. Living in India is much more expensive than it was when the new rates of pay were fixed in, we believe, 1863. Besides this, the low rate of exchange is very much against a residence in India, so that it is very hard that officers should be so unfairly taxed when they come home to recruit their health and enjoy their well-earned leave of absence. And only one part of the Indian officers to suffer—and this for no fault of their own—simply from not having taken leave between 1868 and 1871. It is, we confess, a very serious grievance, discreditable to the Indian Government and ours, that officers should not be allowed to suffer any longer.

In accordance with the universal law of supply and demand, there has been during recent years a great increase in the number of handbooks of military intruction. The growing importance of tactical knowledge and the crushing consequences of tactical ignorance are admitted more fully year by year by every European Power. The ever-advancing excellence of modern arms of precision, the swiftness of the telegraph's flash, detailing every movement and detecting every phase of modern warfare, together with the vastly increased mobility which the railway gives to modern armies, combine to entail on every officer —even the most subordinate—the necessity for a military knowledge of which his predecessors two generations since had no conception. The very private in the ranks must now possess a self-dependence and a power of initiative which his Captain 25 years ago hardly thought essential to his utility as a soldier. All these facts, and perhaps more especially the greatly enlarged interest in military education and acquirements, caused by the development of the Volunteer Force, have combined to produce a plentiful crop of books of instruction in field work. We regard this as an excellent sign of the times, and have great pleasure in testifying to the utility and practical nature of the latest of these brochures, an "Aid to Military Instruction," by Major Prevost, Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders. It includes in its scheme all the essential elements of field training. It is written in an easy and perspicuous style, and the arrangement of the matter is lucid and progressive. Every detail of importance is explained and illustrated by excellent and well-drawn plates and figures, some 150 in number, while a copious and well-arranged index and a marginal précis render reference to every paragraph easy and notes unnecessary. One portion of Major Prevost's plan is particularly noteworthy. His book is not only intended to teach, but to assist the officer in imparting instruction. Since the General Order of last year introduced the German system of training men under their own officers, many an excellent company commander has felt himself at a loss in his new rôle of Military Schoolmaster. The power of teaching is not innate in everyone. In some cases—in fact, in many—it is difficult to acquire; and in all, it is a frequent puzzle, "what to teach and how to teach it." To remedy this difficulty, Major Prevost has indicated by asterisks those portions of the work which refer especially to the non-commissioned officers and men. In simple words, their duties are explained in connection with almost every item of campaign routine, and the mere reading to a squad or company of the marked paragraphs will solve in many a case the problem of lecture-writing, which is anything but a universal art. We wish the book every success, and feel sure that it will prove extremely useful to those who wish to study, and very interesting even to the non-military reader who desires to have an intelligent appreciation of the life and duties of the soldier in the field.

THE NEW ERA.

[*Scene.*—Road near Clapham. *Dramatis personæ.*—JONES and BROWN, of the 1st Battalion, Scots-Coldstream-Grenadier Guards. A company of ditto. A halt.]

BROWN: What are we to do now?

JONES: I don't know. We are only half way through the four hours. Can you think of nothing?

BROWN: Well, let me see. I think if we were to do that new attack over again, reversing the companies in the first line.

JONES: We have done that already.

BROWN: So we have. It's awful bosh.

JONES: Yes, but it's not as bad as musketry.

BROWN: I don't know. Who is it that has ordered all this? I shall chuck up very soon.

JONES: So shall I.

BROWN: What a lucky thing it is we can chuck up.

JONES: I say, Brown, do you remember the Governor telling us how well it was that we were under the non-purchase system. When he was in the Army a fellow couldn't leave by sending in his papers off-hand. He had to make all his arrangements to save his money.

BROWN: Do you know, only for the confounded musketry and this new dodge of four hours' work for so many weeks, I would hold on until I was 40, and get my pension. But we must do something. Fall in, there!

[Resume the march towards the common, where for two hours more the men are exercised in doing what they have been hard at work at, and execrate, for the last three weeks].

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Our readers will be glad to learn that the arrangements alluded to in the House of Commons on the 19th ult. by the War Office Financial Secretary, for giving allowances to the widows and orphans of soldiers who loose their lives whilst on service, are now nearly completed. A fund, called the 'Soldiers' Effects Fund,' will shortly be transferred to the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for administration. Those who have lost their husbands and fathers through the operations in Egypt will be the first recipients. Their claims will be considered as soon as practicable, and we learn that applications should be addressed to the secretary of the Patriotic Fund, 5 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C. Such of the daughters of the deceased soldiers as are within the limits of age will be admitted to the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum on Wandsworth Common, which has its own endowment of £146,000, and consequently there will be no charge on the 'Soldiers' Effects Fund' for their maintenance and education. We are also able to furnish some particulars respecting the Patriotic Fund, the annual report of the Commissioners to her Majesty the Queen having been laid before Parliament. It appears that at the end of last year there remained 2,184 widows and remarried women in the receipt of allowances, and 164 children were also deriving benefit from it, irrespective of 256 girls in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum. The sum of £35,000 has been set aside for the education of the orphans of Roman Catholic soldiers and sailors. The actuary of the Nationa Debt office, after making prudent provision to meet all the charges upon the Patriotic Fund, and assigning £6,000 as a reserve fund to meet unforeseen contingencies, estimated the liabilities on December 31, 1883, at £373,514, and the assets at £454,491, so that there was an estimated surplus of assets over liabilities of £80,977. The Rodriguez Fund amounted to £12,187. The Captain, the Eurydice, the Royal Naval Relief, the Zulu, and the Atlanta Funds are also administered by the Royal Commissioners. In connection with these separate funds there are 510 women and children remaining on the books. Two donations are mentioned in the report, one of £1,300 to the Patriotic Fund from Sir Constantine G. Zerondachi, K.C.M.G., a Greek merchant at Alexandria, who had shown great kindness and generosity to the sick and wounded of the forces in Egypt, the other of £500 to the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum from two officers, Major and Capt. Thurlow."

A Royal warrant, just issued, notifies the approval by the Queen of the establishment of the "Soldiers' Effects Fund." There is now in the hands of the Secretary of State for War a sum of about £44,500, undisposed residues to the credit of officers and soldiers who have died on service, and this and sums which may be accumulated in the future are to be devoted for the benefit of the widows and children or other near relatives of soldiers, preferential consideration being given to those widows and children of soldiers on the married establishment who met with their death by being killed in action; if not killed in action, by an injury directly traceable to military duty; or by illness directly traceable to fatigue, privation, or exposure in the performance of military duty within six months after their discharge on account of such illness.

Lady Brassey will this day present the prizes won during the year by the members of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers of the 1st London Corps, on board the Rainbow at 3.15 p.m., after which the boat-rowing competitions will take place. The corps have chartered the steamer Ich Dien, which will leave the Waterloo-Bridge pier at 5 p.m.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

Service Questions in Parliament.

In reply to Col. Milne Holme, Mr. J. K. Cross stated in the House of Commons on Monday that those officers of the Indian Army who elected the new furlough rules of 1868 before July 1, 1871, when a change was made in the conditions of the rules, are permitted to continue under the benefits of the conditions in force when they elected. Those who elected the rules of 1868 after July 1, 1871—that is after the conditions were changed—abide by the rules in force when they elected. The election was optional to officers on taking furlough, and those doing so after July 1, 1871, had the option of continuing under the earlier rules of 1854, or of accepting the modified conditions of the rules of 1868. But he had not the option of electing a particular rule which had been formally abrogated. There is no intention of making any change in this respect.

In reply to Dr. Cameron, Lord Hartington gave an unqualified denial to the charges preferred against the Staffordshire Yeomanry on account of their conduct in previous years, and stated that there was no truth whatever in the reports which represent that "at a regimental dinner given by the officers of the Staffordshire Yeomanry at Lichfield last year, the Bishop, Dean, and one of the canons of Lichfield were pelted with oranges, and obliged to retire from the room under the escort of the colonel; and that at the Yeomanry ball, during the previous year's training, one of the officers introduced several women of the town, and that, in consequence, a number of respectable town and country gentry left the room."

Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Mr. Grant, said no communication had been received at the India Office from the Government of India from which it could be inferred that they contemplated making any increase in the Army in India.

Major Curzon asked the Secretary for War whether an officer who failed to pass his examination for promotion in January, 1884, would, if he passed the new simplfied examination, be allowed to resume his former position in his regiment above those junior to him who did pass the examination in January, 1884, and had been promoted over him. The Marquis of Hartington said it was better to defer a decision in such a case until it arose. There was only one regiment in which the case referred to could occur, but it was better to wait until it occurred, and not to decide on a hypothetical question.

On the House going into Committee of Supply, it was engaged until a late hour on the Army Estimates. On the vote for the Army Reserves, there was a long discussion on the condition of the Army and the general progress of recruiting, started by Sir W. Barttelot, who severely criticised the actual state of our Reserves and the capacity of the country to meet any possible military requirements. Major-General FitzWygram made an interesting and successful maiden speech. He said that the falling off in recruiting was mainly due to the dissatisfaction which Reserve men expressed with the result of the Service. He had always supported the short service system and the system of reserve; but he did not believe it would suit the cavalry. A reserve cavalryman, who had not been on horseback for four for five years, was unfit for immediate service. The Germans kept up their cavalry regiments to full war strength. He thought that every cavalry regiment should have at least five squadrons. Lord Hartington, in reply, went at length into the details of our military strength- We had at present of the Regular Army at home 84,957 non commissioned officers and men, as against an establishment of 86,750, first-class Army Reserve 37,493, Militia Reserve 28,482, second-class Army Reserve, 8,065, Militia 83,000, Volunteers 209,000, and Yeomanry 11,400. Altogether we had Reserves amounting to 65,975 available for foreign service, while the Second Army Reserve, together with Volunteers and Militia, gave us a force for home defence of 311,000 without counting the Regulars who would be left at home in the event of it being necessary to send an army corps abroad. He went into details as to the character and quality of the recruits now enlisted, and while contending that the Army was never more popular, urged that before increasing our estimates, the necessity of which he did not put out of sight, we ought to test our present organisation to the utmost. Col. Stanley pointed out that the increased number of recruits this year might be due to the depression in agriculture or trade; but after all the deficient numerical state of the Army might be due more to waste than to want of popularity in recruiting. He hoped that, as there were many men in the Service not altogether of the stamp that might be desired, and that, notwithstanding the efforts made, the War Department would not be lax in their exertions to meet defects, and would not hesitate to come forward and ask the House to sanction proposals for their remedy if they should be thought necessary.

The votes for the Reserves, Commissariat and Transport, provision and forage, the clothing establishments, warlike stores, expenditure on works and buildings, and military education were agreed to, after which, at 12.30, progress was reported.

In answer to Sir H. Maxwell, the Marquis of Hartington said, on Thursday, that as the Militia have only one dress, it was intended that they should remain in scarlet as at present.

An exciting incident occurred on board the Defence, guardship at Holyhead, but temporarily with the Reserve Squadron, when cruising off Heligoland. The Hercules went a short distance away for gun practice, and as she returned the signal "Prepare to anchor" was made. At that moment some commotion was caused in the Fleet by the fire bell of the Defence being vigorously rung. Fire was found amongst a quantity of cotton waste used for cleaning the engines in the engineer's store-room. It had been incautiously placed too close to the boilers. The pumps were manned with perfect coolness. In half an hour the fire was extinguished, but not before Samuel Dunn, leading stoker, had been badly burnt about the hands and arms. The damage done to the Defence was not serious.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

A French officer of distinction has delivered the following opinion on the subject of the Lang-Son affair. He first of all puts the question,—"Could the surprise of Lang-Son have been avoided? Certainly, it could have been, and it ought to have been, and the most elementary principles must have been neglected to allow of a French column falling into such a scrape. As soon as the General-in-Chief had been informed of the arrangement concluded with China, and the conditions relative to the evacuation of certain towns, his first duty should have been to write to the commander of the enemy's army, stating the terms of the convention, congratulating him on the cessation of hostilities, and inviting him to enter into relations with him, in order to arrange the details indicated by the treaty. It must not be said that the enemy had no commander, for one was found at the opening of hostilities to whom a sort of ultimatum was addressed. . . . . . Once the despatch forwarded, an answer would, or would not, have been received. In the first case, if a favourable reply had been sent in, negotiations would have been opened. It is to be supposed that General Millot, with his African, and Colonel Gurrier, the chief of his Staff, with his Chinese experience, would have arranged all details with prudence. Thus, dates would have been agreed upon, guides would have been furnished, the notabilities would have been invited to come out and meet the troops. Under these circumstances, if there had been any resistance on the part of the Chinese, their responsibility would have been undoubted, and have admitted of no excuse. If there had been a refusal to execute the treaty, General Millot would have been warned, and have been able to take the necessary steps. But if the enemy had not answered, or had sent an unfavourable reply, what ought to have been done? Should not the telegraph have been employed, and the matter reported to the Government at home, to enable it to settle matters with the Chinese Government? The French Government would have given orders to resort to force in the event of not receiving satisfactory explanations, and we should have beaten the enemy at Lang-Son as elsewhere. . . . . . . A convention signed with China imposed upon us the obligation of not employing force until forms had been exhausted, nor should it have inspired a blind confidence." The writer then blames General Millot for not having been more cautious, especially as his forces, if sufficient for an occupation, were not sufficient for a conquest. He adds,—"They presented themselves. The enemy turned out, said they had received no orders, resisted, and attacked our troops, who, but for their bravery, would have succumbed." This appears to us to be putting the matter very fairly, but we have yet to learn the exact instructions sent to General Millot from the Quai d'Orsay. It will probably turn out that he was ordered to do more than he had the power of doing, and that if he sent a weak column to take possession of Lang-Son, it was because he could not send a strong one. Another writer makes some pertinent observations on this subject. He points out that in October last M. Jules Ferry limited French conquest in Tonquin to Hong Hoa to the west, and Bacninh to the north; that six months later a treaty gave France more than this, and that the Chinese troops, regular and irregular, fell back behind Song Thuong. "If M. Jules Ferry," adds the writer, "had not exceeded the limits fixed by Parliament, the lamentable check of Lang-Son would not have occurred;" and he holds M. Jules Ferrry responsible "for suddenly ordering operations to be extended beyond the limits primitively fixed, and by which the force of the contingent had been determined. . . . . . One can understand, therefore, how it came that General Millot sent too weak a column against Lang-Son,—a column which was attacked and forced to recede. The negotiations opened between the chiefs of the hostile forces having led to no result, the Chinese refusing to evacuate the place for want of orders, and our troops being determined to seize upon it, an engagement ensued. The fight was too unequal to last long. At noon the retreat was sounded, and our baggage fell into the hands of the enemy." Our neighbours, as far as the Press is concerned, are evidently inclined to throw more blame on their own people than on the Chinese. It is said that General Millot has asked for reinforcements, and that 3,000 men will be dispatched to Tonquin as soon as possible. These men will be required even in the event of matters being settled between France and China, as the expeditionary force has suffered considerable losses.

COMPOUND-ARMOUR PLATES.

The Danish Government, following the example set by England, France, Italy, and other maritime Powers, has decided in favour of the adoption of English compound-armour plates, as superior to all others for the protection of ships against modern rifled ordnance. This was only to be expected. It would, indeed, have been surprising to find a Government such as that of Denmark arriving at any other conclusion, after the experience gained at the trials which have been made throughout the world of iron, steel, and compound-armour plates. The latter have invariably proved superior to all other means of protecting a ship's side, and, although it was at one time thought that the influence in Copenhagen of the French Creuzot works was powerful enough to influence the Danish Government to use solid steel plates to protect their ships, the final decision arrived at last week, shows that the Danes are determined to use the very best material they can procure, irrespective of its nationality. It will be remembered that at the last trials on the island of Amager, near Copenhagen, both the Ellis and the Wilson systems of facing iron plates with steel were tried. The Danes have now decided to adopt the latter system, as being, in their opinion, superior to the former. It has come to be admitted by all Naval Powers that compound-armour is far better able to withstand the heavy blow of the projectile thrown by modern ordnance than are either solid steel or iron plates; and, since steel-faced plates are solely made in Sheffield, this English industry will be busy for many years to come. Russia, however, is alive to the advantages of producing at home all the material required for its Navy; and Messrs. Cammell and Co. have recently received an order from the Russian Government to forthwith set up works within its frontiers for the manufacture of Wilson's compound-armour plates. The armour for the French ships Duguesclin, Vauban, Requin, Caïman, Admiral Baudin, Duperé, Furieux, and Tonnerre, is being made in France on the Wilson system. That of the Indomptable was manufactured in Sheffield by Messrs. Cammell and Co., as were also the plates for the Russian Vladimir Monomach, the Chinese Chen-Yuen, the Brazilian Riachuelo, the Italian Italia, and many other modern ships of foreign Governments. Our Admiralty use both Wilson and Ellis compound-plates, it not being deemed expedient, where so many ships are constantly in course of construction, for the Government to be solely dependent on one firm.

ASSISTANT-CONSTRUCTORS.

A correspondent, quoting Sir T. Brassey's remarks in reply to Mr. A. Egerton, that—

"in recommending the appointment of ten 1st-class Assistant-Constructors in her Majesty's Dockyards, the Committee contemplated that some of the designing work now done at the Admiralty should be transferred to the yards, but that the change could not yet be carried out;"

also,—

"that those Admiralty draughtsmen who were made 1st-class Assistants held posts requiring the highest scientific attainments, which had hitherto been inadequately recognised. This argument does not apply with equal force to the foremen of the yard, highly as we value their services. Hence they have been appointed in the first instance as 2nd-class, with prospects of promotion without the ordeal of examination;"—

says:—

"The scheme provided for 1st-class assistant-constructors doing the duty of foreman of the yard, and as the 2nd-class assistant-constructors selected at the yard are already doing that work, there can be no valid excuse for not at once appointing them, seeing that the maximum salary of the 1st-class is the same as that they were previously entitled to as foremen of the yard; the truth apparently being the late Admiralty draughtsmen, who were all made 1st-class assistants, and also at the same time made eligible for dockyard promotion, can see the great advantage of being placed one step in advance of the dockyard staff. The foremen complain, while previously alone eligible for promotion, they have been placed one step further removed from constructor, while manifestly the opinions of the dockyard officers are that these late Admiralty draughtsmen have not had the experience which would justify their appointment to the post of constructor for actual superintendence of building and repairs of ships, to control and arrange the work of some thousands of men. Their fitness as designers is not at all the question; it is really,—Can they manage men, prepare detailed estimates of work, and fulfil the numerous practical duties required? Without doubt, if promoted, they must be entirely dependent on the aid of the men that would be so unjustly treated. As regards the second part of the answer, their posts do require high scientific attainments; but it is not certain they all possess it, for the senior of them have not received scientific training at Kensington or Greenwich like the younger of them, neither have they passed any competitive or qualifying examination for their posts. On the other hand, the whole of the foremen of the yard won their positions by keenly-contested examinations, while only one competition has been ever permitted for Admiralty draughtsmen. The greater portion of the selected foremen of the yard, who were made 2nd-class assistant-constructors on account of their superior scientific attainments, were educated at School of Naval Architecture, at Kensington or Greenwich. Now, these dockyard officers are directly responsible for works on ships in the course of a year costing more than two millions sterling. It is surely to the advantage of the public service that their zeal should not be extinguished as their prospects of promotion are threatened to be, for putting it very mildly indeed, many thousands would be wasted in a very short time by very little decrease of their vigilant supervision. Perhaps it is hardly needed to add that the late Admiralty draughtsmen have under the scheme received a substantial increase of salary."

As the Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves has observed that in some instances the stokers serving in the Coastguard force on shore have not been embarked on board the First Reserve ships for the yearly cruise in their regular turn, he has directed that they are in future to be placed in sections, so as to ensure their embarking for the cruise every alternate year.

Com. Tynte Hammill, of the Monarch, has returned to that vessel on the completion of his special mission in Upper Egypt.

FURLOUGH PAY, INDIAN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sure it can never have been properly represented to the authorities in this country that a number of the officers of the Indian service are drawing less furlough pay by some 20 per cent. than their more fortunate brethren who elected for the 1868 Rules, between that year and 1871, and who are paid at 2s. for the rupee; and this for no fault of their own, as the following will show. On June 19, 1868, "The Furlough Rules of 1868" were published, in which it was stated "that officers will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking leave after the publication of this order." In General Order No. 1,064, of 1868, is stated:—"In all future orders and references furlough pay will be understood as the half Indian salary converted at the exchange of 2s. for the rupee." In 1871, his Grace of Argyll, while allowing the above to have been ruled, goes on to write, "As the rate of exchange has not varied since 1860-61, until the present financial year, for which it has been fixed at 1s. 11d., it is only on the question at what rate furlough pay for the current quarter should be issued that my attention has been specially drawn to the point, although the order was sanctioned in my despatch, dated March 31, 1869, No. 93. On a careful consideration of the matter, it appears to me that there is no reason why the pay of officers in this country should be issued at a different rate from that at which those in India are allowed to remit a portion of their salary to England. I have accordingly to request that your Lordships will at once issue an order cancelling so much of that of Nov. 10, 1868, No. 1,064, as fixed the uniform rate of 2s. and announcing that all payments of furlough pay will be made at the current rate of exchange fixed for the official year." On the above despatch being received, it was ruled that officers only who took furlough and general leave, and therefore elected the rules of 1868 prior to July 1, 1871, would receive their pay at the exchange of 2s. the rupee, the pay of those who had not taken leave, and had therefore not elected to be governed by rates of exchange. With reference to the above, I would point out the following facts:—1. That officers were called on to notify their intention of accepting these rules on the first occasion of taking furlough, so that those who happened to take furlough or leave on medical certificate (and even those who overstayed their leave, and were virtually absent without leave, and had to apply for a few days' general leave, in addition to the usual privilege leave, to enable them to rejoin) prior to the publication of G. O. No. 588, of 1871, reap the benefits from which those officers who did not happen to take any leave at that time are debarred; and therefore, in many cases, those who have had the greater amount of leave draw increased pay when on furlough. 2. That in G. O. No. 1,064, it is distinctly laid down that in all future orders and references, as regards furlough pay, exchange would be at 2s. the rupee. I question whether it is a good plan to refuse to carry out a promise when once made. 3. That it is a curious distinction to make, that one body of officers should be drawing less furlough pay by some 20 per cent. than others, both being of the same service, in many cases, from the fact of the former having stayed longer on duty in India than the latter. 4. That the remark of his Grace of Argyll, that his Grace "sees no reason why the pay of officers in this country should be issued at a different rate from that at which those in India are allowed to remit a portion of their salary to England," has nothing to do with the subject (though, oddly enough, his Grace, by his despatch, has instituted two rates of pay when on furlough for the same body of officers); for surely it is bad enough for officers to lose on remittance to the tune of some 20 per cent., the same on payment for all articles which are required from England, without having their furlough-pay reduced by some 20 per cent., when it was distinctly promised at 2s. for the rupee, and this latter reduction to affect only that portion of the officers of the Indian service who remained at their posts on duty from 1868 to 1871. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will kindly help us to bring forward this grievance, which is, indeed, a hard one to bear.—I am, &c.,

Field Officer.

The Camp at Wimbledon opens to-day, and the competitions will begin, in due course, on Monday. The Executive Committee will consist of Col. Sir H. Wilmot, Bart., C.B., V.C. (Chairman of the Council of the N.R.A.); Col. Sir H. Fletcher, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. Walrond, Lieut.-Col. Marsden, and Major Waller. The "Executive Officer" will again be Major Humphry; the Statistical Officers, Majors Hollway and Archdale. Major Tynte, 4th Dragoon Guards, will have charge of the ranges, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Morris, 21st Middlesex R.V. Mr. Rooke will superintend the Accountant's Office; and Capt. Mildmay will be at his post for the 25th time as the Secretary of the Association. The posts of Camp Comdt. and Camp Adjt., vacated by the lamented death of Col. Manningham Buller and the retirement from the service of Major Urquhart, will be filled by Lieut.-Col. H. Eaton, Grenadier Guards, and Major Colebrooke Carter, Adjt. of the 1st V.B. Berkshire Regt. Capt. the Hon. C. R. Colville, Grenadier Guards, is also a Camp Adjt. Major Rochford-Boyd, R.E., is the Commanding Royal Engineer, with Capt. Goold-Adams, 74th Highlanders, as his assistant. The hospital will be again under the charge of Brig.-Surg. Elkington, Grenadier Guards; Staff Surg. Hamilton, A.M.D.; and Surg. Pocklington, 3rd Surrey R.V. Considerable uneasiness is felt as to the working of the regulation made by the National Rifle Association disqualifying officers and men of Volunteer corps who are beyond the respective maxima ages for their ranks. It is thought that all who are passed as efficients in their corps should be accepted, without further question, as competitors.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 8th inst., Sir W. Stuart in the chair, £70 was distributed among the several applicants.

The Army.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Thompson succeeds to the command. Lieut. Pinnell has been appointed interpreter. The Indian papers announce the death of Lieut. Paterson. The deceased, who obtained his commission from the ranks in the 3rd Hussars, was transferred to the K.D.G.'s on Dec. 19, 1883, and had only lately returned to India. Mr. Mordaunt Fenwick-Bisset, late M.P. for West Somerset, of Bagborough, Somerset, and of Lessendrum, Aberdeenshire, died on Sunday, at his residence, Bagborough House. The deceased was the only son of the late Ven. Maurice George Fenwick-Bisset, sometime Archdeacon of Raphoe. He was born in 1825, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly held a commission in the King's Dragoon Guards.

10th Hussars. The officers will attend at the levée of the 14th, as their new uniforms could not be got ready in time for that of the 7th.

11th Hussars. As at present arranged, the regiment will leave for Ireland about the middle of August.

13th Hussars. Lieut. Cottrell-Dormer has leave from India for six months, on urgent private affairs.

19th Hussars. Troop Serjt.-Major Taylor, Serjt. Fenton, and Pte. Bosley have been granted distinguished-conduct medals and £5, in recognition of their gallantry lately in the Soudan.

20th Hussars. Major Graves is to be granted one year's extension of his period of appointment as adjt. of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, in recognition of his indefatigable exertions to promote the interests of the regiment, which, mainly by his untiring exertions, has been raised to its full establishment both in officers and men, being now the strongest Yeomanry regiment in the kingdom.

21st Hussars. Vet.-Surg. Moore, A.V.D., attached to the regiment, has passed the required examination, and becomes a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following batteries in the Bombay Presidency will be moved in relief during the season of 1884-85:—Field Artillery: F Baty. 1st Brig., Kirkee to Ahmednuggur; I Baty. 1st Brig., Ahmednuggur to England; B Baty. 2nd Brig., Neemuch to Mhow; A Baty. 4th Brig., Mhow to Neemuch; one battery from England to Kirkee. Garrison Artillery: No. 6, Western Division, Morar to Aden; No. 5, South Irish Division, Murree Hills to Aden; No. 8, Eastern Division, Aden to England; No. 7, London Division, Aden to England.

Col. Duncan is in command of the troops in Upper Egypt, with head-quarters at Assouan. On the completion of the defensive works at Assouan, Col. Duncan will move forward to take personal command of the advanced posts at Korosko and Wady Halfa, which have acquired intensified importance since the fall of Berber.

The *Times* states that, "Major F. C. H. Clarke, now Professor of Military Administration and Law at the Staff College, has been appointed Surveyor-General of Ceylon, and will be succeeded at Sandhurst by Major Rothwell, from the Intelligence Department."

Bombadier W. S. Treadwell, Gunners J. Phipps and J. Adair, have been granted the medal for distinguished service in the field, in recognition of their services in the Soudan.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Gen. J. R. Becher, C.B., Col.-Comdt. (late Bengal), died at Southampton on the 9th inst. The deceased served in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, including the forcing of the Khyber Pass (medal), Sutlej campaign of 1846, severely wounded at Sobraon (medal, and brevet of major), and was mentioned in despatches for services in operations against the mutineers on the Hazara frontier, and in operations on the Eusofzia frontier, in 1857 (medal with clasp, and Civil C.B.). He joined the Army, March 6, 1838; became major-gen., March 6, 1868; lieut.-gen., Oct. 7, 1876; gen., Nov. 29, 1878; and col.-comdt., Sept. 15, 1881.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay have recently brought to the notice of the Supreme Government the great paucity of officers of Royal Engineers in these Presidencies, while a disproportionately large number exist in Bengal. The disproportion arose through all the Royal Engineer officers sent out in 1881-82 and 1882-83 having erroneously been posted to Bengal. It has accordingly been resolved to transfer two captains and subalterns from Bengal to each of the other two Presidencies. The officers likely to be thus transferred are Capts. Goldie, Watkins, Heathcote, and Cotter, Lieuts. Morton, Newman, and Ellis. This will relieve the pressure felt in Madras and Bombay. But the actual total establishment of Royal Engineers in India is considerably below the sanctioned strength of nine battalions. It is, however, understood that the general question is under the consideration of a committee at home.

A general order from the War Office notifies that the following changes will come into effect on Oct. 1:—The 4th, 27th, 28th, and 33rd (Submarine Mining) Companies will be converted into six companies, as under:—1st Section, 4th Compy., now at Bermuda, and 3rd Section, 4th Compy., at Halifax, to be 4th Compy.; 1st and 3rd Sections, 27th Compy., at Chatham, to be 27th Compy.; 1st and 2nd Sections, 28th Compy., at Portsmouth, to be 28th Compy.; 1st and 2nd Sections, 33rd Compy., at Malta, to be 33rd Compy.; 2nd Section, 4th Compy., at Bermuda, and 3rd Section, 33rd Compy., at Harwich, to be 22nd Compy.; and 2nd Section, 27th Compy. and 3rd Section, 28th Compy., at Cork, to be 34th Compy.

Grenadier Guards. The 2nd Batn. from London—25 officers, 649 non-commissioned officers and men—will leave Waterloo, at 8.45 a.m., on the 15th inst., for Farnborough, and thence march to the North Camp for a course of military training and musketry. This battalion will be attached to the 3rd Brig. The 3rd Batn. from London—about 26 officers, 671 non-commissioned officers and men—will leave Waterloo, at 9.15 a.m., on the 15th inst., for Broadwood, and thence march to Pirbright, there to be encamped for a course of military training and musketry.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn.—about 23 officers, 564 non-commissioned officers and men—will proceed on the 15th inst., at 10.15 a.m., from Farnborough to Nine Elms, and thence march to Chelsea Barracks on completion of a course of musketry and military training at Aldershot.

2nd Queen's Own (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Major Trench, D.A.Q.M.G., Lahore, comes home on three months' leave.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Col. Hon. H. Parnell, half-pay, late of the regiment, has been appointed to command the 15th Regtl. District at Beverley.

4th King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Hunt, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Extra A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay.

8th King's Liverpool Regiment. The 1st Batn. is under orders to move from Cork to the Curragh.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. is under orders to move from Buttevant to the Curragh.

11th Devonshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. have received orders to remove from Dublin to Newry. Capt. Park, 2nd Batn., has leave from India for five months, on urgent private affairs.

12th Suffolk Regiment. The 2nd Batn. is in readiness to move from Galway to Cork.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. moves shortly from Castlebar to Galway.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Major Bruce, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Adjt. of the 2nd Volunteer Batn. at Scarborough.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. The 2nd Batn. moves from Mhow, &c., to Nusseerabad and Neemuch next winter.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The *Standard* announces the appointment of Col. Gildea as member of the Army Dress and Equipment Committee.

22nd Regiment. The late Capt. Thomas Molyneux was appointed ensign, 22nd Foot, Sept. 12, 1865, and obtained his company on July 24, 1878. He volunteered for active service in January last, was ordered to proceed to Egypt to serve in the Egyptian Army, and left this country on Feb. 16. On arrival in Egypt he was employed in the Egyptian War Office, and in April was sent up the Nile to act as Staff officer to Col. F. Duncan, R.A., at Assouan. He proceeded to Korosko in the middle of May, where apparently he contracted dysentery. After three weeks' illness he died at the Citadel Hospital, Cairo, at midnight on July 4.

25th King's Own Borderers. The 2nd Batn. moves from Kinsale to Dublin.

29th Worcestershire Regiment moves next winter from Nusseerabad to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is under orders to move from Cork to Dublin.

35th Regiment. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"Assouan, Monday.—The 35th Regt., 600 strong, arrived this afternoon, under the command of Major Tolson. The men will march to camp outside the town tomorrow. They seem in good condition. The arrival of the regiment has produced a marked effect upon the natives, but it will wear off when they find how few are the men. An English brigade should be sent here, and the Egyptian troops be withdrawn." Private J. Cleft has been awarded the medal for distinguished service in the field, in recognition of his service lately in the Soudan. A telegram from Egypt says the regiment is *en route* to Assouan. Major Kelly has proceeded to Suakim as brigade-major to Gen. Freemantle.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Serjt. Sutherland, Hospital Serjt. Davidson, Pte. Shines, and Drummer Mumford have been awarded distinguished-conduct medals and gratuities of £5, in recognition of their gallantry in the Soudan.

46th (Duke of Cornwall's) Light Infantry. A telegram from Egypt states that the regt. has arrived at Keneh.

47th North Lancashire Regiment moves next winter from Ahmednuggur to Poona and Quetta.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. The *Standard* says:—"The Government contemplate reducing the military forces now in Ireland by the withdrawal of three regiments of the Line and one regiment of cavalry. The first to move will be the 48th (Northamptonshire) Foot, who will probably be quartered at Parkhurst."

ROYAL MARINES.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General has notified that in the event of any non-commissioned officer or man on the married roll of the Divisions, and in receipt of lodging-allowance, being sentenced to imprisonment, such lodging-allowance may be continued to be issued for his family during the period he is undergoing imprisonment if the sentence is under six months and provided quarters are not available.

55th Border Regiment is under orders to move from Newry to Dublin.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. On the occasion of the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the opening of the Castle Art Museum, at Nottingham, on the 3rd inst., the memorial erected by the officers and men of the regiment was formally unveiled. The band of the 59th assembled in the Great Market Place. Without playing, they proceeded to the Castle Grounds, where there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The members of the Corporation, magistrates, officers of the Robin Hood Rifles, and others were received in the "long room" by the Mayor and Sheriff in their official robes. The officers who attended were Lieut.-Cols. Lawson (in command of the regiment), Frampton, and Sartorius, V.C.; Capts. Downes, Battye, and Leonard; Lieuts. Goff, Pile, and Hale; and Qrmr. Guest. Col. Lawson, addressing the Mayor, said that the 59th Regt. had been originally raised in Nottingham by Gen. Montague in 1755. That regiment was called the 2nd Nottinghamshire, which name it had continued to hold until July, 1881. He would not detain them with any account of the history of the 59th; but, as they were aware, it had been engaged in the late Afghan war, in the campaigns of 1878-79-80. When Regulars went out to battle, there were, of course, losses to be expected; but their greatest enemies, frequently, were disease and sickness, as cholera. As the members of the 59th had lost many comrades in Afghanistan, they had wished to erect a monument to their memory. With the kind permission of the authorities in Nottingham they had been allowed to erect it in Nottingham, as being the most proper place for it, and that site had been obtained. For himself, he had belonged to the regiment for 30 years—almost from a boy, until now. He would say, too, that he had always been brought up in the idea that Nottingham was their town. At all times they had a great respect for it, and as they had been allowed already to present the town with a bell and with colours, he need not say how sorry they were when the military authorities thought right to sever them from their old connection. The monument had been erected by the 59th to their comrades who had gone, and he had to thank Mr. Jackson, the sculptor, for all his efforts, and for the way in which the work had been executed. In the name of his brother-officers and himself, he presented the memorial to the town of Nottingham. With these concluding words Col. Lawson immediately unveiled the memorial. The band performed the Dead March in "Saul," which was at once followed by the playing of the National Anthem. The Mayor, addressing Col. Lawson and the officers present, said it was with great pleasure that their attendance was hailed upon that most interesting occasion. The ceremony of unveiling such a memorial must necessarily have a good deal of significance, taking place as it did in the town after which the battalion was named originally. That monument, bearing the names probably of many Nottinghamshire men who had died in action or from wounds or disease, and who had bravely acquitted themselves, they would hold in sacred trust. For that monument they were grateful, and he hoped that they would always regard it as it deserved to be regarded. This was the whole of the ceremony. The obelisk, upon which the names of deceased members of the battalion are inscribed on three sides, bears upon the fourth side the following:—"In memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of her Majesty's 59th Regt., who fell in action or died of wounds or disease during the Afghan Campaigns of 1878-79-80." Underneath are the words, "Erected by their comrades." A luncheon was afterwards given by the Mayor, in the Exchange Hall, to the officers, the Corporation, magistrates, and others.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 1st Batn. is under orders to move from Dublin to Limerick. Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, 3rd Batn., has been appointed to the command of the garrison at Alexandria, vice Major-Gen. Earle, on special leave to England. Gen. Grenfell, attached to Egyptian army, left Cairo on Tuesday for Assouan. Major Wilford, formerly of the regt., died at Tunbridge Wells on the 2nd inst., aged 78 years.

61st Gloucester Regiment moves in the winter from Kurrachee to Ahmednuggur and Poona.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Private D. McPherson has been granted the medal for distinguished service in the field, in recognition of his gallantry in the Soudan.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Gatacre succeeds to the command, vice Col. Colquhoun, retired on half-pay.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A correspondent writes from Natal:—"Lieut.-Col. Forbes-Robertson joined (on promotion from the 2nd Batn.) at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on April 18. On the 28th the band and pipers gave a promenade concert at the new Market Hall, which was very well attended. The proceeds were handed over to local charities. On May 3 the Lorne Athletic Club of the regiment gave an assault-at-arms at the Theatre Royal. The performance was good, and drew a very crowded house. The whole regiment is now again in Zululand, although some companies have been there since the arrival of the regiment in Natal in December, when one company, under Lieut. Paterson, joined the force at Fort Curtis, Ekowe. This was quickly followed by a reinforcement under Capt. Robbins and Lieut. Cavendish. On April 8, Major Mills left Pietermaritzburg with two more companies, one being the mounted company, under Lieut. Richardson. On May 13, two more companies, under Major Chater, left, and arrived at Ekowe on the 21st, when, owing to the uncertain aspect of affairs, the head-quarters left at Pietermaritzburg were suddenly ordered up, and marched into Ekowe, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Rapley, on May 30, the band playing 'Here we are again,' in remembrance that a little more than five years ago they took part in the relief of the garrison at Ekowe, after the fight at Ginginghlova. The men whose service is up, and who were to have left for home, have been detained for the present. Just before the arrival of the head-quarters—viz., on May 23—a party of 100 men, under Major Chater, left Ekowe for the Entumene Heights, some fourteen miles on in the direction of the Inkandhla Forest, where a fort was constructed. These were shortly reinforced by another 100 men, under Lieut. Middlemass. The fort was quickly constructed under direction of Lieut. Yolland, R.E. It has been officially called 'Fort Chater.' Large quantities of stores have been sent up, in view of any subsequent operations proving necessary. A force of 300 loyal natives is encamped near the fort, and these are constantly on the alert against an attack from the Usutus, who are close by, the scouts of the rival parties frequently exchanging shots. The health of the regiment so far is exceptionally good, and the men in capital spirits, but anxious that whatever is to be done may be done quickly." Capt. C. G. Alison, late of the regiment, has been elected Chief Constable of Somersetshire. From April, 1879, to August, 1880, he was chief constable of Wigan, and since August, 1880, he has been assistant and deputy chief constable of Lancashire.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. H.M.S. Assistance arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 3rd inst., from Greenock, with the regiment on board. Headed by the bands of the Royal Marines and Highland Light Infantry they marched through the town to the Raglan Barracks, where they took up the quarters vacated by the 82nd Lancashire Regt., which left Devonport last week for service in South Africa.

98TH NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT leaves Quetta next winter for Mhow, Indore, and Asisgarh. The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—"Early on June 4, on the height of Quetta fort, in a place which could be seen from afar, there was hanged Yar Dad, the murderer of Lieut. Dupuis. The 98th Regt., which happened to be on the parade-ground, thus witnessed the execution of the assassin of their officer. The trial had been swift and searching; the sentence was speedily carried out. The criminal, who had been brought into Quetta only a few days before, was led out attended by eight prisoners in chains. The prisoners pulled the fatal plank, and after the surgeon had certified death the body was burnt. The inquiry, which was conducted in the Han Pass, near the scene of the crime, has borne out the original reports. On Sunday morning Yar Dad and two boys, all inhabitants of the village of Yurok, were working in a field, when, at a distance, they saw an Englishman walking up the hill. Attracted by the love of plunder, or, perhaps, simply goaded by the lust of blood, they tracked Mr. Dupuis for five miles, to a place where the narrow ledge of rock runs out a deep nullah, which is bridged over by a plank. There the Yasnazai Pathans set upon the British officer. They pushed him into the nullah, a drop of about 20 feet. Though he tried to defend himself, and fired two shots from his revolver, he was half-stunned by the fall. He missed his assailants and speedily succumbed under the rocks hurled at his head. The body remained for days in the icy water which preserved it from decay, hidden under boulders; and when the searching party of English and Sikh soldiers had returned, as it seemed, from a hopeless task, the murderers at night removed the body and interred it some distance off up the hills. The whole of the Han valley, and especially the guilty inhabitants of Yurok, have been summarily punished by a fine of 10,000 rs. and the loss of the fourth part of their corps."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. A medical officer writes:—"In your issue of the 5th inst., it is stated that medical officers are being blackballed in certain service clubs. Many years before unification was dreamt of, a like line of conduct was pursued in one of the clubs, until it was firmly and promptly stopped (by the medical officers already members), for at the next large ballot, every candidate without exception was blackballed. Let the individuals now guilty of similar invidious conduct reflect that the remedy is still available, and that all discredit and unpleasantness will be due to them. You would, I am, sure, be sorry for such to occur, and therefore I have no doubt you will insert this."

PAY DEPARTMENT. During the past month the following changes of station, promotions, retirements, and appointments have taken place in the Pay Department:—Chief Pymrs. and Lieut.-Cols. Streatfield, from Dover to Malta; Morris, Cape to Dover; Murray, China to England; Farwell, to York. Staff Pymrs. and Majors Samwell, to R.A., Devonport; Greenwood, 65th Regimental District, Pontefract, to R.A., Colchester; Craig, to R.A., Dover; Anson, to 45th Regimental District, Derby; Treffry, 16th Regimental District, Bradford, to 102nd Regimental District, Naas; Rose, 102nd Regimental District, Naas, to 16th Regimental District, Bedford. Pymrs. and Majors Gahan, 101st Regt., to 65th Regimental District, Pontefract; Turner, to 67th Regt.; Booth, 46th Regt., to Unattached List; Woodall, York to Egypt; Aked, 19th Hussars, to 2nd Dragoon Guards. Pymrs. and Capts. Webster to Unattached List; Lloyd, to 1-19th Regt.; Wynne, to Unattached List; Sawyer, to 46th Regt.; Taaffe, to 2-13th L.I. Promotions.—To be Staff Paymasters—R. McI. Nott, F. N. I. Taylor, and J. H. Jackson. To have the honorary rank of Major—Capts. Stokes, Shields, Bromfield, Orange, and Dowdall. To be Paymaster and Hon. Captain—Assist.-Pymr. Beardmore. Retirements.—Majors Wray and Thompson. Appointment.—Lieut. Broughton, from the 54th Regt., to be pymr. and hon. capt. Last Monday, in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. A. O'Connor, Sir A. Hayter said, "As a matter of fact, staff paymasters have held the hon. rank of major since the formation of the Army Pay Department in 1878. Perhaps I may be allowed to add that, by the courtesy of the honourable and gallant baronet, the Member for West Sussex, my attention was privately called to a very slight error on this subject in my reply of the 12th ult. to the hon. Member for Liverpool, when I said that the rank of major had recently been conferred on staff paymasters? I should have said that the rank was conferred on the formation of the Department in 1878. But as there is not now, and never has been, any intention of conferring the hon. rank of lieutenant-colonel on staff paymasters, and as the date on which the rank of major had been first assigned to them was not material to the understanding of my reply, it seems to me unnecessary to take up the time of the House by an explanation of what appears to me so trifling a mistake."

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

EASTERN DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY. A correspondent writes:—"The 3rd Brig. was inspected on the 3rd inst., at Dovercourt, by Col. Wortham, R.A., who complimented the men on their good conduct, the proficiency they had shown at their various drills, and their steadiness on parade. Taking train on Saturday, the brigade reached its headquarters, the depôt, Ipswich, at 1 o'clock, where Lord Waveney—for many years colonel commandant—was waiting to receive his old comrades and say a few words to the men before they were dismissed to their homes. 'When you come up next year,' said Col. Whitbread, after Lord Waveney had concluded, 'bring your brothers and comrades with you.' 'Explain to your friends the advantages of enlisting,' said an inspecting officer some years ago,—at which grim pleasantry a smile was seen to flit along the ranks. 'Why, certainly.' Those advantages consist in sleeping in a grass field for a month, generally in atrocious weather,—this year was an exception,—in catching occasionally acute attacks of rheumatism, in shaking dozens of earwigs, three or four times per diem, out of your forage-caps, brushes, boots, and beds, varied now and again by a couple of hours' pack-drill when you don't turn out well, which you can't do in wet weather. The labourers of Suffolk are not all men of ability, but they do know when they're comfortable and when they're not, and they fail to appreciate all those advantages. The regiment is simply dwindling away, and the same thing may be said with truth of other regiments that have met with similar treatment. Many men enlist to get a uniform. With pardonable pride (a soldier is nothing without a little swagger) they like to show themselves in it to their friends—perchance to their sweethearts—and to show yourself for twelve or fourteen consecutive years to the 'master gunner' and the butcher who brings the rations in the morning is scarcely 'good enough,' and apt at last to turn monotonous. For all these long years (except in 1878, passed at Grain Fort, that was a change indeed!) has this long-suffering and well-conducted body of men led this miserable and canvas-backed existence, when they might have been in comfortable barracks at Ipswich. 'If you go to Ipswich, you'll have far more crime.' Well and good. The officers will then master their duties on courts-martial,—duties with which they are at present totally unacquainted, similarly to the bugler who couldn't sound the 'retreat' when requested to do so by a foreign potentate. Any change—Norfolk Island or New Caledonia, or even another turn at Fort Grain, although that sweet spot is scarcely on a par with Peebles for pleasure—would be hailed with gratitude by officers and men alike."

ROYAL FUSILIERS. On the occasion of the presentation of new colours to the 5th Batn., at Aldershot, on the 3rd inst., Lady Alison addressed them as follows:—"Col. Edgcombe, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 5th Batn. of the Royal Fusiliers,—I wish some one more personally worthy than myself had been here to-day to present your new colours, but I thank you very much for the honour you have done me, which, as the wife of a soldier and of the General under whose command you now are, I appreciate very highly. In presenting these new colours, I must congratulate you on being now associated with the old historical 7th Fusiliers, that 'astonishing infantry,' who, at Albuhera, by English courage, and for duty's sake, defied death and gained the day for their country, and who later on, in our own times, showed the same characteristics, and, under Lacy Yea, climbed the bank at the Alma, and drove back the Russian column behind it. Should the opportunity occur, at home or abroad, I doubt not that, whether as individuals or as a battalion, you will uphold the honour of the City of London, and prove yourselves worthy of your territorial regiment."

EAST SURREY REGIMENT. The 4th Batn. (3rd Royal Surrey) will leave Kingston, at 4.30 p.m., on the 14th inst., for conveyance to Aldershot for the annual training. This battalion will be attached to the 1st Brigade.

WELSH REGIMENT. The 3rd Batn., now training at Wrexham, was presented with new colours, the presentation being made by Mrs. Cornwallis West on Wednesday.

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT. The 3rd Batn., Col. Grimston in command, completed its annual training on Saturday last. The battalion paraded in the old Militia Barracks at 8 a.m., and marched from Warwick to Bushbrook Barracks, a distance of two-and-a-half miles, where the arms and clothing were given into store, and the men paid-off, every man being out of barracks by 3 p.m.,—the smartness with which this was done reflecting credit on both officers and non-commissioned officers. The conduct of the men during their sojourn in the town of Warwick has been exemplary. The inspection was carried out by Col. Fielden, commanding the Regimental District, who expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the appearance of the battalion, both in review and marching-order. The officers present with the battalion were Col. Grimston, in command; Majors Roberts and Marsland; Capts. Savage, Spooner, Dawson, Creagh, Gretton, and Thursby; Lieuts. Hon. C. C. Hill, Congreve, Corder, Archer, McMullin, McMahon, Gordon, Vaughan; Capt. and Adjt. O'Beirne and Qrmr. Hanworth. On leave, Capts. Pennington and Cruikshank, and Lieut. Lennock.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY. The *Teesdale Mercury* says:—"The Militia at Barnard Castle are behaving in the most exemplary manner, and they are making great progress with their drill. So quiet and orderly are they in their billets, that a stranger walking through the streets after 11 o'clock at night, would never suppose that a thousand Militiamen were quartered in the town. The regiment has always borne a high name for discipline and efficiency, and the published records of the battalion show that during the war with France, 70 or 80 years ago, the Durham Militia were constantly employed in garrison duty, besides giving hundreds of men to the Line. The regiment, also, during the Crimean War, in 1854, volunteered for service either at home or abroad."

Thirteen regiments of Militia, representing about 10,000 officers and men, assembled on Monday for the annual 27 days' training in various parts of the United Kingdom. The greater part of this force went into camp. On Saturday the training of 17 regiments, which commenced on the 9th ult., was brought to a close, and the regiments dismissed.

The next military competitive examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line will be held on Sept. 17 and 18.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

3RD MIDDLESEX RIFLES. The annual inspection took place on Saturday at Southgate, when the regiment paraded in eight companies of 25 files. Col. Warren, commanding 7th-57th Regtl. District, was the inspecting officer. Col. Warren briefly addressed the regiment, expressing himself extremely well satisfied with the result of his inspection. He concluded by congratulating Lieut.-Col. Church upon having the command of such a regiment.

A correspondent writes:—"In your issue of June 21, you mention that the corps of Engineer and Railway Transport Volunteers is destitute of captains and subalterns. No doubt this is much to be regretted; but I am convinced the vacancies would be speedily filled up if they were generally known of. I think that even the existence of such a corps is unknown to the majority of civil engineers."

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCHES.

A fair number of entries for the matches which are open to Regular Cavalry and Infantry have been received; but as there are complaints that the period allowed for entering was too short, and that in some cases the printed regulations had not come to hand, the Committee have approved of an extension from June 28 to July 28. Another concession is as follows:—"Individual entries from regiments and battalions which shall by July 28 have made entries to the extent of £5 and upwards will not be considered as 'post' entries, and will be accepted up to Sept. 15." The position for firing in at 200 yards is now, for cavalry, kneeling or sitting, at the option of the firer.

THE RIACHUELO.

The Riachuelo, built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers for the Brazilian Government, was inspected on Monday by Lord Alcester, Lord Ravensworth, Sir John Hay, Rear-Admiral Watson, Capt. Lord Walter Kerr, Capt. Codrington, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir D. Gooch, and Mr. Norwood, M.P. The visitors were received by Mr. J. Samuda, and were conducted over the vessel by him and Mr. Field. The Riachuelo is a twin-screw ship of 6,000 tons displacement and 6,000 horse-power. She is 305 ft. long, 52 ft. extreme beam on water-line, and 30ft. extreme depth, her displacement tonnage being 5,700 tons at load-line. Her draught of water at load-line with 400 tons of coal in her bunkers is 19 ft. 6 in. Her estimated speed with 872 tons of dead weight on board is 15 knots an hour; but on her official trials she attained a speed of $16\frac{1}{4}$ knots with a natural draft, and $16\frac{3}{4}$ with a forced draught. She is protected by armour 11 in. and 10 in. thick respectively, and her armament consists of four 9-in. 20-ton breech-loading rifled guns in two revolving turrets, and six 6-in. breech-loaders, besides 18 Nordenfelt machine-guns; she also carries Whitehead torpedoes. The machine-gun armament of this ship is the most complete one ever supplied to a man-of-war. It comprises five and ten-barrel rifle-calibre guns for landing purposes and use in the tops, four-barrel one-inch guns for defence against torpedo-boats, and two-barrel one-inch guns for use in tops and as boat-guns, as also $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch calibre shell-guns for the ship's launches. Two six-pounder shell-guns are also to be supplied for use against swift cruisers. The Riachuelo is built entirely of Siemens-Martin steel, and her armour consists of a belt of Cammel compound plates, 25 ft. long and 11 in. thick amidships, with 16 in. at the extremities. To a depth of 4ft. below the water-line the armour tapers from 10 in. to 7 in. Forward and aft, internally, reaching from the top of the side armour to the knightheads and stern in armour 3 in. thick, inclined at an angle of 15°. This 3-in. armour is so arranged that it measures and equals 10 in. of vertical armour if struck in a horizontal position. The inclined armour is useful for supporting and giving additional strength to the ram forward, while aft it protects the rudder-head, tiller, and steering gear. A horizontal deck of 2-in. steel armour runs through the ship and joins the inclined armour at each end. On this are two oval breastworks built up of plates and angles and protected by 10 in. armour plates and teak backing. Within the breastworks are two revolving turrets similarly built up and protected, and in each of these are two of the 20-ton guns. A very important feature in connection with these breastworks is that they are *en échelon*, and are so carried out as to enable the guns in each turret to command an unbroken fire for 180 deg. on their own side of the vessel, and 50 deg. on the opposite side. Thus the whole four guns can be brought to bear ahead or astern, while an all-round fire can be always maintained with two guns, and all four of them can be used for broadside firing on either side of the ship. The guns are loaded by hydraulic machinery, and the turrets are revolved by similar means. The six 70-pounder guns are placed on the upper deck, while of the 15 Nordenfelt machine-guns five are for use in the tops and the remainder are placed on pedestals so as to keep off torpedo boats. The torpedo guns are arranged to fire from five ports, four broadside and one right aft. The engines of the Riachuelo indicate 6,000-horse power, and are manufactured by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant. They are of the vertical twin-screw type. Each set of engines has one high-pressure cylinder of 52-in. diameter placed between two low-pressure cylinders each 74-in. diameter, with a 3-ft. stroke, and making from 80 to 90 revolutions per minute. Steam is supplied from 10 boilers working at 90 lb. pressure, and containing a total heating surface of 19,400 square feet. Although designed to give, when working at her full power of 6,000 horses, a speed of 15 knots an hour, and to have at that speed a coal endurance of five days, she developed on her trials a 15-knot speed with only 4,500-horse power. Hence at that speed she can run a distance of 4,500 miles without re-coaling. In other words, the coal supply of 800 tons is sufficient for 12 days' steaming at 15 knots an hour. The manœuvring powers of the vessel were tested in many ways, and were found to be satisfactory. The Riachuelo is fitted with steam-steering gear. The berths of the admiral, the captain, and the officers are comfortably arranged and tastefully furnished and decorated, and the ship is lighted throughout by Swan glow lamps of 20-candle power each, taking the current from three Siemens dynamos, the electrical machinery and appliances having been supplied and fitted by Messrs. Siemens Brothers. The vessel as inspected was fully equipped for sea, and after the inspection the visitors were entertained at luncheon in the officers' mess-room.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 4, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, the under-mentioned Engineer officers have been placed on the Retired List of their respective ranks:—Chief Engineer T. Willmott and Engineer R. S. Kiernan (both dated July 4).

ADMIRALTY, July 5, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of July 21, 1876, Com. H. T. Gammell, having attained 15 years' seniority as Com., has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. (July 2).

ADMIRALTY, July 7, 1884.

Gunner J. Wallice has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet (July 5).

ADMIRALTY, July 7, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Admiral Sir R. J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 7).

And consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Knt., F.R.S., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral L. E. H. Somerset to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Capt. A. C. F. Heneage to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired Lists from the same date:—Rear-Admirals R. B. Pearse and H. P. de Kantzow to be Vice-Admirals; Capt. A. Philips to be Rear-Admiral.

ADMIRALTY, July 9, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. T. Holmes has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Com. (July 4).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer J. A. Lodge has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 8).

ADMIRALTY, July 10, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Admiral Sir F. L. M'Clintock, Knt., F.R.S., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 8).

And consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S I., V.C., now holding the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral whilst employed as Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East Indian station, to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Capt. Sir W. J. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired Lists from the same date:—Vice-Admirals H. S. Hillyar, C.B., and G. G. Randolph, C.B., to be Admirals; Rear-Admirals N. B. Bedingfeld, T. P. Coode, C. M. Aynsley, C.B., E. Lacy, J. R. Veitch, and J. E. Montgomerie, C.B., to be Vice-Admirals.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—R. F. O. Foote, to the Excellent, additional.

Lieutenants—W. Richardson, to the Sylvia; C. E. Tower, to the Coquette; W. P. Dawson, to the Dart; A. L. Heathcote, to the Temeraire; J. Honner, to the Minotaur; Armytage A. Lucas, to the Raven; Godfrey Hubbard, to the Zephyr; Hew S. White, to the Iris; Sidney Hughes, to the Defence, additional; Hugh P. Williams, to the Excellent.

Sub-Lieutenants—Francis G. Eyre, to the Wanderer; Walter B. Bassett, to the Dolphin.

Staff Surgeon—Robert G. Bird, to the Ganges.

Chief Engineers—Andrew Spalding, to the Sphinx; Robert Hall, to the Crocodile; Henry G. Johnston, to the Asia, for the Emerald; William E. Blackburne, to the Orontes.

Surgeons—John O'Callaghan, to the Tyne; George W. F. Armstrong, to the Belleisle.

Engineer—Henry J. Rampling, to the Achilles.

Gunners—Stephen Quint, to the Express; Richard S. C. Staddon, to the Indus.

Boatswain—William J. Baker, to the Indus, for service with the divisional ships.

Albacore, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, was at Suakim on June 28.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, flagship of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Port Said on June 28.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on Saturday from Plymouth, with about 150 troops, who disembarked at once and proceeded to Aldershot.

Audacious, Capt. Pearson, flagship of Sir W. Dowell, was at Tientsin on July 8.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Salmon, was at Port Natal on June 11, and arrived at Simon's Bay on July 2. The Frolic was at Simon's Bay, where she will remain for the present. The Opal, senior officer's ship, West Coast of Africa, will assemble the West Coast Squadron in July for the annual cruise. The Alecto was on the West Coast Division, in the Bights; new crew coming out in the Wye. The Starling was on the West Coast Division, and was to leave Ascension for Cape Coast Castle on May 15. On relief by the Forward, she proceeds to Devonport. The Goshawk was on the West Coast Division, on south sub-division. The Stork was on the West Coast Division, in the Bights.

Condor, Com. Domville, was at Suakim on July 6.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley-Wilmot, left Devonport on July 6 for the Mediterranean.

Dragon, Com. Anson, arrived at Bushire on June 5, and took over the command of this vessel from Lieut. Stewart, who had been acting-commander from the date of Com. Bolitho's leaving on medical certificate. Lieut. Stewart has started to return home, *viâ* Persia and Russia.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, flagship of Sir William Hewett, was at Aden up to June 24, and was about to leave on June 25 for Mauritius. The Ranger arrived at Aden on June 18, and left for Berberah on July 10. The Arab left for Zeyla on June 19, and returned on June 22; she left for Berberah on July 10. The Turquoise, on arrival, would be ordered to Zanzibar; she reached Malta on July 9, and leaves this day for Port Said. The Osprey would be at Mauritius about Aug. 12. The Tourmaline is on the coast of Madagascar, and would join the flag at Mauritius on Aug. 1. The Decoy is cruising near Zanzibar.

Express, Lieut. and Com. Knox, remains at Alexandria.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Winslow, with Admiral the Lord John Hay on board, arrived at Alexandria on July 11.

Hercules, Capt. FitzRoy, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hoskins, with the remaining ships of the Reserve Squadron and the Hecate in company, reached Stornaway on July 6, and left on July 9 in prosecution of the summer cruise.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Madeira on July 6, and left the same day for the Cape.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Malta on June 26, and left again for Alexandria on June 30.

Invincible, Capt. Buckle, remains at Alexandria.

Iris, Capt. Rice, was at Suez on June 28.

Kestrel, Com. Tisdall (act.), left Malta on June 26 for Gibraltar and Devonport, where she arrived on July 9. She went to Sheerness on July 11 to pay off.

Magpie, Com. the Hon. F. Vereker, was paid off on July 10 alongside Devonport Dockyard, and was placed in the 4th Division of the Steam Reserve.

Monarch, Capt. Bedford, remains at Alexandria.

Myrmidon, Com. Carpenter, was at Suakim on June 28.

Nelson, Commodore Erskine, was at Sydney on May 26, and would leave about June 10 on a cruise to Brisbane and New Zealand; telegram since received that commodore would return to Sydney from Brisbane on July 5. The Diamond left Brisbane on May 24 for Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands, Duke of York, New Britain, New Ireland, New Guinea, and Louisiades. The Espiègle left Sydney on May 17 for Norfolk Island, Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga. The Miranda left Sydney on May 14 for Noumea, New Hebrides, and Banks Islands. The Dart left Sydney on May 10 for Fiji, Gilbert, Marshall, and Ellice Groups and New Britain. The Lark left Auckland on March 28 for Solomon Group, to continue survey. The Raven was at Brisbane on May 24, and will proceed to Lauchlau Islands and Fiji. The Swinger left Brisbane on May 20 for Solomon Islands. The Harrier was at Sydney on May 26, and will proceed to New Hebrides about June 15. The Undine was at Sydney on May 26, for defects to be made good.

Pegasus, Com. Bickford, was at Penang on July 11.

Ready, Com. Echlin, under orders for the South-East Coast of America, was completed for sea at Sheerness Dockyard on Saturday last.

Sappho, Com. Clark, was at Coquimbo on May 25, and was to leave on May 27 for Callao.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim on June 28.

Sultan. Nearly all the officers who could get up to London from Portland appeared at the levée on Monday, to pay their respects to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Superb, Capt. Cleveland, left Alexandria on July 5 for Malta.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, was at Suakim on June 28.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Portland on July 7.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, was to leave Gibraltar for Malta on July 11.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, was at Suakim on June 28.

The Emperor of Germany has given permission to another Naval officer, Corvette Capt. Meller, to enter the Chinese service. Capts. Meller and Lebelin will take out to the East the two ironclad corvettes built for China at Stettin, when an improvement in the relations between France and China permits of their so doing, and enter the Celestial service for a preliminary period of three years.

Mr. Eames, of the Accountant Branch, has been appointed secretary to Commodore Molyneux at Suakim.

The Commission appointed to study the reorganisation of the Spanish Fleet has concluded its work, and submitted a series of proposals to the Government. The Spanish Navy consisted in 1883 of five ironclads, an ironclad monitor, a floating battery, and 117 other vessels. The Navy possesses besides 35 gunboats for the defence of the Isthmus of Cuba and Porto Rico. According to the new proposals, the reorganisation of the Fleet ought to be completed in 10 years, at the end of which time Spain would possess 12 ironclads, two ironclad cruisers, seven first-class cruisers, nine second-class cruisers, 11 third-class cruisers, 32 torpedo-boats, and six transports. A sum of 230,000,000 pesetas, to be spent in 10 years, is demanded from the Government.

Lieut. Somerville Goodridge, Transport Officer at Port Said, has been directed by the Admiralty to proceed to Suakim to take charge of the naval transport duties at that port.

The Briton will shortly be taken into dock at Malta for the purpose of completing the repairs which had been commenced at Bombay when the ship was ordered to proceed to Suakim. Most of her old crew will now return to the Cambridge at Devonport.

The Admiralty have forwarded to the several dockyards a list of the leading men and acting leading men of shipwrights who are to be promoted to inspectors and acting inspectors. They are to be placed on salary from July 1, 1884, and their salaries are to be as follows:—Leading men on wages of £101 8s. a year are to receive from July 1 £110 a year; leading men on wages of £109 4s. a year are to receive from July 1 £120; leading men on wages of £117 a year are to receive from July 1, £130. The first annual increment on these salaries of £5 towards the increment of £150 per annum will take effect from July 1, 1885, in each case. The minimum salary of £100 a year will be the commencing salary of all future inspectors not appointed from the existing leading men, irrespective of the wages they may be receiving when promoted. Inspectors acting as measurers will receive duty pay of £1 6s. a month. No application for a departure from the rates of salaries herein laid down will be entertained. Acting inspectors are to continue to receive their present remuneration as acting leading men.

The Admiralty have lately effected a sweeping economy in one branch of the Naval service. They have discovered that in some cases flue-brushes have been purchased for Coastguard stations, and they have directed that in future these important and expensive articles will not be provided at the expense of the Crown, but must be paid for by the crews of the Reserve ships.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Stornoway, Hebrides, July 7, 1884.

We were to have left Kirkwall at 5 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd, and accordingly the various ships shortened in at daylight on that day; but the fog which prevailed in the early morning, though not sufficiently dense to obscure the ships, determined the Admiral to defer taking his departure until it had cleared up, Pentland Frith, with its swift and varying currents, being an undesirable place to manœuvre a squadron in, in a fog. The whole of the forenoon of that day was passed without any sign of the fog lifting; and accordingly, in the afternoon, the Admiral, having abandoned all intention of leaving that day, made the signal that the usual leave for officers might be granted. The next morning steam was again up, and all the ships ready once more to get under weigh; but the fog appeared denser than ever. However, at 11 a.m. it in great measure lifted, and the Fleet got under weigh, proceeding out of Kirkwall Harbour in columns of divisions line ahead. We had only, however, just got outside the harbour when it came on thicker than ever, so thick that it became impossible to see either the ship next ahead or the one astern, and the flagship therefore made the signal by guns to anchor, which the squadron accordingly did at 2 p.m. in about 25 fathoms. It was fortunate we were not further from the land, as the fog was the densest I have ever seen; and if we had been compelled to proceed in it, through inability to anchor, some unpleasant accident might have been the result. The fog continued the whole of that day as well as the next forenoon, during which the flagship exercised in signalling with the steam sirens. At 3 p.m. on the afternoon of the 5th the fog suddenly lifted, and showed the whole of the squadron anchored in close contiguity to each other. As fires were banked it did not take long to get steam up, and, although there was a good deal of cable out, we were under weigh at 4 p.m., and steaming at the rate of 6½ knots. We had a fair breeze, too, which enabled sail to be made, and the tide was with us, so we did the distance to Stornoway, 160 miles, in about 22 hours, as we arrived off here at 2 p.m. yesterday afternoon. As the Admiral did not wish to disturb the men during the afternoon, the ships eased down in the dinner hour, so that we did not anchor till about 4.15 p.m. The Shannon, Penelope, Hecate, Hawk, and Argus, being of light draught, proceeded into the inner harbour, the remainder of the squadron anchoring in the outer one, a considerable distance from the shore. The weather is glorious at present, and as leave has been granted to the men of each ship to-day, this place is quite overrun. We leave at daylight on the morning of the 9th for Blackrod Bay, in Ireland, where the ships are to coal, but as there is no depôt there, coal for the squadron will have to be sent in steamers. This will be an expensive and troublesome business, and it might very easily have been obviated by sending the ships to Queenstown, where there is a depôt, except that the Admiralty appear to have determined we are to visit none but the most isolated, uninteresting, and ridiculously small places. Up to the present time the officers in the various ships have been unable to get their washing done, and there does not appear to be any probability of their being able to do so until they return to their respective stations. I regret to have to state that at about 4 p.m. on the 2nd inst., a leading seaman in the Hector, named Bagshaw, while the usual evening evolution was being performed, missed his footing, fell from the mainyard to the upper deck, and was killed instantaneously. He was buried on shore at Kirkwall with full military honours. The Admiral has issued an order to the effect that the various chief officers of Coastguard embarked for the summer cruise are, when at sea, to assemble daily on deck with their sextants or quadrants to take observations at noon. As chief officers have hitherto not been required to provide themselves with these nautical instruments, it is difficult to see how they are to carry out this order; and it is certainly hard on this by no means highly-paid class of officer that they should be compelled to provide themselves with these expensive instruments. The Admiral inspected the Repulse to-day. Nothing is as yet known as to the disposal of the Squadron after arrival at Spithead, but it is believed it will be inspected by the Admiralty there previous to dispersal.

Another correspondent writes:—"The Reserve Squadron left the Downs on June 19, and arrived at Heligoland on the 23rd. At that place the Hector landed her acting master, suffering from typhoid-fever. On June 29 the Squadron reached Kirkwall, when the same ship landed one of her lieutenants (not the officer of Marines), also prostrated with typhoid; and at the same place the Hercules landed one of her officers down with typhoid. Surely, out of the numerous medical officers in the Squadron one might have been spared to look after these two officers, instead of leaving them helpless among strangers, in an isolated place, where there cannot possibly be any hospital accommodation, except such as a room in a crofter's house can afford. Three officers taken ill with typhoid on board ship on a healthy cruise suggests that some inquiry be made as to the sanitary condition of the water-tanks and places of convenience on board these obsolete ships. It is presumed there is a medical man of some kind at Kirkwall. Of course, in Heligoland there necessarily will be an hospital and other requisite means of providing what is necessary in such a complaint, which is doubtful in the Orkney Islands. Therefore the more urgent the necessity for a Naval medical officer to have been landed in medical charge."

The Transport Department of the Admiralty have arranged the programme for the Indian troopships for the season 1884-5. The Malabar will leave Portsmouth for Bombay on Sept. 11 and Dec. 9, 1884, and Feb. 28, 1885. The Crocodile will leave on Sept. 20, Dec. 17, and March 4. The Serapis will leave on Oct. 17, Jan. 3, and March 16. The Jumna will leave on Nov. 18 and Feb. 17. The Euphrates, which is at present in the dockyard hands, will be held in reserve.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 518.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

LOOKING at the evidence given before the Committee on Commissariat and Transport services in Egypt, any practical Member of the House of Commons must think it day by day more astounding that such a state of affairs could have possibly existed in a country which prides itself on its business habits. That a Ministry with a wholesome fear of the constituencies and a keen desire for retrenchment might be led to sacrifice efficiency to economy is intelligible; but that a system should exist for a single day under which a great public department deals with vast sums of money, untrammelled by financial audit, is astonishing. Yet that this is so is not only a fact, but apparently one which gives the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance no uneasiness. Any one who has watched the evidence given with regard to the enormous losses to the public through purchases of supplies and animals found on delivery to be unserviceable, must have noticed that but for this Parliamentary inquiry the loss would never have become known outside the office of those who made the purchases. Without imputing blame to individuals in a matter which is *sub judice*, we may be permitted to condemn most strongly the arrangement under which the vouchers and accounts for purchases made by the Directors of Supplies and Transport are examined and passed by one of their own subordinates. In one single instance only did the bad quality of these supplies come to the knowledge of the Exchequer Board; and that by the accident that the supply had not been included in the accounts rendered to the War Office.

It must not be supposed that the examination of the accounts of expenditure for Army supplies is not carried on with care. The smallest error in calculation, the slightest discrepancy between the quantity brought to credit and the quantity paid for, is observed; and the Accountant is called upon for explanation. But should the account show that 500 tons of hay bought on the order of the Director of Supply was, after delivery abroad, found unfit for use, that loss would be known only in the office of the Director. It would, in our opinion, be far from an efficient check were these purchases examined and checked by the Financial Branch in the War Office. An audit, to be effective, should be conducted by officials entirely outside the department which makes the purchases. But under the present system, the Secretary of State for War does not even use his financial branch as a check upon the spending branch, and thus he remains ignorant of the waste of public money which may be going on under his own roof. The proceedings of Courts of Inquiry, the opinions of Boards of Officers, the reports of General Officers on the subject of condemned supplies all go to the Directors who purchased them, and apparently the reports come as little under the notice of the Surveyor-General as the accounts themselves do. How otherwise can he maintain in his cross-examinations that such reports have not reached him? How otherwise can he account for no inquiry having been initiated by him before the sittings of this Committee commenced? It is curious to note how completely the present organisation of the Supply and Transport Department has departed from the primary rules laid down on the formation of the Surveyor-General's Department. Those principles were:—1. Concentration, in one hand, of the direction of all the departments. 2. Sub-direction of each branch by executive officers from each. 3. Financial check by a department independent of the Surveyor-General. The replies of Sir John Adye to questions as to his responsibility, the want of connection between the rail and animal transport, and the general want of preparation, show how far the concentration of direction has been adhered to. The substitution of the civilian for the executive Directors has thrown away the experience which should have prevented the faults which are now in evidence; and by the removal of the examination of the Supply accounts to the office of the Director of Supply and Transport, the Directors are left to play unconcerned with the public purse, at the cost of the efficiency of the Army.

The Military Secretary will not hold a levée on Tuesday next.

The advantages claimed for the modified valise equipment of 1884 over all other valise equipments are as follows:—1. The weight is more evenly distributed. 2. The braces passing down vertically in front do not, under any circumstances, cut the armpits. 3. The pouches can be shifted, if required, to give relief to the soldier. 4. The valise can be put on and taken off by the soldier himself at any moment, without interfering with the rest of the equipment. This is thought likely to be of value in railway or boat travelling, at a halt, on the line of march, &c. 5. When the valise is taken off, the belt and its load are still supported by the braces. 6. The intrenching tool and water-bottle can be carried on the belt without interfering with the arms. 7. Great facility is given for marching in light order, *i.e.*, with great-coat and ammunition, but without valise. 8. The side-pockets for grease and oil, &c., being placed outside instead of inside, prevent the soldier's kit being spoiled by these articles. 9. A small waterproof sheet, which is fastened to the flap, enables the valise to be used as a bed in camp or bivouac. Two thousand sets of this equipment are now being manufactured, and will shortly be issued experimentally to two or more battalions.

A Distinguished-service Reward of £50 a year has been awarded to Major Jones, late Quartermaster, 70th Regiment, with which he served in the Indian Mutiny, New Zealand, and Afghan Campaigns. A second of these pensions has fallen vacant by the death of Captain Timothy Morris, late Quartermaster, 30th Regiment, who had drawn the reward since 1867.

Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons, R.A., has been appointed provisional Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Lintorn Simmons at Malta. Major Parsons has been four times specially mentioned in despatches for services in the Zulu, Boer, and Egyptian Campaigns.

Candidates for the vacant appointment of Captain of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, would appear to be scarce, as the vacancy has existed since the death of Captain P. L. O'Callaghan in December, 1882. A Paymaster's Distinguished-service Reward has also apparently gone begging since the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, some 18 months back.

Notwithstanding official denials and reprimands, it is quite certain that the new pattern swords recently issued are worthless weapons. In a standard dictionary a sword is described as "an offensive weapon, having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade;" but these Birmingham blades are neither long, nor strong, nor yet sharp-pointed.

Lieutenant Fetherstonhaugh, Scots Greys, has been appointed provisional Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Elliot, commanding at the Curragh.

There are 7 Cavalry and 27 Infantry Regiments, and 9 District offices of various kinds requiring Paymasters, total 43, which total is reduced temporarily by the employment of 10 officers of the Department on the Retired List.

Although four bars to the Egyptian war medal will shortly be in existence, no officer of the Army can lay claim to the full number, and only a few officers of the sister service have been fortunate enough to count "four by honours." It would be interesting to know who are the lucky recipients of all four clasps,—Alexandria, Tel-el-Kebir, Soudan, and El Teb or Tamasi. The generally accepted spelling for the last-named engagement differs, by the way, from the official, which has it in General Orders as "Tamaai." But, then, Horse-Guards spelling gives us both "Affghanistan" and "Afghanistan," "Cabool" and "Kabul" in the list of honours at the head of the unnumbered regiments.

We regret to find that in the list of senior Cavalry Captains given last week, the name of Captain J. H. Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards, was omitted. Captain Banks obtained his commission in June, 1867.

The Duke of Cambridge has had an active time of it this week. In addition to his work at Woolwich on Friday week, his visits and inspections at Chelsea, and his review of Captain Shaw's "Asbestos Invincibles"—a very graceful, gratifying, and much-appreciated act—the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had an early turn-out on Thursday at Aldershot, but was baffled by the rain in his purpose of "knocking the Division about" on the Fox Hills, and yesterday he had a most satisfactory inspection of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions, Grenadier, and 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards at 9.30 a.m. in Hyde Park. The Field-Marshal was accompanied by Lord Wolseley, Sir A. J. Herbert, and other officers of the Head-quarter Staff. The inspection took place on the Guards' Ground, Hyde Park, in the presence of an immense assemblage, comprising many Members of both Houses of the Legislature, numerous officers of the services, and many ladies. Conspicuous near the saluting base were the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Sir A. Hayter, the Earl of Wemyss, &c. The brigade was formed of four battalions—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grenadier Guards, and 1st Coldstream Guards. The men were in marching order, and were drawn up in line of columns facing Park Lane, at 9 a.m. Half-an-hour afterwards the Duke of Cambridge and Staff rode on to the ground, and were received with the Royal salute. The usual inspection followed, and the troops marched past in columns of double companies.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Hunter died yesterday morning at the Military Hospital, Sheerness, from injuries received from the bullet wound inflicted by Gunner Eastwood, on Wednesday night. The deceased, who was only 25, was a promising young officer, and the son of a retired Major of the Royal Artillery.

In India drills usually take place before the heat of the day,—say, from 7 to 9 a.m., or in the evening 5 to 7. The same practice it would be wise to adopt here in hot weather. With the thermometer at 80 degrees in the shade and 120 in the sun, sunstrokes are sometimes suddenly fatal, particularly if the head is not well protected and covered. The little saucer caps or monkey caps of some of the regiments look smart, but old officers know the danger of them. The Prussian undress cap is safe and soldier-like. The idiotic glengarry bonnet leaves the left side of the head exposed to the sun and rain, and we have never yet met a foreign officer who did not hold up his hands in amazement at the first sight of the absurdity.

It is not easy to understand upon what principle many orders and regulations are issued. Take, for instance, the Yeomanry Cavalry. Instead of encouraging the introduction of officers who may have served in Regular Cavalry as supernumeraries, in a Yeomanry regiment an order was lately issued precluding such officers, if above the rank of Lieutenant, from drawing pay or allowances during training, even should the full number of officers on the strength be incomplete. Further, no advance has been made towards lessening the cost to the yeoman of the permanent duty. Except in a few corps, the mounted-troop drills previous to the annual training, and which, if the force is meant to be of great use, should be kept up at intervals throughout the year, have been done away with, two extra days of permanent duty being substituted, but without any pay from Government. This has the effect of deterring many eligible recruits from joining the force.

The report that Sir T. D. Baker was to succeed Sir G. Greaves has been confirmed, his name having been submitted by the Commander-in-Chief in India for the appointment, which has, however, to be confirmed by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, and also, we believe, in this particular instance, by the Indian Council, as Sir Thomas Baker is by regulations ineligible for the appointment, in consequence of not having passed in the native language. Sir Thomas Baker is a most able and excellent officer; but surely regulations are made to be enforced, and not to be neglected or evaded to suit the convenience of any officer, however distinguished. Either the Regulation which requires the Adjutant-General in India to be a passed man is necessary, or not. If it is not necessary, then let it be cancelled at once; but if it is considered desirable that he should be able to speak the language of the very large native army with which he has to deal, and the natives with whom he is continually brought into contact, then it should be enforced rigidly. Looking at the Russian advances and the state of affairs on our North-West Frontier, it is impossible to tell how soon now the Commander-in-Chief in India may have to take command of a large force in the field; and it would not do for his Adjutant-General to be dependent on an interpreter in his frequent—almost hourly—communications with the native troops and followers. Again, Sir Thomas Baker has been in India, and if he wished for this post, he should have qualified himself for it as others have done. The names of four or five officers will occur as in every way fitted for the appointment; and as they have taken the trouble to pass, it is scarcely just to ignore qualifications which are specially necessary in favour of an officer whose merits, though great, are by no means so great as to dwarf those of the five or six other candidates, and to excuse the authorities in India and at home favouring him, in defiance of regulations, and to the prejudice of others with better claims. Only a short time ago a very distinguished cavalry officer (Sir Baker Russell) was passed over for a brigade command in India, because he had not fulfilled certain conditions, not generally known, but existing in the Bengal Code, and the command was given to a junior in the same branch of the service. If the authorities in India had deemed it expedient to make an exception in this case, there would have been some excuse, for the qualifications of the superseded officer are well known. They ruled, however, that "regulations are framed to be adhered to." But now, after having blown hot they blow cold, and suddenly discover regulations are only to be read and not to be binding, and set them aside in favour of an officer who is not eligible in accordance with regulation.

A morning concert is to be given by Viscountess Folkestone at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on Wednesday next, for the benefit of that excellent charity, the Military Benevolent Fund (instituted in 1875 by Mrs. Ellis-Williams, and which is, by the way, the only one existing for the purpose of granting annuities to Army officers' widows and daughters in necessitous circumstances). The programme is well chosen, the great feature of the concert being that not only the chorus, but the orchestra, also comprising, we believe, every known variety of the violin, is composed entirely of distinguished lady amateurs, under the leadership of that accomplished vocalist, the Viscountess Folkestone. Should any of our readers desire to know more about the Military Benevolent Fund, we would refer them to its founder at 40 Bedford Square, W.C.

Assouan was a legionary station in the time of the Roman annexation of Egypt. It occupies a pretty good position militarily on the right bank of the Nile, below the First Cataract; but it can be turned on the east by the desert routes from Kosseir, from Suakim, and from the Nile itself; and the recent connaissances spoken of by Colonel Duncan were directed to examine those routes, of which two converge and strike the Nile north of Assouan, at the ruined city of Komombo. The routes on the left bank of the Nile cross the desert from various points between Mervë on the right bank from Darfour, Old and New Dongola, and to Assiout, Esneb, and Girgeh cities on the left bank; but they are not likely to be used by any considerable body of men. There is an old Roman wall in places of great strength and solidity running nearly parallel with the road from Assouan to Philæ, which was intended to keep off the Berbers or barbarians, and to prevent their gaining access to Assouan from the Nile. When the Government resolved on an autumn session, we wonder if it occurred to them that they would have so drink deeply of the waters of affliction if the news from the Upper Nile be not good, and it looks very bad indeed. We suspend our judgment about the news of the Mudir of Dongola's defection. Major Stuart-Wortley and Captain Colvile, who are meandering with a very sorry rabble of Bedouin Bashi-Bazouk rabblement in the desert of Lybia, on the left bank of the river, seem, notwithstanding the materials at their disposal, to have made progress in securing the tribes frequenting the tracks between Darfour and Siout.

The preparations supposed to be connected with an expedition to Khartoum are "in a state of suspended animation," as Lord Churchill said of the Franchise Bill. Perhaps they will be galvanised into life by the autumn Session.

COLONEL MIDDLETON.

Gen. Sir R. Taylor issued the following order:—"The Governor cannot allow the departure from the College of Col. Middleton, C.B., to pass unnoticed. For several years that officer has held the important and responsible office of Commandant, and has throughout that period carried out the various duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of those under whom he served, with credit to himself, and with advantage to the establishment. The Governor feels sure that he expresses the feelings of all connected with the College when he records his regret at the loss of such a valuable official, whose services it is satisfactory to know will not be entirely lost to the profession, as Col. Middleton is about to assume the duties of a high and honourable appointment with the rank of Major-General in the Colonies, in which position the Governor wishes him every success, with long life, happiness, and prosperity." Amen, say we heartily. The Governor adds that he has much pleasure in publishing the following farewell address to all his old associates, at the request of the late commandant:—"In giving up his appointment as Commandant, Col. Middleton begs to take leave of the officers and cadets of the Royal Military College; the former have his best wishes and his thanks for the assistance they have given him in carrying out his duties, and the latter have his best wishes for their happiness and prosperity in their future career."

THE BANGALORE CAMP.

Mr. Grant Duff has directed the following ukase to be published:—"The Governor-in-Council, having perused the report upon the camp of exercise held in the vicinity of Bangalore, together with the diaries of manœuvres attached thereto, congratulates his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the complete success of the undertaking. His Excellency concurs with Sir Frederick Roberts in the opinion that the presence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India during the operations was a subject of general satisfaction, and is happy to have the opportunity of placing on record the appreciation of the Madras Government of the honour done to the Army of the Presidency by Sir Donald Stewart. His Excellency learns with much satisfaction that the dress and appearance of the Madras troops met with the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. The favourable opinion of so distinguished an officer cannot but be highly encouraging to all who have the efficiency and welfare of the Army at heart."

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Wolseley, arrived at Aldershot on Wednesday night with the intention of witnessing a sham-fight by the troops on Thursday. A heavy rain set in about 7.30 a.m., and, after waiting about an hour, an order was issued countermanding the proposed manœuvres. The troops returned to quarters about 10 o'clock thoroughly drenched. The Com.-in-Chief and staff left the Camp in the afternoon for London.

The annual inspection of the Yeomen of the Guard, at which the Duke of Edinburgh attended, to the great gratification of these splendid veterans, took place on Tuesday in the garden of St. James's Palace. The parade was under the command of Lord Monson, the captain. His Royal Highness arrived at 1 o'clock, and was received with a Royal salute, after which he carefully inspected the ranks, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the corps.

The next military competitive examination of lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line will be held on Sept. 17 and 18.

The remains of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets A. Irwin, who was in charge of Haslar Hospital until about a month ago, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health, were interred at Haslar Cemetery on Saturday. The deceased was about 57 years of age.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

La Stratégie Appliquée, par H. O. Fix, Tome Second (Bruxelles, Celluquardt)—Reminiscences of an Indian Official, by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Desert Warfare: being the Chronicle of the Eastern Soudan Campaign, by Bennet Burleigh (Chapman and Hall, Limited).

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Gen. Lord Wolseley arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday last, and had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner-party.

It is seldom that one has such a chance of becoming possessor of a "right-little, tight-little island," all to himself, and within a measurable distance of civilisation, as will be offered presently by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, and Co., whose announcement of the forthcoming sale of the Island of "Herm" appears in another part of to-day's paper. Amongst the many advantages set forth in the prospectus, sporting, agricultural, piscatorial, mineral, &c., we are inclined to place the climate, the sense of possession, the absence of taxation, and the agreeable seclusion which can be broken at will. The Lord of Herm ought to be envied by his neighbours in the adjacent Isle of Great Britain, if he has a steam yacht and good alliances with Jethou, Alderney, Guernsey, Sark, and Jersey.

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

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BONDED STORES:—CRESCENT VAULT, LONDON DOCKS, E.

SHERRY.

SHIPPED direct from Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S Shipping Cellars, at Jerez-de-la-Frontera, in the South of Spain.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

	s.	s.	s.
Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
From the Wood	...	24	30	36
Crusted Port	42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity 48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle				108
Port, very old, in Wood			...	60
White Port			60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (con.) PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet			...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray			...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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BIRTH.

BOYLE.—At Shewalton, Ayrshire, on the 8th inst., the wife of Capt. David Boyle, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOODY—DEWRANCE.—On the 8th inst., at All Saints Church, Tilford, by the Rev. T. W. Jones, vicar of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and the Rev. T. Gore-Browne, vicar of the Parish, Lieutenant Thomas Barrington Moody, R.N., to Mary Ellen (Nellie), third daughter of the late John Dewrance, of The Green Hills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.

DEATH.

IRWIN.—On the 3rd inst., at Southsea, Ahmuty Irwin, B.A., R.N., C.B., Inspector-General of her Majesty's Hospitals and Fleets, retired, eldest surviving son of the late the Very Reverend Dean and Vicar-General of Ardfert, Ireland.

Advertisements.

MASTER TAILOR WANTED for the 18th Hussars.—Apply, forwarding testimonials, to COMMANDING OFFICER, 18th Hussars, Dublin.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GROOM and VALET to an OFFICER in the ARMY, by a first-class Army Reserve Man. Is single; no objection to travel. Highest references.—"A. B.," 155 High Street, Margate.

ADMIRAL SIR SIDNEY COLPOYS DACRES (deceased).—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Victoria, Cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claim or demand upon or against the Estate of Admiral Sir Sidney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B., formerly of The Lodge, Pirbright, in the County of Surrey, but late of No. 47 Brunswick Square, Brighton, in the County of Sussex, deceased (who died on the 8th day of March, 1884, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of June, 1884, by Dame Emma Dacres, of 47 Brunswick Square, in the County of Sussex, Widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executrix, at our office, No. 2 Bedford Row, London, on or before the 20th day of August, 1884, after which day the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the estate and assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or demand she shall not then have had notice. Dated this 28th day of June, 1884.

GORDON and DALBIAC,
2 Bedford Row.
Solicitors for the said Executrix.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

TO OFFICERS GOING ABROAD and OTHERS.—The WIDOW of a General Officer residing at Blackheath, WISHES to RECEIVE CHILDREN to EDUCATE with her own. Home comforts, careful training, good resident governess, visiting masters. Unlimited diet. Large detached house; excellent sanitary arrangements; good garden, tennis. Terms from £60, according to requirements. A Bishop and other Clergy, also Officers, kindly permit references.—Address, "HOPE," May's, 159 Piccadilly.

CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW offers BOARD, home comforts, &c., to children, attending college or day school at St. Leonards. Home tuition if desired. Exceptional references. —"K.," Mr. GREEN, Norman Road East, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

A CRUISE in SUMMER SEAS.—A few Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to complete a Select Party on a Yachting Tour, leaving England early in September and returning April next in a magnificent A1 sailing ship of 1,000 tons, visiting Gibraltar, Madeira, Cape de Verdes, West Indies, including Barbadoes and Jamaica, arriving in New Orleans, U.S.A., in December, for the opening of the Grand Exhibition; afterwards, South America. Excellent accommodation and Cuisine; table-wine found. Steam launch for shooting and fishing. Terms less than ordinary hotel rates.—Apply, for particulars, The PLEASURE SAILING YACHT COMPANY, 11 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

TO RETIRED OFFICERS and OTHERS.—PARTNERSHIP or INVESTMENT.—£500 to £1,000 required to further extend a high-class Agency business, already yielding good profits. —Apply in first instance to Messrs. CAISTER and SHEARMAN, Solicitors, 3 and 4 New Inn, Strand.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—INDISPUTABLE REMEDIES.—In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing, and purifying properties. Imagination can scarcely conceive the marvellous facility with which this unguent relieves and heals the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act like a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver and stomach complaints, diseases most disastrous in their effects, deranging all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep, and pain in the side, until the whole system is exhausted. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady, stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action, and effect a complete cure

MIDSHIPMEN.—WANTED, TWO or THREE well-educated gentlemanly BOYS on Board a fine Clipper Ship, leaving shortly on a twelve months' voyage. Practical seamanship and navigation taught. Uniform worn. Separate cabin. (Small premium.)—Apply, CAPTAIN, 7 High Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The NEXT QUARTERLY COURT of this CORPORATION will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on MONDAY, July 21, 1884, at 12 o'clock precisely.

J. ST. J. WAGSTAFFE, R.N., Secretary.
Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

MESSRS. MAPPIN AND WEBB,

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NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.		Name.	Marks.
FIRST	....	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	....	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	....	L. O. Williams	3619
22nd	....	P. B. J. Petre................	2572
29th	....	W. L. M,Mahon..............	2090
32nd	....	F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine	1963

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

* 1505 in advance of the second candidate.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. — Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomas), Major LENDY continues to RECEIVE Candidates. He has already passed 1,300 Pupils, and of the last twenty he sent up to compete fifteen were successful. Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

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The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks, after four months' work.

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

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THIS Company owns the ALBERT PALACE, which is now approaching completion; it is constructed upon a site facing the beautiful grounds of Battersea Park, originally fixed upon by H.R.H. the Prince Consort as the permanent site for the International Exhibition of 1851, now at Sydenham, and has been erected with the object of providing for the people of London, and especially for the middle and artizan classes, a place of recreation and instruction resembling the Crystal Palace, but very much more accessible.

The property is Leasehold from the Crown for 93 years at a moderate ground rent, and includes land being laid out as gardens with some valuable building land to the west of the Palace.

The Company has also acquired the right to a Lease of the whole of the land lying between the buildings and the Battersea Park Road, subject to their obtaining powers to enclose an intended road, which is only partly laid out, and on this site will be formed a Pleasure Garden, similar to that in the grounds of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington, which, combined with the attractions which will be offered within the building, will furnish all that can be desired to make the Palace perfect in all its varied requirements.

The Palace, which has already been erected, has a total length of 473 feet and breadth of 84 feet. Galleries 18 feet from the ground floor traverse the entire building, and are approached by four staircases.

Attached is a handsome stone and brick building of two storeys, the upper floor of which is reserved for Picture and Art Galleries, and the lower storey is divided into dining saloons, smoking, and refreshment rooms.

Adjoining and forming part of the Palace there is also constructed a grand Concert Hall, 157 feet in length, 118 feet in breadth, and 60 feet high (with a double gallery all round) admirably adapted for musical entertainments. This Concert Hall compares favourably as to the space apportioned to the audience with some of the best known buildings throughout the world devoted to music, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Length.	Width.	Superficial Area devoted to Audience.
Covent Garden (London)	89	80	7,120
St. James's Hall (London)	134	65	8,040
Exeter Hall (London)	133	77	10,241
Liverpool Philharmonic	108	64	6,912
Birmingham Town Hall	130	65	8,450
San Carlos (Naples)	100	85	8,500
Grand Opera (Paris)	103	102	10,506
La Scala (Milan)	105	87	9,135
Metropolitan (New York)	108	101	10,908
Albert Palace Concert Hall (Battersea)	**157**	**118**	**17,626**

The Palace will be fitted up with every attraction suitable to the Building, and these will from time to time be renewed, so as to present a continuous inducement for the Public to visit the Palace.

The management has been intrusted to Sir Edward Lee, favourably known in connection with the Dublin Exhibition and other undertakings, and whose great experience is thus secured for the benefit of the Company.

In the Concert Hall a magnificent Organ, which the Council have purchased, is now being erected. This instrument is one of the most perfect Organs extant for musical tone, balance of power and constructive art, while there are few that will compare with it for size, beauty of effect, power, and sweetness.

The Council intend that Musical Performances of a high-class shall form a distinguishing feature among the attractions of the Palace, and having regard to the daily increasing love of music among all classes (fostered as it is by the efforts of the Royal Family and others interested in the musical education of the people), there is no doubt that the Musical Festivals and the Concerts which will be given continually throughout the year, will prove a permanent attraction.

Mr. A. J. Caldicott, Mus. Bac., has accepted the post of Musical Director, and his name is a guarantee for the efficiency with which this department will be conducted. He has already successfully organised for the Albert Palace Association a Choir of several hundred voices known as "The Albert Choir."

The position of Director of the Picture Galleries and the Department of Arts has been conferred upon Mr. C. W. Wass, for many years with the Crystal Palace Company, and the Council have obtained the sanction of the Board of Trade to the formation of an Albert Art Union Association, which will form a special attraction to Season-ticket holders, by affording them exceptional privileges.

The Palace is already fully licensed, and there is no doubt that the revenue from the Refreshment department alone will be very large; the Council intend that this shall be made specially attractive, at the lowest remunerative prices, in order that the Palace may become a really popular resort.

The Albert Palace Association, Limited, have taken over the Buildings as they stand from the Company originally formed for their erection, of which the present Company is a reconstruction with enlarged objects. The Share Capital of the present Company has been fixed at £150,000, of which it has been arranged that £145,000, in fully paid up Shares, shall be the consideration for the purchase, and shall be distributed among the Shareholders of the original Company.

On reference to the drawing enclosed with the prospectus it will be seen that the Buildings are intended to be continued over nearly the whole extent of the land acquired fronting Battersea Park, by the erection contiguous to the Concert Hall of a handsome Conservatory, larger in extent than that at Chatsworth, an Aviary, which will be stocked with every description of rare Birds, and also a Hippodrome on the model of that in Paris, which is so well known as a financial success.

The buildings already erected are capable of accommodating 20,000 visitors, and may now be inspected. The site is possessed of peculiar advantages, for while it is within a very easy drive or pleasant walk of the most wealthy districts of the West End, it is in the midst of a densely populated neighbourhood, and is easy of access from the most extended area, by railway, tramway, and steamboat service, at very low fares.

The Debentures now offered for subscription afford a sound and eligible investment; the £327,000 6 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Crystal Palace Company is quoted 120 to 125 per £100 Debenture Stock.

The Debentures will be secured by a first charge upon the entire property and undertaking of the Company, and the whole of the proceeds will be applied towards carrying out the objects of the Company, and the completion of the buildings in accordance with the extended scheme as shown by the drawing accompanying the prospectus. Provision has been made by the Trust Deed by which a sufficient annual payment is secured to the Trustees before any payment can be made to the Shareholders, for the payment of interest and a sinking fund out of which the Debentures will be drawn annually.

The Debentures will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable at the Company's Bankers quarterly by coupons annexed. The Debentures are repayable by annual drawings from a Sinking Fund of two per cent. per annum, commencing on the 1st July, 1889; the Debentures to be paid off will be the numbers drawn on 1st July in each year.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for a quotation of the Debentures in their Official List.

The form of Debentures and Trust Deed, and the contract between the Company and the Albert Exhibition Palace, Limited, may be seen at the offices of the Association, or on application to the Solicitors of the Company.

Should no allotment be made the Deposit paid will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, or of the Bankers.

Offices: Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W., July 10th, 1884.

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THE ALBERT PALACE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the ALBERT PALACE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers, Messrs.. the sum of......................Pounds, being a deposit of 5 per cent. on £.................... Six per cent. First Mortgage Debentures of your Company, I hereby request you to allot me the same (or any smaller amount) in Debentures of £..........................each, and I agree to accept the same, and to pay the instalments at the dates named in your Prospectus, dated July 10th, 1884.

Signature ....
Name in full..
Address ....
Date 1884

Addition to be filled up if the Applicant wishes to pay up in full on allotment.

I desire to pay up in full on allotment the amount of Debentures that may be allotted to me in respect of the above application.

Signature ....

This form to be filled up and returned entire, accompanied by the sum payable on application, either to
Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD and Co., 50 Cornhill, London, E.C.;
Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE and Co., 2 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.; or the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Office, No. 16 Wellington Street, Strand, London.—SATURDAY, July 12, 1884. Letters on Business and Remittances should be made to Mr. RICHARD JAMES WOOD.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE,

AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,277.—Vol. XXV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, June 27, 1884.

The 26th June was the anniversary of the Khedive's accession. The Egyptian flag was flown from all forts and stations occupied by British troops in Egypt, and a salute of 21 guns fired. On the 28th inst. was celebrated the Queen's birthday. At 6 p.m. the troops were paraded in Abdin Square, the infantry in battalions of six companies of 25 files, except the Cameron Highlanders, who for manifest reasons were in two companies of 20 files. The troops formed three sides of a square, in the centre of which floated the Union Jack. At 6.30 p.m., General Stephenson arriving on the ground, was received with a general salute, and proceeded along the front of the lines inspecting the troops, returning by the rear. The Victoria Cross was then presented to Lieutenant Marling, of the King's Royal Rifles, the General dismounting and pinning it to the breast of this distinguished young officer. Medals for distinguished service in the field were then presented, after which the march-past commenced. The men looked smart, and it was a relief to see the familiar red uniform in exchange for the "invisible dirt" grey serge, which during summer time gives the British soldier the appearance of a Whitechapel navvy. The "feu de joie" was omitted for fear that it might alarm the delicate nerves of the Cairenes, and the cheers for her Majesty were also forbidden, probably lest we should offend the susceptibilities of our Republican allies.

The Royal Sussex has been moved from Assiout to Assouan, and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry will proceed on Wednesday next to Keneh, about halfway between the two places. Assouan is a pretty town, surrounded by extinct volcanoes. Any Tommy Atkins of a classical turn of mind may derive consolation from the fact that it was the place of Juvenal's exile; and he will, perhaps, agree that the climate and general features of the surrounding country are calculated to encourage a disposition to bitter satire and contempt for luxuries. Keneh has a reputation of its own for gawazees and hot weather; but, on the whole, the climate of Upper Egypt is more supportable than a similar temperature would be in the moist Delta.

As to the fate of Berber. From Korosko comes news given in my presence by an alleged eye-witness. The gentleman in question was a native, and his narrative bore certainly all the appearance of veracity. By way of encouraging him in the paths of truth, he was informed that he would be detained until confirmation of his story or the reverse arrived, and that in the event of it proving untrue he would be hanged. To this communication he gave a smiling assent, and it appeared neither to affect his spirits nor his appetite. He stated that he had escaped from Berber with Cuzzi, the telegraph-clerk, that he had been captured and compelled to return with him to the camp of those besieging Berber, that the garrison fought bravely for two days, that the town was then rushed, the garrison and many inhabitants put to the sword, while the Governor, Hussein Halifa, whose servant he professed to be, was wounded in the leg and badly treated in prison. Two of Hussein Halifa's 200 sons were present when he told this story, and professed to believe it. Now as to dates, about which natives' ideas are generally of the vaguest, it was naturally extremely difficult to be certain; but making liberal allowances it seemed as if the taking of Berber could not have been later than June 2. The story, telegraphed to Cairo, was discredited by Sir Evelyn Wood for two reasons, which do not seem of quite equal value. 1. That Colonel Chermside had information declaring Berber still in the hands of the Government on June 3; and 2nd, that the fall of Sebastopol was rumoured in London several months before it happened. Kitchener, thus challenged, appears to have found further evidence, details got more circumstantial, relatives of soldiers in Berber wailed for them as dead, and after much resistance, authorities in Cairo officially announced the fall of Berber. No sooner, however, is this done than the obstinate Chermside worries up a pilgrim, who is ready to swear that he was at Berber on June 7, and that not only was the town safe, but that provisions were plentiful and cheap, so that we are again in a state of uncertainty.

During the absence on leave of Major-Gen. Earle, the troops in Alexandria are under the command of Sir C. Ashburnham.

The 17th Compy., R.E., left Cairo for Suakim on the 25th inst., and embarked on board the s.s. Lochard, for Suakim. Major Peck, R.E., proceeded to Suakim. Surgeon Gallwey, has returned to Cairo from Assiout, and been posted to the Citadel for duty. Surgeon-General Irvine will be replaced during his absence by Surgeon-General Fox. Major Woodall, A.P.D., will take over from Captain Nott, who proceeds to England at his own expense, the South Staffordshire Regiment. Lieutenant W. A. Smith, attached to G Brig. is struck off the strength from June 27. Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordance Ozanne was taken on the strength from the 27th inst.

Corps.	Total Force.	Sick List.	Per cent.
Cairo :—			
Artillery	547	34	6·2
Cavalry & Mount'd Inf.	598	67	11·2
Engineers	220	8	3·7
1st Royal Sussex	712	28	3·9
2nd Royal Essex	902	75	8·3
2nd D. of C'rnw'll's L.I.	752	90	11·9
1st South Staffordshire	749	65	8·7
42nd Royal Highl'rs	813	66	8·1
75th Gordon Highl'rs	840	67	8·0
79th Cameron Highl'rs.	358	23	6·4
Service Corps	344	17	4·9
	6,835	540	7·9
Alexandria	1,349	124	9·2
Port Said	179	5	2·8
	8,363	669	8·0
Officers	203	4	2·0
Men	8,160	665	8·0
	8,363	669	8·0

Leave of absence has been granted to :—

Capt. Wilson, 19th Hussars ...	from June 11	to Aug. 11
Lieut. Whately, R. Sussex ...	„ July 1	„ Sept. 15
„ Sharp, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Capt. Moore, S. Staffordshire...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
„ Bent, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
„ Allen, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Lieut. Kirkpatrick, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
„ Clephane, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Capt. Ellis, Essex ...	„ June 27	„ do. 15
Lieut. Rowe, R. W. Kent Regt.	„ July 7	„ do. 15
Col. Leith, C.B., Camrn. Highrs.	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Lieut. Scott-Elliot, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
„ Riach, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Major Forster, D. of C's. L.I.	„ June 28	„ do. 15
„ Kidston, R. Highlanders..	„ do. 29	„ do. 15
Capt. Elliot, do. ...	„ July 1	„ do. 15
Lieut. & Adjt. Duff, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
„ Kennedy, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
„ Bald, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Major Smail, Gdn. Highlanders.	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Capt. Downman, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Lt. & Adjt. Gordon, do. ...	„ do. 30	„ do. 15
Lieut. Gordon, do. ...	„ July 1	„ do. 15
„ Neish, do. ...	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
„ Forbes, Cn. Highlanders.	„ do. 1	„ do. 15
Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur, R. Sussex *	„ June 30	„ July 7
Col. Richardson, C.B., D.C.L.I.	„ do. 28	„ do. 31
Lt.-Cl. Wauchope, C.M.G., R.H.	„ July 2	„ do. 16
Lieut. Vores, R.H.A., ...	„ do. 1	„ Sept. 15

* In extension.

"COMPARATIVE NAVAL ANATOMY."

In the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, No. 51.—Spiridion Jopcevitz, (author of "The Supremacy of the Baltic,") gives a summary of the armoured Navies of the various Powers at the present time. In the middle of 1884, he says, the total number of ironclads (including those constructing) is 318, of which 69 belong to England, 65 to France, 38 to Russia, 31 to Germany, 23 to Holland, 21 to Turkey, 18 to Italy, 16 to Sweden, 13 to Austria, 9 to Denmark, 7 to Spain, 4 to Norway, 2 to Greece, and 1 each to Portugal and Roumania. In this number, river and shallow navigation vessels are included, of which France has 4, Russia 2, Germany 4, Holland 5, Turkey 6, Sweden 11, Austria 2, Spain 2, Roumania 1, and Italy, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Portugal, and England none. The number of ironclads fit for service is only 230, of which England possesses 57, France 39, Russia 30, Germany 24, Holland 18, Turkey 15, Italy 13, Austria 10, Denmark 8, Spain 5, Sweden 4, Norway 4, Greece 2, and Portugal 1.*

Country.	Battle-Ships.		Coast Defence Vessels.		Armoured Cruisers.
	Modern.	Obsolete.	Modern.	Obsolete.	
England...	25 (7)	14	9†	6	3 (5)
France ...	16 (14)‡	9	7 (8)	8	...
Russia ...	1 (3)	7§	2	16	4 (3)
Germany..	9	3	11 (2)	1	(1)
Holland ...	1	...	17	...	...
Turkey ...	6	9	...	...	...
Italy	2 (5)	11	...	...	...
Austria ...	3 (1)	7	...	...	...
Denmark ‖	2	2	2 (1)	2	...
Spain	...	5	...	...	...
Sweden ...	(1)	...	4	...	...
Norway ...	...	...	4	...	...
Greece ...	...	2	...	...	...
Portugal...	1	...	...	...	...

In the above table, only those ships are included which are afloat or so far advanced in equipment that they might be employed. For a "modern" ironclad, armour at least ten inches thick and guns of at least eight inches calibre are assumed as requisites. The French ironclad corvettes are reckoned amongst battle-ships. No fleet can manœuvre with a greater speed than eight knots, as any vessel exceeding that speed would be in danger of ramming her own consorts. Lissa and Alexandria have shown that, immediately after the opening of fire, smoke and steam envelope the ships to such an extent that temporarily they entirely disappear; signalling is out of the question, so that a vessel must be considered fortunate which can work its way out of the chaos without being rammed. If, therefore, a battle had to be fought near the coast against a blockading fleet, all coast-defence vessels of a speed of eight knots, able to keep the sea for two or three days, could be entered in the fleet. Germany could employ 24 ironclads in the attack on a blockading fleet, of which only four would be obsolete vessels. If we apply the same measure to other Powers, we arrive at the following figures :—

	Ironclads.		
	Modern.	Obsolete.	Building.
England	34	20	12
France	23	10	22
Russia	3	15	6
Germany	20	4	3
Holland	11	...	...
Sweden	...	...	1
Norway	2	...	...
Denmark	4	4	1

The number of armoured ships which, owing to their storage of coal and their sea-going qualities, may be employed for expeditions, including in this category the armoured cruisers, is as follows :—

	Ironclads.		
	Modern.	Obsolete.	Building.
England	20	14	4
France	13	9	8
Russia	2	5	3
Germany	5	3	1
Turkey	6	8	...
Italy	...	7	5
Austria	3	7	...
Spain	...	4	...

The first rank is still occupied by England, the second by France. Russia, which thirty years ago held the third place, and even to-day, if we reckon by the number of ironclads, should still occupy it, has, as a matter of fact, resigned its position to Germany, and is satisfied with the seventh place. The fourth rank belongs to Italy; the fifth place, if we only judge by the material, ought to be assigned to Turkey. The sixth would be due to Austria, the eighth to Holland, the ninth and tenth to Spain and Denmark, the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth to Sweden, Norway, Greece, and Portugal. Germany, which thirty years ago possessed only a few miserable vessels, has assumed the third rank as a Naval Power.

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* The figures in parentheses have reference to ships still building or equipping, and consequently not yet available for service.

† Including the three monitors of the Indian and Australian Colonies.

‡ Including the Tonnerre type, which, although really a coast-defence vessel, may be classed as a battle-ship on account of her speed and other sea-going qualities.

§ Including the Spiridoff and Lazareff types, for the same reasons.

‖ Heligoland and Odin, for the same reasons.

Portugal, the great Naval Power of the sixteenth century, whose fleets commanded two oceans from Brazil to New Guinea, has sunk to the fourteenth and lowest place. Spain, whose armadas in the sixteenth century formed the bugbear of Europe, which scarcely a century ago occupied the third rank, has now fallen to the ninth. Holland, whose naval power in the seventeenth century successfully resisted the united fleets of England and France, must at the present day be satisfied with the eighth place. The great Naval Powers of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have descended from their grandeur to the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth rank. In a few years' time most of the ironclads now constructing will have been completed, and most of the obsolete vessels struck out of the various navy lists. England will then have 46, France 45, Russia 11, Germany 23, Holland 11, Turkey 6, Italy 7, Austria 7, Denmark 5 ships, Sweden and Portugal each 1. Russia advances from the seventh to the fifth place, and Turkey falls back into the seventh. The hegemony of England is seriously threatened. At one time it was a well-established maxim in England that her Navy must be as strong as two of the strongest Naval Powers together. But in 1890 the French fleet will be pretty nearly a match for the English Navy. As a matter of fact, it will be even superior, for England has to guard so many interests that her fleet cannot concentrate. At any rate, the English Navy will have to be divided into two parts, the Channel Fleet and the Mediterranean Squadron. Lord Beaconsfield has said in his time that England is also a Mediterranean Power. England, says the writer of the *Heeres-Zeitung*, will perish through this. If war were to break out between England and France in 1890, the latter might appear in the Channel with at least 42 ironclads, and would find at most but 30 ironclads to oppose them. For 4 armoured vessels are constantly employed by England on foreign stations, and the Mediterranean Squadron numbers at least 12 ironclads in critical times. If, therefore, England desires to remain "a Mediterranean Power," she will have to make tremendous efforts in order to be on a level with French naval power in 1890. If, however, England were to withdraw from the dilemma by evacuating the Mediterranean, this would involve the loss of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Egypt. In no case, therefore, are the prospects of the future very comforting for Albion which now "rules the waves." Germany, on the contrary, will not only be respected by England and France as a Naval Power, but would be able to maintain the sea against a coalition of the Baltic Powers and Holland.

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Officers commanding mounted corps have been reminded from the War Office that Clause 85, Army Circulars, 1881, is still in force, and that charges to farriers for horse-shoes and nails should be regulated accordingly. The Annual Aldershot Divisional Polo Pony Race Meeting will be held on the 25th inst. Six races are on the programme, two of which are open to officers of the Army and Navy. A detachment of A (Pontoon) Troop, R.E., proceeded, with bridge-equipment and stores, by rail to Shrewsbury on Thursday last, to be employed for the Corporation of that place in bridging the Severn. A Troop, R.E., will proceed to Chatham about the end of the month for a course of pontooning on the Medway. The Royal Horse Guards have been ordered from Windsor to Aldershot for annual course of musketry by squadrons. The first squadron arrived at the Camp on Monday last. The 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, will arrive here for annual course of musketry and military training about the 15th inst.

A board of examination (Lieutenant-Colonel Boughey, 62nd Wiltshire Regiment, president), assembled on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last to examine in subjects (*c.*) to (*e.*) 40 officers of all arms, who have recently undergone a course of garrison instruction, in accordance with instructions contained in Sec. IV., Queen's Regulations.

Several cases of diphtheria and one case of small-pox have recently occurred here, the latter having been imported from London by a regiment of Militia.

Two sections of the Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers, will shortly be raised to the war establishment. Captain Baxter, R.E., has been ordered to Colchester.

Surgeon-Major W. C. Gasteen is in readiness to proceed to the Mediterranean.

The Empress Eugénie's Cup, to be run for at the Aldershot Divisional Summer Race Meeting, on Saturday, the 26th inst., is of the value of 100 sovs. The Empress and suite are expected to be present on the occasion.

In future, duplicate remittance lists are, directed by Fleet Circular No. 17 A.G., not to be transmitted to the Admiralty, except when there is reason to believe the originals have miscarried, in which case they should be sent in explanatory letters, the reason of their transmission being also explained on the face of the lists. Whenever it is necessary to transmit duplicate lists, they are to be prepared from the counterfoils of the receipts in the Remittance Receipt Book, S.—39 (as revised), and the captain is to satisfy himself, before approving them, that the total amount thereon as remitted corresponds with the entry in the cash book.

Reviews.

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Russian Travellers in Mongolia and China. By P. Piassetsky. Translated by J. Gordon Cumming. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)

It seems rather unusual to publish a work of this class without a preface or index, or any introductory observations calculated to inform the reader on some important points. This custom has not been followed in the present instance, no doubt, for some good reason. The reader, however, can glean from the first half-dozen pages that on March 14, 1874, the author left St. Petersburg, accompanied by M. Sosnowsky, who took charge of this little expedition, and M. Borwisky, a photographer; also, that an omen of dire portent occurred, that seemed likely to paralyse the expedition, which, it appears, was a scientific and commercial one. The travellers, whose numbers were increased by M. Matoussowsky, topographical surveyor, and by three Cossacks, Pawlow, Smokotnine, and Stepanow, managed some way or other to lose all the money, the weight of the chest in which it was packed up having smashed the bottom of the carriage and come to pieces itself, leaving the ground paved with silver. As the author very pathetically says, when brought face to face with the disaster, "Conceive our position. Had we only discovered the absence of the chest, and the consequent loss of the silver later on here, at one blow would our journey to China have been at an end,—how overwhelmed with shame we should have been." However, it all went right, and the party reached Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. Here another new member joined the expedition, M. Andreiewsky, who had been previously engaged as interpreter, but who, rather unfortunately, was blissfully ignorant of the Chinese language. This gentleman's justification for his conduct was the fact that his salary was only to be 600 roubles. Kiachta, the frontier boundary between Russia and China, afforded much pleasure to the travellers, although its outward appearance is not very striking. It is constituted by a waste piece of ground above 250 yards wide; two old wooden posts covered with mud, and without any mark or inscription, alone denoted the limits of the frontier. The author, however, found plenty to occupy his thoughts and indulge his imagination in the interior of "Kiachta," the city with one street. The singularity of the scene excelled everything he had ever seen in Europe, one of its most remarkable features being the originality of the monster idols and ornamental lamps, and the darkness which surrounded the statue of Confucius and the smaller idols at the end of the temple. After all this mental excitement, the members of the expedition had to prepare to pay a visit to the great Tzargoutzi, who received them with great politeness, and at the same time gave them some useful hints about their further travels in Mongolia. While this was going on, the author indulged in a description of his Mandarin:—"He wore a straw hat conical in shape, ornamented by a tuft of red horsehair and surmounted by a blue button; he might have been forty years old, spoke fast and energetically, and when any one addressed him in Russian, he fixed his eye on the speakers, as if he was listening intently, or even as if he understood what was being said to him." The second chapter of this work contains a highly interesting description of Mongolia, its men and women, its scenery, and its customs. The men and women, it appears, dress nearly alike,—in wide trousers and a brilliantly-coloured dressing-gown, the collar crossing on the chest. From their girdle hangs a knife, a spoon, and chopsticks, besides their pipe and tobacco-pouch, the whole of Chinese manufacture. They wear boots, and a hat with a turned-up brim, to which blue or red ribbons half a yard long are attached to the back. They wear their hats on the back of their heads with strings under their chins. The men, as Chinese subjects, shave their heads, leaving a tail at the back. The women wear two plaits, which fall on the chest or on the shoulders. Cleanliness is unknown to them; the men seldom wash, the women never. In summer, they change their linen once a month; in winter, not at all. Their principal nourishment is tea with milk, and airyk, a sort of koumiss made out of cow's milk. The Chinese sell flour to them, with which they make unleavened bread. Meat is accessible to the rich alone; the poor only eat the flesh of animals that have died. At "Ourga"—a city famous for its idols—the traveller saw the enormous bronze statue in the Temple of Maïdan. It is the statue of the principal deity, and is dressed in yellow satin; in height, it reaches 75 ft., and was brought in separate bits from Thibet, where it was cast in bronze, to Ourga. When in that city, military manœuvres were organised in honour of the strangers, which cannot pass quite unnoticed. From the temple, the guests proceeded to the camp of the Chinese garrison. The soldiers were dressed in vests of black cloth, with round patterns of red or white on their breasts, embroidered with letters or figures to indicate their subdivisions or companies; they wore wide, black trousers, white canvas shoes and gaiters, and on their heads black handkerchiefs, twisted like turbans. At a thrice-repeated blast of the trumpet the camp became suddenly agitated, the soldiers emerged from the barracks and ran right and left. Some carried flexible pikes, others guns, some of them of very large calibre. On a given signal the soldiers changed front, left the yard, and, after describing a semi-circle on their return, formed two lines on either side, and a half-circle facing the spectators; the drum beat, the copper *lo* resounded, a halberdier advanced from the ranks and saluted us—he advanced running, jumping, twisting, and flourishing his weapon about like a practised gymnast. This course of action was repeated some half-dozen times, and thus ended the manœuvres. It never would have done to proceed further without interviewing Khoutoukta, the High Priest of Thibet. The travellers were received simply and pleasantly and regaled with tea. &c. The author thus describes his appearance:—

> "About 40 years of age, of middle height, thin and yellow, his shaven head, his bright and intelligent black eyes, his pleased and interested expression were more characteristic of the Caucasian than of the Mongolian race,—a dark yellow mantle thrown over one shoulder covered his whole body, except one shoulder and arm,—and he wore a cinnamon-coloured robe under his mantle, a bolster on his divan, a small table beside it on which were a lamp and some glass cases containing little copper idols; on another table a bundle of papers with prayers, and his snuff-box, which he used perpetually. Simple in manner, he was very dignified, and seemed more like a European, or even a man of the world, than a barbarian from the deserts of Asia."

In every way was the interviewing a complete success. The great High Priest submitted gracefully to the art of the photographer, and was delighted with the author's water-colour likeness. On August 11, 1874, the expedition said farewell to the steppes of Mongolia, and proceeded to Pekin, which city in some particulars greatly disappointed the travellers. The arrangements for watering the streets afford some amusement. The water is taken from the puddles and ponds at the corners of the streets. These ponds are first filled with rain-water, and all the sewage goes into them as well. The Chinese water the streets from these ponds to get rid of the dust, which towards evening becomes suffocating, gases and miasma fill the air, and the odour becomes unbearable. If this be a sample of what is to be endured in the great city of Pekin, in other respects it is not surprising to learn that "everything in the town is going to rack and ruin,—trumpery side by side with gold, ruins next to marble bas-reliefs and precious carvings; but the artistic and noble remains of antiquity put all that is modern into the shade. The town is not less full of interest, as it is the centre to which the life of the people converges, and the mainspring of all its material and intellectual riches." The author and his friends were fortunate enough to meet with several officials holding various positions, who, actuated with kindly feelings, volunteered their assistance; but there was no necessity to trouble them, as, immediately on the arrival of the expedition, its members had been introduced to M. Popow, the dragoman of our embassy, who paid them every attention in his power. Under his care, they wandered about the Chinese quarter, visiting "the Beggars' Bridge," with all its horrible surroundings. On August 30, an expedition was organised to the suburbs of Pekin. This was a happy thought, and the reader should on no account pass glibly over what was witnessed, and what is so graphically described by the author. We dwellers in England are no doubt passionately fond of sport, under which denomination comes cock-fights, horse races, and very many others that can be easily enumerated, but a fight between "crickets" no doubt presents a novelty. The author gives an amusing description, first of the mode employed in hunting and entrapping the poor little cricket, and then the details of all the particulars of a contest which is carried on with a solemnity that is infectious. But we must hurry on to the tournament. The owners of the crickets first settle the conditions of the combat and other details, and then the spirited little creatures are let down into an open flat-bottomed box, with perpendicular walls. The moment they "get touch" of one another, they engage in battle just as cunning wrestlers do, and fight wickedly, with pointed mandibles, till one has to retire or is hurled out of the box. Strange as it may seem, enormous sums have been gained and lost in these "affairs." As a contrast to the above, the author takes us to the Chinese quarter to see the Temple of Heaven, close to the south gate but it failed almost entirely to prove interesting. A sketch of a Chinese dinner may prove another matter, and deserves some attention, at a time when all London is rushing by day and night to visit the Chinese quarter in the Exhibition at South Kensington. On this occasion, the dinner was ordered the night before at a restaurant. Everybody being assembled, the waiter asked whether the courses should be served Chinese or European fashion. We all agreed to follow the custom of the country, reserving the sweet-meats for dessert. They first served pickled cucumbers cut in slices, then boiled peas and beans made into a paté of a sour, salt taste. Then came ham in thin slices, and "ducks' heels," or the soles of the ducks separated from the skin before it is cooked; next an arrangement of meat, with vinegar and cayenne pepper, which burns the throat; pickled garlic, eaten as radishes, the hearts of cabbages cut in thin slices, and black radishes; then salted ducks' eggs. These are boiled after they are salted, and then surrounded with lime for two years. After these side-dishes, the dinner began with a soup of swallows' nests, with mushrooms and buttered eggs very finely grated. These nests are in high repute, and on the sea coasts are sold for their weight in silver, while further inland the prices go as high as four times that amount. We cannot do more than summarise the rest of this dinner, of which what we have written contains the "first course." Second course, soup of sharks' fins, holothurians, resembling leeches; third course, duck with imperial rice; fourth course, carp with sweet sauce; fifth course, sturgeons, ham, and dried fish (three dishes in one); sixth course, pork and mushrooms; seventh course, boiled fowl; eighth course, roast crabs; ninth course, root of tziao; tenth course, lobsters; eleventh course, sharks' fins. So much for the dinner. Then came puddings and sweets of every kind, followed by dessert, and brandy with rice wine; and immediately after the whole party adjourned to the theatre.

Indian Notes.

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A *Standard* despatch from Simla, dated July 5, says it is understood that the Afghan Boundary Commission has been completed, except on some details connected with the negotiations between England and Russia, A telegram from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Communications regarding the Boundary Commission are passing between the Government of India and the Ameer. The former is believed to have now before it proposals of the Commander-in-Chief as to an escort to accompany the Commission. Among the reports in circulation is one that the Russian escort will consist of a regiment of cavalry, a battalion of infantry, and a battery of artillery, and that the English escort should be of equal proportions. The Ameer will probably be asked to send some troops with the Commissioners in addition to the British escort to prevent trouble with the nomad tribes.

The report that the Bengal Army was about to be strengthened by the formation of new regiments is officially denied.

The Punjab Frontier Force will move during the season of 1884-85:—No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Baty., Abbottabad to Kohat, starting Feb. 5; No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Baty., Edwardesabad to Dera Ismail Khan, on March 2; No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Baty., Kohat to Edwardesabad, on Feb. 21; No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Baty., Dera Ismail Khan to Abbottabad, on March 10; 4th Sikh Infantry, from Edwardesabad to Kohat, on Dec. 13; 1st Punjab Infantry, from Kohat to Dera Ismail Khan, on Nov. 20; 5th Punjab Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Edwardesabad, on Dec. 5.

The Native troops in the Bombay Presidency will move during the season 1884-85:—Native Artillery—No. 1 Baty., Quetta to Poona; No. 2Baty., Poona to Quetta. Sappers and Miners—No. 1 Compy., Quetta to Kirkee; one compy., Kirkee to Quetta; No. 5 Compy., Quetta to Kirkee. Native Infantry—2nd, Quetta to Ahmedabad; 3rd, Quetta to Bombay; 10th, Bombay to Bhuj; 12th, Quetta to Poona; 14th, Poona to Quetta; 17th, Neemuch, Indore, and Mehidpur to Quetta; 20th, Belgaum to Quetta; 23rd, Ahmedabad to Neemuch, Indore, and Mehidpur; 25th, Bhuj to Belgaum.

SHIPS' STEWARDS, R.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the hon. Member for Devonport, Capt. Price, R.N., stated in the House that he could not see the reason why ships' stewards should not receive the recent rise of pay of their class, as well as other petty officers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman gave a somewhat sharp answer, no doubt taking the class referred to for that of general mess stewards. As the hon. Member, Capt. Price, R.N., stated, there has not been any rise of pay for the ships' stewards since 1861, which remains, 1st class, 3s.; 2nd class, 2s. 6d.; and 3rd class, 2s. per diem, each being classed as chief petty officers, while others of the relative ranks are receiving their 5s. and 6s. Schoolmasters and writers have no reduction in pay, as the ships' stewards have when in a receiving-ship as supernumeraries, which is often the case, and that for very lengthened periods indeed, especially for the 3rd-class ships' stewards, after being promoted from assistant-stewards. This deprives each class of exactly one-half of its pay. A ship's steward leaves the ship in which he has been serving to go to a receiving-ship to remain for months (and even years) on, as it were, half-pay. No other class of chief petty officers are served so. Great responsibility rests upon the ships' stewards serving afloat, where they have access to stores worth hundreds of pounds. Then it is easy for a man, even of good-conduct, with such a low rate of pay, to be tempted to compensate himself by the appropriation of some of these stores under his charge. But Mr. Bannerman cannot see this, nor the good to be done by increasing the pay of this class, in which so much trust is reposed. It is the opinion of many paymasters that if stewards were placed on a different footing, with a standing rate of pay, like that of schoolmasters and others of relative ranks, there would be no more of the Cambridge affairs, for better pay would undoubtedly increase their zeal for the service. The paymasters, too, I think, may do a great deal in this matter, considering that they look to the ships' stewards for everything to go on right under their direction. Also, why should the ships' stewards' assistants be kept so long, after being qualified for the rank of ship's steward, without any increase of pay (some seven years, and never less than six)? In many cases he has a wife and family to maintain upon 1s. 4d. per diem; and yet, after three years' service, he is qualified for a ship's steward in any of H.M.'s ships. In fact, the ships' stewards, stewards' assistants, and stewards' boys are by far the worst paid branch of the Navy. Surely their position wants, as the hon. Member, Capt. Price, R.N., said, a thorough revision, and I hope that the hon. Member for Devonport will not fail to endeavour to secure an inquiry into our case.—I am, &c., SHIP'S STEWARD.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. The following presentations were made:—

Col. Auchinleck, 1st Manchester Regt.
Lieut. R. C. Anwyl, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.
Capt. J. S. Boileau, Bengal S.C.
Lieut. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.
Major-Gen. Sir R. Buller.
Lieut. Benson, 1st Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.
Major-Gen. Bateson, on promotion.
Lieut. the Lord Bertie, 4th Batn. Northamptonshire Regt.
Major Bingham, 2nd W.I. Regt.
Capt. R. F. Britten, R.N., on appointment to H.M.S. Minotaur.
Lieut. Boileau, 1st Manchester Regt.
Lieut. Baldwin, 1st Manchester Regt.
Lieut. Barry, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. E. D. Bullen, R.E.
Lieut. R. Birkett, H.A.C.
Lieut. T. Blashill, H.A.C.
Lieut. P. A. Bambridge, R.A.
Lieut.-Col. Barrow, 19th Hussars.
Major H. H. Crookenden, R.A., on promotion.
Lieut. Castle, 4th Batn. Worcestershire Regt.
Lieut. Carew, 7th Hussars.
Major Curtis, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt., on promotion.
Lieut. Cumberland, 1st Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.
Lieut. Christopher. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.
Capt. Carleton, Leicestershire Regt.
Lieut. G. Couper, R.N.
Pymr. C. W. Cole, R.N.
Rev. C. J. Corfe, R.N.
Com. Chitty, late Indian Navy.
Lieut. Carlton, H.A.C.
Surg. H. St. C. Carruthers, Madras M.S.
Lieut. and Adjt. Carter, 1st Life Guards.
Capt. Hon. C. R. W. Colville (Master of Colville), Grenadier Gds.
Lieut.-Col. Cooke, 17th Lancers, on promotion.
Com. W. E. Darwall, on return from service at Suakim.
Lieut. Du Cane, Coldstream Guards.
Lieut. De Crespigny, Northamptonshire Regt.
Lieut. Dewar, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Major-Gen. Du Plat, on being made a C.B.
Lieut.-Col. A. G. Durnford, R.E., on appointment as Assistant-Director of Works.
Lieut. H. J. Davison, R.N.
Lieut. Davies, Grenadier Guards.
Lieut. Dewhurst, 4th Hussars.
Lieut. J. A. Dealy, R.E.
Lieut. L. B. Denman, R.N.
Lieut. D. J. M. Fasson, R.A.
Lieut.-Col. FitzGeorge, A.D.C., on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge.
Lieut.-Col. Fortescue, Coldstream Guards, on promotion.
Lieut. Field, R.N.
Lieut. R. G. Fraser, R.N.
Col. F. Solly-Flood, C.B., on appointment to be Commandant R.M.C., Sandhurst.
Lieut. Ffrench, 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt.
Lieut. G. H. Fowke, R.E.
Admiral Viscount Falkland, on succeeding to the title.
Lieut. Griffin, 4th Royal Irish Regt.
Lieut. F. A. Garforth, R.N.
Lieut. C. T. Gimlette, R.N., on appointment as Flag Lieutenant to the Duke of Edinburgh.
Lieut. Gordon, 1st Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. F. Gaynor, R.E.
Lieut. and Adjt. Gunning, 1st Batn. Durham Light Infantry.
Capt. C. D. Guise, 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.
Lieut. Going, 7th Hussars.
Lieut. J. Gibbings, R.N.
Lieut. Grenfell, Coldstream Guards.
Major Goldsmid, Royal Munster Fusiliers, on appointment as D.A.Q.M.G., Head-quarters.
Lieut. A. G. S. Hawes, R.M. (retired).
Lieut. E. L. Hight, Bengal S.C.
Lieut. L. H. Hordern, R.N., on promotion.
Lieut. Hughes, York and Lancaster Regt.
Lieut. T. Harrison, R.E.
Fleet-Surg. J. Horrocks, M.D., R.N.
Major-Gen. R. Hughes, C.B., on promotion.
Lieut.-Col. Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
Lieut. G. Howard, 3rd Brig. Cinque Ports Division, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. H. H. Holley, R.A., on promotion, and return from active service.
Lieut. Holland, Coldstream Guards.
Capt. J. Ingles, R.N.
Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C., R.M.L.I., on appointment as A.D.C. to the Queen.
Capt. Jones, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.
Lieut. H. B. Jackson, R.N.
Lieut. Fishburn-Jackson, 2nd Batn. the Hampshire Regt.
Capt. C. Johnstone, R.N.
Lieut. W. S. King, R.N.
Lieut. Kitson, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. A. D'A. King, R.A.
Surg. F. J. Lilley.
Lieut. Lilley, 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regt.
Major-Gen. Luard, on appointment to command a Brigade at Aldershot.
Gen. H. E. Longden, on appointment to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regt.
Major-Gen. Lyons, C.B., on appointment to a command at Aldershot.
Lieut. Hon. W. Lambton, Coldstream Guards.
Hon. E. Lascelles, 7th Hussars.
Surg. R. J. Lawson, R.N.
Lieut. G. S. B. Lyle, R.A.
Lieut. Lyon, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut.-Col. Manley, Coldstream Guards, on promotion.
Mr. Mynors, 7th Hussars.
Capt. Maude, 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.
Capt. J. G. Mead, R.N.
Pymr. J. K. Mosse, R.N.
Mr. C. Morgan, B.A., Naval Instructor.
Capt. W. H. Maxwell, R.N.
Lieut. J. M'Call Maxwell, R.A.
Col. D. Massy, late 5th Lancers, on return from command of a brigade in India.
Capt. P. Massy, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. Matthews, H.A.C.
Lieut. Milligan, Coldstream Guards.
Capt. G. E. Money, Central India Horse.
Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Hussars.
Lieut. Napier, 1st Manchester Regt.
Lieut. W. H. Nicholson, R.N.
Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B., R.N.
Lieut.-Col. the Marquis of Ormonde, on promotion to command of Royal East Kent M.R.
Lieut.-Gen. Peyton, C.B., on promotion.
Lieut. Port, H.A.C.
Lieut. C. C. J. Pery, R.E.
Lieut. T. D. Pilcher, 2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. Preston, 1st Tower Hamlets R.V.
Lieut. Powney, Grenadier Guards.
Lieut. A. Pyle, 3rd Brig. N.D.R.A.
Lieut. Pirie, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. Priestley, H.A.C.
Lieut.-Col. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, on promotion.
Lieut. Romilly, Scots Guards.
Capt. N. Robinson, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.
Lieut. Ramsden, Coldstream Guards.
Lieut. Rawson, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. Stockdale, 3rd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt.
Lieut. Smith, 4th Hussars.
Major C. Smith, 19th Hussars, on return from Egypt.
Capt. H. Stewart, R.N.
Mr. Silver, Naval Instructor, R.N.
Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stewart, R.A., on promotion.
Major F. S. Shenstone, on promotion.
Col. H. Stewart, on being made a K.C.B.
Major St. Clair, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Major Sandeman, 3rd Batn., Royal Highlanders, on promotion.
Lieut. Sandeman, 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders.
Lieut. Slade, Scots Guards.
Sub-Lieut. E. Troubridge, on appointment to Royal yacht.
Col. Tuson, C.B., A.D.C., R.M.A., on return from foreign service.
Capt. R. E. Tracey, R.M., on appointment to H.M.S. Sultan.
Col. Traill, on appointment as A.A.G., R.A., at Head-quarters.
Lieut. Uniacke, Gordon Highlanders.
Lieut. Ussher, 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.
Lieut. Urmston, R.M.L.I.
Lieut.-Col. Walsh, R.M.L.I., on appointment as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. R.M.
Lieut. Wynn, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.
Mr. H. Williams, Chief Inspector of Machinery, R.N.
Gen. Sir D. Wood, G.C.B., on appointment to the commandership of a brigade of R.H.A.
Col. Willoughby, Bombay S.C.
Col. D. Warren, on being appointed to command 7th Regtl. Dist.
Col. F. Warren, on being made a C.M.G.
Capt. W. J. Le Wharton, R.N.
Col. Walker, 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, on being appointed A.D.C. to the Queen.
Lieut. A. G. Hunter-Weston, R.E.
Lieut. H. B. H. Wright, R.E.
Lieut. Wardlaw, 1st Batn. Border Regt.
Major-Gen. Wray, C.M.G.
Lieut. J. C. Wray, R.A.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Willis, K.C.B., on appointment as General Commanding the Southern District and Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth.
Col. F. C. Wemyss, on appointment to the command 3rd and 4th Batns. Duke of Wellington's W.R. Regt.
Capt. A. K. Wilson, R.N., V.C., on receiving the Victoria Cross.

The following gentlemen attended the Levée:—

ADMIRALS—Earl of Clanwilliam, C. T. Curme, Derriman, C.B., Dunlop, C.B., H. D. Grant, C.B., Hood, C.B., Sir E. Ommanney, C.B., Hon. John Spencer, Sir Francis Sullivan, Hon. William J. Ward, Wilson.

CAPTAINS, R.N.—Arthur Brownlow, C.B., Sir Alfred Balliston, Alexander Butler, C.B., R. Carter, Colomb, John Fellowes, W. E. Gordon, Hon. Francis Maude, A. Musgrave, F. C. B. Robinson, Lord Charles Scott, Uvedale Corbet Singleton, Broden Smith.

LIEUTENANTS, R.N.—W. H. M. Daniell, J. N. Hill, H. J. Oldfield, Alfred Parish, R.N.R.

GENERALS—Sir J. Airey, Benson, Sir Seymour Blane, J. T. Boileau, E. G. Bulwer, Sir Frederick Campbell, Claremont, Sir A. Clark, Sir W. Codrington, H. Crealock, E. Dalrymple, Lord de Ros, W. Dickson, Sir C. Ellice, Farren, Feilding, Gipps, Duke of Grafton, Sir F. Haines, Sir F. W. Hamilton, Harman, Hepburn, Sir A. Herbert, Sir E. A. Holdich, G. Hutt, C.B., C. Ives, Sir M. M'Murdo, A. Maxwell, F. Murray, Napier, Sir H. Ord, Patterson, Lord W. Paulet, Reilly, Renny, Pitt Rivers, Hon. Sir A. Spencer, Viscount Templeton, C. W. Thompson, Ussher, J. W. C. Williams.

COLONELS—Lyttelton Annesley, J. W. Baillie, R. H. Beddome, R. Blundell, T. E. Byrne, Sir A. Campbell, P. J. Campbell, Lord E. Pelham-Clinton, Hon. C. Crichton, Sir H. Custance, J. Le Geyt Daniell, Denis de Vitré, Duncombe, Sir P. G. Egerton, L. Ellaby, Earl of Euston, J. Evans, Ewart, Ferguson of Pitfour, Fremantle, Garratt, W. H. Goodenough, J. A. Grant, Greenall, Gzowski, R. J. Hay, G. Johnstone, Keate, Kennard, H. Mapleson, Hon. C. C. Molyneux, Hon. S. Mostyn, C. W. Murray, Needham, Nicholson, C. M. Palmer, Panter, Phillips, Sandham, W. Sandham, Lord W. Seymour, Sir A. Slade, Silverthorne, E. H. Smith, Gerard Smith, Viscount Stormont, R. Talbot, F. Walker, Sir Richard Wallace, Green Wilkinson, Sir William Greville Williams, Bart., Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., J. C. Wray.

MAJORS—J. Atkinson, Horatio Brand, W. G. N. Burney, Cumberland, W. Duarte, Hon. Fitzwilliam Elliot, Lamorock Flower, Russell Gole, Groves, Mainwaring Jones, C. J. Lucas, Orred, Portington Parry, Poore, J. C. R. Reade, Roberts, F. Roberts, O'Bryen Taylor.

CAPTAINS—Lionel Benson, R. Bickersteth, C. C. Cumming, William Duberly, F. W. R. Garnett, W. Oughton Giles, J. Sheldon Hepworth, Hon. Cospatrick Douglas Home, Donaldson Hudson, T. H. Ingram, H. B. Johnson, James Kay, Clark Kennedy, Napier Miles, C. S. Orde, T. H. Phipps, Salomons, E. M. Shaw, C.B., W. W. Smith, Hon. A. W. Hill Trevor, R. C. Turnor, A. B. Woodcock, W. J. Wyatt.

LIEUTENANTS—Hon. Hugh Amherst, F. D. Baillie, F. N. Balguy, G. P. Bouverie, A. Codrington, J. B. Delap, de Trafford, F. C. Gavegan, H. W. Griffith, A.D.C., C. Q. Henriques, M'Garel-Hogg, George Hoste, Hon. R. T. Lawley, T. H. Learmonth, H. Gerard Leigh, J. C. Mathews, Rogers, F. R. Sutton, H. Wickham, R. Winn.

JOHN SULLIVAN, R.N., V.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will not think it out of place to call attention to the sad death of Mr. John Sullivan, V.C. (late chief boatswain of Portsmouth Dockyard). Mr. Sullivan's Naval services probably stood higher than those of any other officer of his class in the service, yet he was superseded from his appointment for no other reason (so far as outsiders can see) than to make room for another. No other officer had ever been superseded from such an appointment, except for misconduct. No wonder Mr. Sullivan (with such a record of service as he had) should break down under such treatment.—I am, &c., JUSTICE.

The annual inspection of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, was held on Wednesday by the Duke of Cambridge. The boys, who number about 500, where drawn up in line on the green facing the building. The Duke, on arrival, was received with a royal salute, and at once proceeded to inspect the boys. He then took up a position at the saluting base, and the boys marched past. They subsequently were put through a variety of exercises. At the conclusion the Duke said a few words in commendation of the drill, and the prize-winners were mustered in front of the line, and the whole body was marched into the dining-hall, where the Duke presented prizes to those boys who had distinguished themselves in study, music, and gymnastics during the past year. His Royal Highness in addressing the boys on their duties and prospects, expressed his satisfaction with their appearance, and hoped that many of them would join the Army. The boys then sang the National Anthem, and the proceedings terminated.

The idea placed before the public for approval and support in the prospectus of the Albert Palace Association, which will be found in another part of the paper, appears to be excellent, and the names of the council of administration give a guarantee of the substantial character of the enterprise. Without wishing any harm to "The Crystal Palace Company," which has, however, allowed its charming possession to lapse for the time into the status of a most objectionable second-hand bazaar stall, we hope that the immense population within an easy distance of Battersea Park may see the programme of the prospectus in full working order presently.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE,

ROYAL MEWS, PIMLICO, July 1, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. H. P. Ewart, C.B., 2nd Life Guards, Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, to be Equerry in Ordinary, in the room of Gen. Viscount Bridport, who has resigned. Gen. Viscount Bridport, Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, to be an Extra Equerry.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 8, 1884.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. J. C. Marter, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has been placed on half-pay, on appointment to the Staff (April 10).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. H. R. Knight to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. C. Somerset, who resigns the appointment.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. W. Adcock, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 2).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. C. H. Webster has been appointed to command a battalion; Major J. Smyth to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. J. S. O'Neill, retired (both dated June 9).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. W. Moyers has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (July 4).

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieuts. A. G. Peyton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 25); B. A. Bloxsome resigns his commission.

The Border Regiment—Major R. H. Atkinson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. Tucker, C.B., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Major F. E. Lindoe retires on retired pay.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. R. R. Lousada retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. F. A. Fortescue is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Manchester Regiment—Capt. E. P. Phillipps retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Connaught Rangers—Major H. Farrer has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col, (July 7).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Major F. W. Graham to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. E. Glasse, retired (May 21).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. H. M. I. Powell, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the 4th Class, has resigned his commission (June 13).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. G. W. Ottley has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (June 12).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major A. F. Elliot, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; Surg. H. Cotton has been placed upon temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (June 24).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. W. G. Mansergh to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (June 28); Lieut. P. O'Brien, 1st West India Regt., to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (dated May 20, such antedate not to carry pay prior to July 9).

MEMORANDUM.

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. R. Atkins, 4th Batn. the Devonshire Regt., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (July 4).

INDIA OFFICE, July 8, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major:—Capt. W. H. Browne (May 3).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. E. C. C. Sandys (May 2), C. W. Ravenshaw (May 8), and T. C. Pears (May 29).

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Campbell (May 17).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain:—Lieut. W. C. F. Field (May 8).

BREVET.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. C. A. E. S. Carter, Bengal Infantry (March 23), and A. N. Phillips, Bengal Infantry (May 1).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 9, and the current year must be understood.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, July 11, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the under-mentioned officers:—

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. O. F. Smithers, of the Madras S.C. (July 4).

Major J. B. Slater, of the Bengal S.C. (April 30).

Brig.-Surg. G. V. Currie, of the Bengal Army (April 10).

Surg.-Major H. W. Graham, of the Bengal Army (June 6).

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the under-mentioned officer:—Surg.-Major F. R. O'Kearney, M.D., of the Bombay Army (Feb. 11).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. O. F. Smithers, of the Madras S.C. (July 4).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major J. B. Slater, of the Bengal S.C. (April 30).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 11, 1884.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. H. D. Crawford resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut. H. D. Barclay resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt. E. A. N. Royds is granted the hon. rank of Major; the Hon. Villiers Richard Bootle-Wilbraham to be Lieut. (June 28).

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. W. L. A. Eyre resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. J. H. I. Cruikshank resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. J. A. Vincent is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Trevor Farquhar, gent., to be Lieut. (June 25).

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. R. H. Milne-Redhead to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. Bridger resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Herbert Granville Grant, gent., to be Lieut. (both dated June 30).

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—William Coesvelt Mounteney Kortright, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Francis Staunton Wilmot Sitwell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieuts. H. W. Boultbee resigns his commission; W. L. Cotton to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. G. A. Chapman, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major H. S. Tompson, who retires on retired pay (July 1).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—T. D. Smith-Cuninghame and E. J. Wilkinson.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Thomas Henry Fitzwilliam Charley, gent., to be Lieut. (June 28).

5th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Capt. H. MacA. Fitz-Gibbon resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut. J. H. Ormsby to be Capt. (June 2).

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. R. L. Crossman resigns his commission.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The resignation of Capt. J. Bell-Smyth, notified in the *London Gazette* of June 24, is antedated to June 16.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Frederick Kevan Izod, Esq., to be Capt. (June 30).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Henry Wrixon Becher, gent., to be Lieut. (July 7).

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. H. R. Ryder resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. Lawless is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major F. J. Tynte to be Major; Lieut. G. Vereker to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 11, 1884.

Hampshire—Reginald Edward Pole, gent., to be Lieut.

Lancashire Hussars—Major the Right Hon. Edward, Earl of Lathom, is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

West Somerset—Lewis Harold Gilbert Morgan, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 11, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devonshire—Frederick Everard Row, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Essex—Lieut. H. C. Horne resigns his commission.

1st London (the City of London)—Lieut. E. Atkinson to be Capt.

3rd Middlesex—Lieut. A. C. L. I. Fumagalli resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. H. V. Krolow, from the 2nd Lancashire E.V.C., to be Lieut.; Michael George Papayanni, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Lancashire—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. H. V. Krolow, notified in the *London Gazette* of May 27, is cancelled.

1st Middlesex—Capt. B. A. Woutner resigns his commission.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—Lieut. C. E. White resigns his commission.

The Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps—Basil Pym Ellis, Esq., to be Major.

RIFLE.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Robert Forsyth Scott and Edward Chaning Wills.

3rd Cheshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. J. C. Macdona, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Dumfries—William James Rae, gent., M.A., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Major M. A. Sharpe-Hume resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Capt. D. J. Low resigns his commission.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Charles Stewart Young, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. E. W. Cripps resigns his commission.

3rd Hampshire—George Edgar Curtis, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Inverness-shire (Inverness Highland)—Capt. H. Munro resigns his commission.

9th Lanarkshire—T. D. Smith-Cuninghame, Esq., late Capt., 3rd and 4th Batns. the Highland Light Infantry, to be Major.

2nd Lancashire—William Thom, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. R. E. G. C. Westhead resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major E. R. Denton resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Lewis Pratt Collins, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Middlesex—Charles James Hadow, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—S. Puckle and J. O. Wallace.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. C. B. Tew, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 23, 1883, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—The Rev. John Henry Rose, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Monmouthshire—Robert Stephenson Jordan, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. A. L. Miller resigns his commission.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Thomas Hodgson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Nottinghamshire—Evelyn Stuart Seymour, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Hon. Major H. S. Tompson to be Lieut.-Col. (July 1).

1st Sussex—Lieut. G. H. Catt resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 12, and the current year must be understood.)

Obituary.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Ahmuty Irwin died at Southsea on July 3. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Very Rev. Dean and Vicar-General of Ardfert, Ireland. He received his first commission in the Royal Navy in 1851, and served on the South-American station. Was subsequently appointed to H.M.S. Retribution to render assistance to the Turks, and was wounded in action at Sinope in 1853. Received the thanks of the Admiralty. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa, and at attack on the sea defences of Sebastopol; served with the Naval Brigade in the trenches for eleven months, was severely wounded, mentioned in despatches, and promoted. Was present at the bombardment and capture of Kinburn, and received the following decorations:—Crimean medal with clasp for Inkerman and Sebastopol, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Order of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. Was present at the bombardment and capture of Taku Forts and Ningpo, was in several engagements against the Taeping rebels, and especially mentioned in despatches; received the China medal with clasp for Taku and Imperial Order of Valour 1st class. Served with the Naval Brigade at Cape Coast Castle during the Ashanti Campaign, was mentioned in despatches, promoted and decorated with the Order of the Companion of the Bath. He subsequently served as Deputy-Inspector-General in Jamaica and Malta, and as Inspector-General at Plymouth and Haslar until his retirement, in failing health, on the 4th of last month, in the 55th year of his age. In 1881 he was invited by his university to accept the degree of M.D., which was conferred in the following words:—"Five monarchs have decorated him with their insignia, and we now, *honoris causa*, decorate him with ours."

John Sullivan, V.C., chief boatswain, R.N., who was for nearly ten years in charge at Portsmouth Dockyard, died last week at Cork. His sudden supersession in the post of chief boatswain of Portsmouth Dockyard for no assignable reason so prayed upon his mind that he was shortly after his return home attacked by paralysis of the brain, and although he rallied after a time, he at last succumbed, leaving several daughters unprovided for. The heroism of John Sullivan is proverbial. He served his country well, especially in the Crimea with the Naval Brigade. He was present at the battle of Inkerman, and took part in the siege of Sebastopol. As "captain" of a gun in No. 5 battery, he made the first breach in the Malakoff Tower, and blew up its magazine. He attained so great a celebrity as a "crack" shot that Lord Raglan, Admiral Lyons, and others, attracted by his fame, went to No. 5 battery to witness his practice against the enemy, and while there had the satisfaction of seeing him dismount one of the heavy guns in the Russian redoubt, being the third he had that day disabled. On the morning of April 10, 1855, a concealed Russian battery suddenly opened fire on the works of the allied forces. A guide being wanted to direct the answering fire, a volunteer was called for to plant a flagstaff on a small mound between the opposing batteries. There was a pause—death stared the men in the face. But the pause was only momentary, for young Sullivan, seizing the flag, leaped the breastwork, and ran steadily towards the mound, exposed the while to a galling fire from the Muscovite sharpshooters. On reaching the perilous position, he was cool and collected enough to make observations, right and left, to satisfy himself that he was in the exact line between the Russian and British guns. Then, kneeling down, he scraped with his hands a hole for the flagstaff, and made it secure with stones and clods of earth he collected there. He had sufficient time and presence of mind to watch one of the sharpshooters firing at him, and to notice that he was too excited to do his work well. He then returned to the battery miraculously unhurt, to receive the applause and congratulations his heroism deserved. The flagstaff served its end, and the dreadful battery was silenced. For thus gallantly running into the "jaws of death" he was awarded the Victoria Cross. In 1858, he jumped overboard from the Gorgon, in Halifax Bay, when a strong tide was running, and it was pitch dark, and rescued a man who had fallen overboard. For this brave act he received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society.

London Amusements.

The Royal Italian Opera, COVENT GARDEN, gave the postponed performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" on Monday evening, Madame Patti's Zerlina being the chief attraction. On Tuesday night "Faust" was suddenly substituted for "Rigoletto," in consequence of Madame Sembrich being indisposed. "Il Trovatore" was repeated on Thursday for the last time this season, and "Semiramide" is announced for this (Saturday) evening. The German opera season terminated on Friday with "Lohengrin."

A crowded and distinguished audience welcomed the promised elaborate revival of "Twelfth Night" at the LYCEUM on Tuesday evening. Miss Ellen Terry played Viola with all that intelligence and winning grace which had been so confidently anticipated, and Mr. Henry Irving's effective embodiment of the vain old steward, Malvolio, was certainly not disappointing. Still, the general audience seemed to find that the comedy afforded them less gratification than they had hoped to experience. The play throughout was very fairly acted, and in some respects the cast was better than any of late years. The stage decoration is superb, but the embellishments are more than are requisite for the play, and the beauties of the Shakesperian text seem occasionally obscured by the series of brilliant scenes which distract the attention of the spectator.

At the GAIETY, Madame Sarah Bernhardt has played Adrienne Lecouvreur with all her wonted intensity, and later in the week, "Frou Frou" was included in the programme with success.

The Haverly Minstrels at DRURY LANE have this week pleasantly varied their programme. New songs and dances have been introduced into the burlesque operetta of "The Princess of Madagascar," and Mr. Charles Heywood shows off not only his vocal powers but the command he has acquired over his aviary of performing birds.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION will be opened on Monday next at the new palatial structure adjoining the Baker Street Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

The annual series of Promenade Concerts will be commenced at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE on Aug. 9.

The last nights of "The Rivals" are announced at the Haymarket. The Princess's will close on Saturday morning, July 19. On the same day, the St. James's will be closed till September. Mr. J. L. Toole has now ended his season, taking on Thursday his annual benefit, which was associated with a remarkably attractive programme. On this (Saturday) afternoon, Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil have a special performance for their benefit, and the Court Theatre will then close for the usual autumnal vacation. To-night, the Comedy Theatre will also terminate its season, and next week the opera of "La Mascotte" will be transferred to the Standard.

Mr. Augustus Moore, who is well-known for his talent and energy in the theatrical and literary world, will accompany Mr. Wilson Barrett's company as acting manager upon their provincial tour, which commences with "Woman and the Law," at Hull on the 28th inst.

Mr. Charles Duval had the honour of appearing at the Marlborough House garden-party on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the Princess Victoria of Wales.

"A Quartermaster" writes:—"In your issue of the 7th ult., you published a communication from a correspondent signing himself 'M. D.,' reflecting injuriously on the conduct of the quartermasters of regiments serving in India. I venture to remonstrate against the allegations contained in that communication."

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MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

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THE debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons on Tuesday night was of its usual discursive character; and to many of the worn-out controversies, such as the use of a Naval officer as Superintendent of a Dockyard, the relative advantages of dockyard and contract shipbuilding, the grievances of dockyard hands, &c., most of our readers will reply, with us, *connu!* and pass on to more interesting topics. It was redeemed from barrenness by Sir Thomas Brassey's explanations relative to the recent creation of the "Royal Corps of Constructors," which, he tells us, is required to raise the position of the Shipbuilding Department at the Dockyards, and the subsequent discussion by Commander Price, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and others relative to our Naval strength, and some statements made by Lord Northbrook on Thursday week in the House of Lords. In regard to the "Royal Corps of Constructors," we trust that it may prove to be a real reform, involving something more than a change of name with more pay and gold lace for some fortunate individuals. It will be a clear advantage if the new corps is more distinctly acknowledged as an official career intimately connected with the Navy, as with the French Génie Maritime. The want of such a class has been long felt; they should wear uniform, hold a place in the *Navy List* as officers, and it would be well if a part of their education could be made to run *pari passu* with that of Naval officers on first entry, as is, we understand, the French custom. In any case, we believe the step now taken to be in the right direction; and there is no question as to the advantage which would accrue from the attempt which is to be made to "decentralise the management of the Dockyards in a larger degree than at present, to do more designing work at the Dockyards and less at the Admiralty." All similar questions to the above must, however, seem of small importance compared to that of our Naval strength, present and prospective; for, unless all Naval officers are mistaken, the Naval power of this country, on which her prosperity and even her existence daily more directly depends, is yearly becoming weaker in comparison with that of Europe, and especially with that of our ancient rival, and the speeches on this point, to which much of the discussion was directed, are accordingly of great interest. On former occasions we have called attention to the extraordinary exertions which have been made of late in France to place their Navy on an equality to that of this country, and we purpose giving further details on this subject; but it should not be forgotten that this is only a part of the question, and, bearing in mind the injunction to treat every friend as a possible enemy, it is most important to point out that the Italian, German, and Russian navies are being greatly increased by powerful and efficient ships, and more especially by torpedo-boats. so that our Naval power, compared to that of the world, is being gradually whittled away even while we maintain our Fleet at something like a normal standard. As a French writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* said seven years ago:—"L'importance de la Marine, s'est accrue par le fait des changements survenus dans l'assiette politique de l'Europe: il n'y avait en Europe que deux puissances maritimes, il y en a cinq aujourd'hui." We cannot, then, rest satisfied with Lord Northbrook or Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as to the exertions now being made to keep this country pre-eminently the first of maritime Powers; and we cannot but regret that the First Lord, impelled perhaps by circumstances, although in the "serene atmosphere" of the Upper House, has treated this too much as a party question, from which we are glad to acknowledge that the Secretary did much to withdraw it in his moderate speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman informed the House that he "entirely agreed" that the power of our Navy "must be beyond dispute," and that "it was not from any niggardly spirit, or any fear of opposition in that House or outside of it, that they contented themselves with the proposals they had made." This, in general terms, is the statement of the Admiralty; but Lord Northbrook was more explicit, and he made two statements against which we must enter a protest. 1. That if the Admiralty "were granted three or four millions to-morrow," they would "have great difficulty in deciding how they would spend the money." 2. That England "possessed ten first-class ships to the French three." Taking the "difficulty" first, we can only say that, seeing that we are not, as we hold, making sufficient exertions either in providing ourselves with ironclads, with cruisers, with torpedo-boats, with torpedoes, or with ordnance, we would suggest that the difficulty might be considerably lessened by simply duplicating the present orders in all these classes of ships and weapons, guns being ordered from Elswick if Woolwich cannot produce them. As to the ten first-class ships to the French three, there is a boldness about the statement which is somewhat sensational. There is, no doubt, much room for difference of opinion as to what constitutes a first-class ship, but in the above statement, which is almost a *reductio ad absurdum*, the First Lord has evidently made arbitrary rules to fit the English ships, and exclude the French. If we take, as a rule, for a first-class ship 8,000 tons' displacement, 12 inches of armour, and 25-ton guns, to be built of iron and fairly sea-going, we shall include eight ships only in the English Navy, viz., *Inflexible*, *Ajax*, *Agamemnon*, *Dreadnought*, *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, *Neptune*, *Alexandra*. Lord Northbrook's other two must be taken from *Temeraire*, *Conqueror*, *Colossus* (not ready), *Monarch*, *Orion*, *Belleisle*, or *Glatton*, which for one reason or other do not comply with the terms of the equation. The French ships to which he presumably referred were the *Admiral Duperré*, the *Dévastation*, and the *Foudroyant*, all powerful ships, carrying 46-ton guns, but he has omitted all the remaining 19 cuirassés d'escadre of the French Estimates, as well as the garde-côtes *Tonnant* and *Vengeur*, which carry 46-ton guns and have 14½ inches of armour. Of the cuirassés d'escadre the *Redoubtable* has 13¾ inches of armour, and carries 23-ton guns, and both this ship and the *Friedland* are built of iron or steel. Several of the remainder are wooden ships, not more powerful than our second-class ships of *Invincible* type, but the *Indomptable*, *Terrible*, *Caiman*, *Furieux*, *Fulminant*, and *Tonnerre* all figure as completed ships, and, though mastless monitors, are most formidable. The last three are under 6,000 tons, but the first three are of 7,168 tons each, with 19½ inches of armour and carry or are to carry 75-ton guns. We do not undertake to say that these ships are all ready for sea, but they are all afloat. The *Tonnerre* was launched in 1875, the *Fulminant* in 1877, the *Terrible* in 1881, the remainder last year, so that they are all well in progress. It is probable that the First Lord knows that there had been some delay in equipping these ships, and we trust that it is so, but it is not safe to depen entirely on others making faults which we can only avoid ourselves when they have surmounted them. With regard to the arbitrary standard which we suppose to have been taken; it is, then, enough to say that, assuming a standard of 40-ton guns and 14 inches of armour to resist the French ships, the number of first-class ships now complete would stand as follows:—England, 1; France, 5; and we think we have fairly capped the First Lord's statement. We printed last week the opinion of a German writer as to the Navies of the various Powers, and the conclusion which he drew, that while England is at the present moment still decidedly the first of maritime Powers, in 1890, the French, with 45 ironclads to our 46, will be "pretty nearly a match" for us, is one which is far too true to be satisfactory.

THERE is a strong tendency in political circles to increase the civilian control in the administration of the Navy, and, for that matter, in that of the Army too, and of the country generally. This is yearly made more and more apparent by the debates in the House of Commons when the Estimates are brought on. That such a tendency should exist among our politicians is to be deplored, but it is after all only natural that it should, for the Government of England is civilian in everything, from the parish vestry to Downing-street. It is this Civilian Administration of the affairs of the country that makes the position of Member of Parliament worth having and holding, for it creates no end of civilian patronage, that is to say, snug billets to be filled by civilians who are lucky enough to enter the Civil Service when young, or, who, when more advanced in years, have the influence and support of a Member of the House of Commons at their command. Hence it can very well be understood that the greater the number of appointments thrown open to civilians in both the Navy and the Army, the greater the chance of each individual Member of the House of Commons being able to provide, while in Parliament, for some relative, friend, supporter, or dependent. No wonder, then, that the Royal Dockyards have for years past been regarded with covetous eyes by place-hunters and patronage-mongers; who would reduce these useful establishments to mere repairing yards, so as to throw more contracts and money into the hands of private yards, and at the same time place the Royal yards under civilian control, by doing away with all executive Naval supervision, such as that exercised by the Admiral or Captain Superintendent of the Yard. This would, of course, increase the number of appointments open to the members of the Civil Service, while still further reducing the chances of employment which by right belong to Naval officers. The attempt to bring about this so-called reform is renewed in the House of Commons with each successive debate on Naval matters; and the representatives of Naval constituencies are even insulted by men like Mr. Illingworth for having the courage of their opinions and the well-being of their constituents at heart. "Every year," said Mr. Illingworth, on Tuesday last, when the Naval Estimates were being discussed, "the House had to listen to a number of Members representing dockyard constituencies, ventilating in that House the alleged grievances of the employés. At the present time, when the price of labour was falling, it was positively indecent for Members whose position was by no means disinterested, to ask for increased pay for the dockyard employés." Then, following the lead set by Mr. Rylands, the hon. Member went on to assert that "it was impossible for the dockyard officials to supervise the work in such a way that it should be as cheap as contract work;" and he then went on to advise the Government to cease building ships in the Royal Yards, make all appointments in the latter civilian, and have all men-of-war constructed in civilian yards. He would prevent "the whining appeals on the part of the dockyards getting into the Press and going forth to the country," by appointing a financial Committee to deal with all these matters "in a quiet business-like way." We all know what that means,—nothing more nor less than the arbitrary supersession of every old servant of the Crown by some political supporter of a Member voting with those in office. We seem, indeed, to be fast drifting towards the American custom of turning-out civil servants with each change in the Presidency; for, were Mr. Rylands and Mr. Illingworth able to carry their arguments to a logical conclusion, and to enforce it, they would pitchfork hundreds of civilians into offices now held by executive officers and pensioners belonging to the defensive forces of the country; and, as a matter of course, when the Opposition came into office, their friends would demand a turn at the "loaves and fishes." In Germany, France, Austria, Russia, and Italy things are managed very differently. These are all military Powers, and their peoples have come to acknowledge that military forces, to be efficient, must be administered by officers brought up in the military profession, and not by civilians educated at a college or university. What can the latter know of the art of commanding men and maintaining discipline? And yet, unless men are properly commanded, and discipline is efficiently maintained, there can be no Military force worth the name. It is, in fact, civilian government that is ruining both the Navy and the Army of this country; and the sooner the fact becomes generally recognised, the better will it be for the interests of the Empire. Thanks to civilian government, we now can boast of a Navy without guns, with few ships, and with fewer torpedo-boats, when compared with the Navies of foreign Powers in regard to the duties each has to perform; and, at the same time, we possess but an Army of boys, totally unfitted to bear the brunt of a European campaign.

THE torpedo-boat is a craft whose tactical value in Naval combats is, as yet, unknown. Used for the first time on anything approaching a large scale by the Russians in 1878, the results achieved were, at best, but unimportant. This was due to the fact that the torpedo-boats were in most instances wanting in speed and handiness, while their crews hardly knew how to manage them. Since then important improvements have been introduced into the construction of these novel engines of maritime war; and, at the present moment, torpedo flotillas are being formed and experimented with in England, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia. Torpedo-boat tactics are, in fact, being studied by all the Great Powers. Papers have also been read by Naval officers and torpedo-boat builders at the various Naval Institutions in all countries; but while the discussions these gave rise to were being carried on, experiments were made by France, when results of a most startling nature were secured. It will be remembered that two torpedo-boats were recently attached to the French Evolutionary Squadron, and proceeded with it on a cruise in the Mediterranean. These boats accompanied the Squadron as far as Tangiers, and took part in all the manœuvres of the Squadron during a period of some two months. The facts then brought to light have been discussed at length in the French and German Press. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* reproduces in its issue of July 1 an exceedingly well-written article which appeared in the *Journal des Débats* on the subject, and discusses the future prospects of torpedo-boats and their influence in Naval combats at great length. The facts on which this article is based have already been noticed by us. Admiral Jaurés conceived the idea of making an attack on his squadron with its two torpedo-boats. Accordingly, on the night of June 7, while off the Algerian coast, this attack was delivered under conditions exceptionally favourable for the squadron, the full moon shining so brilliantly that everything for miles round could be seen as distinctly as at mid-day. The torpedo-boats were, therefore, placed at a disadvantage, as, in real war, such a fine night would hardly have been selected for the work. Nevertheless, the boats got unperceived to within a thousand mètres of the squadron. The armour-clads were proceeding at a speed of nine knots; the torpedo-boats were steaming eighteen knots. Hence the two would meet in exactly one minute and two seconds. What could the armour-clads do in that interval to save themselves from being sunk by their adversaries' torpedoes? Nothing, or next to nothing; as the torpedo-boats can slip their torpedoes without having to actually close with the attacked ships, and when four hundred yards from the latter, have very great chances of succeeding, and at three hundred yards the absolute certainty of sending every torpedo straight to its mark. Hence, argue our foreign contemporaries, a torpedo-boat attack must succeed against a squadron composed of ships armed like the French, with slow-firing revolving cannon and heavy ordnance. Furthermore, no ship can depress its guns sufficiently to enable their projectiles to strike close alongside. Round every ship there is a zone within which the torpedo-boat is out of danger; and even allowing that it extends but twenty-five yards from the water-line, still, to reach it unharmed, after being first discovered, would be no difficult task in the minute and two seconds those on board the armour-clad have at their disposal in which to sink the torpedo-boat by the fire of their guns. How many rounds could they fire in the time? Are men to be supposed to be constantly stationed at one or more guns ready to fire the moment a torpedo-boat is seen? If so, and even supposing the men to be on the alert, to lose no time, and to be able to open fire at once, the revolving cannon in the top and on the bulwarks could not fire more than fifteen rounds from each gun. These would not, could not, concentrate their fire on a single boat, as a torpedo-boat attack will assuredly be made by a flotilla. Nor will the night on such occasions be as favourable as it recently was on the Algerian coast. Even then the electric light was used. Each armour-clad carries but one of these, and that light must, after discovering a torpedo-boat, be kept turned on that one craft as long as she floats. This means that, in a squadron of six ships, the six lights will be entirely engaged in lighting and following the movements of six boats, so that, should there be a greater number than that in the attacking flotilla, the remainder will continue to advance unseen, and, therefore, in perfect safety, especially on a dark night. Thus, according to the present state of affairs, the armour-clad is certain to be reached by the torpedo-boat, and that the issue of the fight between these two engines of maritime war, between "the giant and the microbe of the sea," is in no manner doubtful. "But," say our contemporaries, "it is affirmed that the English have 'practically' solved the problem how to defend armour-clads, by suspending wire netting round them to a depth of two mètres. Is this really a practical invention? Is it not rather the fancy of a theoretical engineer, a fancy which will never resist experience? The speed of the armour-clads when thus encumbered with heavy appendices is reduced to six knots, and whether under the circumstances they can steer and manœuvre, no one knows. There is some talk of experiments being made next year. That will be another expenditure of a few millions; granted! The experiments, however, should be thorough; they must be undertaken in heavy weather, in a heavy sea, under the normal conditions of the ocean during a cruise. But, pending these trials, and that facts have spoken, it is admitted (1) that a squadron of armour-clads thus hampered to protect them from torpedo-boats, has its speed reduced to six knots as a maximum; and this exposes the squadron to the attack of the rams manœuvring against it at a speed of from 16 to 20 knots; (2), that the squadron is condemned, from the same cause, to search the surrounding water with its electric lights, which is diametrically opposed to all preconceived notions and the practice of olden times, as each ship is thus made a clear target of for the gunboats of the future." We agree with our contemporaries that these facts cannot be too seriously considered. The gun, the ram, and the torpedo are the three offensive weapons of modern maritime war. What is required is to determine their right functions, their maximum utility. It is necessary to ascertain whether this is obtained by their being united in an armour-clad, with speed and manœuvring power so deplorably reduced, or whether it will be found in giving to each weapon a peculiar craft of its own, having a speed far superior to that which it is possible to impart to the modern armour-clad. In a word, the question is whether the units of combat shall be single or triple. The *Débats* is of opinion that the "triple unit" will have to be adopted, and, up to now, everything tends to confirm this view of the question. All experiments have pointed towards the division of the modern weapons of war; and yet, so far, the most important factor, numbers, has never yet been taken into account, and has been absent from all trials. Thus, for example, last month off the Algerian coast, under the full moon, during magnificent weather, with a smooth sea and light wind hardly ruffling the surface of the Mediterranean, when the attack had been previously announced and the time at which it was to be delivered made known—namely, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night—a torpedo-boat succeeded in approaching to within 1,000 yards of the French squadron unperceived, and a minute later was rounding too, at the rate of eighteen knots an hour, not five yards from the side of Admiral Jaurés' flagship. Imagine in real war what would be the surprise, the emotion and commotion, the panic on board and among the armour-clads, if the number of attacking boats were not one, but twenty, thirty, fifty, aye, a hundred! Why, in the space of a short minute an armour-clad fleet could be swept from off the face of the ocean, and that nation's navy become a thing of the past! The more one considers the subject, says the *Débats*, the more evident does it appear that an armour-clad squadron, attacked by a torpedo-boat flotilla, armoured gunboats, and a few rams designed to manœuvre at high speed, is a squadron destroyed; while for the cost of one armour-clad could be constructed that flotilla of torpedo-boats which, fighting under the cover of darkness against an enemy of gigantic size, forces him to surround himself with light, and thus attract the fire of the gunboats under cover of which the swift rams could dash in and give the floating monsters their *coup de grâce*. The opinion thus expressed by our foreign contemporaries is the same that we have held for many years. Indeed, it was mainly through the light thrown on the subject in our columns that the Admiralty were led to announce, through Mr. Goschen, when he was First Lord, the abandonment of the policy of constructing monster armour-clads like the *Inflexible*. How often have we not pointed out that, for the cost of such a ship, four gunboats, or swift rams, or a whole flotilla of torpedo-boats, could be constructed? Now, after millions of money have been squandered, our views are being generally adopted; and at the present moment, a flotilla of torpedo-boats is assembled at Portland, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, to repeat on a larger scale the French experiment. The result would hardly be doubtful, were it not that the English armament is far better adapted to repelling torpedo-boat attacks than the French. All that can be done now is to exercise our officers and men in the duties of watching for, discovering, and endeavouring to repel, or to devise means to repel, attacks made at night by torpedo-boats in large numbers, so that in time of war these duties may be performed with as little confusion as possible. It would, however, be well for the country if the Royal Corps of Constructors were to turn their attention to designing a ship which shall be proof against torpedoes, instead of wasting their time in the production of a new uniform to distinguish them from the rest of the world. Time enough for that when their work renders them worthy of the honour.

IT has been truly said that while we may claim to be a warlike race, we are not a military nation. The average Englishman in his heart entertains something akin to contempt for systematic preparation for any eventuality not immediately apparent, which he looks upon as unpractical and suitable only for "doctrinaires," with the result that in warlike matters we are usually found in an unprepared condition. It is an old and true complaint that our Army is never ready to take the field at the outbreak of war, as is testified by numerous committees and commissions whose recommendations are conveniently forgotten as soon as the emergency is over; and in spite of the Naval motto, "Ready, aye ready," our Navy is in many respects but little better organised for immediate action. We do not now propose to refer to the strength of our ironclad fleet or to our material generally, though it is but too evident that while systematic "programmes" of Naval construction have been approved and are being carried out in the French, Italian, and German Navies, ours is little better than a hand-to-mouth policy; but we allude to it as an instance of the want of foresight to which we are endeavouring to direct attention. We wish now to point out certain blots in the personnel of our Navy and Reserves, to which our attention has been directed by the recent essays published by the United Service Institution "on the distribution of the *personnel* of the Navy on an outbreak of war." It is at first sight satisfactory to find that all writers and speakers on this subject are agreed that our Naval Reserves are neither paper Reserves nor inadequate to our immediate wants, as calculated by the number of our disposable ships. For their efficiency we are much indebted to Admirals Tarleton, Phillimore, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and Hoskins, who have held the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of Reserves, and we are glad to acknowledge the establishment of this office, as one of many useful reforms due to Mr. Goschen; but though our Reserves are fairly numerous and efficient, there is a great want in that the Reserve contains neither Engineers nor Stokers, on whom the mobility of our ships must mainly depend. Captain R. H. Harris, R.N., in his Essay, which was favourably mentioned, quotes on this subject Sir T. Brassey's allusion in Vol. IV., *British Navy*, to the opinions of Admiral Elliot and Ryder in their report on the designs of our ships of war advocating an Engineer and Stoker Reserve, which is worth repeating. After stating that "there are 3,500 Engineers belonging to the French Navy, of whom, in time of peace, the most part are allowed to serve in merchant steamers of any country, and France would be enabled by this means to provide every ship of the Navy in time of war with engineers in full practice;" they continue:—"There is reason to believe that many stokers would enter the Reserve on the same terms as the seamen. They could have a certain instruction in the use of arms. . . . . . During their four weeks' drill, they would go from time to time for instruction in the art of driving the engines, and would receive, according to their merits, first, second, and third class certificates." That some scheme of this nature should be at once adopted we have no doubt, and we feel much obliged to Sir Thomas Brassey and Captain Harris for rescuing it from oblivion. Turning now to the personnel of the active Navy, we are struck by the large and increasing number of non-combatants forming the crews of H.M.'s ships, calculated at 14,000 or 15,000 men by the naval essayists. This is due to over-division of labour and a natural jealousy of a sailor on the one hand, or a stoker on the other, being taken away from his proper duties for other employments. The intention was undoubtedly good, but it is curious that in this respect the custom of the Navy differs from that not only of all foreign Navies, but of our own Army. In our Navy all engineers, stokers, artificers, bandsmen, cooks, stewards, and other classes known as idlers, are non-combatants. In foreign Navies all these classes, and in our Army artificers, bandsmen, and officers' servants, are trained to arms, and in most cases commence their career as sailors or soldiers. We can have little doubt which course is the right one, and of the steps which should at once be taken to train to arms every man who is entered on the books. That the facts are serious there can be no doubt. Admiral Sir A. Ryder recently informed us that whilst his flagship in China had no less than 37 per cent. of non-combatants, the French flagship had only 7. Rear-Admiral J. C. Wilson, in a lecture delivered by him in 1875, showed that our non-combatants in the ironclads *Hotspur* and *Devastation* were 58 and 50 per cent. respectively, while in the *Royal Albert* and *Immortalité*, wooden screw ships, they had been 10 and 20 per cent. only. That something would have been done long since to remedy this dangerous state of things we have no doubt, but for the practical difficulties inseparable from having no regular naval barracks. Admiral Wilson says truly:—"Without barracks, where such men like the sappers and miners could be regularly disciplined and trained, I fear this sad blot on our naval system must remain." Now that we are building barracks in earnest at Keyham, for which a sum of £25,000 is voted in this year's estimates, we trust that the Admiralty will take this important subject in hand, and that regulations will very shortly be issued with a view of erasing this blot from our naval escutcheon.

The Admiralty have awarded the Good-Service Pension of £180 per annum, placed at their disposal by the promotion of Captain Heneage to flag rank, to Captain Thomas Barnardiston, late senior Naval officer at Bermuda.

Portsmouth Harbour, as is usual at this season, contains a good many yachts, while the jetties, with the exception of a couple of troopships alongside the slips, are deserted. The reconstruction of the sheer jetty is proceeding with tolerable despatch; and when completed, it will be capable of supporting any load. The large basin is occupied, as usual, chiefly by the turret-ships, "ancient and modern." The *Collingwood* is under the sheers preparing to receive her armament, and the *Colossus* is still undergoing the apparently interminable process of "finishing." She is to be ready for the pendant this year. The *Donegal*, which is to replace the *Vernon*, is also in the basin. The *Edinburgh* is still in No. 13, and the *Shah* in No. 12 dock. The *Polyphemus*, in No. 10 dock, appears to be at length approaching completion, and will probably be out again in the course of the summer, when no doubt she will vindicate the character claimed for her by her admirers. Alongside the North Wall is the *Blazer*, gunboat, having on board, in a Vavasseur carriage, the latest edition of the 6-in. breech-loading gun, with certain improvements in the breech arrangements.

In a very pleasant little brochure Sir T. Brassey describes a run of "11,506 knots in the *Sunbeam*" in 1883, in the course of which he visited Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, the West Indies, the still vexed Bermoothes and the Azores, the palmy isle of St. Lucia and "balmy Trinidad." The sheets are printed for private circulation; but we hope we may be able to extract a few passages which bear on the view taken by a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who is a thorough sailor, of some of our Naval establishments. Sir T. Brassey is the right man in the right place. He is, however, we suspect, much happier when he is threshing through a seaway close hauled than when he is threshing through the Estimates in the House of Commons, though he certainly did his work thoroughly well this week, and stood to his guns under a very heavy fire from a formidable enemy,—torpedo-boats, ironclads, privateers, and professionals.

The rescue of the survivors of the Greely Meteorological Expedition is an interesting and welcome incident, but there will be some irritation among the old arctic navigators that the Americans have got nearer to the North Pole than they did. Much good may it do our cousins, say we. The papers and records have been saved, and we expect some very pleasant reading when they are published, as well as a good deal of information about the "Polar Ocean."

Mr. Rylands "strains at a gnat" when he attacks the grant of stationery allowances to naval officers. Two nights in succession he has hammered at the same nail. We can assure him that the Paymasters of the Navy are generally out of pocket by the transaction, as they have not only to meet the wants of their own staff, but are called upon to afford the necessary material for the Captain's correspondence; and we may point out to the Member for Burnley that the allowance has not been increased during the present generation of the Accountant Branch of the Navy. Were a system of supply in kind from Head-quarters inaugurated for the naval service, Admiral's secretaries and Paymasters would, from the non-arrival of their requirements when on distant stations, find themselves minus the wherewithal for carrying on their trade; and the cost of purchasing the same, in the Pacific, for instance, be "pro-di-gi-ous," and make Mr. Rylands stare if he saw the bill. We would advise him to turn his attention to the abuses which so largely exist in the stationery department, in preference to animadverting on a system which has not yet brought gain to the recipients. But Mr. Rylands is always "hard down" on the Navy.

Lord Ravensworth's Committee has, we hear, brought its investigations to a close. The members of the Committee are, however, said to be divided amongst themselves, Captain Codrington being of opinion that the evidence heard only warranted some slight changes being made in the management of our dockyards, while the civilian element in the Committee, representing important ship-building firms, which have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a change, recommend considerable alterations being made in the yards, and the mode in which our warships are built. The *Irish Times* would like to know why the Irish dockyards are deprived of their fair share of building and repairing work for the Navy. Cork and the dockyards of the Lee would employ many more hundreds of skilled hands, did the English Government grant fair-play to Irish labour.

The Philadelphian cricketers are to visit Portsmouth on August 1 and 2, when they wlll be opposed, on the Recreation Ground, by a team composed exclusively of naval and military officers, and will afterwards be entertained after a sumptuous fashion by their antagonists and the services generally.

The Army and Navy Challenge Cup and prizes are to be shot for at Wimbledon on Tuesday and Thursday, General Eyre's prize on Wednesday, and the Brinsmead Challenge shield also on Wednesday. For the cup, two representatives of each regiment or ship fire seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards; the best 50 men winning prizes, from £10 to £2, and competing in the second stage for the cup and £10. For General Eyre's prize, the same two men fire seven shots at 600 yards, as a file. The prizes are £10 to the best file; £5 to the second; £3 to the third; and £2 to the best fourth file. Besides these, £100 is waiting to be won two years running, or three years at intervals by the same regiment. For the Brinsmead Shield, teams of six, from the Regular or Reserve Forces, compete at vanishing targets in skirmishing order. These are the chief special military prizes.

The *Daily Telegraph* asserts that the Chinese Government has rejected the French ultimatum, and that war was certain. The Austrian *Abendblatt* declares that China had agreed to satisfy the French demands, and that peace was assured.

In the *Gazette* of last Tuesday, the new Warrant was more than once quoted as "the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884." It is now, therefore, considerably more than a month since the Warrant was signed and nearly three weeks since the issue of the July Army Circulars which promised that the new Warrant would "shortly be issued." But, as far as we can ascertain, nobody outside the War Office and very few inside have yet seen a copy; although it is already in use, and being applied to the cases of officers who have never had a glimpse of its contents.

The occupation of Berbera promises to afford another warm corner for the British soldier,—or, haply, for the salamander Marine.

Baker Pasha, who still suffers from the result of his wound, will leave town shortly for the seaside to gain a little strength ere he returns to Egypt in the autumn. The recent operation has been successful, but there has been a great loss of bone, as the shrapnel shattered the processes, and there is a large interior cavity to be made good. It is curious that there was no mention of his reception by his old regiment at Shorncliffe when the Prince and Princess of Wales graciously visited them to distribute their medals, &c. We understand that Baker Pasha received a real ovation from officers and men.

The Sandhurst classes were dismissed on the 15th inst., and already a number of officers are on their way to study positions and to prospect famous battle-fields. We hope the cholera will not interfere with them.

It is absolutely a fact that there are some battalions of regiments serving in the United Kingdom with a full complement of 850 rank and file. Of course, we know that, should one of these battalions be ordered abroad, at least 450 of the men at present composing it would be left behind. Nevertheless, there are a certain number of battalions with 850 individuals in the ranks, some few good soldiers, a few more capable of becoming soldiers, and a large number of very questionable calibre indeed. One of these regiments is stationed at Cork. And now will be seen the exquisite sense of humour of the War-Office authorities. While there are many battalions on the low establishment of 350 rank and file, and having the full complement of 25 officers, the battalion referred to above, with its 850 men, has at the present moment but 20 officers for the performance of all duties. Truly ours is a wondrous military system.

The increase of two battalions—say, 800 strong each—to the strength of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, will place an additional expenditure on the exchequer of the Pashalic of about £75,000 per annum.

More fortunate than General FitzJohn Porter,—whose restoration to the Army of the United States, solemnly declared by competent tribunals, after a full investigation, to be an act of tardy justice, and the redressal of a grievous wrong, has been barred by iniquitous party and financial combinations,—General Görgey, who capitulated with the last of the Hungarian Armies, after Bem and Dermbinski had been defeated in 1848, and who has since been living under the stigma of treason and cowardice, has just now been solemnly pronounced to be innocent by a High Military Council at Pesth, which has found that his capitulation was the inevitable result of the military situation. Hungary was over-run by the Russians, without a word of remonstrance from England or Europe in 1848-9, and six years later British troops were face to face with the soldiers of the Czar, on whose breasts glittered the medal for "Hungary and Transylvania."

We are glad to see that Lord Strathnairn is about to call attention at an early day to the failure of the short-service system to recruit the Army with efficient soldiers. The veteran Field-Marshal is a good judge of what a soldier ought to be. He has seen the troops of all the armies of Europe in peace and in war. He was the Commissioner to the French head-quarters in the Crimea; he led in an arduous campaign a conquering army through Central India; he commanded in Ireland during one of the severest crises of revolutionary excitement in that country; and he has, from the time when as plain Lieutenant Rose he began his military career and attracted the observation of his seniors by his courage and conduct, devoted himself entirely to the study of his profession, in combination with its highest phase of usefulness,—diplomatic action. We are informed that Lord Strathnairn will call the attention of the House of Lords to the desperate attempts and expedients of the War Office to obtain an Army by enlisting boys, in the hope of feeding them up on what he terms the "physical equivalent" system, the result of which he describes as being the inundation of the Army with "short-winded, pigeon-breasted, dwarfish recruits, unfit for service in the field." His lordship has one advantage in belonging to the Upper House, and we hope he may long be enabled to make use of it; he cannot be counted out; and if sometimes inaudible in the gallery he has the satisfaction of knowing that his remarks will certainly appear in print if they be forwarded to the proper quarter. Of course, we shall have Lord Morley repeating the usual commonplaces, doling out the customary assurances, indulging in the often-falsified prophecies, and gilding the discussion with the roseate hues of youthful hope for the future. But when Lord Hartington has admitted that the Army is 9,000 men short after all the wonderful manipulation which was to give us such magnificent results, we think that even the apologist in the leading journal who has so complacently announced the utter failure of the long-service system, will be forced to admit that the short-service system as yet, without any pressure of war at all, has not been a conspicuous success. The one hopeful thing about the Army is the tendency which has been developed amongst many of the class who may be described as gentlemen to enter the ranks; and the abundant supply of materials for filling up the commissioned ranks, which an inspection of the military academies and the establishments at Woolwich and at Sandhurst prove to be of most admirable physique and spirit.

In view of possible complications, the Malta garrison should not be allowed to run too "low;" and there is more reason than ever for looking after Gibraltar at present.

A correspondent writes from Egypt:—"Preparations for the forthcoming campaign in the Soudan are going on steadily. A leather water-bottle of the Egyptian Army cavalry pattern is being tried for cavalry and mounted infantry. It is a pity that the requirements of the infantry are being overlooked in this respect. The present water-bottle is far too small, and during last campaign I saw men supplementing them with wine bottles, &c. The arrangements for replenishing the water-bottles were very bad. Each brigade had a certain number of water-barrels under the command of an officer. After two-thirds of the march a certain number of men from a regiment was marched to the water-barrels and the issue commenced; each man carried about six water-bottles, and as the tap was a small one, the process of filling was very slow; and as it is impossible to see when the bottle is full a good deal of water was wasted, and as the halts were short only half the men got water; then at each halt the same thing is repeated with another regiment. A large trough should be attached to each cart, with a few funnels; and if a measure to hold just the quantity of a bottle were used, the water could flow from the barrel to the trough and be dipped out by the issuer, saving loss of time and waste. I give the suggestion for what it is worth. The mounted infantry will shortly be increased to about twice its present strength. The 19th Hussars will be mounted on Syrian horses and others purchased in this country."

On the occasion of the great Parisian fête of July 14, the scholastic battalions were passed in review. A number of our French contemporaries object to this "playing at soldiers," but it appears to us that when these lads pass into the ranks of the Army, as they will do with universal service, the drill-serjeants will find themselves spared a good deal of trouble.

We are glad to perceive that Major Stuart-Wortley, who left Assiout on the last day of June, arrived on July 10 at Beris. But what his object in the expedition from Siout through the desert, with his 550 camels and 500 Bedouins was, we can scarcely understand, and his purpose in going to Selima, to which he proceeded with 120 men and 125 camels, is quite as obscure as that for the attainment of which he started. Of course, Major Wortley acted under orders from the beginning. No doubt he has encountered many difficulties incident to desert travelling with such a force at this season of the year. No mention is made of Colonel Colville, who started with him, and we presume, therefore, that active and intelligent officer has been left in charge of the force at Beris, whilst Major Wortley pushes on to Selima, but he is credited with the announcement that there are 30,000 "rebels" near Dongola.

The question of railway organisation in a military point of view is exciting a good deal of attention in France. A military writer referring to the subject says that it is interesting to take a glance at antecedents, and he goes back to the days when M. Thiers, after visiting England in 1838, reported against railways as only fit to amuse the Parisians. To come down to a more recent period, the writer mentions that during the Crimean and Italian wars, the railroad was used as little as possible for the transport of troops for fear of rendering them effeminate. Marshal Niel afterwards comprehended the utility of the railway for conveying troops, and appointed a Commission to study the question; he died, was succeeded by Marshal Lebœuf, and the matter was dropped. The result was that in 1870 the French took 22 days to transport 300,000 men to the frontier, while the Germans concentrated all their armies in the Palatinate in half that time. Now matters are very different. In the event of war, all the railways will be requisitioned and placed in the hands of the military authorities; all the goods waggons have been arranged for carrying troops, and at all the stations preparations have been made with the view of getting men and horses quickly in and out of the carriages. About 8,000 miles of national railways remain to be completed, but we see that the lines of strategical importance are to be constructed before the others. France has now about 25,000 miles of railway, and it is calculated that she could mobilise and concentrate her eighteen Army Corps and other troops in twelve days. In addition to the improvements mentioned above for providing celerity of motion, great care has been taken in the creation of a proper military railway corps.

La France Militaire, in reviewing Ubiez's book "La Cavalerie Française en 1884," makes the following comparison:—France: Cavalry, 58,310 horses; Artillery, 29,352; Train, 6,286; total, 93,948. Germany; Cavalry, 69,650 horses; Artillery, 19,440; Train, 2,636; total, 91,726. These figures are not quite correct now, because since 1882 the Artillery Train has been suppressed in France and incorporated with the Artillery. But it is, nevertheless, a fact that the French Cavalry has about 12,000 horses less than that of Germany; whilst the French Artillery and train have 13,000 more horses. This is only an approximate total result. There must be deducted the African Cavalry (with about 8,000 horses), and over 7,000 horses below five years old, which are reckoned in the French regiments; whilst in Germany the horses in remount depôts are not included in the number of Army horses enumerated in the Budget. The result is that the French Cavalry has only about 43,000 horses to the 69,650 horses of the Germans. But not only the number of French Cavalry regiments is less than that of Germany, the units of the French regiments are weaker than the German effective. This disproportion does not exist on paper, and the composition of the effective strength of the German and French regiments is, indeed, only 749 for the former, against 740 horses for the latter. But as the Prussian regiment has in reality only horses over five years old, on the day of mobilisation it can take the field in its full strength, whilst the French regiment must leave at home at least the remounts of the previous year, and can enter the field with only seven-eighths of its effective strength. This explains why in the manœuvres of 1883 most of the regiments could put in an appearance with only 100 horses per squadron, a fact noticed by several military writers, and also by the author of "Is France Ready for War?" As matters stand at present, in an encounter between two divisions each three brigades of two regiments strong, the French cavalry division would attack with 900 sabres less than the German. This circumstance was referred to by M. Demarçay in the French Chamber, when he stated that, if France were compelled under the present system to mobilise, the requisite number of horses would not be forthcoming.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant Fr. Rhazen, in an article in a recent number of the *Jahrbucher*, &c., thinks that if the Italians continue to follow the principles laid down in their latest military law, in ten years' time (1894) the effective strength of the Army of the first and second lines and their reserves will be, allowing for deductions, 1,770,175 men,—Infantry, 73·34 of the total strength; cavalry, 5 per cent.; artillery, 19·16 per cent.; engineers, 2·50 per cent.; artillery and engineer train, 5·38 per cent.; sanitary corps and commissariat, 3·62 per cent. The strength of the field artillery is 3·29 guns per 1,000 bayonets. Italy has five army generals (generali d'esercito), 47 lieutenant-generals, 88 major-generals, one physician and one commissary with the rank of major-general; total, 142 generals, besides which there are 10 colonel-brigadiers filling major-generals' charges. The Italian Military Budget for 1884-85 amounts to 241,293,494 lire (about £9,600,000), providing for a peace strength of 12,948 officers, 3,394 officials of the army administration, 219,716 men (including carabinieri), and 40,902 horses. The author concludes his article—which is based on Brusati's work, "Ordinamento degli Eserciti," and which well deserves perusal by those who desire to acquire complete information on the Italian Army—by stating that, with a few years of progress on the lines laid down, the Army of the young kingdom will be thoroughly prepared for war, especially if the new railways planned are rapidly pushed forward, the stores of arms increased, and the development of the Italian Navy is proceeded with.

SOLDIERS' UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

Mr. Preston writes:—"I see by your last issue that the amount of the 'Soldiers' Effects Fund' to be handed over to the Patriotic Fund Commissioners is about £44,500. I venture to suggest that the Royal Warrant authorising such appropriation should give, in an Appendix, the names and descriptions of the soldiers whose next of kin are entitled to sums of £5 or upwards, as notwithstanding such appropriation, persons interested may make good their claims at any time. Section 18 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863, deals with these 'Unclaimed Balances,' and contains the following proviso:—'Provided that the application of any residue undisposed of or unappropriated as aforesaid shall not be deemed to bar any claim of any person to the same, or any part thereof, that may be established at any time after such application.' It seems a pity that the War Office authorities should not only refuse to print the return as to these 'Unclaimed Balances' obtained by Sir Walter Barttelot, but should ignore the many complaints by soldiers and others on the scant publicity given to the lists of soldiers who have died in the service of the State, leaving money to which their next of kin are entitled."

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, July 4, 1884.

When writing last week I mentioned the alternate rumours as to the fall and safety of Berber; these have been continued with unflinching regularity, despair prevailing on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, hope on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The *very* last is that there is no doubt as to its fall, but this will probably be reversed before I close.

Interest, however, just now centres in Dongola, and on this subject there is the usual element of pleasureable uncertainty which pervades all things Egyptian. Is the said Mudir an heroic patriot or a double-dyed traitor? Here, too, we have the same conflicting evidence, for on three days of the week officials are on the point of weeping at his heroism, hysterically sending him guns, horses, ammunition, and anything he asks for, the other three days they are frantically telegraphing to Wady Halfa and Korosko to get back those arms, horses, and ammunition at any price, and, if possible, to hang the messenger who came for them. Barely are they recovered at the risk of a serious struggle, when there arrives another telegram ordering that all are to be given back again with profuse apologies and the promise of a decoration to the messenger. "It is evident," writes a correspondent at Wady Halfa, "that British policy is in the ascendant at Cairo, and that it is felt as far as this; but whether the result is reassuring may be questioned." "Of this I am sure," says another, "that Zebehr Hussein Halifa and the Mudir of Dongola ought by this time either to have been suspended by ropes or supported by acts—which of the two would have been right I cannot say, but what is quite certain is that doing neither is wrong, and doing one thing one day and the reverse the next is still worse."

Just now, however, the Dongola Mudir is looking up in the world, for he has just won a great victory, and slain as many thousands of his enemies as the telegraph wires are capable of carrying. It may turn out, as in the last victory, that they are chiefly women and children, but still for the moment he scores. The news of these Dongola victories reach us in a humorous fashion,—the Mudir himself generally telegraphs a chapter or two out of the Koran, and ascribes his successes to the same agency as the pious Emperor of Germany.

Then comes, as a sort of Greek chorus, a telegram from some officer or soldier, equally addressed to the authorities, full of nothing but praises of that heroic Mudir. There never was such a man. He has done prodigies of valour with his own arm; but, besides that, the victory has been owing mainly to "his excellent dispositions," which is the invariable and somewhat vague formula employed to describe his strategical genius. And all this from a subordinate officer! It is so genuine and touching! It reminds one irresistibly of Tel-el-Kebir, of Sir Edward Hamley's vigorous protestations that it was he alone, *cum grano* Garnet, who deserved the whole credit of the action.

Meanwhile, the victory at Debbeh has for the moment completely annihilated the Mahdi and his rebellion! To-morrow, it is true, the Mudir will be in desperate straits, and telegraphing frantically for more troops, till at last Dongola will follow Berber; and the question as to whether it still holds out will continue to keep up the excitement!

The weekly return of the forces in Egypt shows 8,473 men, 213 officers, 950 horses, 642 mules, 20 camels, and 30 guns. From the total of 8,686 officers and men, 679 are in hospital. Four deaths are reported during the week.

ESTIMATED DISTANCES FROM CAIRO TO KHARTOUM.

From Cairo to	Conveyance.	Miles.	Days.
Assiout	Rail	254	1
Assouan, 1st Cataract	Steamer	334	4
Philæ	Rail	7	1
Korosko	Steamer	111	2
Wadi Halfa, 2nd Cataract	Steamer	136	3
Lower Hannek, 3rd Cataract	Uncertain	241	—
New Dongola *	Do.	—	—
Upper Hannek, or to 4th Cataract	Steamer or Boats, or both	236	—
Abu Hamed	Uncertain	140	44
,, Pass, 5th Cataract	Steamer or Boats	—	—
,, Berber†		—	—
,, Shendy		—	—
,, 6th Cataract		—	—
Khartoum		441	14
		1,900	‡69

* Said there are many obstacles up to Dongola, thence navigable to within 140 miles of Abu Hamed. I allow from Wadi Halfa to Lower Hannek, 24 days; 4th Cataract, 6 days; Abu Hamed, 14 days; total, 44 days.

† Berber I suppose to be 150 miles from Khartoum.

‡ Allow 11 days extra for delays=80 days.

THE PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

A train of narrow-gauge trucks and passenger carriages for the proposed railway across the desert between the Red Sea and Berber is in course of shipment at the Royal Arsenal for Suakim. The carriages and trucks were yesterday placed in lighters for conveyance to the Albert Docks, and will this morning be taken on board the British India steamship Navarino, which will sail next Wednesday for the East. The passenger trucks each carry twelve soldiers, and a breaksman on a platform in the rear. They are lightly built, with tilt covers, and are open at the sides, but have stout blinds of oiled canvas on rollers for use if necessary. Although the under carriage is fitted to the narrow-gauge of 18 in., the body of the vehicle is 6 ft. wide, and the seats are balanced over the wheels, like those of an outside car. The goods trucks are longer but not so wide as the passenger carriages, and are more numerous. With them are being sent a further consignment of railway iron, and a large quantity of timber. Meanwhile, the hired steamer Dunluce, just returned from Suakim, is being reloaded with ordnance and commissariat stores, and a considerable freight of medical necessaries. She has drawn from the reserves in the dockyard at Woolwich more than two million pounds of preserved meat and other provisions for the men forming the proposed expedition, together with a supply of compressed forage for the horses. In front of the Ordnance Store office, specimens of the india-rubber tanks which are to be used for holding water in the desert have been set up and fitted for inspection. One kind is completely enclosed as a protection against contamination and evaporation, but the others are open at the top. They are supported by lashings to ordinary picket-posts, and are likely to prove very serviceable in the desert.

REGISTER FOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

The following General Order has been specially issued :—"With a view to assisting men discharged from the Army on the expiration of their engagement, or transferred to the Army Reserve on completion of their term with the colours, in obtaining employment in civil life, it has been decided to keep, at the head-quarters of each regimental district, a Register for Civil Employment. The Register will be commenced on July 1. In it will be entered the names of those whose characters justify their recommendation for such employment, and the nature of the employment they are anxious to obtain ; every assistance will be given them to obtain it in the district in which they may be about to reside :—1. The following to be added at the end of Par. 1., Sec. XXII., 'Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1883,' '(*g*), Register for Civil Employment to be kept at Regimental Depôts (Army Book, 233).' 2. The following will be added after Par. 88.

"REGISTER FOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

"A book shall be kept at the head-quarters of each regimental district by the recruiting officer there, under the supervision of the officer commanding the district. He will be assisted in this by one of the non-commissioned officers specially employed on recruiting duties. In this register shall be entered the names of men of good or fair character discharged on completion of their engagement or transferred to the Army Reserve, who take up their residence in the regimental district, and are desirous of seeking employment through this medium, and whose general conduct while with the colours has given proof of honesty and sobriety. The entry may be made at any time within three months before or immediately succeeding the discharge or transfer. The application of a man serving with the colours to have his name registered will be made through his commanding officer, that of an Army Reserve man and of a discharged soldier direct to the officer commanding the regimental district in which he resides, who will obtain information as to his character, &c., from the officer in charge of his documents. Every non-commissioned officer and man of good or fair character on being passed to the Reserve or discharged from the Army, will be informed, by the officer responsible for the completion of his documents, of this register and its object, and will be asked whether he desires his name to be recorded in it for employment. The contents of par. 89 (*f*) to be explained to each man. The names of men serving with the colours, or in the Reserve, who wish to be registered will, in the first instance, be entered in a list which is kept in accordance with the annexed form (Appendix, p. 4) ; great care being taken in recording the men's general character, and any special qualifications fitting them for the employment they are desirous of obtaining. This list will be forwarded on the 1st of each month to the officer commanding the regimental district in which the man intends to reside on discharge, or transfer to the Army Reserve. The officer commanding the regimental district, when he has a sufficient number of names on the register, will communicate the fact to such of the large employers of labour in his district as he may think desirable, and will obtain from them any particulars they may be willing to afford with regard to the rules adopted by them as to qualifications, agė, character, pay, provident funds, &c. The information thus obtained, together with the names and addresses of the firms requiring their services, will be supplied, at the discretion of the commanding officer, to the men seeking employment whose names are on the register. Employment having been once found for a man, his name will not be entered again in the register, unless the officer commanding satisfy himself that the man did not leave his place through misconduct. If so re-entered, it will be put at the bottom of the list. It should be clearly understood that the fact of having his name registered does not afford any guarantee that civil employment will be obtained for the man registering his name, the object of the register being merely to establish a means of communication between well-conducted men leaving the service and public companies and other employers of labour who may require their services. The men whose names are entered should be warned that this register is kept entirely for their benefit, and consequently if a man changes his abode he should send his new address to the depôt in whose register his name is entered. If the man obtains employment he should, in like manner, send information thereof. The fact of such a register being kept should be made as public as possible. The success of this scheme, in a great measure, depends upon the manner in which the character of men on their discharge is estimated and recorded. If men recommended as of 'good' character are found to be untrustworthy, or unsteady, the confidence of employers of labour will not be gained, and the scheme must prove a failure. On the other hand, if on account of comparatively trifling irregularities of a purely Military nature men are refused a good character, their subsequent career in civil life is hampered, to the detriment of the popularity of the service and the success of recruiting. The responsibility, therefore, of commanding officers in this respect is very great, and their special attention is directed to the subject."

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is presumed that only persons serving in the ranks of the Army of unquestionable superiority, and even of them only a limited number, are promoted to commissions. I should, therefore, like to know if the authorities in power have ever contemplated or considered the subject of the grave responsibility they incur, in allowing a wide-spread delusion to prevail that passing through the ranks is an easy way by which gentlemen can enter the Army and rise to the commissioned grades, and that such an idea is a decoy in encouraging young gentlemen of considerable attainments and capacity to enlist ? I am afraid that this step, when taken by young men, sometimes ends in disappointment and vexation; the individual may not have it in him, and however well disposed a commanding officer may be, he cannot, with any justice, bring forward for promotion a soldier whose superiority is not evident to those he passes over to command ; then, again, a gentleman soldier in the ranks may happen not to have had the chance of attaining prominence, and thereby exhibiting his superior mind and character. I have been induced to put forward this word of warning, or at least caution, because one hears now of so many gentlemen enlisting; they are not required for non-commissioned officers, only the best or most fortunate ones that have had a chance of showing their excellence, and not all of them either, can be made officers ; and the life of a soldier in the ranks, should he happen to be without hope or prospect of advancement and restoration to and resumption of the position in society he was brought up to occupy, is by no means enviable. Not that I want to disparage the rank and file of the Army, but what must be the feelings of a young gentleman serving in the ranks of the Army who enlisted with hopes which cannot be fulfilled, especially if circumstances oblige him to complete his Army engagement ?—I am, &c.,

EX-COMMANDING OFFICER.

FURLOUGH PAY, INDIAN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your able article, and the letter from "Field Officer," both in your paper of July 12, together with Mr. Cross's answer to Col. Milne-Home, in the House of Commons on July 7, with pleasure, not unmixed with pain,—with pleasure, that the Indian service has found such worthy champions ; with pain, that such a state of things should be allowed. If our sons who are officers are thus treated, and made, against their will, to mistrust the Government, how can we expect our soldiers to believe in the promises of Government ? Mr. Cross cannot deny that the orders complained of, for not being acted up to, were published ; that a promise was made, which was to hold good "in all future orders and references ;" that furlough pay was to be the half-Indian salary, converted at the exchange of 2s. for the rupee. Yet, directly exchange went down, this promise was broken. Would this have been the case if exchange had gone up ? And again, how were officers called upon to elect ? Again, I quote the order, "on the first occasion of their taking leave after the publication of this order." So that all officers who were able to take leave between 1868 and 1871 reap benefits from which those who worked on in India during those years are debarred. In fact, Government were obliged, very reluctantly, to keep their promise to one set of officers, but broke faith with the others. Mr. Cross, in his answer, should have explained these orders more fully, and then the House would have known more of the whole truth of the matter. I was amused at the set-to in the House on July 10 between Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. O'Brien, and thinking it over in connection with the present case, I deeply regretted that promises generally go for so little nowadays, and are sometimes so easily and unconcernedly broken. On reading the report of Mr. Cross's answer on the exchange question, I could not help wishing that those honourable members who called "hear, hear" at its conclusion had to pay an income-tax of some twenty per cent. during their well-earned holidays. I do not think they then would have been quite so exuberant at the reply. Perhaps, however, they were ignorant of the true state of the case, as many are of many things, I regret to say, particularly those which pertain to Indian affairs. The best thanks of those who have sons in the Indian service are due to Colonel Milne-Home and yourself, for your kindness in bringing this grievance to light ; and with regrets for having trespassed on your valuable space to such a length, I am, &c.,

PATERFAMILIAS.

The Secretary of State for War has given special permission to the Russian Military Attaché to visit and inspect the military establishments at Chatham.

The *Morning Post* learns that Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, lately commanding the home district, has been appointed to be the British representative at the Russian autumn manœuvres.

It is announced that Major-Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, member of the Council of India, has been selected to be British Commissioner for the delimitation of the North-Western boundary of Afghanistan.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE NAVY.

Complaints reach us from many quarters regarding the want of physical training which obtains on board our Naval training-ships. It is asserted that boys are now sent to sea most imperfectly trained and that the ready resource in cases of emergency, which was one of the best characteristics of the British sailor in olden days, is conspicuous by its absence in the lads sent to our sea-going ships from the *St. Vincent* and the *Impregnable.* The boys educated at Greenwich must be exempted from this criticism and censure, for they are taught gymnastics and the work of a ship ; and at their recent display, when the prizes where given away, they exhibited very good form in their exercises ; but we cannot say the same for the boys elsewhere. As Captain Charles Johnstone recently remarked at the Royal United Service Institution, boys are turned out of these training-ships like so many bullets from the same mould. They are all alike. Their physical training is so deficient that they are but of little use aloft, and they have seldom the opportunity of improving in the modern battle-ship. They go through a certain course of instruction while under tuition, but the knowledge they gain while under instruction is so meagre, that they are not properly qualified to discharge the duties of a seaman when called upon to do so. In the olden days, when seamanship was everything, and drill aloft of daily occurrence, when passages were made under sail, and ships beat up to their anchorages, or made running moors, and when gales had to be faced and weathered out, our young seamen had every opportunity of improving upon the training they had received in the home ports, But, nowadays, things have altered. Ships are mastless. Therein lies the secret of the deterioration of the British man-of-war's man. In Sweden the fact has long been recognised, and a system of calisthenics has been adopted to impart to the sailor that which he formerly learnt at sea. The gymnastic training of the Swede, in every walk of life, is the most perfect in the world. It is known as the Ling system of calisthenics, and has recently been adopted by the London School Board as a means to develop the physical training of the children under its tuition. A Swedish gymnasium, similar to the one exhibited by Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt at the Health Exhibition at South Kensington, has been erected by the Board at its Crampton Street School, and was opened last Wednesday, when Captain Haasum, of the 2nd Swedish Guards, lent by the King of Sweden to the London School Board for the purpose of introducing the Ling system of calisthenics into this country, proved its value as an adjunct to the national education, by giving illustrations of the use of the gymnastic apparatus there set up. He also put a squad of School-board children through their drill, and clearly demonstrated the value of this system of physical training. In Stockholm and all Swedish naval ports, similar gymnasia exist for the use of the Navy, the Swedish Admiralty having long since recognised the necessity of supplementing the ordinary course of training undergone by recruits for the Navy, now that battle-ships are mastless. Something of the sort should be done in this country, and before Captain Haasum returns to his duty with his regiment the opportunity should be seized to start gymnasia in Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness Dockyards, and to instruct a competent staff in the use of the various appliances devised by Professor Ling for the development of the muscles. Those who witnessed the performance of the Swedish officers and members of the Royal Swedish Gymnastic Club in this country four years ago, will remember how full of ready resource every member of Captain Balk's party was, thanks to the training he had undergone in the Ling system of calisthenics. Since then, Colonel Cleather has visited Sweden with the English Military Gymnastic Staff under his command ; and on his return to this country he and other officers of his Staff made reports on what they had seen in the various Swedish Naval, Military, and civilian gymnasia. These reports were forwarded by the Duke of Cambridge to the Home Office. Mr. Mundella at once placed himself in communication with the Council on Education. The London School Board and Mr. Nordenfelt were consulted, and, as a result, the Crampton Street Ling Gymnasia and the one exhibited at the Health Exhibition were constructed. At the latter may now be seen, twice a week, a squad of London School-Board children, neatly clothed in suits provided for them by the generosity of Mr. Nordenfelt, going through the rudiments of the Ling system of calisthenics, the boys under Captain Haasum, the girls under Miss Bergman ; and we feel convinced that all who witness these children at work, and see how invigorating and useful the exercise is, will admit the work should be carried into every town and village of the country, and especially among those lads being trained for the Navy, who, by common consent of all officers who have to deal with them afloat, are at present deficient in that training which in the olden days imparted to our seamen that readiness of resource which made them so useful, both ashore and afloat.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. The following presentations were made :—

Capt. A. C. S. Abdy, 2nd Life Guards.

Lieut. O. H. Ames, 2nd Life Guards.

Lieut. F. S. Adair, Rifle Brigade.

Capt. the Earl of Airlie, 10th Hussars, on promotion and return from active service.

Lieut. Allsopp, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Lieut. Appleyard, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.

Major Allen, East Yorks. Regt., on appointment as Brig.-Major.

Lieut. J. D. Anderson, R.A.

Lieut. P. Ashworth, R.E.

Capt. H. Andoe, R.N.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. B. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, on promotion and return from active service.

Capt. C. E. Beck, 12th Lancers.

Lieut. F. R. Bowlby, 10th Hussars.

Lieut. Hon. J. Byng, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Lieut. A. G. Bagot, R.N.R.

Surg. R. Bentham, R.M.

Lieut. L. K. Bell, R.N.

Lieut. N. Booker, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.

Lieut. C. C. Boileau, 2nd Batn. Norfolk Regt.

Lieut. D. Bremner, R.A.

Gen. Sir A. Borton, late Governor of Malta.

Pymr. W. E. Boxer, R.N.

Lieut.-Col. Byam, York and Lancs. Regt., on return from the Soudan.

Major F. H. Beek, 15th (the King's) Hussars.

Lieut. F. C. Boemer, 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.

Lieut. G. Blezard, Denbighshire Hussars.

Gen. Viscount Bridport, on appointment as Lord-in-Waiting.

Lieut. H. E. Bampfylde, R.A.

Lieut. Bordwood, R.E.

Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., on promotion.

Major J. F. Bally, R.A., on promotion.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett, R.A.

Surg. John Brunt, R.N.

Major Burton, Brig.-Major Mooltan Brigade.

Lieut. C. E. Bancroft, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Com. G. R. Bethell, R.N., on promotion.

Major J. T. Bucknill, R.E., on promotion.

Deputy-Comy.-Gen. H. J. Brownrigg, on being made a C.B. and on return from foreign service.

Lieut. P. W. Bewicke, 15th (the King's) Hussars.

Lieut. E. C. Broughton, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Com. Maurice Bourke, R.N.

Capt. Creed, Leicestershire Regt., on return from active service.

Major Carey, 1st Royal Guernsey Militia, on his return from Egypt.

Lieut. A. H. Coe, R.M.A.

Lieut. R. Casement, R.A.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Crichton, Hampshire Yeomanry.

Lieut. J. St. Vincent Crowder, 3rd Brig. S.D., R.A.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, on appointment as Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Lieut. G. R. Collis, 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.

Surg. J. H. Casson, 2nd Derbyshire R.V.

Lieut. H. A. Coward, R.M.L.I.

Capt. H. J. Carr, R.N., on appointment to the Crocodile.

Col. H. Collett, B.S.C.

Lieut. F. G. Cosens, 3rd London Rifles.

Col. A. Cameron, on appointment as Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. Intelligence Branch.

Major Crofton, South Staffordshire Regt., on promotion.

Col. C. M. Clarke, on appointment as Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

Lieut. Lord A. Compton, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Lieut. E. D. C. Cameron, R.A.

Surg. G. M. Cuffe, R.N.

Lieut. G. Dwyer, 1st York and Lancaster Regt.

Capt. A. L. Douglas, R.N., on appointment to the Serapis.

Lieut. Thomas C. F. Dundas, R.N.

Lieut. Charles H. Dundas, R.N.

Capt. P. F. Durham, 10th Royal Hussars, on promotion and return from active service.

Lieut. J. P. Du Cane, R.A.

Sub-Lieut. Spencer de Horsey, R.N.

Lieut. R. W. H. Edis, 20th Middlesex R.V.

Lieut. Elletson, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

Major-Gen. W. Earle, on being made a C.B.

Col. the Hon. H. T. Fraser, Scots Guards, on promotion.

Lieut. T. E. Fowle, 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.

Com. W. H. Fawkes, R.N., on appointment to the Osborne.

Major-Gen. Fraser, on appointment as Inspector-Gen. of Cavalry (in Great Britain).

Capt. Fairtlough, 3rd Batn. Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.

Lieut. G. W. Forbes, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

Lieuts. A. Fane and R. B. Farquhar, R.N.

Lieut. C. H. Ford, R.A.

Capt. H. Fairfax, R.N.

Col. Lord Fitzhardinge, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

Lieut. E. J. Griffin, R.N.R.

Lieut. Wolrige Gordon, Black Watch, on return from active service.

Lieut. E. J. Granet, R.A.

Lieut. G. L. T. Goff, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Lieut. L. G. F. Gordon, R.A.

Lieut. W. S. Gordon, R M.A.

Lieut. J. N. Grant, 1st Batn. Sussex Regt.

Com. Graham, R N., on promotion and return from active service.

Major-Gen. Golt, Indian Army.

Capt. H. G. H. Galton, R.A.

Lieut. J. A. Gibbon, R.E.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gough, 10th Hussars, on promotion and return from active service.

Lieut. G. A. Greville, R.N.

Lieut. Greenwood, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Capt. J. Graham, 3rd Batn. the Queen's Royal West Surrey.

Rear-Admiral Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, on being made K.C.B., and on promotion.

Capt. L. Harries, 3rd Batn. the Queen's Royal W. Surrey Regt.

Capt. W. H. Harrison, A.P.D.

Lieut.-Gen. B. Harrison, on appointment to the 13th Hussars.

Lieut. R. H. R. Helpman, 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut. G. E. Hammett, R.A.

Lieut. Q. D. Hume, Derbyshire Yeomanry.

Capt. H. Huntington, 7th Batn. Rifle Brigade.

Lieut. T. F. Hercy, 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.

Lieut. W. S. Hunter, R.E.

Lieut. A. K. Hire, R.M.A.

Capt. W. G. Craigie-Halkett, Bengal S.C.

Lieut. F. R. Harrison, 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

Com. J. L. Hammet, R.N.

Com. the Hon. A. Curzon-Howe, R.N.

Mr. J. W. H Hawton, Surg. R.N.

Capt. S. C. Holland, R.N., on promotion.

Lieut. Harvey, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Dpy.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance Tierney-Ingram, on return from Egypt.

Capt. Hind, R.H.A., on return from active service.

Lieut. W. F. Eaton-Iddins, 3rd Kent A.V.

Lieut. W. R. Inglis, the Norfolk Regt.

Admiral Sir L. T. Jones, on appointment as Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Capt. W. D. Josephs, 4th Middlesex R.V.

Lieut. J. H. L'E. Johnstone, R.E.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. Keays, Bombay S.C.

Lieut. W. H. O. Kemmis, R.A.

Assist.-Pymr. W. J. Kilroy, R.N.

Lieut. M. C. Knight, R.N.

Lieut. J. M. Knight, 2nd Tower Hamlets R.V.

Lieut. C. M. Kavanagh, 10 h Hussars.

Capt. H. A. Krohn, Hyderabad V.C.

Major Kidston, the Black Watch.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Keyes.

Brevet Major Littledale, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Gen. Sir A. Lawrence, on appointment as Colonel-Commandant 1st Batn. Rifle Brigade.

Lieut. Lumb, 3rd Batn. R.W. Surrey Regt.

Lieut. R. T. R. Laurence, R.E.

Major Hanning-Lee, 2nd Life Guards, on promotion.

Lieut.-Col. Liddell, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Lieut. Lawley, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Lieut. C. E. Lawrie, R.A.

Lieut. F. St. L. Luscombe, R.N.

Lieut. W. Martineau, 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.

Lieut. J. C. Marston, R.A.

Col. C. J. M'Mahon, R.A., on promotion.

Lieut. R. M'Gildowny, R.A.

Lieut. N. M'Lean, North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, on promotion.

Col. Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Bart., on succeeding to the Baronetcy.

Lieut.-Col. Paget Mosley, Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Capt. A. B. Murray.

Capt. L. W. Moore, 2nd London Volunteer Rifle Regt.

Lieut.-Col. Maurice, on appointment as D.A.Q.M.G.

Capt. F. H. Mahoney, 1st Batn. the York and Lancaster Regt.

Capt. A. M. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps.

Com. May, R.N., on appointment to the Royal Yacht.

Lieut. F. G. McKinstry.

Col. D. M. Crichton-Maitland, Grenadier Guards, on promotion.

Major the Hon. J. P. Napier, 10th Hussars.

Lord Norreys, 3rd Batn. Berks Regt.

Lieut. Nicholls, 1st City of London A.V.

Lieut. Hughes-Onslow, 10th Hussars, on return from active service.

Lieut. T. J. O'Dell, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Lieut. W. O. Oliver, R.N.

Lieut. G. Palmer, R.E.

Com. J. R. E. Pattisson, R.N.

Lieut. D. Patrick, 1st Bedfordshire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. A. Peel, 7th Hussars, on promotion.

Major Powell, 4th Batn. Manchester Regt., on promotion.

Capt. F. W. Panzera, 2nd Brig., Cinque Ports Division, R.A.

Lieut. W. Peter, 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut. W. C. Pollard, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut. S. P. Peile, R.M.L.I.

Lieut. H. Porter, Royal Arsenal A.V.

Lieut. H. A. Pratt, R.A.

Capt. H. Plumer, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Lieut.-Gen. Payn.

Capt. Perkins, 1st City of London A.V.

Lieut. J. F. M. Prinsep, 2nd Batn. Essex Regt.

Major J. Quarry, 2nd Batn. Berkshire Regt.

Capt. Rogers, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on return from active service.

Lieut. A. R. Reynolds, R.E.

Capt. E. N. Rolfe, R.N.

Lieut. E. E. Robertson, Central India Horse.

Lieut. W. A. Robinson, R.A.

Lieut. J. C. Rimington, R.E.

Lieut. G. E. Richards, R N.

Assist.-Comy.-Gen. H. S. E. Reeves.

Col. Robinson, R.I. Fusiliers, on return from active service.

Capt. R. D. Buckley-Rutherford, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Capt. E. Sebright, 4th Batn. Bedfordshire Regt., on appointment as Equerry to the Duchess of Teck.

Lieut. H. N. Schofield, R.A.

Sub-Lieut. Lord J. Scott, R.N.

The Earl of Sandwich, on accession to the title and appointment as hon. Col. of the 5th Batn. King's Royal Rifle Company.

Lieut. W. H. Satchwell, 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut. P. P. Serjeant, 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut. W. T. Scott, 1st Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.

Lieut. H. S. Smythe, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Major-Gen. Sarel, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.

Lieut. H. G. Smith, R.A.

Lieut. M. G. Smith, R.N.

Lieut. J. H. W. Swindell, 4th Batn. Royal Fusiliers.

Col. H. Schaw, R.E., on appointment as Deputy Director of Works.

Col. the Earl of Seafield, on accession to the title.

Rear-Admiral Tryon, on promotion.

Sub-Lieut. Taylor, R.N.

Capt. A. B. Trew, Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge Hussars) Y.C.

Col. E. Todd, on promotion.

Lieut. H. Tatham, 3rd London Rifles.

Col. A. Templeman, 91st Regtl. District.

Major-Gen. G. Le M. Tupper, R.A., on promotion.

Sub-Lieut. H. E. Thomas, R.N.

Lieut. G. Tyacke, R.A.

Capt. W. A. Tebbitt, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.

Major G. S. Waterlow, 2nd London R.V.

Lieut. E. A. White, R.N.

Lieut. Wilkinson, 1st Batn. Royal Irish Rifles.

Col. E. A. Wood, 10th Hussars.

Lieut. C. H. Willis, R.M.L.I.

Lieut. R. E. Warden, R.A.

Major G. C. Wynne, R.A., on promotion.

Major N. L. Walford, R.A., on promotion.

Lieut. H. Wright, Tower Hamlets R.V.

Rear-Admiral W. H. Whyte, on appointment as second-in-command of the Channel Squadron.

Acting Sub-Lieut. G. West, R.N.

Capt. C. S. Wheeler, 6th Prince of Wales's Bengal Cavalry.

Fleet Surg. H. C. Woods, M.D., on promotion.

Capt. R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars.

Vice-Admiral Sir G. Willes.

Major-Gen. G. S. Young, on appointment to command Cork Dist.

The following attended the Levée :—

Admirals—Hon. W. C. Carpenter, De Horsey, E. Hardinge, Sir Leopold Heath, John Moresby, W. H. A. Morshead, General Sir H. Richards, Sir Alfred P. Ryder, E. Winterton Turnour, James B. Willoughby.

Captains, R.N.—Lord Charles Beresford, H. W. Chetwynd, Hon. Arthur H. Drummond, James East, William B. Grant, Sir Lambton Loraine H. Rose.

Commanders—Henry Aguilar, J. Hugh Bainbridge, George Boyes, Lord Robert B. Bruce, H. T. Clanchy, W. M. Latham, Le Strange, Maude, H. J. May, W. Morgan, H. Robilliard, A. F. St. Clair, Hon. Francis R. Sandilands, Foley Vereker, Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Cecil S. W. Willis.

Lieutenants, R.N.—F. P. Carey, H. F. C. Cavendish, Charles Graham, Higgins, Harry D. Law, Milne, Geo. Pirie, Alaric Portal, W. Stokes Rees, Stuart B. Roupell, Herbert Roxby, Jas. Startin, Geo. T. Wingfield.

Field Marshals—Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Strathnairn.

Generals—Bowie, Sir James Brind, Cameron, Craufurd, Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, Sir C. Dickson, Sir F. FitzWygram, Sir J. Forbes, G. Wentworth Forbes, Lynedoch Gardiner, Glyn, Sir Gerald Graham, Sir J. Hawkins, Sherlock Heming, W. Inglis, Allen Johnson, Sir A. Little, M'Cleverty, Alastair Macdonald, Sir J. Michel, Morant, Sir C. Palliser, Sir R. Pollock, Rich, Sir J. Ross, Shute, Sir E. S. Smyth, Sir C. Staveley, Owen Williams.

Colonels—G. G. Adams, H. T. Arbuthnot, T. C. Ardagh, Armytage, Battersby, Boileau, R. M. Borthwick, Pitt Bontein, Fred Burnaby, W. E. Cadman, L. M. Cantlon, Hon. W. Carington, Fitzroy Clayton, Cowan, Talbot-Crosbie, Sir William G. Cumming, Hon. Ernest Curzon, Curzon, Dolan, Dundas, Robert W. Edis, Sir Henry Edwards, Sir H. Elphinstone, Eyre, G. P. Fawkes, B. L. Forster, Keith Fraser, George G. Gordon, Henry O. Gould, R. Gream-Horne, Hughes-Hallett, Hambro, Stevenson-Hamilton, Hand, King-Harman, W. Hope, Henry M. Hozier, George Jackson, Knight, R. P. Laurie, R. Leeke, Le Quesne, Naylor-Leyland, Lloyd, J. Logan, E. A. Mackie, H. C. Magenis, J. H. Mapleson, James Miller, Oliphant, Leopold Paget, Pope, Reeve, E. C. Sim, Sir John Stokes, Hon. W. P. Talbot, Du Plat Taylor, H. Thomas, H. Townshend, G. B. Traill, H. Trotter, J. Turner, A. H. H. Walsh, Webster, Wilkinson.

Majors—A. D. Boyd, J. Browne, W. H. Browning, Studholme Brownrigg, Hon. Charles Byng, E. Clayton, J. W. Comerford, C. A. Cooper, H. V. Cowan, E. Stanley Creek, Wykeham C. Dickenson, Purefoy Fitzgerald, Godson Godson, H. W. Gray, Heales, M. Hope, Fred C. Howard, Alexander Man, Charles Mercier, Musgrave, T. Prickett, Ridge, J. S. Rothwell, William C. N. Shore, Clement Smith, C. E. Thornton, M. C. Wood.

Captains—W. E. Archdale, Hon. C. W. Bampfylde, G. W. Bartram, Beaufort, Berens, John A. Bindley, Blundell, Borton, H. A. Brassey, Brocklehurst, Segnier Brown, G. S. Clarke, Arthur Curties, James Davidson, Eccles, Knight Erskine, E. R. Evans, R. B. W. Fisher, Gore, Arthur Gosset, Philip Green, Guise, Francis Hall, Warner Heriot, Hunter, Hon. Spencer Hylton-Jolliffe, Brandon Kirby, Percy Lambart, Hon. Robert Lawley, Alfred R. Lloyd, W. J. Martin, H. F. Mills, Montagu, Francis Newcome, Parry Okenden, Cassan Paul, C. E. G. Phillipps, Russell (of Aden), W. C. E. Serjeant, Henry H. Settle, Shaft, Eric Smith, E. H. Clough-Taylor, St. John Taylor, Walter M. Walmisley, Watson, D. E. Wood.

Lieutenants—John Adye, Sir George Arthur, William Astell, C. S. Berthon, Hon. John Boscawen, Hon. G. L. Bryan, J. C. P. Calley, Hon. Wan Campbell, A. C. Comerford, Davidson, Douglas Dawson, Hugh W. H. Elwes, Count A. E. Gleichen, R. Wolridge Gordon, J. H. Helpman, G. Holford, W. E. Paget Hoblyn, J. G. R. Homfray, C. W. Hulse, Edgar Lambart, Stewart M'Dougall, MacLaughlin, W. K. Mitford, M. Nathan, Newton, A. M. Ogilvie, Wyllam-Ormond, W. E. Rea, E. F. Rhodes, A. E. Sandbach, E. J. Sharpe, Hon. J. M. Stopford, H. Shute, Anstruther-Thomson, Hon. Arthur Walsh, Hon. L. White, George Wyndham.

Sirs—John Watt Reid, S. Rowe.

Canon E. Capel Cure.

Messieurs—R. Donaldson, R.N., Hensman (surgeon-major), John S. Moore, R.N.

Service Questions in Parliament.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Gibson asked whether the Government had yet heard whether Gen. Gordon had received either of the Government despatches of April 23 or May 18; had the Government recently made any efforts to communicate with Gen. Gordon; what was the date of the last despatch sent to Gen. Gordon, and of the last despatch received from him; and what was the present position of Gen. Gordon? Lord E. Fitzmaurice pointed out that the last despatch to Gen. Gordon was dated from London, May 17, while that received from him bore date April 10. The Government have not heard whether Gen. Gordon has received the despatches referred to.

In reply to Sir J. Hay, the Marquis of Hartington stated that the gratuity has already been issued to the troops employed in the operations around Suakim.

Mr. Chaplin asked the Secretary of State for War on Thursday whether he could state to the House the total number of her Majesty's troops now serving in Egypt; whether her Majesty's Government had recently had under their consideration the making of any addition to those forces; and whether the Government had any intention, having regard to the increasingly grave position of affairs in that country, of sending any reinforcements to Egypt. He wished to supplement the question by two other points, of which he had given private notice. In the first place, he wished to know whether it was true that her Majesty's Government had received any communication on the subject of the forces from the military authorities at Cairo; and, secondly, whether the Government had come to any decision as to the sending of an expedition to the Soudan in the autumn for the relief of General Gordon. The Marquis of Hartington said:—My answer will include a reply to the first of the hon. member's supplementary questions. As to the second, it will not be possible for me to add anything to my reply to the hon. Member for Eye. It would not, I think, be desirable to publish the exact amount of the force in Egypt, but there are at present there one regiment of cavalry, one horse, one field, and three garrison batteries of Artillery, two companies of Engineers, and eight and a half battalions of infantry, with the necessary proportion of administrative corps. With reference to the remainder of the hon. gentleman's question, and also to the questions which stand in the names of the noble lord the Member for West Essex and the hon. baronet the Member for Wigtownshire, Sir Frederick Stephenson has asked for a reinforcement of one battalion, but he makes the demand more as a matter of precaution than of actual urgency. The Government, having given full consideration to the matter, have decided to send a battalion of infantry, now at Malta, on to Egypt. Another battalion, in the Mediterranean, will also be held in readiness to proceed immediately if its services should be required. With regard to a Supplementary Estimate or Vote of Credit, I stated the other day that I am obtaining information as to the extraordinary expenditure which has been or is likely to be incurred in Egypt; and when I have obtained it, I will, in consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, consider whether a Supplementary Estimate will be required. Sir H. Wolff: Will the whole expenditure of these troops be borne by this country or by Egypt? The Marquis of Hartington: So far as I am aware, the arrangement formerly concluded with the Egyptian Government will hold good by which a capitation grant is given. Sir S. Northcote: Does the right hon. gentleman intend to move a supplementary estimate in the present session? The Marquis of Hartington: Some extraordinary expenditure has been incurred, and some more will have to be incurred, and as soon as I ascertain what the amount is likely to be I will communicate with my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and see whether it will be necessary to present a supplementary estimate in the present session.

Replying to Sir J. Hay, the Marquis of Hartington said: A hydro-pneumatic gun carriage for permanent works on the Moncrieff principle is under trial. The results as yet are not satisfactory, and no decision, therefore, as to the adoption of the system has been arrived at.

In reply to Mr. J. Lowther, Lord E. Fitzmaurice stated that the Government had received no information in regard to General Gordon beyond what had been already communicated to the House.

WHY SHOULD THE NAVY WAIT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Is no gratuity to be granted, or medals given, to the Navy for their services in the Soudan expedition? The Army has already received the gratuity (*vide* Lord Hartington's reply to Sir John Hay on the 15th inst.), and in one case, the 10th Hussars, has had the medal presented, but not a word has been said about the Navy participating in these honours! Why should the Navy wait?—I am, &c.,

Suakim.

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The *Times* says:—"In consequence of an outbreak of small-pox among the men at Windsor, it has been considered advisable to countermand the order for the removal of the regiment to Aldershot."

3rd Dragoon Guards. Col. Sir H. Stewart went to Windsor on Wednesday, and had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner-party.

1st Royal Dragoons. Capt. Sands, formerly of the regiment, died at his chambers, York Street, on the 15th inst., aged 75. Troop Serjt.-Major W. Finn, Serjt. R. C. Judd, Corpls. J. T. Doughty and Nowell, and Ptes. J. Griffiths, G. Parsons, and J. Ryan have been awarded silver medals and gratuities of £5 for long service and good conduct.

19th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Barrow went to Windsor on Wednesday, and had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner-party.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Corpl. J. Keogh, 8th Division, Coast Brigade, has been awarded a testimonial on vellum by the Royal Humane Society for having saved the life of Isabella Beale, a child, who was in danger of being drowned near the Pigeon House Fort on April 29 last.

Vet.-Surgs. Gillespie and Bostock have arrived at Aldershot for duty, and Lieut. the Hon. G. A. Anson has also been ordered to Aldershot.

The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"I Baty. 1st Brig. London Division (Major Auchinleck), stationed at Gunwharf Barracks, are under orders to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service. Being the first battery on the roster for embarkation, it is understood that the destination will be Egypt."

A correspondent writes:—"On what principle are field batteries given to those officers who by recent regulation are debarred from obtaining them? Of the batch commissioned in October, 1882, six have been given field batteries, the first because it has been customary to give the first one, but why the others? The regulation I refer to is Royal Artillery Regimental Order 85, of November, 1883. The regulation referred to says that the cases of those officers whose names had already been recommended would be considered; but by a previous regulation the names of officers under two years' service could not be recommended. These officers not having yet two years' service cannot have got their field batteries on the latter plea."

At the Sheerness Police-court, on Thursday, Gunner John Eastwood was brought up on remand on the charge of wilfully murdering Qrmr.-Serjt. R. G. Hunter at Sheerness on the 9th inst. Mr. Copland defended the prisoner. Serjt. Ashley stated that he had known the prisoner since 1872, and had served with him for many years in India. In 1872, at Aden, the prisoner was subject to epileptic fits, and in 1876, when stationed at Colaba, Bombay, he took a carbine and threatened to shoot himself. Serjt. Duncan deposed that the prisoner behaved very strangely when he was stationed with him in India. The prisoner was further remanded.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major-Gen. W. O. Lennox has been appointed to command a brigade in Egypt.

Col. W. C. Phillpott is appointed a Col. on the Staff commanding the R.E. at Malta.

Lieut. Tuke, accompanied by five sappers and one interpreter, left Cairo on Tuesday for Keneh.

The *Times* says:—"The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, who are engaged at Dover and at other places on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway system in preparing themselves, prior to leaving England, to construct the Suakim-Berber Railway, now number upwards of 150 men. The majority are engaged in platelaying; others are working on the main-line engines, and are being taught the work of shunting, making up trains, &c."

The *Times*' Cairo correspondent telegraphs:—"A report received from the Mudir of Kassala states that Gen. Gordon was safe at Khartoum on April 27. He had repulsed the rebels to the east and west of the town."

The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"The telegraph battalion, under the command of Capt. Jelf, completed the line of telegraphs which now extend from Windsor to Portsmouth on their march down, the section now at Portsmouth taking up the work at a point some distance this side of Woolmer, and on Friday they established a line at Hilsea. The section will remain at Portsmouth till joined by the remainder of the battalion, and will then proceed to Suakim. The first division of the battalion consists of 177 officers and men and 65 horses, and the second division, which is not mounted, consists of 161 officers and men."

Coldstream Guards. The annual change of quarters of the 1st Batn. took place on Tuesday, when the battalion left Chelsea Barracks and marched to Wellington Barracks, where it will be quartered in the wing vacated by the Grenadiers.

Scots Guards. The 1st Batn. returned to London on Tuesday from Aldershot, and took over quarters at Chelsea Barracks. The battalion held their annual athletic sports last week at Aldershot. The sports were never for a moment allowed to flag, and the interest was maintained from first to last. Lieut. Baden-Powell's balloon was inflated and in captivity on the ground; several ascents were made by Mr. Powell, accompanied by numerous officers. Mr. Powell extended this privilege to a number of non-commissioned officers and men, and during one ascent the pipes were played in mid-air. The balloon caused a great amount of amusement to many of those present.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Capt. Holmes, 1st Batn., has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Lennox, commanding a brigade in Egypt.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Lieut. Mosse, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Bombay S.C. Lieut. Scott, 2nd Batn., has been appointed staff officer at the Purundhur Sanitarium, Bombay.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Colgrave, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Mason, 2nd Batn., is a probationer for the Bombay S.C.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. Rae, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department. Qrmr. King, 1st Batn., has obtained permission to continue in active service under Article 96 of the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Staveley, a probationer, officiating, attached to the 1st Bombay Lancers, is about to be appointed to the Bombay S.C., from March 10, 1883. Lieut. Williss, 2nd Batn., a candidate for the S.C., has been appointed to the 1st Bombay N.I.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Malta, is under orders of readiness to embark for Egypt.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Major W. S. Cooke has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff of the Intelligence Branch at Head-quarters.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. The 1st Batn. arrived at Keneh on July 2, *en route* for Assouan. The health of the troops is excellent. Those men of the battalion attached to the Royal Highlanders at Cairo, proceeded up country on July 3, with the Duke of Cornwall's, to rejoin their battalion at Assouan.

37th Hampshire Regiment, stationed at Gosport, received orders on Thursday to leave Portsmouth on Sunday for Malta, to relieve the 1st Batn. 19th Yorkshire Regt., ordered to Egypt.

39th Dorset Regiment. Capt. Percy has been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd Batn., from Sept. 19.

41st Welsh Regiment. Major Quirk, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, has been selected to act as Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. of the local force, vice Col. Slade.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Capt. Maxwell has been appointed Acting-Assist. Provost-Marshal in Egypt. Lieut. Souter, 1st Batn., proceeded by the Elpitha to Cyprus, having been appointed to the command of the Convalescents' Depôt, which is largely used by the troops in Egypt. He was accompanied by Surg. Irvine of the Army Medical Department, and a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps, in charge of 47 convalescents of the Army of Occupation.

44th Essex Regiment. Lieut. Merewether is a candidate for the Bombay S.C.

49th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment. "An Old Officer" writes:—"By the retirement on pension of Lieut.-Col. Gavegan, the 49th have lost a kind and gallant officer. Col. Gavegan on his retirement was the last of the Crimean heroes left in the regiment. He served with distinction in the Russian War of 1854, where he was dangerously wounded. He received the war medal with clasps for Alma, Inkermann, and Sevastopol, and the Turkish war medal. He also served in Egypt, 1882, and obtained the Egyptian medal and Khedive's star. A better soldier and more thoroughly upright and genial comrade never wore the uniform of the regiment, and his loss will be regretted by all ranks."

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. L. R. Connolly, R.M.A., serving with the Royal Marine Batn., Suakim, has been invalided to England; and Capt. T. R. Swinburne, R.M.A., has embarked to replace him.

Lieut. T. H. de M. Roche, R.M.L.I., serving with the Royal Marine Batn., Suakim, has been invalided to England, and Lieut. A. E. Marchant, R.M.L.I., will embark on the 23rd inst. to replace him.

Qrmr. John Burtenshaw has been ordered to embark on the 23rd inst. for passage to Suakim, for service with the Royal Marine Batn. there stationed.

Lieut. C. H. Willis, R.M.L.I., and Lieut. F. White, R.M.L.I., have been granted, the former two months, and the latter, three months' leave, on disembarkation.

54th Derbyshire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gosset has been appointed to the Intelligence Department in India as a temporary arrangement. Lieut. Gordon, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 32nd Bengal N.I., is to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 13, 1883.

56th Essex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. White is in temporary command of a Brigade in Egypt.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Hobbs has been examined for promotion, and found qualified.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"Owing to the depleted condition of the Seaforth Highlanders, at Parkhurst, it was recently suggested that they should rejoin the depôt, and await the enrolment of further recruits. Since then, the battalion has been joined by 100 young soldiers from Perth, and on Tuesday the battalion, thus strengthened, was inspected by Sir G. Willis, general commanding the district."

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Lieut. Owen, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 26th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Feb. 27, 1882.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Lieut. Macready has been appointed Staff Lieut. of Military Police at Alexandria.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Fry, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 12th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Feb. 3, 1883.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieut. Kenny, a probationer, attached to the 1st Bombay Lancers, is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from June 21, 1882.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Col. Frankland, half-pay, late of the regiment, has been selected for the command of the 102nd Regimental District, Naas, vice Col. Herbert, with effect from Aug. 15.

Medical Department. Surg.-Major S. E. Maunsell has been appointed Hon. Surg. to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Middlesex Regiment. The 3rd Batn. was inspected at Aldershot by Major-Gen. Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brig., on Tuesday and Friday, the 8th and 11th inst. The total strength is about 874, including recruits at Hounslow, and of that number there were present under arms 488 men and 22 officers. The officers on parade were Majors Blunt (in command) and Batley (hon. lieut.-col.); Capts. Baylis, Duff, Howe, Gant, Winter (Major), Moore, and Ricketts; Lieuts. Lamb, Fox, Taylor, Fox, Sutton, Batten, Walsh, Coombes, Burt, and Nunn. Gen. Fielding at the close of the inspection said he was pleased at their turn-out, and congratulated Major Blunt on commanding so fine and well-behaved a regiment.

The 3rd Royal Fusiliers will proceed from Aldershot this day to Hounslow, for disembodiment.

The 4th East Surrey is now training at Aldershot, and will leave on the 9th prox.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The School of Instruction for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces (Infantry) will reopen next month at Aldershot.

The following letter appeared in the *Standard* of the 14th inst. "Hard Hit's" statements, if borne out by facts, as no doubt they are, furnish conclusive evidence of the real reason which debars gentlemen of the proper social status from accepting Volunteer commissions:—"Sir,—In March last the Brigade of Volunteer Artillery to which I belong was ordered to occupy one of the largest of our Southern Forts from Wednesday, April 9, to Wednesday, April 16. Arrangements were made with the Railway Company, which had tickets printed and issued for conveyance, and contracts were entered into with caterers for the supply of rations for 600 men and officers. The advance party and staff were detailed to start by a certain train on the Wednesday, and all the countless details necessary for such an undertaking were arranged. On Tuesday, April 8 (24 hours before the occupation of the Fort), an official communication was received that as the sum for camp allowances had been under-estimated by the Government officials, we could not receive the full sum we should be entitled to, and specifying a maximum sum to be allowed to us, which did not amount to half what we are entitled to according to the official printed Regulations of the Volunteer service (see Section XXVII., para. 919). Too late to withdraw from the engagements we had entered into, what could our colonel do but go, and trust that when the exceptional circumstances of our case were explained, the authorities would in simple justice satisfy our claim. Will it be believed, sir, that the authorities refused to listen to our appeal, and have literally fined the officers of the brigade nearly £120 for carrying out the instructions received from the War Office—I say advisedly 'fined the officers,' for our brigade funds are too heavily taxed already, and the deficit must come from the pockets of the officers. Comment is needless. What would be thought of any business firm which should so repudiate its engagements? If the Volunteer Force is wanted, why is it starved, and officers made to work hard, and find funds as well, for the carelessness or stupidity of Government officials? What wonder that the dearth of officers is beginning to awake attention."

LANDING SICK OFFICERS IN THE ORKNEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of July 12, I notice some very misleading statements by a correspondent concerning the suitability of this town as a sick-station. His remarks show the most crass ignorance of the place and all its medical belongings. I trust in fairness you will permit me to furnish a few lines of accurate detail. Kirkwall is a cathedral town of some 5,000 inhabitants. Medically it possesses seven doctors, three being University graduates. There is an ordinary hospital which contains fourteen beds, conjoined with a fever hospital, with accommodation for ten patients. There are in addition a small-pox hospital with six beds, and a workhouse hospital. When I state the food of the sick officers consists of beef-tea, chicken soup, mutton broth, animal jellies, milk, corn-flour, sago, ice, &c., surely you will admit there is not much to complain of. Each officer has also his marine servant to attend on him, and keeping in the same wards. Indeed, one of the officers told me to-day he never saw equal accommodation or comfort in any Naval hospital; while a retired major of cavalry stated the same yesterday of military hospitals.—I am, &c.,

John Bruce, M.B., Surgeon and Agent.

Kirkwall, July 12.

While the Hyacinth was subjecting her guns to the usual trial last Saturday in the Channel, prior to being commissioned to relieve the Espiègle on the Australian station, a serious accident occurred, whereby Lieut. Finnis, of the Cambridge, well-nigh lost an arm. The Hyacinth was firing her guns in a heavy sea outside the breakwater off Plymouth, when Lieut. Finnis proceeded to inspect the working of the spare traversing of the forecastle gun. The ship was rolling heavily, and the gun took charge at a time when Lieut. Finnis was between the gun and the post. The gun luckily missed his body, but jambed his left arm between its muzzle and the side of the port or embrasure, fearfully lacerating the flesh. Dr. Lilly was immediately in attendance, and succeeded in stopping the hæmorrhage and in dressing the wound. Lieut. Finnis is, we are glad to hear, progressing favourably.

Notice is given by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties awarded for the British schooner Gazelle, and the slave-dhow Simba, captured on November 28, 1882, and April 2, 1883, by the Harrier, and for the native vessel Fath-el-Kheir, and dhow Maile and 103 slaves captured on March 6 and May 6, 1883, by the Undine. Due notice will be given of the date proposed for the commencement of distribution; also the amount of an individual's share in the respective classes.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 539.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

FROM the moment direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum ceased, the enthusiasm and *furore* about Gordon began to wane. It is very strange and illogical, but it is true, that the moment grounds for apprehension were furnished by the cessation of direct intercourse with Khartoum, the public and Parliament seemed to think he must be all right. The Press grew languid—apathetic—silent. Honourable Members generally did the same. Now there is, apparently, a recrudescence of the excitement; and well there may be, for it is three months since there was any trustworthy direct intelligence from Khartoum, and there are disquieting rumours, as well as rosy reports, as to which one may choose, without any reason, as he pleases, the best or the worst. There is an uneasy feeling manifested by the civilian Press that they have been acting in but a paltry fashion about the position of General Gordon. Some papers used the situation for purely party purposes. "Gordon" was a good stick to lay on the shoulders of the Government. Others, again, resorted to his mission and its incidents as a channel through which to direct streams of invective against their pet aversion,—the Prime Minister. There were some who insisted that Gordon should be made Sultan somewhere,—whether of a slave kingdom or not did not signify; others professed to believe he would smash up the Mahdi by the power of the Sword of Gideon, and so on. But, one way or the other, there was a concensus of clamour about "Gordon," and a stern determination expressed every morning and every evening in the leaders, and echoed at question-time in the questions of Members of both Houses of Parliament, that "Gordon must be rescued." The Government preserved a mysterious air under the fusillade of leaders and inquiries, and refused to say whether they would rescue him or not. They would not make any statement as to their intentions with respect to the hero of the—several—say 100—days. Neither *Punch's* cartoons, nor the fervid pressure of religious bodies, nor political considerations, appeared to affect their divine calm; but they let it leak out at last that the makings of a railway were being sent to Suakim. Then Sir W. Hewett was despatched to Abyssinia, on the almost incredible errand of making an arrangement with the arrogant and ferocious savage who rules that country to let loose his bloody hordes on the unfortunate population between the Nile and his western frontier. This is to be done,—or was contemplated,—in order that the garrisons of Kassala and other posts, not in much danger, might be liberated at a terrible price; for Egypt, without the smallest shadow of justification, is ordered to surrender rights and territory by the British Government, because Mr. Gladstone thinks fit to employ the ex-Prince of Tigre to do our work. Our usually sober-minded contemporary, the *Globe*, has three or four "King Charles' heads" in his closet, which always "set him off" on an erratic departure from the beaten paths of decorous "mediocrity of sentiment." Three of these are certain in their effect, viz., "the Boers," "the French," and "the Mudir of Dongola." "Heaven and Earth! Three such names mingled!" But so it is. The *Globe* was glorious last week. The Mudir of Dongola has been found out. Joseph Franco has proved it. That being so, and the Mudir having gone over to the Mahdi, and Berber having fallen, Gordon has no route open for his retreat. It is really quite refreshing to come upon a reminiscence of Gordon, who has dropped clean out of Press, Parliament, print, and popular subjects for some weeks past. We are almost inclined to thank the Mudir of Dongola for enabling the *Globe* to deplore Gordon's isolation once more. There is a distressing indifference to dates in the "news" telegraphed by the active correspondents of the London papers from Egypt. The *Standard's* report from Cairo of Thursday is void for uncertainty. "Pilgrims arrived at Suakim." When? They "occupied 27 days in their journey from Khartoum." When did they leave it? Any way, we hope the report that Gordon is well, will turn out to be true. Even yesterday it was not known whether Berber had fallen or not, nor was it possible to determine whether Dongola was held for or against the Khedive.

The Levée held on Monday was remarkable for the number of Soudan officers who were present. The 10th Hussars sent up 17 of their officers from Shorncliffe, of whom 14 had taken part in the campaigns; the Colonels of the 65th and 87th, with their recently invested Companionships of the Bath, were present; and the Navy contributed Captain Rolfe, C.B., and Commander Graham, late of the *Euryalus*.

Baker Pasha was present as a spectator at the review at Aldershot on Thursday before the Duke of Cambridge. This was his first visit to Aldershot since he vacated the appointment of Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Division in August, 1875. It is needless to say that he was received most cordially on all hands.

Experiments are about to be carried out with an electric-apparatus waggon, which is intended to assist ambulance work at night.

Major-General Lennox, who has been selected for a brigade command in Egypt, left Gravesend for Alexandria on Thursday. General Lennox is the senior of the four officers of his rank who are borne on the Staff of the Army in Egypt. Major-General Earle, lately in command of the garrison at Alexandria and now at home on leave, will, we believe, as at present arranged, return in September.

A special memorandum has been circulated at Aldershot on the subject of transport during manœuvres, field-days, &c., it having been found that transport vehicles attached to brigades and regiments during operations are often miles away when wanted. It is pointed out that the ambulances, water-carts, and ammunition-carts which accompany troops to field-days at Aldershot are intended to represent the transport carriages that accompany troops in war, and that every effort should be made to utilise them accordingly. On the march they should closely follow brigades, or any other force which they are detailed to accompany. During an action they should be kept in some central position in rear of the troops to which they belong, as much as possible out of fire, and yet available for use when required. The ambulances and water-carts should be accompanied by medical officers who have control over them. The ammunition-carts should be accompanied by non-commissioned officers of the battalion to which they are for the time attached, and every arrangement (including the provision of the ammunition-bags) should be made beforehand to facilitate the issue of the blank ammunition which the carts are ordered to take. In marching-past, on the conclusion of the operations, the transport should march-past in one line in rear of the brigade or force to which it is attached.

The attempt which has been made to establish regimental coffee-shops in connection with canteens at Aldershot has not proved successful. But in several instances, we believe, these establishments have been conducted so as to ensure their unpopularity among the rank and file, and consequent failure.

The number of appointments to be made at the examination in the Army Medical Department to be held in August has been increased from nineteen to thirty.

What has become of Sir J. Hay's vote of thanks to Sir G. Graham's force for their services in the Soudan? First it was announced that the gallant Admiral would move *proprio motu*, as the Government would not propose the thanks of Parliament to the sailors and soldiers that they should receive the usual acknowledgment for gallant service,—then that he would postpone it till there was a vote on the Supplementary Estimates, —now these may be deferred till the Greek Kalends, for the gratuity has been paid. However, as Lord Hartington has given an intimation that there may be a Supply Estimate soon, Sir John Hay will have a chance, after all, of taking the sense of the House on the matter.

Very funny, these newspapers! Especially the high-falutin', spasmodic Radical! "It will be a great help for us," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is *haud facile princeps* among them in the 'Erkles vein, "if General Gordon can hold Khartoum for England all through the summer!" "Help for us to do what?" And why "Khartoum for England?" These be wonderful babblements!

Applications for permission to attend the examination for admission to the Staff College must in future reach the Adjutant-General before April 1.

The field-firing practices of Infantry regiments in September next will be conducted on a new system. The men will first be exercised carefully by companies, then by half-battalions and battalions, and, finally, by brigades. Much better results are expected than have been obtained hitherto.

It is proposed to give a pair of light waterproof canvas shoes to each soldier in addition to his ammunition boots (as proposed by Sir Thomas Steele's Equipment Committee, in 1869), and at the same time to issue but three pairs of boots biennially, instead of two pairs annually as heretofore. The issue of these slippers or shoes will be anything but a boon to the soldier. Two pairs of boots per annum are not more than sufficient for the average-duty soldier, who, at Aldershot, for instance, can easily wear out a pair of good soles in six weeks in dry weather, and few of these boots will stand repairing more than twice. Commanding officers have been called upon to give their opinions on this subject, and there can be no doubt of the result.

The names of all officers commanding companies who have not obtained certificates of proficiency in musketry instruction, have been forwarded to Army Head-quarters.

In consequence of an increased demand for officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, there will be three examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy, in 1885, instead of two. These examinations will be held in the months of April, July, and December. The following alterations will be made in the terms at the Royal Military Academy up to February, 1886:—1884. 1st term, March 14 to July 4; 2nd, August 20 to December 9. 1885. 1st term, January 7 to April 28; 2nd, May 27 to September 16; 3rd, October 21 to February 16, 1886. Candidates for examination in April, 1885, must be within the regulated limits of age on the 1st of that month, and should forward to the Military Secretary, not later than February 15 next, their applications to be allowed to compete, accompanied by the papers required by Para. 5 of the Regulations issued with G.O. 77 of 1880.

For some mysterious reason, the *Gazettes* which now record the most minor appointments to the Staff, do not give the districts to which officers are appointed. Thus, Major St. Clair, 91st Highlanders, who replaces Major Hutton as Brigade-Major to the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, is simply gazetted to be a Brigade-Major, and Major Jones, R.A., who succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Graham at Shorncliffe, appears in the *Gazette* as a Garrison Instructor on the Staff, in company with Captain Marshall, 20th Fusiliers. It would be divulging no official secret to state that the last-named officer replaces Major Milner at Halifax, and that Major Jones goes to Shorncliffe, and we therefore fail to see why the *Gazette* does not record the fact. In the interests of the non-military readers of that fearful and wonderful publication, we trust that this will be seen to in future announcements.

A new "plan of attack" has, it is said, been originated by Lord Wolseley and Major-General Newdigate.

A correspondent, on whom we can entirely depend, sends us a statement bearing on the complaints we inserted last week in reference to the measure of generosity and justice displayed by the Admiralty in their treatment of the late John Sullivan, which satisfies us that the authorities were generous and more than just in their conduct.

It is interesting to reproduce the words in which Dr. Schweinfurth, whose earnest appeal for the rescue of our captain and his host in Khartoum has made such a sensation and stir in the country, wrote of him not long ago:—"Gordon, I think, is essentially a hero in the poetic sense. In this way he resembles Garibaldi, who also was rather a man of action and courage than of patience and judgment. Gordon is capricious. One day he is condescending, affable, and cordial; another he storms at everybody, is rough, crusty, and unapproachable. A man who was yesterday taken into his confidence will to-day be given an important post, and to-morrow be dismissed. His plans are changed even during their execution, and his actions only proceed in a straight line when they are carried along by his enthusiasm. Once arrest them, and they upset like a velocipede. A man like this would be much more capable of crushing the Mahdi than of reconstructing in five years what he had destroyed in five days."

Major Barrow, 26th Cameronians, who lately returned from Egypt, where he was employed in drilling the Gendarmerie, has been selected for duty with the Mounted Infantry, and will leave England at once.

The Engineers are in favour at last. *Uno avulso non deficit alter*. Sir G. Graham promoted Lieutenant-General and made K.C.B. for his eminent services, is to be kept at home and is not to return to Egypt, but an old Crimean comrade, General W. O. Lennox, also a V.C., and a soldier of great experience and varied service in India, China, &c., has been selected as his successor, and has been approved of by the Queen.

It is believed that the trials which have been carried out lately to test the advantages of the system of horse-picketing, as adopted by the Italian Army, have not proved so successful as to justify a favourable report.

Recent *Gazettes* have afforded some remarkable instances of rapid promotion, but we have to go back many years to find any record of an advancement so quick as that of Captain Fanshawe, 19th Hussars, who was last week gazetted to his troop just two years after his appointment to his first commission. Promotion has been wonderfully rapid in the 19th Hussars of late, as already instanced in the case of Captain Ker Fox, and no injustice has, therefore, been done to the regiment by the appointment of the senior subaltern of the 4th Dragoon Guards to one of the vacant troops. As showing the luck that necessarily accompanies all promotion in the service, we may point out that Captain Fanshawe's elder brother took over eight years in getting his captaincy in the 97th Regiment.

When practicable, each company will in future undergo a course of field-work instruction, under an Engineer officer. This instruction will be carried out before, and independent of, the military training, which will be reduced by one week for this purpose.

The results of the efforts of the Opposition to obtain information from her Majesty's Government respecting affairs in the Soudan and Gordon's position are simply null, if not void, owing to the very nature of things. *Ex nihilo nihil fit.* All that we know is that nothing can be known. "Story! God bless you! I have none to tell, sir," and so on. But from Kassala comes a cheering rumour, or it may be a positive report, that three months ago Gordon was safe in Khartoum, and that he had repulsed the enemy to the east and west of the town; in other words, he had driven away for a time the vagabond Arabs within reach of his guns on the banks of the rivers. The situation certainly is not brightening in any way, and the demand of General Stephenson for three battalions of troops to take the place of those which have been despatched southwards towards Assouan will put the Quartermastering and Adjutant-Generalcy in Pall Mall to the pin of their collar. If to this demand be added the request made in the *Times* of Wednesday for the despatch of the British expedition to Khartoum, which our contemporary thinks necessary to extricate Gordon, it will be admitted that the stress placed upon our military establishment will not be inconsiderable. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 11, 1884.

Staff Surg. D. MacIver, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet-Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet (July 5).

ADMIRALTY, July 15, 1884.

Staff Surg. W. M. Power has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet (July 5).

ADMIRALTY, July 17, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. H. T. G. Tipping has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 16).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer W. A. Betts has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 17).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Richard J. Kinahan, to the Sapphire.

Commanders—Robert B. Maconochie and George A. Giffard, to the Excellent, additional; Eustace D. Maude, to the Cambridge; Vere B. Orlebar, to the Revenge; Julian A. Baker, to the Alexandra, additional.

Lieutenants—Hugh G. Gough, to the Imogene; Hon. Walter G. Stopford, to the Osborne.

Sub-Lieutenants—Hugh L. Hibbert, to the Garnet; Herbert Orpen, to the Minotaur; Harry Jones (a.), to the Northumberland; Edward Winthrop (a.), to the Achilles.

Navigating Lieutenant—Frederick W. E. H. Smith, to the Imogene.

Chief Engineer—John W. Hawes, to the Orontes.

Surgeon—William S. Lightfoot, to the Duke of Wellington.

Gunners—S. H. Ellis, to the Indus, for the Raleigh; T. L. Ellis, to the Indus, for the Liberty.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—John Wolfe, to the Hector, additional.

Chief Boatman—Henry Wakem, Worthing, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Marchwood, vice Oliver, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Edward Blake, Southsea, to be chief boatman, Kingston, vice January, promoted; William Pritchard, S. Yarmouth, to be chief boatman, Chatham, vice Newte, promoted.

AMETHYST, Capt. Brent, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on July 11. The Rifleman was proceeding up the Uruguay River on June 2. The Algerine was proceeding up the Parana River on the same date. The Wrangler was at Colonia.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Dowell, was at Wusung on May 30, and will remain whilst the Commander-in-Chief visits Yang-tsye Ports in the Vigilant. The Vigilant was at Shanghai on May 30, with the Commander-in-Chief on board, and would leave about June 2 for Yang-tsye-kiang Ports, returning to Wusung about June 20. The Cleopatra was at Wusung on May 26, and left for Nagasaki to be docked, &c.; ordered to return to Wusung not later than June 18, and will be stationed at Shanghai as senior officer's ship. The Curaçoa was at Shanghai on May 30, and remains; would be attached to the cruising squadron. The Midge, in the Gulf of Pechili, was at Tientsin on May 21, and was about to visit Newchwang, returning to Tientsin about June 2; would be attached to the cruizing squadron. The Fly was in Yang-tsye-kiang River, and was at Kinkiang on May 15, and would remain. The Albatross was in Yang-tsye-kiang River, Hankow, on May 19, and would join the cruising squadron. The Cockchafer was in the Gulf of Pechili, Chefoo, on May 26, was about to proceed to Chemulfo, Corea, would return to Chefoo, and would join the cruising squadron. The Espoir was at Shanghai on May 29, was ordered to proceed to the protection and assistance of the British steamer Posang, on shore at Fisherman's Islands, and would join the cruising squadron. The Daring was at Canton, and was at Hong Kong on May 23, to give leave and carry out rifle prize firing, having been relieved temporarily by the Tweed; left Hong Kong for Canton on June 4. The Swift was at Amoy on May 23, would proceed to join the cruising squadron, when relieved by the Champion. The Linnet was in the Gulf of Tonquin on June 5; would be relieved by the Zephyr about June 14, and then proceed to Hong Kong. The Foxhound was at Hong Kong on May 23, giving leave and completing with stores and provisions prior to proceeding to Singapore to take the place of the Zephyr about June 7. The Merlin was at Foochow on May 23, ordered to visit Formosan ports once a month. The Tweed was at Canton on May 23, commissioned temporarily as tender to the Champion, and manned by that ship; she was to remain at Canton in the absence of the Daring. The Sapphire was senior officer's ship at Japan on May 10; was at Yokohama on May 10, and would remain in the neighbourhood. She was ordered to be at Wusung by June 20, and will be attached to the cruising squadron. The Pegasus was at Straits of Malacca on May 1; left Singapore for Acheen with provisions for the crew of the Nisero, by Admiralty order; was at Penang on July 11. The Zephyr was at Singapore on May 1, and was ordered to proceed about the second week in June to the Gulf of Tonquin to relieve Linnet. The Flying Fish left Amoy on May 9 for the Corea, to survey the coasts and off-lying islands. The Champion was at Hong Kong, in dockyard hands, refitting, and would be ready for sea about June 11, and would then be stationed at Amoy.

DARING, Com. Ching, while at Hong Kong lost Joseph Northmore, a private of Marines, and William Jones, an able seaman, killed accidentally. The Daring was engaged in gun practice, and prizes were given for the quickest and smartest at firing. One round had just been fired from the gun, and the two men were in the act of ramming home the projectile for the next round, when the charge exploded. Both Northmore and Jones were standing directly in front of the gun, and were killed instantly. Northmore was blown clean through the port-hole, and although a boat was lowered at once, nothing could be found of his remains. Jones's body was found lying in the port-hole frightfully burnt and mangled. He was buried next day with full Naval honours. A court of inquiry has been held into the cause of the explosion, and it is thought the accident was due to faulty sponging, for which the unfortunate men were themselves responsible.

DOLPHIN, Com. Eardley Wilmot, left Gibraltar for Malta on July 15.

DRAGON, Com. Anson, was at Bushire on June 12, and would leave Bushire on June 13 for a cruise after slavers about entrance to the Persian Gulf. The Philomel was on passage from Bombay to Muscat, and on arrival at Muscat was to cruise off Ras-al-Had in suppression of the slave trade. The Arab and Ranger were at Aden on July 1.

FIREBRAND, Lieut. and Com. Dickson, arrived at Rio on July 17, and would leave for the Cape of Good Hope on July 21.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, left St. Vincent on July 11.

KESTREL, Com. Tisdall (act.), was taken into basin at Sheerness on July 14, and will be ready to pay off on July 30.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Britten, flagship of the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Achilles, Agincourt, and Northumberland, will proceed this month on a cruise round the coast of Ireland.

NEPTUNE, Capt. Maxwell, has been ordered to the Solent, to act as guard-ship during the stay of the Queen at Osborne.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was in the Bay of Chaleur, New Brunswick, up to July 3, and would leave on July 13 for the south-west coast of Newfoundland, and return to Halifax about July 24. The Canada was cruising on the coast of Newfoundland. The Garnet was ordered to Bermuda, *en route* to Halifax. The Dido was to leave Halifax on July 5 for Barbadoes. The Tenedos, Fantôme, and Mallard were on the coast of Newfoundland. The Griffon was on the Barbadoes division, and will proceed to Bahamas on arrival of the Dido. The Flamingo and Bullfrog were on the Jamaica division, the former having been at Sucea giving leave; ordered to return to Port Royal by July 6.

OPAL, Capt. Brooke, senior officer on the West Coast of Africa, was at Accra up to June 12, and would cruise in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The Flirt, as senior officer's ship, was at Accra. The Starling was at Accra, and would proceed to Devonport on relief by the Forward. The Alecto was at Accra. The Stork was at Accra, and would proceed to the South Coast Division as senior officer's ship. The Goshawk was on the South Coast Division, and would join the Opal at Fernando Po, when relieved by the Stork early in July. The Forward would meet Mr. Consul Hewett at Bonny on June 21.

SULTAN, Capt. Richard Tracey, has been ordered to the Firth of Forth.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Mutine, arrived at Esquimault on July 14. The Constance would leave on Aug. 7 for Honolulu, and to visit the Islands. The Heroine was on passage; she was to have left Esquimault for Callao on May 5; Capt. Blackburne will conduct the duties of senior officer on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The Satellite was at San Lorenzo (Callao) on May 29, and remains for the present. The Sappho was at Coquimbo, and would leave for Callao on May 29.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Domville, was at Malta on July 7, with the Carysfort and Falcon, the latter having arrived on the day previous.

VALOROUS, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Portsmouth on July 17.

WYE, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, on July 14, and would leave on the 15th for the West Coast of Africa.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Portland, Thursday, July 10.

The Squadron remains at Portland, and nothing has, as yet, been given out definitely as to our future movements. The flotilla of 1st-class torpedo-boats, eight in number (another one having come round from Portsmouth), is still here; they get under weigh nearly every day, and go out for steam tactics, full-speed trials, or torpedo exercise. Each ship has drawn a 2nd-class torpedo-boat from the Hecla; these, and also the ship's own steam pinnaces, have been exercised at steam tactics. The annual prize-firing of the Squadron is about to be carried out; the ships are going outside one at a time for this purpose; the Minotaur has been out to-day, and the others will follow in succession. The Valorous, which arrived on Monday from Portsmouth, brought with her a large target of a new pattern to be used for the prize-firing; it consists of a raft with three masts, was brought round in pieces, and has been put together by the carpenters of the Squadron. Yesterday the Seahorse towed the target outside, and moved it in position; she also laid down buoys, as points for the ships to turn on, while steaming backwards and forwards past it. General leave, which has been given to the men, expired on Monday; while it was going on, the ships had a slight refit, painted, &c. As soon as the men returned, drills, &c., were resumed. We had "ram-on" and general quarters on Tuesday, and out stream anchors and cables yesterday; parties are also on shore at the range, going through their annual musketry course, and the quarterly short practice is being carried out. Last Friday evening, the officers of the Achilles repeated the performance of "Fra Diavolo," which they had previously given at Berehaven; the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by his young son, Prince Alfred, was present, and the whole passed off, as on the former occasion, with the utmost success. All the captains and a large number of officers of the Squadron attended the levée held by the Prince of Wales last Monday; they assembled at Clarence House, where they were entertained at lunch by the Duke of Edinburgh, and afterwards went over to the levée together. The members of the Weymouth and County Club have, with their usual kindness, made us honorary members of their club.

Portland, Thursday, July 17.

The last few days have been devoted principally to prize-firing and coaling. The Minotaur and Neptune finished their coaling last week. The Sultan went out and completed hers on Monday, the Agincourt on Tuesday, the Northumberland on Wednesday, and the Achilles is to follow to-morrow. The Seahorse tows the target out every morning, secures it to the moorings which have been laid down, and brings it back in the evening after the firing for repairs. Each ship has coaled the day after firing. Several experimental night attacks have been made on the Squadron by the 1st-class torpedo-boats. On each occasion a report has been sent in by every ship the next morning, as to everything concerning the torpedo-boats that had been observed. Last night the electric lights were used, searching for the attacking boats, each ship working independently. To-night they are to be used again, but more systematically, as each ship has been given an arc of bearing to sweep and keep a look-out on. The 1st-class boats have been kept pretty busy, as, besides their night work, they have been frequently under weigh, exercising at steam tactics and firing Whiteheads. Last Friday the Duke took them out and exercised them himself. The 2nd-class boats, one of which each ship has drawn from the Hecla, have also been kept going at tactics and Whitehead torpedo exercise. Yesterday the ships that were not firing or coaling got out sheet anchors and sent them alongside the flagship. The Duke of Edinburgh went up to town for the levée which was held last Monday; Admiral Whyte and a number of officers of the Squadron attended it. There was a very pleasant afternoon dance on board the Boscawen last Thursday, the early part of the day was rainy, but it cleared up just in time, and everything went off most successfully; the ship's band, composed entirely of boys, was particularly good. The Minotaur's athletic sports, which had been postponed on account of the weather at Bantry, took place this afternoon in the Boscawen's recreation ground at Portland; the weather was perfect and the meeting was a great success. The Duke of Edinburgh and a large number of officers of the Squadron were present, besides a good many visitors from Weymouth, and at the conclusion, the prizes were distributed by young Prince Alfred.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Blacksod Bay, County Mayo, July 15, 1884.

The appellation of this place did not, I must confess, tend to impress us very favourably with it when we learned it was to form one of our ports of call during this annual cruise. The expectation, however, was nothing as compared with the reality, and one is compelled to live in a constant atmosphere of loud and incessant growls, accompanied by bewilderment and wonder at the object of the Admiralty in sending us hither. We took our departure from Stornoway on the afternoon of the 9th inst., the Shannon proceeding concurrently to one of the other islands of the Hebrides, from which she rejoined the flag here on Sunday. Shortly after leaving the harbour sail was made to a favourable breeze, an evolution in which the Valiant was conspicuously first, and which elicited a complimentary signal from the Admiral. Her smartness on this occasion was all the more apparent on account of the extreme slackness with which the other ships of the Squadron carried out this operation. The whole of the following forenoon was devoted to general quarters, and the afternoon to steam tactics. It seems a pity that the Squadron is not to be more at sea during its six weeks' cruise, as the amount of fleet manœuvring which has taken place up to the present has been infinitesimal, and does not appear to have had any effect whatever in improving the station maintained by some of the ships. Although we left Stornoway one day late of our programme, the Admiral determined to make it up in the passage hither, and accordingly soon after daylight in the morning of the 11th, the signal was made from the Hercules that the Admiral intended proceeding at a speed of seven knots, so as to reach Blacksod that evening. As we had six days to get through there, this determination to press on did not elicit any great amount of enthusiasm, and scarcely justified the large amount of coal it involved, as every ship had to light up another boiler. We arrived and anchored in this magnificent but unfrequented bay at 5 p.m. the same evening, the various ships mooring in accordance with a signal from the Hercules. The Penelope had the misfortune to carry away her cable through having too much weigh on when within her bearing. Shortly after our arrival, we had practical demonstration of our being in Ireland by the torrents of rain which descended, and the heavy gale which commenced to blow directly after our arrival, and has lasted without intermission ever since. We found a couple of colliers at anchor here with a supply of coal for the Squadron, and the Valiant and Defence commenced to coal from them—a tedious and dirty operation—at 8 a.m. the following morning, coaling all through the following night until 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The reason for sending nine ironclads to such a place as this, and then going to the trouble and expense of hiring steamers to convey coal hither for them, is not apparent. We are anchored about eight miles from Belmullet; but as that place is little better than a village, there are no supplies of any sort procurable there, and we are all at present on starvation diet. There is fishing and shooting in abundance to be had, but it is all strictly preserved. Our arrival has, as might very well be expected, completely upset all the mail arrangements of the place. The Belmullet post office is kept by a woman, who has a little girl to assist her, a staff which is, no doubt, sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the village, but scarcely enough to sort the mails arriving for about 5,000 officers and men, to grant the large number of money-orders required, or despatch the innumerable telegrams handed in. The official address promulgated by the Admiralty for our mails—"Blacksod, county Galway,"—has also caused innumerable errors, Belmullet being the name of the post office for this bay, which is not in Galway. The consequence is, that since arrival here our letters have been few, while newspapers and parcels have been conspicuous by their absence. This is all the more extraordinary as at the other places we have visited punctuality in our mail arrangements was the most pleasing element of the cruise. The Admiral inspected the Lord Warden on the 12th, and the Penelope yesterday, in very boisterous weather. The result of none of the inspections has been as yet divulged, and we presume Sir Anthony is waiting till he has completed them before ventilating his opinions as to the condition and internal economy generally of the ships of the Squadron. A court-martial assembled on board the Lord Warden yesterday, for the trial of Richard Dagnall, ordinary seaman of the Valiant, on charges of absence without leave, and refusing to obey orders. Capt. W. R. Kennedy, of the Lord Warden, was the president, and the other members were Coms. J. S. Hallifax, of the Hector; Eustace Rooke, of the Lord Warden; Gerard R. Bromley, of the Bellisle; and W. H. G. Nowell, of the Repulse; with Mr. William W. Perry, secretary to the Admiral-Superintendent, officiating deputy-judge-advocate of the Fleet. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and at the expiration of that period to be dismissed from H.M.'s service. Should the present heavy weather continue, there will be no opportunity for carrying out the torpedo experiments, which were, I believe, the principal *raison d'être* of our being sent to this outlandish place. We are timed to leave here on the afternoon of the 17th inst. for Berehaven, where we are to make a stay of two days. Everyone is looking forward with delight to the termination of the cruise, which is universally voted to be the most uninteresting and monotonous of any the "Reserve Squadron" has yet been sent on. Up to the present time we have succeeded in more or less upsetting the postal arrangements of each place we have been to, have raised supplies of every description to famine prices, while at the same time the supplies procurable have been so small in proportion to the size of the squadron that, as I have said before, we have been more or less on starvation diet. On the other hand, the practical results of the cruise have been small, as our principal duties have consisted in steaming from port to port, mooring, and getting under weigh. The Hecate has been having a decidedly wet time of it ever since our arrival here. The weather at present would certainly be admirable for testing her sea-worthiness, as it is at present blowing a strong gale from the southward; but I presume the Admiral does not care to assume the responsibility of sending her to sea in such weather, even with an escort.

Eighteen officers of the Aldershot Division, and of the Royal Artillery of the garrison at Woolwich, have entered horses for the cup presented by the Empress Eugénie, value 100 guineas, to be run for at the Aldershot Summer Races on Saturday next, the 26th inst.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Official Guide to the Great Western Railway (Cassell and Co., Limited)—The Edinburgh Review, July (Longmans and Co.); The Quarterly Review, July (John Murray)—Wintering Abroad, Mentone and the Riviera, by Dr. A. Drysdale, Mentone (J. S. Virtue and Co., Limited).

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Obituary.

Gen. H. W. Matthews, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Army, died at Bath on Tuesday, aged 78. He entered the service in 1824, and served in the campaigns in Afghanistan in 1839-1842, and in the Sutlej Campaign. In 1878 he was placed on the Retired List.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

DEATHS.

CLARKSON.—On the 14th inst., at 5 Carlton Street, Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. John Horatio Clarkson, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

LAYE—On the 16th inst., at Thirkwall, Orkney, of typhoid fever, Frank G. Sinclair Laye, R.N., Lieutenant, H.M.S. Hector, the dearly loved second son of General Laye, C.B.

Advertisements.

ADMIRALTY,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

ADMIRAL SIR SIDNEY COLPOYS DACRES (deceased).—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22 and 23 Victoria, Cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claim or demand upon or against the Estate of Admiral Sir Sidney Colpoys Dacres, G.C.B., formerly of The Lodge, Pirbright, in the County of Surrey, but late of No. 47 Brunswick Square, Brighton, in the County of Sussex, deceased (who died on the 8th day of March, 1884, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of June, 1884, by Dame Emma Dacres, of 47 Brunswick Square, in the County of Sussex, Widow, the sole Executrix named in the said Will), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executrix, at our office, No. 2 Bedford Row, London, on or before the 20th day of August, 1884, after which day the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the estate and assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or demand she shall not then have had notice. Dated this 28th day of June, 1884.

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By Order of the Council,
ALFRED EAMES, Secretary.
July 14, 1884.

N.B.—The Annual Athletic Sports will take place on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2.30 p.m. The Prizes will be distributed by Lady GORDON.

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Rousillon		30	36	42
Volnay....................		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée..................		...	60	72
Richebourg...............		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy.........	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly......	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet	...	...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	...	...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	..	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey...........			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands...............					36

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDGES and BUTLER'S OWN BRANDS.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec........................	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY................................		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

		PER DOZ. s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock..............................		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim..............	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet...........		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)...	48	60	72
Affenthaler..............	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbentel...		48	60
Sparkling Hock.........	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen..................	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg................	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle ...	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira...		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)......................			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala ...			20	24
Mountain and Malaga......			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan ...			18	20

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NOTICE. — At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above haye already been advertised.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Marks.
FIRST	*E. G. V. Stanley	5517
3rd	W. E. R. Collis	3991
4th	L. O. Williams	3619
22nd	P. B. J. Petre..................	2572
29th	W. L. M,Mahon..............	2090
32nd	F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine	1963

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

* 1505 in advance of the second candidate.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.

— Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomas), Major LENDY continues to RECEIVE Candidates. He has already passed 1,300 Pupils, and of the last twenty he sent up to compete fifteen were successful. Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,278.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

Reviews.

Russian Travellers in Mongolia and China. By P. Piassetsky. Translated by J. Gordon Cumming. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall).

[SECOND NOTICE.]

The second volume of this highly-interesting book of travel opens with a lively description of the preparations that were being made to effect the passage of the dreaded "Loun-Tan" rapids, the most dangerous that the travellers had yet met with. Everything was absolutely in the hands of Sin-Van, who stood in the bows with a boat-hook in one hand and gave the signal for departure with the other, as the roar of the rapids rendered it impossible to hear a single word. It was a perilous undertaking to risk the loss of everything belonging to the members of the expedition. Were the ropes to give way, as the boats slowly approached the rapids, everything would go to the bottom—notes, maps, botanical collections, stuffed birds, drawings, minerals, samples of silk, &c. At length the formidable Loun Tan was passed, and the boat got into a comparatively calm reach of the river, but the danger was not over. Suddenly a cargo-boat went over the rapids, and was immediately followed by Sosnowsky's boat with at least 20 men at the ropes. "Possessed by a great fear, our eyes followed the boat which was already in the midst of the rapids. The waves broke against her broad, flat stern, and rocked her more and more violently from side to side, till one stronger than the rest caught and smashed her in on the starboard. The water rushed in, every one on board flew to the other side, which rose in proportion as the starboard sank, and the ropes broke one after the other, as the resistance of the boat became greater. At one moment her stern was not far from the bank, so that the interpreter, the photographer, and the Cossack Pawlow jumped on shore." We must pass over the author's description of how the travellers were occupied in trying, with the aid of some divers who were in the district, to recover as much as possible of the lost property, and how they made their way safely to the town of Han-tchong-fou, with its picturesque entrance, which did good service during the Taipings insurrection. Here it became necessary to halt for two or three weeks, to repair the damage caused by the wreck. After a very short delay in their new quarters, the travellers decided on paying their respects to the local authorities, and consequently proceeded in full uniform to the Yamin, where the Governor resided. They seem to have got on very well indeed, and what is more important, to have worked so successfully on the feelings of the people as to recoup the entire losses which they had incurred. One very valuable addition to their party was Mr. Tan, who stood six feet three in height and was an officer. He wished to enter into service, and was at once engaged to do everything possible for the good of his employers, for a viaticum of £4 a month. During this delay the author turned his attention to the important subject of public instruction in China, and the mode in which the public and private schools were conducted. These chapters are replete with interest in every respect, The subject also of "Crime in China" is touched upon. There is a variety in the mode of paying the death penalty of crime which renders it more appalling. The following are the three modes of execution:—First, by gradual strangulation, so as to give the soul time to get out of the body; second, by decapitation, and third by quartering. These various modes of death are not, however, to be compared to the horrors of this gallery. One criminal was boiled in a cauldron; elsewhere a woman was squeezed to death between two stones, or pulverised in a mortar; and farther on a man was being sawn in two. About the middle of May, the travellers commenced to pay their farewell visits, and to give and receive presents. The departure appeared to be much regretted, for the members of the expedition had made many friends, while the author of these records created a profound sensation throughout that portion of the Chinese Empire by his wonderful skill in drawing and photographing. The fourth chapter contains an amusing description of the first visit paid by the expedition to Tzo-Tzoun-Tan, one of the six officials of the highest rank in China. This grand personage, who, by-the-by, acted with extreme discourtesy, and studied insult in more than one instance, is described as small, stout, and about 60 years old. His countenance resembles that of Prince Bismarck, except that he was dark; he had barely three hairs in his beard, but his moustache was rather thicker. His movements were full of affectation, and perhaps intended to produce a profound impression. His opinion upon men's dispositions belonging to various nations he gave very distinctly, stating that "the men belonging to great nations have an upright disposition, but those born in small countries are of crooked minds." To demonstrate his meaning he stretched out or doubled up his little finger. He then questioned his guests on some European Powers, besides Russia, which he knew by name,—England, France, Italy, Prussia, and Turkey. He had a vague idea of international politics, and asks several questions as to the relations existing between European nations, their respective strength, and their allowances. Great was his delight to believe as he did that England was always hostile to Russia, ever seeking to do her harm and to encourage her enemies. He could come to no other conclusion, and in order to demonstrate the crooked disposition of the English, the little old man bent his fingers quite double. Finally, he tried to make a comparison between China and Russia, and wanted to know who would remain victorious in the event of there being a war between these nations? This was rather awkward, but evasion had no effect. The opinion required was,—"If we were equally matched, who would come off victorious, China or Russia?" When pressed still farther, Sosnowsky replied that, in case of war, Russia would prevail. Tzo was evidently puzzled, and addressed the same question to each of his guests, and invariably received the answer, "that the Russians would get the best of it." As the author observes, "in the simplicity of his heart, he thought China was quite in a position to make head against Russia, and even conquer her. I was was really sorry for him; it seemed as if he must have had some cherished design against us." In the same chapter, the reader will find a description of a grand review, and also of a visit to the public prison. Among the occupants of the latter was a prisoner who was seated alone on his bed:—

> "The Governor," whispered the warder. "He was tall, and had an expressive countenance; his long, disordered hair fell on his shoulders,—a long, thick beard covered his chest, and the iron chain fastened round his neck went down his body, and, separating into two parts, reached down to his feet. His crime appeared to be that of making some mistakes during the war. He had been two years in confinement, and seemed to have forgotten the past; it was very painful to see him standing in front of me. I could hardly persuade him to sit down again, and I seated myself beside him on his bed. It was very sad to see a man in this situation, especially as his culpability was doubtful. Two years in irons already, and not to know how or when the punishment would end. I took leave of him, and proceeded farther."

A great many different accounts of prison life in China and of the instruments of torture made use of in that kingdom have already been published. In this volume the matter is mentioned at some length, and deserves particular attention. It appears that a new building has been recently erected to meet the requirements of the numerous instruments of torture which are employed in China. This chamber of horrors is presided over by a youthful and polite mandarin, who performed his duties with much intelligence. Those who take pleasure in studying questions of this class are now afforded an excellent opportunity of improving their minds. Six instruments, each of them an instrument of appalling torture, are minutely described, beginning with the simple bamboo cane and ending with the knife or the scythe used for beheading, and filled with mercury to give it weight; also, the column or boards on which quartering and strangulation take place; and more particular still, a simple-looking instrument, which nevertheless has terrific power. Its attentions are lavished on the big toe, and the torture suffered cannot be described. It is called the "gouan-gouan-tzy." We regret not being able to accompany the author still further in his wanderings and adventures. The work he has published is one that cannot fail to attract attention, particularly at a moment when a war between France and China may be regarded as within "measurable distance." This is not merely a work of amusement, but one which unfolds not a little of inner life in China, and does so with a complete absence of prejudice or bias. Moreover, much valuable information on various points may be gleaned from a perusal of these volumes.

It is rather remarkable that no less than five out of the ten articles in the present number of the *Quarterly* should have distinctly political objects in view, whilst the *Edinburgh*, the organ of the Liberal party, does not indulge in a review of any single question connected with the policy of the Government, abroad or at home. It is scarcely credible that in such a crisis as the present, foreseen sufficiently long ago to have enabled the editor to have summoned one of his trusty veterans to deal with such a measure as the Franchise Bill, that the outcome of the controversy between the House of Lords and the House of Commons arising out of it, should have been allowed to pass unnoticed in the *Edinburgh Review*. "The Future of the Congo" possesses, we admit, an interest of its own, but we should have thought the future, or at least the present of Egypt, would have been a subject of greater attractiveness; and a retrospect of the career of M. de Vitrolles, an active agent of the Bourbons at the time of the close of the First Empire, is scarcely of adequate moment to atone for the absence of any disquisition from the Whig point of view on the present aspect of affairs. The *Quarterly*, in "Municipal London," "England and Her Second Colonial Empire," "The West Indies and Sugar Bounties," "Redistribution and Representative Democracy," and "Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Policy," covers wide fields of political thought, and furnishes under appropriate headings solid arguments for those who consider that on the part of her Majesty's Ministers there has been some want of foresight and sagacity, as well as much temerity and theoretical rashness, in dealing with vital interests. We shall not, however, venture upon criticisms of the comparative merits of the two great quarterlies, which, quite apart from political questions, contain the usual amount of good writing on subjects of the first importance. Naval officers especially will find the article upon International Law, in the *Edinburgh*, well-worthy of their attention.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I, through the *Army and Navy Gazette*, draw the attention of the medical officers of the Navy and Army who have received their education at, or been connected with, the above hospital, to its present critical position? This noble institution is actually going on by drawing on its capital, its celebrated professors giving their services and time gratis. If each officer would give a day's pay to the institution it would be of great assistance, and I venture to propose this.—I am, &c., A Surgeon-General.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of New York says:—"Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, who is now in this country, on Saturday last received a despatch from his English agent, informing him that the English Government had signed a contract for the purchase of the Hotchkiss. The first order is for between 60 and 70 of the 6-lb. single-barrel Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and a full supply for the British service will absorb some 2,000 guns. The Hotchkiss is adopted after an exhaustive trial at Shoeburyness, in which 1,000 rounds were fired, and the result is a new tribute to American invention. Twenty-five years ago the father of Mr. Hotchkiss, who is now at the age of 85, living on his farm in Connecticut, went to England with an elder brother of B. B. Hotchkiss, on an unsuccessful mission to introduce a Yankee gun—a muzzle-loading musket with an expanding projectile. The progress of invention since that day is marked by the introduction of the Hotchkiss machine-gun into the British service."

We hear that the Spanish ironclad cruiser Gravina has been totally wrecked in a hurricane off one of the islands in the Philippine Archipelago. Two officers and seven of the crew perished. No further details have yet been received.

The speech-day of the Royal Naval Female School is fixed for Tuesday, July 22, at noon, on which occasion the prizes will be distributed by Lady Brassey. Naval officers and their lady relatives wishing to attend can obtain cards of admission from the Secretary, at his office, 32 Sackville Street, W.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial. and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

THE DEBATE ON THE NAVY.

The debate on Tuesday evening in the House of Commons, when the Navy Estimates were brought on, began by Mr. Egerton bringing forward the complaint of the foremen of her Majesty's Dockyards, that before they are eligible to become constructors they have to pass through a second grade as assistant-constructors. This places the dockyard foremen in an unfavourable position as regards Admiralty draughtsmen, who are now invariably sent down from Whitehall to fill the best appointments in the dockyards, although they are merely theoretical men, and have not the practical knowledge possessed by the foremen, who have been trained to command men and maintain discipline.

Sir Thomas Brassey took the opportunity thus afforded him of making a few observations on the scheme recommended in the report of the Committee on Constructors. "The plan adopted was the one proposed by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, when Controller of the Navy. Inquiries made by a Departmental Committee under the present Administration had brought to light the fact that the educational results of the training at the Naval College had been unsatisfactory. The failure was attributed to the insufficient prospects held out to successful students. The necessity of doing something to meet the reasonable demands of the scientific men was clearly shown to the Committee on Constructors. Of the 28 students who had obtained professional certificates at college, no less than 12 had left the service for private employment, and among these 12 were included a large proportion of our ablest men. Of the six students who had obtained first-class certificates, four had left. The Committee recommended that a corps should be created, with the honourable title of Royal Corps of Constructors, which should comprise the shipbuilding officers of every grade above the rank of foremen, and with substantial additions of pay, especially in the junior ranks. It was further recommended that salaries in London and the dockyards should be on the same scale, thus facilitating the interchange of duties and the combination of practical and theoretical knowledge. The regulations affecting the appointment of that valuable class of public servants, the foremen of the yards, were left unchanged by the Committee. But all foremen under 50 years of age who could pass a qualifying examination in the rudiments of ship design, and who were recommended for promotion, were admitted into the corps. Once admitted, promotion would be by merit alone. The Controller's Department specially directed the attention of the Committee to the position of the leading men of the dockyards. With a view to increase their authority, it was recommended that the leading men should be styled inspectors—a revival of a former rating—and that they should receive increased remuneration in the form of salary instead of daily wages. The Admiralty fully recognised the valuable services rendered by the foremen, whether trained at the College or in the dockyards, and they sincerely regretted that none of the five foremen who had been nominated were able to pass in the recent examination for the Corps of Constructors. But it was intended to decentralise the management of the dockyards in a larger degree than at present, to do more designing work at the dockyards and less at the Admiralty. It was necessary, therefore, that the members of the Corps of Constructors should combine considerable professional and scientific attainments with practical ability in construction, and they were assured by the Controller and the professional officers of his department that the present qualifying examination was of a simpler character than that held under the former system of competition. All those who failed to pass would have another chance, and it was confidently expected that the result would be satisfactory. With regard to the position of foremen who had been appointed as second-class assistant-constructors, they were nominally one step farther from the rank of constructor than they were under the old system. But they were eligible for promotion by selection. The number of superior appointments open to them had not been diminished, while two superior appointments at Hong Kong and Bermuda had been created. Hence the prospects open to men of ability had been materially improved. Promotions from the grades of second-class assistant-constructors would, they trusted, be given to the dockyard officials at an early date. He could not pass from this subject without expressing on behalf of the Admiralty their sense of the zeal and eminent ability which the constructors of the Navy, the foremen, and the leading men, had brought to the discharge of their difficult duties."

Sir H. Wolff asked whether all Admiralty draughtsmen who had been advanced under the new scheme had passed an examination to enter the service, and elicited that only two had not done so.

Mr. Macliver regretted that discontent existed in H.M.'s Dockyards, and hoped the Admiralty would endeavour to make the men contented, by adjusting the inequalities of pay complained of.

Mr. Gorst considered that the great object of dockyard management should be to create content. Why, he asked, should it be assumed that because shipwrights could not pass a qualifying examination they were not competent men? In his opinion men of 40 or 50 were not fit to go up for an examination. He would not like to feel that his position was to be determined by his ability to answer questions at an examination. It was downright cruelty to ask a man employed for years on practical work to come into a room and answer questions which sheer nervousness or timidity might render him unable to do; and he cited a case in point that had been brought to his knowledge.

Mr. Puleston advised the Admiralty to take up the question of Naval Reform as a whole, instead of going in for piecemeal legislation; for by doing so, when they removed the grievance of one class, the effect was very often to make that of another class appear harder. He advocated the appointment of a committee of inquiry, to go thoroughly into everything connected with the administration of the Navy.

Sir Thomas Brassey here repudiated all intention on the part of the Admiralty to increase the pay of men working in H.M.'s Dockyards, remarking that his colleagues were bound to look at these matters in a commercial spirit, and to make the best terms they could for the taxpayers.

This brought Mr. Rylands to his feet to demand that, if it really were the honest desire of the Admiralty to economise, why had they not closed the yards except for repairing purposes, and proceed to have all men-of-war built by contract? He maintained that the Government got no equivalent return for the money spent in the dockyards.

Com. Price, traversed these assertions. Referring to the case of the foremen of the yard, he said the secret of their case, as between them and the draughtsmen of the Admiralty who had stepped into their places, was that at the Admiralty there existed a very nice family party, who had a good deal to do with the reorganisation of the dockyards. They had taken all the plums to themselves, and the unfortunate foremen of the dockyards had been left out in the cold. Com. Price proceeded to point out the fallacy of the arguments used in the House of Lords by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and characterised Lord Northbrook's speech as one delivered for party and electioneering purposes, and strongly condemned the policy of so dealing with questions affecting the well-being of the Navy. Lord Northbrook's argument was as hollow as a sieve, for, owing to Liberal mismanagement prior to 1874, the late Mr. Ward Hunt, on taking office, found he had but 14 sea-going ironclads, but when the Conservative Government handed over the Navy to the present Liberal Government in 1880, there was twice that number of sea-going ironclads afloat and ready for use. A Parliamentary paper which he had gave the comparison of the actual expenditure in the Navy, which was divided into effective and non-effective services. He found that the Conservative Government spent upon the effective services in their six years of office, £54,298,000,—that was to say, an average expenditure on effective services of £9,049,000 odd per annum. The Liberal Government in their four years of office, from 1880 to 1884, spent £33,694,000, or an average of £8,423,000 odd per annum. According, therefore, to the Parliamentary paper, the Conservative Party had spent considerably more upon the effective services of the Navy per annum than the Liberal Government had done. That, however, was perhaps not the only test that should be taken; he asked the Committee to look at the total votes. If they considered those votes which gave the actual amount of money spent upon building and repairing the Fleet, including stores and other materials, it would be found that the average sum in each year of the Conservative Government came to £3,549,000. The average sum spent upon the same votes by the Liberal Government was £3,358,000; so that from whichever point of view they looked at the question, taking Lord Northbrook's test of expenditure, they found that the Conservative Government had spent annually upon building, repairing, and maintaining their Fleet, a larger sum than the Liberal Government had expended.

The Chairman of the Committee here called Com. Price's attention to the fact that he was out of order in replying in that House to a speech made in another place; so the gallant Member for Devonport concluded by stating that he found that, instead of possessing but three first-class ironclads, the French had, built and building, no less than fifteen ships of the same size and tonnage as the ten English ships referred to by Lord Northbrook. He hoped the Admiralty would not only be guided by considerations as to the relative strength of our Navy with that of any foreign power, but that they would have regard to the greater duties which the English Navy had to perform. Mr. Illingworth objected to the tone of the discussion, which he denounced as pernicious. France ought not to be always insulted by having her intentions called in question. No more should any other foreign Power. He saw no end to such a policy but calamity and disaster. "Every year the House had to listen to a number of members representing dockyard constituencies ventilating in that House the alleged grievances of the employés. At the present time, when the price of labour was falling, it was positively indecent for Members whose position was by no means disinterested to ask for increased pay to the dockyard employé. . . . . . It was impossible for the dockyard officials to supervise the work in such a way that it should be as cheap as contract work, and the wisest policy the Government could pursue was to keep up the dockyards only so far as they were necessary for doing the repairs of the Navy. For the ordinary shipbuilding contracts should be entered into with private firms, who would execute the work much more cheaply than the Government could. Every year they were subjected to these discussions in the House. There was the strongest possible evidence of the necessity for a financial Committee, which might deal with all these matters in a quiet business-like way where these whining appeals on the part of the dockyards would not get into the Press and go forth to the country." Admiral Sir John Hay reminded the last speaker and the Committee that dockyards were necessary for men-of-war to retire to for repairs after a naval engagement. That for such a purpose the dockyards must belong to the Crown, and be fortified places, as private unprotected yards would never answer the purpose or the requirements of the country. Hence, to be prepared for war emergencies, a dockyard staff was necessary even in time of peace. Among that staff discipline had to be maintained; and experience had taught us that no one could do this better than a Naval officer, when placed as superintendent of the yard. Mr. W. H. Smith followed, somewhat after his usual strain. He has been at the Admiralty, and appears to think he may go there again; hence, he seems disinclined to commit himself to any pledges or decisive expression of opinion, except with regard to the necessity of repairing ships' hulls and boilers. He urged the necessity of laying down fewer ships and of completing them more rapidly than the present Administration was doing. He praised the Brazilian armour-clad Riachuelo, completed by Mr. Samuda since Sept. 1881. He would like to know when the new breech-loading guns would be ready for the Navy, as he considered that, did we look upon war as a possibility, it would be criminal neglect not to use all our resources to maintain the Navy at its highest degree of efficiency. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty was pleased to be able to recognise the candid and cordial spirit in which Mr. W. H. Smith had dealt with the subject before the Committee. The observations made by the right hon. gentleman were free from anything approaching to a party spirit; and he agreed with the greater part of what the right hon. gentleman said as to the necessity of avoiding those delays, which were costly and destructive of efficiency, from ships being commenced and left for long periods in an incomplete condition. The Inflexible was an example often quoted of a vessel which was a long time under construction. As he said in introducing the Navy Estimates, the alternative was that we should shut our eyes to all improvements suggested while a ship was in course of building. Since 1880, we had been engaged in one of the most important duties which ever fell to the lot of a Government—the total transformation of the armament of the Navy, the change not only from muzzle-loading to breech-loading, but from a gun suited to one kind of powder to another, and from one theory of gunnery to another. In 1880, nothing, or very little, had been done in the direction of the alteration of the armament, whereas other countries had gone rapidly ahead. The Government appointed an Ordnance Committee, to which was intrusted the responsibility of laying down the principles upon which this great change of armament should be conducted. This was a thing which was not to be done in a day. This Ordnance Committee had not been so dilatory as to some it might appear to have been. We were now in this position with regard to guns, that the types to be adopted had been settled; and he was glad to hear from Col. Maitland, of the Gun Factory, at the Royal United Service Institution, that in his opinion we had the most modern gun in Europe. The question of guns directly affected the construction of ships. It was not merely the size and dimensions of a gun that had to be considered, but also the charge, the weight of the projectile, the power of the gun, and the magazine accommodation required in the ship. So long as there was a doubt upon any point, it was necessary that the building of a ship should be retarded, and sometimes delay arose unexpectedly in this way after the building of a ship had been commenced. As to the number of guns that were ready, he believed the statement quoted by the right hon. gentleman was in accordance with the facts. The guns were not actually delivered, but they were lying ready for delivery, and it was better that they should remain at Woolwich until they were wanted, as there were facilities there for keeping them in proper condition. It took from 18 months to two years to complete a 63-ton gun. With regard to the Leander class of ships, the Leander herself would be completed in December in the dockyard, and the others would not be finished until after her trial. If her trial proved to be satisfactory, they would be completed in about three months. As to the Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, and Achilles class, they had not yet come to want repair; but they would very soon be out of order, the Minotaur probably within about nine months. It therefore became urgent for the Admiralty to consider what should be done with these important and valuable vessels. He could not state positively at present what course would be taken with regard to them, but he believed the impression on the minds of the Board was that it would be worth while to spend the requisite money upon the Minotaur when she came out of commission, in order that she might have a thorough repair, have compound engines put into her, and undergo a slight improvement in her armament. The cost of putting the Minotaur in order would be between £140,000 and £200,000. It was not at all unlikely that the Black Prince might get a small repair, so as to take the place of the Minotaur; but new boilers would not be put into her for at least two years. By that time the Admiralty could see how the Minotaur succeeded, and then the Board might decide what would be the best course to adopt with regard to other vessels. It was a question for consideration whether all these ships were worth the expenditure of the money that would be needed to put them into a condition of repair. Some undoubtedly were, but others were, perhaps, not worth the outlay. They had this advantage that they were not heavily armed, the armour was only 4½ in., but that was quite enough to make them perfectly secure against shell-fire and machine-gun fire. They were, therefore, extremely good and useful ships for a variety of purposes, such as Channel service and exercising seamen. The Admiralty appreciated the importance, and, in fact, the necessity of dealing with this class of ships. With reference to the Collingwood and Edinburgh, the Admiralty had found it possible to push on those vessels somewhat more rapidly than was expected when he introduced the Estimates. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman then went on to say that it was alleged that Lord Northbrook had expressed the opinion that ironclads were obsolete. This was a mistake. Lord Northbrook had merely said that if, by some extraordinary liberality of the British taxpayers and the House of Commons, three or four millions were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty for building ironclads, he would have some difficulty in knowing how to spend the money on ironclads alone, when there were a hundred modes of attack and defence to which a great deal of it might be applied. The Government were responsible to the House for the strength and sufficiency of the Navy; they were fully aware of that responsibility, and he could assure the right hon. gentleman that it was not from any niggardly spirit, or any fear of opposition in that House or outside it, that they contented themselves with the proposals they had made. Capt. Price asked whether the Secretary of the Admiralty would give the names of the three French ships which they were told on high authority were the only first-class ships which the French had under construction. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that was treading on very dangerous ground. He did not think that anyone on the part of the Admiralty had said that the French Government had only three first-class ships under construction. What was said was there were only three such ships completed. Everybody formed his own conception of what a first-class ship was, and that was a matter of so much difficulty that, after every sort of contrivance which the ingenuity and technical skill of their advisers could suggest for framing a standard of value for an ironclad ship, at last the tendency at the Admiralty was to give up any idea of framing a test of that sort except in one way—namely, the tons of displacement of ships of the same period. Lord H. Lennox complained of the smallness of the attendance of Members at these debates. When some trumpery party question was to be discussed, Members had four or five line whips issued to them, whereas for occasions like these, which were of the highest importance to the Empire, notices were issued without any lines at all. For some years he had in vain called attention to the advances in ship-building which were being made by the French Navy, and had pointed out in vain to three successive Admiralties that their force would, when the French programme was complete, be superior to ours both in ships and guns. He had endeavoured also to point out the immense cost of ships like the Inflexible in consequence of the enormous time consumed in their construction, in her case extending over a period of nine years. He agreed entirely with his hon. friend that nothing was more calculated to mislead the public as to the strength of the British Navy than what was called laying down ships, without any intention of spending money upon their completion. When the late Government had come into office they had found the vast majority of ships worth repairing and requiring repairs, and had set to work to do so. They had also found that the question of the armour-plates required investigation. They had made a most exhaustive inquiry into the subject, and had satisfied themselves that the composite plates of iron and steel were the best. Foreign Governments had now arrived at a similar conclusion, after careful enquiries. If the late Government had not spent the money which they did upon repairs, the list of fighting ships would now have been greatly attenuated. As to the comparison between the Navies of England and France, the Secretary to the Admiralty had said that there was less activity in France than there had been two years ago. When he had himself called attention to this activity two years ago, he had been laughed at and called an alarmist. He would ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was not a fact that the same sum of money had been voted annually by the Chambers for years—within a few pounds, at all events. The French had eight vessels of the most important type in the Estimates for this year, either completed or in the course of completion. In other countries, such as France and Italy, a programme was first laid down of what was considered necessary for the Navy in that year, and then the money was forthcoming from the Treasury; whereas in this country, the Admiralty has to do the most they could with the wretched pittance granted to them. Italy was now the third naval Power in the world, and Russia had laid down five new ironclads, three for the Baltic and two for the Black Sea. One other point to which he would allude was the question of torpedoes. We were a long way behind both France and Germany in the number of our torpedoes, and the French Government had got ten times the number of torpedo-boats that we had. With regard to the guns for the Navy, it seemed to be a small matter whether the delay was in their manufacture or in that of their mountings in the ships. The fact remained, the guns were all on paper, so far as our ships were concerned. Mr. Jenkins called attention to the value of Malta as a dockyard, a fact which was admitted by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, who stated that every possible use would be made of the yard as labour there was cheap. The Orion would be ready to leave Malta in two or three months. An unimportant conversation then ensued, the votes were severally agreed to, when progress was reported, and the debate on the Navy came to an end, as usual, without result, unless the reasons given by Mr. Illingworth may be taken to account for the neglect paid to the Navy by civilian Members of Parliament.

EGYPTIAN ITEMS.

Leave of absence has been granted to Capt. Robinson, of the G Baty. B Brig. R.H.A., to Sept. 15.

Lieut.-Col. Slade, Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Egyptian Army, left Cairo on July 1 for Keneh on special duty. During the absence of Lieut.-Col. Slade, the duties are undertaken by Lieut.-Col. Quirk.

Pending Gen. Lennox's arrival, Lieut.-Col. White, of the 2nd Batn. Essex Regiment, assumed the temporary command of the 2nd Brigade of the Army of Occupation at the Abbassiyeh, hitherto commanded by Major-Gen. Davis, C.B, who has assumed command of the 1st Brigade at Cairo.

Dr. Mackie, C.M.G., Surgeon to H.M.'s Consulate and British Delegate at the Quarantine Board, left Alexandria by the P. & O. s.s. Lombardy, on leave of absence, handing over his duties on the Board to Mr. J. F. Russell, vice-consul.

M. de Lesseps, says the *Egyptian Gazette*, accompanied by the members of the committee appointed by the International Suez Canal Commission to examine whether the section of the canal between the Bitter Lakes and Port Tewfik can be sufficiently enlarged, or whether a second channel will be necessary, may be expected to arrive in Egypt in October next. The English members of the committee are Sir John Coote and Sir Charles Hartley.

The *Egyptian Gazette* announces that :—"Major-Gen. J. Davis has relinquished the command of the 2nd Brigade of the Army of Occupation at Abbassiyeh, and assumed that of the 1st Brigade at Cairo."

A War Office notification says :—"The Queen has approved the appointment of Major-Gen. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle to be a Brigadier-General on the Staff in Egypt."

The sixth annual "Army Rifle Meeting" will be held at Aldershot on the 7th, 8th, and 9th proximo. Prizes to the amount of £500 are offered; entries close July 20.

THE WIMBLEDON CAMP.

The twenty-fifth meeting of the National Rifle Association began on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. There was no ceremony of any kind. The inter-university match for the Humphry Challenge Cup brought together teams of four each. The cause of the small teams is the limited area of selection. Each competitor must, by the conditions, be an enrolled Volunteer of the corps of his university, and not more than four years must have elapsed since he first came into residence at the university. The scores were :—Oxford—Pte. Barnett, 173 points; Lieut. Russel Rendle, 157; Capt. Freemantle, 156; Colour-Serjt. Foulkes, 148; total, 634. Cambridge—Ptes. Richardson, 142; A. W. Drury, 140; J. C. Dalton, 139; H. A. Callender, 128; total, 549.

QUEEN'S PRIZE.—PART 1.

Pte. E. Muckon, 1st Guernsey Militia	92
Serjt. Ritchie, 1st Renfrew	92
Corp. Scarborough, 3rd London	91
Pte. Rogers, 1st Cornwall	91
Qrmr. Grier, 3rd Renfrew	91
Pte. Day, 6th Lancashire	91
Serjt. Robinson, 1st Warwick	90
Serjt. Taylor, 1st Lanark	90
Corpl. Bryson, 2nd Middlesex	88
Serjt. Kirk, 1st East York	88
Corpl. Hyde, 2nd Hants	88
Lieut. Park, 1st Renfrew	88
Serjt. Young, 1st Somerset	88
Pte. Anscombe, 2nd Sussex	88
Pte. Willett, 20th Middlesex	88
Pte. Louttit, 8th Lanark	88
Pte. Ellett, 1st Somerset...	83
Serjt. Kelsall, 1st North Stafford	87
Qrmr. Chapman, 1st North York	87
Pte. Geering, 13th Middlesex	87
Pte. Freestone, 1st Notts	87
Serjt. Harries, 1st Pembroke	87
Serjt. Bambridge, 1st Cambs.	86
Serjt. Jones, 1st Denbigh	86
Corpl. Proctor, 1st Warwick	86
Pte. Walton, 1st East Kent	86
Corpl. Holmes, 18th Middlesex...	86
Serjt. Cumming, 1st Dumfries	86
Colour-Serjt. Mortimer, 7th Middlesex	86
Lieut. Fitch, Canada	86
Serjt. Giles, 5th Surrey	86
Pte. Luke, 1st Edinburgh	86
Serjt. M'Auslan, 1st Dumbarton	86
Serjt. Broomhall, 1st North Stafford	86
Corpl. Ashworth, 1st Notts	85
Serjt. Woodcock, 3rd West York	85
Pte. Paul, 5th Lancashire	85
Pte. Chegnell, 20th Middlesex	85
Capt. Freemantle, 1st Oxford	85
Colour-Serjt. Petts, 3rd Somerset	85
Pte. Kemp, 1st Berks	85
Corpl. Macdougall, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk	85
Serjt. Aytoun, 2nd Midlothian...	85
Lance-Serjt. Clarke, 3rd Somerset	85
Pte. Curnow, 1st Tower Hamlets	85
Pte. Chigwin, 8th Middlesex	85
Serjt. Bellenden, 3rd Staffordshire	85
Capt. Williams, 2nd West Kent	85
Pte. Stewart, 1st Edinburgh	85
Lance-Corpl. Gilbert, 2nd Wilts	85
Lance-Corpl. Duguid, 1st Stirling	85
Colour-Serjt. Richards, 1st Monmouth	85
Pte. Elkington, 1st London	85
Pte. Garrould, 20th Middlesex	85
Pte. Wright, 7th Middlesex	85
Serjt. Metcalfe, 1st North York	85
Pte. Lee, 2nd Renfrew	85
Serjt. Phillips, 20th Middlesex...	85
Colour-Serjt. Foulkes, 1st Warwick	85
Serjt. Macdonald, 5th Lancashire	84
Pte. Duddy, 3rd Hants	84
Pte. Macpherson, 1st Edinburgh	84
Capt. Louch, 1st Notts	84
Bugler Varty, 1st Cambs	84
Corpl. Cullen, 7th Lanark	84
Major Pearse, 4th Devon	84
Pte. Springford, 2nd Wilts	84
Lieut. Heap, 6th Lancashire	84
Serjt. Hill, 1st Worcester	84
Pte. Conborough, 1st Dumbarton	84
Serjt. Gibbs, 2nd Lanark	84
Serjt. Aickin, 5th Lancashire	84
Serjt. Mather, 1st Derby	84
Pte. Gray, 1st Lanark	84
Serjt. Price, 2nd Wilts	84
Pte. Saw, 1st London	84
Serjt. Mather, 1st Somerset	84
Corpl. Blackmore, 13th Middlesex	84
Capt. Hutchins, 1st Pembroke...	84
Lieut. Mitford, 12th Middlesex	84
Gunner Lane, 1st Hants Artillery	83
Pte. Clark, 13th Middlesex	83
Serjt. Hart, East Kent Yeomanry	83
Pte. Bird, 1st Cheshire	83
Corpl. Protheroe, 3rd Monmouth	83
Pte. Williams, 4th Norfolk	83
Corpl. Drinkwater, 3rd Cheshire	83
Serjt. Davies, 1st Salop	83
Serjt. Paton, 2nd Ayr	83
Serjt.-Major Lepage, 1st Guernsey Militia	83
Serjt. Perkins, 1st Warwick	83
Pte. Kelsay, 7th West York	83
Pte. Mackenzie, 1st Edinburgh	83
Corpl. Banks, 1st West York	83
Serjt. Buttenck, 2nd North York	83
Colour-Serjt. Barrett, 2nd Lancashire	83
Pte. Wright, 2nd Devon...	83
Pte. Kitson, 15th Lancashire	83
Pte. Smith, 1st Berks	83
Qrmr.-Serjt. Ault, 38th Staffordshire	83
Pte. Steele, 8th Lanark	83
Serjt. Jamieson, 15th Lancashire	83
Serjt. Jones, 3rd Monmouthshire	83
Serjt. Brown, 7th Middlesex	83
Lieut. Bateman, H.A.C....	83
Serjt. Milner, 2nd Derby...	83
Corpl. Lathom, 1st Lancashire...	83
Pte. Rees, 5th Lancashire	83
Pte. Dixon, 1st Sutherland	83
Serjt. Allum, 1st Northampton	83
Colour-Serjt. Holt, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk	83
Pte. Miller, 1st Edinburgh	82
Serjt. Arle, 1st Tower Hamlets	82
Pte. Whichello, 2nd Middlesex...	82
Serjt. Reid, 3rd Durham	82
Pte. M'Micham Roxburgh and Selkirk	82
Pte. Barstow, 2nd Worcester	82
Capt. Landale, Calcutta...	82
Pte. Hodgson, 1st Cumberland...	82
Capt. Hart, 1st Warwick	82
Serjt. Powell, 2nd Glamorgan	82
Pte. Briggs, 3rd London...	82
Lieut. St. John Mildmay, 24th Middlesex	82
Lieut. Luce, 2nd Wilts	82
Pte. Dunbar, 1st Inverness	82
Capt. Palmer, 1st North Stafford	82
Major White, 21st Lancashire	82
Capt. Barham, 2nd Somerset	82
Pte. Green, 1st Dorset	82
Corpl. Robinson, 1st Lincoln	82
Qrmr. Williams, 1st South Staffordshire	82
Corpl. Murdell, 1st London	82
Serjt. Ingram, 3rd Lanark	82
Pte. M'Robbie, 7th Middlesex	82
Serjt. Goodwin, Canada	82
Serjt. Wilson, 13th Middlesex	82
Serjt. Gurney, 2nd Gloucester	82
Lieut. Brown, 3rd Lanark	82
Colour-Serjt. Wilson, 1st South York	82
Colour-Serjt. Moore, 1st North Stafford	82
Serjt. Shivas, 1st Ross-shire	82
Pte. Dancer, 2nd Oxford...	82
Serjt. MacIntosh, 1st Sutherland	82
Serjt. Tomkins, 1st Pembrokeshire	82
Pte. Ray, 1st Stirling	82
Corpl. Millikin, 1st London	82
Serjt. M'Gregor, 1st Dumfries	82

London Amusements.

Next week will conclude the season at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, when six performances will be given. "Carmen" was represented on Monday night, for the benefit of Madame Pauline Lucca, who thus closed her present engagement. On Tuesday evening was produced Ernest Reyer's grand opera, "Sigurd," in four acts and nine tableaux, originally brought out last January at Brussels. The libretto is founded on the familiar Scandinavian legend already turned to lyrical purposes by the late Richard Wagner. Madame Albani appeared to great advantage as the rebellious Valkyrie Brunhilda, and Madame Fursch-Madi was a stately and impressively sonorous Hilda. The representative of Sigurd was M. Jourdain, a tenor with a powerful voice of extensive compass. The scenic effects were well contrived, and when the opera is rendered more acceptable by compression the melodious strains of the composer will be more readily recognised. A second performance is announced for this (Saturday) evening. On Thursday Madame Hélène Crosmond made her *début* in "Aida," and on Friday Madame Adelina Patti appeared in "La Traviata" for the last time this season.

The Wimbledon meeting of the National Rifle Association withdraws so many of the habitual frequenters from our West-end theatres that another motive has prompted managers to bring their seasons to a speedy termination. The Haymarket, the Princess's, and the St. James's, together with the Vaudeville, close their doors this week, and the Empire Theatre, in Leicester Square, announces the last nights of "Chilperic," and a recess which will continue till September.

In Victor Hugo's elaborate drama of "Ruy Blas," Madame Sarah Bernhardt does not appear to so much advantage as in her previous impersonations. Her embodiment of the Queen is not to be regarded among her triumphs at the GAIETY, and, accordingly, "Fédora" and "Macbeth" have been included among the later performances announced in the week's programme of French plays.

Among the morning performances of the week may be recognised the representation of "She Stoops to Conquer" at the STRAND, when Miss Lucy Buckstone as Miss Hardcastle and Mr. Rowland Buckstone as Tony Lumpkin had a very encouraging reception. On Wednesday a benefit was arranged at the PRINCE'S for Mr. Charles Kelly, a very attractive programme being provided, and on Thursday, at the same theatre, Mrs. Digby Willoughby appeared in "Lady Clare," with Mr. Alfred Bucklaw in his original part of John Middleton.

At the NOVELTY THEATRE has been produced an amusing burlesque of the drama of "Called Back," daringly travestied by Mr. W. Yardley under the title of "The Scalded Back," with Mr. Harry Nicholls and Miss Lottie Venne to parody the peculiarities of Mr. Kyrle Bellew and Miss Lingard.

The Tussaud Exhibition of Waxwork, for fifty years exhibited at the Baker Street Bazaar, has been this week removed to a palatial structure in the Marylebone Road, closely adjoining the railway-station. Here the greatly-extended collection of waxwork figures and portrait-models of celebrities and notorities is now opened to the public; and it may be said unreservedly that this remarkably interesting exhibition has never before been shown to such advantage.

Under the special patronage of H.R.H. the Princess Louise, an illustrated recital of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" was given on Monday afternoon, at Cromwell House, South Kensington, in aid of that excellent institution, "The Women's Emigration Society." An important branch of this establishment, founded by the Viscountess Strangford, is at 13 Dorset Street, Portman Square, where lady emigrants find a home, and receive advice and assistance with personal recommendations to those in authority abroad.

On this (Saturday) evening, Mr. Augustus Daly's company of comedians from New York will take possession of TOOLE'S THEATRE, and make their first appearance in this country. The earliest production will be a four-act farcical comedy from the German, called "Casting the Boomerang," successfully played for more than a year and a half in the United States.

A summer season will be commenced at the HAYMARKET THEATRE, under the management of Mr. Brookfield, on Aug. 9. A new version of "Le Reveil du Lion," produced more than forty years ago, will be associated with the ballad farce of "The Waterman," in which Mr. Herbert Reeves will appear as Tom Tug.

Messrs. Kynoch and Co., whose name and work are well known as makers of ammunition and cartridges since the firm commenced business twenty years ago, have associated themselves as a limited company, with a Board of which Lord Bury is chairman, and Sir E. Stafford, Lieut.-Gen. Wray, Major Jones (Sir W. Armstrong and Co.), Mr. Pigou (of Dartford), and Mr. G. Kynoch are directors, and have issued a prospectus which will be found elsewhere announcing the issue of 11,000 Seven-per-Cent. Preference Shares of £10 each, &c., with the view of purchasing and working the business at Witton for the manufacture of arms, machine and other guns, and all kinds of material for war and sporting. The "resources of civilisation" consist very largely of such articles, and next to brewers and distillers, the manufacturers of the *fulmina belli* seem to be the most prosperous and money-making people in the kingdom.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, July 14, 1884.

Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Tower of London.—In the *Gazette* of July 11, 1884, for "Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Arthur, Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B.," read "Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Augustus, Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B."

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 15, 1884.

4th Hussars—Lieut. F. H. Blacker to be Adjt.

19th Hussars—The first Christian name of Capt. H. D. Fanshawe is "Hew," and not Henry, as stated in the *Gazette* of July 1.

21st Hussars—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. F. Kay retires on half-pay.

Royal Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. S. H. E. Chamier (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be Col., vice D. J. McGrigor (late Madras), promoted Major-Gen. (May 21).

Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. W. H. King-Harman to be Lieut.-Col. upon the Seconded List; and W. B. R. Hall to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. P. E. Hill, placed on half-pay (both dated June 8).

Majors F. W. M. Spring (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col. upon the Seconded List; C. H. Campbell (late Bombay) to be Lieut.-Col., supernumerary to the establishment (both dated June 18); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. T. Budgen to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. K. Rideout, placed on half-pay (June 27); Majors W. Hunter, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. B. R. Hall, promoted (June 8); H. A. Rigg, from half-pay, to be Major, vice C. H. Campbell (late Bombay), promoted (June 18).

Capt. G. Mackinlay to be Major upon the Seconded List; Capt. and Brevet Major G. B. N. Martin to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. T. Budgen, promoted (both dated June 27); Capts. D. F. Jones and H. D. Dunlop to be Majors upon the Seconded List; A. W. Anstruther to be Major, vice A. Grubb, retired; F. W. Campbell, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice A. W. Anstruther, promoted (all four dated July 2).

Lieut. W. J. Hicks to be Capt., vice Brevet Major G. B. N. Martin, promoted (June 27).

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieuts. (July 5):—William Thomas Furse, vice F. St. G. Tucker, seconded; Frances Charles Fowler, vice A. Bell-Irving, promoted; Robert Basil Feilden, vice R. Tylden, seconded; George Hessing Geddes, vice E. Nash, promoted; Thomas Langhorne Coxhead, vice T. V. W. Phillips, promoted; Edward Willoughby Richards, vice C. N. Simpson, promoted; Hawtrey Charles Marshall, vice F. R. Wingate, seconded; Henry Lushington Kirke, vice E. S. May, promoted; Edward William Boudier, vice R. P. Leach, promoted; Francis Egerton-Green, vice O. Rowe, promoted; Archibald Samuel Dunlop, vice R. E. Boothby, promoted; Charles Harold Kilner, vice W. F. L. Lindsay, promoted; Arthur Gambier Norris, vice H. C. Dunlop, promoted; William Lewis Warren, vice J. O. Hodgson, promoted; Ernest Moncrief Lachlan, vice Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., promoted; Robert Edmund Lowndes Radcliffe, vice C. M. T. Western, promoted; Hubert Rouse, vice J. W. Dunlop, promoted; Maurice Brickdale Lloyd, vice G. F. A. Norton, promoted; Gardiner Humphreys, vice T. H. E. Acton, promoted; Frederick Lyon Playfair, vice S. M. Rogers, promoted; Michael Bradley Roberts, vice G. E. Giles, promoted; Arthur Thomas Cuming, vice R. L. Haines, promoted; Henry Francis Askwith, vice H. P. Hickman, promoted; Francis Malcolm Dickenson, vice W. S. Churchward, promoted; Charles Evelyn O'Leary, vice C. C. Anderson, seconded; William Lamport, vice F. J. Winter, seconded; James Bacchus Parry, vice J. M. Grierson, seconded; Bernard Montague Bateman, vice C. Wood, seconded.

Royal Engineers.

Major G. H. Bolland to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. E. D. Malcolm, C.B., placed upon half-pay (June 11).

Capts. J. F. Dorward to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (July 19); J. Neville retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieuts. (July 5):—Charles Frederick Close, Joseph de Courcy Laffan, George Montague Harper, Ernest Augustus Tudor Jones, George Mark Watson Macdonogh, Richard Morgan Quill, John Palffy Brewin, Frederic Edward Guthrie Skey, Robert Lee Cecil Brooker, Julius Ralph Young, George Edward Phillips, George Francis Henry Le Breton Simmons, Edmond Herbert Hills, Frederick Baylay, Walter MacAdam, Walter Stephen John Joseph Lawrence Speranza.

Grenadier Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. G. H., Earl of Sandwich, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission. Major and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. H. P. Carington, Equerry to the Queen, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Regimental Districts.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. P. A. A. Twynam, C.B., commanding the 15th Regtl. District (the East Yorkshire Regt.), has been placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff; the Hon. H. Parnell, C.B., from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 15th Regtl. District (the East Yorkshire Regt.), vice Col. P. A. A. Twynam, C.B. (both dated July 5); C. Frankland, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 102nd Regtl. District (the Royal Dublin Fusiliers), vice Col. G. F. Herbert, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 13).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Capt. D. A. G. Lascelles, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., to be Capt., vice J. C. Fenton, who exchanges.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. G. H. C. Stracey has retired from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (June 4).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B., retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 15).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. E. R. C. Graham to be Adjt., vice Capt. D. W. Rogers, who resigns the appointment.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The date of the retirement on temporary half-pay of Capt. E. Barton, notified in the *Gazette* of July 1, is May 31, and not as therein stated.

The Hampshire Regiment—Capt. W. B. Moore retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Welsh Regiment—Major W. A. Aitchison retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. C. Boothby resigns his commission.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Capt. J. C. Fenton, from the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Capt., vice D. A. G. Lascelles, who exchanges.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major J. L. Tweedie to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. H. P. Doran, retired (June 11).

The Gordon Highlanders—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Cotton retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. W. E. Cairnes, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. D. Standen, promoted.

Staff.

Major-Gen. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle to be a Brigdr.-Gen. upon the Staff of the Army serving in Egypt (July 9).

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. P. A. A. Twynam, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. commanding the 15th Regimental District (the East Yorkshire Regt.) to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. C. M. Clarke, C.B., half-pay, appointed to the Staff at Head-quarters (July 5); T. P. Berthon, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in the Chatham District, vice Col. C. E. Torriano, retired (July 1).

Majors W. S. Cooke, the Cheshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters (Intelligence Branch), vice Major H. C. Reynolds, the Durham Light Infantry, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 13); J. L. C. St. Clair, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major E. T. H. Hutton, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, appointed to command the Mounted Infantry in Egypt; D. F. Jones, R.A., to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Lieut.-Col. F. W. Graham, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (both dated Aug. 1).

Capts. H. W. B. T. Haverfield, R.A., to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. H. A. Smyth, R.A., commanding the troops at Woolwich (May 1); L. Marshall, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Major E. C. Milner, the Royal Irish Regt., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 4).

Lieuts. G. C. Kitson, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. T. C. Lyons, C.B., Commanding a Brigade at Aldershot (July 1); and C. C. Douglas, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. J. Davis, C.B., Commanding a Brigade in Egypt (Jan. 23).

Royal Military College—Lieut. F. G. Stone, R.A., to be an Instructor, vice Brevet Major B. G. Hall, R.M.A., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Aug. 1).

Medical Department.

Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. Stewart, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.

Brig.-Surgs. W. H. Corbett, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice W. G. N. Manley, V.C., granted retired pay (June 28); and J. H. Whittaker is granted retired pay with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.

Surg.-Major S. S. Skipton, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice W. H. Corbett, M.D. (June 28).

Army Pay Department.

The under-mentioned Paymasters and Hon. Majors to be Staff Paymasters:—R. M. Ireland, vice J. Wray, retired (June 21), and A. W. H. Gelston, vice J. B. Thompson, retired (June 25).

Pymr. and Hon. Capt. F. E. Webb to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (July 15).

Half-Pay—Capt. W. N. Hill, from the 14th Hussars, to be Major (July 12).

Brevet.

Major H. de S. Isaacson, R.A., to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f.f.*) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (July 1).

Memoranda.

Col. D. J. McGrigor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., vice A. R. Gloag, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retired (May 21).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. F. Kaye, half-pay, retires on retired pay with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; Lieut.-Cols. H. W. Gordon, Bengal S.C., to be Col. (May 6); B. Cracroft, Bengal S.C., to be Col. (May 15); W. R. Lluellyn, R.A., to be Col. (July 1).

The surname of Col. T. Cadell, V.C., Bengal S.C., is as now described, and not *Caddell*, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 20.

Capt. R. S. F. Walker, the Gloucestershire Regt., to have the local rank of Major whilst employed with the Police Force in Perak.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Cotton, the Gordon Highlanders, to have the relative rank of Capt. (June 27).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. T. Pearson, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (April 10).

Indian Staff Corps.

Col. C. Nedham, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (July 1).

Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. C. F. A. Bristow, 3rd Batn. the Buffs (East Kent Regt.); Sir A. D. Grierson, Bart., 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers; H. W. Tryon, Esq., late Lieut. the Gordon Highlanders; B. T. Williams, 3rd Batn. the Devonshire Regt.

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 16, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 18, 1884.

Artillery.

4th Brigade, Welsh Division—Lieut. J. W. Malcolm to be Capt.

8th Brigade, North Irish Division—The transfer of Capt. and Adjt. H. P. Russell, from the 2nd Brig. South Irish Division, R.A., notified in the *London Gazette* of May 23, is postdated to July 1.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—The appointment of Major H. A. Rigg as Adjt., notified in the *London Gazette* of May 23, is postdated to July 1.

6th Brigade, South Irish Division—Lieut. G. V. Briscoe to be Capt.

Engineer.

Royal Anglesey—George Henry Lambert, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt. C. M. Saunders resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lawrence Morley Crossman, gent., to be Lieut. (June 23).

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. T. Garnett resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Major C. J. Howard to be Lieut.-Col. (June 7).

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. W. J. Cripps is granted the hon. rank of Major; Gilbert Frank Henry, gent., to be Lieut. (June 28).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. F. E. Prescott-Decie to be Capt. (July 3).

4th Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. C. G. Scobell to be Capt.; Walter Herbert Newland Glossop, gent., to be Lieut. (both dated July 4).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Major St. J. E. Daubeny resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. James Audus Whitehead, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. R. D. Greatorex to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Maurice FitzGerald Hussey, gent., to be Lieut. (June 30).

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—The resignations of Capt. and Hon. Major D. R. Fair and Capt. R. G. Mostyn, notified in the *London Gazettes* of the 6th and 24th ult., are antedated to June 2; Lieut. E. M. E. Munns to be Capt. (June 2).

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. G. L. J. J. Nugent to be Capt. (June 27).

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. C. FitzG. T. Cochrane resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. P. S. Druitt, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major H. J. Woodward, 2nd Batn., whose period of service as Adjt. is about to retire (Aug. 1).

Militia Medical Department.

Surg.-Major H. C. Rose, 4th Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 18, 1884.

Hampshire—Major M. C. Broun is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Capt. F. C. Granville, Earl of Ellesmere, is granted the hon. rank of Major.

Yorkshire Hussars—James Jonathan Harrison, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 18, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Glamorganshire—Joseph Child Priestley, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Lancashire—Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. G. Swainson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. G. A. Allen resigns his commission; Acting Chaplain the Rev. A. Stewart, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne—Lieut. J. Spear resigns his commission.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut. J. C. Simpson to be Capt.

Rifle.

1st Bedfordshire—Capt. and Adjt. J. M. Webster resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Capt. J. C. Tilly, 1st Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major J. M. Webster (both dated Aug. 1).

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. the Hon. E. H. S. Napier resigns his commission.

1st Brecknockshire—Capt. E. B. L. Bevan, 1st Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major W. C. Braddon, who has retired on retired pay (June 26).

1st Bucks—Hon. Col. C. B. Tew (retired), late Lieut.-Col. 1st V.B. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Major.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University)—Frederick William Frith, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Cumberland—George O'Brien Tandy, gent., to be Lieut. The Rev. Hardwicke Drummond Rawnsley, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Devonshire (Exeter and South Devon)—Major W. D. Naper, late 11th Foot, to be Major.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's)—Arthur Brickwood Hutchings, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Lieut. J. L. Nickisson resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Major J. B. Plumptre, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 4th inst., is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. W. F. Morris resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire—Lieut. J. S. Hargreaves resigns his commission.

16th Lancashire (3rd Manchester)—Capt. C. T. Reay, 1st Batn. the Manchester Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major Brownrigg, deceased (June 2).

2nd (South) Middlesex—Surg. F. Egan, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 8, 1884, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—Leslie Ogilvie, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Monmouthshire—Lieut. J. McK. Rowbotham resigns his commission; James Rowlands Essex, gent., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Monmouthshire—William George Collingwood, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Northamptonshire—Capt. W. W. Clarke is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University)—Thomas William Bourne, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Renfrewshire—Capt. A. Kirkwood to be Major; Lieut. D. R. MacBrayne to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Paget resigns his commission.

Cadet Corps (Whitgift School, Croydon), attached to 1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Hon. Capt. J. C. Rowlatt resigns his commission; William Herbert Collins, Esq., to be Hon. Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Hon. Major and Adjt. J. Hedley is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement. Major E. A. Bruce, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major J. Hedley (both dated Aug. 1).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 19, and the current year must be understood.

Indian Notes.

The *Homeward Mail* says:—"The rumour reported last week by the correspondent of the *Times*, that, owing to the fact of the existing number of cavalry regiments being found insufficient for frontier duty, the Government contemplate the raising of two or three new regiments, will be received with gratification, but also with considerable hesitation, in England. It is now just two years since a memorable move was made in the opposite direction, four regiments of cavalry being abolished, at the same time with nineteen regiments of infantry, on the plea of convenience, and the advantages to be attained by the massing of men in larger and more solid bodies. So great an object was this reform considered, that the organisation of many of the receiving regiments was seriously disturbed in order to carry it out, and large numbers of capable soldiers were lost from the disbanded corps, compulsory transfer being often as little to the taste of sowars and sepoys as to that of the rank and file in our scattered British battalions. It was supposed that notwithstanding this defection the total strength of the Native Army would suffer no diminution, since the establishment on peace footing of the cavalry regiment was to be raised from 457 to 550, and of the infantry from 712 to 832. The need for increase in the strength of our native cavalry is admitted and even urged by the Anglo-Indian Press, and we rejoice to be informed that the subject is occupying the attention of Government. At the same time we believe an announcement that orders had been actually issued for the raising of new regiments would cause considerable surprise. It will be remembered that the Reserve scheme of the Simla Commission did not include any reserve for the cavalry, and the tendency of late years has been to decrease and to undervalue the usefulness of this particular arm."

A telegram from Meerut states that the Duke of Connaught arrived there on Monday afternoon.

A Southern army surgeon tells the following story of the battle of Chickamauga:—"The hottest part of the fight was on Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday night we were expecting to renew the fight the next day. I turned to Mr. M———. Says I: Andrew, look in that ambulance and you will find a two-gallon jug. Take it down in yonder ravine and bring it full of water. If any of the boys get hurt to-morrow they might suffer for water. He took the jug and went off, and I neither heard nor saw any more of Andrew till Tuesday morning after the fight was over. He came up almost breathless with the jug of water. 'Doctor,' says he, 'I found the water at last; I would have brought it if it had taken me three weeks to find it!'"

The troops at Aldershot, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, had a sham fight on the Fox Hills on Tuesday, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hartington, Lord Morley, Lord Wolseley, and Gen. Sir A. Herbert being present. The total on parade was 6,624 men, 1,535 horses, and 50 guns.

The Naval Pension of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Capt. John E. Mills on July 7, 1884, has been awarded to Retired Capt. John Symons, from that date.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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AND

ARMY NAVY GAZETTE.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.
All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*
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LESSONS in modern Naval tactics can be learnt even from the collision of two ironclads. While responding to a signal directing a simple formation to be made by an evolutionary squadron, a collision has taken place between the *Defence* and the *Valiant.* The results of this accident point clearly to what may happen again and again in future Naval battles. Then, broadside-ships and rams, turret-ships and end-on fighting ships, will be mixed up promiscuously. We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the supersession of wooden by armour-clad ships revolutionised Naval tactics. We have consistently and perseveringly maintained that, whereas in the days of wooden ships, each seaman sought to gain the weather-guage of his enemy, so as to have him at his mercy, and be able to range up alongside him to board, or to cross his bow or stern to rake his decks, so in the days of armour-plated ships and rams it would be the duty of every commanding officer to attack his enemy "end on," so as, in the first place, to offer as small and invulnerable a target as possible to his enemy's guns, while himself being at all times ready to deliver a deadly blow with his ram, and thus decide the combat. These being our views, we have repeatedly pointed out, as in duty bound, that, in our opinion, broadside ships are a mistake. We have advocated the construction of ships built strong in the bow and at the stern, carrying heavy guns both forward and aft, mounted expressly for the "end-on" attack and defence. In these views of the future requirements of the Navy we have been supported by Admiral Sir George Elliot and other eminent naval officers, but the Admiralty have persistently turned a deaf ear to all entreaties to alter their policy of construction, and have adhered to their plan of constructing ships intended to answer all purposes, while in reality adapted to none. With regard to the manner in which the *Defence* has been handled by Captain Pollard, and the general inability of most of the ships of the Reserve Squadron to keep station while cruising under steam, we decline to deal, as it will shortly form the subject of a court-martial. Suffice it to say that the reports of our correspondent with the Squadron have all along foreshadowed a calamity of some sort. But, as we have so often before stated, this was only to be expected in a squadron composed of ships which are only brought together, and made to work together, for a few days in each year, and are then sent back to their stations, and left to ground on their beef bones for the remainder of the year. The recent collision off the Irish coast proves that our views are correct. Far better would it be for the Reserves, and better, too, would it be for the safety of the country, were these ships used more often, and made to exercise the Fleet men by detachments, in such manner that both officers and men shall not forget their training. Then such accidents as the one which occurred last week to the *Defence* and *Valiant* would be unheard of. But that accident, disgraceful as it is, serves a useful purpose, in addition to demonstrating the folly of keeping ships at their moorings for the best part of twelve months, with barely sufficient hands on board to keep them clean, and of then manning them with men from the shore for the purpose of sending them to sea in company as an evolutionary squadron. The collision between the *Defence* and the *Valiant* proves that broadside ships are useless, and that, too, in more ways than one, for it is only natural to expect that in a modern Naval combat the same thing may occur over and over again. And what then? This. A French ship, for example, having ranged up abreast of one of our "jack-of-all-trades" craft, and having the advantage in speed known to be possessed by the French ships, suddenly puts her helm hard over, with intent to ram, just as the *Defence* did last week. The manœuvre is seen on board the English ship, and her helm is instantly put hard over too, as was done with admirable judgment and skill on board the *Valiant.* The result would be that both ships would be brought round again on nearly parallel courses. The French ship, however, from her superior speed, would succeed in striking the English ship obliquely, and would then glance off, grazing her side, and tearing away in the act everything that projects therefrom, as was done on board the *Valiant*, when even the Nordenfelt gun on her bulwarks—which does not project much, it must be admitted—was torn away and hurled into the sea. The modern breech-loading ordnance, now being supplied as broadside guns to our ships, is far longer than any muzzle-loader ever used in the Navy in a similar manner. The muzzles of these guns project a long way out of their port-holes, and as a natural consequence, would be dismounted one by one as the enemy's ship caught them while gliding past. Hence, the most important lesson taught by the recent collision is that nothing should project beyond the sides of a modern armour-clad. These should be so constructed as to allow of their being clean shaved by an enemy without his being able to scrape off a single bolt-head, much less dismount guns, whether large or small, machine-guns or heavy ordnance. The damage done to the bows of the *Defence* also proves how weak, structurally, our ships are in that very part—the ram—where they should be the strongest; for, although the ram of the *Defence* did not penetrate the *Valiant*, the strain brought upon her bow when the ram struck obliquely the latter's side amidships, was sufficient to open a great rent in the bows of the *Defence.* We shudder to think of the result should such ships ever be under the necessity of actually driving their rams home into the hull of an enemy's ship, for assuredly their bows would telescope, and send them, with all on board, to a watery grave. In the present instance, however, but for Lieutenant Daubeny's coolness, skill as a seaman, thorough knowledge of his duty, and readiness of resource in handling a ship under all circumstances, the *Valiant* would have shared the fate of the *Vanguard.* The country has been saved this great loss by that officer's presence of mind. The country will not forget the fact, and it is to be hoped the Admiralty will remember it, and at the same time take to heart the lessons taught by the *Defence* in her recent attempt to ram the *Valiant;* for should the Admiralty not profit by the occasion, and persist in adhering to their present fatuitous policy, it is highly probable that, before a Naval war breaks out, a large number of our armour-clads will have been sunk, in collisions arising from the want of knowledge of steam tactics which obtains throughout all grades of the service,—a want of knowledge for which the Admiralty are alone to blame. Were it not for the possibility that many valuable lives would be lost, we should feel inclined to wish each one of the obsolete ships belonging to the Channel and Reserve Squadrons safely berthed beside the *Vanguard* at the bottom of the Deep; for we fear that so long as the Admiralty can call them ships, and are able to consider them as part of our fighting Naval strength, so long is there very little chance of any radical change being brought about in the constructive policy of the Admiralty. And yet, surely, the rent in the bows of the *Defence* points the moral which adorns the tale.

A NUMBER of young gentlemen now enter the ranks for the purpose of obtaining commissions; in most cases they have previously failed to attain their object by competitive examination. If it is necessary that the British gentleman should be educated up to a certain standard before receiving a commission in the Army, surely it is an absurdity to grant one to the gentleman who has failed in a competition, simply because he has served a certain time in a lower social position. Does a gentleman improve his social position by serving in the ranks? Does a gentleman learn better to govern men? No; he learns all the trickeries of the trade; he is behind the scenes, and if, as a commissioned officer, he makes use of the knowledge thus obtained, he is looked upon by the soldier as a sneak. There must be many cases of disappointment, if young men of good social position are told that by sinking that position for a time, they may regain it in the profession they wish to enter, but for which they were in the first instance comparatively disqualified. And will the disappointed man make a good soldier? The gentleman recruit who is not taken by the hand by some one in authority has a bad time, both with non-commissioned officers and men, unless he is of a stamp to hold his own, and intends to soldier whether he gets a commission or not. The gentleman recruit has generally an allowance varying from 20s. to 10s. a week. By this means he gets his equipment looked after, and makes friends with the non-commissioned officer; it is reported also that he may be seen in some garrison towns, when off duty, walking about in mufti, and that when on pass in London, uniform is always dispensed with. In former days, promotion from the ranks was, as a rule, a reward for gallant deeds or long and meritorious service, and not for young men of superior social position, who could not attain to the educational equivalent required by the rules of the service to obtain a commission. If the authorities do not see their way to admit young gentlemen into the commissioned ranks of the service under a lower scale of professional education, and if men who are educationally inferior are to be admitted by some means, let those who fail, but who by their examination show a certain amount of promise, be posted to regiments on probation. They could have an inexpensive uniform, and be periodically examined, say, every six weeks, and if at the end of twelve months they prove themselves industrious, let them have commissions; but if during their probation they prove themselves idle, let them be dismissed. All expenses during probation should be defrayed by themselves. The education of an English gentleman should be sufficient for a British officer, not such an education as is fitting for a Staff appointment. Give every opportunity for qualifying for such appointments, and give them to those qualified through the proper channels; but reserve something for the regimental officer, the man who makes the soldier for the staff to gain honour and promotion by. An arrangement such as the one here proposed would at least have the merit of giving all a chance. At present, all is doubt and uncertainty for the gentlemen in the ranks. It is a case of many being called but few being chosen, the chosen ones frequently owing their success rather to good-luck than merit or good management.

Admiral Lord Alcester will on Monday proceed to Elswick, to inspect the fast cruisers there built and building for various foreign Governments.

Prince George of Wales has passed a most creditable examination for his commission as a lieutenant in the Navy, having obtained 975 marks out of 1,000, in seamanship obtaining a first-class certificate, and is now an acting sub-lieutenant. On the return of the *Canada* to England, Prince George will be granted two months' leave of absence, after which, we presume, he will be prepared to pass his final examinations.

Some of the principal actions which have occurred within a century in the month of July, between British and Foreign Forces, are as follows, viz.:—Naval—July 15, 1798, the 64-gun ship *Lion*, in action off Carthagena with Spanish frigates *Pomona*, *Proserpine*, *Santa Cazilda*, and *Santa Dorotéa*, and capture of last-named ship; July 7, 1800, the British sloop *Dart*, with brigs *Biter* and *Boxer*, cut out French frigate *Desirée* from Dunkerque; July 12, 1801, Admiral Sir James Saumarez in *Cœsar*, with *Pompée*, *Spencer*, *Superb*, *Venerable*, *Audacious*, and *Hannibal* (74), *Thames*, frigate, and *Pasley*, brig, attacked French Squadron and Spanish batteries in Algeciras Bay; July 19, 1806, capture of French frigate *Guerriére* by *Blanche*, off Faroe; July 25, 1806, the *Greyhound*, frigate, and sloop *Harrier*, captured the Dutch frigate *Pallas* and armed merchant ships *Vittoria* and *Batavia* in the Java seas; July 6, 1808, the 38-gun frigate *Seahorse*, in action with Turkish frigates *Badére-Zaffa* and *Alis-Fezan*, and capture of the former; July 27, 1806, the *Mars* captured French frigate *Rhin* at sea; July 6, 1809, the British sloop *Bonne Citoyenne* captured French ship *Furieuse*; July 6 and 8, 1810, capture of Isle de Bourbon; July 6, 1812, the *Dictator* (74), *Calypso* (18), *Podargus* (14), and *Flamer*, brig, in action at Lyngoe, Norway, with Danish vessels *Nayaden* (48), brigs *Laaland*, *Samsoe*, and *Kiel*, and gunboats, nearly all of which were destroyed. The chief military actions were Maida, July 4, 1806; Buenos Ayres, July 4 and 5, 1807; Coa, near Almeida, July 24, 1810; Isle de Bourbon, July 8, 1810; Salamanca, July 22, 1812, and San Sebastian, July 7 to 31, 1813.

Captain Fullerton, of the *Sapphire*, will, as stated in these columns in February last, succeed to the command of the Royal yacht when Captain Thomson retires in October.

The correspondence relating to the mission of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett to King Johannes of Abyssinia, together with the Treaty concluded between Great Britain, Egypt, and Abyssinia, has been submitted to Parliament, and these documents prove that we were perfectly justified months ago in stating that the Government were relying entirely on Sir William Hewett's ability to arrange an Abyssinian Expedition to release General Gordon and the beleaguered Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan. At the time we made this announcement, it was ridiculed on the ground that no nation, claiming to be considered civilised, would ever dream of letting loose the fierce Galla horsemen of King Johannes to overrun the Soudan, as the carnage of the unfortunate Arab population that must ensue would be simply appalling. In this view we concurred and still regard Mr. Gladstone's policy of getting the wild hordes of Abyssinia to do England's work as a mistake, if not a crime. Still we cannot refrain from congratulating Sir William Hewett on this, his first, great diplomatic success, and shall refer to his doings in Abyssinia on a future occasion.

We hear that the Admiralty have under consideration a proposal to fit up a refrigerating room in lieu of the old ice room on board the Indian troopships, so as to enable fresh meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, &c., to be carried for the whole voyage, and thus do away with the necessity of carrying live stock, the animals so carried being the cause of many stenches on board in the warm latitudes. The only obstacle to the immediate introduction of a refrigerating room is that an inordinate amount of space is taken up for the storage of porter for the troops.

The promotion of Lieutenant Simpson to the rank of Commander over the heads of 160 Lieutenants senior to him on the List has given rise to much dissatisfaction. A Post-Captain writes to call our attention to the fact that, as a Sub-Lieutenant, this officer only took a second-class certificate in seamanship and third-class certificates in gunnery and navigation, and he asserts that Lieutenant Simpson owes his promotion solely to personal interest. Our correspondent then says:—"It is not so much the want of promotion as the disgust felt at such abuses of power and patronage that renders Naval men discontented. Four gunnery officers were promoted in the last batch, showing that the 'gunnery element' at the Admiralty is now all powerful. Why is Commander Lang promoted over the heads of many good officers when he is serving the Chinese, and drawing a large salary? Commander Errington, for example, commanded the smartest ship on the China station. His 1st Lieutenant is made, but he is passed over. One need not go very deep into the matter to guess what sinister influences may have been at work to retard his well-earned promotion! The Naval Press should call attention to these unfair promotions."

Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, in the *Hercules*, with the remaining seven ships of the Reserve Squadron in company, was off the Lizard on Thursday evening, and arrived in Plymouth Sound yesterday. Orders have been received by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart from the Admiralty that, on the arrival of the Reserve Squadron, the *Defence* and *Valiant* are to be at once taken up the harbour and docked; the remaining ships, except the *Hecate*, will remain in the Sound. The *Hecate* has been condemned, and her ship's company will be at once turned over to the *Belleisle*. No date has been fixed as yet for holding the court-martial directed to be convened to try Captain Pollard, but it is rumoured that it will be held early next week.

The provision of this year's 6-pounder quick-firing shell guns has been divided between Messrs. Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss by the Admiralty, with the proviso that the Hotchkiss 6-pounder shall be adapted to the Nordenfelt ammunition and mountings. No Hotchkiss machine-guns have been purchased by the Admiralty, as stated in the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York. We are also informed that the Admiralty are taking up the question of field-carriages for machine-guns, and have already decided against a carriage that has to unlimber and reverse to fire, the recent operations in the Soudan appearing to their Lordships to prove that machine-guns should be mounted on a carriage which can advance and allow of the gun being fired at the same time. Lieutenant-Colonel Alt, commanding the Central London Rangers, has offered to lend the Admiralty for experimental purposes, free of charge, two of his magazine carriages for machine-guns, which can be used in the required manner.

The Admiralty have called upon Lieutenant Sanders, commanding the *Starling* on the West Coast of Africa, to "explain" the appearance in the columns of a contemporary of his letter to his father concerning the Niger Expedition of last year. The *Starling* has also been ordered home, although she has not been two years in commission, and her crew are in splendid condition. From the Cape we also hear that Admiral Salmon has expressed his fear that, the fact of Lieutenant Sanders' father having published his son's letter, "will tell against" the latter at the Admiralty.

Sub-Lieutenant Waymouth having obtained five first-class certificates—seamanship, navigation, torpedo, gunnery, and pilotage—has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with seniority of June 20, 1883, in addition to which he has been awarded by the Admiralty a prize of books and instruments to the value of £10. Lieutenant Waymouth is the son of Mr. Waymouth, Paymaster, and was born on November 18, 1863. He entered as naval cadet January 15, 1877, passed out of the *Britannia* as midshipman December 20, 1878, served in the *Temeraire* on the Mediterranean station, and in the *Euryalus* on the East Indies station, was employed under Sir W. Hewett during the Egyptian Campaign, 1882 (medal and star), and landed at Suez during the occupation of the town.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry Lieutenants have gained upon those of the Artillery branch of the corps in the matter of promotion, since the former are now obtaining their companies in ten years, while the five officers recently promoted in the Artillery have served twelve years, and have only gained their companies under the provisions of the Order in Council of November 29, 1881, which limits the time as a Lieutenant to 12 years.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Hore, of the Chatham Division, Royal Marines, appeared before a medical board on Saturday last, for report as to his fitness for further service. Should this officer be retired, the following seniority promotions will ensue:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mackey A. H. J. Heriot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel at Chatham; Brevet Major H. A. Peake, to be Major at Plymouth; and Lieutenant T. H. de M. Roche, to be Captain at the Plymouth Division.

Capt. Wilson, of the Hecla, nearly lost his life as well as the lives of his galley's crew, when returning to his ship at Spithead on Thursday. The galley was under sail and capsized in a sudden squall. The boat drifted athwart the mooring chains of a dredger, and both Capt. Wilson and his men were some time in the water before they were picked up.

All officers and non-commissioned officers who have been selected to join the class of instruction in field works to be formed at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham on Aug. 1 are to report themselves there on the 31st inst.

A telegram, dated Durban, July 24, states that the military operations in the Zululand Reserve are directed towards surrounding the Inkandhla Bush, where the rebels have their chief stronghold. They will probably evacuate the position.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, *July* 11, 1884.

The total of the sick list is 3 officers and 632 men. The admittances into the hospital during the week were 166 and the clearances 221. No deaths are reported.

We were becoming so tired of our friend the Mudir of Dongola, his alternate victories and defeats, his patriotism and his perfidy, that Reuter's agent very wisely determined to finish with him once for all, and announced that the Mudir had declared for the Mahdi. There appeared to be no particularly fresh foundation for the assertion, but of course it is always safe to assume that any given Egyptian official will do those things which he ought not to do, and the general feeling in Cairo appears to be that the information is certainly not new, possibly not true, and probably does not matter.

The following is a list of the forces at present in Egypt:—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Cairo	129	5,177	5,306
Alexandria	35	1,302	1,337
Assouan	18	694	712
Keneh	14	738	752
Suakim	13	378	391
Port Said	2	115	117
	211	8,404	8,615

Major Grieve is reconnoitring between Keneh and Kosseir.

General Freemantle, accompanied by Major Stopford and Captains Heath and Kelly, with 20 Engineers, left on July 24 for Suakim.

The merchant who recently arrived at Assouan, bringing news of the Mahdi, is coming to Cairo by the next mail.

The Mahdi is stated to be short of ammunition.

Reviews.

Practical Arabic Grammar. By Captain Green, R.E.—It is very creditable to a hard-worked officer on service, and speaks highly for his capacity and industry, that he should have found time and inclination to compile, for the use of his brother officers in Egypt, such a book as that which is named at the head of this notice. And Captain Green's zeal has certainly not been whetted by extraordinary promotion and good fortune in his profession,—rather it would seem that he has been less fortunate than others who have not done so much. It is not everyone can pronounce an opinion of critical value on an Arabic grammar; but we have submitted Captain Green's work to the judgment of an excellent scholar, who says he considers it "sound and scientific" as a grammar, and excellently adapted for the object indicated by the author. The system is that of Dr. Otto, and the works of Fâris, Yacoob Naklah, Forbes, &c., have been consulted, as well as the grammar of Wahrmund; and Captain Green, having wisely decided to publish the book at Cairo, where Ismail Pasha developed the admirable press at Boulac to a high degree of excellence, possessed the advantage of local assistance and knowledge, and was enabled to have the help of Shaker-el-Kowri, chief interpreter, Pay Department, Yacoob Naklah himself, and of Hassan Pasha Husni, director of the Press, in preparing a book which deserves every support, and may be recommended with confidence as one of the best, if not the very best, Arabic grammars in existence.

Sir W. Hewett ends his report on the Abyssinian mission with the following paragraph:—

"During the negotiations with the King of Abyssinia, M. Mitzaki, his Hellenic Majesty's Consul-General, rendered me great assistance, and my thanks are due to him for the same. I have the honour to specially represent to your lordship that Mason Bey, Governor of Massowah, who, acting under the orders of his Government, accompanied me as Egyptian Representative, rendered me the most cordial co-operation throughout the whole period of my mission, and most ably assisted me in bringing to a conclusion the negotiations with which I was entrusted. Capt. Tristram C. S. Speedy, whose services your lordship had placed at my disposal, was also of the greatest assistance to me. His knowledge of the language and customs of the Abyssinian Court and people was invaluable. Lieut. F. W. A. Kennedy, Black Watch, was, by the courtesy of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Stephenson, K.C.B., commanding in Egypt, attached to the mission as transport officer. Very great credit is due to Mr. Kennedy for the efficient manner in which he conducted the duties of his department in a country which presents many obstacles to transport. I cannot close my despatch without bringing to your lordship's notice the services of my acting secretary, Mr. Horace Harrison Smith, R.N., who also acted as accountant officer of the mission. Much assistance was also rendered me by Mr. Lis John Masascha Worky, the King's interpreter. This official is a young Abyssinian who was educated in Bombay. He with his brother and an uncle are the only three Abyssinians living in the country able to speak English."

The new "Wimbledon" portable pocket bath, made by the Army Rubber Company, weighs only 19 oz., and when folded in case measures but 9 in. by 6 in. by 1¼ in. thick. It holds four gallons of (hot or cold) water, and is very cheap.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The following is the result of the week's competitions:—

St. George's.

Seven shots at 500 yards, Martini-Henry Rifles.

Pte. F. Osborne, 1st Warwick (vase, dragon cup, gold jewel, and £30)	34
Serjt. Harries, 1st Pembroke (silver jewel, silver salver, and £25)	34
Serjt. Jackson, 21st Lanc. (bronze cross, silver cup, £20)	34

Miniature Jewel and £10.

Serjt. Macaulay, 1st Dumfries	34
Serjt. Parsons, 4th Surrey	34
Pte. Terry, 2nd Hants	34
Capt. Walker, 15th Lancs.	33
Lieut. Brown, 3rd Lanark	33
Pte. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew	33

"Daily Telegraph."

Seven shots at 200 yards, any position.

Lieut. Jones, 13th Middlesex	35
Colour-Serjt. Forster, 7th V.B. Northumberland	35

Martin's Cup.

Seven shots at 600 yards.

Corpl. Dickenson, 2nd V.B. Lincoln (£15 and cup)	35
Capt. Davison, 5th Lancashire (£10)	34
Serjt. Ringer, 1st V.B. Norfolk (£8)	33
Serjt. Davidson, 7th Middlesex (£7)	32
Pte. Atkin, 2nd V.B. Northumberland (£6)	32

Windmill.

200 and 500 yards, h.p.s. 70.

Serjt. Heiton, 2nd Renfrew (£25)	66
Serjt, Hallows, 3rd W.R. (£20)	66
Serjt. Tovey, 13th Middlesex (£15)	66
Serjt. Davies, 1st Salop (£10)	65
Serjt. Dodds, 1st Dumfries (£10)	65
Serjt. Don, 8th Lanark (£10)	65

Queen's Prize.—First Stage.

The winner of the Silver Badge, Silver Medal, and £60.

	Total.
Serjt. Taylor, 1st Lanark	195

Winners of the R.N.R.A. Badge and £12.

Corpl. Hyde, 2nd Hants	189
Pte. Kemp, 1st Berks	188
Capt. Williams, 2nd West Kent	188
Serjt. Perkins, 1st Warwick	187
Major Pearse, 4th Devon	187
Capt. Fremantle, 1st Oxford	184
Corpl. Scarborough, 3rd London	184
Serjt. Phillips, Artists	183
Lieut. Lockhart, 1st Northumberland	183
Pte. Rogers, 1st Cornwall	182
Pte. Stewart, 1st Edinburgh	182
Pte. M'Michon, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk	182
Lieut. Park, 1st Renfrew	182
Serjt. Kelsall, 1st North Stafford	181
Serjt. Wade, 1st Lancashire	181
Pte. Kelman, 1st Ross	181
Corpl. Loach, 1st Notts	180
Serjt. Harries, 1st Pembroke	180
Pte. Dunbar, 1st Inverness	180
Lieut. Souter, 1st Perth	180
Qrmr.-Serjt. Grier, 3rd Renfrew	179
Pte. Anscombe, 2nd Sussex	179
Serjt. Ritchie, 1st Renfrew	179
Pte. Macpherson, 1st Edinburgh	179
Serjt. Ingram, 3rd Lanark	179
Pte. Curnow, 1st Tower Hamlets	179
Corpl. Parry, 2nd Cheshire	179
Pte. Louttit, 8th Lanark	179
Serjt. Jerram, 1st Notts	178
Pte. J. Williams, 3rd Devon	178
Colour-Serjt. Barrett, 2nd Lancashire	177
Serjt. Hooper, 4th Devon	177
Serjt. Paton, 2nd Ayr	177
Serjt. Williams, Artists'	177
Capt. Hutchins, 1st Pembroke	177
Pte. Robbie, London Scottish	177
Lieut. Dalglish, 3rd Kent	177
Colour-Serjt. Russell, 7th Lanark	177
Corpl. Mardell, L.R.B.	177
Pte. Smith, 1st Berks	177
Pte. Dancer, 2nd Oxford	177
Lieut. Morrison, 1st Sutherland	176
Pte. Gallant, 8th Middlesex	176
Pte. Dixon, 1st Sutherland	176
Corpl. O'Brien, 3rd Middlesex	176
Serjt.-Major Le Page, 1st Guernsey Militia	176
Corpl. Osborne, 5th Surrey	176
Serjt. Mather, 1st Derby	176
Pte. Rae, 1st Stirling	176
Corpl. Bates, 1st Warwick	176
Pte. Freestone, 1st Notts	176
Serjt. Johnson, 1st Warwick	176
Serjt. Allum, 1st Northampton	176
Pte. Chicken, 1st Cumberland	176
Pte. Machen, 1st Guernsey Militia	175
Pte. Anderson, 2nd Renfrew	175
Lieut. Mitford, 12th Middlesex	175
Corpl. Macdougall, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk	175
Serjt. Robinson, 1st Warwick	175

Lords and Commons.

Lords—	
Earl Waldegrave	90
Earl Brownlow	87
Earl Spencer	76
Viscount Massarene	47
Viscount Bury	87
Total......	387
Commons—	
Lieut.-Col Walrond	96
Mr. F. Monckton	89
Lieut.-Col. Vivian	84
Hon. E. Marjoribanks	88
Hon. R. P. Bruce	93
Total......	450

Queen's Second Stage.

	800.	900.	Total.
Pte. Gallant, 8th Middlesex, Gold Medal and £250	58	52	110
Serjt. Taylor, 1st Lanark	55	54	109
Corpl. Parry, 2nd Cheshire	62	47	109
Qrmr.-Serjt. Grier, 3rd Renfrew	50	53	103
Serjt. Wade, 1st Lancashire	54	49	103
Pte. Rae, 1st Stirling	63	39	102
Pte. Chicken, 1st Cumberland	58	43	101
Serjt. Ingram, 3rd Lanark	50	51	101
Serjt. Harries, 1st Pembroke	60	40	100
Serjt. Ritchie, 1st Renfrew	50	50	100
Corpl. Hutchins, 1st Pembroke	48	52	100
Corpl. Barks, 1st Warwick	57	43	100
Lieut. Mitford, 12th Middlesex	54	45	99
Pte. Smith, 1st Berks	52	44	96
Pte. Leman, 1st Edinburgh	56	40	96
Pte. Dunbar, 1st Inverness	46	50	96
Corpl. M'Dougall, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk	52	43	95
Major Pearse, 4th Devon	59	36	95
Serjt. Mather, 1st Derby	59	35	94
Serjt. Perkins, 1st Warwick	51	43	94
Colour-Serjt. Russell, 7th Lanark	50	43	93
Serjt. Johnson, 1st Warwick	48	45	93
Serjt. Williams, 20th Middlesex	48	44	92
Pte. Kemp, 1st Berks	57	35	92
Lieut. Lockhart, 1st Northumberland	58	34	92
Capt. Fremantle, 1st Oxford	51	41	92
Serjt. Hooper, 4th Devon	58	34	92
Corpl. O'Brien, 3rd Middlesex	48	42	90
Serjt. Kelsall, 1st North Stafford	52	37	89
Pte. Rogers, 1st Cornwall	49	38	87
Corpl. Mardell, 1st London	53	34	87
Capt. Williams, 2nd West Kent	52	35	87
Lieut. Dalglish, 3rd Renfrew	46	41	87
Serjt. Paton, 2nd Ayr	40	45	85
Pte. Anscombe, 2nd Sussex	33	52	85
Colour-Serjt. Barrett, 2nd Lancashire	32	53	85
Pte. M'Robbie, 7th Middlesex	48	37	85
Serjt.-Major Le Page, 1st Guernsey Militia	49	36	85
Pte. Anderson, 2nd Renfrew	49	36	85
Lieut. Morrison, 1st Sutherland	44	41	85
Pte. Dixon, 1st Sutherland	54	30	84
Pte. M'Pherson, 1st Edinburgh	44	40	84
Pte. Williams, 3rd Devon	41	42	83
Corpl. Loach, 1st Notts	53	29	82
Pte. Michan, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk	39	43	82
Pte. Louttit, 8th Lanark	42	39	81
Lieut. Park, 1st Renfrew	52	27	79
Serjt. Allum, 1st Northampton	45	34	79
Pte. Curnon, 1st Tower Hamlets	51	28	79
Pte. Kelman, 1st Ross	45	31	76
Lieut. Souter, 1st Perth	40	35	75
Pte. Machon, 1st Guernsey Militia	41	32	73
Corpl. Hyde, 2nd Hants	43	30	73
Pte. Stewart, 1st Edinburgh	51	21	72
Pte. Dancer, 2nd Oxford	29	41	70
Serjt. Jerram, 1st Notts	34	34	68
Serjt. Phillips, 20th Middlesex	40	25	65
Pte. Freestone, 1st Notts	36	27	63
Corpl. Osborn, 5th Surrey	17	35	52
Corpl. Scarborough 3rd London	28	(Retired.)	

Grand Aggregate.

Qrmr.-Serjt. Grier, 3rd Renfrew (£25)	323
Pte. Rae, 1st Stirling (£20)	312
Lieut. Lockhart, 1st V.B. Northumberland (£15)	311
Serjt Ingram, 3rd Lanark (£10)	310
Corpl. Bates, 1st Warwick (£10)	309
Major Pearse, 4th Devon (£5)	309
Staff Serjt. Kirk, 1st V.B.E. York (£5)	308

Secretary of State for War.

Pte. Osborne, 1st Warwick (£10)	33
Mr. Turner, Birmingham (£8)	33
Major Pearse, 4th Devon (£5)	33

Veteran's Public Schools Challenge Trophy.

Eton Team (Trophy 5 Medals)	198

Nursery Aggregate.

Lieut. Morton, 1st Dumbarton (£10)	30	34	27	91
Lieut. Dalglish, 3rd Renfrew (£8)	29	33	29	91

The following win £5 each:—Serjt. Dixon, 8th Lanark; Pte. Chegwin, 8th Middlesex; Capt. Walker, 12th Lancs.; Pte. Bell, 1st Lanark; Lieut. Alms, 2nd V.B. Somersetshire; Serjt. Long, 2nd V.B. Gloucestershire; Pte. Paterson, 1st Aberdeen; Qrmr.-Serjt. Ault, 3rd S. Staffs.; Pte. Hinde, 13th Middlesex.

U.B. Evening Prizes.

900 yards.

Mr. Kydd, 2nd Forfar (rifle)	33
Mr. Whitehead, Bury (£5)	32
Major Pearse, 4th Devon (£3)	32
Major Young, 21st Middlesex (£3)	32

Wimbledon Cup.

Serjt.-Major Gilder, 9th Middlesex (the cup)	44

St. Leger.

Mr. Wilson, N.R.A. (£10) (h.p.s.)	50
Capt. Godsal, 2nd Bucks (£10)	48
Lieut. Young, 27th Regt. (£6)	48

Army and Navy.—First Stage.

Lance-Corpl. Sheldon, 2nd Dn. Tel. B., R.E. (£10)	29	32	61
P.O. Claudis, H.M.S. Excellent (£5)	29	31	60
Serjt.-Major Tucker, R.M.L.I. (£5)	29	31	60
Lance-Corpl. Kearney, R.E. (£5)	29	30	59
Lance-Serjt. Barrows, H.M.S. Cambridge (£5)	27	31	58

Kolapore Cup.

Canadians.	Total.
Pte. Armstrong	89
Serjt. W. M. Goodwin	86
Pte. Pink	86
Staff Serjt. Russell	84
Pte. J. Riddle	83
Pte. Mitchell	83
Lieut. Perkins	83
Lieut. J. G. Fitch	71
	665
Home Team.	
Corpl. Parry, 2nd Cheshire	87
Capt. Young, 3rd Renfrew	87
Pte. Caldwell, 2nd Renfrew	87
Corpl. Bates, 1st Warwick	84
Qrmr. M'Cloy, Lanark	82
Pte. Rae, 1st Stirling	81
Pte. Wattleworth, Lancashire	78
Pte. Hart, 1st Warwick	74
	660
Indian Team.	
Capt. Pratt, Bangalore	84
Capt. Laudale, Calcutta	82
Major Teale, Calcutta	81
Serjt. Spooner, Calcutta	73
Mr. Ritchie, C.C.S.	71
Serjt. Sinclair, Calcutta	63
Pte. Cook, E.I.R.R.V.	62
Colour-Serjt. Hodgson, Calcutta	60
	576

Chancellor's Challenge Plate.

Cambridge.	
Colour-Serjt. Drury (capt.)	87
Corpl. Callendar	82
Pte. Crommilen	82
Pte. Richardson	82
Corpl. Grimley	74
Serjt. Searles	71
Corpl. Simpson	67
Pte. Collins	62
	607
Oxford.	
Lieut. Russel-Rendle	82
Capt. Fremantle (capt.)	81
Colour-Serjt. Hardwick	76
Serjt. Foulkes	75
Corpl. Strange	74
Lance-Corpl. Wilkinson	74
Pte. Barnett	70
Corpl. Wauchope	66
	598

United Service Challenge Cup.

Volunteers.	
Corpl. Parry, 2nd Cheshire	90
Pte. Gordon, 6th Lancashire	83
Major Pearse, 4th Devon	90
Corpl. Bates, 1st Warwick	92
Pte. Rae, 1st Stirling	84
Lieut. M'Auslan	83
Capt. Young, 1st Lanark	80
Serjt.-Major Grier, 1st Renfrew	86
	683
Navy	635
Army	613
Militia	611
Royal Marines	592
Yeomanry	570

General Eyre's Army Prize.

£10	Serjt.-Major A. Salmond, 1st Seaforth Highlanders	31	60
	Pte. W. Johnson, 1st Seaforth Highlanders	29	
£5	Colour-Serjt. W. Sandland, 1st North Staff. Regt.	31	57
	Pte. H. Fry, 1st North Staff. Regt.	26	
£3	Corpl. C. Nicholls, 2nd Berkshire Regt.	31	54
	Pte. J. Barnett, 2nd Berkshire Regt.	23	
£2	Qrmr.-Serjt. Pickford, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers	24	53
	Pte. J. Dixon, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers	29	

The Bass Prize.

	900.	1000.	Total.
Major Young, 21st Middlesex (£25)	45	39	84
Trooper Duley, Warwick Yeomanry (£10 5s.)	44	35	79
Pte. Osborne, 1st Warwick Rifles (£5)	33	45	78
Capt. Mellish, 2nd Notts (£5)	42	36	78
Pte. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries (£5)	38	38	76

Qrmr. Gouldsmith (1st Gloucester) and Pte. Fletcher also scored 76 each, and took prizes of £3.

A.R. Evening Prizes.

	800 yards.
Braithwaite, 10th Lanark (£5)	34
Wilson, U.R.A. (£3)	33
Capt. Mellish, 2nd Notts (£3)	33
Pte. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries (£2)	33
Pte. Boyd, 1st Ayr (£2)	33
Pte. Joynt, L.R.A. (£2)	33
Serjt.-Major Gilder, 9th Middlesex (£2)	33
	1,000 Yards.
Braithwaite, 10th Lanark (£5) (h.p.s.)	35
Doyle, I.R.A. (£3)	34
Pte. Adamson, 1st Edinburgh (£3)	33
Lieut. Young, 27th Regt. (£2)	33
Lieut. Rigby, Irish R.A. (£2)	33

Any Rifle, Aggregate.

Serjt.-Major Gilder, 9th Middlesex (£10)	134
Serjt.-Major Turner, Birmingham (£7 10s.)	134
Capt. Mellish, 2nd Notts (£5)	133
Trooper Duley, Warwick Yeomanry (£2 10s.)	132

M.-H. Evening Prizes.

	800 Yards.
Pte. Mackenzie, 1st Inverness (£5)	31
Lieut.-Col. Burt, 1st Warwickshire (£3)	30
Serjt. Jones, 1st Denbigh (£3)	30
	900 Yards.
Serjt.-Major Gilder, 9th Middlesex (£5)	32
Capt. Knight, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (£3)	30
Pte. Kidd, 2nd Forfar (£3)	29
Major Pearse, 4th Devon (£2)	29
Capt. Bearne, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers (£2)	29

M.B.L. Evening Prize.

	1,000 Yards.
Capt. Godsall, 2nd Bucks R.V. (£5)	30
Qrmr. Gouldsmith, 1st V.B. Gloucester (£3)	28
Pte. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries (£3)	28

Duke of Cambridge.

Major Young, 21st Middlesex (£25)	64
Pte. Kydd, 2nd Forfar (£10)	64
Armourer-Serjt. Gibbs, 1st Forfar (£5)	63
Pte. Masson, 2nd Forfar (£5)	60
Capt. Godsall, 2nd Bucks (£5)	57

Whitehead.—H.P.S. 28.—Running-man Target.

The Hon. F. Plunkett (£10)	22
Mr. Winans (£6)	19
Mr. Pigou (£4)	19

Fraser.

Major Pearse, 4th Devon (the Rifle and £5)	34
Pte. Jackson, Lincoln (£10)	34

Major Pearse won in shooting off the tie.

Extras.—A.R., 600 Yards.

Whitehead	35
Murphy, 6th Durham Rifles	34
C. S. Drury, 2nd Cambridge	34

Elcho Shield.

Fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

Ireland.	
A. Coghlan, Dublin	201
Major Young, 21st Middlesex	207
R. W. Barnett, Oxford	189
Dr. Hamilton, Dublin	205
A. Ganley, Dublin	203
J. Murphy, Dublin	192
W. Rigby, Dublin	187
W. R. Joynt, Dublin	199
Total	1,583
Scotland.	
M. Boyd, 1st Ayr	187
Capt. Thorburn, Peebles	190
J. Love, 1st Ayr	166
J. Fergusson, 1st Ayr	183
G. E. Murray, Belfast	188
T. Caldwell, Belfast	201
R. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries	186
Major M'Kerrel, 1st Ayr	175
Total	1,476
England.	
T. Turner, Birmingham	198
G. C. Gibbs, Bristol	183
J. Duley, Birmingham	186
Capt. Mellish, 2nd Nottingham	179
Sir Henry Halford	195
W. H. Gilder	190
J. S. Oxley	168
H. Whitehead	175
Total	1,474

Ashburton Shield.

Seven shots at 200 and 700 yards.

Clifton	364
Marlborough	347
Winchester	341
Rossall	340
Cheltenham	340
Whitgift	337
Charterhouse	333
Wellington College	328
Rugby	320
Harrow	320
Eton	316
Glenalmond	307
Derby	262
Dulwich College	254
Bradfield College	252

The Volunteer Cadet Corps Match.

By two representatives of authorised Cadet Corps, seven shots at 200 and 500 yards.

Cheltenham	85
London Rifle Brigade	84
Charterhouse	81
Marlborough	78
Whitgift	75
Wellington	72
Clifton	67
Harrow	63
Winchester	63
Derby	61
Dulwich	48

Army and Navy Competitive—Second Stage.

Seven shots at 800 yards; prize, a cup and £10.

Serjt.-Major Boshnell, Berks Regt.	29

With the Martini-Henry.

Inter-Yeomanry Match.

Fifteen shots at 500 yards, with Snider Cavalry carbines, eight men per team:—

Middlesex Yeomanry	307
Dorset Yeomanry	305
Ayrshire Yeomanry	302
Wiltshire Yeomanry	258
South Nottingham Yeomanry	236
Staffordshire Yeomanry	254
Shropshire Yeomanry (1st Team	248
West Kent Yeomanry	244
North Somerset Yeomanry (1st Team)	242
Warwickshire Yeomanry	240
North Somerset Yeomanry (2nd Team)	239
East Kent Yeomanry	238
Staffordshire Yeomanry	231
Suffolk Yeomanry	230
Berkshire Yeomanry	224
Derbyshire Yeomanry	206
Royal Gloucester Hussars	174
Hampshire Yeomanry	165
Shropshire Yeomanry (2nd Team)	135
1st West York Yeomanry	131

PERMANENT STAFF.

S.-I. Hugill (£10), 1st Leices.	33	S.-I. Forman (£4), 6th N.W.D.	30
S.-M. Purcell (£7), 7th Middlx.	32	S.-I. Bray (£3), 2nd S. Mid. ...	30
C.-S. Jacobs (£7), 3rd Wilts ...	31	S.-I. Monk (£3), 1st T. Ham.	30
S.-M. Gilder (£5), 9th Middlx.	31	S.-I. Mumford (£3), 1st V.B.E.	30
S.-I. Kendell (£5), 8th Middlx.	30	S.-I. Deller (£3), 3rd Bed. Mil.	29
Q.-M.-S. Foster (£4), 3rd W.Y.	30	S.-I. Ward (£2), 1st Salop	29
S.-I. Lee (£4), 3rd V.B. Ex. ...	30		

Nine other prizes of £2, and 22 of £1.

MARTINI-HENRY MEMBERS' PRIZES, 500 YARDS.

Lieut. Akerigg, 1st Cumberland (£10)	35
Pte. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries (£9)	35
Serjt. Jones, 1st Denbigh (£3 10s.)	34
Lance-Corpl. Ednie, 1st Edinburgh (£3 10s.)	34
Serjt. Wren, 1st Cornwall (£3 10s.)	34
Pte. Russell, 1st Lanark (£3 10s.)	34

HEATH, 500 YARDS.

Serjt. Williams, Artists (£10)	35
Pte. M'Pherson, 1st Edinburgh (£8)...	34
Pte. M. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew (£5)	34
Pte. Townsend, 1st Lanark (£3)	34
Pte. Lattey, 1st London (£3)	34

ROBIN HOOD.

Serjt. Williams, Artists (£10)	34
Corpl. Cullen, 7th Lanark	33
Pte. Ferguson, 4th Lanark (£4)	33
Colour-Serjt. Rennie, 1st Lanark (£4)	33

GREGORY.

Colour-Serjt. Tildesley, 1st Beds (silver cup)	33
Major Pearse, 4th Devon (£10)	32
Pte. Alston, 2nd Lanark (£5)	32
Pte. M'Kenna, 18th Lancashire (£5)...	31

LADIES' PRIZES (any rifle, 600 yards).

Pte. Barnett, for Miss Barnett (£5)	35
Lieut. Edge, for Miss Galpin (£5)	35
Serjt.-Major Hamilton, for Miss Hamilton (£5)	35

BERTRAM AND ROBERTS.

Lieut. Young, 27th Regt. (£10)	35
Serjt. Davidson, 7th Middlesex (£8)	34
Pte. Mathieson, 1st Edinburgh (£4)	34
Serjt. Price, 2nd Wilts (£4)	34
Serjt. Jackson, 1st Lincoln (£3)	34
Lieut. Roxburgh, 1st Dumbarton (£3)	34

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Commissariat and Transport service in the Egyptian war reassembled yesterday, Col. Stanley in the chair. Comy.-Gen. Watt, in continuing his evidence, stated that the Director of Supplies controlled the pay of the Commissariat Department. He could veto any proposed expenditure, subject to appeal to the Surveyor-General if the Commissary-General did not concur. The responsibility as to equipment was never clearly defined. The Director of Supplies did not interfere unless referred to by the Director of Artillery. He had had great experience in transport waggons and carts. He thought Malta carts should have been sent. At Gibraltar the samples of flour were always inspected by him, but the flour remained at the responsibility of the contractor, who had to exchange any flour that deteriorated within six months. At an early stage he objected to mules being obtained in Turkish territory. Earlier still he proposed getting mules up from Natal, and found that the question was already under the Secretary of State's consideration. With his present experience in pressing hay, he would not trust to inspection by a Commissariat officer alone, but would associate a veterinary or mounted officer. He thought that his position in the War Office was too subordinate, and represented the same to Sir John Adye. He suggested light waggons coming up from the Cape, thinking it possible that in a march across the desert they might be found useful. The idea of getting drivers from India emanated from Col. Furse, and afterwards it was again proposed by himself and approved. It was necessary to obtain drivers from the same places as the mules, or the men would have been unacquainted with the animals. The Commissary-General only purchased animals for his own corps, the Commissariat and the Transport Corps, but as a matter of convenience he bought for the regimental transport also, until a Remount Committee was appointed. When preparations were first considered, the provision of regimental transport was considered as the service of most pressing importance, and regiments were to be equipped by transfers from the Royal Artillery and the Transport Corps. He thought the present establishment of the Commissariat Department insufficient to cope with a serious war. He thought the Commissariat Corps should have a sufficient nucleus of trained drivers to supply the regimental transport of regiments going on service. He did not think because there was no real failure in Egypt that therefore the War Office system was good. Sir J. Adye would naturally speak well of what occurred in Egypt, as he was responsible for everything. There were one or two mistakes in Egypt, but the service was well conducted, although the Commissariat was in a state of transition. He saw the samples of flour after the complaints arrived, and they still seemed quite good, but he could not be responsible from merely seeing small samples. The Director of Supplies and the Commissary-General both recommended that mules should not be drawn from Turkey. Sir J. Adye overruled both. He never officially protested against his position as Commissary-General, but he did so privately. It was very unpleasant for him that Mr. Haliburton, who had been his junior in the Commissariat, should be his superior in the War Office, though he had the tact never to make him feel it. He thought that as the office was constituted, the transfer of the Commissariat to the Commander-in-Chief should be cancelled. He would give all executive duties to the Military Department. He had no reason to think that there was anything wrong as to hay at Liverpool; if he had thought so he would have recommended a different inspection. Sir E. Morris saw all the proceedings of the Mobilization Committee. He thought there was no serious failure in Egypt, and nothing approaching a breakdown—the accidents of the flour and the hay were the sole drawbacks. The Committee then agreed to report the evidence taken to the House, and to suggest that they be reappointed next session.

Gen. H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was entertained at dinner at the Wanderers' Club on Saturday last.

Indian Notes.

Two columns will move into the Zhob Valley in the middle of September for the purpose of punishing the Kakars. One of these columns, under Gen. Tanner, is to start from Quetta and to proceed through Kowar and along the Hurnai route to Thull. It will probably consist of four guns of the Royal Artillery, two guns of the No. 1 Native Mountain Battery, 150 men of the 10th Bengal Lancers, 150 of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 150 of the 1st Bombay Lancers, 700 of the North Staffordshire Regt., 700 of Rattray's Sikhs, 500 of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 250 of the Madras Pioneers, 250 of the 3rd Native Light Infantry, and 75 Sappers. The second column, under Gen. Kennedy, will march from the Indus, entering the Zhob Valley by the Gomul Pass. It will probably consist of No. 4 Mountain Battery, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the 1st Sikh Infantry, the 4th Sikhs, and the 1st Punjab Infantry.

A good-service pension has been conferred on Col. R. Mallaby, Bombay S.C., from Feb. 3, 1884, vice Col. W. Bannerman, Bombay S.C., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

The Lahore paper hears that Col. Nedham is about to vacate the appointment of Deputy-Judge-Advocate-Gen., on account of age. This officer's position is peculiar, since, although he has apparently upwards of thirty-nine years' service, he will not succeed to colonel's allowances for more than three years.

In September last Sir F. Roberts suggested the advisability of converting the South Indian Railway station at Trichinopoly into a defensive post. A committee of military officers was framed, and the Major-Gen. commanding the Bangalore Division was appointed president. A Madras paper learns that the committee has drawn up a very elaborate report, and also that Sir F. Roberts agrees with the views expressed in the report; and the whole scheme will be laid before Government.

To fix the scale of the Commissariat Establishment necessary to undertake the shipment of stores for a field force, the Madras Government have appointed a special committee to report on the subject, with Col. Hawkes as president, and Major Atkinson, of the Qrmr.-Gen.'s Department, Qrmr. Hogan, of the South Wales Borderers, and Mr. Bartlett, Assist.-Master-Attendant, as members.

The Government of India have, the *Pioneer* hears, resolved to do away with the extra privilege leave now enjoyed by the Punjab Frontier Force, and to allow officers to take only two months' privilege leave yearly instead of 90 days, thus bringing them under the same conditions regarding leave as obtain in the Bengal Army generally.

The selection of Gen. Lumsden as Chief British Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier has taken all India by surprise, his name never having been even suggested in India. The choice is very generally condemned, the prevalent belief being that many more competent officers could have been found. It is stated, however, that the Commander-in-Chief approves of the appointment. The Government is now engaged in selecting the subordinate members of the Commission, and in considering the recommendation of the Foreign Office on the subject of an escort. The Indian portion of the Commission will start shortly, making its way through Beloochistan to Seistan, and *viâ* the Persian frontier to Sarakhs, as it is believed that the presence of British troops passing through Afghanistan *viâ* Candahar and Herat would disquiet the tribes and render the march dangerous.

The Secretary of State has directed that when an officer is provided with a Government passage from India to an Imperial colony, arrangements must be made locally for the payment on account of any excess baggage to which he is entitled by his rank, and not leave the officer to claim a refund after the voyage.

The question of camps of exercise at Delhi and Hassan Abdul is under consideration at Army Head-quarters in India. If the plan is carried out the camps will be on an unusually large scale, as the reliefs this year are very numerous, and many regiments marching up and down country can be halted for two or three weeks at the points of concentration.

SHAM-FIGHT AT ALDERSHOT.

The whole of the available troops of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry paraded between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning to go through a sham-fight. They were divided into attacking and defending forces. The former, which was under the command of Major-Gen. Fraser, V.C., C.B., consisted of two regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and five battalions of infantry, and was formed up in Claycart Bottom, with outposts east of a line from the flagstaff on Eelmoor Hill to Puckridge Hill. The defending, or western, force was commanded by Major-Gen. the Hon. W. Feilding, and included one regiment of cavalry, three batteries of artillery. and three battalions of infantry drawn up behind Long Hill, with outposts west of a line from Burn's Hill to Ravine Head. The field operations, which lasted about two hours, were carried out with an idea that a detached force advancing from Elvetham upon Aldershot had reached Long Hill, when it learns from its scouts that the Aldershot force was advancing in superior numbers through the Claycart plantations. The manœuvres were carried out under the direction of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B.

A marriage is arranged to take place in August between Capt. G. Lennard Thomson, Royal Sussex Regiment, son of the late Major-General Thomson, C.B., and Miss Nina Blacker-Douglas, eldest daughter of Mr. St. John Blacker-Douglas, of Elm Park, county Armagh.

A DELICIOUS COOLING DRINK is supplied in ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL. **Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.**

London Amusements.

The season of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden, will be this (Saturday) evening brought to a close. Five performances have been given during the week. On Monday "Don Giovanni" was repeated, with Madame Adelina Patti and the same cast as on a preceding occasion. Tuesday was assigned to "Mefistofele." On Thursdey "Sigurd" was given for the third time. Madame Albani selected "Faust" for her benefit on Friday, and Madame Adelina Patti closes the lyrical campaign for the present year with "Linda di Chamouni," represented for the first time this season. At the conclusion of the opera Madame Patti will sing the solo in "God Save the Queen."

To-night (Saturday) terminates the season of French plays at the GAIETY. Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who has appeared during the week in "Fédora" and "Adrienne Lecouvreur," now goes on a short provincial tour, commencing at Birmingham on Monday. Next week Mr. Edward Terry reappears in the farcical comedy of "The Rocket" and "High Life Below Stairs," arranged as a musical farce.

The PRINCESS's will be reopened with "Claudian" on Saturday, Aug. 23. The VAUDEVILLE will be reopened with "Confusion" on Bank Holiday.

Mr. Augustus Daly's company of comedians introduces to us at TOOLE'S THEATRE a very favourable illustration of the histrionic talent now presented in America. "Casting the Boomerang," avowedly adapted from the German, may not be a work of very exalted dramatic merit, but it is undoubtedly amusing, and is admirably played by the actors and actresses transferred from Daly's Theatre, New York. The characters are portrayed with a care and skill thoroughly justifying the high reputation gained by each performer in the United States, and the combined effect ensures the happiest results. The personal charms of Miss Virginia Dreher, Miss May Fielding, and Miss Ada Rehan were as quickly recognised by the audience as the artistic embodiment of an elderly lady presented by Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and the cleverness of the assumptions identified with the names of Messrs. John Drew, James Lewis, O. Skinner, W. Gilbert, W. Thompson, and Charles Leclercq. The engagement is limited to a term of six weeks. The first English company of actors taken to America appeared at Williamsburg, Virginia, Sept. 5, 1752, under the management of Lewis and William Hallam, brothers of Admiral Hallam, who succeeded Giffard as proprietors of the Goodman Fields Theatre, where David Garrick achieved his early triumphs.

Miss Nelly Harris took her first benefit on Tuesday afternoon at the NOVELTY THEATRE, which has attained success under her management. A new poetical play in one act called "Cupid's Messenger," written by Mr. A. C. Calmour, was produced on the occasion. An imaginary love passage in the life of Sir Philip Sidney is the theme of a slight story told in Elizabethan blank verse, showing how a damsel of the court, disguised as a page, expedited the resolve of a tardy wooer. The characters were efficiently represented by Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Leslie Bell, and Miss Maude Milton.

Mr. Malcolm E. Boyd's five-act historical play, entitled "The Lost Cause," was introduced to a metropolitan audience at the GLOBE on Tuesday afternoon, and gained a favourable reception. The piece, originally produced at Torquay in February, 1881, was then called "Bonnie Dundee; or, The Last of the Scottish Cavaliers;" but the title has been since altered, probably with a view of avoiding the revival of some discouraging memories of an unsuccessful drama bearing the same name, written by Mr. Edmund Falconer, and produced at Drury Lane Theatre 21 years ago. At the Globe Miss Lingard effectively represented the heroine, Isabel Elliott, and Miss Lucy Buckstone the sister of the hero.

At Coombe House, Kingston-on-Thames, a performance of the forest scenes from "As You Like It," was given, under the direction of Lady Archibald Campbell, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon, in aid of a charitable institution. The representation took place in the thickly-wooded gronnds of the estate which were placed at her disposal by the Duke of Cambridge. Miss Calhoun was Rosalind; Lady Archibald Campbell, Orlando; Mr. Elliott, Touchstone; and Mr. Hermann Vezin, Jaques.

The last nights of "The Beggar Student" are announced at the ALHAMBRA THEATRE, and on Saturday, Aug. 2, a newly-written and enlarged version of F. C. Burnand's popular burlesque, "Black-eyed Susan," is to be produced at this theatre, with original music, specially composed by Mr. Alfred Lee. Amongst the artistes engaged are Misses Mulholland, Bessie Bonehill, Kate Leamar, Katie Lee, Jessie Mayland, Nellie Douglas, Rose Moncrieff, and Bertie Venn; Messrs. W. H. Lingard, George Mudie, J. H. Jarvis, George A. Honey, Fred Storey, T. Hodges, Stuart Paget, and Edwin Danvers. Included in the new programme will be two Grand Ballets, in which Mdlles. Pertoldi, Elliott, and Palladino, and the Brothers Griffiths (grotesques) will appear. On Bank Holiday, Monday, Aug. 4, there will be a special morning performance, on which occasion half-price only will be charged for admission.

With this week terminates the season of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at ST. GEORGE'S HALL. The vacation will extend to the commencement of October.

Mr. Augustus Harris has renewed his lease of DRURY LANE THEATRE for another five years, at an annual rental of £6,000, with additional payments for extra nights. The theatre, about to be redecorated at a cost to the lessee of £2,000, will be opened for the dramatic season in September.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Major-Gen. Newdigate, commanding the South-Eastern District, Major-Gen. Fraser, and Sir F. FitzWygram, visited Canterbury and inspected the Cavalry Depôt on Tuesday.

A marriage will take place in September between Capt. J. Fane Alexander, late 17th Lancers, and Miss Aurea Otway Mayne, youngest daughter of the late Major Henry Otway Mayne, Mayne's Horse.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Berehaven, Bantry Bay, July 22, 1884.

THE DEFENCE AND VALIANT IN COLLISION.

If the cruise of the Squadron hitherto has been uneventful, we have certainly made up for it during the last few days. The collision between the Valiant and Defence, which was nearly ending in a disastrous manner, is, of course, the prevailing topic of conversation, and the cause of it the source of wonder and amazement. We left Blacksod Bay on the afternoon of the 17th inst., the weather, which had been boisterous in the extreme during the previous five days, having moderated considerably. Apparently, too, it was in great degree local, as a few hours after leaving the Bay we were in perfectly smooth water. For some time after leaving the Hecate danced about in a very lively manner, much to our amusement, but not so to those on board, who must have little relished the volumes of water she shipped over her bows. The forenoon of the following day was devoted to target-practice by the Coastguardsmen on board, who fired another four rounds from each gun in completion of their annual target-practice. In the afternoon, the Squadron exercised at steam tactics, which lasted until supper time, when the vessels remained in three divisions, two cables apart, the ships also being two cables from each other. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the signal was made from the Hercules to re-form into two divisions, a manœuvre which had to be executed by the Shannon and Defence dropping astern and resuming their places in the other two divisions, the Defence's proper station being between the Valiant and Repulse. In executing this manœuvre, however, instead of dropping astern and then starboarding her helm to get into her proper station, the Defence immediately starboarded her helm, without reducing (or, at any rate, not materially) her speed, thereby bringing her bows on to the Valiant. Lieut. H. F. Daubeny, the officer of the watch in the latter vessel, perceiving that a collision was unavoidable, immediately put the Valiant's helm to starboard, so as to avoid the Defence ramming that vessel bows-on, a proceeding which only caused the Defence to strike the Valiant obliquely. When those on board the former ship saw that a collision was imminent, they reversed her engines, but she struck the Valiant on the engine-room compartment. The Valiant was at the time proceeding full-speed ahead, and the Defence full-speed astern, so that the ships did not remain in collision long, but quite sufficiently so to inflict serious damage on each other, the Valiant having her side stove in, many of her plates strained and loosened, the whole of her bulwarks, boats, and davits on the starboard side carried away, Nordenfelt gun forced overboard, accommodation ladder carried away, and various other injuries. The Defence had a hole made in her bow by the collision about 13 ft. long, which immediately caused her foremost compartment to fill; she had also her prow twisted, and carried away jibboom and foretopgallant mast. She managed to get her collision mat overboard, but not sufficiently soon to be of any service or to stop the rush of water, for as soon as the bulkhead is pumped out it fills again immediately. She is now considerably down by the bows. Fortunately no lives were lost on board either ship. The comparatively slight damage caused to the Valiant is attributed to the blow having been sustained in the strongest part of the ship, and to the fact that the first impetus of it was delivered against the Valiant's sheet-anchor. I have previously more than once had occasion to comment on the bad station kept by the ships of the squadron, and in particular the erratic movements of the Defence in keeping station, so that I cannot profess to feel very much surprised at the occurrence of an accident not quite unexpected. I believe Capt. Pollard was in charge of the Defence at the time of the collision, having taken charge of the ship out of the hands of Lieut. R. H. Gubbins, the officer of the watch, a few minutes previously. The Squadron arrived at Berehaven at 3 p.m. the following day, and, in accordance with a signal, a court of inquiry, consisting of the captains of the Hector, Hecate, and Shannon, assembled on board the Defence the moment the Squadron anchored, for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the collision, and to report to whom blame was attributable. The court sat till half-past 7 o'clock, and drew up their report that night, which was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, and was to the effect that the collision was caused by the Defence starboarding her helm at the wrong time, whereby she ran into the Valiant; and that no blame was attributable to those on board the latter ship. Having considered this report, the Admiral determined to remain at Berehaven and try Capt. Pollard by court-martial, rather than proceed to Portsmouth or Plymouth, and incur the necessary publicity and criticism incidental to a court-martial held at a naval port on a captain tried for such a serious offence. To do this it became necessary to nominate Capt. Arthur of the Hector, who had been president of the court of inquiry, president of the court-martial, a matter which might have led to that officer being objected to by Capt. Pollard. It is not as yet known whether the movements of the Squadron will be interfered with by the occurrence of this casualty; but it is manifestly impossible to send the Defence with her sunken bow, and the Valiant, with her battered inside, to Falmouth and Torquay, so probably, if the rest of the Squadron proceed on their cruise, those two ships will be ordered to Plymouth for docking and repairs. A court-martial assembled on board the Valiant yesterday, Capt. Knowles, president, for the trial of Francis McCally, able seaman, of the Hercules, on a charge of striking a ship's corporal. Capts. Kennedy, of the Lord Warden; St. John, of the Repulse; Coms. Halifax, of the Hector, and Rooke, of the Lord Warden; Mr. Perry, Secretary to the Admiralty Superintendent, officiating Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, were the other members. The court found the prisoner guilty, and in consideration of his previous very good conduct, only adjudged him to be imprisoned for two years with hard labour. A second court, consisting of the same officers, with the exception of Capt. St. John, whose place was taken by Com. Bromley of the Hecate, was then formed for the trial of William Carter, private, R.M.L.I., of the Repulse, upon two charges of refusing to obey orders, and behaving with contempt to Capt. McCheane, R.M.L.I., of that ship. The court found the charges not proved, and acquitted the prisoner. A third court was then formed, Capt. H. C. St. John presiding, in lieu of Capt. Knowles, for the trial of Alfred Drew and Thomas Bullen, able seamen of the Valiant, on a charge of desertion. The court found the prisoners guilty of absence without leave, and sentenced the former to six and the latter to nine weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour. We have had nothing but incessant rain ever since our arrival here, so that not many officers have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting Glengariffe. General regret is felt that such an untoward event as this collision between the Valiant and Defence, and the trial of the captain of the latter for negligence, should have occurred to mar the termination of the cruise of the Reserve Squadron.

Tuesday (later), 7.30 *p.m.*

A telegram was received to-day by the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves from the Admiralty directing him to annul the court-martial on Captain Pollard, of the Defence. A general signal has been made to this effect, and directions given for steam to be ready at 5 a.m. to-morrow morning. Our destination is at present unknown, but it is supposed to be Plymouth, and that the Admiralty have disapproved of the attempt to stifle publicity by holding this court-martial here, and have determined that it shall take place at Plymouth. How far the postponement of this court-martial may affect its future legality is a much debated question. General satisfaction is expressed at the decision of the Admiralty in this matter.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster have both written to the *Times* on the state of the Navy, and both agree in condemning the callousness of the Admiralty to the real requirements of the Empire, and the blindness of the Whitehall officials to our Naval deficiencies. Sir Spencer Robinson appeals to his countrymen to bring pressure to bear upon the Admiralty, "as with many others I find that the hopes and expectations of seeing a Navy adequate to our wants provided by those who are responsible to the country have gradually died away, and any illusion on the subject, after the treatment it has received for the last two years, is impossible." Such are the views of Sir Spencer Robinson. When we turn to the letter of Mr. Arnold-Forster, we find the *couleur-de-rose* statements recently made in the House of Commons by Sir T. Brassey and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and in the House of Lords by Lord Northbrook, entirely turned inside out, and made to appear of a totally different colour. Unfortunately, the House of Commons is the one place where such statements as those at the head of the Admiralty make, can do infinite harm; for, as Mr. Arnold-Forster very rightly remarks, "long and bitter experience has not even yet convinced the public that official views as to the state of the services are almost invariably wrong, and that a serious emergency has, almost without exception, found us unprepared. It may be that the Navy is at this moment sufficient to fulfil all the duties that may be required of it. If so, its sufficiency and the economy of its administration must be something little short of miraculous. We are now spending eight millions a year less on the sea services than we spent regularly at the beginning of the century." Since then, Mr. Arnold-Forster points out, we have acquired or established five-sixths of our colonies, and have increased our sea-borne trade from 60 to 900 millions, and have become absolutely dependent upon foreign supplies for our food and raw material. Since 1805 every Power in Europe, not to speak of Asia and America, has created a Navy. Even the most insignificant of these can be strong in torpedo-boats, a flotilla of which can sink a fleet of armour-clads. At this moment, too, our great commercial roads are undefended, strategical points like Singapore, Aden, Perim, Hong Kong, the Indian littoral, the West India and South Pacific Islands, being at the mercy of our enemies, their sham defences only creating a false sense of security. "If it be the fact," Mr. Arnold-Forster goes on to say, "that with an expenditure reduced by eight millions we can really insure against risks at least a hundredfold more serious than those to which we were subject at the beginning of the century, we have certainly done a stroke of business for which no praise can be too strong. But such economies are rarely effected in practice, and the tone of the discussions which periodically take place in Parliament makes it somewhat doubtful whether we have been so successful as might appear from these facts. If once the authorities would get clean out of their heads the idea that recriminations between successive administrations as to which has done least are of any sort of interest or importance to the country at large, a great step would have been made, and it would be possible to feel sanguine that the real question of the efficiency of the British Navy was in measurable distance of being reached. At present, I believe I am rightly interpreting the enormous amount of concurrent testimony which is obtainable on this matter when I say that the plan of burning the candle at both ends, of halving the estimates and doubling the work, has not succeeded, and that the Navy is at this moment altogether insufficient for the protection of the country in the event of a serious maritime war. During the present month we have had a reserve fleet in commission which, with the doubtful exception of two vessels, might as profitably be at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of it. And year after year we are squandering tens of thousands of pounds upon these and similar vessels, which can neither overtake a weaker adversary nor run away from a stronger one. Lord Northbrook has told the House of Lords that, in view of the constant change in the type of gun and the rapid development of torpedo warfare, it is unwise to spend large sums on ironclad shipbuilding. This may be true, but it is hardly a reason why the ships we have should be improperly armed, or why our supply of torpedo-boats, both here and abroad, should be so miserably inadequate as it is. As long as the public is content to rely exclusively upon official Parliamentary views as to the condition of the Navy, I fear there is little chance of improvement. That the nation, if it knew the facts, would refuse to vote money, I, however, refuse to believe. Moreover, I am confident that nowhere outside the official circle does the official view as to the sufficiency of the Navy prevail. Take any dozen officers on the Active List, of whatever rank; 11 out of the 12 will tell you the Navy is insufficient. But officers are prejudiced. Then take any 12 great shipbuilders, any 12 colonial administrators, any 12 independent students of maritime warfare, and I undertake to say that by an equal majority they will declare that the official view is wrong, and that the Navy is insufficient." It will thus be seen that, after many years of incessant work, we are at last succeeding in awakening the country to a real sense of the danger threatening our Empire, through our Naval supremacy being allowed to dwindle away.

Two of the 6-pounder quick-firing, breech-loading guns, the first received in the service, have arrived at Portsmouth for trial by the officers of the Excellent against 2-in. plates on Whale Island. They are 7 ft. in length, and are fitted with hydraulic bell cranks to check recoil. It is intended to fit one of them on board the Sultan, prior to her proceeding to the Firth of Forth to commence her machine-gun experiments.

There is some hope of the ill-fated crew of the merchant steamer Nisero being released by the Rajah of Tenom, now that the Governments of England and Holland have come to an understanding as to the terms to be granted to the Rajah. These have been telegraphed to Acheen, where the Pegasus has been waiting to convey them to the Rajah.

The Royal yacht Osborne, with the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and the Princess Victoria, Margaret, and Sophia of Germany, arrived in Sheerness Harbour at 8 on Thursday morning, from Flushing; but as the yacht did not hoist the Imperial standard, no salutes were fired. Their Imperial Highnesses landed at Port Victoria Pier, where they were received by Admiral Edward Brydges Rice, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; Flag Capt. Poland, Capt. Codrington, Col. Berthon, commanding Sheerness Garrison; and Col. Le Mesurier, commanding Royal Engineers at Sheerness. Their Imperial Highnesses left Port Victoria soon after 9 o'clock, by special train for London. The Osborne had a very favourable passage across the North Sea. The Royal travellers arrived at Charing Cross at 10.34, and were received at the terminus by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Prince and Princess Christian, Sir E. Watkin and Lord Brabourne being present on the platform. The Crown Prince and Princess drove to Buckingham Palace.

According to a Parliamentary return there were on Jan. 1, 1884, 28 armoured ships in commission; in reserve, 14 complete, 9 preparing, 4 waiting repair, and 7 building or ordered to be built—total, 62. The unarmoured ships in commission numbered 122; in reserve, 39 complete, 25 preparing, 21 waiting repair, 14 building or ordered to be built—making a total of 221. In addition there are 74 torpedo-boats, viz., 19 first-class, 48 second-class, and 7 wood boats; also four first-class torpedo boats ordered to be built by contract since Jan. 1, 1884. There are also two third-class cruisers not in the sea-going list, but which might be repaired, and 11 composite gun-vessels, that might be repaired at a comparatively small cost for Coastguard service.

Com. H. F. Hughes-Hallett, who served as commander of the Superb at the bombardment of Alexandria and during the Egyptian war of 1882, has been appointed to the command of the Cruiser, one of the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron, vice Com. Darwin, whose tenure expires on Aug. 1.

The Polyphemus, having been fitted with a new set of boilers and had her underwater torpedo gear readjusted, to enable the projectiles to be discharged when going at high rates of speed, is expected to be ready to make a trial of her machinery at Portsmouth about Aug. 6.

The new cruiser which the Russian Admiralty has commenced constructing on the Neva will be of the most formidable character. It is 333 ft. long, 61 ft. broad, 23 ft. deep, and has a displacement of 7,800 tons. The engines are composed of 8,000 horse-power indicated. The armour will defend only the vulnerable parts of the ship, and will vary from 8 to 10 in. in thickness. Of the 14 guns placed in turrets on the upper deck, four will be of 9-in. calibre, and 10 of 6-in. The cost of the hull will be 2,225,000 roubles, or £222,500, and the machinery £170,000. The vessel is called after Admiral Nakimoff. It will be completed in two years' time.

The First Lord of the Admiralty was entertained at dinner by the members of the Navy Club on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms. Admiral A. Cumming was in the chair, supported by the guest, the Earl of Northbrook, and the following visitors:—Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P.; Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Parliamentary Secretary; Mr. Evan M'Gregor, Secretary to the Admiralty; and Col. Percy G. L. Smith, R.E., Director of Works. The members of the club present were Admirals of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel, Sir Alexander Milne, and Sir Charles J. G. B. Elliot; Admirals Lord Edward Russell, Sir A. Cooper-Key, Lord Alcester, Sir William King Hall, Sir A. Leslie Montgomery, the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, Sir Claude H. M. Buckle, Sir George Willes, Hugh Dunlop, Charles F. Hillyer, H. S. Hillyer, Sir George Richards, and Sir George St. Vincent King; Vice-Admirals the Earl of Clanwilliam, A. W. A. Hood, Charles L. Waddilove, Thomas Saumarez, Sir George Richards, Charles Fellowes, R. Vesey Hamilton, Hon. J. W. Spencer, E. B. Rice, W. Gore Jones, Thomas Cochran, J. Corbett, Phillimore, Sir Leopold Heath, and Henry Boys; Rear-Admirals Sir Frederick Richards, George Tryon, T. Brandreth, Hon. W. J. Ward, Montagu O'Reilly, Sir Michael Culme Seymour, and Algernon Heneage; Capts. Codrington, Sir Lambton Loraine, Long, King, Beaumont, Rowley, Garforth, Verney, Hopkins (Director of Naval Ordnance), Stephenson, Hon. Edward S. Dawson, and Lindsey Brine; Coms. Willis, Webb, Gassiot, St. Clair, and Hoare; and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N. (secretary).

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Mr. Caledon Du Pré Alexander died suddenly at 30 Belgrave Square on the 18th inst. The deceased served formerly in the regiment.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). A correspondent writes:—"On Sunday last the Rev. Arthur Robins completed his 11 years in Windsor, as it was on July 20, 1873, that he took over the spiritual command of the Windsor garrison. The onerous character of his work will be understood when we say that during these 11 years he has scarcely been absent from his post; he has in that period restored one church and built another, and has preached just upon 2,800 sermons. On Sunday morning an immense congregation gathered from every quarter, and met at Holy Trinity Church to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of his coming. The Blues and the 2nd Batn. of the Coldstream Guards came together, and a general congregation, as large as it was influential, helped to fill to overflowing every corner of the church."

7th Dragoon Guards. Dr. H. Morris, formerly of the regiment, died on the 11th inst.

5th Lancers. Lieut. Kennedy is about to retire.

6th Dragoons. The *Natal Mercury* of the 17th inst. says:—"Yesterday morning 100 men of the Inniskilling Dragoons arrived in town from the camp at Pinetown to proceed to Etshowe. They left Pinetown at 8·30, and arrived here at 10.30, under the command of Capt. Cross. They were played into town by the splendid band of the regiment, and as they proceeded up West Street, and down Field Street, the fine appearance of the men and the spirited music of the band attracted a large concourse of people." Capt. Tye has met with an accident in Natal, his horse having fallen with him and crushed his leg. By last accounts he was making satisfactory progress, though some time must elapse before he is fit to resume duty.

11th Hussars. The *Liverpool Courier* understands that:—"The 11th Hussars will be the last cavalry stationed at Rupert Lane Barracks, and that the next detachment will be quartered in the new cavalry barracks at Seaforth. The Rupert Land Barracks have only been temporary, though in use since 1869. The cavalry detachments that have occupied them have been from the 15th Hussars, 4th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 12th Lancers, 7th Hussars, 1st Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 20th Hussars, 1st Dragoons, 18th Hussars, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 11th Hussars. Between the 15th Hussars' occupation and that of the 4th Dragoon Guards, Rupert Lane was occupied by infantry detachments. Out of the 28 cavalry regiments of the line 12 have had troops or squadrons at Rupert Lane,—one, the 5th Dragoon Guards, being twice there."

17th Lancers. Gen. J. C. Hope Gibsone, colonel of the regiment, of Pentland, Midlothian, died on the 18th inst., at his residence, Redcross Lodge, Leamington. He was the only son of the late Major-Gen. D. A. Gibsone, and was born in 1810. He was educated at Harrow and Edinburgh, and entered the Army as a cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1830. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1833, became captain in 1835, and major in 1845. He served throughout the Kaffir war of 1846-7, and was present on almost every occasion in which the troops were engaged with the enemy. He also had the command and led the charge of cavalry in the decisive affair of Gwanga, in June, 1846, when a large body of the enemy was encountered and utterly defeated. His services on this occasion were warmly acknowledged in the public despatches, and his name was particularly mentioned in general orders. He obtained the rank of lieut.-col. in 1847, became colonel in 1854, and was promoted to general rank in 1862. He was in command of the cavalry depôt at Newbridge from 1854 to 1856, at Canterbury from 1857 to 1860, and at Maidstone from 1860 to 1862. From 1868 till 1875 he was colonel of the 8th Hussars, and since the latter date he had held the colonelcy of the 17th Lancers. He was placed on the Retired List in 1880. Gen. Gibsone, who was a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant for Midlothian, married, in 1835, Jane Louisa, only daughter of Mr. H. S. Bringloe, and was left a widower in 1881. Capt. Neild has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. S. Willis, at Portsmouth.

21st Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Taylor succeeds to the command, Major Collier becoming 2nd lieut.-col., and Capt. Wyndham major.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. Le Cocq succeeds Col. Williams in command of the Artillery in Ireland, his place in Canada being taken by Col. Hill, lately commanding the Auxiliary Artillery, Western Division.

Lieut. A. E. Hay, R.H.A., is lying in a state of extreme danger at the Barracks, Woolwich, in consequence of injuries caused by his horse falling with him on Thursday. He has not recovered consciousness since the accident.

A statement setting forth the grievances of quartermasters and ridingmasters in the Royal Artillery is under consideration both at the Horse Guards and the War Office. The hardships complained of are the exception of quartermasters and ridingmasters from the increments of retired pay provided by Royal Warrant for all other officers of the Army; the allowance of only half service while in the ranks, while whole service is allowed to reckon for paymasters; the restriction of promotion to the rank of captain and the reduction of pay, which is held to be at variance with the official recruiting posters. It is pointed out that the Royal Artillery quartermasters are at considerable disadvantages in comparison with those of cavalry, infantry, and engineers, and that the terms of the Warrant render the maximum emoluments unattainable by requiring 20 years' commissioned service, and limiting the age to 55. The entire absence of good-service rewards, which are freely given in other branches of the service, is also commented upon, and, amongst other claims, it is contended that quartermasters ought to be allowed, as paymasters are, 1s. per day in lieu of a soldier servant. Finally, it is contended that the intentions of the Legislature, and the repeated promises of the authorities, entitle the claims of the quartermasters and ridingmasters of the Royal Artillery to urgent and favourable consideration.

The death is announced from Murree of Lieut. E. A. F. H. Day. The deceased had only three years' service, and was a strong and hearty man, but has fallen a victim to typhoid fever.

The following are the rules under which officers are allowed to join the Ordnance Store Department:—When a vacancy occurs it may be filled by the appointment of a Royal Artillery officer of five years' service and upwards, to the rank of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance. He is appointed for one year on probation, during which year he draws the pay of his departmental rank, viz., 12s. 6d. per diem, but is permitted to continue wearing the uniform of the Royal Artillery. When seconded in his regiment (after three months' service in the Department) he is (if a subaltern) granted the temporary rank of captain in the Army. The appointment is for five years, renewable for another five. At the close of ten years' service he must elect either to return to his regiment or to permanently join the department, resigning his combatant commission. At the expiration of the probationary year he must provide himself with the uniform of the Department, which, however, is easily altered from the Royal Artillery uniform, the greatcoat being the only item which will not bear alteration. New belts, both dress and undress, are necessary. On joining the Department, the new-comers are placed at the bottom of the Roster for Foreign Service. The latter is also very limited in the Department—generally five years at Mediterranean, and three at other stations. There is no Indian service. The pay of a D.A.C.G. is increased to 15s per diem after three years' departmental service (probationary period inclusive). The pay of the next rank is 25s per diem. A D.A.C.G. draws allowances at the rates for a staff captain, and, if provided with quarters, is entitled to three rooms and a kitchen. The quarters of the Department are usually very good ones—such as a married officer could live in comfortably. Moreover, an officer's station is generally a fixed one for some years at least. Prospects of promotion in the Department are not very promising at present, but will probably improve in a year or two, when the retirements on account of age begin to take effect. In the higher ranks it is entirely by selection, and the present Commissary-General of Ordnance is an old Artillery officer. At several stations extra pay is granted for the performance of special duties. Officers of the Department are all mounted in time of war, and the ranks below field officer are provided with public service horses and saddlery.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

"A" Troop, R.E. Train, will march from Aldershot on the 1st prox., *en route* to Wouldham, near Chatham, for a course of pontooning on the Medway.

4th (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Burke has been appointed a deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen., on probation, and ordered to Aldershot.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. Drummond-Wolff is about to rejoin the 1st Batn. from service with the Egyptian Army.

9th Norfolk Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Colchester, is under orders to move to Portsmouth to take the place of the 37th, proceeded to Malta.

11th Devonshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. moved on Tuesday from Newry to Dublin.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Major Mair, of the 2nd Batn., has been granted leave of absence from the 23rd inst. to Aug. 5.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Capt. W. M. Brownrigg, formerly of the regiment, died at Sydney, N.S.W., on the 9th ult., aged 83 years. Deceased was a son of the late Gen. Brownrigg.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Major A. E. Blair, late of the regiment, died at 17 Priory Hill, Dover, on the 22nd inst., aged 47 years.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Hallowes, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Comdt. of the Deolalee Convalescent Depôt.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Hyslop has joined the pay office of the Commissariat and Transport Corps in London, on probation.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieut. Boisragon, 1st Batn., during a game of polo last month at Meerut, collided against Lieut. Staniland, 8th Hussars, and was thrown with great violence to the ground. He was picked up insensible, and conveyed to his bungalow. By latest accounts he was doing well. Lieuts. Herbert and Ryall are candidates for the Indian S.C.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. will leave Malta for Egypt about the 1st prox.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. This battalion was inspected by Major-Gen. Feilding at Aldershot on the 18th inst. The General expressed himself highly pleased with the battalion, thanked the officers for their great attention to their men, and alluded in high terms to the exertions of Col. Gildea during his command, and reminded the men that they would have the misfortune soon to lose him, as his command expires about the end of August.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The following appeared in regimental orders, 1st Batn., on July 8, at Portland:—"It is with the deepest sorrow that the officer commanding makes known to the battalion the death of Capt. T. E. G. Molyneux, which took place in Egypt on July 4, whither he had gone to assist in the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army. By this sad event the regiment has to deplore the loss of a thorough soldier and a most capable officer, one who by the strict performance of his duty won the respect and admiration of his seniors, and was equally endeared and beloved through his geniality and kindness of disposition to those who were under his command, whom he spared no pains to help, and with whose trials and troubles he deeply sympathized. The usual mourning will be worn by the officers for one month from this date."

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lieut. Helbert, 1st Batn., now in England, joins the depôt at Wrexham.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Major Mecham has resigned the adjutancy of the Dumbartonshire R.V., and will join his battalion at Aldershot on the 1st prox.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. Rich is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

37th Hampshire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embarked at Portsmouth on Wednesday in the hired transport Hankow for Malta, after having previously been inspected by Gen. Sir G. Willis on the jetty in the dockyard. The strength of the battalion was 21 officers, one warrant officer, 45 serjeants, 16 drummers, 949 rank and file, 54 women, and 63 children. The regiment will arrive at Malta about the 1st prox., to relieve the 1st Batn. 19th.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. *The Whitehall Review* says:—"Among the many officers who fell in South Africa during the recent campaigns against the Kaffirs and Zulus, few will be better remembered than the gallant Col. Frederick Weatherley, of Weatherley's Horse, who, after rendering really valuable services in Wood's column, fell at the head of his regiment in the fierce engagement at Inyezana. His elder son, Rupert, was killed in the same action a few minutes after his father had fallen. As the late Col. Weatherley was also at one time a well-remembered adjutant of the Carabineers, and an officer who had done good service in the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny, it should interest many of his old comrades to learn that his younger son, Cecil Poulett Weatherley, has successfully passed his examination for a commission from the ranks, and is gazetted from a serjeantcy in the 57th to a lieutenancy in the 38th South Staffordshire Regt. Young Weatherley's case is the more noteworthy as he had failed to pass for Sandhurst, and had enlisted with a view to gaining his promotion in the crowd of young gentlemen who now-a-days take the shilling with similar views. His promotion was made the subject of quite an ovation in his old regiment."

41st Welsh Regiment. When we heard from Natal, the regiment had received orders to proceed from Fort Napier to Greytown.

44th Essex Regiment. Mr. Kinnear Browne, formerly of the regiment, died at Clifton Cottage, Kingston-on-Thames, on the 16th inst., aged 41 years.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. Conolly, R.M.A., recently serving with the Marine battalion at Suakim, having been invalided home, will be replaced by Capt. Swinburne, of the same corps. Lieut. Marchant, of the R.M.L.I., will succeed Lieut. De M. Roche, who has also been invalided from Suakim.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Should the services of the 49th Regt., now at Gibraltar, be required in Egypt, it is expected that it will be relieved by the 52nd from Limerick.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieut. Gordon, a probationer, officiating wing-officer of the 32nd Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from May 13.

55th Border Regiment moved on Tuesday from Newry to Dublin.

58th Northamptonshire Regiment. The *Natal Witness* says:—Orders have been telegraphed to Capetown on June 14, to despatch the 58th Regt. to Natal. Some 500 men will accordingly embark to-day (June 17), and will arrive at Durban towards the end of the week.

63rd Manchester Regiment. The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Major-Gen. Gipps, &c., made an inspection of the regiment at the Tower on Saturday last. His Royal Highness expressed satisfaction with the state of the regiment.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Lieut. Johnson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 14th Madras N.I., on probation.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The *Western Daily Mercury* says:—"When the Artillery Volunteers leave Devonport the north block of the Raglan Barracks will be handed over to Col. Straghan, C.B., and the officers and men of the 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry. The news, if correct, will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the corps, as ever since they came to the West from Egypt in February, 1883, they have been divided, a fact not conducive to good discipline or contented minds, seeing that some men have to walk from Devonport to Millbay Barracks or the Citadel invariably twice, and sometimes three times, daily."

76th West Riding Regiment. The annual athletic sports took place at Tipperary on the 17th inst. The entries for the various events were numerous, and the sports were, on the whole, excellent. Col. Allardice, Capt. Trench, and Lieut. Price superintended the whole of the arrangements, which were admirably carried out. The band played a selection of music during the afternoon, under Bandmaster Gray. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Allardice in the presence of the *élite* of the county, immediately after the termination of the sports.

79th Cameron Highlanders. During the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. Campbell to Sept. 8, Major Money will perform the duties of Assistant Military Secretary in Egypt.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The regiment has started a monthly wapenshaw, to promote efficiency in shooting. Great interest was taken in the meeting of June 10, as two of the events were open to the Etshowe column—viz., the officers' and the all-comers' matches. Both these were won by the Highlanders, but representatives of other corps obtained places in both, Surg.-Major Rae and Lieut. Yollond showing good shooting in both matches, while Ptes. Morgan, Davis, and Downey, of the 41st, won prizes in the all-comers' competition. The following is a list of the winners:—Officers' Match—Lieut. Scott, 1; Lieut. Vallancey, 2. All-comers'—Colour-Serjt. Bethune, 1; Serjt. Pirie, 2; Pte. Morgan (41st), 3; Piper Malcolm, 4; Pte. Napier, 5; Corpl. Campbell, 6; and 16 others. Marksmen—Serjt. Pirie, 1; Piper Malcolm, 2; Colour-Serjt. Bethune, 3; Pte. Martin, 4; Corpl. Foulds, 5; Pte. Harrison, 6; Pte. Easton, 7. First class—Serjt. Hutton, 1; Pte. Gaffney, 2; Colour-Serjt. Scott, 3; Pte. Hendley, 4; Pte. Edon, 5. Second Class—Serjt. Hutton, 1; Pte. Clarke, 2.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Lieut. Dyson has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Bombay S.C.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Capt. Druitt takes up duty as adjt. of the 4th Batn. from Friday next.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Lieut. Gallenga has been appointed a deputy-assist.-qrmr.-gen., on probation, and ordered to Aldershot.

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major Woodward completes his period of service as adjt. of the 4th Batn. on Thursday next.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Hervey, 3rd Batn., will shortly be appointed to the adjutancy of the 24th Middlesex R.V. Major and Pymr. Croker-King, 3rd Batn., has been ordered to Dublin for duty in the Chief Paymaster's Office. A committee of paymastership will be formed.

Chaplains' Department. A correspondent writes:—"I remember having seen some time since in the columns of your paper a correspondence on the subject of army chaplains' uniform. One correspondent held that it was unnecessary and undesirable to give to chaplains any dress other than that of their clerical calling. Another, on the contrary, insisted that they should have a special costume, and should be made (I don't think he *quite said*) to sleep in it. I do not purpose to enter upon this thorny and delicate question,—'Fools rush in,' &c. There is, however, a point which the advocate for uniform did not take into consideration; and yet it is, I think, worthy of notice. What would he say to a case in which a poor soldier is reported for passing a chaplain in uniform without saluting him, is duly 'had up,' and pleads *bonâ fide* in excuse that he mistook the reverend 'officer'—complainant—for a police inspector? If this is what comes of chaplains' uniform, does he think the game is worth the candle?"

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Eastern Division, Royal Artillery. "A Suffolk Civilian" writes:—"In your account of the disbanding of our County Artillery Brigade (the 3rd, Eastern Division, R.A.), I am astonished to read the statement that the dwindling-down in the number of recruits is owing to the dislike of the men to the discomforts of camp life. Sir, no man is more patient of hardship and of fatigue than the labourer of Suffolk; no man makes a better soldier. I live among the gunners of the Brigade in their civil life, and I have never heard a complaint from any one of them about 'sleeping in the fields,' or in company with earwigs; but the older soldiers do regret the loss of that grand old English gentleman and scientific officer, Lord Waveney,—'Our father, t'ould kurnel,' as they affectionately call him. It is a general belief throughout the country that the compulsory retirement of his lordship, in all the vigour of his green, old age, was most unpopular with both officers and men, and that this has much to do with the dwindling-down of the Brigade. Were not the men under canvas during the last ten years of the 'old colonel's' command? Do not let the authorities believe that these gunners are feather-bed soldiers, but let them inquire into the true cause of decay. Why, the best professional officers are resigning their commissions. Why, there are no young officers forthcoming from the county to fill the vacancies in the commissioned ranks. There will soon be but one subaltern left. Your correspondent further makes a suggestion which is tantamount to a proposal to create crime, in order that the officers may master their duties on courts-martial. Is he in earnest? An officer of the Brigade, who has just resigned, was an authority on military law, a member of the Middle Temple, a successful instructor, and a writer on courts-martial. Surely, a few hours' instruction from their brother-officer would have relieved the officers of the brigade from the stigma of utter 'ignorance of their duties' much more satisfactorily than the legal vivisection of 'horrid examples' in the shape of prisoners."

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). The 3rd Batn. (2nd Royal Surrey) will bring to a close to-day a most successful training on Merrow Downs, Guildford, where it has been encamped for 28 days. The inspection took place on Wednesday and Thursday, Col. Lynch, commanding the Regimental District, being the inspecting officer. On Wednesday the kits were examined, and some few of the subalterns called upon to drill companies. On Thursday the battalion paraded in eight strong companies at 10.30, under Col. Hartnell. The march-past over, a series of movements in close and extended order followed, Col. Hartnell, Majors Davis, Ritchie, and Lloyd, and Capt. Webster handling the battalion. The manœuvres from beginning to end were most creditably performed, and demonstrated the wisdom of the decision of the regimental authorities to devote the month's work to steady drill at head-quarters, instead of wasting time on the Fox Hills or in the Long Valley at Aldershot. Col. Lynch expressed himself highly pleased with the result of his inspection.

Royal Sussex Regiment. There was a large gathering at Chichester on Thursday afternoon to witness the presentation of new colours to the 4th Batn., commanded by the Earl of March. The company present included the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Gordon Lennox, the Countess of March, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Lord Walter Gordon Lennox, and the Bishop and the Dean of Chichester. The religious portion of the ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Chichester, and the colours were presented by Lady March, on whose behalf Lord Henry Lennox addressed the regiment, expressing a hope that the colours would never be unfurled except in the cause of justice and freedom.

South Lancashire Regiment. The *Liverpool Courier* has the following:—"The militia encamped at Altcar complain that the Liverpool public do not take much interest in them. This is to a great extent the fault of the authorities, who do not give the press information as to the dates of inspection, &c. The South Lancashire were presented with new colours during the recent training, but the exact date of this attractive ceremony was unknown a few days previously. Some years ago we tried to obtain the date of one of the militia inspections, and the reply was, 'We don't know ourselves, but think it will be either Wednesday or Thursday.' The annual inspection of the Brigade of Guards was until this year witnessed by a score or two of spectators. This year the date was almost for the first time communicated a fortnight beforehand to the press, and the result was that a brilliant assemblage, including members of both Houses of Parliament, attended at Hyde Park on the 11th inst. to show their interest in the Guards."

York and Lancaster Regiment. In noticing the retirement of Major Raikes, the *Sentinel*, the regimental paper of the Honourable Artillery Company, says:—"Major Raikes joined the regiment in 1869, serjeant-instructor of musketry 1872, instructor of musketry 1879. Major Raikes' military service is by no means restricted to the H.A.C., he being senior capt. of the 3rd Batn. York and Lancaster Regt. He holds a captain's and field officer's certificate from the School of Instruction, and has also passed in tactics, in addition to having a 1st-class certificate from the School of Musketry at Hythe. In his civil capacity he is entitled to the following letters—F.S.A., F.R.S.L., F.S.S., F.R.His.S., and is also corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in addition of being the author of the following works:—1, 'History of the H.A.C.'; 2, 'Historical Records of the 1st Regiment of Militia'; 3, 'History of our Reserve Forces'; 4, 'Strength and Cost of British Army and Reserve Forces'; 5, 'Militia Reform.' Major Raikes, for the elaborate and interesting history of the H.A.C. alone, deserves the thanks of every member of the regiment, and although he has retired into the Veterans at such an early period of his career, he has by this voluminous and valueable work left a mark in the regiment which will never be effaced. He has several times served on the Court of Assistants, and has never lost any opportunity of furthering the interests of the regiment of which he is so distinguished a member."

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 22, 1884.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. D. Baird resigns his commission; Lieut. M. V. E. Sankey resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. J. Foster retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Line Battalions.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. W. S. Carpenter has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (June 26).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. O. B. S. F. Shore has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 27).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. P. A. Morshead resigns his commission.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. C. R. H. Hardy has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (June 28).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. S. G. Grant has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (June 30); Lieut. C. B. Templer has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 28); Lieut. A. J. H. Vanrenen, from the Dublin L.I., to be Lieut., vice G. A. Cookson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. A. J. Erskine has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (June 24).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. H. R. Saunders is post-dated to June 12.

The Border Regiment—Capt. G. H. A. Arnot has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (June 20).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut. C. Russell has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (June 22).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. have been appointed probationers for the Indian S.C. (May 1):—W. P. Cockeram and H. Thornton.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. the Hon. I. Campbell resigns his commission.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. A. de la C. Travers has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 26).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. D. Horman, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the 3rd Class, resigns his commission (July 28).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. F. E. Stevens to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice G. W. Ottley, placed on temporary half-pay (June 12); Capt. G. H. A. Arnot, the Border Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (March 20); Lieut. C. Russell, the Royal Sussex Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (March 22); Capt. A. J. Erskine, the Worcestershire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (March 24); Lieuts. W. S. Carpenter, the Lincolnshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (March 26); C. R. H. Hardy, the Cheshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (March 28); S. G. Grant, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (March 31).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. R. O. Hayden has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (June 30).

Army Hospital Corps—Lieut. of Orderlies D. Whiteley, half-pay, resigns his commission (June 27).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. H. F. G. Webster to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (July 21).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Vibart, the Norfolk Regt., to be Col. (July 21).

Lieut.-Col. G. C. Girardot, the Durham Light Infantry, to be Col. (July 21).

Qrmr. W. King, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (July 11).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 23, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 25, 1884.

Engineer.

Hampshire (Submarine Miners) (Devon Company)—Capt. R. P. Pilgrim, from the 1st Gloucester Engineer V.C., to be Capt.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. W. W. Northcott to be Capt. (June 23).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. C. H. Kelly, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. Stevenson, 2nd Batn., whose period of service as Adjt. expires (Aug. 15).

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. C. Dalrymple resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. A. C. T. Orde-Powlett to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Major J. R. G. Buchanan is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. J. F. Leeming is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. G. Stovell to be Major (July 19).

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—A. P. Richardson and Lord H. L. H. Vane-Tempest.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 25, 1884.

Hampshire—Capt. F. Gordon-Mackenzie, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. N. Sadlier, 2nd Dragoon Guards, who resigns the appointment (July 21).

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Edwin Hodge Banks, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Memorandum.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following officer being appointed Aide-de-Camp (supernumerary) to her Majesty, for the service of her Yeomanry Cavalry Force, with the rank of Col, in that Force, vice Col. W. Bromley-Davenport, deceased, viz.:—W. T. Spencer, Earl Fitzwilliam, Col. of the 1st York Yeomanry Cavalry.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, July 25, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Sir W. Baillie, Bart., is appointed Hon. Col. of the corps.

4th Lancashire—Edwin Hyla Greves, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—The resignation of Capt. J. H. Hedley, notified in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 29, is cancelled.

1st Orkney—Angus Buchanan, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Sussex—Acting Chaplain the Rev. F. W. H. Haines resigns his appointment.

1st Worcester—Griffith Lloyd-Jones, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—Acting Surg. G. W. Pyburn resigns his appointment.

Engineer.

2nd Lancashire—John Rothwell, gent., to be Lieut.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—William Fawcett Osborn, gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—James MacWilliam and John Carmichael Bennett.

1st Cinque Ports—Capt. A. Richardson to be Major.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Capt. G. J. Smith is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Dumfries—Lieut. T. G. Adam resigns his commission. William Easton Robertson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Durham—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—W. E. Harrison and J. H. Ropner. Percy Alexander Field Sadler, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Durham—The under-mentioned Acting Chaplains resign their appointments:—The Rev. D. S. Guy and the Rev. C. T. Bowen.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—David Hynd, gent., to be Qrmr.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Capt. J. Isles resigns his commission.

Galloway—Richard Jamieson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Glamorgan—William Graham Loyd, Esq., late Lieut. 4th Batn. the Oxfordshire L.I., to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—David Silas Istance and Richard Lewis.

1st Herefordshire—Major J. Rankin resigns his commission.

3rd Lancashire—Josias Walmsley, gent., to be Lieut.

13th Lancashire—William Wyatt Hayward, gent., to be Lieut.

17th Lancashire—Capt. A. H. Gilbody resigns his commission.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish)—Lieut. J. O'Hanlon resigns his commission; Lieut. J. Kerans to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Acting Surg. C. F. Bryan to be Surg.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. R. A. Kime and Lieut. C. Rumble.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Charles St. Leger Brockman and Arthur James Knowles.

24th Middlesex—Bonamy Dobree, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian (Leith)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—John Thomson Ramage and Walter Snowden Hutchison.

1st Perthshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. J. Montgomerie and Qrmr. A. R. Pearson.

3rd Renfrewshire—The resignation by Capt. R. Galt of his commission as Capt, and his appointment as Qrmr., as notified in the *London Gazettes* of Dec. 28, 1883, and Jan. 8, 1884, are cancelled.

2nd Shropshire—Lieut. J. P. Cartwright resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Benjamin Comer Board, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. J. Payne resigns his commission; Major S. B. Bevington to be Lieut.-Col.

1st Sussex—Major W. C. Tamplin to be Lieut.-Col. (April 30).

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Henry Steel, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 26, and the current year must be understood.

A British officer, now in New York, writes as follows concerning the new American dynamite gun:—"I went on June 23 to see some experiments with the much-talked-of dynamite gun at Fort Hamilton, on the Long Island side of the Narrows. The gun, which rests upon a light tripod that raises it some ten feet from the ground, is made of brass, and has a length of 40 feet and a bore 4 inches in diameter. At the breech there is an apparatus by means of which air under pressure is admitted to the gun. This will propel the shot for a distance of from two to five miles. The projectile is six feet long, and is a light wooden cylinder, to one end of which is attached a hollow brass percussion shell, containing 15 lbs. of dynamite. In the rear there is a felt wad to stop the windage. They seemed to make tolerably good practice with the weapon, which was worked by only three men; and after each discharge we saw a great puff of smoke and a splendid shower of rocks and shingle when the shell burst. But the gun is very cumbersome, and would afford a capital target for an enemy to aim at. It may do for harbour defence; but it must be considerably modified before it can fulfil the prophecies of its inventors and revolutionise the art of war."

On Thursday, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, the marriage of the Hon. L. White (Scots Guards), eldest son of Lord Annaly, with the Hon. Lilah Agar-Ellis, only daughter of the late Viscount Clifden, and sister of the present peer, was celebrated by special licence. The centre aisle was lined by 46 non-commissioned officers and men of the bridegroom's company in the Scots Guards. Mr. H. Wickham (Scots Guards) acted as best man.

The Prometheus Shaving Lamp (Williams' Patent) is ingenious and useful. *Crede experto.* Water for shaving should be boiling hot, and the Prometheus makes it so very speedily. It is very compact and not expensive.

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NOTICE:—The originals of Tel-el-Kebir and Kassassin are on view for a short time at the Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London.

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FOR the convenience of Officers, a new Pattern Room has been Opened at 9 and 10 Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W., in connection with the Mess Department of Messrs. APSLEY PELLATT and CO., Falcon Glass Works and China Manufacturers, 17 St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C. Established 1759. Seven Prize Medals.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Battlefields of Germany, by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The Asclepiad, July (Cade and Cantfield)—The Future of Egypt, by E. Paul, translated by Capt. W. D. McSwiney (F. Norgate)—Brigade Drill Made Easy, by Serjt.-Major W. Gordon (Chatham: Gale and Polden)—The Reconnoitrer's Guide and Field Book, adapted for India by Major M. J. King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps (W. Thacker and Co.)—General Gordon's Letters from Crimea, &c., by D. C. Boulger (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—The Army and Navy Calendar, 1884-5 (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Holiday Handbooks: The Moselle, from the Battlefields to the Rhine; Tourists' Travel Talk (Percy Lindley)—The Loisettian School of Physiological Memory (A. Loisette)—Regimental Records of the Bedfordshire Militia, 1759-1884, by Lieut.-Col. Sir John M. Burgoyne (W. H. Allen and Co.)—On the Frontier, by Bret Harte; Longman's Magazine, August (Longmans, Green. and Co.)—The Cornhill Magazine, August (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—England and Canada, a Summer Tour between Old and New Westminster, by Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G. (Sampson Low and Co.)—The History of the late 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment, by Major James Slack, late 63rd Regiment (Army and Navy Stores).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

A. D.—1. About £100 inclusive. 2. No; from £60 to £80 per annum required until he gets his company in the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884.

WHATEVER may be the final result of the Langson affair, it is remarkable to see what serious charges are brought by the French Press against General Millot; and certainly, if half these accusations are well founded, it will be difficult for the French Government not to relinquish entirely its claim for an indemnity. One statement is that the Chinese Government warned the French Government that it was very uncertain if it could enforce the evacuation of Langson, and that this information was telegraphed to General Millot for his guidance. And yet, as the *Armée Française* remarks, the General took no trouble to feel his way. The *Débats* says that when the first news of the ambush of Langson arrived, it was hard to say which excited the most astonishment,—the duplicity of the Chinese, or the simplicity of General Millot in allowing his troops to be surprised. In the opinion of the writer, General Millot is condemned by his own report, and cannot plead that he was acting on the faith of treaties as an excuse. "When," he asks, "has one seen a treaty, an armistice, or even a suspension of hostilities carried out without the Generals on both sides entering into communication and arranging details? These elementary principles of practical military law are taught not only in the superior military schools, but to non-commissioned officers." The *Débats* is much afraid that this blunder will damage the rising prestige of France in the far East.

When the Duke of Cambridge last visited the Royal Military College, his attention was called to the tablets recently erected in the Church to the memory of the cadets who fell in the Crimea and in South Africa. The tablets, 6 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in., are composed of alabaster and costly marbles. It is intended, as funds permit, to erect tablets to commemorate "The Indian Mutiny" and "Afghanistan." It is hoped that the parents, friends, and brother-officers of those to whose memory the tablets have been, or will be erected, will assist, the Chaplain receiving subscriptions. The execution of the tablets has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Bayne and Co., Millbank Street.

The Riding Troop, Royal Military College, has been ordered to Aldershot for a course of musketry.

Nothing is as yet settled with regard to the filling of the vacant honorary colonelcy of the 17th Lancers, for which the names of General H. R. Benson and Lieutenant-General W. T. Dickson are mentioned. General Benson, who is at present at the head of the 7th Hussars, passed the greater part of his service in the 17th Lancers, joining the regiment as a cornet in 1840; commanding a troop in it from 1845 to 1854; and subsequently commanding the regiment from 1856 to 1862, when he went on half-pay. Lieutenant-General Dickson, who has seen no active service, passed his entire regimental service from 1847 to 1870 in the 16th Lancers. Another old 17th Lancer with claims based on a long and distinguished connection with the regiment is Major-General White, commanding the Colchester district. He passed all his regimental service in it, from 1847 to 1866, and was with it at the Alma, Balaclava, and before Sebastopol.

Lord Straithnairn, Sir Drury Lowe, and Baker Pasha went down to Aldershot on Wednesday, and witnessed a parade of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery in the Long Valley.

An interesting "electric demonstration" took place in the vicinity of the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, on the night of Thursday last, when Baron Munday, General of the Austrian Army Medical Department, exhibited his ambulances, in which the electric light is utilised for affording aid to the wounded on a battle-field at night. The stretcher and bearer columns of the Army Hospital Corps were employed as in war on a mimic battle-field by the aid of the electric light, and everything worked smoothly and without a hitch.

Sites for cholera camps have been selected at the Camp, Aldershot.

Herr Hessling, of 11 Fürstenstrasse, Leipsig, has sent us some photographs of the Kaiser and his Generals, &c., at the manœuvres near Homburg last year, which we find very spirited and interesting. It may appear unwarrantable to use the word spirited to a photographer, but it is quite true that the results of a sitting or a focussing may be made tame or animated just in proportion to the skill of the photographer, who may be a mere mechanic or an artist. One photo of a section of a company firing is very good—every man is fixed at the moment, and yet officers and soldiers are lifelike and alive. There is another very characteristic group of the Emperor on horseback with two of his staff and two equerries, and a background of men, women, and children cheering as you see they are, and waving their umbrellas, hats, and handkerchiefs vigorously. Another has just caught the Prince of Wales in the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, the Crown Princess, Count Eulenberg, some ladies on horseback, and a group of Staff and foreign officers at the close of one of the day's manœuvres. There is a third, which would be more valued here, perhaps, than it would be in Germany,—the Crown Prince in uniform, mounted on his favourite charger, and close at hand his wife, "the daughter of England," in a riding-habit, sitting her horse firmly and well. In fact, the series, as far as we have been able to judge, is one which would find admirers and purchasers in this country, as well as in Prussia and the Fatherland.

The late Control Department was generally held up to ridicule, on account of the multifarious duties its officers were supposed to be acquainted with. Now, in regard to the Commissariat and Transport Staff, an officer joins from a regiment, and is forthwith posted to, say, barrack work. He has time to imperfectly learn something of the nomenclature of the stores entrusted to his charge, when he is suddenly ordered on active service and appointed to the charge of Commissariat supplies, of which, of course, he is entirely ignorant. Or perhaps he is able to ride, in which case he may be put to transport duties, being a sort of interchangeable unit between cavalry, infantry, or departmental duties. A conductor is detailed to assist the general-utility man, but it often happens that a transport conductor knows nothing of supply work, and *vice versâ*. It is time that serious attention was given to the proper conduct of the administration of such important services as Supply and Transport.

A successor to Lieutenant-Colonel Lukin, Staff Paymaster, who retired some weeks ago, has not yet been gazetted. An interval of a week between the retiring of one man and the announcement of his successor's name in the *Gazette* would meet all the necessities of the case.

On the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Armies, the officers of the Indian Artilleries and Engineers were promised all their old rights and privileges if they volunteered for Imperial service. Accordingly, they volunteered nearly *en masse*. Some few years ago, in order to make their pensions something akin to those who remained "local," a scheme was brought out by which it was decreed by warrant that an officer who had been seven years a major might retire on his pension and extra annuity, but should he be promoted, say, in six years, 11 months, and 30 days, he was to lose his chance of pension until he had served a further five years as Lieutenant-Colonel. The injustice of this rule is apparent, as an officer who wished to retire was prevented doing so by the chance of his being promoted one day too soon, while his junior in service and rank could retire the next day on a much larger pension. The India Office lately recognised this injustice, and generously proposed to the War Office to abolish the rule, and instead to allow officers, after attaining certain time service, whatever their rank, to retire on their pensions and extra annuities, but for months the War Office have apparently shelved the matter. We fail to see why the War Office object to the scheme. They do not find the money. That comes from the India Office, who proposed the necessary and just alteration. The War Office surely see the injustice of the rule. Besides, it gives them one more means of causing a flow in the promotion of the Royal Artillery, which is none too fast now, and a long way behind the Line regiments generally.

The Annual Divisional Race Ball, Aldershot, was held at the Officers' Club on Friday night. Upwards of 500 officers and ladies were present.

The arrival of the 35th Regiment at Assouan seems to have caused something of a sensation. The battalion had to wend its way in single file through the bazaars, and the steady tramp of the British soldier, combined with the thunder of the drums, seems to have answered the same purpose as Joshua's trumpets, and blown down the walls of the town. Crocodiles, ostrichs' eggs, and all those curiosities dear to the British tourist, with other zoological specimens less appreciated, appeared to be startled from the dusty old shelves and bombarded Tommy Atkins as he passed, to the good-natured amusement of both actors and onlookers. The fixing of bayonets was, indeed, looked upon for a moment as a serious proceeding, and the population, deeming the situation critical, were inclined to make a sudden bolt for it; but the cheerful demeanour of Tommy Atkins, who, fresh from Mangabat, would welcome transportation to far warmer climes than Assouan as a relief, reassured the native mind.

The French papers give an account of an interesting experiment made with cavalry, by order of the War Minister. Seven officers of the 9th Army Corps, 2nd Chasseurs, were told off to execute a raid. They were given a week for training themselves and their horses. They started on June 30, at 2 a.m., from Tours, and at 8 o'clock they reached Châtellerault (69 kilomètres). After reposing for an hour, they started for Poitiers, where they arrived half an hour after noon (33 kilomètres),—total, first day, 102 kilomètres. The next day, 82 kilomètres were performed between 1 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. On the night of July 2, at 12.30, the party started for Angers, and, after making a long halt at Chemillé, reached their destination at 11.30 a.m. On July 3, they left Angers for Tours (108 kilomètres), and passed through Saumar at 4.20 a.m., the officers of the cavalry school of that place turning out to give them the *accolade*. At 9 a.m., they reached Langeais, where they breakfasted with General Schmitz, who commands the 9th Army Corps, and who was able to judge of the result of the experience. At 10 a.m. the seven were once more in the saddle, and at 12.20 they reached Tours, where General L'Hotte, Inspector-General of Cavalry, was able to see that the horses were perfectly sound. The officers in question had accomplished 400 kilomètres, or about 300 miles, in 82 hours 20 minutes, and that in very hot weather. It is said that this experiment is to be repeated on a larger scale, and not only with officers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 21 calls itself to make up its mind to hear that Assouan is cut off as much as Khartoum before August, and that between Assouan and Cairo there "is no position" it "can call" its "own." Poor *Pall Mall Gazette!* Of course, the paper, writing editorially, uses the word "our" as to mind and position. Now, "we" will undertake to eat the *Pall Mall Gazette*, editor, staff, and all on the day before August when Assouan is cut off from Cairo.

The French Government has announced its intention of filling up the vacancies, due to various causes, in the Tonquin Expeditionary Force. It appears that 1,100 men belonging to the 15th and 16th Army Corps are to sail at the end of the month for the seat of operations. In addition to this, Vincennes is busy preparing to despatch some more *matériel* in the shape of two batteries of artillery, or 80 guns, 160 men, and 85 horses. The gunners will accompany the infantry. The French papers which make this announcement add:—"It appears that the pacification of Tonquin is not so simple as the Government would have us believe, and that our conquest on the banks of the Red River is destined to cost us more men and more money."

The military authorities in Bermuda do not appear to be very well read in the drill-books, or to have a high opinion of the horsemanship of the mounted officers quartered there. The following orders were recently issued for the Queen's Birthday parade:—"After the inspection the commanding officers and other mounted officers will take post in rear, and a *feu-de-joie* will be fired." It was remarked that the General and his Staff did not care to trust themselves even in rear of the line, as they were conspicuous by their absence.

The *Avenir Militaire* publishes a letter which throws a strong light on the difference between the military systems in France and Germany. Writing from Homburg, a French correspondent expresses his astonishment on seeing a German company 110 strong, while the French companies cannot muster more than 40 or 50 rank and file. And yet, if one refers to the War Estimates, one sees that there are more foot soldiers in France than in Germany. It must, however, be borne in mind that in the French estimates a number of men are counted which are not counted in the German estimates, and that France employs a number of foreign and Algerian troops, which swell the estimates, but not companies at home. In addition to this, in France there are 2,914 companies of 83 men, peace establishment—for Chasseurs 115, and for Zouaves 149—while Germany has only 2,012 companies 113 strong. In fact, in Germany there are real companies, and in France only skeletons.

The following was notified in divisional orders at Aldershot yesterday:—"The Lieutenant-General commanding has much pleasure in notifying that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has expressed great satisfaction at the talent and zeal shown by the under-mentioned officers and non-commissioned officers in compiling a military map of the ground available for manœuvres in the vicinity of Aldershot:—Captain Verner, Rifle Brigade; Captain Kentish, 26th Cameronians; Lance-Corporal Roberts, 39th Dorsetshire; Corporals Damson and Langford, 26th Cameronians; Sergeant Clarke, 7th Hussars; Lance-Serjeant Hare, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lance-Serjeant Henderson, 39th Dorsetshire; Lance-Serjeant Hardisty, 73rd Highlanders; Lance-Corporal Ward, 15th Hussars; and Lance-Corporal McKenzie, 26th Cameronians."

There have been reports in France that, owing to the cholera, there would be no autumn manœuvres this year in France. This report is correct only so far as the 15th Army Corps, which lies in the infected district, is concerned. We may add that the grand artillery manœuvres at the camp of Châlons have just terminated. The *Progrès Militaire*, while lavishing encomiums on the branch in question, condemns these manœuvres as of no practical utility, on the ground that artillery never acts alone. A German critic, who says that the artillery holds the first rank in the French Army, had little or nothing to find fault with. He thought the animals rather too heavy in the horse artillery, which consequently was wanting in rapidity,—a very essential matter.

Captain Burnett Greive Hall (*p.s.c.*), R.M.A., having completed his period of Staff service as Instructor in Tactics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has been appointed Garrison Instructor at the Depôt, Fermoy.

Lieutenant C. G. Matson, R.M.L.I., who has been a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps since October 17, 1882, has been permitted by the Admiralty to revert to his old corps from the date of his arrival in England, viz., the 16th inst., and to be attached to the Plymouth Division.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 18, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Aug. 5, 1875, Capt. C. J. Vidal has been placed on the Retired List (July 11).

Sub-Lieut. A. W. Waymouth has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. in her Majesty's Fleet (June 20, 1883).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer T. E. Miller has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Inspector of Machinery (July 18).

ADMIRALTY, July 19, 1884.

Capt. A. Buller, C.B., has been appointed a Naval A.D.C. to her Majesty, in the place of Capt. Sir W. J. Hunte-Grubbe, K.C.B., promoted to Flag rank (July 8).

Staff Surg. J. N. Stone has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet (July 16).

The Rev. G. P. Archer, M.A., has been appointed to be Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (July 15).

Royal Marine Artillery.—The under-mentioned officers to be Capts., under the provisions of Article 2 of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881:—Lieuts. R. H. Alexander, J. W. Grant, A. T. Down, G. D. C. Raitt, and W. C. Nicholls (all five dated July 15).

ADMIRALTY, July 22, 1884.

Royal Marine Forces.—Supernumerary Lieut. C. G. Matson has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C. from July 16, and is reposted to the Royal Marine Light Infantry as Lieut.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Bristol Brigade).—George Cross Sayce, Esq., to be Hon. Lieut. (July 22).

ADMIRALTY, July 23, 1884.

Mr. W. Rowland, Gunner, has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet (July 23).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Harry F. Hughes-Hallett, to the Cruiser.

Lieutenants—Frederick H. P. W. Freeman, to the Belleisle; Andrew S. Mills, to the Rambler; Herbert G. King Hall, Henry G. Monckton, Cresswell J. Eyres, Richard H. Peirse, John B. Eustace, Charles P. Ogle, Arthur W. Ewart, Hugh F. Daubeny, Robert H. Gubbins, Hugh Cotesworth, Richard B. Farquhar, Cecil Burney, W. H. F. Taylor, and Hon. Seymour J. Fortescue, to the Excellent, additional; Mansfield G. Smith, Alaric J. W. Portal, Walter C. Slater, Egerton B. B. Levett, Bernard Currey, and Charles J. Briggs, to the Vernon, additional; Beauchamp St. J. Moubray, to the Champion; William O. Oliver, to the Dragon; George Pirie, to the Rambler; Francis S. Ommanney, to the Daring; Keppel Wade, to the Curacoa.

Midshipmen—Charles F. Corbett, to the Neptune; Edwyn S. Alexander, to the Sultan.

Chief Engineers—William J. C. Brown, to the Assistance; Matthew R. Miller, to the Wrangler.

Engineers—William J. Mabb, to the Victoria and Albert; Richard J. W. Earl, to the Orwell; George M'Ewen, to the Cambridge; Henry A. Carroll, to the Hercules.

Assistant-Engineer—William J. Anstey, to the Polyphemus.

Boatswains—Edmund White, to the Fantome; Abraham Tuck, to the Penelope; John Anderson, to the Lord Warden; Thomas Nineham, to the Hector; Thomas C. Lidbury, to the Asia.

Carpenter—Cornelius J. Blaker, to the Hercules.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—Mr. Robert W. Soper, at Dartmouth; Mr. Patrick D. Dillon, at Tarbert.

Algerine, Com. Fullerton, was in the River Parana on June 23, and will leave for Rio de Janeiro so as to arrive by Aug. 1.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior officer on the South-East Coast of America, was at Monte Video on June 23.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on July 8; the Ranger left Aden for Obokh, Tejourah, Zeyla, and Berbera on July 3, and has since returned.

Canada, Capt. Francis Durrant, having on board Prince George of Wales, left the North American station for England on Saturday.

Carysfort, Capt. Walter Stewart, left Malta for Suakim on July 23, calling at Alexandria.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley Wilmot, arrived at Malta on July 21.

Dwarf, Lieut. and Com. Millet, arrived at Plymouth on July 25.

Hecla, Capt. Wilson, left Portland for Portsmouth on July 23, the torpedo flotilla having dispersed the same day, the boats returning to their several posts.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Winslow, flying the flag of Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Alexandria up to July 14, when the Inflexible, Monarch, Invincible, and Express were with the flag. The Alexandra and Cygnet were at Port Said, and the Iris was at Suez.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at Cowes to act as guardship during the Queen's stay at Osborne on July 20, but left on July 24 to rejoin the Channel Squadron.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Bonne Bay on July 19, when the Canada left for England.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, was at Cape Coast Castle on June 10. The Starling arrived there from Ascension on June 4, and the Flirt from England on the 8th. The Alecto and Stork were also awaiting Opal's arrival. A correspondent writes:—"On June 11, Opal, Flirt, Alecto, and Starling left in company under steam, and arrived at Accra the same evening, going through a few steam tactics on the way down. The Stork brought on the mail of May 19 to Accra on the 12th. On 13th, Starling, which has been ordered home, left for Cape Coast to meet her relief, Forward. It is rather a mystery to us why the Starling is going home, as she has not been two years in commission yet, and all her crew are fit. The Stork left same day for Loanda, to relieve the Goshawk on South Sub-division, taking with her the monument sent out in Flirt, for Leeke's grave, who was drowned at Mayumba last year. The Opal and Alecto left for a cruise to leeward, arriving at Quittah next day. The Flirt remained at Accra. A steamer arrived at Quittah next day (15th) bringing news that Consul Hewett was on his way out, so orders were sent by Alecto to Flirt at Accra, to proceed to Bonny to take Consul on his rounds, and she (Flirt) was to leave Accra on June 17 for that purpose. The Opal is to return to Accra on June 19. The Squadron, or rather as many vessels as can be mustered except Alecto, will go for a three months' cruise together next month. The Alecto are anxiously looking for news of the Wye, leaving England with their new crew, for she was supposed to do so on June 1. The Alecto will be very glad to get away from the detestable Bights, which they have been in continuously, since the ship arrived on the station a year ago, excepting her run to the Gambia to meet the Commander-in-Chief in February, and I don't think they are being relieved a day too soon, for all hands are weak, though not really ill. They have lost about a dozen white men, invalided, and two have died since the Niger expedition. Lieut. Harston, however, takes every care of his men, and is very popular both on board and on the station generally. So is Capt. Brooke, than whom it would be difficult to find an officer more liked by all with whom he comes in contact." According to a letter received by the Admiralty, dated July 1, from Capt. Brooke, the following is the proposed programme of movements on the West Coast station between the months of July, August, September, and part of October, of the ships under his command:—Fernando Po, will arrive July 12, and leave on July 16; Ambras Bay, July 16—18; Prince's Island, July 20—22; St. Thomas's Island, July 23—25; Anno Bom, July 27—29; Mayumba, August 2—4; Loango, August 5—6; Landana, August 7—8; Kabenda, August 9—10; Shark's Point, Congo River, August 11—13; St. Paul de Loando, August 15—19; Lobito Bay, August 21—22; Elephant Bay, August 23—Sept. 1; Mossamedis, Sept. 3—5; St. Helena, Sept. 15—26 (a gunboat will remain at St. Helena to bring on to Ascension the mail leaving Cape Town Sept. 24, due at St. Helena Sept. 29); Ascension, Sept. 30—Oct. 10; Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 20.

Osborne, Capt. Thomson, left Portsmouth for Flushing on July 22, to embark their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, who landed at Sheerness on July 24, on a visit to the Queen.

Ready, Com. Ecklin, left for South-East Coast of America on July 19.

Rifleman, Com. Mayo, was in the River Uruguay on June 23, and will leave for Rio de Janeiro so as to arrive by Aug. 1.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim with the Briton, Condor, Myrmidon, Albacore, and Tyne, on July 21. The Briton would proceed to the East Indies station on relief by the Dolphin; the Superb, Temeraire, Carysfort, Falcon, and Coquette were at Malta; the Grappler at Gibraltar; the Bittern at Constantinople; the Cockatrice in the Danube. The Wanderer arrived at Malta on July 19; would leave July 23, *en route* to Singapore.

Starling, Lieut. and Com. Sanders, arrived at Madeira on July 19.

Sultan, Capt. Tracey, arrived at Portsmouth on July 23, and left for the Firth of Forth on July 24, having taken on board machine and rapid-firing shell-guns for experimental purposes.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, left Suakim for Massowah on July 19.

Wrangler, Lieut. and Com. Farr, was at Colonia on June 23, and will leave for Rio de Janeiro so as to arrive by Aug. 1.

H.M.S. BRITANNIA.

Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh presented the prizes to the successful candidates at the final examination of the fourth term on board the Britannia at Dartmouth on Thursday afternoon. His Royal Highness, in distributing the prizes in the presence of a number of distinguished visitors, reminded the cadets that on the last occasion upon which he visited the Britannia he was accompanied by his brother, the Prince of Wales, and that at that time his two nephews were cadets there pursuing their studies. The eldest Prince was now leaving the service, but he felt certain that he would continue to take that interest in the service which his father, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family did. His Royal Highness added that it was a matter of satisfaction to him, as he was sure it would be to all of them, to know that Prince George of Wales had passed the several examinations, and was about to obtain his commission as a lieutenant. It was very satisfactory to think that Prince George had passed these examinations with great credit to himself, having, he was informed, taken 975 marks out of 1,000, and been awarded a first-class certificate. He thought he might fairly place Prince George before them as an example to study hard in order to take the highest honours in the examinations which were before them. His Royal Highness then presented the awards according to the following list:—

Study Subjects—1, clock and barometer, Mr. G. P. W. Hope; 2, despatch-box, Mr. O. de B. Brock.

Seamanship—1, binoculars, Mr. G. P. W. Hope; 2, gold compass, Mr. R. W. Bentinck.

Charts and Instruments—1, case of instruments, Mr. O. de B. Brock; 2, small case of ditto and parallels, Mr. H. E. Holmes-a-Court.

French—1, despatch-box, Mr. C. E. le Mesurier; 2, "La Fontaine's Fables," Mr. J. P. Grenfell.

Essay—1, cabinet of games, Mr. J. P. Grenfell; 2, "Half-Hours with Best Authors," Mr. O. de B. Brock (more than three prizes), Mr. A. R. Raby.

Religious Knowledge—1, Bible, Mr. R. W. Bentinck; 2, Church Service, Mr. D. L. Dent.

Drawing—1, sketching wallet, Mr. A. R. Guest; 2, "Birket Foster's Landscape," Mr. L. H. Webber.

Physics—1, pocket compass, Mr. O. de B. Brock; 2, "Tyndall's Lectures," Mr. A. R. Guest.

The chief captains, Mr. F. G. Loring and Mr. R. W. Bentinck, each received a dirk; Mr. Bentinck also had a prize cricket-bat and Mr Silver a beagle whip.

Capt. Bowden-Smith, on behalf of the officers and cadets, thanked the Duke of Edinburgh for the great honour which his Royal Highness had done them by attending and distributing the prizes on that occasion. He called for three cheers for the Duke, and these having been lustily given and acknowledged, the proceedings terminated. His Royal Highness subsequently witnessed a swimming contest between the cadets, and visited their gymnasium. He afterwards dined with the officers of the Britannia. Of the cadets who took part in the recent examination, Messrs. G. P. W. Hope, A. R. Guest, M. E. Silver, R. W. Bentinck, and J. P. Grenfell are entitled to enter the service as midshipmen.

A trial trip took place last week, at Cronstadt, of the clipper Kreuzer, when the new engines were found to yield nearly double the speed of the old ones removed last autumn. The new ones were constructed at the Government works at Ijora, and work up to 1,510 horse-power. The speed of the vessel is now 13 knots an hour.

The Admiralty have selected Com. the Hon. Foley Vereker for the command of the Rambler, fitting out at Chatham. Com. Vereker has only recently brought home the Magpie from the China station, and was only fifteen months in command of that ship. He will, therefore, be able to complete his three years in the Rambler.

The Admiralty have decided to strengthen the force of Blue-jackets at present at Suakim, in face of the increasing numbers and activity of Osman Digma's followers.

Capt. Buller, Achilles, who served with distinction in the Crimean war, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Sir W. Hunt-Grubbe to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The Active having undergone a thorough refit at Portsmouth and received a new armament of breechloaders, will, it is said, relieve the Diamond on the Australian station.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, —How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

DEATH.

Bartholomew.—On July 20, at Balgreggan, Wigtownshire, Robert J. Bartholomew, Captain, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 30.

Advertisements.

ADMIRALTY,
Medical Department of the Navy,
44 Spring Gardens, S.W.
May 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

WANTED, to meet with a Lady or Family in either of the Services going to India who would RECEIVE a YOUNG LADY for six months on remunerative terms.—Address, "CIVIL SERVICE," care of May's Advertising Offices, 159 Piccadilly.

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MESSMAN WANTED for the BATTALION of GUARDS quartered in Dublin.—Applications in writing, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the PRESIDENT, Mess Committee, Coldstream Guards, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.

WANTED.—MESSMAN for Officers' Mess, the Cameronians, Aldershot.—Address to MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED for the 1st BATTALION, SOUTH WALES BORDERERS, a MAN COOK. One who has had experiences of regimental messes preferred.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Kilkenny.

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NOTICE.
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By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
July 21, 1884.

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Manzanilla	36	48	60
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Fifty years old	...	...	123
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Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
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From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
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Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
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Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
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Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
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Champagne	...	48
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Hock		24	30
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Rich and Dry Lisbon......			...	42
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Mountain and Malaga......			60	72
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Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
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A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed by the Directors and their friends, and the balance is now offered for subscription.

The remaining shares will be allotted according to priority of application.

DIRECTORS.

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H. STOKES, Esq.

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A. J. READ, Esq.

W. JEFFERY, Esq.
W. H. PEARCE, Esq.
W. W. F. OSBORNE, Esq.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, Esq., Managing Director.

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BANKERS—UNION BANK of LONDON (Limited), Holborn Circus Branch.
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AUDITOR—Messrs. BRYCE BROS. and CO., 41 Coleman Street, and W. ELVEN, Esq.
SECRETARY—W. GOLLOP, Esq.

OFFICES—UNION BANK BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the manufacture of pure and cheap ice, and to offer the same to the public at prices which will readily command a market.

The consumption of ice in London is estimated to be upwards of 900,000 tons annually, the greater portion of which is imported from Norway, and the cost of which, including freight, landing, cartage, storage, and other charges, together with an allowance from "melting," averages from 30s to 40s per ton, whilst at the same time the quality is very inferior.

The cost of the ice made by the British Pure Ice Manufacturing Company (Limited) will be about 7s 6d per ton, and as the sale prices average from £2 to £5 per ton, it is evident that the margin of profit for this Company is very large. The means to be adopted by the Company will enable them at all times to guarantee the absolute purity of the ice made.

The process and machinery by which the ice will be produced is that patented and manufactured by Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, and acknowledged by all competent judges to be by far the most reliable and economical apparatus and system which can be adopted, the efficiency of which can be guaranteed, and will be carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. A. G. Christiansen, the Company's manager, who has had a large experience in this special process.

The works of the Company are intended to occupy a position affording easy access for the supply of the shipping, and facilities for the quick despatch and transit to various parts of London, and to commence operations not later than November 30, 1884.

The full capital will, it is estimated, be sufficient to eventually increase the producing power of the Company to 200 tons per day.

Very satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with the patentees and manufacturers of the Pontifex apparatus, insuring the practical monopoly of the manufacture of ice by this process over the whole metropolitan area, thus placing this Company at a very distinct advantage over all others.

A copy of the terms of this arrangement may be inspected at the Company's Offices.

Commencing business, as this Company will do, unfettered by any expenses whatever, save the actual cost of putting down the plant and with the ability to produce ice at a much lower rate than by any other means which can be employed, the results of the estimates go to prove that after dealing liberally in every way a dividend of at least 15 per cent. per annum may be anticipated, which would probably be increased when the Company, with the same amount of management expenses, are enabled to increase their manufacture and trade.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the Offices of the Company, where prospectus and form of application can also be obtained.

Application will be made in due course to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for a quotation.

July 16, 1884.

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FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE,

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13th, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true Palliative in
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.

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NOTICE. — At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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AT the time of the Civil War, American inventiveness, combined with the constant quality which puts gun-making and gig-driving in the same category, in some men's minds, deluged the Federal War Office with projects for the construction of novel ordnance. Among these was a scheme for the production of a cannon with recessed chambers along the bore to contain powder charges, which were intended to ignite one after the other as the projectile travelled along the bore, each explosion giving a kick, as it were, to the shot till out it came in a tremendous hurry. That notion was promulgated in 1862 or 1863, and, if we do not mistake, it was worked out in an actual gun, or model of one, which came to nothing, and so there was an end of the matter. Certainly the idea of lodgments for power in the tube of a gun was discussed more than twenty years ago in America, and there is no novelty in such a whim—though there may be some in the application of it. In the *Globe* of last Saturday, there was, under the heading of "The Hope Gun," an article which may have been a communiqué, or may have been original. The article began with the announcement that "this weapon (*i.e.*, the Hope gun) has at length been brought pointedly to the notice of our artillerists by the submission of the author's ideas and plans to discussion at the United Service Institution." We were told by the *Globe* that "the Hope gun is on the multi-chamber principle, so constructed as to explode a consecutive series of charges as the projectile travels towards the muzzle, and thus to accelerate its velocity." This seems to be the old American idea. But surely our contemporary ought to have been informed that years ago the Hope gun was "pointedly" thrust at the War Office several years ago, and that proposals were made by the authors of the projected cannon to the Government to purchase their ideas, and to adopt their system *holus bolus*. The rejection of these offers led to bitter attacks on the authorities. Since then, the "author" of the "ideas and plans" has written lengthily in the pages of a contemporary about them, and has very properly cracked up his gun of the future. If we are not misinformed, he also brought it "pointedly" to the attention of the Ordnance Committee, but he did not produce any "gun," and he did not succeed in satisfying Sir Collingwood Dickson and the other members that his scheme should be adopted by the Government. We know to our cost what a dangerous thing it is to criticise the vagaries of *soi-disant* gunmakers, or to defend the action of the authorities in resisting the demands of "inventors;" and it was with some satisfaction we heard that in this particular case the makers of the plans and ideas would go to happier lands for their ventilation. It seems, however, that there has been a *locus penitentiæ* given to the War Office. Colonel Hope has repented of his desperate resolve, announced in print some years ago, that if the Government did not buy him up he would "carry his pigs to another market." They will not be of "pig" iron, at all events, for Colonel Hope, in his lecture, confessed he was in want of a metal, and that he had it in his mind to make his gun on the Rodman-Whitworth-Uchatius process united, which is rather free-and-easy on his part, seeing that he will not allow Woolwich to indulge in the De Bange-Franco-Marine-Prusso-Elswick combination at all. What do we say? Why, he will not let them make a gun at all! We have not time to discuss the very amusing "lecture" of last week at the United Service Institution; but we hope to do so anon, and meantime let Colonel Hope go on with his gun. He cannot complain of War-Office obstruction this time. He has received a very liberal offer, and if he makes good one-fifth calibre of his words we shall work heart and soul for his installation at Woolwich as the sole gunmaker of her Majesty the Queen by sea and by land.

"LORD WOLSELEY," says *Truth*, "has got himself into trouble in America by writing a letter to an 'accomplished lady of Mobile,' in which he says:—

> 'I have only known two heroes in my life, and General R. E. Lee is one of them, so you can well understand how I value one of his letters. I believe that when time has calmed down the angry passions of the "North," General Lee will be accepted in the United States as the greatest General you ever had, and second as a patriot only to Washington himself. Stonewall Jackson I only knew slightly; his name will live for ever also in American history, when that of Mr. U. S. Grant has been long forgotten; such, at least, is my humble opinion of these men when viewed by an outside student of military history who has no local prejudice.'

The letter has been published in the 'Southern Historical Society Papers.'" Now, we cannot see how or why trouble should come to Lord Wolseley out of that expression of opinion, though if he wrote "*Mr.* U. S. Grant" instead of "General Grant" in a letter likely to be published to please an "accomplished lady," and propitiate Southern feeling, it was undoubtedly an error of judgment and of taste, especially unfortunate at a time when the ex-President and ex-Generalissimo of the Federal armies who beat Lee to his knees, and gave the Confederacy its death-blow, was "down on his luck," and was badly beaten by Fortune. Who was the other hero whom Lord Wolseley knew? Apparently it was not "Stonewall Jackson." But any way, Lord Wolseley had a right to his opinion. We cannot agree with Lord Wolseley in the faith that the "name" of Stonewall "will live for ever also in American history, when that of General Grant has been long forgotten," for Grant's name can never be forgotten in American history, were it only because he forced Lee to surrender, and (metaphorically) killed Stonewall himself. But Grant was, moreover, twice President of the United States, to which his sword restored Union. It is very probable Lord Wolseley wrote in a hurry what he intended for the eye of the lady only—*la donna e Mobile*—and that she printed it; and hence it will go down in Southern historical records that the English General, who is really a deep student of military history, and who is certainly an expert in war, thought Stonewall Jackson's name "will live for ever, *when*" that of Grant "has been long forgotten." Surely Lord Wolseley is justified in saying so, right or wrong; and no one can contradict him now.

KNOWING of what great importance to the Army a thorough investigation of the state of the Supply and Transport Services must be, we watched the inquiry of Dr. Cameron's Committee day by day. We heard evidence of the despatch of flour unfit for food; of hay bought at enormous prices, and yet found to be new, of water-meadow growth, badly saved, rejected for horses, and sent out to be used as bedding, and as such found to be rotten. We heard of supplies of mules which cost thousands of pounds landed too late, and in an unserviceable condition; of ships so packed that their cargoes could not be got at when wanted; of materials for wharves which arrived too late; of railway plant which could not be utilised for want of landing gear; of a railway corps, upon which the transport relied, sent out with only a few days' training. We heard evidence of want of labour, of want of drivers, of want of clothing, of the despatch of carts which the animals could not draw, of lamps which gave no light, of pack-saddles which could not be used. We had heard all these failures denied until the proofs became overwhelming; and then we watched with mingled sorrow and amusement the attempt to shift the responsibility from one to another, till the evidence for the defence had built up for Dr. Cameron a case against the departments which seemed unanswerable. But we were wrong, we have an answer. It is difficult to describe our sensations on reading the War Office communication to the *Times* of July 25,—The success of Lord Wolseley was brilliant, the military operation was successful; therefore, there was no failure of the War Office organisation. Dr. Cameron's charges fall to the ground! But will this satisfy the Committee? Will it satisfy the House of Commons and the public? We think with Dr. Cameron that it will not, and we hope that departments which could not only make such blunders, but which applaud themselves before the world, will not be any longer permitted to risk the destruction of an Army. After the optimist evidence of Sir John Adye (who, be it remembered, was giving his opinion upon the effects of his own acts as Surveyor-General), and the change of front attempted in the face of an enemy, if anything was wanting to prove the inability of the Surveyor-General's Department to understand what the country expects from it, the communication to the *Times* supplies it. The indifference, assumed though it may be, shows that the department does not accept the fact that the public will not allow money to be wasted and armies to be jeopardised by mismanagement whenever we engage in any serious and prolonged operation of war.

A COMMANDING officer recently made a request that extra duty pay might be granted to the officer acting during the absence on leave of the Paymaster of his battalion. This application was refused, as there were two other regiments with Paymasters quartered in the same barracks. Against this decision the commanding officer appealed, on the ground that all three Paymasters were absent together. In declining to entertain the appeal, the War Office authorities ruled that extra-duty pay will not be granted to officers acting for Paymasters merely because all the Paymasters at a station happen to be on leave at the same time, and added that such contingencies need but rarely arise if Paymasters stationed together arrange their leave in such a manner that one of them shall be available to superintend the work of those on leave. Now, the soundness of the principle on which this decision is based appears very doubtful; for, as a matter of fact, two of the three Paymasters in question were recalled from leave—owing in each instance to the Paymaster-Serjeant of the regiment having been transferred as a probationary Military Staff Clerk to another station—in order to take in hand the training of an Acting Paymaster-Serjeant having no previous knowledge of pay duties. And on rejoining, one of these officers discovered that a sum of money, which had been brought to the pay office during the absence of the Acting Paymaster, had been misappropriated by the Paymaster-Serjeant, a man whose previous character was such that he had been specially selected for a Military Staff Clerkship. The probationary Staff

Clerk was brought back in consequence, tried by court-martial, and convicted of embezzlement. If, then, the arrangement approved by the Pall Mall economist had been made here, one Paymaster would have been obliged to carry on the pay-office work of the three regiments, with the assistance of an experienced clerk in one only of the three offices. It is manifestly impossible for a Paymaster to be present in two or more pay offices at once; and arrangements made by the Pall Mall scribe, in absolute ignorance of the practical working of the regimental pay-office system, cannot but have results disastrous to the Paymasters, if not to the public also.

During the discussion on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons on Monday night last, Mr. Healy's feelings were exercised with regard to the Royal Marines. He said that "a more ill-bred and ill-conditioned body of men than the Marines employed on special service in Dublin he had never seen." This language would be extremely hurtful to the sensibilities of the Marines, had they not previously received every approbation for the way in which they performed their very arduous duties while in Dublin. Mr. Puleston, too, in reply said that "the Marines had always received the greatest possible praise from all quarters for the manner in which they had performed their duties, and that even gentlemen sitting with the Member for Monaghan had volunteered to him more than once statements in the highest degree creditable to the Marines," to which Mr. Harrington assented. There is no doubt that the support given by the Marines to the detective force in Dublin materially tended to bring the then state of things to a conclusion, and possibly Mr. Healy chafes at the able manner in which they carried out their trust.

A Coastguardsman writes to ask "why the Coastguard are granted good conduct-medals," asserting it to be a pity that the Admiral-Superintendent of Reserves does not see his way clear to promote senior men holding good-conduct medals. Ninety per cent. of the men promoted, he says, since H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh gave up command, have been junior men. It may be, he thinks, that the Admiral promotes the men whose names are submitted to him without knowing whether they hold good-conduct medals or not. Or, he asks, can it be possible that the Royal Navy has come to such a pitch that no man but a favourite can get promoted? He further asserts that the men are prevented from representing their grievances to Admiral Hoskins, as any man speaking for his rights is a marked man. We make known this complaint of a most deserving body of men that it may be inquired into by the proper authorities.

The Lords of the Admiralty were present on Tuesday, July 15, when the Chilian cruiser *Esmeralda* went through her official trials outside the river Tyne, a large number of officials interested in fast cruisers being on board at the time. The results were most satisfactory. The contract speed was 17 knots. However, at the trial for speed, over an 11-knot course, her mean speed was 18·28 knots, everything working well and smoothly. Her armament was then tried, her two 10-in. 26-ton B.L. guns firing charges of 230 lb., and a 400-lb. projectile; the six 6 in. B.L. broadside guns, and a large number of machine and rapid-fire guns (6-pounders) were then fired, all with the most perfect success. The *Esmeralda* is now the fastest cruiser afloat, exceeding the speed of H.M.S. *Iris* by a little over a quarter of a knot. The displacement of the *Esmeralda* is about 2,900 tons. Twin screws, driven by independent engines, propel the vessel. Forced draught is used in chasing, &c. She was designed and built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., at their Low Walker shipyard. The engines are by Hawthorn and Co., and the guns and Vavasour carriages are of the latest type produced at these Elswick Works. There are several vessels of this type in course of construction at Elswick for foreign Governments; but none, we believe, for the English Admiralty. They take eighteen months to build and equip ready for sea.

During the last quarter, five officers and fifty-three seamen were tried by court-martial. In numerous cases heavy sentences of imprisonment have been awarded for insubordination, an offence which a few years ago the swift and effective punishment of flogging would have atoned for to the benefit of both the man, the service, and the country, as the latter would not have been burdened with his support for some years, and the man would not have been compelled to herd with felons, to the contamination of his moral character.

The appointments of Judge-Advocates to Naval courts-martial is one that we should have thought would have long ago engaged the attention of the Admiralty. The duties of the Judge-Advocate are, whether invited to or not, to advise the Court on all legal matters, as well as the procedure of the trial generally. This appointment is always conferred on an officer of the Accountant branch of the Navy, whose qualifications for the office are his having been examined, when passing for Assistant-Paymaster, in Naval law by three Paymasters [who were, probably, more ignorant of the matter than the candidate they were detailed to examine in it. The result is that we have the anomaly presented of an officer sitting on a court-martial to advise the Court in law who is probably profoundly ignorant of the subject. Considering the very high fees paid to Deputy-Judge-Advocates, there ought to be no difficulty in procuring properly qualified persons to take the appointment.

This Empire depends for its existence on the Navy. It is on "the Fleet" that Great Britain must always rely for the safety of these islands and for the protection of the Queen's dominions all over the world. It may be said that the great dependency, from the domination of which the new-fangled title of "Empress" has been derived as a pendant to the ancient Royal style of the Monarch, is held in subjection by the Army, and that our garrisons abroad are furnished by the land forces of the Crown; but it is equally true that it is on the ability of the Navy to escort our troops, and to keep open their communications, that the maintenance of these possessions rests. The Navy is admitted to be the senior service of England. The most enthusiastic soldier feels that England is not a military nation in the sense in which Germany, Russia, Austria, and France are counted to be so. In point of fact, there has never been, for the centuries which have elapsed since Kings and Generals led our victorious troops in famous Continental campaigns, any war in which English troops were without allies, and to-day less than ever could we hold our own single-handed abroad; whereas, our fleets have generally been left to do their work without help, as our allies on land could render us no assistance at sea. These considerations point, we think, to the necessity and propriety of national recognition in all cases where the two services are represented. Though the fashion of the toast of "the Army and Navy" has now the vogue, there is no doubt that the order should be inverted. It is a small matter, and may be allowed to slide. In reference to the designs for the new public offices at Whitehall and Charing Cross, however, there is likely to be some feeling on the part of the Navy, which, "sentimental" as it may be, is worth while attending to. The proposed War Office, we see, occupies a commanding site and a preponderating share of the allotted space to the buildings wherein the administration of the services is to be conducted. There is a grand frontage in Whitehall, and a fine line of building for the War Office on the side of the Park, whereas the Admiralty has but a narrow and insignificant front on the Whitehall side, and the front facing towards Drummond's Bank is not displayed on the side of the thoroughfare. A stranger, in fact, will see a grand War Office, and will be obliged to turn out of the main road to get at the Admiralty.

Sub-Lieutenants Walter Carey and Charles Edward Madden have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of July 27, 1884. These officers are promoted over the heads of 54 of their seniors, for having taken their first-class certificates, and a second-class in seamanship, we presume; but if so, why are not Mr. Napier, nine above them, and Mr. McCrea, with three first-class certificate, and 53 above them on the List, also promoted. We fear theoretic education is being thought far too highly of in the Navy, to the great disadvantage of good practical officers.

The Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the method of constructing ships of war, &c., have made their report. It is understood that whilst recommending the retention of the Government Dockyards for the repair of vessels out of commission they strongly advise, on grounds of public policy, that in future the original construction and armouring of the vessels should be for the most part entrusted to private firms by open competition.

We understand a descriptive pamphlet will shortly be published by the Admiralty on the Royal Marine Forces, which will be circulated through all post-offices in England. As considerable ignorance of the conditions of service and the advantages of the corps exists in the country, especially in inland districts, we feel sure that this is a wise step to take. The pamphlet is written from the point of view of a man serving in the ranks, and will contain every information about the service a candidate may wish to have before making up his mind to join.

About 400 of the new steel guns have been completed at the Royal Gun Factories, and these are nearly sufficient for the rearmament of the smaller ships of the Royal Navy. More than 150 of the new guns are of the 6-in. class of breech-loaders, and seven-eighths of the whole are specially adapted for sea service. Larger guns for the heavier ironclads are now in course of construction, and all the guns now made being of the type described by Colonel Maitland in his recent lecture as the latest combination of all that is best in all the best systems,—that is to say, Woolwich has pirated the ideas of others to form a combination gun in which the Government shall not have to pay any royalties.

In the Black Sea rapid progress is being made with the three new ironclads for the Russian Fleet. The Russian Admiralty has formed a torpedo squadron in the Black Sea, composed of the sea-going torpedo steamers *Batoum*, *Soukhum*, and *Poti*, and 12 smaller torpedo cutters, with the cruiser *Pamiat Merkurie* attached as flagship. The Popoffka *Novgorod*, which has been laid up for two years, is having fresh boilers placed on board, for Sebastopol.

With regard to the paragraph which appeared last week in the *United Service Gazette* relative to a paper on "Recruiting," which was to have been read by Lieutenant-Colonel Moody, R.M.L.I., on the 27th ult., at the Royal United Service Institution, we regret to find our contemporary has been misinformed, as we are in a position to state that the paper is only postponed, and that solely on account of the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Moody on sick-leave on the date fixed for the lecture. We are also in a position to state that the Admiralty offered no opposition; on the contrary, assisting in every way in their power in the compilation of the paper, as their Lordships have nothing to pay but much to gain by the publication of any statistics on Naval recruiting.

The official list of the French Navy shows that of French war ships there are in all 274, exclusive of sailing ships and torpedo-boats, while a return just presented to Parliament places our own Naval strength at 283 ships and vessels, exclusive of torpedo-boats. The French have 58 armoured ships, exclusive of their new class of armoured gunboats building, and not reckoned, while England has 62 armour-clads. The French have 11 swift cruisers of the frigate type, with guns between decks, 19 cruisers carrying their guns on deck, 20 corvettes of the "Eclaireur" type, 14 station avisos, 40 squadron avisos, 14 sloops, 22 foreign-service gunboats, 12 transport avisos, and 32 steam transports. These are manned by 47,600 men, and carry 1,500 guns. The British Navy is manned by 53,000 officers, seamen, marines, boys, and idlers, the latter in some ships averaging 35 per cent. of the crew, and carries some 1,942 guns of all sizes, most of which are obsolete. From the foregoing it is evident that the French Navy is, in comparison to the interests it has to defend, far stronger than that of England.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Colonel P. Hill as Commanding Royal Artillery Officer in the Dominion of Canada, vice Colonel Le Cocq, who takes over the Artillery command at Dublin.

Lord Wolseley has recently received an interesting memento of his visit to the Canadian North-West some fifteen years ago. In 1870, at the head of an expedition, he, under the title of Lieut.-Col. Wolseley, put down the Red River rebellion, in which the old Fort Garry of the Hudson Bay Company played so prominent a part. In acknowledging the receipt of a lithograph of the interior of the fort, Lord Wolseley says:—"It will always serve to remind me of a country that I am attached to by many ties, and in whose prosperity I shall always take the deepest interest."

Lord Stradbroke dined with the officers of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, at Windsor, on the 22nd ult., he having, on that day seventy-two years before, taken part in the battle of Salamanca as an Ensign in the regiment.

It is not pleasant to read of "outrages on the British flag," and the two which were reported last week, together with the disturbing incidents outside the lines at Gibraltar recently, deserve attention, and demand action, and require a redress which no doubt the Foreign Office will, after the usual delays, obtain, in the case of the *Gotfried*, from the Spanish Government. The hauling-down of the British flag at Vrijburg, in Stellaland, by the people seems to have been a Dutch outbreak, for which it would not be possible to make the Boer Government responsible; but it is a matter which cannot be allowed to drop. Mr. Mackenzie should receive full support in his measures for the arrest of the ring-leaders of the mob, and there should be no delay in their trial and punishment if found guilty. As to the *Gotfried*, there is a clear duty incumbent on the Government if the vessel was engaged in an innocent voyage, but we know, as yet, too little of the circumstances to pronounce an opinion respecting the conduct of the Spanish gunboat which chased and fired on the *Gotfried* ere their boat boarded her and pulled down the British flag. For the latter act, there seems to be no possible justification. We do not understand that all the coast of Cuba is blockaded, or that the *Gotfried* was trying to run the blockade. If she were taken as a prize within the limits of the Spanish authority, there might be grounds for sending her to a prize-court, but there could be none for hauling-down her flag, and then, when it was found she was not running contraband of war, coolly letting her go without apology or reparation.

It is understood in Canada that the Hon. Andrew A. Macdonald is to be the new Governor of Prince Edward Island. This gentleman's grandfather was one of the earliest settlers on the island, and the appointment is looked upon as a fitting tribute to the loyalty of the Scotch Highlanders.

The sixth annual Army Rifle Meeting will take place at the Cæsar's Camp Ranges, Aldershot, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, when prizes to the value of £500 will be shot for. The entries this year are more numerous than on any former occasion.

The whole of the arrangements for the meeting are being carried out under the immediate orders and superintendence of Major Burton, D.A.A.G. for Musketry, who is hon. secretary and treasurer. Musketry and military training will be suspended during the three days.

It may not be generally known, and was probably never considered by the public, that the two officers who appeared before Lord Morley's Committee as "Mr." Saunders and "Mr." Reeves were officers who rank respectively as colonel and lieutenant-colonel. Their evidence should therefore, from their long experience, have been of considerable value. The ignoring of rank amongst the senior officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff is one of the grievances to which they are subjected, and is an anomaly which cannot too soon be removed. It was considered necessary in 1880 to transplant the Department, as it were, by transferring it from the War Office to the Horse Guards, and the fiat went forth that all officers who were not selected should be retired, and the new Staff, with its specially selected officers was henceforth, as vacancies occurred, to be recruited from regimental officers. As it was admitted when the new Department was formed, that titular rank, whether substantive or honorary, was a necessity, it is difficult to understand why the anomaly is allowed to exist whereby one-half of the Staff are not allowed titular rank, while the other half, and that the lower, are. It is not creditable to our Army that such a state of things should exist, since it subjects good and deserving officers to inconveniencies and slights which can scarcely be for the advantage of the public service. Independent of the disagreeables in the service itself, which will arise consequent on titular rank being withheld, the outside public fail to understand why Assistant-Commissary-General Brown, who has the rank of Major, and commands two or three companies of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, should not be addressed by a rank known to all, nor is it pleasant for the officer to be eclipsed by a newly-appointed probationer under his orders, who comes into the Department as a Captain, and who, on account of his rank, socially supersedes his superior, who is only known by the prefix of "Mr." The public generally do not understand these nice distinctions, but are entirely guided by the titular rank, and it is not in the interests of discipline that any body of officers should be subjected to the sneers of their juniors. Such an anomaly could not exist in any army but our own. In the field there is necessarily much friction, owing to rank being ignored, and it is not by any means easy to explain to the satisfaction of Tommy Atkins, or even to his commanding officer, why an individual in uniform, with a crown on his shoulder-strap, should not be called by the rank which the badge represents. One result of Dr. Cameron's Committee will, no doubt, be to put a stop to the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs, which certainly is not calculated to promote the smooth working of the Commissariat and Transport arrangements of an army in the field.

Much satisfaction has been caused in the Dominion of Canada by the receipt of a cablegram from the National Artillery Association of England stating that arrangements have been made for sending a team of three officers and twenty-two men to take part in the Dominion Artillery Competition next September. The Canadian Artillery are already engaged in active practice. The Dominion Artillery Association has done all in its power in the offering of a number of prizes for the meeting, when that presented by his Excellency the Governor-General will also be competed for.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard, from the Staff at Headquarters, succeeds Colonel Caine as Assistant-Adjutant-General of Artillery in Madras, and will leave England about the end of September to take up his duties.

Although it is just ninety years ago since the French first established a Military Balloon Corps, our first serious step in this direction was only taken the other day by the formation of a School of Military Ballooning at Chatham. As a rule, we are rather late in adopting what a prejudiced mind considers as an innovation; but in this case let us hope that our own experiences and those of observations for the past century will go far to make this School the foundation of what with us ought to become a permanent military institution. In 1794 a military aeronautic school was founded at Meudon, under the superintendence of Colonel Coutelle and a chemist, named Guyton de Morveau. Four balloons were speedily manufactured for the use of the armies operating in the North, on the Sambre, on the Meuse, and in Egypt. In June the same year Colonel Coutelle, accompanied by his adjutant and the General, made an ascent in a captive balloon of four hours' duration, for the purposes of observation before the battle of Fleurus, and it is reported that to this was mainly due the victory, owing to the moral effect on the enemy, who were greatly disconcerted at their positions and movements being discovered, thus preventing the possibility of a surprise from their side. This balloon was inflated with hydrogen gas. In 1830, during the African campaign, military ballooning was attempted on a small scale, but with no valuable or even practical result. Again, in 1840, a reconnaissance was made in a balloon sent up from before Venice. We find again that, in the Italian war of 1859, although there was no military balloon corps ready at the time, the French made use of balloons managed by professionals, and that an important reconnaissance was made in a fire balloon before the battle of Solferino. During the late American War balloons were much used by the Federals. General M'Clellan had a regular balloon corps attached to the Staff of his Army. This corps consisted of a captain, an assistant-captain, and about 50 non-commissioned officers and men. The *appareil* was carried in two four-horse waggons; these waggons also carried the generators. There were acid carts besides, and hydrogen gas was used. There were two balloons in use, one of a capacity of 13,000 cubic feet, the other of 26,000 cubic feet. Their inflation usually occupied from three to four hours; and it is only fair to presume that, as these balloons were in constant use till the close of the war, some material value must have been drawn from them. During the siege of Paris, the only means of communication that the beleaguered garrison had with the outer world was through balloons. Two immense Government manufactories were started at two of the principal railway-stations, and many hundred men and women were employed, the women in cutting and sewing, the men, chiefly sailors, in knotting and splicing. In all, 64 balloons were sent up; several were captured by the Prussians; many were fired at. One descended at Christiania, after a journey of 15 hours' duration. The average capacity of these balloons were from 70,000 to 72,000 cubic feet. Experiments were tried at Aldershot in 1862-63, and again in 1880, with the ill-fated "Saladin," in which, later on, poor Mr. Powell lost his life; but these experiments were on no very large scale. Captive balloons are always more dangerous than free, and can only be managed with any safety in calm or moderate weather. Each balloon should be supplied with a parachute. On September 21, 1802, Garnerin left his balloon at a height of three-quarters of a mile from the earth. At first he descended with great velocity; but his descent became more gradual, and in four minutes from the time he quitted his balloon he landed gently and safely on *terra firma*. Small parachutes would also be found useful for lowering sketches, reports, messages, &c.

When there was a probability of Europe being divided into two hostile camps, with Germany, Austria, and Italy on one side, and Russia and France on the other, whilst England as well as the smaller Powers were ready to join either one side or the other, the combatants were not numbered by thousands or hundreds of thousands, but by millions. Germany disposes of a mobilised field army, including Landwehr, of 1,265,746 men, with 2,496 field and 1,352 siege guns, besides a Landsturm numbering 290,125 men, with 132 field-guns. The Russian is, in round numbers, 875,000 men, with 2,214 guns; that of the Reserve Army, 400,000 men, with 768 guns; total, 1,275,000 men, with 2,982 guns. The second Reserve of Russia is divided into two classes, the first class supplying nearly 2,000,000 men, whilst no estimate can, as yet, be formed of the second class. A want of human fighting material would consequently never hamper Russian operations. If we include the mobilised territorial troops which would reinforce the French field army, France would dispose of 1,038,000 combatants, with 3,738 guns. Austria has a field army of 800,000 men, reinforced by the Landwehr of Cisleithania (about 138,000), and of Hungary (about 205,000 men), a total strength of 1,143,000 men, with 1,623 guns. The Tyrol would, besides, supply a force of sharpshooters of about 20,000 men. The Landsturm is organised only for the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Hungary, and in 1873 numbered 125,000 men. The Italian field army numbers 440,000 men, with 984 guns, reinforced by 200,000 Militia with 324 field-guns, bringing up the total strength of the Italian field army to 640,000, with 1,308 guns. No account is taken in this calculation of about 50,000 Alpine troops, with 60 mountain-guns, in which, however, are included 72 Alpine companies of the Territorial Militia. The strength of the Territorial Militia is about 1,000,000; but of these, only 300,000 men are organised into regiments. Leaving the field armies out of consideration, a short summary gives the following quantitative result:—

(*a.*) Landwehr (Reserve Cadres, Territorial Army, Mobile Militia).

France	582,523 men	864 guns.
Russia	400,000 ,,	768 ,,
Austria	343,000 ,,	(exclusive of Tyrolean sharpshooters).
Italy	200,000 ,,	324 guns.

(*b.*) Landsturm (Opoltchenie, Reserve of the Territorial Army, Territorial Militia).

Russia	2,000,000 men (1st class)
France	625,633 ,,
Italy	300,000 ,,
Austria	125,000 ,,

The German Landwehr consists exclusively of men who have served in the active Army.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo learns that "Gens. Stephenson, Dormer, and Wood have as yet received no answer from home to their suggestion that they should all go up the country to inspect the fortifications, and it is considered improbable that any one except Gen. Wood will be sent."

HOTCHKISS AND NORDENFELT GUNS. — A CORRECTION.

We insert the following letter with the simple observation that we have no interest beyond that which we share with all the nation in the adoption of any system of guns that we always desire to correct "errors," and are thankful to those who give us the means of doing so:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you desire to correct an error in your paper of Saturday, the 26th inst., I have much pleasure in giving you an opportunity of doing so. You say with reference to the 6-pounder quick-firing guns that the Admiralty have divided the order for this year's supply between Messrs. Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss, with the proviso that the Hotchkiss 6-pounder shall be adapted to the Nordenfelt ammunition and mounting. It is exactly the reverse. The fact being that, at the request of the Admiralty, Messrs. Hotchkiss had to furnish Messrs. Nordenfelt with drawings of their ammunition, showing the dimensions of the chamber, the rifling length of barrel, size of pivot, and exact calibre of bore, and so far as the mounting is concerned, Messrs. Nordenfelt's guns are to be mounted on Hotchkiss's pivot, the Hotchkiss 6-pounder gun having been recommended by the Ordnance Committee.—I am, &c.,

R. MACNEILL.

Hotchkiss and Co., London, July 28.

[The misinformation thus corrected was furnished to one of our staff who had no means of knowing the facts, we presume, and who could have had no motive in making use of it except that of giving service news.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

THE NEW ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICES.

The judges appointed to consider the designs in the competition for the new offices for the Admiralty and War Departments, on the site adjoining the north side of the Horse Guards, have agreed to the following report:—1. The competition consisted of two parts; the first, an open one of sketch designs, subject to the conditions laid down in the instructions issued in Sept., 1883, by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. The judges were directed to select ten designs from those sent in to this first competition, or such less number as they might think fit, the authors of which were to be invited to compete in the second or final competition, for which matured drawings were to be submitted. 2. One hundred and twenty-eight designs were sent in by March 1 of this year for the first competition, the names of their authors being contained in sealed envelopes, which which were not opened until after the selection. The judges, after full consideration, selected nine designs, the authors of which were invited to enter into the second competition, for which further instructions and suggestions were issued. The authors of the selected designs are as follows:—Messrs. Glover and Salter, Poultry, London; H. Hall and W. H. Powell, Doughty Street, London; Leeming and Leeming, Halifax; Maxwell and Tuke, Manchester; Mr. Thomas Porter, Norwood; Messrs. Spalding and Auld, Queen Victoria Street, London; Stark and Lindsay, Glasgow; Verity and Hunt, Regent Street, London; A. Webb and E. I. Bell, Queen Anne's Gate, London. 3. The matured drawings of the second competition were sent in by June 21 last. 4. The judges, after a careful examination of these designs, selected three as possessing especial merit—viz., those of Messrs. Leeming and Leeming, Halifax; Messrs. Verity and Hunt, Regent Street, London; Messrs. A. Webb and E. I. Bell, Queen Anne's Gate, London. 5. After further consideration of the relative merits of these three designs, the judges are unanimously of opinion that, taking the plans and elevation together, and having regard to the conditions of the competition, Messrs. Leeming and Leeming have produced the best design, and they accordingly recommend to her Majesty's Government that, subject to the approval of Parliament, Messrs. Leeming and Leeming be employed as architects of the new building for the Admiralty and War Office.

(Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.
W. H. SMITH.
EWAN CHRISTIAN.
P. C. HARDWICK.
July 26, 1884. G. J. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

"Lieutenant-Colonel" writes:—"I was much surprised, not to say grieved, at seeing a fine young cavalry soldier of the 10th Royal Hussars being escorted through the streets of Folkestone with handcuffs on his wrists. The man was perfectly sober and quiet. No doubt he had been out on a night's spree. The remarks of many respectable tradespeople were certainly not complimentary to the authorities for allowing such a system to prevail in the Army, as marching temporary prisoners through the streets in irons. It is bad policy, too, especially if it is true the Army is short by 9,000 men. A cab would have taken the prisoner, escort and all, to camp for 2s. 6d., and the Queen's uniform would have been spared disgrace."

Lieut.-Gen. Higginson will be accompanied during the manœuvres of the Russian army by Col. R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, and Capt. W. L. Davidson, R.H.A.

The *Morning Post* points out that by an extraordinary exercise of physical endurance, the Committee of Supply was enabled on Tuesday morning to complete the whole of the remaining Army and Navy Estimates, amounting in the aggregate to £5,864,797, of which £3,389,300 was for the Army and £2,475,407 for the Navy. Only one division was taken, by which the vote was affirmed by 58 to 21. In the majority were 23 official members.

The *Egyptian Gazette* states that "Major C. M. Grenfell, of the Cavalry Brigade of the Egyptian Army, who has been absent from Egypt on leave of absence, will, on his return, assume duty early next month on the Staff of Brigdr.-Gen. F. Grenfell, commanding the First Brigade of that force."

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Egypt that "Gen. Earle will go to Suakim, and Gen. Fremantle will succeed him in the command at Alexandria."

Foreign Military Literature.

Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung, No. 55.—"Angra Pequena" is the title of a short paper dealing with the efforts made by Germany in recent years to establish colonies, especially after the failure in the Samoa affair. The Bay of Angra Pequena supplies good anchorage, and is the best harbour on the southern portion of the West African coast, the Bay of Saldanha, perhaps, excepted. The climate is good, and the change of temperature only trifling. There is no water, which has to be brought from Cape Town at a cost of 33s. per ton. A belt of loose sand, about twenty miles broad, and which makes intercourse with the interior very difficult, surrounds the harbour at a distance from the coast, varying between four and ten miles. The mineral wealth of the country is said to be great, and to include silver and gold, besides copper and metallic iron. Angra Pequena is, as a matter of fact, the first colony of the new empire; but it is doubtful whether its possession will fulfil the hopes built upon it. Whilst the negotiations were pending between England and Germany, a portion of the German Press went so far as to talk about the formation of German colonial troops and the establishment of over-sea fortresses and garrisons. This was rather precipitate, and there is no need for either as yet. Germany has in her marine battalion the basis of future colonial troops, that is to say, when they are really wanted. The real, if indirect, protection for German colonies will always be a powerful army at home. The neighbours of Germany will take good care not to injure either a German colony or the prestige of Germany and her children abroad. If Germany is not, for the present, able to cope with France at sea, the latter will never forget that Metz, the gate of France, is in German hands. The remarks of the author with regard to England show such sober common-sense that they deserve to be quoted. He says:—"Although a portion of the English Press points to the increasing power of Germany as a cause of disquietude, England, who has always been friendly to us—her friendliness almost amounting to a tradition—will not expect a conflict with us; Germany certainly will never be the cause of a quarrel. Whoever thought otherwise will have found a sufficient refutation in the Angra Pequena negotiations. The interests of Germany and England in countries beyond the sea have been the same for years, and it is to be hoped that they will remain so. England is by no means blind. She knows very well that the Germans are good colonists; she has had in her colonies, especially those of South Africa and South Australia, many Germans, who have worked in common with the English in the cultivation of those countries and the civilisation of their inhabitants. Germans have earned their bread under English protection; Englishmen have found Germans industrious elements of colonisation. A hostile policy on the part of England towards Germany need, therefore, not be expected, because it would react unfavourably upon the population of her colonies. England must always take note of this fact, for, next to the English, the Germans supply the largest contingent to the English colonies."

The *Journal Officiel Militaire* publishes a decree on the subject of the direction general of railways, routes, &c., for the Army. The director is to be a General under the orders of the chief of the Staff, and all the services of the rear will be concentrated in his hands. These services embrace all that is necessary for keeping up relations between the army and the national territory. This implies an invasion. The objects of the direction are thus set forth:—(1.) To convey to the army all the stores it may require. (2.) To take to the rear all sick men, prisoners, and useless material. (3.) To regulate and assure the working of all the national and foreign lines under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, at the same time to keep the various means of communication in good repair, and to protect them. (4.) To provide quarters, rations, &c., for all men and horses in the rear of the theatre of operations. (5.) To store and keep in good preservation all the provisions drawn from the national territory, or procured by means of requisitions. (6.) To look after the distribution and employment of the troops engaged on route duty, and the police in the rear of the army. (7.) To organise and administer the enemy's territory, when occupied, until the installation of territorial commanders. It will be seen that the "direction" will have plenty to do in time of war.

La Stratégie Appliquée. The guarantees given by the great European Powers to the neutrality of Belgium have not inspired with a sense of perfect security the warlike and laborious descendants of the races which for hundreds of years have been exposed to the shock of battle, and whose lands have been trodden by the feet of myriads of combatants—"the cockpit of Europe." In no country, perhaps, has the art of war been more intently studied than in the happy region which is defended by the jealousies and obligations of the nations which made erewhile the Low Countries their schauplatz for hostile armies, and the number and excellence of the works which have been published in Belgium on the theory and practice of war attest the interest which is felt by the army of the neutral and protected State in the abstract application of the lessons which Europe has been so good as to afford them *in re militari*. Of these recent publications the series of treatises which the "Librairie Européenne" (C. Muquardt, of Brussels), (Merzbach and Falk, éditeurs), from the pen of Colonel Fix, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, deserves special mention, and we can recommend with confidence to our officers the volumes on "applied strategy," of which the title is given at the head of this brief notice, as it promises to be a complete and exhaustive treatise on the subject. We shall give a detailed review of the work when it is finished.

Reviews.

The Battle-Fields of Germany. By Colonel C. B. Malleson, C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

The "Thirty Years' War" naturally divides itself into three great series or epochs. The first, which is treated of in this volume, deals with the battle which was the turning-point in the history of the House of Hohenzollern, with the decisive overthrow of the Turks before Vienna, and with the famous field where the first check was given to the ambitious designs of Louis XIV. on Germany. From that moment the Porte and France ceased to be mortally dangerous to the Empire, and the North and South, the former represented by Frederick II. of Prussia, the latter by the House of Hapsburg, began their long struggle for predominance, which was undecided when the old order of things in Europe was swept away by the wave of the French Revolution. The volume now published contains an eloquent description of ten of the most brilliant battles of that stormy period, commencing with Leipzig (Breitenfeld) and closing with that of Blenheim. With the exception of Fehrbellin, the author has visited all the battle-fields that he describes. Among many striking episodes, none can approach the fall of "Magdeburg," which was stormed by the troops of Pappenheim and Tilly. "It was the most barbarous act of, in a military sense, a barbaric age. It is computed that 30,000 persons were ruthlessly massacred. It was not till several days after the storm that Tilly himself ventured into the city. The evil had then been consummated,—a deed had been done which rendered conciliation impossible, and which marked in broad and bloody lines the demarcation between Catholic and Reformed." This battle, according to Colonel Malleson, may be regarded as the first of a series which brought about the ensuring to every man freedom of conscience, rooting out and destroying the principle that because one man believed certain dogmas, therefore all the German people should be compelled to believe them. "This was the principle which Ferdinand II. had introduced into Germany. This was the principle which Gustavus Adolphus invaded Germany to destroy." "Never in the history of the world," continues the author, "has the influence of one man been greater upon a people than was the influence of Ferdinand II. on the hereditary states and kingdoms of the House of Hapsburg. At the time of the death of his predecessor, the Emperor Mathias, the reformed religion preponderated, not only in by far the greater part of Bohemia, but in the two Austrias and in Moravia. This man, however, by persecution almost completely expelled the new faith all over Germany. The turning of the page will show to the reader the embodiment of the other principle, the principle of toleration which was cultivated throughout the entire possessions of Gustavus Adolphus. He declared in favour of toleration, and from that declaration he never swerved. One proud recollection must ever remain connected with the great battle described by Colonel Malleson. It was the first effective blow struck in the Germany of the seventeenth century for freedom of conscience." As such, it deserves a permanent resting-place in the thoughts and memories of the descendants of those who so nobly fought to free themselves and their children from a yoke which they had found intolerable. The eighth chapter, under the heading of "Fehrbellin," gives a complete sketch of the history of the House which now occupies the most prominent position in Germany, and will enable the reader to note how the qualities which are conspicuous in the ruling Emperor of Germany characterised the most able of his many eminent ancestors. The ninth chapter sketches the history of Hungary under the Hapsburgs, and the several invasions of the Turks, until their last attempt in 1683 was shattered before the walls of Vienna. The concluding chapter in the volume presents a sketch of the political occurrences which from the time of the accession of Louis XIV. preceded and led up to Blenheim. In his concluding observations on this, the battle-field which closes the series, the author sums up the enormous effect of the victory throughout all Europe. It dashed to the ground the ambitious plans of Louis XIV. and of Max Emanuel. It saved the House of Hapsburg, whose hereditary dominions, had the result been different, would have fallen a prey to the Elector. It dealt a very hard blow to the insurgents in Hungary, who had counted on the help of France; and what was of scarcely less importance, it showed the world of Europe that it was possible to defeat even the armies of Louis XIV. Blenheim was to that monarch what Moscow was a little more than a century later to Napoleon. Although this may not be the place to discuss the merits of the two allied commanders, the author observes that if Marlborough struck the decisive blow, he was facing Tallard with an army greater than that of the French General, whereas the harder task had been assigned to Eugène of confronting Machin and the Elector, with a force inferior to them by more than one-third, and yet it was the timely aid rendered by Eugène which enabled Marlborough to deliver the attack which decided the battle.

The *Army and Navy Magazine*, for August, does not rise beyond an average dull respectability—always excepting Mrs. Phillips's novel. Col. Malleson's first paper, on "Ambushes and Surprises," dealing with Hannibal's victory at "Lake Trasimenus," despite the industry and good writing of the author, goes a little too far back. But why "Lake Trasimenus?" Surely the name should be given in English as "Thrasymene," if "Lake" be put before it, or it should be "Lacus Trasimenus" or "Trasimeni." "Our Army," by a "Field Officer," does not put any new complexion on our military condition; but as to the proposal of the author to apply the ballot to the Militia, and raising a permanent force of that branch of the service of 100,000 men, at a cost of £4,000,000 per annum, we only say, "We wish we may get it." It is wonderful that people are found to waste time on laborious calculations—more wonderful that other people are found to print them. Well may the author say,—"It is perhaps a Utopian scheme." The editor must have been "hard up," indeed, for matter when he put such a "novelty" as "A Visit to Cairo," by "H. N. S.," into type. The "Example to the British Admiralty," which Mr. Mark Fytton would set, is apparently to be found in the policy of the Brazilian Government, which, not being able to build war-ships of its own, buys them of private firms in England.

Sporting Firearms for Bush and Jungle. By Captain F. Burgess, Bengal Staff Corps. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—This is a really useful book, intended for youngsters who are about to embark on a career in India or the Colonies where firearms form a necessary part of a man's outfit. The author has entered on his work with an evident relish, and manages to convey a great deal of valuable information to his readers. At the commencement he offers several observations regarding guns, pointing out the great importance of obtaining them from good makers. Then he applies himself to the care and preservation of firearms, a very important subject, followed up with "The Loads for Shot Guns," notes on Schultz powder, Kynoch's perfect cases, and sizes of shot for various game. Then comes some useful remarks on light-weight small-bore guns and large-bore wild-fowl guns. As to pistols, there is plenty to be said, and the author says it in giving some valuable hints as to revolvers, "their pull-off," their accuracy, &c., and, in fact, the author may feel himself perfectly justified in asserting that a perusal of its pages must prove profitable to those for whom it was intended.

Holiday Handbooks.—These are very remarkable little books. In addition to their intrinsic merits, they afford striking evidence of continued appreciation on the part of the public of "light literature." Messrs. Cassell and Co., Limited, led the way several years ago, and Mr. Percy Lindley now follows the example through the medium of holiday handbooks. The latest of these are *The Moselle*, which will be duly appreciated by Continental travellers, as well as its companion, a *Tourist's Travel Talk.* The former is a pleasantly written description of Treves, nicely illustrated; the latter, a phrase-book of the English, French, and German, which may be carried comfortably in the waistcoat or reticule. Perhaps the most important feature in holiday handbooks is that clever illustrations, clear type, good paper, "and all," costs but one penny.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

"Bonti," who is determined on meeting an invasion from some enemy or other in a very resolute manner, writes to make the suggestion that, as the greatest want of our Volunteer Force is Cavalry, each hunt should be formed into a corps of guides, to be attached to head-quarters as orderlies to the cavalry and to advanced brigades, &c., so as to pilot staff officers as scouts, to carry letters, obtain information, in fact, to aid the eyes and ears of the Army. These corps would need but little or no training beyond the sword exercise, and a few simple formations. Neither would a change of dress be required,—the usual red-coat, breeches, and top-boots, with a hunting-cap, and the addition of a pouch, sword, and revolver, would furnish a useful workmanlike dress of the national colour, all that is needed being to establish this organisation in time of peace, and occasionally during manœuvres, if we are ever to have any, to give the members—who might, if need be, rank as officers,—an opportunity of learning their work. Hunts exist in all parts of the kingdom, so, be the theatre of operation where it may, a corps of most invaluable horsemen would exist on the spot, its place being taken up by the next hunt as soon as the Army moved from the radius of one hunt to that of another. This, with the adoption of Carted Infantry, in opposition to Mounted Infantry, as suggested by me in your columns last year, would do much to increase the efficiency of our Volunteers, and make up for the numerical inferiority of its mounted branches. Well! All we can say is that we do not at all envy the rôle of the huntsmen if it comes to such close and serious work as "Bonti" contemplates.

Capt. Boardman having arrived at Assouan for special service on the Nile, Capt. Bedford will shortly resume the command of the Monarch at Alexandria. Com. Hammill has already resumed duty.

The Russian naval manœuvres this year will be on a large scale. Four fleets will participate in the operations, including the squadron of the Naval School under the command of Vice-Admiral Nozimow, and the grand squadron of torpedo-vessels, directed by Vice-Admiral Pilkine. At the head of the entire operations will be Vice-Admiral Tchikhatchew, Chief of the Staff, Major-General of the Navy. A disembarkation of troops near Vyborg, which will be defended by infantry of the line and cavalry, forms part of the scheme. The mixed ironclad frigate Vladimir Monomaque will take part in the manœuvres.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, July 18, 1884.

The "very latest" from Dongola is of a startling character. The Mudir begins to find the excitement in his victories and defeats grow less. He has, perhaps, heard that Nubar no longer sheds tears at every fresh demand for succour, nor grasps with enthusiasm the hand of every visitor at the news of each victory. The game was beginning to be played out, even apart from the fact that, according to even the more exaggerated views of the population of the Soudan, there could be no more enemies left to kill. There was nothing for it but to play trumps, so he has again excited interest by professing to have intelligence of Gordon. The "heroic Mudir" would appear to have a vein of humour in his composition, and cracks jokes with the Khedive by telegraph. "I have good news for you," he wires one day to the Palace, and thus rouses Tewfik from a pleasant dream of Clifford Lloyd, Benson Maxwell, and Bishara Takla reforming Egypt in the columns of the *Times*. Tewfik appears to have ruminated over this joke for some time, and at last gave it up, and telegraphed, "What is it? Another victory or slaughter?" The wily Mudir keeps him a little longer in suspense, and then telegraphs, "Got a letter from Gordon!" This certainly fetches not only the Palace, but all who previously took only a languid interest in the matter. Telegrams fly fast and furious, and spasmodically the Mudir lets out his tit-bit little by little,—"Got his own seal upon it!" "Khartoum and Sennaar all safe!" "Wants to know when those reinforcements are coming!" But at this last instalment the sceptical Egyptian public looks grave. Clearly, it is not an improbable question for Gordon to ask, but equally clearly it is a matter about which the "heroic Mudir" is probably very nearly as anxious as Gordon; and, moreover, it is a subject upon which the heroic Mudir should by all fair means be kept in the dark. So the general tenor of the reply is evasive,—"Kindly forward the letter." Reply,—"All right; sending it on, but Gordon's messenger is in a thundering hurry to run back with that reply about the troops," and so forth. Of course, it is always within the bounds of possibility that the Mudir may be speaking the truth. Such things have been known even of Egyptians; but naturally the first impulse is to suppose the reverse. Gordon, say some people, would surely send his message in cypher; but perhaps the very fact that he is expected to do so renders it probable that—Gordon being Gordon—he would not. Then, if there is a messenger, he must himself have been in Khartoum, and would be extremely likely to have a very good idea as to what what were likely to be the most urgent contents of the letter. But why should he go to the Mudir of Dongola, of all people! Well, in the first place, because it is the nearest point from which a telegram can be sent, and in the next Gordon will surely have heard accounts of these Dongola victories by the abandoned Mudir. And being a man of large faith, and having naturally much fellow feeling with an abandoned Governor, he may have placed more trust in him than Cairenes do. However, the letter, if letter there be, should soon be at Wady Halfa, until when we must possess our souls in patience.

It may be remembered that some time ago an ingenious proposal was made to "stiffen" the Egyptian Army by the introduction of Turks. A facetious correspondent, commenting on the suggestion, hinted that the stiffening process would be suspiciously like "rigor mortis." Well, the Turks were got with some difficulty, and 200 of them were paraded with much pomp at Abdin, prior to starting for Assouan. Before, however, they arrived at the Cairo station the number had dwindled to 80, and with this remnant Colonel Grant was compelled to start. On the way between Cairo and Assiout the unspeakable Turk amused himself by firing off ball-cartridge from the train at any chance passer-by. Two of them, moreover, jumped from the train, one being killed and the other escaping. Of the remnant that remained, one half mutinied on arrival at Assiout, and the other half the next day. One act has doubtless already been recorded, but will bear repeating as one of the most daring acts ever committed by an officer bearing H.M.'s commission, though not wearing her uniform. Some 33 of the mutineers had got away, and Colonel Grant, hearing that they had proceeded down the line towards Cairo, took with him five native soldiers (by the way, the people who required stiffening seem to have done well), and leaving Major Surtees in charge of Assiout, proceeded after them. At some distance he discovered they had crossed the river and located themselves in the house of a village sheikh. Finding them there he quietly summoned them to surrender; the reply was a shot. Colonel Grant then shot his assailant, wounded two others, laid hold of a fourth, and simply cowed them into laying down their arms, marching off the whole band of "stiffeners" to Assiout. Colonel Grant cannot get the V.C., an honour which no wearer of it has more thoroughly deserved; but there are other distinctions which it is hoped may be conferred upon him. The Court for the trial of the mutineers is now sitting, composed of General Tchudi Pasha, Zohrab Bey, Mukhtar Bey, Colonel Watson, and Major Marriott, with Colonel Quick as Judge-Advocate-General, and Major Smith-Dorrien as Prosecutor. In simple justice to the Egyptians, for whose example these men were brought here, it is to be hoped that the only punishment for such conduct will, if brought home to them, be rigorously inflicted. I wish that I need not say anything more about the Egyptian soldiers than to draw attention to the contrast which their obedience to orders shows to that of the Turks; but impartiality compels me to note with regret that among the 2,000 troops at Wady Halfa, something less than 20 have recently deserted. General Grenfell is now there, and has addressed them to the subject with considerable energy, and I trust that we may have seen the first and the last of a disagreeable feature. Major and Acting Adjutant W. H. Poë, Royal Marines, has been appointed Garrison-Adjutant at Suakim from May 10 last. Lieutenant Todd Thornton has been appointed to the Mounted Infantry. Captain Sawyer, A.P.D., joined the command on the 9th inst., temporarily relieving Captain Long in the District Pay Office. Forty-six convalescents, escorted by Surgeon Laffan, have left for Cyprus.

The following is the composition of the Army in Egypt to-day :—

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Mules.	Guns.	Camels.
Cavalry	9	446	366	23	—	—
Md. Infantry	5	184	179	8	—	—
Artillery	13	657	229	76	30	—
Engineers	7	288	27	10	—	20
Infantry	121	6,105	79	343	—	—
Comy. Corps	—	78	—	—	—	—
Trspt. Corps.	5	37	23	214	—	331
O. S. Corps	2	79	1	1	—	—
Milty. Police	2	70	37	2	—	—
A. H. Corps	33	189	—	—	—	—
Ryl. Marines	13	342	—	—	—	—
	210	8,495	941	677	30	351

Of this force 6 officers, 584 men, 42 horses, 24 mules, and 17 camels are reported as being on the sick list. The entries into hospital for the week are 189, and the discharges 195. One death has been recorded during the same period.

INDIAN ARMY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Up to date we are congratulating ourselves on an exceptionally good season, cool and healthy. The temperature throughout India is below the average, and cholera is not reported from a single military station in the Bengal Presidency. The rains have fairly put all the weather-wise (and the Meteorological Office into the bargain) out of their reckonings, as they came upon us at the beginning of June, and now in July appear to have deserted us again. It appears that, after all, we are to have an expedition from Quetta into the Zyhob Valley; but particulars are scarce, and it seems doubtful whether the authorities themselves have quite made up their minds about it. It is announced that the force will consist of 3,000 men, and will start as soon as the weather permits; but what troops are going, and who is to command them, nobody knows. I see, however, that the Quetta Brigade, under Sir Oriel Tanner, is spoken of as being probably sufficient. They have Rattray's Sikhs there now, and are possibly to be reinforced by the 4th Punjab Infantry from Dera Ghazi Khan, which would about make up the required numbers, provided they sent a wing of the 29th from Kurrachee to Quetta to replace the 98th. This chastisement will not come a bit too soon, as the tribesmen all round Quetta are becoming very troublesome. All through the cold weather the coolies on the Hurnai road have been troubled by these people, and on June 12 they began to annoy a post of the 5th Punjab Cavalry stationed near Thall Chotiali. Three or four nights in succession they crept up to the camp; and once, when a sentry, a young soldier, instead of firing, went to alarm the duffadar of the guard, they broke into the camp and wounded a sleeping sowar. This sort of petty annoyance has been constant, and a good display of force will do wonders in teaching them that it is not safe, after all, to trifle with the sirkar. The question of a winter move towards Candahar is, of course, much discussed, and though in military circles people (perhaps because the wish is father to the thought) say it *must* take place, as yet no official sign has appeared which would lead one to suppose it probable. Indeed, it seems as if it was more likely to end in the invariable Boundary Commission, and one of the Indian papers got so far as to appoint one the other day. Of military men, Sir Charles Macgregor, the Quartermaster-General, who is, as every one knows, an authority on that part of the world, is the most likely choice. Sir Hugh Gough has been brought permanently on to the Brigade Staff, and is posted to Mooltan, where he relieves Brigadier-General J. H. H. Gordon, who has taken his brother's place at Rawul Pindee. Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon goes to Bareilly, and commands the Rohilcund District, vice Major-General Robert Blair, who vacates on promotion. The last-named was a "lucky" local, and got his brigade in 1880 with only 24 years' service. Colonel Nedham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has made over the appointment of Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General at Head-quarters to Major Clementi; and Major Hutchinson, of the 14th Prince of Wales's Own, has succeeded Major Mackinnon as Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry at Head-quarters. The papers are beginning to talk of re-raising the disbanded native regiments; but it is not very probable that the authorities will so soon reverse their action of two years ago. Indeed, the policy seems to be to keep up a certain number of strong regiments in preference to a few more weak ones. Recruiting for the Native Army is not so easy as it used to be, and plans are already being discussed for raising the pay of the Sepoys, which is ridiculously small, particularly as the rupee has fallen in value of late years; while the men, unlike Tommy Atkins, are nearly all married, and have to support families as well. It would be very politic to help them a little in this respect. Only the other day, the authorities decided to give the non-commissioned officers and men of the British service their pay converted at the current rate of exchange, instead of at the rate of years ago; and if they recognise the justice of doing this in one service, they ought to do so for the other. Another question which is likely to crop up in earnest before long is how they propose to compensate the officers for their loss by the depreciatio of the rupee. These things take years to talk about; but as the coin in question has now fallen from 2s. 0½d. to 1s. 7½d. market value, it is time they began. There was a rumour the other day that the displaced colonels of native regiments had made good their case, and were either to be brought back or get a good compensation. If they have succeeded in putting the authorities in the wrong, they are luckier than their brethren in the British service. I saw a letter the other day strongly advocating the abolition of the Staff Corps, and the substitution of something like a regimental system. If we are to judge by the number of officiating appointments, the present system can hardly be good for officers or men, especially for the former, who do not like to refuse an appointment for fear of not getting another offer; and often have to travel half over India to take up, may be only for a few months, a billet very little better paid than their own, paying their own way, under the rules of the Indian Pay Code.

TORPEDO AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS.

The Admiralty have, for some time past, been engaged in organising the arrangement and fitting of the torpedo equipment and electrical apparatus to be supplied to her Majesty's ships, and have issued the following order relating thereto :—"The torpedo armament for each ship will be decided at the Admiralty, and communicated to the dockyards. In order to ensure uniformity in the torpedo and electrical fittings at the several dockyards, the patterns and drawings of approved fittings are to be prepared in future at Portsmouth, and the other dockyards will obtain from thence the drawings and other information necessary for their guidance. The dockyard officers at Portsmouth are to confer with the captain of the Vernon on all questions relating to changes of existing patterns, and to the introduction of the fittings necessary for new classes of ships or boats; and the original drawings, tracings, or patterns of fittings submitted for approval are to be signed by the captain of the Vernon, as well as by the Dockyard officers. The captain of the Vernon is to attend at the morning reading at the Admiral-Superintendent's office on one day in each week, to be selected by the Admiral-Superintendent, on which day he should be prepared to discuss any question that has arisen which has reference to torpedo or electric fittings. This is not to interfere with the personal intercourse between the Dockyard officers and the captain of the Vernon referred to before. The position of all electric batteries and machines, projectors and directors, the stowage of torpedo stores, the lead of electric wires, for search lights, gun and torpedo circuits, compressed air pipes, and electrical communications, &c., are to be arranged in consultation with an officer from the Department of the Director of Naval Ordnance, the fittings being carried out by the Dockyard, according to the regulations already laid down for their guidance. An officer from the Department of Naval Ordnance will occasionally visit the Dockyards to to supervise fittings in progress, and afford any assistance to the Superintendents they may desire. Tracings embodying what has been jointly arranged and agreed to by the aforesaid officers are to be forwarded to the Admiralty for approval before the work is taken in hand. When completed, and before a ship is placed in the first division of the Steam Reserve, an officer from the Department of Naval Ordnance is to inspect and test the whole of the tórpedo and electrical fittings, reporting thereon to the Director of Naval Ordnance. On the occasion of this inspection the working electric batteries of the fixed-circuits are to be charged under the superintendence of the inspecting officer, the torpedo-gunner of the Steam Reserve supplying the necessary stores. A copy of the results of testing these circuits is to be furnished to the Admiral-Superintendent for delivery to the commanding officer of the ship when commissioned. After this inspection the fittings are not to be altered without the sanction of their Lordships. Torpedo fittings of boats are to be similarly arranged, and tested on completion. When ships are paid off their torpedo and electrical fittings are to be inspected and reported on by an officer from the Department of Naval Ordnance, in order that any modifications or alterations considered desirable may be carried out during refit. Abroad this duty will be performed by the torpedo-lieutenant of the flagship."

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale **Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.**

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards will march from Windsor to Aldershot to-day (Saturday) for the annual course of musketry, and remain until Saturday, the 16th inst. The regiment will be accommodated in the North Camp.

2nd Dragoon Guards won the Shield and Cup and £25 in the Royal Cambridge competition at Wimbledon on Saturday last.

5th Dragoon Guards gained the third prize (£10) in the Royal Cambridge competition on Saturday last. There are two majorities vacant.

4th Hussars carried off the second prize (£15) in the Royal Cambridge competition at Wimbledon on Saturday last.

5th Lancers. Col. W. H. Slade, formerly of the regiment, son of the late Gen. Sir J. Slade, Bart., died at Richmond House, Bognor, on the 28th ult. Col. Massy, half-pay, who recently relinquished the command of the Gwalior District, Bengal Army, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Tipperary.

20th Hussars. Capt. Weston is a probationer for the Pay Department under the provisions of the Warrant about to be published, and has joined the pay office of his regiment for duty.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. F. Stone has been appointed an Instructor in Tactics, &c., at the Royal Military College.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Cleene has been appointed Instructor of Fortifications at the Royal Military Academy, vice Capt. Tailyour, resigned.

Gen. C. E. Ford, Col.-Comdt., died in Hampton Court Palace on Sunday last, aged 72. He obtained his first commission in April, 1829; became capt., Jan., 1844; lieut.-col., Jan., 1855; col., 1863; major-gen., March, 1868; gen., Oct. 1, 1877; and was placed on the Retired List in July, 1881. He was appointed col.-comdt. Oct. 1, 1877.

1st Royal Scots. Lieut. Acheson, 1st Batn., has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation, and ordered home for training.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Capt. Vivian and Lieuts. Sturges and Pilcher, 2nd Batn., will embark with the draft of the 26th for India, in September.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. A strong draft of the 1st Batn. is in readiness to embark for India in the Malabar, to join the 2nd Batn. The officers are Major Gibbs (in command), Capt. Longbourne, and Lieut. Smythe. Messrs. Caffin and Co., Regent Street, have just executed for the officers a handsome memorial tablet to the memory of Major N. F. Mansergh. The design consists of the colours of the regiment hanging over a mediæval shield and the badge, carved in bold relief in white Carrara marble, surmounted on a background of Belgian St. Anne's marble. On the shield is carved the coat-of-arms of the deceased officer and the following inscription:—"Erected by his brother-officers, in affectionate remembrance of Neville Frederick Mansergh, major, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, born Aug. 28, 1845; who died on April 9, 1883. 'Thy brother shall rise again.'—St. John, xi., 23." The work reflects great credit on the sculptors, both for their excellency in design and workmanship.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Major Tottenham is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion.

8th (King's Liverpool Regiment). The 1st Batn. gave an enjoyable afternoon party on the 26th ult., in the paddock of the Cork Park Race-course, where the regimental band played for the visitors. The invitations were numerous and the weather perfect. Many sets of lawn-tennis were kept going with great vigour. In a room on the grand stand, with a well-prepared floor, and flags prettily suspended, dancing was carried on to the strains of the band of the 32nd L.I. The battalion is under orders for the Curragh, and is now likely to move immediately. It was inspected on Monday last by Major-Gen. Young, commanding the Cork District, who expressed his thorough satisfaction with the appearance of the regiment. Good-conduct medals have been presented to Ptes. Rowbotham and Webling, F Company. Capt. Evans has joined on promotion. Lieut. Cotton joined from probation to the Indian S.C. Major Hamilton joins head-quarters next month, his five years' adjutancy of the 3rd Batn. having then expired. He is relieved by Capt. Banning. Major Thompson has accepted the adjutancy of the 15th Lancashire R.V., which falls vacant in October.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Capt. Herapath remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Capt. Borton is posted to the 1st Batn., on return from Staff employ.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Four companies of the 1st Batn., under Major Locke, rejoined head-quarters at Sheffield from York on the 30th ult.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Col. J. O. Travers, on the Retired List, youngest son of Sir R. Travers, K.C.B., died on Wednesday at Guy's Cliff, Warwick, aged 49. He entered the Army in 1854. As a lieut. of the 17th he served at the siege of Sebastopol and the assault on June 18, 1855 (mentioned in Lord West's despatch). He was also at the bombardment and surrender of Kinburn (medal with clasp, Turkish medal, and Knighthood of the Legion of Honour). He was promoted to a captaincy in 1859, obtained the brevet rank of major in 1872, and was with his regiment from 1878 to 1880 in the Afghan war, being present at the capture of Ali Musjid. He was afterwards employed as general transport officer to the Kurum Valley Field Force, and subsequently to the Khyber line. He retired with the rank of col. in 1883.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Major Barton, 2nd Batn., has been ordered to proceed to York for duty.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Major Paull is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Batn., on promotion. Capt. Scott remains with the 2nd Batn.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Col. Gildea, 1st Batn., completes his period of service in command on the 25th inst.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Morris is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Batn., on promotion.

26th Cameronians. Capt. Grant, Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation, has been ordered from the Curragh to Aldershot for duty. A draft of 166 will embark for India about Sept. 10, to join the 90th at Cawnpore.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. The *Standard* correspondent says:—"Forty men have been ordered from Keneh to Assiout, to act as a guard for the patrolling steamers and to form a military base at that point."

37th Hampshire Regiment. The appointment of Capt. St. George from half-pay, which appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, will not cause the loss of a step to the regiment, as this officer is about to be seconded for five years for service in the Army Pay Department, under the forthcoming Royal Warrant.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. Lieuts. Beadon and Douglas and 175 men will embark for India about Sept. 10, to join the 54th.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Williams has been appointed A.D.C. to the Government of Madras.

44th Essex Regiment. Capt. Acland-Troyte is posted to the regiment on appointment from half-pay, but is about to be seconded for Staff service.

49th Berkshire Regiment, according to present arrangements, will leave Gibraltar for Egypt about the middle of the month. A strong draft of the 66th, at Chatham, is ready to proceed to Gibraltar to join the battalion.

ROYAL MARINES.

The treatment of the Marines in Egypt forms the subject of a letter to the *Hampshire Telegraph*, the statements in which certainly should be enquired into:—"On June 18 the Loch Ard, ice-ship, arrived at Suakim, bringing Lieut.-Col. Way and the rest of the Marines from Port Said. They came as far as Suez in the P. and O. steamship Khedive, and then the Gilsland business was repeated, for if ever sardines were packed in a box the poor 'Jollies' were packed in a tub, mules, poultry, carts, and very little ice being added as a *bonne bouche* for a trip in the Red Sea. The Arabs call the mirage *bahr el sheitan*, 'the devil's sea,' and the Marines call the Loch Ard 'the devil's ice-ship,' for some of the men have only had the pleasure of seeing ice in the distance, whilst the officers have had the pleasure of tasting it twice in 19 days. The whole thing is a fraud, for whilst the people in England think their sailors and Marines are being looked after, they live like dogs in a place that troops of the Line cannot live in. On the 19th the Loch Ard was ordered to convey Marines for Suez under the command of Major Rose. Before starting, a very just complaint was made as to the insufficient accommodation for officers and men, which resulted in the Iris being ordered to take Capt. Robin's company. The same old story would have again been repeated, that anything is good enough for the Marines, but thanks to the principal medical officer it was frustrated. The officers at Suez are: Major Rose, Capts. Bridge, Gordon, Robins; Lieuts. Roche, Darling, David, Stamper; Dr. Porter."

Col.-Comdt. Blanckley has directed that the two "fancy fairs" in Phœnix Street, Stonehouse, are to be placed "out of bounds," and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Plymouth Division are cautioned not to frequent those places.

Capt. Polkinghorne is removed to the Half-pay List.

Major E. Poole has relieved Capt. E. B. Stephens, recruiting, Salisbury, from the 1st inst.

Major Shairp will assume the command of the Edinburgh Recruiting Depôt on Aug. 3, vice Major E. Poole.

Major Beechey, in command of the Glasgow Recruiting Depôt, is ordered to be relieved, being first on the list for foreign service.

Capt. Stephens embarks in the Northumberland, to replace Capt. G. A. E. Gore.

50th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Head-quarters and the half-battalion at Cyprus are under orders to join remainder of the regiment at Alexandria.

56th Essex Regiment. A telegram from Egypt states that the regiment is to proceed to Assouan. Capt. Ellis been appointed a pymr. on probation, and ordered to join the pay office of the 1st Batn. 17th.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Head-quarters and a half-battalion of the 3rd Batn. proceeds from Egypt to Cyprus.

67th Hampshire Regiment. The account of the shooting of this battalion, which has just completed the annual course of 1883-84, at Cannanore, Madras, is as satisfactory as ever. At the end of 1883 the following General Order was published:—"Taking the figures of merit of battalions serving at home, in the Colonies and India, this battalion stands No. 2 on the list of all the British infantry regiments exercised in 1882-83." In the present course of 1883-84, the individual firing alone shows an increase of ·126 on every round fired. The best shooting company is letter "A," or Capt. Garfitt's company, with the high figure of merit of 244·50. The figure of merit of the battalion, which officially is abolished, is 239·46. This battalion is under orders to proceed to Secunderabad from Cannanore next November. The march will occupy about 58 days. Secunderabad will probably be the regiment's last station in India, as it has already entered its 12th year of service abroad.

79th Cameron Highlanders. The regiment, according to present arrangements, proceeds from Egypt to Ceylon.

94th Connaught Rangers. Major Bunbury rejoins the regiment from Staff employ.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Uttermack is transferred to the 63rd Regt., on promotion.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at Ceylon, are proposed to be moved to Egypt.

105th King's Own Light Infantry returned to York from Stransall on the 29th ult.

Rifle Brigade. Major Borthwick is about to retire from the service. Capt. Sherston, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 7th Batn., Dalston, and assumes duties to-day. Capts. the Hon. P. Sidney and Hervey, 3rd Batn., have been examined for promotion, and have been found qualified.

Army Medical Department. Twenty-one surgeons (on probation) will join at Aldershot on Monday next, for a course of instruction in Army Hospital Corps drill, equitation, &c. Surgs. C. E. Faunce and W. Dick are in readiness to embark for Egypt immediately.

Pay Department. During the discussion of the Army Estimates last Monday, Mr. Whitley invited attention to the grievances of the officers of the Army Pay Department, who were not represented at the War Office. They were debarred from many advantages which were enjoyed by the Commissariat, Ordnance, and Medical Departments. At present, in consequence of the smallness of the number of chief paymasters, men who had been from 25 to 30 years in the Army got no promotion. He asked whether it would not be possible to increase them, say, from 15 to 20. If that were done, and if also staff paymasters received the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel after five years' service as staff paymaster, it would gratify a large number of very efficient officers, and also strengthen the Department to which they belonged. Sir A. Hayter, in reply, said there had been a general revision of the whole of the paymasters' duties, and it had resulted in the new warrant, which had lately been issued, and in an increase in the number of chief paymasters from 12 to 15. He could assure the hon. Member that they had no desire whatever to limit the expense; but they were bound to look to the exact facts of the case. It had been found that it was not necessary, as it had been contended, that there should always be a chief paymaster in every district where there was a general officer. They had found three places where they were required, Hong Kong, Aldershot, and Barbadoes. He could not hold out any hope that the number would be extended beyond 15. In reference to the second point, that the hon. rank of the Paymasters' Department should be altered, and that the rank of lieut.-col. should be given to the Staff paymasters after five years' service, he stated that at present the chief paymasters ranked with lieut.-cols., and that they became cols. in the Army after five years. The Staff paymasters ranked with majors, and the ordinary paymasters with capts. It was only recently that the hon. rank of lieut.-col. had been given to the chief paymasters, and the War Office authorities felt, after consultation with the military branch, that it was too much for the paymasters to expect that the rank of lieut.-col. should be given to Staff paymasters as a matter of right after five years' service.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Stevens has taken over the duties of Instructor at the School of Instruction at Aldershot, for officers (on probation) of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, vice Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Young, ordered to Netley.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

King's (Liverpool Regiment). Colours have been presented to the 3rd and 4th Batns. The *Liverpool Courier* points out that the regiment had a presentation of colours in 1854, but being converted into a rifle corps in 1855 ceased to carry colours. In 1881 they were reconverted into "red coats," and should have had colours at once, but for some reason the presentation was delayed until this training. At the time the 2nd Lancashire was divided into two battalions it was about 1,200 strong, but this year the muster is about half that number, and this is not the only instance in the Kingdom where the Militia have lost ground under the "improved organisation."

West Riding Regiment. The 3rd and 4th Batns. assembled at Halifax on Monday for training. The following officers were present:—Lieut.-Cols. Wemyss and Stansfeld; Majors Trevelyan and Daubeny; Capts. Stovell, Rouse, Wyllie, Douglas, Bruce, Adams, and Coates; Lieuts. Cordes, Kynnersley-Gardner, C. W. Butler, Wood, Whitla, Mitchell, Lister, Essell, and Moke. The strength of the 3rd Batn. on assembly was 370, and that of the 4th Batn. was 450.

Manchester Regiment. The 3rd and 4th Batns. assembled at Ashton-under-Lyne on Monday, and proceeded to Fairfield, Buxton, for the annual training. The strength of the 3rd Batn. was 18 officers and 500 non-commissioned officers and men, and the 4th Batn. 18 officers and 560 non-commissioned officers and men. The following officers were present:—Lieut.-Col. Chambers and Hon. Col. Wray; Majors Mercier, Garland-Matthews, Powell, and Trimmer; Capts. Braybrooke, Taylor, Burney (hon. major), Chambers, Dunlop, Bainbridge, Foley, Woodhouse, and Symonds; Lieuts. Leyden, J. H. Holme, J. R. Holme, Langton, Elger, Daniell, Morton, and Street.

Rifle Brigade. The 8th Batn., under Lieut.-Col. Hanley, was inspected on Thursday at Carrick-on-Shannon by Col. Hercy, commanding the 88th Regtl. District. The battalion paraded in marching order at half-past 10 o'clock; afterwards the books, kits, barracks, hospital, &c., were minutely inspected. At 3 o'clock the battalion paraded in review order. The manœuvres were brought to a close by the adjutant putting the battalion through some movements in extended order, when the inspecting officer said:—"Col. Hanley and officers of the 8th Batn. Rifle Brigade,—When I entered your town last evening, and saw the smart and soldierlike manner in which you behaved in the streets, I expected to see a very good regiment on parade; but I was not prepared for the manner in which you drilled to-day. I am highly pleased,—in fact, nothing could have been better, and I have never seen anything better. Your marching was very good indeed. When inspecting your kits this morning I found them very clean, and the men also, and I am not much given to praise. I may say, in conclusion, that you are the best Militia regiment that I have inspected in my district, and great credit is due to you, and those who have the superintendence of you. I congratulate you and them, and shall have much pleasure in reporting my opinion in the proper quarter."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* very properly comments on the refusal to allow a Volunteer review in Hyde Park in 1880 for fear of damage to trees, plants, turf, &c., stoppage of traffic in the streets, and various other reasons, while a political demonstration was actually facilitated by the authorities on the 21st ult. Our contemporary might have gone further, and pointed out that the Volunteers asked for leave and were refused. The politicians did not ask for leave, and their proceedings were aided by the authorities. What a nice lesson in discipline!

The *Liverpool Courier* points out that according to the Volunteer Regulations of 1884 there appears to be a change as to the conditions of retiring rank. Article 314 says that if recommended, "permission to retain their rank and wear the uniform of their regiment will be granted to officers who retire after 15 years' commissioned service." In the corresponding regulation, No. 336, of 1881, occur the words, "provided the last three years of such service shall have been in the rank held on retirement." This proviso is now, therefore, cancelled.

An invitation having been received from the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association for a detachment of British Artillery Volunteers to proceed to Quebec, to take part in the artillery competitions to be held there in September next, the following have been selected to represent Great Britain:—Lieut.-Col. Ray, 3rd Middlesex (in command); Capts. Cameron, 4th Durham, and Allen, 4th W. York. 2nd Durham—Serjt. J. Greives, Corpl. R. Fields, Bombardier W. Hedley, Gunners R. Spence and S. Wright. 4th Durham—Serjts. W. W. Bastow, G. F. Berry, and C. J. Smyth. 1st Kent—Corpls. W. Gregory and W. Blomfield. 2nd Middlesex—Baty. Serjt.-Major C. M. Hodgson, Serjt. E. C. Clark, and Bombardier F. J. Puzey. 3rd Middlesex—Qrmr.-Serjt. G. W. Garard. 2nd Northumberland (Percy)—Baty. Serjt.-Major T. Watson. 1st Sussex—Gunner G. E. Adams. 2nd East York—Corpl. W. H. Pratt, Gunners G. Rea, R. W. Robinson, and F. Shepherdson. 4th West York—Baty. Serjt.-Major W. Taylor and Serjt. J. Greenwood. It is announced that the Queen has presented £100, and the Prince of Wales £25, towards the fund being created by the National Artillery Association to meet the necessary expenses of the British detachment.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 29, 1884.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major F. W. Hemming has been seconded for service on the Staff (April 21).

4th Hussars—Lieut. F. H. Blacker, Adjt., to be Capt. to complete establishment (July 16).

5th Lancers—Lieut. G. E. de V. Kennedy resigns his commission.

11th Hussars—Lieut. Lord E. W. Hamilton to be Capt., vice A. F. Peyton, resigned (July 2).

14th Hussars—Lieut. A. C. King to be Capt., vice W. N. Hill, promoted Major on half-pay (July 12).

19th Hussars—Lieut. H. J. McLaughlin, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major G. S. Parry retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capts. T. S. Howie retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform; and Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart., retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform.

Lieuts. H. O. Piers to be Capt., vice H. W. B. T. Haverfield, seconded for service on the Staff (July 2); S. G. D. Smith to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Bengal Ordnance Department; and R. Percy-Smith to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List on appointment to the Hyderabad Contingent (both dated June 26).

In consequence of Capt. H. W. B. T. Haverfield being seconded from May 1, the dates of promotion and absorption from the Seconded List of the following officers are altered as stated against their names:—Capt. W. H. Newton (May 1), Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons (May 12), and Capt. W. H. Darby (May 24), all three from the Seconded List; Capts. W. A. Smith (May 31), G. H. Bittleston (June 1), W. J. Hicks (June 17), and F. W. Campbell, from the Seconded List (June 27).

Capt. R. A. Bannatine to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. J. C. Gillespie, promoted (May 26).

Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., W. Wishart has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (July 20).

Grenadier Guards—Lieut.-Col. and Col. D. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, from Supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. H. P. Carington, Equerry to the Queen, retired; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. E. Antrobus to be Major, vice Col. E. G. H., Earl of Sandwich, retired (both dated July 16); Lieuts. F. C. Ricardo, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (June 8); H. J. Craufurd to be Capt., vice Lieut.-Col. E. Antrobus (July 16); Qrmr. E. Humphreys has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Capt. (July 28).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. F. T. Clayton to be Capt., vice G. H. C. Stracey, retired (June 4).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Major T. J. R. Mallock retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. St. L. Tottenham to be Major, vice R. H. Maude, retired; Lieut. G. Dease to be Capt., vice F. St. L. Tottenham (both dated June 11).

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. E. Herapath to be Capt., vice H. R. Roberts, seconded (July 1).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Supernumerary Capt. A. C. Borton to be Capt., vice E. J. Fownes, seconded (July 1).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. H. Walker, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice O. B. S. F. Shore, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (April 27).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Capt. J. C. Tilly to be seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 1).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. A. M. Boisragon to be Capt., vice P. A. Morshead, resigned (July 23).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major E. A. Bruce to be seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Aug. 1).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. R. C. Paull to be Major, vice J. Smyth, promoted; Lieut. H. W. Scott to be Capt., vice R. C. Paull (both dated June 9).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. R. R. Renton, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice the Hon. A. S. Hardinge, seconded from May 15 for service on the Staff.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. F. Morris to be Capt., vice H. H. Edwards, appointed Adjt. of the 9th Batn. the King's Royal Rifle Corps (July 1).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. C. C. Douglas is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. R. R. McCrea to be Capt., vice W. Moyers, seconded (July 4).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. C. E. D. Telfer to be Capt., vice A. J. Erskine, seconded (June 24).

The Border Regiment—Capt. P. Eyton to be Major, vice R. H. Atkinson, retired (July 9).

The Hampshire Regiment—Capt. A. G. St. George, from half-pay, to be Capt., vice W. B. Moore, retired.

The Essex Regiment—Capt. E. J. Acland-Troyte, Staff Capt. Recruiting District, London, from half-pay, to be Capt., vice T. J. P. Kelly, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Capt. H. C. B. Farrant to be Major, vice F. E. Lindoe, retired (July 9).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. T. F. King to be Major, vice S. L. M. Remmington, seconded (Feb. 2); Capt. W. A. Collings to be Major, vice F. C. Gavegan, retired (June 28).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capts. D. T. C. Belgrave to be Major, vice J. L. Tweedie, promoted (June 11); E. B. L. Bevan has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 26).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. G. C. Kitson has been seconded for service on the Staff (July 1).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. S. Guille to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. C. Harford, who resigns the appointment (July 31).

The Manchester Regiment—Capt. T. C. Reay has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 2); Lieut. R. G. Utermarck to be Capt., vice C. T. Reay (June 2).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Troop Sergt.-Major Charles Henry Lewis, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut., vice H. H. Higginson, seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. E. D. Heinemann resigns his commission.

The Connaught Rangers—Supernumerary Major C. H. Bunbury to be Major, vice H. Farrer, retired (July 7).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major J. L. C. St. Clair has been seconded for service on the Staff (July 1).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. G. B. Walker to be Adjt., vice Capt. P. S. Druitt, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. (Aug. 1).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. V. J. Garland to be Adjt., vice Capt. A. Bosworth, who resigns the appointment (July 1).

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. W. C. Minchin to be Capt., vice J. W. H. Ogilby, resigned (July 2).

Staff—The under-mentioned officers to be Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Sir J. L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta:—Capt. and Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons, R.A.; Lieut. E. St. C. Pemberton, R.A. (both dated June 13).

Capt. A. E. Dalzell, the Oxfordshire L.I., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. C. F. T. Daniell, commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta (May 23).

Army Hospital Corps—The under-mentioned Lieuts. of Orderlies to be Capts. of Orderlies:—W. A. Moss (July 1, 1877), and H. J. Sylvester (Jan. 27, 1879).

Veterinary Department—Vet.-Surg. on probation J. Finlayson to be Vet.-Surg. (Jan. 12); Charles Edwin Nuthall, gent., to be Vet.-Surg., on probation.

Half-pay—Capt. C. Roberts, from the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Major (July 29).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. W. C. Trevor, C.B., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (July 25).

Capt. and Col. H. Miller, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, is placed on retired pay with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (July 29).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Carrington, C.M.G., the South Wales Borderers, to be Col. (Jan. 26).

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy, half-pay, retires on retired pay with the hon. rank of Col.

Qrmr. G. Styles, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (July 11).

INDIA OFFICE, July 29, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. H. L. B. Acton, from the Oxfordshire L.I. (dated Feb. 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. G. G. J. S. Jones, from the Middlesex Regt. (dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from Sept. 11, 1880); R. H. Light, from the Devonshire Regt. (dated June 17, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 8, 1881); F. W. J. Caulfeild, from the Suffolk Regt. (dated March 16, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); C. A. Kemball, from the Yorkshire Regt. (dated Oct. 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); C. M. Cartwright, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers (dated April 8, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 26, 1881).

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—

BENGAL INFANTRY.—Major A. G. Hartshorne (July 19).

(Where not otherwise specified, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date July 30, and the current year must be understood.)

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 16, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., to be her Majesty's Commissioner for the demarcation of the North-Western Boundary of Afghanistan.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 1, 1884.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—Lieut. and Assist.-Instructor of Musketry H. Bateman to be Capt. and Instructor of Musketry, vice Raikes, retired into the Veteran Company; Capt. and Hon. Major W. C. Jay, Veteran Company, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 1, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

4th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut. A. D. Smith-Sligo to be Capt. (June 30).

7th Brigade, North Irish Division—Harry Perry Ringwood, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Brigade, South Irish Division—Major G. C. Spaight to be Lieut.-Col. (June 16); Warren de la Fonce Wright, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. A. C. G. Banning, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. J. Hamilton, 1st Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. expires (Aug. 6).

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. M. E. H. Wale to be Capt. (April 15).

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt. H. H. Richards is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—J. W. H. West, Esq., late Lieut. 2nd Batn., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. J. T. Hey resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Richard Tucker Gray, gent., to be Lieut. (July 14).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Harold William Alexander Francis Crichton-Browne, gent., to be Lieut. (June 8).

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. F. C. Philips resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. F. Webb to be Lieut.-Col. (May 5).

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Desmond Adair, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Lieut. P. A. Kenna resigns his commission.

7th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Hon. Major and Adjt. J. H. Nott is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement (Aug. 1).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 1, 1884.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifeshire—Capt. J. T. Oswald resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. W. Drysdale to be Capt.

ARTILLERY.

1st Hampshire—Matthew Colbeck Preston, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—The resignation of Capt. P. T. Goodwin, notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 25, is cancelled.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Theodor Zeitz, Esq., to be Capt.

RIFLE.

1st Cambridgeshire—John Parkinson Atkinson, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

4th Cheshire—Lieut. S. Coppock to be Capt.

2nd Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Capt. J. R. Collins resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Dumbartonshire—Acting Surg. J. Stevenson, M.B., resigns his appointment.

4th Durham—Lieut. L. G. Pattinson resigns his commission.

5th Durham—John Francis Webber, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Elgin—Capt. R. Urquhart to be Major.

1st Forfar (Dundee)—Lieut. W. Stiven to be Capt.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—John McLauchlan Young, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Glamorgan—James Lewis Thomas, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment—Hon. Chaplain the Rev. C. C. F. S. Money, M.A., resigns his commission; the Rev. J. A. Aston, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

4th Lancashire—Alfred Hewlett, gent., to be Lieut.; William Mitchell Roocroft, gent., to be Acting Surg.

17th Lancashire—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. C. Bowker and H. M. Bardsley.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Capt. J. B. Roose resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. W. Downie resigns his commission.

2nd Perthshire (the Perthshire Highland)—Capt. D. Chalmers is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The under-mentioned Surgs. are granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major:—H. W. Livett and W. H. G. Phelps, M.D.

1st Stirlingshire—Alexander Duncan Fraser, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Sussex—Lieut. J. J. Lister to be Capt.

1st Sutherland (the Sutherland Highland)—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—D. Cameron and W. Murray.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. J. J. Bateman resigns his commission; Henry Burrough, gent., to be Lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Hon. Major J. A. Fane, late Adjt. 2nd Oxfordshire R.V.C., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance (July 14).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 2, and the current year must be understood.)

The annual distribution of prizes took place this week at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, in the presence of a large assemblage of visitors, the Rev. J. H. Lang, M.A., V.P., in the chair. The great school-room was decorated with evergreens and flags, the latter kindly lent by Mr. Jackson, of the General Steam Navigation Company. The report of the Rev. R. Ewing, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, appointed by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, stated that there was not much change in the work of the school, as compared with last year; but that he noticed a decided improvement in Greek translation and algebra. The Rev. James White, the head master, in distributing the prizes, gave a general analysis of the work done, and described the way in which the pupils had gained their distinctions. Before the proceedings closed, Mr. Alfred Eames, the secretary, who was most warmly received, took leave of the pupils and parents on his retirement after more than half a century's service, and expressed his earnest wishes for the welfare of the school, his affection for which, he said, would only cease with his life. The Rev. J. H. Lang having, on the part of the Council, borne testimony to the great services of Mr. Eames, the meeting closed with ringing cheers for the head master, secretary, and council. Retired Lieut. Chamberlain, R.N., succeeds Mr. Alfred Eames as secretary of the school.

The French cruiser Hamelin has run on to a hard sandbank whilst endeavouring to make the port of Foochow. The damage done is said to be considerable, and it is doubtful if she will be able to get to Hong Kong for repairs.

A Parliamentary return shows that during the year 1882 there were 213 courts-martial held on 232 seamen and Marines of the Royal Navy, of whom 13 were sentenced to penal servitude, 188 to imprisonment and dismissal with or without disgrace, 119 to imprisonment with hard labour, 2 were dismissed the service, 1 was disrated, 3 were severely reprimanded, 1 was sentenced to "No. 10A Admiralty punishment," and 5 were acquitted. The number of summary punishments inflicted in the same period was 25,759 at home, and 27,630 on foreign stations. There were 515 courts-martial in addition held on Marines at head-quarters, and with the battalions in Egypt and Ireland, and imprisonment was inflicted on 378 non-commissioned officers and men. The number of minor punishments inflicted on Marines serving ashore was 3,315.

It is with regret we have to announce the death of Lieut. F. G. S. Laye, who was left behind at Kirkwall from the Hector, suffering from typhoid fever, when the Reserve Squadron left for Ireland. There is a very general feeling throughout the Squadron that a medical officer should have been left to take charge of Lieut. Laye, instead of relegating him to a general hospital.

A committee of officers, consisting of Col. Smith, C.B. Grenadier Guards, Col. Gildea, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, R.E., members, has been ordered to assemble at the camp to consider details of a design for new barracks, and to report whether they consider them adequate for the wants of a regiment.

The *Standard* learns that "The Queen has approved of Major-Gen. Macdonald, commanding the troops in North Britain, being selected to attend the forthcoming manœuvres of the Austrian Army. He will be accompanied by Col. Wood, 10th Hussars."

In these "piping times" of hot days and nights the prospect of having pure ice at a cheap rate is very pleasant if quickly realised. We are promised the luxury in a programme which will be found elsewhere, and which appeared in our columns last week with names, and figures, and facts which augur success. Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, Mr. Christiansen, Mr. Sweetland, &c., these are names to conjure ice in plenty with. We verily believe that the enterprise has all the elements of prosperity about it, and that we shall have pure ice at will when the company begins to work, if not for a song, in plenty for sixpence.

THE GROUSE MOORS.—SPORTSMEN LOOK TO YOUR DOGS!—No dogs suffering from Worms can do a day's work. NALDIRE'S WORM POWDERS remove these pests within an hour, at the same time giving tone to the stomach, and producing first-rate condition in dogs. Price 1s, 2s, 3s 6d, and 5s, of all Chemists.

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The Committee earnestly appeal for funds to meet the current expenses.

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J. A. STEWART, Colonel, Secretary.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 575.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884.

THE Mudir of Dongola, for whom we have all along persistently "stuck up," as our readers may do us the justice to recollect, when he was assailed by the correspondents of the London papers in Cairo and Alexandria as a traitor to the Khedive and as an agent of the Mahdi, stands forth at last as a valiant, faithful, energetic officer and administrator; but then it would never do for the correspondents who blackened his reputation to admit that an Egyptian Mudir could do his duty for duty's sake, and so they discover a reason for his fidelity in the fact that he possesses property in the district he is defending. But surely if he were minded to make terms with the Mahdi, he could secure his property much more certainly than he is doing by holding out for the Khedive, who is unable to help him. We remember when Arabi was in power the correspondents accused him of robbing the public treasure, and *Vanity Fair* and other papers declared he was putting his hand into the till to enrich himself. Not one expression of regret was ever printed for the scandalous falsehoods, when it was proved that Arabi had never touched a stiver of the public money, and that he went into exile a beggar. In the same way, the Mudir of Dongola, who is, we believe, a Circassian, has been accused of treason and falsehood, and villainous complicity with the Mahdi, and if it should turn out that he is not in the least degree open to suspicion, there will be not a word said about the unjust charges sent by cable to London against him,—not a line of recantation or penitence. Elsewhere will be found a letter from our able Cairo correspondent, which gives an amusing *résumé* of the state of public opinion in that lively capital respecting the Mudir and his news, combined with the opinions attributed to Stanley respecting Gordon's position. We may conclude that the intelligence from Khartoum will fortify the Government in their resolve to do nothing very aggressive just yet in the way of relieving their fighting and disobedient Lieutenant; but if Gordon emerges out of the desert of Meröe raging like a lion at the head of his faithful Soudanese, Berbers, and Egyptians, and joins hands with the advance guard of the Khedive's Anglo-Egyptians, the Government can take no credit for the apparition, and will probably gain very little by the motion of their neglected emissary; nor will Gordon be at all likely to spare them. Although he is no orator, and ought not to be let write with a view to publication, he can furnish whole armouries to those who can use his weapons. It is, however, not likely, though it is by no means impossible, that he has retaken Berber. The Mahdi and he experience the same difficulties in regard to long marches from their base. If the Mahdi's story be true, we shall soon have Gordon's views of the situation and the latest authentic and direct intelligence which has come to hand from him since last March.

We are glad to learn that the health of Colonel Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., has greatly improved of late.

It is proposed to arm the drivers of the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Batteries with swords. A trial will shortly be made of the Martini-Henry sword-bayonet for this purpose at Aldershot.

A novel spectacle will be witnessed at King's Norton, a pretty village five miles from Birmingham, next week, when the boys from the Destitute Boys' Home, who are trained under military discipline, go under canvas for six days. The tents have been lent by the War Office, and every routine of camp and guard duty will be strictly carried out, even to the cooking, by the little soldiers. The average height of the company is about 5 ft., and the age about 15½. These homes have already sent some good recruits to the Army.

Another Marine officer has been appointed to the General Staff of the Army, in the person of Captain Burnett Hall, Royal Marine Artillery, late one of the Instructors in Military Tactics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who has been nominated Garrison-Instructor at Fermoy.

It is generally known that it has not been a source of much pleasure to the Brigade of Guards for some time past that their battalions should be attached to the Aldershot command for disciplinary purposes during their temporary sojourn at Pirbright. An effort is being made to throw off this yoke, and to move the powers-that-be to order that any body or bodies of the Foot Guards stationed at Pirbright shall be attached to the Home District for discipline, &c.

The post of Instructor in Tactics, &c., at the Royal Military College is about to fall vacant, Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom, R.A., vacating it on September 1.

Experimental field-firing by companies has been carried out during the week by several Infantry battalions at Aldershot, with good results. Under the new system, which is now being tried experimentally, it will be impossible to carry out these exercises in a perfunctory manner. Formerly it was the custom at Aldershot to publish, that all might read, the result of the annual brigade field-firing exercises at that station. This has been discontinued during recent years,—the reason is pretty well understood.

Major J. H. G. Browne, R.A., is to have an extension of his period of appointment as Garrison-Instructor at the Curragh.

Instructions have been issued to officers commanding at all stations regarding the precautions to be taken against a cholera epidemic in this country, and reports have been called for showing the sites selected for encampment in the vicinity of the several barracks.

At the approaching annual inspections by the Inspector of Army Signalling (Major M. T. Thrupp), the regimental signallers will be tested in "reading the lamp," the Assistant-Instructor "sending" on a lamp, as with the small flag. This work with the lamps will be reckoned in the "figure of merit." The course of instruction of the 60th Army Signalling Class at Aldershot (the last which will assemble this season), will shortly be brought to a conclusion.

They seem to have rather a slack way of doing things in Bermuda, judging from the following description, as seen from the veranda of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club. A baggage-waggon appears in sight, escorted by a corporal and four men of the Royal Engineers, the men in straw hats, no belts, dirty kerseys, and carrying their helmets in their hands, sword-bayonets fixed, some with their scabbards on, others without. Soon after the remainder of the party appear, dressed in the same style, except that some of the men wear white trousers. They proceed to embark under the superintendence of an officer of the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-General Browne, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will be appointed Colonel Commandment of the Royal Engineers, vice General Ford, deceased.

As an instance of improvement in the Militia under the new system, the *Liverpool Courier* draws attention to the 3rd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment. At the time the regiment was divided into two battalions it mustered 1,200 strong. At the last inspection half that number appeared under arms. In other words, the only effect of the Territorial system has been to reduce this regiment to half its former strength. And yet there are those who profess to think that Territorialism will prove beneficial to the Militia.

The officers of the Army Pay Department are becoming, very naturally, somewhat indignant at the delay that has taken place in gazetting a successor to Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Paymaster Lukin, that officer having been placed on retired pay from April 16 in the *Gazette* of May 2—just three months ago. It is true that in the *Gazette* of May 20, which granted rewards for the operations in the Soudan, Major and Staff Paymaster Farwell was made a Chief Paymaster for services in that country from May 21, but not in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Lukin. Apart, then, from the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Lukin's successor must in any case lose the difference in the allowances between Lieutenant-Colonel and Major for three and a half months, this dilatory conduct shows an utter disregard of the feelings and rights of officers. As the date of the retirement of an officer is known months beforehand in and out of the War Office, surely there can be no possible reason why a Staff Paymaster should not be selected and promoted within a week or ten days of the *Gazette* which announces the retirement of his predecessor.

A special General Order has been issued, that except in very special circumstances, permission to join a four-months' class for garrison instruction will be limited to those officers who have entered the service without any previous professional training, and have not had an opportunity of attending a course of instruction. General officers commanding will be guided accordingly in preparing the lists due on August 1 and February 1 of each year.

Major Groves, 50th Regiment, has been appointed a Garrison-Instructor in Egypt, and is in readiness for immediate embarkation.

Under the forthcoming Warrant, Captains on full pay will be allowed to enter the Pay Department for five years' service, the same as in the Commissariat and Transport Staff and Ordnance Store Department, being seconded and receiving steps of promotion in the ordinary course of regimental seniority. It is expected that this concession will attract many officers to the Department who now hold aloof from it, in consequence of the uncertainty as to whether or not the duties would be congenial, and the impossibility of returning to their regiments if they are not.

We have read some papers in reference to the grievances of Mr. W. Tayler (of Patna, in the time of the Mutiny), which contain, *inter alia*, very grave charges against Sir F. Halliday; and without entering further on the consideration of the *gravamina*, we venture to express an opinion that it would be quite consistent with the dignity of even an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to show that Mr. Tayler is under a hallucination as regards the disappearance of his records and other matters. It is a sorry sight to see an old servant, who did good work in his time and who won golden opinions from the best men in India, seated in the dust at our feet, and calling for justice.

The use of carrier-pigeons may be described as "Continental." If England were invaded carrier-pigeons would be useful; but when England invades, and sends expeditions to distant countries, the services of the winged messengers could not be turned to account.

Colonel Montgomery, Scots Guards, has resigned his appointment as Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Smyth, commanding in South Africa.

The erection of the Wellington Monument will at once be proceeded with at Aldershot, the site chosen for the monument being between the Head-quarter Huts and the Cambridge Hospital, overlooking the Camp and town.

It is a pity Mr. Dawnay marred the effect of a good speech in a good cause by "slanging" the Boers. He is very young, and very "hot" apparently, and his strong feelings for his friends, and his just indignation at the miserable muddle in Zululand, no doubt led him to indulge in very unjust and indiscriminate verbal outrages on the Dutchmen who introduced law and order, as he may read in Sir Bartle Frere's interesting memoir, hundreds of years before there was an Englishman in South Africa, for no possible advantage. There are bad Boers and good Boers, and the tender mercies of the wicked colonists of any nation bear a strong family likeness to each other.

Major Clarke, Professor of Military Administration and Law at the Staff College, leaves England on the 20th inst. for Ceylon, to take up the appointment of Surveyor-General in that Colony.

Lieutenant F. Stone, R.A., has been appointed an Instructor in Tactics, &c., at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

General Cameron's letter to the *Times* (July 25) should surely attract the notice and secure the co-operation of the officers of Militia regiments who are now out for their training. The Militia as well as the Volunteers are somewhat personally interested in the Corps of Commissionaires. They admit not only the wounded (which, perhaps, is no great advantage to them, as they run little risk), but, on the other hand, the Corps allows the training serjeants of these branches of the service to join at a later age than is usual without paying any extra fee for over age. Indirectly, all are interested in the success of the Corps, as it is quite clear that the better places men get after quitting the service, the better men who will enlist. There is one Colonel in particular who (General Cameron thinks) ought to have done something towards the fund he raised, viz., Colonel Stanley, our late War Minister; but we think the claims to help and support are far wider and larger, and that there is a moral obligation on the branches of the service to aid the Corps which does so much for all who can help themselves, when they have done their duty to the country.

Very interesting reports have come to hand from Major Stuart Wortley and Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, who have made very trying marches through the Desert; but the exact object of the expedition, which has cost so far nearly £10,000 to the Egyptian Government, is not very plain to us.

Major Borthwick, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Chief Constable of Mid and West Lothian.

The Distinguished Service Reward, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Turner as Colonel-Commandant, Royal Artillery, has been conferred on Major-General Pennycuick, R.A. General Pennycuick obtained his first commission in May, 1847, and is decorated for the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, and Chinese campaigns.

Major Kensington took up duty as Professor of Artillery at the Royal Military Academy from the 1st inst.

It is difficult to understand how the Varna correspondent of a German paper should be the first to get the news of a rising in Yemen, and of the despatch of 10,000 troops to quell it. We think it advisable to "perpend" ere we accept the statement.

The thanks of the officers of the Army Pay Department are certainly due to Mr. Whitley, the hard-working Member for Liverpool, for the strenuous endeavours he has made to obtain from the War Office a redression of wrongs. Until Mr. Whitley took matters in hand, the Pay Department was in a very bad way, and it has been due to his persistent advocacy of the claims of the officers of the Department that they have one by one been recognised. Mr. Whitley has set an example to the military champions. When he has put a question, and received an evasive answer, he has not rested satisfied, but has returned to the charge, the result being that Sir Arthur Hayter has been compelled to give in all down the line. The War Office, to be sure, had a very weak case; but the Department should be none the less grateful to the hon. Member for having so zealously fought its battles against what appeared at first to be unsurmountable difficulties.

The Navy.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 16, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Com. H. R. E. Grey, R.N., to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the Territories adjacent to the Oil Rivers.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 18, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut. H. J. Oldfield, R.N., to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the Territories adjacent to the Oil Rivers.

ADMIRALTY, July 25, 1884.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—W. J. C. Brown (July 5); M. R. Miller (July 9).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. S. Polkinghorne, being medically unfit for further service, is removed to the Half-pay List, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 30, 1882 (July 23).

ADMIRALTY, July 28, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Com. the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 26); Lieut. F. B. Henderson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 25).

ADMIRALTY, July 29, 1884.

The under-mentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet (July 27):—W. Carey and C. E. Madden.

ADMIRALTY, July 30, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Staff Surg. A. Scott has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (July 22).

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—R. H. S. Stokes, to the Curacoa; T. M'Gill, to the Sphinx, additional (as harbourmaster at Suakim); Arthur W. Waymouth, to the Canada; George A. Callaghan, to the Northumberland; Henry C. Kingsford, to the Cambridge; Saumarez D. Lacey and Augustus L. Scott, to the Mistletoe; Reginald A. Cave-Browne-Cave, to the Sultan; Robert H. S. Stokes, to the Inflexible; Henry W. Steele, to the Indus, for navigating duties in the Rapid; Andrew S. Mills, to the Jackal, for navigating duties.

Chaplains—Rev. Ralph V. Wilson, B.A., to the Euryalus; Rev. Barton S. Tucker, to the Valiant; Rev. George P. Archer, to the Pembroke, additional.

Surgeons—Charles W. Magrane, to the Penelope; George J. Fogerty, to Chatham Dockyard; William M. Rae, to the Mistletoe; James S. Wray, to the Banterer.

Assistant-Paymaster — Francis B. Pritchard, to the Mistletoe.

Assistant-Engineers—Phillip Marrack, to the Indus, for the Tamar; George R. Taylor (a.), to the Orontes; Edward A. E. Crowley (a.), to the Achilles.

Gunner—Richard Boxhall, to the Impregnable.

Boatswains—John Connelly, to the Sultan; Edward Coveney, to the Royal Adelaide, for working duties.

Agincourt. Rear-Admiral Whyte, Capt. Mead, and the officers gave an afternoon dance aboard their ship in Portland Roads on Tuesday. The guests included the Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Capt. Britten, Flag Lieut. Gimlett, and Mr. Richard, secretary, the officers of the Minotaur, Neptune, Achilles, Northumberland, Boscawen, and Seaflower, and the *élite* of the neighbourhood. Dancing was kept up from 3 to 6.30.

Albacore, Lieut. and Com. Smythies, was at Suakim on June 29.

Alberta, Staff Com. Goldsmith, conveyed H.M. the Queen from Clarence Yard to Cowes on July 30.

Bullfrog, Lieut. and Com. Papillon, proceeded to the Bahamas from Jamaica on July 8, to take Sir William Robinson, the Governor of Barbadoes, to Nassau, on a visit to his old governorship in the Bahamas. She would return on relief by the Griffon.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, with Prince George of Wales on board, is expected to arrive at Spithead on Aug. 2; she touched at Scilly on Tuesday, and proceeded for Cowes on Thursday.

Carysfort, Capt. Walter Stewart, left Alexandria on July 31 for Port Said and Suakim.

Dasher, Com. Charles Reade, was paid off at Portsmouth on July 31.

Defence, Capt. Pollard, was docked at Plymouth on July 28.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, flagship of Sir W. Hewett, arrived at the Mauritius on July 11. The Dragon was at Karachi on July 5. The Philomel was at Ras-al-Had on June 28. The Arab was at Berberah on July 15. The Ranger left Berberah for Aden on July 15.

Flamingo, Com. Custance, was at Port Royal on July 10, having arrived there on the 7th from her cruise round the island, and it is understood she leaves on the 14th for the north side again. He chief engineer, Mr. Cocking, has been sent to hospital suffering from jaundice, and will probably come home in the mail of the 24th.

Hector, Capt. Arthur, arrived at Cowes on July 28, to act as guardship during the stay of the Queen at Osborne.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived at Simon's Bay on July 30.

Imogene, Lieut. and Com. Gough, left Portsmouth for Gibraltar and Constantinople on July 31.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, went to Suda Bay on July 26; would return in ten days to Malta.

Kestrel, Com. Tisdale (act.), was paid off at Sheerness on Wednesday, July 30, after having been employed on the China Station since September, 1873, since which time she has been twice re-commissioned at Hong Kong.

Pegasus, Capt. Bickford, left Penang on July 31 for Acheen, on a mission to the Rajah of Tenom, having for its object the release of the crew of the steamer Nisero.

Sapphire. Capt. Fullerton having been selected for the command of the Royal yacht, will be relieved by Capt. Kinahan.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, flying the broad pennant of Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim with the Briton, Tyne, Woodlark, Myrmidon, Albacore, Condor, and Humber, up to July 14. The Briton would proceed to East Indies station on the arrival of the Dolphin. The Woodlark has since arrived at Aden. The Condor was visiting Kosseir, and was ordered to return to Suakim, *viâ* Jeddah.

Sultan, Capt. Tracey, arrived at Leith on July 29, to carry out a series of machine-gun experiments.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, with the Mutine in company, left Callao on Sunday, May 4. After clearing the land fires were drawn, and all plain sail made to a favourable breeze. The Swiftsure crossed the Equator in longitude 100 west, only 14 days out. In the evening the wind fell light, and steam was raised. The next two days were spent in the annual prize-firing, after which sail was again made, and on Sunday, June 8, sighted the southernmost point of the Sandwich Islands, having covered a distance of 5,000 miles in 35 days, nearly the whole of which was done under sail. This certainly speaks well for the sailing qualities of the Swiftsure as an ironclad. About noon on the same day the Mutine was despatched under steam to Honolulu with and for despatches, and the Swiftsure arrived there on the following evening. On the following day, were honoured by a visit from the King and also from the British Commissioner. During the fortnight's stay both officers and men had a most enjoyable experience. Invitations to the officers were received almost daily from the King, the British Commissioner, and official and other residents to attend dinners, balls, and riding excursions into the country, and leave was freely given to the ships' companies, so that they might have every opportunity for enjoyment ashore. Honolulu is in itself a very quiet place, and is remarkable for the sobriety of its people. There are, perhaps, two principal reasons for this, one being that the drinking-houses are singularly few in number, and the other that the price of intoxicants is unusually high. A glass of ale, for instance, cannot be purchased for less than 1s., so that if the desire existed for getting drunk, the drunkard would find it a very expensive luxury. Public-house licences, also, cost large sums of money, so that all the conditions are in favour of temperance, especially as temperance drinks are easily obtainable, and at very little cost. She left, with the Mutine in company, for Esquimault on June 25.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, arrived at Jeddah on Saturday last, to relieve the Tourmaline on the coast of Madagascar. She touched at Suakim on July 2, and would proceed on July 30 to Massowah with Mason Bey, the Governor of that place, on board.

Vigilant, Lieut. and Com. Maxwell, with the Commander-in-Chief on board, was, by accounts, dated June 9, visiting the ports in Yangtse River. The Audacious was at Woosung on June 4, would remain while the Commander-in-Chief visits the Yangtse ports in the Vigilant, and would subsequently cruise with the evolutionary squadron. The Cleopatra had left Woosung for Nagasaki to be docked, was ordered to return to Woosung not later than June 18, and would then be stationed at Shanghai as senior officer's ship. The Curacoa was at Shanghai on June 4, would remain until the return of the Cleopatra from Nagasaki, and would then join the cruising squadron. The Midge was at Tientsin on May 21, was about to visit Newchwang, returning to Tientsin about June 2, and was ordered to be at Chefoo on July 1 to join the cruising squadron. The Fly was at Kinkiang on June 9, was ordered to proceed to Hankow, and would remain. The Albatross was at Hankow on June 9; ordered to proceed to Woosung and join the cruising squadron. The Cockchafer was at Chefoo on May 26; ordered to proceed on June 20 to Cheumlpho, Corea, and to return to Chefoo by July 1 to join the cruising squadron. The Espoir was at Shanghai on June 4; ordered to join the cruising squadron. The Sapphire, senior officer's ship in Japan, was at Yokohama on May 10, and would remain in the neighbourhood, but was ordered to be at Woosung by June 20 to join the cruising squadron. The Champion was at Hong Kong on May 23 in dockyard hands, refitting; she would be ready for sea about June 15, and was then to be stationed at Amoy; she left for Amoy on June 14. The Daring was at Hong Kong on May 23, to give leave and carry out rifle prize firing, having been relieved temporarily by the Tweed; she would afterwards return to Canton. The Swift was at Amoy on May 23; would proceed to join the cruising squadron at Woosung, leaving Amoy on June 20. The Linnet was in the Gulf of Tonquin on May 23, visiting Hoihow and Pakhoi alternately; ordered to remain until relieved by the Zephyr, and then to proceed to Hong Kong. The Foxhound was at Hong Kong on May 23; ordered to proceed to Singapore, calling at North Borneo ports and Labuan, so as to reach Singapore the first week in July. The Merlin was stationed at Foochow on May 23; ordered to visit Formosan ports monthly. The Tweed was at Canton on May 23, commissioned temporarily as tender to the Champion, and manned from that ship; would remain at Canton in the absence of the Daring; returned to Hong Kong on June 6, and placed in reserve on June 10. The Pegasus was in the Straits of Malacca on May 1; on arrival of the Wanderer from England, would proceed to Hong Kong. The Zephyr was at Singapore on May 1; ordered to proceed about the second week in June to the Gulf of Tonquin to relieve the Linnet. The Flying Fish was at Nagasaki on June 24, and would leave on May 25 for Jinchuan, Corea, to continue the survey of the coast.

Vivid, Staff Com. Gravener, left Devonport for Portland on July 31.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, left Portsmouth for Portland and Devonport on July 28, and arrived the next day.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, arrived at Port Said on July 31, *en route* to the China station.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, arrived at Aden on July 26.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE DEFENCE COURT-MARTIAL.

On Tuesday morning a court-martial assembled on board the Royal Adelaide, at Plymouth, for the trial of Capt. Edward James Pollard, of the Defence. The Court was presided over by Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme, Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard, and the other members present were Capts. R. Carter, of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide; L. F. Jones, of the Belleisle; G. S. Bosanquet, of the Cambridge; E. Kelly, of the Indus; E. S. Adeane, of the Shannon; R. O'B. FitzRoy, C.B., of the Hercules; G. Robinson, of the Penelope; J. E. M. Wilson, of the Impregnable; and Mr. H. H. Shanks, officiating Judge-Advocate. The Hon. Bernard Coleridge, of the Western Circuit, appeared as the prisoner's friend, and objected to Capt. Adeane sitting upon the Court, on the ground that he was present at a court of inquiry which was held to report upon the present charge, and his mind must, therefore, be biassed, and not free from prejudice on the present inquiry. The Court was cleared, and at the end of a few minutes was reopened, when the Judge-Advocate announced that the objection of the prisoner had been allowed by the Court, and Capt. Adeane was accordingly requested to withdraw. Mr. Coleridge then objected to Capt. Jones, and Capt. Kennedy, of the Lord Warden, was directed to take his place. Rear-Admiral Curme was then objected to, on the ground that he officiated as president of a former court of inquiry held on Capt. Pollard. Since that time they had, Mr. Coleridge said, been on bad terms, and Capt. Pollard had reason to believe that the mind of Rear-Admiral Curme was biassed against him. The court was cleared, and at the end of one hour and a half's consultation was reopened. The Judge-Advocate then read the following decision:—"The Court, having considered the objection raised by the prisoner, have decided to disallow it on the ground that the case referred to had no connection whatever with the present investigation. The prisoner's charge that since that time he and the president had been on bad terms, and that the president's mind was biassed, he (the president) on his part distinctly repudiates; but having reference to the peculiar circumstances and the position in which the president is placed by the prisoner's statement, the Court hereby resolves to adjourn until the receipt of further directions." The Court accordingly adjourned. Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral White, left Portland on Tuesday evening for Plymouth, to enable Admiral White to preside at the court-martial.

The Court reassembled on Wednesday with Rear-Admiral Whyte as president. Capt. Pollard stands charged with negligently or by other default hazarding his ship on July 18, by allowing her to come into collision with her Majesty's ship Valiant. When the Court opened, in addition to the president, the following officers were present:—Capts. R. Carter, of the Royal Adelaide; L. F. Jones, of the Belleisle; G. S. Bosanquet, of the Cambridge; E. Kelly, of the Indus; E. S. Adeane, of the Shannon; R. FitzRoy, of the Hercules; G. Robinson, of the Penelope; and J. M. Wilson, of the Impregnable. The warrant directing Admiral Whyte to preside was dated the 29th inst., and was signed by Sir A. C. Key, Senior Naval Lord, and Rear-Admiral Brandreth. After reading the warrant, the officiating Judge-Advocate, Mr. H. H. Shanks, asked if Capt. Pollard had any objection to the officers constituting the Court. The Hon. Bernard Coleridge said he objected to Capt. Adeane on the ground that he was present at a former inquiry relating to the collision. That was a sufficient objection in law. The Court was cleared, and on its being reopened the officiating Judge-Advocate said the objection was admitted, and unless the prisoner had any objection, Capt. J. G. Mead, of the Agincourt, would take Capt. Adeane's place. Mr. Coleridge said he had no objection to Capt. Mead, but he did object to Capt. Jones, on the same grounds that he had urged against the presence of Capt. Adeane. The Court was again cleared, and on reopening the Judge-Advocate announced that the Court also admitted the objection to Capt. Jones, and that his place would be taken by Capt. Kennedy, of the Lord Warden, unless the prisoner's friend raised any objection. Mr. Coleridge said he had no objection to raise to the Court as newly constituted.

Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins was then examined, and said he was in command of the First Reserve Squadron at sea off the coast of Ireland on July 18 last. The prisoner was in command of the Defence, one of the ships of the Squadron. At 8 p.m., on July 18, the Squadron was in column of three divisions line ahead, the columns two cables apart, and the ships in close order. About 8 o'clock, or shortly after, he desired the flag-lieutenant to make signals of two divisions in line ahead. The signal became executive, according to the log, at 8.15 p.m. According to his written memorandum, duly promulgated on the assembling of the Squadron at Portland on June 16 last, the formation of the Squadron was duly understood. It provided that the Defence should take the second place in the first division. He witnessed the commencement of the evolution from the sternwalk of the Hercules, but at that moment the captain brought in the chart with the ships' positions on it for 8 o'clock, and asked him to decide the course for the Squadron for the night. Having no misgiving, he went into the after cabin to decide upon the course. The evolution was performed by the Defence, exactly reversing the procedure in the memorandum. The only possible way to perform the manœuvre was for the Defence to incline to what then became the second division, to diminish speed, and drop into her station, as was done by the other ships. When the Defence had inclined about two points he went into the fore cabin, and saw nothing more until the flag-lieutenant reported to him that the Defence had fouled the Valiant. He immediately looked out of the sternwalk, and at that time the Defence's port bow appeared to be pressing against the Valiant's quarter about the mizzen chains, and her foretopgallant mast and jibboom were broken. There was no signal made about the distance the columns were to be apart, and therefore the first and third divisions would remain at the same distance as before. It was impossible to carry out the evolution ordered as a rectangular movement. If the Defence had steadied her helm after inclining two points he imagined she would hardly have cleared the Valiant, but in such an event it would be necessary to work the speed and helm together to drop into station. Mr. Coleridge: Do you consider the performance of this evolution you have described manœuvring?—No, I consider it an evolution performed in ordinary circumstances of cruising. What distinction do you draw in ordinary circumstances between cruising and manœuvring?—The distinction is involved in the ships having been ordered to take up manœuvring distance, or remaining in the order of sailing. Then, as I understand you, the distance apart between the lines and the intricacy of evolution constitutes, in your opinion, the difference between manœuvring and ordinary cruising?—Certainly; but it also depends on the Admiral having warned the fleet that he is going to manœuvre. Then the distance between the lines, added to the warning that you were about to manœuvre, exhausts the difference, in your opinion, between manœuvring and ordinary cruising?—I do not understand the bearing of the word "exhausts," because there are many indications in a fleet of what the Admiral's intentions may be; but difference between ordinary cruising and exercising at manœuvres is such as I have said. In reply to further questions, Admiral Hoskins said there were rarely ships enough in a squadron to form three divivisions. It was unusual to change from three to two divisions in close order. It was a very fine, clear evening, except in the south-west, where a bank of clouds was gradually rising. He had performed this evolution once before during the cruise. On that occasion, the columns were six cables apart, and had been so for five hours. Assuming that the column of the third division was three-and-a-quarter cables from the column of the second division, the captain of the Defence would be justified in starboarding his helm as many points as he thought right, provided he did not endanger his ship. Capt. Arthur, of the Hector, who was leading one of the divisions when the order to change formation was given, described the movements of the Defence and Valiant as observed by him, and expressed his opinion that the management of the Defence caused the collision. Capt. G. L. Sullivan, of the Repulse, expressed a similar opinion. Lieut. Gubbins, who was the officer of the watch on board the Defence, said, when he saw that a collision was inevitable, he appealed to Capt. Pollard three times to go astern and alter the helm, but the captain took no notice of his suggestions. Finally, the witness himself, without receiving any orders, put the engine-room telegraph full speed astern. The Court then adjourned until Thursday.

On the Court resuming on Thursday, Navigating Lieut. R. G. Roe, of the Defence, was first examined, and said he was on deck on the evening of the collision, when the signal was made to form column of two divisions, line ahead. Capt. Pollard ordered the helm of the Defence to be put hard a-starboard, and directed the witness to inform him when the ship had gone off six points. The engines were eased to 25 revolutions. On the ship's head reaching six points, the witness notified the fact, and Capt. Pollard replied, "Keep the helm starboard yet; she won't do it." By something the captain said, or the sign he made, the witness saw that something was wrong. He ran to the port side, where the captain was. He believed he was in the cutter. Previous to this the captain gave the order to stop the ship. The Valiant was then about 60 yards off from the bow of the Defence. He said to Capt. Pollard, "You had better go full speed astern, sir, or we shall be into her." He got into the cutter, and the captain said, "Too late for that, Roe; hard a-port, full speed ahead. That is all we can do to prevent an end-on collision." The witness asked the quartermaster whether the helm was down all they could get it, and seeing that she was answering her helm very fast, called out "Flying to, sir." The captain at this time was hailing the Valiant, telling her to starboard. The captain next inquired, "Has the Valiant starboarded, or eased her engines yet?" The officer of the watch and the witness replied simultaneously "No, sir." Shortly after, seeing the foretopgallant-mast fall, the witness ran over to where the captain was, on the port side, asking him to go astern for fear of wreck. The captain replied, "Yes, certainly. It does not matter now. We have done all we could do. Thank God, I have not taken her end-on." He believed the engines were going full-speed ahead when the collision took place. In cross-examination by Mr. Coleridge, the witness said that the officer of the watch reported the Hector to be 3¼ cables off, whereupon Capt. Pollard replied, "That gives me ample room." Capt. Pollard was cool and collected. Lieut. Daubeny, officer of the watch of the Valiant, said when the orders for the evolutions were given he increased the speed gradually from 29 to 45 revolutions, full speed. Previous to starboarding his helm he did not observe any one on the Defence waving him to do so. When the Valiant was struck by the Defence she was three or four points off her course. To carry out the manœuvre ordered at the time it was not necessary for the Valiant to take any steps beyond keeping her regular station. In cross-examination witness said he starboarded when the Defence was 300 yards off. He thought there was danger about two minutes before the collision occurred. Capt. Knowles, of the Valiant, said he was below when the danger was reported. He went on deck, and considered that the action of Lieut. Daubeny in starboarding his helm and going full-speed ahead was judicious under the circumstances. Had he been officer of the watch or actually in charge at the time, he should have acted in a precisely similar manner. Had the helm of the Valiant been kept amidships, the result would probably have been that the Defence would struck the Valiant at a more dangerous, and probably a fatal, angle as regarded the safety of the ship. The engine-room artificers of the Defence and Valiant were then examined, and detailed the various orders which they received with regard to the movements of the engines, after which the Court was cleared, and, on being opened, the Judge-Advocate announced that the case for the prosecution was closed. Mr. Coleridge asked that certain witnesses who had been summoned by the prosecution, and whose evidence was material to the prisoner's case, might be examined, whereupon the president said that the Court did not desire their evidence, but if the learned counsel wished he could examine them. Lieut. Drury, of the Repulse, who was officer of the watch at the time of the collision, said that if the Valiant had starboarded her helm, the collision would have been avoided. As far as he could see, up to the last moment the Valiant did nothing to avert the collision. Frank White, signalman, of the Defence, said he saw Capt. Pollard motioning the Valiant to starboard her helm. The witness then took two semaphore flags, jumped into the port cutter, and endeavoured to signal the Valiant to starboard, but no one appeared to notice him. He thought that if the Valiant had starboarded her helm sooner, the collision would have been averted. The Defence signalled to the Valiant just before the collision, "I wish to pass ahead." The prisoner then appealed to be allowed until Saturday morning to prepare his defence.

The Court, however, decided that the defence must be ready by 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and accordingly adjourned until that time.

Joseph Cohen, sick-berth steward, and James Titheridge, gunner's mate, of the St. Vincent; R. I. Peters, captain maintop, and Joseph Anderson, coxswain 1st class, of the Excellent; Peter Martin, private, R.M., of the Victoria and Albert; George J. Collins, colour-serjt. R.M., of the Orontes; John W. Mardon, 2nd captain maintop, and William Rice, leading seaman, of the Cambridge; James Hooper, leading stoker, of the Indus; Daniel Dunmore, coxswain 1st class, of the Victor Emanuel; L. M. Trindade, bandsman, of the Euryalus; Francis W. Taylor, captain maintop, of the Northumberland; Thomas J. Rendle, leading stoker, of the Revenge; William Kicker, chief boatswain's mate, of the Excellent; Henry Stuart, captain of the forecastle, of the Defence; George Legge, chief quartermaster, T. H. Nancarrow, chief gunner's mate, W. H. Nickels, William Allen, and Henry C. Troke, chief boatmen, Thomas Seavers, chief boatman-in-charge, Henry Popham, David Dunn, John Warden, John Westlake, Charles Coombes, W. Foster, W. Mahoney, James Edwards, Edmond Callaghan, William Gundry, Henry Rounsfell, Alexander Pengelly, John Strutt, William Tooze, Thomas Russell, Archibald O'Neill, Henry Curnock, and Richard Copperstone (alias Copplestone), commissioned boatmen, William R. Walker, Timothy Murphy, John Tipper, W. M. Barrett, James Dusting, Jonathan Macartney, Thomas Hobbs, Samuel Luck, John T. Burgess, R. James Bartlett, James Wilson Brown, Edward Germain, George Baker, William Manning, and John H. Baker, boatmen, and Charles Miles, divisional carpenter, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

Telegraphic orders have been received at Chatham Dockyard for the immediate preparation and despatch of all the available steam pinnaces to Egypt. Several have already been sent out.

As foreshadowed in these columns last year, Mr. Whitehouse will shortly relinquish the appointment as secretary to the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, which he has held continuously since that office was constituted. He will be succeeded in that appointment by Mr. W. Perry, paymaster, late secretary to the Commander-in-Chief on the China station, and at present secretary to Sir A. Hoskins in the Hercules.

On Saturday last the torpedo-boat flotilla which was recently engaged at Portsmouth attacking the Channel Squadron, ran round from Chatham to Portsmouth in 14 hours, thus maintaining the whole way an average speed of 20 knots an hour. The value of such flotillas is at once apparent.

The Comus will, after a thorough refit, be brought forward for commission at Sheerness.

The annual inspection of the Chatham Division, R.M.L I., was made by Major-Gen. Williams last week, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of the D.A.G. of Marines.

Retired Lieut. Henry Chamberlain, R.N., has been appointed, out of 318 candidates, secretary to the Royal Naval School, New Cross. Lieut. Chamberlain is the son of the late Rear-Admiral W. Chamberlain, who died while Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.

A Delicious Cooling Drink is supplied in Rose's Lime Juice Cordial in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order Rose's Cordial. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Magazines for August:—The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); Ward and Lock's Family Journal (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The Lifeboat (Royal National Lifeboat Institution); The Army and Navy Magazine and The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Shipwrecked Mariner, July (T. Fisher Unwin)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriber.—Medals and clasps have been granted for all the engagements named.

Pensioner.—It is scarcely our province to take up such cases.

Civilian.—Unquestionably they have the right.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

London Amusements.

The Italian Opera season closed last Saturday evening with Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni." Madame Adelina Patti appeared as the heroine, and introduced into the finale of the opera the song of "Home, Sweet Home," charmingly rendered by the singer, but curiously inappropriate to the character. During the thirteen weeks of the season twenty of the most popular works in the operatic repertory have been performed, and one novelty, "Sigurd," produced.

At the Lyceum, "Twelfth Night" continues to draw good houses, notwithstanding the enforced absence of Miss Ellen Terry, still suffering from the inflammation affecting her right hand. Her sister, Miss Marion Terry, has represented Viola during the week.

The reappearance of Mr. Edward Terry at the Gaiety has been accompanied by a revival of Mr. Pinero's amusing farcical comedy of "The Rocket," in which Mr. Terry resumes his original part of the Chevalier Walkinshaw, portraying that scheming adventurer with admirable skill. The comedian is fairly supported by Miss Dolores Drummond, Miss Robina, and Mr. Robert Brough. The old farce of "High Life Below Stairs," with musical embellishments provided by Herr Meyer Lutz, has furnished an acceptable afterpiece. Mr. John Hollingshead has officially announced that "the eleventh French season, though less successful that some previous seasons, has fought bravely against a summer of extreme heat and fashionable languor, the receipts in seven weeks reaching nearly twelve thousand pounds, and the gross receipts of the theatre, from Jan. 1 to July 26, less than seven months, have been nearly eight and twenty thousand pounds, which is something to say in a very stagnant theatrical period."

To the Empire Theatre, in Leicester Square, has been transferred the Gaiety extravaganza company and Mr. Robert Reece's two-act farcical burlesque drama of "The Forty Thieves," preceded by the farce of "The Goose with the Golden Eggs." The lively programme was highly relished on Monday night by a very numerous audience, and the unflagging vivacity of Miss E. Farren, together with the efficient support rendered by Miss Broughton, and Messrs. Royce, Elton, Warde, and Dallas, received ample acknowledgments.

The additional attractions for Bank Holiday will be the "Twins" at the Olympic; "Black-Eyed Susan" at the Alhambra; and "Dollars and Sense" at Toole's Theatre. The Vaudeville will be reopened with "Confusion," while the Novelty Theatre closes on Monday evening next till the middle of September. The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre will commence on Saturday next, Aug. 9.

Mr. Roberts has been engaged to play Capt. Crosstree in "Black-Eyed Susan," to be produced at the Alhambra Theatre this (Saturday) evening.

Capt. Markham, of the Vernon, who, in 1876, got nearer to the North Pole than any other Englishman has yet been, telegraphed to Lieut. Greely, on the arrival of that officer in America a few days since, congratulating him on his success in having reached a latitude beyond any which had been previously attained.

Com. the Earl of Dalhousie, a keen sailor and an excellent officer, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES GRATIS.
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

MARRIAGE.

PLUMER—GOSS.—On the 22nd inst, at St. Andrew's Church, Wells Street, by the Rev. B. Webb, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Kenneth Gibbs, Captain H. C. O. Plumer, York and Lancaster Regiment, eldest son of Hall Plumer, Esq., of Malpas Lodge, Torquay, to Annie Constance, youngest daughter of the late George Goss, Esq., of 10 Park Crescent, Portland Place.

Advertisements.

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NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
8 Park Place, St. James's Street.

NOTICE. — At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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May 31, 1884.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS, to fill TWENTY-FOUR VACANCIES in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ROYAL NAVY, will be HELD at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on MONDAY, August 11, 1884, and following days, at 10 o'clock. The Forms to be filled up by Candidates will be supplied on application to this Department.

JOHN W. REID, M.D.,
Director-General.

ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited),
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August 1, 1884.

NOTICE.

On FRIDAY, August 1, the following £100 DEBENTURES (First Series) of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited, were drawn in the presence of a Public Notary,—

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NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED on MONDAY August 4, being a Bank Holiday.

By Order,
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Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
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From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
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Beaujolais		...	20	24
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Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

PER DOZ.		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

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MOSELLE.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
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Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

PER DOZ.			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

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Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

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PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel		48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

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Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray		...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

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1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.: —3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd.

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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

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Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	March 20, 1883—Sheerness	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette	Capt. Harry W. Brent	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. W. Stopford	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B. (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance	2	132	S. troopship	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette	Capt. Loftus S. Jones	July 2, 1878—Chatham	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. W. F. S. Mann	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth [Ireland
Britomart	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Particular service C.of
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge	29	180	Gunnery-ship	Capt. G. Bosanquet	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. Francis Durrant	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice	2	58	P. vessel	Com. John Hayes	May 10, 1881—Sheerness	Danube
Cockchafer	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel	Com. W. C. H. Domville	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Constance	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean,
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop	Com. Hughes-Hallett	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. A. M. Gardiner	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship	———	June 15, 1880—Devonport	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Dolphin	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Eardley Wilmot	April, 1884—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Charles V. Anson	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship	Capt. J. A. Poland (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Enchantress	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport	China
Euphrates	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. D. L. Dickson	May 6, 1884—Devonport	China
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. R. N. Custance	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Craigie	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. John Rainier	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear.	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	China [of Africa
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A Montagu.	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar [of Africa
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Arnold J. Errington.	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Imogene	...	...	S. yacht	Lt. & Com. Hugh G. Gough	July, 1884—Portsmouth	Constantinople
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kingfisher	6	138	S. sloop	Com. R. H. Thornton	Aug. 17, 1880—Sheerness	Pacific
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Jan., 1884—Hong Kong	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific [service)
Myrmidon	...	111	S. gunvessel	Com. Alfred Carpenter	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness	Red Sea (surveying
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	[of Good Hope W. C. of Africa and C.
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Wilmot H. Fawkes	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	39	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	July, 1884—Chatham	
Ranger	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. W. E. Darwall	Re. April, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Ready	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. Frederick Ichlin	July 17, 1884—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. P. H. W. Mayow	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Bayes Watson	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. R. J. Kinalam	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Hampage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. A. L. Douglas	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883	Greenock [survey
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I.,
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin *	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth [Hope
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	W.C. of Africa & C. of G.
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham	W.C. of Africa & C. of G.
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron [H.
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. A. C. B. Bromley	March 15, 1881—Chatham	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. H. C. Aitchison (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia [survey
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. Pelham Aldrich	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	S. E. C. of America,
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Domville	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. John F. C. Grant	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Tourmaline	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness	East Indies
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Survg., Home Station
Turquoise	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. Woodward	May 20, 1884—Sheerness	Fitting out for E. Ind's
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. G. D. Morant	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. F. T. Thomson	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wanderer	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Orford Churchill	April, 1884—Sheerness	China
Wasp	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls.	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport	Particular service
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. A. W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness	China

(* Flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux.)

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO AUGUST 2.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C.	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Forton Barracks, Gosport
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, *p.s.c.*	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

CORRECTED UP TO AUGUST 2.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Aldershot	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		——	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Colchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	Hounslow	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood, C.B.	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Leeds	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Aldershot	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster, C.B.	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Ballincollig	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		——	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	——	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Chelsea	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Aldershot	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Wellington Barracks	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Wellington Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Windsor	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Chelsea Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbadoes—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Edinburgh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Umballa—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meerut—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Col. H. C. Vibart	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Col. E. Birch	Newry—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Umballa—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Shorncliffe—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	——	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	——	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Meerut—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Egypt—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. G. F. Gildea, A.D.C.	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Kinsale — Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Aldershot—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Dinapore—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Dublin—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Malta—Winchester	1884	Malta	...
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	——	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	——	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	*En route* to Natal—Warrington	1870	Aden—Natal	1884
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Limerick—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1874
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Straton	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Gibraltar—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Cyprus—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Col. E. M. Beadon	Woolwich—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Guernsey—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	——	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Egypt—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Aldershot—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Tower—Ashton-under-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam, C.B.	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Col. G. C. Girardot	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Devonport—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Dover—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Bareilly—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Glasgow—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Cleland	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. A. Corballis	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. G. Slade	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment	..	Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.	..	Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery	..	——	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade.

A Battery..	Newbridge
B —	Woolwich
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Sealkote
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Woolwich
I —	Aldershot
K —	Dublin

A Brigade (con.)

L Battery..	Umballa
M —	Dublin

B Brigade.

A Battery..	Dorchester
B —	Exeter
C —	Aldershot
D —	Kirkee

B Brigade (con.)

E Battery..	Bangalore
F —	Canterbury
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Exeter
K —	Rawul Pindee
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

Depot.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | Riding Establishment.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade.

A Battery..	Dinapore
B —	Mooltan
C —	Natal
D —	Secunderabad
E —	Kirkee
F —	Kirkee
G —	Cawnpore
H —	Aldershot
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Shorncliffe
M —	Woolwich
N —	Kilkenny
O —	Kamptee
P —	St. Thomas Mt.
Q —	St. Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	Shorncliffe
U —	Athlone
V —	Aldershot
W —	Woolwich
Depôt	Newcastle

2nd Brigade.

A Battery..	Deesa
B —	Neemuch

2nd Brigade (con.)

C Battery..	Hyderabad
D —	Ahmedabad
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Nusseerabad
G —	Belgaum
H —	Sheffield
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Woolwich
L —	Limerick
M —	Bangalore
N —	Woolwich
O —	Coventry
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Bristol
R —	Jullundur
S —	Ipswich
Depôt	Colchester

3rd Brigade.

A Battery..	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Chatham
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Preston
I —	Secunderabad
J —	Trowbridge

3rd Brigade (con.)

K Battery.	Morar
L —	Peshawur
M —	Peshawur
N —	Meean Meer
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad
Depôt	Hilsea

4th Brigade.

A Battery..	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Nowgong
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Christchurch
K —	Newbridge
L —	Ferozepore
M —	Clonmel
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh
Depôt	Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Jutogh
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Quetta
Depot	Sunderland

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Hong Kong
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Lahore
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Shoeburyness
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Aden
9th —	Delhi
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.

1st Battery	Alderney
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Pembroke Dock
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta

Cinque Ports Division (con.)

8th Battery	Mhow
9th —	Rawul Pindee
Depot	Dover

No 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Aden
8th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Egypt
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad
7th —	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Dover
5th —	Ferozepore
6th —	Morar
7th —	St. Helena
8th —	Natal
9th —	Mauritius
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Rawul Pindee
3rd —	Calcutta

Scottish Division (con.)

4th Battery	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Dover
8th —	Sheerness
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Sandown
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery	Devonport
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Bombay
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Londonderry

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Devonport
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Rawul Pindee
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav.	Cawnpore
2nd —	Lucknow
3rd —	Meean Meer
4th —	Rawul Pindee
5th —	Meerut
6th —	Segowlie
7th —	Allahabad
8th —	Saugor
9th —	Peshawur
10th —	Sealkote
11th —	Umballa
12th —	Jhansi
13th —	Meerut
14th —	Morar
15th —	Rawul Pindee
18th —	Nowshera
19th —	Rawul Pindee

Bengal Army—(con.

1st Central I. Horse	Gunah
2nd — —	Agra
1st Bengal N. Infty.	Rawul Pindee
2nd — —	Cawnpore
3rd — —	Nowgong
4th — —	Alipore
5th — —	Jhansi
6th — —	Moradabad
7th — —	Lucknow
8th — —	Rawul Pindee
9th — —	Gorakhpore
10th — —	Shillong and Benares
11th — —	Lucknow
12th — —	Cachar
13th — —	Bareilly
14th — —	Agra
15th — —	Delhi

Bengal Army—(con.

16th Bengal N. Infty.	Fyzabad
17th — —	Fort William
18th — —	Dinapore
19th — —	Meean Meer
20th — —	Jullundur
21st — —	Rawul Pindee
22nd — —	Meean Meer
23rd — —	Meean Meer
24th — —	Meean Meer
25th — —	Ferozepore
26th — —	Peshawur
27th — —	Morar
28th — —	Allahabad
29th — —	Meerut
30th — —	Meerut
31st — —	Peshawur
32nd — —	Umballa
33rd — —	Buxar

Bengal Army—(con.)

38th Bengal N. Infty.	Peshawur
39th — —	Morar
40th — —	Barrackpore
42nd — —	Dibroogurh
43rd — —	Shillong
44th — —	Kohima
45th — —	Rawul Pindee
1st Goorka Regt.	Meean Meer
2nd — —	Meerut
3rd — —	Meerut
4th — —	Meean Meer
5th — —	Rawul Pindee

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.

No. 1 Mountain Bat.	Dera Ismail Khan

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

No. 2 Mountain Bat.	Kohat
— 3 — —	Abbottabad
— 4 Hazara Mn —	Edwardesabad
— 5 Garrison —	Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry	Abbottabad
2nd — —	Kohat
3rd — —	Dera Ghazi Khan
4th — —	Dera Ismail Khan
1st Punjab Caval.	Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — —	Dera Ghazi Khan
3rd — —	Rajanpore
5th — —	Dera Ghazi [Khan
1st Punjab Infant.	Kohat

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

2nd Punjab Infnt.	Edwardesabad
4th — —	Dera Ismail Khan
5th — —	Ditto
6th — —	Kohat
Corps of Guides	Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps.	Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps	Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force	Erinpoora
Deolee — —	Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion	Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.	Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav.	Bangalore
2nd — —	Bellary
3rd — —	Secunderabad
4th — —	Kamptee

Madras Army—(con.)

1st Madras N.I.	Secunderabad
2nd — —	Moulmein
3rd or Palamcottah	Rangoon
4th Madras N.I.	Bangalore
5th — —	Setabuldee
6th — —	Quilon
7th — —	Berhampore & Sumbulpore
8th — —	Saugor
9th — —	Secunderabad
10th — —	Vellore
11th — —	Rangoon
12th — —	Palaveram
13th — —	Jubbulpore
14th — —	Passage to Madras

Madras Army—(con.)

15th Madras N.I.	Bangalore
16th — —	Raipore
17th — —	Vizianagram
19th — —	Palaveram
20th — —	Kamptee
21st — —	Trichinopoly
22nd — —	Madras
23rd — —	Kamptee
24th — —	Secunderabad
25th — —	Bellary
26th — —	Madras
27th — —	Bellary
28th — —	Theyetmyo
29th — —	Vizagapatam
30th — —	Trichinopoly
31st — —	Secunderabad
32nd — —	Cuttack
33rd — —	Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.)	Neemuch
2nd — —	Deesa
3rd — —	Deesa
Poona Horse	Poona
1st Scinde Horse	Quetta
2nd — —	Jacobabad
Aden Troop	Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.	Mhow
2nd Bombay N.L.I.	Quetta Dist.
3rd — —	Quetta Dist.
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)	Ahmednuggur
5th — N.L.I.	Deesa
7th — —	Kurrachee, for Bombay
8th — —	Nusseerabad
9th — —	Poona
10th — —	Bombay

Bombay Army—(con.)

12th Bombay N.L.I.	Quetta Dist.
13th — —	Quetta
14th — —	Aden
16th — —	Poona
17th — —	Satara
19th — —	Malegaon
20th — —	Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat.	Bombay
22nd — N.I.	Poona
23rd — Lt. Inf.	Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry	Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf.	Bhooj
26th — Infantry	Kurrachee
27th — Lt. Inf.	Jacobabad
28th — Infantry	Dharwar
29th —or 2 Belooch	Kurrachee
30th — or Jacob's Rifles	Hyderabad

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Lydd (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Natal
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

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OUR readers will find below the Memorandum setting forth the new system of attack for a battalion of infantry. We are informed that the scheme is the joint work of Lord Wolseley and Major-General Newdigate. If this be so, we congratulate them on the success of their efforts to devise a system of Infantry attack suited to the conditions of modern warfare, and at the same time thoroughly English in character, and adapted to the peculiar organisation of the British Infantry:—

1. Small columns composed of two companies offer advantages both for manœuvring large bodies of troops, and for extending rapidly into formation for attack.

2. On the order "form columns for attack," each double company (1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8), will form a quarter column in rear of its right half-company.

3. The senior officer of each double company will command the column.

4. On the caution to "form columns for attack," the men who have to move will turn to the right and disengage. On the word "quick" or "double march" they move into columns, halt, and front without further word of command. In forming these columns they will not form "fours."

5. Attacking columns will be formed from column in the same way. The distances will be corrected during formation. The columns thus formed will act as follows:—First half-company, skirmishers; second half-company, supports; third and fourth half-companies, main body.

6. The commander of the column will be responsible that the commander of the skirmishers knows the direction of the point to be attacked, and the flank by which his movements are to be regulated before commencing the advance. It will also be his duty to see that the supports and main body are at hand at the proper time and place.

7. One column will be named as the column of direction.

8. On the order to "Attack," the skirmishers will "advance" and "extend from the centre." The skirmishers of the columns on the right and left will "prolong the line."

9. An interval of at least six paces, in addition to the three paces between the files, should be kept between the skirmishers of the different columns.

10. The skirmishers of the column of direction will regulate the movements of the firing-line. The moment for making the different rushes, &c., will be taken up from them.

11. A distinct pause should be made after each rush, to enable the men to get their wind and fire steadily. Section volleys are strongly recommended.

12. The firing-line should not be reinforced until it has got as near the enemy as possible.

13. The supports must be brought up nearer and nearer to the skirmishers as they advance.

14. As soon as the firing-line has been reinforced by the supports, the main body should be brought up to about 80 paces in rear of it. It will be moved either in line, or in whatever formation is best suited to the circumstances of the moment. But it must be kept well in hand. The files can be opened out sufficiently to move with freedom, but rank entire is not recommended.

15. The charge will be carried out as follows:—The heaviest fire possible will be opened by the reinforced firing-line. The main bodies will advance, the drums and bugles playing the "charge" in quick time. As they approach nearer, the time will be quickened. On arriving within a few paces of the firing-line, and without halting, the order will be given by the Commanding officer, and repeated by all the officers, to "Charge." The drums and bugles will play in double-time, until the charge has been taken up all along the line. They will then cease playing. The firing-line will be called to attention by the whistle, and ordered to cease fire when the main body arrives within 15 paces of it. (On service, bayonets will be fixed, but not at manœuvres and brigade drills.) On the word "Charge!" they will double to the front with "Hurrahs!" On the halt sounding, which will be repeated by officers' whistles, the men will stand still where they are. The main body companies will be moved through them, and halted about 20 paces in their front. They will fire three volleys by sections on the retreating enemy. As soon as this volley-firing commences, the commander of each company in the old firing line will, without moving his men to the front or rear, give the word "Close" to his company, and reform it on the spot which is immediately in rear of the main body.

16. If a further advance is intended, these companies will form the main body, and the companies in front will each send forward half as skirmishers, half as supports. A retirement will be carried out in the same manner.

17. Except in the "Charge," when all the buglars should join in, no bugling will be allowed except that of the brigadier at brigade drill and the lieutenant-colonel at battalion drill.

The Memorandum is not so clearly or concisely expressed, and certainly needs to be supplemented by explanatory comments. Two leading principles seem to have been uppermost in the minds of those who have drawn up the scheme:—

1. The necessity which exists for maintaining throughout the attack a distinct and clearly defined chain of responsibility from the battalion commander down to the section leader.

2. The preservation of units intact from the moment the attack begins until the order is given to reform after the final charge.

A battalion of eight companies is given as an example. The double company is taken as the tactical unit throughout, and its individuality is never lost sight of. If we turn to the Memorandum, we shall find that when the battalion commander gives the order to "Form columns of attack," each double company forms itself into a quarter column of four half-companies in rear of the right half-company. We thus have four distinct columns of attack under four distinct leaders, working together as regards the final objective which it is the duty of the battalion commander to indicate but separate as regards their individual movements. As the Memorandum very truly points out,—Small columns are very handy for manœuvring in the field, and offer facilities for rapid adaptation to circumstances, which other formations are not capable of affording. Let us examine a little more closely the method followed. On the order being given to attack, the leading half-company in each column is extended as the firing line. The next half-company forms the support. The remaining two half-companies form the main body. Each double company is in this way entirely self-supporting. Exactly the same formations are adopted by the three other columns of attack in prolongation of the line. Great stress is laid—and we think justly laid—on the skirmishers and supports in each of the columns of attack belonging to the same company. Under the existing system of attack, as ordinarily practised, when the firing-line is reinforced by the supports, men from different companies get mixed together. Under the new system, which we have been describing, when the firing-line is finally reinforced for the charge the men will belong to the same companies, and confusion ought to be reduced to a minimum. This is a very important point, which is emphasised in the Memorandum, and which is, indeed, the fundamental principle upon which the new scheme is based. We must ask our readers to follow out the further details for themselves. Taken as a whole, the scheme is a very considerable advance upon anything which has yet been done in the English Army to decentralise command and responsibility in the field. Organisation is now to be substituted for drill. The battalion commander must give up the idea of directly commanding under his own hand, and with his own voice, the four columns of attack into which his battalion is divided. He must give clear orders to the double-company Commanders before committing them to the attack, and then leave them free to act as best they can, keeping such control over their movements as is possible when once he has set them in motion. We must leave this subject now, hoping to return to it another week, when we may venture to criticise more minutely the details of this new system of attack, which, if finally adopted, will effect an entire revolution in the tactics of English Infantry.

THE last of the Generals who commanded the British Army in the Crimea has passed from the scene. It was not the fortune of Sir W. Codrington to lead that Army in any great operation. He succeeded to the command after the failure of the British to hold the Redan gave a mortifying magnitude to the success of the French in the capture of the Malakhoff, and created such a feeling against Sir James Simpson that the Government were obliged to change horses in the middle of the stream. Simpson was recalled, and Codrington stepped into his place. The appointment was a surprise to those who did not know the strength of the influence exercised by the Court, and the relations which secured Sir W. Codrington a great position at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor. Sir Colin Campbell, though he became a peer and a Field-Marshal, never forgot the bitterness of his supersession, but he bore no ill-will to the man who was preferred to him. No one, indeed, thought of blaming Codrington, though his good fortune might be, and was, admired and envied. The fall of the Malakhoff led to the close of the war. The south side of Sebastopol was rendered untenable, and when the French took the great entrenchments round the old white tower over the harbour, the evacuation of the tremendous works which the Russians had defended with such extraordinary tenacity from September, 1854, to September, 1855, was rendered inevitable, and its execution immediate. The splendid retreat to the north side, over which, as recorded in the *Times*, the veteran Gortschakoff was wont to dwell with pride and pleasure till his dying day, was but a prelude to the negotiations which ended in the peace of 1856 and the Treaty of Paris, and although many plans of operations were discussed for the next campaign in the Allied Camps and the War Offices at home, during the winter of 1855, there were no movements made by the Allied Armies on the plateau before Sebastopol, and the peace found them glued, as it were, to their old camping-grounds. But it was resolved, as a matter of policy, to destroy the arsenal and docks of Sebastopol, and to the English fell the task of wrecking the noble establishments intended for the equipment of the Black Sea Fleet. The flowery despatch in which Sir W. Codrington described the great explosion at the White Buildings created amusement and excited a little ridicule; but the high-flown style of that production was not adopted in subsequent orders and letters, and the tenure of Codrington's command in the Crimea was marked by vigilance, intelligence, and discipline. Indeed, so vigorously did the Guards' General set to his work, that in the spring of 1856 the Army was in perfect order, and was superior in all respects to the French in all that was needed for a campaign. At a great review on February 24, 1856, General Codrington had the pleasure of conducting Pelissier down the lines of one of the largest armies ever commanded by an English General. There were forty-six battalions of Infantry on the ground, and there were some eight battalions otherwise engaged, so that it may be doubted if Wellington himself had more English troops *pur sang* under his orders—save, perhaps, at Vittoria, at any time—than Sir W. Codrington then could dispose of. But he was not destined to lead his battalions to battle. One day, soon after that parade, Windham, his Chief of the Staff, was riding up in his usual energetic exaltado state from Balaclava to the Head-quarters Camp, when he met a newspaper correspondent, whom he pulled up with the abrupt question, "Well! What do you think of the peace?" Mr. Pen answered, "I am sorry for it. After the fine show the troops made on February 24, I think it is a pity we do not rub some of the dirt of the Redan off our jackets." Chief of the Staff: "Yes. Of course! You want to write more letters, and have more of us killed." Mr. Pen: "I can gain nothing by your fighting. I want to get home to my wife and family. This is not my business; but as soldiers you ought to be glad of a chance of more honours and promotions in pursuit of your calling." Chief of Staff: "That's all very well, but just look over there" (pointing towards Mackenzie's Farm), "Mouravieff is on that plateau with 100,000 men. 'Coddy' is one of the best soldiers we have,—a purer-minded, braver, hard-working fellow never lived; but I believe if he marched us up there, Mouravieff would double us all up in a defile in half an hour." In other words, Windham did not think his General would have shone as a tactician or strategist in the conduct of operations, and was rejoiced that the war was over. The arrangements which Codrington made for the evacuation were very good, and to the close he spared neither time nor care towards the end in view. The description given by "the Hero of the Redan" of his chief, if not very elegant, was, in the main, just. A more upright, honourable man, a more gallant soldier than Codrington never lived or drew a sword. He had strong prejudices—and to these he added some peculiar "Guards'" notions. "But even his failings leaned to virtue's side." In the biography of the General in the leading journal yesterday, among the incidents of his career, the most characteristic is omitted. We believe there is no instance on record, save in Codrington's case, of a general officer in our service refusing a Field-Marshal's bâton. And that Sir W. Codrington did, and decidedly too, for the view he took of the honour was that it came too late, and was out of place. If he ever deserved to be Field-Marshal it was at the close of his military service in the field, for "living on," he thought, could give him no additional claim, though in truth it is often regarded as a crowning service. But Codrington was not unlucky. He embarked with the Guards on February 23, 1854, as a Colonel in the Army. He was promoted Major-General in June the same year, and he ought to have gone home. But he would not; he clung to the Army at Varna. The acting Quartermaster-General died. Airey, who had been in command of a brigade of the Light Division, was appointed to the post, and there were outcries in camp when it was announced that a lucky Guardsman had been selected to succeed him. But on the retirement of Sir George Brown, after his wound at Inkerman, from the command of the Light Division, the promotion of Codrington was hailed with satisfaction by all the Army, so well had he justified the choice of Lord Raglan as Brigadier. The *Times* makes an absurd mistake in the account of the attack of the Light Division on the Russians at the battle of the Alma, in speaking of epaulement for field guns which was carried for a time by Codrington's Brigade as a "walled redoubt," but it was quite formidable enough; and though the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd "drew the teeth" of the work, they were driven out of it, and with the exception of the 7th, compelled to retire. Mr. Kinglake gives the following picture of Codrington at the Alma:—

> "His father was that admiral whose achievement at Navarino had been a link in the chain of events which now brought the son in arms for the Sultan's cause. And any one who loved our navy, even to jealousy of the land service, might persuade himself that the bright, ardent, straightforward glance, and the bold, decisive speech of the Coldstream officer, must have come by inheritance from a sailor. He had the close, tight lips, bespeaking the obstinate man who lives a life undistracted by breadth and diversity of views. And much of what he seemed he was; a firm, plain soldier, not liable to be bent from the simple path by refined or complex views. He could not see far without the help of the glass which he kept attached to his cap, but he was more alive to the world around him than near-sighted men often are. He had never before been in action."

The General, however, used to deny the accuracy of some of the most telling touches of the historian; but he was not easy to please where men sought to make a hero of him. At Inkerman (where he was severely wounded) Mr. Russell thus describes his first appearance on the scene:—

> "It was a little after five o'clock on the morning of the 5th, when Brigdr.-Gen. Codrington, in accordance with his usual habit, visited the outlying pickets of his own brigade of the Light Division. It was reported to him that 'all was well,' and the General entered into some conversation with Capt. Pretyman, of the 33rd Regiment, who was on duty on the ground, in the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the morning to make an attack upon our position, calculating on the effects of the rain in disarming our vigilance and spoiling our weapons. The Brigadier, who proved a most excellent, cool, and brave officer, turned his pony round at last, and retraced his steps through the brushwood towards his lines. He had only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle of musketry was heard down the hill and on the left of the pickets of the Light Division. It was here that the pickets of the Second Division were stationed. Gen. Codrington at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division."

He endured all the trials of the winter which followed with constancy and courage, as soon as he had recovered from his wound, and no urgent private affairs could tempt him from his post; and so it was that when the assault of June 18 failed he was spoken of as "the next best chance but one" for General-in-Chief. It fell to his lot to arrange with Markham, under General Simpson's orders, for the next assault on the fatal Redan, and we need not now criticise the details of the plan; but no one can doubt that had Codrington been supported, or had he moved up the ready Royals and the troops in the first line of trenches, he would have held the Redan, and divided the glory of the capture of Sebastopol with our Allies. There ended his work, except that we have briefly described. In 1863 he was promoted to General, and he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, which he held from 1859 to 1865. In 1860 he was named Colonel of the 23rd Regiment. In 1875 he became Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, the regiment in which he had held his first commission in 1821. He has died full of years and honours. The Brigadiers and Generals of the Crimea have all passed away now—if we except Lord Lucan. None have left, or will leave, a better record than William John Codrington.

THE recent Court-martial on the Captain of H.M.S. *Defence* is pregnant with instruction and warning, pointing very clearly to the want of interest in, and knowledge of, fleet manœuvring in the Navy, to which we have alluded previously. This is the important point, and we trust that it will not be obscured by the mere personal questions arising out of Captain Pollard's conduct. We cannot, however, pass over this part of the case without a few remarks. Captain Pollard has been tried by his peers, and we have no fault to find with the sentence of dismissal from his ship which the Court awarded. We may all sympathise with the individual whose professional career is marred by a simple error of judgment; but there is no room in the Navy for mistakes of this kind, which have been twice repeated in Captain Pollard's case, at the risk of valuable lives. In the recent case, it is clear that the distance between the columns of which the Fleet was composed rendered a rectangular movement by the *Defence* inadmissible; and if, as maintained in Captain Pollard's defence, a mistake as to the exact number of cables was made by the officer of the watch which led to the dangerous movement being attempted, it is scarcely necessary to point out that this is exactly one of those cases where the legal maxim, "qui facit per alium, facit per se," must be held to apply, or there is an end to a captain's responsibility. There is another point of great importance to which we feel bound again to call attention, viz., the almost reckless manner in which the ships of the First Reserve are yearly sent to sea to cruise together, with no subordinate officers, and with Lieutenants entirely without sea experience of the ships in which they are to act as officer of the watch. It is high time that the eyes of the Admiralty should be opened to this fertile source of danger, which we have certainly not exaggerated, when a simple reference to the *Navy List* shows that of the three Lieutenants who gave evidence at the Court-martial as officers of the watch of *Defence*, *Valiant*, and *Repulse*, one was appointed in April, the remaining two in May, this year, as "additional for the cruise." Let us look simply at the facts of the case. The Squadron was sailing in three divisions or columns in line ahead, the columns being only two cables apart. Now, as the Signal-book gives six cables as the proper distance between columns composed of three ships, it is evident that the mere fact of sailing in such close order was unusual, and, as we hold, dangerous. In the terrible loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst* through her being run down by the *Kœnig Wilhelm* in 1878, the two squadrons of which the German ships were composed were sailing at two cables from each other, and it was held at the time by our most experienced Naval tacticians that the fatal accident directly resulted from such a fundamental error. Admiral Hoskins issued a memorandum of instructions regarding the manner in which manœuvres were to be performed by the ships of the Squadron under his command. That memorandum laid it down clearly that no rectangular movement was to be attempted when forming columns of two from columns of three divisions. The ships of the centre division had only to slow down their speed and drop into their proper places in the new formation. The movement, thus explained, was simple in the extreme. We have alluded to the *Grosser Kurfürst* and we must now refer shortly to the *Vanguard*. The latter case is important, as having given rise to a famous Admiralty Minute, casting censure on the Admiral in command for not having formed two columns by an evolutionary signal involving a rectangular movement. It is because we have a suspicion that the very boldness and decision of these movements have little charm for some minds that we call special attention to this important point. It is indeed the gist of the whole question,—there is apparent risk, but real security, in the rectangular movements. "The Signal-book," the Admiralty, and "The Manual" say, in fact, "Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety;" and they have proved to be right. To sum-up, every change of formation should be conducted as an evolution, in accordance with the detailed instructions under each evolutionary signal in the "Signal-book," except, under very special circumstances, of which the Admiral in command must, of course, be the judge; and unless the Admiralty point this moral from the *Defence* Court-martial, we may expect the same errors to be repeated with an even more disastrous result.

THE apathy of the public mind on the subject of the state of the Navy can only be attributed to the many well-meant but frequently false alarms on this all-important point to Englishmen, which have often passed by like a summer's breeze scarcely ruffling the waters. The importance of the stake for which our Navy is champion is not denied, and if official assurances are placidly accepted, although contradicted by the voice not only of eleven out of twelve Naval officers on the Active List, but by a similar proportion of great "shipbuilders," "Colonial administrators," or "independent students of Naval warfare," as we are told by Mr. Arnold Forster in his recent admirable letter to the *Times*, it is that the cry of "wolf" has been so often raised previously, that though the people, as in the fable, all hear, they pay no attention. Some part of the blame for this exceeding obtuseness of our countrymen is also, no doubt, due to other causes, such as ignorance and the glamour which history, and still more fiction, has shed round our glorious Naval victories of the wars with Napoleon; and, in spite of their interest, we cannot but regret the Chauvinism which has led to the exaggerated tales related in the boys' books of Kingston, Ballantyne, and others, from which even well-educated English gentlemen too often obtain all their views of ocean fights and the easy discomfiture of our foes by the prowess of British sailors. After making, however, every deduction, we are disposed to place much to the account of the "scares" which have often been raised without adequate cause, and to the party—not necessarily political—use which has been occasionally made of the Navy as an engine of controversy. We propose, then, to allude to a few of the occasions on which there has been a real or attempted panic on the subject of our Naval strength in the last forty or fifty years; and we think that it will be found that when the cry has been raised by Naval officers, it has generally been well founded, while when it has emanated from civilians it has usually failed to rest on a solid basis. After the long war ending in 1815, we had no real Naval rivals for twenty-five years, and, except at Algiers and Navarino, our fleets in commission were at a minimum, the line-of-battle ships in commission having dwindled to one as flagship in the Mediterranean, and to the flagships in the home ports, which were then considered seaworthy vessels. In 1840 the difficulty with France with reference to Egypt caused our Fleet to be augmented hastily, when it was found that our ships were ill-manned, and that the French Fleet had again become really formidable. After the bombardment of Acre, attention was directed to our wants in an able work by Captain Plunkett, now Lord Dunsany, which was published in 1846. He showed the exertions which had been made by the Prince de Joinville to improve the French Fleet in many important respects, which were "well calculated to lessen the superiority which our numerous line-of-battle ships give us," and urged that we should have a more constant provision of seamen to man the ships which we possessed. In this work Captain Plunkett expressed the views of the Navy, and in 1853 Sir James Graham established the continuous-service system. From this time this real danger, which was universally felt and to which expression was given by numerous commissions on manning the Navy, became less real, and though it required at least a dozen years to bring the system into working order, so that our old difficulty was keenly felt at the commencement of the Crimean War, it has now become a thing of the past as far as our first line is concerned. After the Crimean War, considerable exertions were made to keep our Navy efficient, the pulse of the nation having become sensitive on this point; and though in the case of both steam line-of-battle ships and the introduction of ironclads we followed in the wake of the French, in both cases it was sufficient to point out the danger for it to be rectified. We hoped that Lord Northbrook would this year have emulated the action of Lord Palmerston, who, twenty years ago, came down to the House of Commons and promised to convert twelve line-of-battle ships into ironclads on our want being pointed out to him; but, as Lord Beaconsfield said, "much has occurred in the interval." In 1862, Captain Sherard Osborn and other Naval officers advocated the importance of the turret system, which was shortly afterwards more fully adopted with advantage, though the masted turret-ship proved to be a fatal error. So far, the panics were raised principally by Naval officers, and were fully justified; but we cannot say as much for an attempted cry raised in 1872. The letters in the *Times* of Sir E. J. Reed and others, printed in large type at this period, on "Our Ironclad Navy," sounded the note of alarm, which was undoubtedly felt by the writers. It was admitted that the French Navy was then at a low ebb, but attention was endeavoured to be directed to the ships of other foreign Powers, and especially to ships of certain "extra European Navies which were making themselves very powerful." The Russian turret-ship *Peter the Great* principally gave rise to this scare; but she was the only ship that Sir E. Reed mentioned by name, and though this able writer was more or less justified by his forecast of the future, he had but recently left office, and it was generally felt by Naval officers that no sufficient case was made out. A few years later, the same tactics were again employed relative to circular ships with reference to the *Livadia* and Russian ironclads, with even less result. These are the cases to which we more directly refer, as having injured the cause to which we have called attention entirely from a Naval point of view, and we would point out that, in the present instance, the weak state of our Navy has been urged most strongly by officers of the Navy unconnected with politics, and exclusively from a national point of view. The present agitation on this subject owes, then, its strength and its weakness entirely to its reality and to its unpolitical nature. In reply to our fears, we are asked to trust to political assurances from Lord Northbrook and Sir Thomas Brassey, who dub us alarmists, saying, in the words of our greatest poet,—"Well, you may fear too far;" but the next line, "Safer than trust too far," is the wise and obvious reply.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Portland with the Channel Squadron on August 4, for Berehaven.

It is not often that an error can be found in the *Royal Navy List*, but we would draw the attention of the editors to p. 73, and to the heading "Lieutenant-Colonels and Commandants," an obvious mistake.

No change will be made at the Admiralty during the absence of Lord Northbrook in the capacity of High Commissioner to Egypt. The duties of First Lord of the Admiralty will be carried on by the Civilian Staff in Lord Northbrook's office at the Admiralty under the direction of Sir Astley Cooper Key. Lord Northbrook will leave England towards the end of the month, taking with him only his private secretary, Captain Beaumont, R.N. He will be met at Triest by the *Iris*, and proceed in her with Sir Evelyn Baring to Alexandria.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins struck his flag on board the *Hercules*, at Devonport, on Saturday, August 2, on the termination of the cruise of the Reserve Squadron, the ships dispersing to their respective stations.

The appointment of Captain Fullerton to the command of the Royal yacht is due to the fact of his having brought himself prominently to the notice of the Queen at the time of the collision between the *Victoria and Albert* and the yacht *Mistletoe*, in the Solent. Her Majesty presented a valuable ring to Captain Fullerton, when commander of the Royal yacht, for his coolness and gallantry on the occasion.

During the past week, Captain Wilson, of the *Hecla*, was sent by the Admiralty to inspect and report upon the magazine landing-carriages invented by Lieutenant-Colonel Alt for rifle calibre machine-guns.

Rear-Admiral John Kennedy Erskine Baird has been selected by the Admiralty to relieve Rear-Admiral Algernon McLennan Lyons in the command of the Pacific station, and will leave England in October to take over the duties of Commander-in-Chief. Admiral Baird has selected Captain the Hon. T. S. Brand to be his flag-captain on board the *Swiftsure*. The *Triumph* will be commissioned by Captain H. Rose in December to relieve the *Swiftsure*, and will remain as Flag Captain to Admiral Baird, Captain the Hon. T. S. Brand bringing home the *Swiftsure*. Captain Brand will at once proceed to Vancouver's Island to relieve Captain Aitchison.

The Admiralty having applied to the Treasury to have Major Tucker made supernumerary of his rank, as in the case of Majors Crosbie and Dowding, their Lordships have had their request refused.

Sir Frederick Evans has been relieved at the Admiralty by Captain Warton in the post of Hydrographer; and to mark their appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Frederick to navigation, the Admiralty have prevailed upon the Lords of the Treasury to sanction their granting to the late Hydrographer a special pension of, we believe, £450 a year, in addition to his retiring allowances.

In the House of Commons, during the small hours in the morning of July 29, the vote for half-pay, &c., of officers of the Royal Navy was brought on, and, to quote the words of the leading journal, was, after some discussion, passed. During the discussion the attention of the House was called to the so-called half-pay of Assistant-Paymasters, R.N., amounting to 2s. 6d. per diem, or £45 12s. 6d. per annum, applicable alike to officers of three or 16 years' seniority in that rank, when temporarily incapacitated from serving owing to illness contracted in the execution of their duties. The case of one of these officers was mentioned in the discussion, and we can only say that it is perfectly scandalous in this nineteenth century for an officer who lost his health owing to injuries contracted during service in time of war to be placed upon this inadequate sum for several months, in consequence of his being unfit for service from his own excessive zeal and hard work during warlike operations. Half-pay should in all cases bear some proportion to full-pay, and we hope that an alteration in these regulations will be effected by attention being thus publicly drawn to their incompetency and unfairness.

The flag of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay was shifted from the fore to the main on board the *Helicon* on July 11, at Alexandria. As soon as the Admiral's flag was broken at the main, it was saluted with 17 guns by the *Inflexible*, the salute being returned by the *Invincible*.

The *Sultan* has been going through some very realistic experiments, enveloping herself in dense smoke, to represent the condition of things at a real bombardment—but not quite. A few torpedo-boats armed with dummy torpedoes should have been at hand, and these should have attacked the *Sultan* under cover of her own smoke, to see which would have the greatest chances of success—ships bombarding or ports and torpedo-boats defending.

We regret to have to announce that Mr. Edward H. Whyte, Paymaster of H.M.S. *Indus*, died suddenly of apoplexy while walking in George Street, Plymouth, on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

The fortieth anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh was celebrated on August 6 at all Naval and Military stations. The Channel Fleet was at sea on that day, when the ships hoisted masthead flags and fired a Royal salute at noon. At Cowes the *Canada*, *Hector*, and *Osborne*, as well as all the craft belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, as well as the yacht of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, joined in the celebration of this auspicious event.

Major Rose, of the Plymouth Division, who went out with the last reinforcements of Marines to Suakim, arrived in England in the P. and O. steamer *Dacca* on Tuesday last, invalided.

Lord Ravensworth's Committee on the building and repairing of war ships has sent in its report. As we feared would be the case, the Committee, composed nearly exclusively of private shipbuilders, with only one Naval officer, Captain Codrington, among its members, can, it is stated, see no advantage in building and armouring ships in the Royal dockyards. These should only be used for repairing purposes, and, according to this Committee, all new ships should be built in private yards, such as are owned by some of the gentlemen forming the Committee.

It is some months since we expressed a belief—indeed, something stronger—that Gordon, whom it was the passion and faith of the hour to represent as the "good man struggling 'gainst the storms of fate," *plus* the Mahdi and hundreds of thousands of fanatics, was in reality under cover of a heavy fire of tobacco and full of fighting prayerfulness, vexing the souls of the Soudanese, who were fighting for freedom and plunder in such sort that they could not call their lives their own; and the curtain having been lifted for us by the Mudir of Dongola, who certainly deserves credit, though he is not a Christian hero, for obeying orders and defending his trust, we see Gordon rampaging along both banks of the Nile, taking food and stores, and scattering the patriots like chaff before the wind. In this connection, note the good work of Major Kitchener, who, with the Mudir of Dongola—erewhile represented as an artful, reprobate traitor—is setting out to Debbeh, and may join hands with Gordon before Lord Northbrook reaches Cairo. The expedition of Wortley and Colville shows how the hosts in the Desert are mere *mirage*.

The report that Sir Thomas Brassey's name is to be added to the muster-roll of those who are to be moved into the Upper House ought to be true, if Sir T. Brassey desires to be a Peer. It would be a "guarantee of stability" in some sort. Surely, under all the conditions, there could not be a better selection for such a mark of the Queen's favour, apart from political considerations, than that of a man who represents a great fortune acquired in the development of great enterprises, and who has used the wealth he inherited worthily and wisely, and in his own career.

Things are not always better managed in France For example, a French military paper relates how,—"We saw on Friday a regiment marching along the Rue de Rivoli, the men of which were overwhelmed by the intensity of the heat. On making inquiries, we found, to our great astonishment, that this regiment had been marched from the Faubourg St. Antoine to pay funeral honours to a Naval Captain, who died in the Rue Delaborde, adjoining the Pepinière Barracks, where two regiments of infantry are stationed." The result of marching the 103rd across Paris in this tropical weather was that one officer and seven men were struck down by the sun. Had such a piece of mismanagement occurred in England, we should have heard something of the matter in Parliament, and the noble lord would have been asked by the honourable Member to explain.

In a "paunflette" entitled "Our New Armament," Mr. Longridge, M.I.C.E., bombards poor Lord Hartington, the War Office, Colonel Maitland, Woolwich, the Ordnance Committee, &c., from his "wire guns." Though he differs from Sir Joseph Whitworth (and, of course, from every other gun-maker), he agrees with Sir Joseph and with all who think Woolwich wrong; but as Colonel Hope has announced his intention of shutting Woolwich up, and taking over all the gun manufacture to himself, perhaps Mr. Longridge will address his next wire cartridge to Colonel Hope, and not to the Secretary of State for War.

It is high time that the Divisional Standing Orders of Aldershot Camp were revised and reprinted. To purchase a copy for guidance as to the manners and customs of the Camp is to be led miserably astray, so much has been added, amended, and deleted since the publication of the last edition in 1879. The changes in these Standing Orders are merely called attention to from time to time through the medium of the daily Divisional Orders, and are often speedily forgotten. A new regiment arriving at Aldershot finds much difficulty in understanding matters which are so complicated that even experts in the brigade and divisional offices are often in a state of blank ignorance concerning them.

In a work just published in Paris, "The Chinese Painted by Themselves," the author, Colonel Tcheng-Ki-Tong, Military Attaché, makes a few observations on the arsenal of Fou-Tcheou, which, he says, is not an arsenal in the strict sense of the term, for neither powder nor guns are manufactured there. The Colonel says that China is indebted for this arsenal to the skill and energy of M. Prosper Giquel, and he brings his remarks to a close by quoting a report addressed by that gentleman to the Society of Civil Engineers of Paris on the subject of Fou-Tcheou. M. Giquel wrote,—"Our country will be able to derive some advantages from this creation; the direction of the works being entirely French, the Chinese chiefs are in a position to appreciate our methods of works and our manner of fabricating. The workshops have been organised with machinery arriving from France, and the arsenal is in constant communication with our commercial houses. The industrial instruction given to our pupils and apprentices being equally French, these young men naturally look towards France when they wish to enlarge the circle of their knowledge." The Colonel adds that "these words which breathe an elevated patriotism exempt from sterile ambition, can be quoted without regret by a Chinaman. Who amongst us will not clap his hands on hearing this noble language? . . . . Institutions like that of Fou-Tcheou are great, because they create civilising rivalry, and prepare the triumph of generous ideas which render nations united."

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Cairo, July 28, 1884.

A second company of Mounted Infantry has been formed, under the command of Major Barrow, of the Scottish Rifles. The company will consist of four divisions, each of 25 men, from the following regiments:—1st, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant C. J. Martyr; 2nd, Royal Sussex, Lieutenant F. G. Todd Thornton; 3rd, Essex Regiment, Lieutenant R. J. Tudway; 4th, Royal West Kent, Lieutenant A. T. Morse. Lieutenant H. K. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, from August 1, and Lieutenant R. L. Brown, King's Royal Rifles, from August 1, have also been appointed to the Mounted Infantry.

Of 8,688 officers and men, two officers and 590 men are reported on the sick-list. The admissions into hospital for the week are 173, and the discharges therefrom 182. Two deaths have been recorded.

Leave of absence has been granted to Captain Long, A.P.D., from July 25 to August 2; Rev. G. Smith, July 24 to September 23; Lieutenant R. W. Macleod, Camerons, July 27 to September 15; Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Remmington, Commissariat and Transport, July 23 to September 21; Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, Cameron Highlanders, July 22 to July 24, in extension; Lieutenant the Hon. Ivan Campbell, Cameron Highlanders, July 22 to September 15, in extension, pending retirement from service; Major Golding, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, August 7 to October 14, on Medical Board; Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B., Royal Highlanders, August 16 to September 15, in extension; Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. K. Ogilvy, King's Royal Rifles, July 31 to August 31, in extension. Colonel Clery has returned from leave, and resumed his duties on the 24th inst. Colonel Maitland, R.E., resumed his duties as Commanding Royal Engineer from the 22nd inst. Major J. J. Congdon, 5th Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., and the Rev. O. A. O'Neill are taken on the strength.

General Fremantle, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hon. F. Stopford, and his Brigade-Major Kelly, left for Suakim on the 25th.

INDIAN ARMY NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Since last week the temperature has risen all over India, and the failure of the rains is beginning to be felt. Public health, however, continues to improve, which is very satisfactory at this time of the year. Government seems at last to be awakening to the value of hill stations and the advisability of sending as many men as possible to the hills during the hot weather. Cherat, the hill station of the Peshawur district, for instance, is being well developed year by year, and now contains the head-quarters of the 1st South Lancashire, the 2nd Dorset, and a strong detachment of the Duke of Wellington's from Nowshera; and a mule road is now being constructed to the Khwarra Valley. Up to the present time, the accommodation is very limited, both for officers and men; but the former are beginning to build for themselves, and it is said that proper housing will soon be provided for the latter. One or two other sites have been "prospected" lately, with a view to the possibility of forming new cantonments, but so far nothing has been settled. The truth is, that so many branch lines have been constructed lately, or are being discussed, that before very long the whole line of the Hills will be joined to the Indian railway system. Darjeeling has long had its railway. Pathaukot, about forty-five miles from Dalhousie, is now the terminus of a line meant to serve Bukloh and Dharmsala as well. A light railway to Murree is projected. Rainbagh, which is only about fifteen miles from Naini Tal by bridle path, will, in the course of a few weeks, be connected by rail with Bareilly; and Simla itself, with its nest of military stations, is the subject of almost daily discussion and reports by a railway committee. With these lines so close at hand, nearly all the hill stations will be within a forced march of the plains; and, in cases of emergency, the troops could be got down as soon as they would be required. This certainly does away with the old objection to some of the hill stations—viz., that it would take less time to get troops out from England. At the same time, there is no doubt that hill soldiering is not popular with officers or men, the latter in particular disliking the confinement. From various considerations, the men have often to be kept carefully in cantonment limits, and they find this very irksome. The authorities have now decided to employ military labour where possible on public works. This is a step in the right direction. At present the Royal Irish Fusiliers have a contingent of 200 men employed on the new Kashmir cart-road at Topa, near Murree. It is a pity they could not find employment for more of them. They are beginning now to talk about the escort for the Boundary Commission, which has, of course, not yet been decided on. It is not likely former precedents will be departed from. While speaking of re-raising Native regiments last week, I forgot to mention the Bombay Cavalry, who seem to have been included in the reductions simply because they were reducing all round, and not because they were superfluous. The remaining regiments are beginning, it appears, to complain of the heavy work, and it is just possible that the disbanded regiment may be re-established. Sir O. Tanner, who has been commanding at Quettah for some time past, has been finally gazetted to the Brigade, vice Brigadier-General Stanley Edwardes, C.B., who has been transferred to Bombay. The Bombay Sappers and Miners, who were sent to Quettah on account of the party falling into a bad state of health, have now been detained there beyond the original term, as their rate of improvement has not been considered satisfactory. Captain Routh, the Suffolk Regiment, lately Station Staff Officer at Murree, has been appointed Brigade-Major at Rawul Pindee, vice Major H. R. Young, of the Dorsetshire Regiment (39th), whose term expired in May. The recommendations of the Native Cavalry Dress Committee, which sat under the presidency of Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, about a year ago, have been circulated among the Commandants of Native regiments to enable them to record their opinions. For some time past, there have been complaints of the variety of colours used for the tunic, which throws a very heavy expense on officers transferred or promoted from one regiment to another, and it is by no means a bad thing that something like uniformity should be aimed at. The English Commissariat are not alone in their troubles. A circular has lately been published to the effect that a large quantity of Tarragona wine purchased for the hospital was found on analysis by the chemical examiner to be quite innocent of grape juice, and has been ordered to be sold and replaced by something of a better quality.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

Under, or as the Americans more properly write "over," the signature of "An Eye-Witness," a correspondent writes to the *Western Morning News*, apparently to vindicate Admiral Hoskins from the comments of an unfavourable character made upon his conduct when in command of the Reserve Squadron by the correspondent of that journal. He says:—

> "In common with many of your readers, I have read with interest, not unmingled with disgust, the numerous letters which have appeared from time to time in your columns reflecting upon the movements of the Reserve Squadron, and upon the Admiral in particular. In fairness to that officer and to those under his command, I trust you will give publicity to a few facts on the other side, from an impartial judge."

Disclaiming any intention of entering upon an argument with the special, "who may be for all I know a yeoman of the signals in one of the ships," "An Eye-Witness" "after compliments," as they say in the East, to the general and special merits of our contemporary, in which we are glad to express our concurrence, observes:—

> "The general tendency of the remarks bearing on the recent court-martial on the captain of the Defence is to endeavour to show that the collision with the Valiant was due not so much to the proceedings of the captain, as to the formation of the Fleet as ordered by the Admiral, the public are led to believe that the fact of ships cruising in columns only two cables apart is a source of danger, whereas the contrary is the case; there is actually no possible danger in such a formation, indeed, there would be none if the columns were only one cable apart, and the proof of it lies in the fact that in thick weather, especially in fogs, the closer ships are to each other the safer they are, and the danger consists in losing touch of each other. Of course, before any manœuvres, such as steam tactics, are ordered, the columns should be spread to the authorised distance, viz., double the number of cables that there are ships in the longest column, and such was invariably the case with the Reserve Squadron, but for ordinary cruising by day two cables is the proper distance, and the ships in close order. Double this distance at night. On the recent occasion no intricate manœuvre was ordered, the three columns had only to be made into two, which is or should be effected by the ships forming the middle column dropping easily into their position in the first and third, an evolution that any midshipman could have performed with ease; but because the captain of the Defence chose to adopt tactics quite unprecedented, the Admiral is pronounced to blame. Now, sir, I have no hesitation in stating my firm belief that every officer and man who has had the honour of serving under Sir A. H. Hoskins has beheld with admiration the masterly manner in which that officer has handled his squadron,—witness the anchoring of the fleet in a dense fog off Kirkwall, with a five-knot tide running, the ships anchored simultaneously by fog signal in 25 fathoms of water; and when the fog lifted, 36 hours after, every ship was in her position."

It may be doubted whether it is universally true that "the closer ships are to each other in thick weather, the safer they are," for the weather and the sea may materially affect the application of the maxim, and the question of speed has also to be considered, but we may accept the conclusion of the writer without reserve:—

> "The fact is, our officers have not sufficient experience in handling large ships in close proximity to one another, and it would be better for the service if they had more opportunities of so doing; depend on it, the Admiral who has accustomed his captains to manœuvre their ships at close quarters, will have an immense advantage over his adversary in time of war, and it will be a bad day for the Navy of England if officers are fearful of so doing by the pressure of public opinion, or the malevolent outpouring of the Press."

Reviews.

The Great Republic. By Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I.
(Chapman and Hall.)

A considerable portion of this little volume must have become familiar to the readers of the *Fortnightly Review*, in the pages of which journal it has appeared from time to time. The author, we are told, has learned from his own experience that his criticisms on various American characteristics have not only attracted much attention in the United States, but have met with hostile comments in the shape of verses and newspaper articles. Hence he hastens to assure Americans that his present work is written in no unfriendly spirit to them, and at the same time to express his regret that the contrary should have been supposed to be the case. The real object of the book is to point out to English readers, and more especially to English Liberals, how they should carefully avoid certain of the political methods of America which the author considers to be thoroughly bad and corrupt. In the first chapter, which considers the question of "International Criticism," the author describes America as the country of disillusion and disappointment, in politics, literature, culture, art, in its scenery, its cities, and its people. He further adds that, after having had some experience of every country in the civilised world, he can think of none, except Russia, in which he would not prefer to reside, and in which life would not be more worth living, as well as less sordid, mean, and unlively. Having delivered those strong expressions as to America, Sir Lepel Griffin hastens to qualify any harshness in them which may appear to be exaggerated and unfriendly by reference to the subject of "International Criticism." In reference to it, he observes that there appears to exist an idea that the friendliness, and indeed the amalgamation, social and political, of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are so to be desired, that all mutual criticism of politics or manners should be uniformly favourable, even though the praise be undeserved. From this point of view the question may arise whether, if we are unable to say anything pleasant of America, it may not be better to remain altogether silent. In the author's opinion, silence is both harmful and useless. America is full of attractive power. It is also energetic and aggressive. English politicians are looking to her for the dawn of a new social and political millennium, while each year the Democratic tide rises higher, and our institutions are becoming more Americanised, "while some English statesmen are admittedly careless how high the tide may rise, and what existing institutions it may sweep away." In the second chapter of his book, the author observes upon "The Big Things of America," and draws a rather amusing picture of this "English characteristic," so "strongly developed, and even grotesquely caricatured in America." At present, we are told that Americans are satisfied with things because they are large, and, if not large, must at all events have cost a deal of money. The huge pork-packing establishment in Chicago is considered by Americans in general as the thing best worth seeing in the United States. The further chapters of Sir Lepel Griffin's book treat the following subjects with what some critics would call "strong descriptive language":—"Scenery and Cities," "Liberty—Equality," "Sweetness and Light," "The Harvest of Democracy," "The Foreign Element," "Justice," and "The Cost of Democracy and Foreign Policy." There is a good deal of readable matter in this book, but its style and language do not present any temptations to adopt the views which the author so strongly advocates. It is quite right that he should disclaim any wish or intention on his part to offend Americans; but, at the same time, it is impossible to fail in detecting a bias on the part of the author sufficiently strong to render it difficult, indeed, for him to secure the confidence and approval of his readers.

We have received from "La Librairie, C. Muquardt, 45 Rue de la Régence," Brussels, a packet of very useful and remarkable "brochures militaires," which seem to us on a cursory glance to contain a deal of interesting and useful matter. There is a fascicule on "The Destruction and Reconstruction of Railways in Time of War," by Major Marsigny (Artillery), another on "Siege Trains," by Sub-Lieutenant Micheels, one on "Sieges," by Captain Witry, one on "The Sanitation of Barracks," by Lieutenant-Colonel Van den Bogaert (Engineers), one on "The Italian Field Artillery compared with that of the Great Powers," another on "The Tactics of Julius Cæsar," by Colonel Henrard, one on "Military Balloons and Carrier-pigeons," by Lieutenant Keneker, of the Staff, &c., and each well printed on good paper, 8vo, at one franc each. As the demand cannot be large, only a small number of copies of each work is printed. Of the most interesting and useful of these papers, we shall take further note hereafter.

Army and Navy Magazine.—Col. Hildyard has been represented, in one of the reviews of his paper in the *Army and Navy Magazine* on the alternative routes for the relief of Khartoum, to be in favour of the road from Suakim to Berber. As we read his paper, there is no such preference expressed; on the contrary, Col. Hildyard says, after enumerating some of the disadvantages of that road, if other things were equal, there would be no doubt of the choice being on the side of the Nile. That has been our contention all along. We have held that Gordon was in no great straits, and that being so, the Nile route should be taken by any relieving force for Khartoum. Now, it will be found that no relief is needed at all most probably, and that Gordon *farà da se.* "The Night Watch" is deplorable doggerel :—

> "The men all mustered. Call the watch, he bawls ;
> And 'all the watch' the bos'un's mate loud drawls."

That is a fair specimen of the maunder which the editor has printed under this head ; but the rest of the matter is more worthy of paper and type.

The contents of the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* are interesting and varied. Mr. Knowles is an ingenious editor, and subjects the best intelligences to interviewing in the service of his magazine, as Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons. The article which is most in our way is an account by Mr. A. Forbes of the United States report by Com. Goodrich on the Naval and Military operations in Egypt, to which we directed attention in several lengthened notices some weeks ago ; but as the writer was a sailor who beheld the Naval operations and their results, we considered that his report had greater value as an outsider's view of the bombardment than it possessed as a criticism on the military operations at which Com. Goodrich was not present. Nevertheless, the estimate of the American officer's work formed by Mr. Forbes is one in which we concur, and it is agreeable to read the encomiums bestowed on the Army, and the conduct of the military operations which led to the establishment of the British forces in occupation of Egypt at this day.

THE SOLDIERS' HELMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I take the liberty of writing to you respecting the colour of the helmet of the British soldier as used in this country and Natal, &c. It seems strange to me, after the many able officers, both military and medical, that they supply so many of our soldiers with a white helmet instead of a straw-coloured one, which is more the colour of the stone and grass of this country. More men are likely to get killed in action through wearing the white helmet than by sunstroke, owing to the colour of the other. With a good ventilator, it could be made quite proof against sunstroke. A soldier who gets sunstroke through simply wearing a brown helmet is not fit for the service. I have no doubt that you will bring this to the notice of those interested in the British soldier. I have been in two Kaffir wars, also in the Transvaal War, and am a farmer here, so that I may safely say something about the colour of the helmet. It would be money saved, and gladly adopted by the soldier, as it would save all the burnishing of the other.

J. H. Jarvis.

Aliwal North, Cape of Good Hope.

P.S.—It is a great pity that the soldier is not armed with a revolver in colonial wars.

The Summer Sessions at the Army Medical School, Netley Hospital, closed on Tuesday, when the prizes were distributed by Gen. Sir G. Willis, commanding the Southern District. The surgeons on probation in the Medical Department of the British Army who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations were J. R. Barefoot, 2,440; R. H. Clement, 2,420; G. D. Hunter, 2,335 ; W. C. Beevor, 2,300 ; L. E. Anderson, 2,275 ; G. B. Russell, 2,250 ; A. E. C. Spence, 2,220 ; J. R. Mallins, 2,200 ; R. G. M'Cormack, 2,180 ; H. N. Thompson, 2,168 ; J. I. P. Doyle, 2,145 ; N. Manders, 2,120 ; L. R. Colledge, 2,110 ; T. F. Freyer, 2,075 ; C, Birt, 2,070 ; R. S. F. Henderson, 2,020 ; H. Mitchell, 2,000 ; S. Butterworth, 1,990 ; C. J. Holmes, 1,930 ; J. R. Lane, 1,920. Birt gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal ; Russell the Montefiore second prize. The surgeons on probation in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the London and Netley examinations are :—J. H. T. Walsh, 5,517 ; H. Hendley, 4,879 ; H. E. Banatvala, 4,606 ; G. H. Fink, 4,423 ; W. G. P. Alpin, 4,146. Walsh gained the Herbert prize of £20, with the Montefiore Medal, and prize of 20 guineas and the Martin Memorial Gold Medal. Hendley gained the Director-General's prize in Pathology.

All officers who on completion of 20 years' service while in the grade of squadron or wing-officer have failed to qualify for promotion by passing the examination laid down in Army Regulations, will in future be removed from regimental employ and placed on general duty. The order comes into effect on Nov. 1, 1885, and will not apply to an official who may complete 20 years' service before that date. G.O. 199 of 1884 is cancelled.

The *Liverpool Courier* says :—"The new Cavalry barracks at Seaforth are approaching completion, though from a cursory inspection we hardly expect they can be, as stated, intended for occupation this month. It may be suggested that instead of devoting them to cavalry only, they should be used for horse or field artillery. There is not a battery of this branch nearer than Sheffield, while Liverpool—or rather Seaforth—is a far more suitable station in that there is a range for practice in the immediate neighbourhood. Batteries of artillery in inland towns have to be marched a considerable distance from their quarters—often 50 miles or so—for practice, and the time available is often insufficient for the purpose. We do not know whether the authorities think it worth while to consider the instruction of the local infantry volunteers in working with field guns, but it is worth while to remember that no guns have taken part in any local field day for 13 years. If the Seaforth barracks, which are apparently intended for about a squadron of cavalry, were to be occupied by a troop of cavalry and a battery of field artillery, it would, we submit, be an advantage in every way."

The Special Committee, under Col. Hawker, appointed by the Government of Madras to report upon the Commissariat establishment necessary to undertake the shipment of stores for a field force, are Major Atkinson, Qrmr. Hogan, South Wales Borderers, and Mr. Bartlett. The report is awaited with much interest.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

List of Gentlemen Cadets who passed the qualifying examination in July, 1884, for Cavalry and Infantry :—

Order of Merit.	Names.	Marks.
	Passed with Honours.	
1	Jervis, L. de R....	2,377
2	McConaghey, A...	2,356
3	Jackson, E. M. ...	2,341
4	Moore, G. O.	2,335
5	Stewart, A. D. ...	2,291
6	Hunt, A. W.	2,278
7	Ramsay, T. B. ...	2,257
8	Walker, H. S.......	2,246
9	Jennins Bramley	2,243
10	Foster, A.	2,222
11	Watson, E. H. ...	2,218
12	Blackburn, L. D.	2,209
13	Bradley, H. V. ...	2,200
14	Crichton, R. T. ...	2,193
15	Pratt, E. St. G....	2,183
16	Barrow, G. de S.	2,172
	Passed.	
17	Shipley, C. T. ...	2,163
18	Twyford, L. T. C.	2,162
19	Bagot, Hon. W. L.	2,158
20	Williams, O. G....	2,148
21	Burton, R. G. ...	2,142
22	Hobhouse, C. E. ..	2,127
23	Hay, H. T. H. ...	2,125
24	Tulloch, H. St. J.	2,124
25	Cubitt, W. M. ...	2,121
26	Clark, C. A. G....	2,120
27	Chatterton, J. B.	2,112
28	Stephenson, E. W.	2,111
29	Bacon, A. F.......	2,107
30	Sherwood, O. C.	2,102
31	Oates, G.	2,096
32	Chichester, A. A.	2,078
	Levita, H. P.......	2,078
34	Boyd, R. de C....	2,076
35	McKerrell, A. ...	2,074
36	Bushe, C.	2,061
37	Marshall, W. G.H.	2,060
38	Peebles, E. C. ...	2,058
39	Baynes, D. D. ...	2,055
	Lloyd, A. H. O....	2,055
41	Napier, Hon. H.	2,052
42	Monk, C. S. O....	2,051
43	Bentley Innes, F.	2,029
44	Clowes, H.........	2,027
45	Digan, J.	2,024
46	Powell, H. B......	2,022
47	Thorburn, W. ...	2,021
48	Spencer, Hon. V.	2,019
	Tweddell, F.......	2,019
50	Wells Cole, H. ...	2,016
51	Randolph, A. F. ..	2,013
52	Tucker, A. E. R....	2,003
53	Eales, L. G. N. ...	2,002
	Wyndham, G. P.	2,002
55	Bernard, H. C....	1,991
56	Taylor, G. W. ...	1,990
57	Walsh, H. H. A.	1,987
58	Thoyts, H. N. M.	1,276
59	Dewing, R. H....	1,970
60	Jones, H. J.......	1,963
61	Hill, J. P..........	1,960
62	Buttanshaw, E.T.	1,959
63	Sanders, G.W. G.	1,958
64	Rennie, W. G....	1,933
65	Webster, A. F....	1,930
66	Fenwick, H.T....	1,919
	Prendergast, C.	1,919
	Ross, T. C.	1,919
69	Cowper, H. M....	1,903
70	Carnegy, C. G....	1,896
71	Williamson, C. J.	1,892
72	Lawson, W. A....	1,884
73	Gordon, R. C. F.	1,883
74	Ryder, W. J. ...	1,881
75	Anley, F. G. ...	1,880
76	Bates, W. N. R.	1,866
77	Windley, E. C....	1,853
78	Morland, T. L. N.	1,850
79	Tighe, E. W. B.	1,849
80	Edwardes, S. M.	1,846
81	Crosse, A. G. ...	1,845
82	Parry, E. C. M.	1,844
83	Barlow, H.	1,831
84	Mathew, C. M....	1,826
85	Browning, F. A.	1,824
86	Holdsworth, G.	1,815
87	Dunsterville, L.	1,814
88	Briggs, J. A. ...	1,804
89	MacNabb, D. J.	1,800
90	Bagwell Purefoy	1,795
91	Evans, G. M. ...	1,785
92	Anderson, A. J.	1,783
93	Graham, G. O....	1,774
94	Young, F. P. ...	1,762
95	Morgan, C. B....	1,731
96	Jeffreys, A. G...	1,699
97	Nelson, W.	1,694
98	Crofton, T. M....	1,686
99	Haggard, E. A.	1,686
100	Pereira, G.	1,685
101	Douglas Hamilton, A. F. ...	1,675
102	Hall, J.	1,661
103	Colborne, Hon. U.	1,655
104	Lewin, R. S. ...	1,610
105	Anderson, A. ...	1,608
106	Eddis, K. H......	1,604
107	Paynter, C. H...	1,601
108	Peacocke, G. T.	1,579
109	Audain, G. M....	1,577
110	Newbold, A. W.	1,574
111	Bell, A. W. H...	1,569
112	Adams, C. F. D.	1,562

Qualified on Re-examination.

Heyman, A. A. J.
Browne, R. A.

Gentlemen Cadets who, having been only one term at the College, have qualified on the modified examination :—

	Passed with Honours.	
1	Clementson, F. W.	2,174
	Passed.	
2	Robeson, A. H....	2,166
3	Malcolm, C. E. ..,	2,157
4	Sterling, J. T. ...	2,109
5	Stockdale, E. H..	2,070
6	Oxley, R. S.	2,065
7	Newbury, B. A....	2,058
8	Goodenough, H. L.	2,026
9	Granville, R.......	2,020
10	Holt, E. W. L. ...	1,970
11	Davies, H. R. ...	1,926
12	Nelson, A.........	1,907
13	Stewart, C. G. ...	1,905
	Swabey, H. S. ...	1,905
15	Dickenson, E. H..	1,902
16	Baring, E.	1,895
17	Churchill, H. F....	1,887
18	HughesOnslow, D.	1,788
19	Gandet, G. H. ...	1,782
20	Trevor, E. G. ...	1,682

The following are the revised regulations from the winter examination of 1885, inclusive :—

	Class I.	Marks.
(1.)	Mathematics—viz., algebra, up to and including the binominal theorem ; the theory and use of logarithms ; Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI. ; plane trigonometry up to and including the solution of triangles ; and mensuration	3,000
(2.)	Latin	3,000
(3.)	French (600 for colloquial)	3,000
(4.)	German (600 for colloquial)	3,000
	Class II.	
(1.)	Greek	2,000
(2.)	Higher mathematics, including analytical geometry ; conic sections ; differential calculus ; statics ; and dynamics........	2,000
(3.)	English history :— One paper general. One paper limited to a fixed period, of which notice will be given	2,000
*(4.)	Experimental sciences—viz., (*a.*) the elements of inorganic chemistry ; (*b.*) elementary mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics, electricity and magnetism ; (*c.*) elementary mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics, heat and light	2,000
(5.)	Physical geography and geology, chiefly economic †	2,000
	Class III.	
(1.)	English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis	500
(2.)	Drawing, free-hand	500
(3.)	„ geometrical	500

* Subjects (*a.*), (*b.*), and (*c.*) are alternative ; a candidate will not be allowed to take up more than one.

† *i.e.* The recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

Of these subjects candidates must take up three subjects in Class I., and may, in addition, take up one subject in Class I. or II., and all the subjects in Class III. Under each head of subject 4 (*a.*), (*b.*), and (*c.*), and 5, there will be a practical examination.

MACHINE GUN EXPERIMENTS IN THE FORTH.

The Committee appointed by the War Office to experiment with machine-guns of various calibres against the old Inchkeith Fort, in the Firth of Forth, joined H.M.S. Sultan on Aug. 6. The Committee consists of Sir Andrew Clarke, C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications ; Col. Grant, commanding Royal Engineers in North Britain ; Col. Shore, R.E., Major Barker, R.E., Capt. Clarke, R.E., and Staff. To witness the experiments on behalf of the Artillery, with regard to the guns on the forts, there were present Gen. Reilly, Inspector-Gen. of Artillery and Stores, from the War Office ; Major O'Callaghan, R.A., and Major Graves, R.A., from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and Staff. There were also present Capt. Jackson, of the Royal Navy ; Col. Keate, commanding Royal Artillery in North Britain ; and Capt. Preston, Adjutant, and Staff. The guns experimented with were the Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss 6-pounder quick-firing shell-guns, the Nordenfelt four-barrel 1-in. anti-torpedo-boat gun, and five-barrel rifle-calibre gun, and the Gardner five-barrel rifle-calibre (45-in.) gun. Capt. Tracey, of the Sultan, conducted the experiments. In order to judge of the effect of the fire from these various guns on men working the guns in the batteries, a number of wooden figures were placed in the positions that artillerymen would occupy during an engagement. After each round of firing, these dummies, as well as the fortifications, were examined by officers of the Sultan, who went ashore for the purpose. The *Times'* correspondent gives the following account of the experiments made on Thursday, Aug. 7 :—"Practice commenced about noon with the machine-guns, at a range of 1,000 yards. Volleys were then fired in succession from all the Nordenfelt guns that could be brought to bear,—the rifle-calibre guns on deck, the rifle-calibre guns on the tops or platforms on the masts, and the Hotchkiss five-barrelled gun. This was followed by 50 rounds from the 6-pounder guns, at a range of 1,500 yards. While this practice was going on, the ship fired with blank powder the heavy broadside guns at half-minute intervals, so as to envelop her in smoke, as would be the case in action. So completely was this effected in the course of the second series, that the great ship was for several minutes entirely concealed from view, not a spar or a rope being visible. The rattle of the machine-guns as they rained their shower of bullets on the batteries and the periodic booming of the broadsides produced a terrific effect. Next came the practice from the 10-inch guns with shrapnell shell or battering charges. This consisted of five rounds of battering charges, followed by five of full charges, at each of three ranges—3,500, 2,500, and 1,500 yards. The vessel was under way during the whole of the practice. The result of the day's work has been very satisfactory to the engineers, inasmuch as the fortifications have shown their power to resist such an attack as they could seldom be subjected to in real warfare. The emplacement is practically undamaged. The gun on the battery assailed, the north-east battery, was struck twice and the carriage once, and this practice was made, I understand, with the new 6-pounder Nordenfelt. Two of the three dummies exposed on the battery were put *hors de combat.*"

Our correspondent at Leith telegraphs that :—"The decision of the Committee, after examining the result of each series, is that, in their opinion, two minutes is not a sufficiently long period to give a fair estimate of the capabilities of the machine-guns employed. In addition to which they regret that no small-bore Nordenfelt machine-guns were supplied, Gatlings being used instead. The Hotchkiss 5-barrel gun jambed, owing to the base or head of one of the cartridges being torn off in extracting, thus leaving the case in the barrel, into which the head of the next shell coming to that barrel was thrust, but did not enter the chamber, thus stopping the firing of this gun. The most effective fire was that of the Nordenfelt 6-pounder, which hit the gun and carriage in the fort several times, also disabling the dummies. The gun in the fort was not put out of action itself, although the men manning it were shown to have been disabled from working it. Still the Nordenfelt 6-pounder did more than the heavy guns of the Sultan toward silencing the fire of the fort.* Three more series of experiments remain to be carried out, but, owing to a dense fog, nothing was done this day (Friday). The Committee have decided that the Sultan shall use full charges instead of battering on Saturday, and that all machine-gun series shall be repeated, allowing five minutes for each series. Also, that all machine-guns that can be brought to bear shall be fired simultaneously, and that common shell from the heavy guns shall be fired as well as shrapnel."

* This remark must be taken with reserves as to the conditions of the fire, distance, &c. Machine-guns cannot dismount cannon or injure parapets.

The work of removing the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington from Hyde Park Corner to Aldershot was commenced on Wednesday. The head and tail of the horse were first removed upon a railway trolley drawn by three horses, and shortly afterwards, the body which had been placed upon a massively built truck, with large gun-carriage wheels, was brought out of the enclosure, drawn by four powerful horses. The body weighed between seven and nine tons, and brakes of great power had to be applied to the wheels as the conveyance went down the incline by Constitution Hill.

The *Standard* says :—"Bishop Piers Calveley Claughton, Chaplain-General to the Forces, is lying so dangerously ill at his residence, Northwick Terrace, Maida Hill, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Bishop, it is supposed, has a cancer on the kidneys, but he suffers no pain whatever, and remains perfectly conscious. His family have taken a farewell, as have also most of his clerical brethren, and for some days past the prayers of the Church have been asked for him in St. Paul's Cathedral."

The Army.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

William Mather, a Waterloo veteran, has died at Pye Bridge, near Alfreton. The deceased served in the Royal Horse Artillery, and passed through the campaign without injury. He was 88 years of age in March last.

Orders have been received for the 1-1 London Division, Royal Artillery, stationed at Portsmouth, to embark Sept. 19 in Crocodile for India. Strong drafts for the batteries of the 3rd Brigade are being prepared at the depôt at Hilsea, and will proceed in the same vessel.

Lieut.-Col. D. W. Lawrell, on the Retired List, died at 34 Campden Hill Gardens, on the 3rd inst., after a few days' illness.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, colonel of the regiment, died at his country residence, Danmore Cottage, Heckfield, near Winchfield, Hampshire, on Wednesday, in his eightieth year. The deceased was the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, who took the leading part in the battle of Navarino, in Nov., 1804. He was educated at Harrow and at the Royal Military College, entering the Army in Feb., 1821, and receiving his commission as lieut. in April, 1823, becoming a lieut. and capt. in July, 1826, and capt. and lieut.-col. July, 1836, a col. in Nov., 1846, and major-gen. in June, 1856. He went with the Coldstream Guards to Bulgaria in 1854, and while at Varna, before the Expedition departed for the Crimea, was there appointed by Lord Raglan, the British Commander-in-Chief, to the command of the First Brigade of the Light Division. He led his troops with great steadiness at the battle of the Alma, although he had not before seen actual warfare. At Inkerman his bravery was conspicuous, and when, in consequence of a wound, Sir G. Brown had to leave the Crimea, Major-Gen. Codrington was appointed to the command of the Light Division. On the subsequent retirement of Sir G. Brown he succeeded to this command, and led the unsuccessful attack on the Redan at Sebastopol, on Sept. 8, 1855. On the resignation of Gen. Simpson, who had succeeded Lord Raglan in the command, he was appointed Com.-in-Chief of the British Army in the Crimea in Nov. 1855. He was thus present with the army from its arrival in the Crimea to the evacuation in July, 1856. For his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and received the medal with clasps, the First Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal, and also received the Médaille Militaire of France, as having commanded an army in alliance with France. In July, 1863, Gen. Codrington was advanced to the rank of general, and in 1865 was created a K.C.B. He represented Greenwich from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. The colonelcy of the 54th Foot was bestowed upon him in 1858, that of the 23rd Fusiliers in Dec., 1860, and in March, 1875, he was transferred to the colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards. In October, 1877, he was placed on the Retired List. He was for some years a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. At the General Election of 1874 he unsuccessfully contested Westminster, and at that of 1880, the Borough of Lewes. The deceased married in 1836, Mary, a daughter of Mr. Levi Ames, of the Hyde, Hertford, who was appointed a Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty in 1856.

14TH WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. *Our Journal* says, "The latest edition of the *Monthly Army List* received in our mess proves that the startling changes of the last few years have at last turned even the heads of the compositors of this book. Rifles, Regulars, Volunteers, and Militia Regiments seem to be all jumbled up in one glorious confusion. The 11th are followed by the Rifles, and these in turn by seven or eight Volunteer Regiments who have taken the place usually occupied by us. After these come the 28th Gloucestershire Regt., and the 'Old and Bold' are nowhere to be found."

19TH YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. The 1st Batn. left Malta on Sunday in the Hankow, for Egypt.

21ST ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS. Major Stevenson will revert to regimental duty from the 15th inst., on completion of his term of appointment as Adjt. of the 3rd Batn.

26TH CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES) proceed from Aldershot to Portsmouth on Thursday next to embark in the Orontes, *en route* to Glasgow.

37TH HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. A Reuter telegram dated Malta, Aug. 1, says:—"The transport Hankow arrived here to-day from Portsmouth with the 1st Batn. of the Hampshire Regiment on board, which will disembark here. She will then embark the 1st Batn. of the Yorkshire Regt., and sail hence to-morrow for Alexandria."

ROYAL MARINES.

Major S. Vere Alston has been ordered to rejoin headquarters at Gosport from the recruiting service at Edinburgh, and has been relieved this day by Major W. F. Campbell, from the Plymouth Division.

An exchange of divisions has been sanctioned between Capt. G. Skipworth, of the Chatham, and Capt. F. J. P. Evans, of the Plymouth Division, the removals to be effected without cost to the public.

51ST KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY. The *Bugle* says:—"The departure of Lieut.-Col. Chatfield to the 2nd Batn. will doubtless be a source of regret to all in the regiment. He had been with us for 18 years, and was very sorry to leave the regiment, even though it was only to go to its 2nd Batn. At mess, the night before his departure, when dining with the colonel and officers of the regiment, he expressed his regret at leaving, and his interest in the battalion in a very eloquent speech, and trusted that at some later date he might return to us as commanding officer, which fact Col. Ball-Acton had hinted at in proposing Lieut.-Col. Chatfield's health. We sincerely hope that it may be so. Col. Chatfield left for Bombay on Saturday, the 14th. We hope he may have a safe voyage and a pleasant one."

59TH EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. *The 5 and 9 Lilywhites' Gazette* says:—"The great event of the month just past was the unveiling of the regimental memorial at Nottingham Castle. Elsewhere we give a condensed report of the speeches made before and after the event. And what are the key-notes? On the one side, 'Speed the parting guest;' on the other, 'Old Lang Syne.' We can make neither less of it nor more. Nottingham finds herself without a regiment, merged in the next county, reduced to the level of Rutland, and we, though not nameless, are strangers in a strange land; off with our old love, and yet not on with the new. We may play 'The Lancashire Lass,' as we do, on every parade; we may wear her red rose, and we may get an average of eight to ten recruits a month from modern Burnley; and in spite of all this, may feel we should do far better all round in the old home in historical Nottingham. There, four miles out of the town, the site purchased by the War Office still waits its barrack; and, if report speaks true, that barrack would have been built and our depôt have been in it, only that an idea got about amongst some of the city fathers that instead of a 100 men or so, all told, the advent of a depôt meant the swamping the place with soldiers. Well, we can only hope for that reshuffling of the cards alluded to by one of the speakers; and that Lancashire, with her 12 regiments and a half, may be then called upon to give us back to Nottinghamshire, who has none. Meantime, as hostages to memory, we leave, besides this obelisk just unveiled, our Chinese bell, hanging in the Arboretum Gardens, and our colours over the south door of St. Mary's Church; and, hoping against hope, add *au revoir* to *valé*."

60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Capt. Howden, 1st Batn., has been noted for an adjutancy of Auxiliary Forces.

72ND SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS proceed from Parkhurst to Aldershot on Thursday next.

79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. The order for the removal of the regiment from Egypt to Ceylon has been cancelled.

80TH SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. The detachment under the command of Major Prior, which has been for the last three months engaged in aid of the civil power at Birmingham, returned on Thursday to Lichfield.

93RD ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. The regiment proceeds from Glasgow to Parkhurst about the 20th inst.

102ND ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS. The order for the removal of the regiment from Ceylon to Egypt has been cancelled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. We are requested to state that the mural tablet to be erected by the officers of the Army Medical Department in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, in memory of their brother-officers who fell in the Afghan and Zulu campaigns, has been designed and sculptured by Count Gleichen, and can be viewed any day between 11 and 6, at Count Gleichen's studio, St. James's Palace.

PAY DEPARTMENT. Mr. H. Hainworth, of the War Office, has been engaged during the past week in inspecting the books and records of the pay-offices in Dublin and verifying the cash balances of public funds in the hands of the different paymasters.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

MANCHESTER REGIMENT. The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"Col. Chambers, who may be almost considered a Liverpool man, has a pretty strong Militia regiment under canvas at Buxton, 36 officers and 1,060 men make an unusual muster in these days, when so many Militia regiments show weakness in numbers."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Artillery detachments go into camp at Shoeburyness to-day. Four brigades, each of four batteries, will be formed, under the command of Major Marwood, 1st East York; Col. Wood, Brighton and Sussex; Col. Versturme, Bristol; and Major Brown, Cheshire and Carnarvon. In the second week, the organisation will be the same, the commanders being Col. Gleadhow, Hull Brigade; Major Grayson, 1st Lancashire; Major Candlin, Manchester Brigade; and Major Mackenzie, Seaham Brigade.

The Queen has presented a prize of £100 to be competed for by the British and Canadian Artillery at the meeting to be held at Quebec next month. The subscriptions towards the sum of £1,000 required to defray the expenses of the visit now amount to £537, including £25 by the Prince of Wales, £105 by the Court of Common Council of the City of London, £50 by Col. the Marquis of Londonderry, £52 10s. by the Drapers' Company, £25 by the Grocers' Company, £20 by Lord Wemyss, £5 each by Lord Strathnairn, Gen. Sir M. M'Murdo, Col. Harcourt, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Lord Percy, Lord Powis, and Col. Viscount Hardinge; £25 each by the 4th Durham, 2nd East York, and 2nd Middlesex Artillery; £20 by Col. Brooshoft, and £15 by the 2nd Northumberland Artillery.

Major Diamond, 2nd Middlesex R.V.; Capt. Holiday, 4th Cheshire R.V.; Capt. Blaydes, 4th East Kent Regt.; Lieuts. Stevenson, 3rd East Kent Regt.; Gillow, 4th East Kent Regt.; Thornton, 4th Royal Sussex Regt.; Pearson, 2nd V.B. Essex Regt.; Langley, Brown, and Dicker, 17th Middlesex R.V.; and Parker, 19th Middlesex R.V., joined the School of Instruction for Officers of Auxiliary Forces at Aldershot on the 1st inst.

Of the eight battalions of Volunteers which go to Aldershot to-day, six provisional and two consolidated, two will be attached to the 1st Brigade, three to the 2nd Brigade, and three to the 3rd Brigade. The official programme is as follows:—Sunday, church parade; Monday, company and battalion drills; Tuesday, instruction in attack and skirmishing under battalion commanders; Wednesday, brigade drill; Thursday, field operations in brigade, opposing forces infantry only; Friday, divisional field day, opposing forces all arms; Saturday, departure.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 5, 1884.

7th Hussars—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Dickson to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. H. R. Benson, C.B., transferred to the 17th Lancers (July 19).

17th Lancers—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. H. R. Benson, C.B., from the 7th Hussars, to be Col., vice Gen. J. C. H. Gibsone, deceased (July 19).

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson has been appointed to command the regt.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. V. Brownlow to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C. to the Queen, placed on half-pay (both dated April 10).

2nd Dragoon Guards—Major F. J. Ashburner has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (July 10); Capt. F. Gordon-Mackenzie has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 21).

4th Hussars—Major H. F. Grant has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 21).

18th Hussars—Lieut. F. B. de S. La Terrière has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 21).

20th Hussars—Major B. W. Blake to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. M. Onslow, retired on half-pay; Capt. the Hon. M. Stapleton to be Major, vice B. W. Blake (both dated July 2).

21st Hussars—Lieut.-Col. A. H. Taylor has been appointed to command the regt.; Major H. C. Collier to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. G. F. Kaye, retired; Capt. W. G. C. Wyndham to be Major, vice H. C. Collier (all dated July 16).

Royal Artillery—Major Sir C. Larcom, Bart., from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice H. A. Rigg, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (July 1); Lieuts. P. L. Williams to be Capt., vice Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bart., retired (July 30); F. G. Stone to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (Aug. 1); Serjt.-Major Richard James Wishart to be Qrmr., vice W. Wishart, retired.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. H. C. Surtees has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. D. Geddes, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 83rd Regtl. District (the Royal Irish Rifles), vice Col. E. D'H. Fairtlough, about to be placed on the Retired List (Aug. 18).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. A. H. Coles has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28).

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt. A. Hunter has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28).

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Besant has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 14).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. H. W. Lovett has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 26); Supernumerary Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot to be Lieut., vice H. W. Lovett (June 11).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Clements has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 12).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. G. W. Priestley has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 2).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. R. W. M. Wetherell has been appointed to command a battalion; Major R. W. Robinson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. W. Adcock, retired; Supernumerary Major R. L. H. Curteis to be Major, vice R. W. Robinson (all three dated July 2); Capt. C. J. J. Butler retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. H. Utterson has been appointed to command a battalion; Major J. Creagh to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B., retired (both dated July 15).

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. D. G. Gregorie has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 26).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major H. L. Gipps retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. L. Marshall has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 4).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. H. Lysons, V.C., has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 26).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. H. S. Tunnard has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (July 26).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. H. S. Gibb has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28); Lieut. T. E. Hickman has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 21).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. J. F. Irwin has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 1).

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. F. L. Swan, from half-pay, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut. R. J. Wilbraham has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 4).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. P. T. Rivett-Carnac has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (July 29); Lieut. F. W. Eagar has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 21).

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. Grattan retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Creagh has been appointed to command a battalion; Major H. Beal to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. Tucker, C.B., placed on half-pay; Capt. T. J. Chamberlain to be Major, vice H. Beal (all three dated July 9); Lieut. E. K. Daubeney has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Smyth has been appointed to command a battalion; Major A. G. Wynen to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. T. F. Dixon, placed on half-pay; Capt. A. M. Le M. T. Le Marchant to be Major, vice A. G. Wynen (all three dated July 2); Capt. E. W. Conran has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (July 30).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Major C. Carstairs retires on temporary half-pay; Capt. D. P. Chapman has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Welsh Regiment—Capt. A. B. Gzowski to be Major, vice J. O. Quirk, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Feb. 18); Capts. A. J. Irvine retires from the service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; W. H. Tapp has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 6); Lieuts. F. R. Parkinson to be Capt., vice A. B. Gzowski (Feb. 18); P. W. Hunt to be Capt., vice W. F. T. Parreidt, retired (June 11).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Capt. H. L. Smith-Dorrien has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 1).

The Royal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieuts. F. R. Borrow has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 28); C. M. Brunker to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. Davidson, who resigns the appointment.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. E. T. Bray has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major D. T. C. Belgrave has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (June 11).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. G. E. Lloyd has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut.-Col W. F. Gatacre has been appointed to command a battalion; Major S. G. Huskisson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. M. L. Colquhoun, retired on half-pay (both dated June 28).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. R. E. W. Copland-Crawford resigns his commission.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. T. P. B. Ternan has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 26).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. T. M. Hawtayne has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 21).

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. H. W. Seton-Karr resigns his commission.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. E. B. Harrison has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 13).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Major P

D. Trotter has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (May 28); Qrmr. J. Kinnaird is superseded for absence without leave.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Major L. E. C. Inglefield has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (June 4).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major H. B. Buchanan retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Major B. G. Hall, R.M.A., to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Major S. Flower, the Royal Irish Rifles, whose period of Staff service has expired (Aug. 1).

Royal Military Academy—Lieut. S. D. Cleeve, R.E., to be an Instructor, vice Capt. H. W. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., who resigns that appointment (Aug. 19).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. J. Mactaggart to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated Dec. 26, 1865, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to July 11, 1883).

Medical Department.

Brig.-Surgs. R. Webb to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice W. Stewart, M.D., granted retired pay (July 16); R. C. Lofthouse, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.

Surgs.-Major A. S. K. Prescott to be Brig.-Surg., vice R. O. Hayden, retired upon temporary half-pay (June 30); J. Colahan, M.D., to be Brig.-Surg., vice R. Webb, promoted; T. Walsh to be Brig.-Surg., vice J. H. Whittaker, granted retired pay (both dated July 16); D. A. Leslie, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department—Capt. H. B. Harward, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Pymr. (Nov. 12, 1883).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hayward, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Col. (Aug. 4).

Capts. and Brevet Majors J. F. Sweeney, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 26); J. Hesketh, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 3).

Capt. H. H. Keighley, half-pay, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Qrmrs. W. J. Emby, R.A., to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (July 1); J. Hart, late 3rd Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 18).

Hon. Brig.-Surg. J. M. Waters, late Surg.-Major, Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 15).

Assist.-Surg. A. Royle, late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 14).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. S. Duguid resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 5, 1884.

Memorandum.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the corps of Engineer Militia, hitherto known as the "Hampshire Engineer Militia (Submarine Miners)," being in future designated the "Southern Submarine Mining Militia" (Aug. 1).

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 6, and the current year must be understood.

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 8, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Eastern Division—Capt. J. J. A. Milner-Gibson resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut. F. C. Jenkins resigns his commission.

7th Brigade, North Irish Division—Major C. Ralph, Earl of Wicklow, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. B. N. North to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. F. B. Browne resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Major E. Walker is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 14).

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Hugh Samuel Tyssen, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Capt. E. Eyre resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major Sir W. J. M. Cuninghame, Bart., V.C., is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment—Capt. H. Macaulay is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. (Hon. Major) G. M. Douglas resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. G. W. Hargreave, retired pay, to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. J. Gossling resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement (July 14).

4th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. H. G. Armstrong resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Henry Mortimer Dyas, gent., to be Lieut.

8th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. B. J. Teeling resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. S. P. Coppinger resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 8, 1884.

Royal 1st Devon—Lieut. E. F. John, Viscount Exmouth, resigns his commission.

Montgomeryshire—Lieut. H. L. W. Williams-Wynn to be Capt.

Yorkshire Hussars—Richard Frederick Trench Gascoigne, Esq., late Capt. Royal Horse Guards, to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 8, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Gloucestershire—Capt. L. E. Coker, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. S. Graham, R.A., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Aug. 1).

3rd Lancashire—Surg. M. J. Rae, M.D., resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Robert Morrison, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—William Bull, gent., to be Acting Surg.

Rifle.

1st Cinque Ports—Lieut.-Col. F. S. de B. Cooper resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. The Very Rev. Edward Reid Currie, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain; the Rev. Alfred Hodges, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st Dorsetshire—Lieut. H. Bamford resigns his commission.

1st Dumfries—Lieut. P. McLaurin to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. H. Roberts resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—William Jarrat Thorpe, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hertfordshire—Capt. A. Hawks resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. C. E. Longmore to be Capt. Surg. G. Elin, M.D., resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

7th Lancashire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. Canon J. D. Kelly, M.A., resigns his appointment.

9th Lancashire—Capt. T. Litton is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. T. R. Pickering resigns his commission; Frederic William Fletcher, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—Capt. S. Puckle is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. A. Peaton resigns his commission.

2nd Oxfordshire—Daniel Pellatt, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Perthshire—Robert McNaughtan, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (the Border)—Capt. R. Selby is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Shropshire—Surgeon T. G. Thursfield, M.D., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Acting Surgeon W. Thursfield, M.D., to be Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Tompson is granted the honorary rank of Col.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. W. G. Bagnall, notified in the *London Gazette* of July 6, 1883, is cancelled.

1st Stirlingshire—Capt. E. L. Wilson is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Suffolk—Lieut. P. J. L. Morris resigns his commission.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 9, and the current year must be understood.

Service Questions in Parliament.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Salisbury asked Lord Granville whether he had any communication to make to their lordships with respect to the affairs of Egypt. Lord Granville stated that the Government had received her Majesty's gracious approval of their proposal that Lord Northbrook should proceed to Egypt for the purpose of advising them both as to the counsels they should give the Government of Egypt in the present circumstances, and also as to any measures which should be taken in connection therewith. Sir Evelyn Baring would shorten his leave for the purpose of accompanying the First Lord. This announcement was received with cheers.

In the House of Commons, at the conclusion of "question time," Mr. Gladstone made his promised statement as to the "step of some importance" contemplated by the Government in reference to Egyptian affairs. Without further preface than an acknowledgment of the serious responsibility imposed on the Government by the failure of the Conference, he said that to assist them in meeting this responsibility her Majesty had been pleased to approve their proposal that Lord Northbrook should proceed to Egypt to inquire, and report, and advise the Government upon the counsels they should give to the Egyptian Government, and also on the steps which it might be necessary to take in connection therewith. Lord Northbrook had accepted this commission, and would proceed to Egypt in the course of the present month. Sir E. Baring would accompany him, and would continue to hold his present office. Sir S. Northcote, who remarked that he did not understand the capacity in which Lord Northbrook was to go to Egypt, asked whether he would receive any instructions, and would his position give him any power or authority over the English officials; also how long he would be away, and whether it would be necessary for him to resign the office he then held. To this Mr. Gladstone replied that there would be no change in Lord Northbrook's position, as his mission would be of a temporary character. His business would be to inquire for the purpose of advising, and though he would receive a commission from her Majesty, he would not receive instructions, being a member of the Cabinet, and his position would not interfere with Sir E. Baring's duties any more than Lord Dufferin's mission interfered with the Consul-General of that day. Sir H. Wolff asked what Lord Northbrook's appellation would be, to which Mr. Gladstone said that was a matter of form not yet settled, but probably he would be known as High Commissioner. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. Gladstone moved the Vote of Credit of £300,000 to enable the Government to undertake operations for the relief of Gen. Gordon. At the outset he reminded the House of the pledges which the Government had given at various times, especially of the promise of Lord Hartington, to undertake military measures for the rescue of Gen. Gordon if they should be demanded for his safety, and he then canvassed the conflicting reports which have appeared in the papers as to the position of Khartoum since we ceased to have any official communication with him. The general conclusion he drew was that the contingency contemplated by Lord Hartington, when military measures would be necessary, had not yet arisen, but it might arise during the recess, and the object of the vote was to put the Government in a position to meet it if it occurred while Parliament was not sitting. It was also desirable to make certain preparations, the nature of which he thought it advisable not to state. The vote, he added in conclusion, was one rather of principle than an exact estimate of the sum which would be required, and under cover of it the Government would be able to undertake whatever measures might be necessary. Mr. Labouchere opposed the vote. Sir G. Campbell confessed himself in a great dilemma as to how he should vote, but decidedly objected to a "vote of principle" which might involve the country in much larger expenditure. Mr. Bourke said that though the vote was tardy, he would give it his cordial support, and more especially because from the very beginning of Gen. Gordon's mission he had always predicted that a costly expedition would be necessary for his relief. Sir W. Lawson objected to the vote, being opposed to the policy of "smashing" everybody, and would prefer to vote £300,000 to the Mahdi to put down Gen. Gordon. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett severely criticised the dealings of the Government with Gen. Gordon, and accused them of concealing the true facts from the House. Mr. Forster, in supporting the vote, remarked that if it had been proposed some months ago it probably would have been unnecessary, and expressed his fears that unless something was done during the summer he would be in the greatest danger. Lord Galway expressed his opinion that the vote was a mere electioneering trick. Sir J. Hay asked whether there was any truth in the rumour that a portion of the vote was to be spent on subsidising the Abyssinians. To this Lord Hartington replied that he had never heard of the rumour before, and in answer to the criticisms on Gen. Gordon, he said there was no proof that he had received instructions to withdraw. He mentioned also that before long the Government expected to receive much fuller information as to Gen. Gordon's position and intentions through Major Kitchener. Sir S. Northcote denied that the Opposition had in any way made themselves responsible for Gen. Gordon's mission, though they had always wished him well, and had been of opinion that he had not been adequately supported by the Government. Mr. Willis made an acrimonious attack on Gen. Gordon, and Mr. Arnold, Baron H. de Worms, Mr. Illingworth, and Col. Makins made some remarks, and the vote was carried on a division by 174 to 14.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Granville, replying to Lord De la Warr, stated that as to the powers with which Lord Northbrook was to be invested as High Commissioner to Egypt, the papers on the subject were being drafted, and when the Commission had received her Majesty's signature and approval, it would be laid on the table of the House. In the House of Commons on the same day, Sir S. Northcote announced that he would call attention to the condition of the Egyptian question on Monday, and he put a question to the Prime Minister, in answer to which Mr. Gladstone said it was not in the contemplation of the Government to adopt any scheme in regard to Egyptian finance, either of action or counsel, before receiving Lord Northbrook's report. Answering questions from Lord John Manners and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the Foreign Office had had telegrams containing the letter of Gen. Gordon and the news as to the state of the country about Khartoum, which are identical with the telegrams contained in the *Times*. In answer to Lord J. Manners, who wished for some explanation of Gen. Gordon's reference to an expedition, Lord Hartington said he supposed the General must have heard of the movements of British troops on the Nile, or of the Arabs with whom Major Kitchener now was. Asked whether the Government would inform Gen. Gordon that an expedition would be sent to him, Lord E. Fitzmaurice desired that notice should be given.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first fifty places at the examination, held in June and July, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

Names.	Marks.	Names.	Marks.
Hender M. Wade	7,657	Valentine Murray......	5,155
Henry M. Partridge...	7,599	R. J. G. Elkington ...	5,061
Charles H. Heycock...	6,801	Osborne K. Tancock	5,039
Vernon H. Pitt	6,731	Arthur F. Hickie......	4,950
Franklin F. Weedon...	6,193	William F. Holms ...	4,902
William T. Digby	6,107	Thomas A. Cleghorn	4,894
Everard Blair	6,090	Owen C. Parry.........	4,799
Edward P. England ...	6,023	Dalrymple Arbuthnot	4,777
George G. S. Carey ...	5,960	Henry W. Rushton ...	4,762
H. F. W. Gillman......	5,955	Percy B. Molesworth	4,740
Stafford C. Babington	5,911	Charles O. Adair	4,711
Alexander C. Tulloch	5,795	Anthony H. Woodifield	4,706
William A. Boulnois...	5,585	Henry A. P. White ...	4,691
Ernest M. J. Burns ...	5,575	Henry C. O. Russell	4,650
Frederick L. Sharp ...	5,542	Harold A. Buxton......	4,635
Henry E. G. Clayton	5,474	William P. Alexander	4,618
James H. S. Murray	5,457	M. A. C. Crowe......	4,570
Arthur S. Jenour	5,406	R. A. F. Kingscote ...	4,560
James M. Burn.........	5,404	William E. Wingfield	4,557
Arthur T. Butler	5,401	Edwin C. Seaman......	4,548
Amyst M. A. Lennox	5,393	Wilfrid Malleson	4,503
John P. Blakeway ...	5,256	Frank G. Smallwood	4,435
Donald M'Kay	5,211	Robert S. Stewart ...	4,431
Herbert E. Stockdale	5,209	Campbell Coffin	4,428
Kenneth Combe	5,200	Gordon C. Johnston...	4,335

THE ARTILLERY TEAM FOR CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You are doubtless aware that an invitation has been sent from Canada for a detachment of Volunteer Artillery from this country to go out to Ottawa and compete with the Canadian Artillery. You are probably not, however, aware of the manner in which the selection of the detachment to be sent to represent the Volunteer Artillery of England is being made, nor do I think will anybody be able to explain the system upon which the non-commissioned officers or men are being selected for this competition. I can only say that no pains seem to be taken by the National Artillery Association to ensure that the men most competent to represent the Volunteer Artillery are being chosen.—I am, &c., Gunner.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. A. R. Harenc died at Langton House, Dorset, on the 5th inst. The deceased was youngest son of the late Mr. B. Harenc, of Foot-Cray Place, Kent. He joined the Army, June 28, 1850; became lieut., Oct. 9, 1854; capt., Jan. 19, 1858; major, Sept. 17, 1861; col., March 19, 1869; major-gen., April 27, 1879; and lieut.-gen., July 1, 1881. He served with the 97th Regt. in the Indian campaigns of 1857-58, including the siege of Lucknow (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of major, medal with clasp).

According to the *Standard*, "the horses which have been purchased in Russia by Major Clayton for the Army of Occupation in Egypt will be utilised for the Mounted Infantry, 19th Hussars, and Transport Service. There are now 950 horses, 700 mules, and 350 camels in use by the Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, Artillery, and Transport Corps of the British Forces in that country."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Robert the Bruce: a Poem, by Alexander Clark Kennedy, late Captain Coldstream Guards (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.)—Our New Armament, by J. Atkinson Longridge, M. Inst. C.E. (E. and F. N. Spon).—L'Armée Maritime, par Henri Durassier, Ancien Secrétaire du Ministre de la Marine (Paris, Challamel Ainé)—Prairie Experiences in Handling Cattle and Sheep, by Major W. Shepherd, R.E. (Chapman and Hall, Limited).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884.

FISHMONGERS give good dinners, and so do Goldsmiths, Merchant Taylors, and the like. They and many other bodies, corporate and municipal, which entertain distinguished guests at public banquets, invariably invite and are proud always of the presence of so popular and genial a Royal Duke as the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. He is perforce obliged to "say something" when the usual toast of the services is proposed, as it always is and must be, and it must not be wondered at that there is a certain monotony in speeches in which the theme is constant. When the Duke of Cambridge, therefore, tells his hearers, as he often does in his many speeches at public dinners, that they must pay more money for the Army, he is listened to respectfully, but he addresses himself to the winds and waves of indifferent public opinion under hilarious and frivolous influences, and the winds blow off and the waves roll home, and so an end. But at a banquet he has no chance. The company disperse. "A capital speech from the Duke. He wants more money. That's not our affair." His Royal Highness is naturally expected to return thanks for the Army when he is present at festive gatherings, and he always speaks so well that it is a pity he does not deliver himself more frequently in the Great Council of the nation, where his words must have attentive respect and, may be, results. In administrative matters, the Duke of Cambridge feels it to be his duty to guard the expression of his opinion from the general dining public. On matters of policy he is generally silent, even in Parliament. But he is always rejoiced when he can pay a compliment to officers and men for what they have done on service; and when he is dissatisfied, he loyally keeps the expression of his judgment from the knowledge of those whom it does not directly concern. It must be admitted that the Duke of Cambridge could not continue to occupy his present position if he were in his speeches openly to appeal to the public to resist the military reforms he has to carry into effect, or if he were to set himself up against the policy of the day in regard to the Army. Nevertheless, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief could, without impropriety, we conceive—nay, we are sure he ought—say in his place in Parliament what he tells Fishmongers and their brethren, and he should boldly declare that the Army is not large enough for the work it has to do, and that if the country wants the work done, it must be prepared to pay for it, if he thinks so. Now, here we are shouting out full cry, veiled under such phrases as "indefinite Protectorate," for the appropriation of Egypt. There are demands for an expedition to Khartoum, to relieve Gordon and the garrisons. There are also certain parties who would like to squash Boers. There be others who would like to occupy Candahar. The necessity for keeping up a strong front on the North-west Frontier of India must be accepted as a fixed fact. The armies of the Native States in India are felt by Mr. Andrew, and the Editor of the *Times*, and other people, to be a source of danger which they would certainly dry up, if they thought they could do so without danger, or had surplus force enough to effect. Such objects require men—men by thousands and tens of thousands more than we have, and men by thousands need millions of pounds. But our establishments have no surplusage of force. Not only that; they are short of their proper strength by thousands. Who knows all that, and more, better than the Duke of Cambridge? Where should he raise his voice to tell the country what he knows and feels? Surely not at public dinners! The place in which a Royal Duke at the head of the Queen's Army ought to speak of the wants of the Army, and of obligations of the nation towards it, is in Parliament.

The Military Secretary will not hold a levée until further notice.

The Duke of Cambridge, who generally takes his water cure at Homburg, will go to Kissingen this year. His Royal Highness intends to leave town immediately, but there may be reasons for delay, arising from certain military business at Pall Mall, to prevent the Duke starting as soon as he wishes.

Colonel Geddes has accepted the command of the Regimental District, Belfast.

Portions of the dismembered statue of the Duke of Wellington arrived at Aldershot yesterday by road, and further portions will arrive to-day. The statue will be taken charge of by the Ordnance Store Department, and placed in a building which has been specially prepared to receive it, where it will probably remain for an indefinite period. No preparations whatever have been made at Aldershot to prepare a pedestal or lay a foundation for the statue. It is not even certain that the site fixed for it by the Commander-in-Chief, near the Cambridge Hospital and Head-quarter huts, will now be adhered to, it being the opinion of many at the Camp that a much better position could be found for it.

Colonel Fairclough having attained the prescribed age, is about to be placed on the Retired List, from the 18th instant.

The following Divisional Order was recently promulgated at Aldershot:—"In future, volunteers from Militia regiments wishing to join any regiment, corps, or department, will be sent to the medical officer in charge of the brigade, corps, or department to which the volunteer wishes to go to for examination and final approval." Should a Militiaman elect to join a corps in the Mediterranean or the West Indies, it is surely not contemplated to send him thus far for medical inspection. This very original Order stands in need of elucidation.

Captain Mortimer, 7th Fusiliers, has been appointed to the Staff at Edinburgh.

During the absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty in Egypt—and it is understood that, out of "pure politeness," no important move will be made by any of the Powers—the business of the Navy will be carried on at first by Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson, assisted by Sir T. Brassey, Lord Alcester, Sir C. Key, and others, whilst Lord Northbrook is engaged in reporting and advising at Cairo. Brown has, however, some serious business to attend to, about August 12, in Aberdeenshire; Jones has to leave town at once to make observations on the current of the Tweed near Sprouston Dub; and Robinson (not Spencer) is expected at Aix-les-Bains at the end of the month. Sir T. Brassey will probably be taking the sun somewhere off Cape Wrath about this day week, Lord Alcester has been seen experimenting with two new machine-guns (No. 12, breech-loading, hammerless) at a back window of the Admiralty; and Sir Cooper has "engaged rooms" with marine views, so that the affairs of the Navy will possibly be conducted by the Hall Porter and some of the Clerical Staff at Whitehall for several months to come. After a time Lord Northbrook will find it very trying to his constitution to have to drink so many cups of Turkish coffee every day as he goes the rounds of official life in Cairo; and as the quails will not be in for some weeks, yet he will have to go up to the First Cataract—nay, he may proceed to Wady Halfa, and have to interview the Mudirs from Girgeh southwards before he can ascertain all the facts of the situation. One must always be on the spot to understand, report, and advise. Meantime, there are five British Generals in Egypt, all ready for work, and there was in Tuesday's *Gazette* a great seconding of officers for service with the Egyptian Army, for which they will be fit in a year or two, when they have learned Arabic. The Gymkhana sports at Alexandria and Cairo will receive a great impetus, the "bar" at Shepheard's will look up, and the Egyptian Exchequer will be further depleted; but all these little arrangements may cover very serious work, and the attitude which the Metropolitan Press recommends the Government to take may turn out to be one which can be maintained with little or no ease. Possibly Lord Northbrook may superintend naval operations on the Nile from his quarters in the Ismaileeyah, and Lord Wolseley may personally conduct (aided by Messrs. Cook and Sons) an expedition from Abdin Palace to Khartoum. This may appear to be very absurd, and yet some stranger things have been seen in our time. Mr. Gladstone told the House that Sir E. Baring would bear the same relations to Lord Northbrook that Sir E. Malet did to Lord Dufferin,—from which it must be inferred that Sir E. Baring will not remain after Lord Northbrook goes, unless he assumes the control of the Government, and Khedive, Nubar, &c., are pensioned off, and put *en retraite*.

Captain J. W. Murray R.A., succeeds Major Rothwell on the Staff of the Intelligence Department.

Colonel French, commanding the local forces in Queensland, has issued a special report on the Volunteer Force, in which he refers to the unsatisfactory numbers that turned out for inspection. He says that the country, in depending on the present organisation, leans on a broken reed; that there are many good officers, but that others are without the least knowledge of their duties, and that the same remark applies to the non-commissioned officers; that the men are fairly well up in their drill, proportionately, more so than the officers, the Metropolitan Corps of Engineers excepted; and that the up-country force suffers from lack of public interest.

The military funeral of General Sir W. Codrington will take place to-day at 11.30, at London Necropolis, Brookwood, Surrey (Woking Cemetery). Special train from Waterloo Station to cemetery at 10.10 a.m.

A Committee has been called together at Simla, consisting of Colonel Bushman, 9th Lancers, as President, Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, and Captain Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, to draw up instructions as to executing cavalry movements in accordance with the general principles laid down in the Horse Guards' Manual. These instructions are to be issued in time to enable regiments to be privately practised before meeting in brigade at the cold-weather camps of exercise.

Captain Holme, 3rd Buffs, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Lennox in Egypt.

A question has arisen in connection with the recent order respecting the re-enlistment of pensioners for five years as to whether those serjeant-majors whose re-enlistment has been authorised will be granted warrant rank, irrespective of the age prescribed for that appointment by the existing regulations.

The Rev. T. M. Eustace, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of the Oxford Military College.

"It is not an exaggeration to say that the land transport failed completely." This is what Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Goodrich, of the United States Navy, says in his report on the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. It is curious that only 11 days after the publication of the article communicated to the *Times* in laudation of the War Office arrangements in Egypt, such a statement from an entirely unprejudiced critic should have appeared in the same journal. "The Army," says Commander Goodrich, "is stated to have outrun its transport; but such a state of affairs ought not to have existed at 20 miles from the base." The truth is that the Army had little or no transport to outrun; it found, by one of those fortunate chances which Arabi's ignorance gave it, a railway almost uninjured, and a canal but little interfered with; the enemy thus supplied the means of moving and feeding the invading force, which must otherwise have either waited to organise its tardy or inefficient transport, or have advanced only to starve. How many weeks would have been wasted in waiting for the arrival of the materials from the landing-wharves and for the railway plant, how long it would have taken to teach the untrained railway corps, to organise the drivers, who were landed as a mere rabble, to heal the sore backs and feed up the half-starved mules, is, fortunately, thanks to Arabi, only a matter of speculation. But the failure of the preparations which has been laid bare by Dr. Cameron's Committee was apparent to the foreigner on the spot, and his report becomes valuable evidence in the enquiry. Well may Dr. Cameron make the Administration "a present" of the minor points, and take his stand on the broad assertion that "the transport failed completely, and failed through the attempted adherence to a rigid system, absolutely unsuited to the country in which operations were to be conducted." It is this system which is on its trial; can there be any doubt of the verdict? Would it be a great stretch to imagine the reply which the American critic would give to the assertion of the Surveyor-General, when pressed for lighter carts, that "a cart is a cart, and there is nothing else." "Wal, stranger, that's so, and I guess you'd better send towel-horses to draw them, it would save forage!"

Brevet Major Mansel, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Brice, commanding a Division of the Bombay Army.

Major Grant, who so very greatly distinguished himself in the pursuit of and "engagement" with the Turkish deserters the other day on and across the Nile is, we believe, son of Sir Patrick Grant. *Filius patris dignus.* For coolness, courage, and constancy in circumstances of extraordinary danger we have scarcely a greater instance on record than the fine feat of arms that officer performed, and it will be very unjust if any technical objections be raised to the official recognition of his conduct by the Queen.

A Distinguished-Service Reward of £50 per annum has been bestowed upon Major John Simpson, 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch).

A volume is about to appear from the firm of Messrs. Blackwood, entitled, "Fifteen Years of Army Reform," which is likely, we are told, to create a stir in military circles. It will be, as its title implies, a review of the military policy of the War Office since the advent of Lord Cardwell, and will enable those who wish to ascertain the truth to judge how far the assurances of the optimists who have been telling us that the Army has been regenerated by means of short service and the other fads foisted upon us by our civilian administrators, in opposition to the wishes and advice of the much-abused military school,—the "drones and dullards" of the profession of arms—are justified, by placing in their hands an immense amount of data gleaned from bluebooks, reports, &c.

Lieutenant the Hon. M. Talbot, R.E., has been selected for duty with the British Commission for the Delimitation of the North-West Boundary of Afghanistan.

Recent sanitary precautions at Aldershot have been the means of causing some of the "permanent fixtures" there to speedily dispose of the stock of their rather extensive farm-yards on the borders of the Camp. Cows, goats, and even pigs, have got brief notice to quit, and fowls are barely tolerated. If the sanitary officer would only pursue his investigations further, in the central parts of the Camps, he would find not a few nuisances that might be abated for the great good of all. In a military camp, a poultry-yard under a sleeping-room window, for instance, is neither desirable nor necessary at any time, but more especially during such sultry weather as we are now experiencing. Such dangerous nuisances, appealing loudly to the olfactory nerves, may now be found in many parts of the Camp.

Major-General Scratchley has retired from his position as Consulting Engineer to the New South Wales Government, and is succeeded by Major-General H. Steward, late Royal Engineers.

A recent divisional field-day of opposing forces of all arms, at Aldershot, was brought to an abrupt conclusion before half the "idea" was carried out, in consequence, as it afterwards transpired, of the attack being pushed home so fast, and the retreating troops so closely followed up, in violation of umpire rules, that the chief umpire, to prevent the men coming into personal collision, ordered the "halt" to be sounded; and this having been taken up by the Infantry buglers as the "cease fire," which signifies the termination of the fight, the field-day was by this mistake brought to a premature end. It is the A, B, C of Umpire Rules, known alike to officers and men, that troops should never in the open approach each other nearer than 100 yards, or in the most enclosed country or woods, than 50 yards. The Lieutenant-General Commanding has had something to say about these operations to all concerned. His strictures, though they do not err on the side of severity, are much to the point; and, in conclusion, he reminds General or other superior officers of opposing forces "that they cannot ride close up to an enemy's position without being held, if fired on or charged at, to be either killed or taken prisoners, and therefore put out of action." This should certainly be added to the Umpire Rules.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, July 31, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. T. H. de M. Roche to be Capt., vice Polkinghorne, to half-pay (July 23).

ADMIRALTY, August 2, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hore, being physically unfit for further service, has been placed on the Retired List (July 19).

ADMIRALTY, August 5, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg. D. MacIver, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List (Aug. 5).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—The Hon. Thos. S. Brand, to the Swiftsure; A. J. Kennedy, to the Defence; Henry Hand, to the Garnet.

Commander—F. C. B. Simpson, to the Cambridge.

Lieutenants—Thomas F. Abbott, to the Hector; Patrick C. Dudgeon, to the Wanderer; C. W. W. Ingram, to the Curacoa; Max. H. W. Laborde, to the Lord Warden; William B. Fawckner, to the Sphinx; James E. C. Goodrich, to the Watchful, when commissioned; A. B. Prance, to the Impregnable, additional, for the Nautilus; L. B. Denman, to the Ganges, additional, for the Sealark; Castel Sherard, to the Terror; G. A. Smith, to the Orontes; P. J. Elliott, to the Crocodile.

Sub-Lieutenants—W. G. Van Ingen, to the Achilles; C. A. Christian and C. G. W. Digby, to the Watchful.

Chaplains—Rev. William Dickson, LL.D., to Devonport Dockyard; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A., to the Canada.

Chief Engineers—G. J. Fraser, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Ruby; John Dunlop, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Ajax.

Fleet-Surgeon — W. J. Eames, to the President, additional.

Staff Surgeon—F. L. Horner, to the President, additional.

Naval Instructor—John W. Lawless, to the President, additional, for service at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Assistant-Paymasters—H. J. B. Montgomery, to the Watchful; John H. Coulton, to the Valiant.

Assistant-Engineer—William Milton, to the Polyphemus; J. D. Rees, to the Inflexible.

Gunners—George Wheeler, to the Lord Warden; Edward H. Rickards, to the Indus, additional for service in the Iron Duke; John McCarthy (a.), to the Watchful.

Carpenter—William Wearn, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Pylades.

Coastguard.

Chief Boatmen—George Dench, Lynn, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Weybourne, vice Mackrell, pensioned; George Barnes, Pett, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Beaulieu River, vice Wolfe, promoted.

Commissioned Boatmen—John Salter, Carnsore, to be chief boatman, Dunmore, vice Jones, promoted; William Garnett, Gosport, to be chief boatman, Christchurch, vice Tubbs, pensioned; James McCreedy, East Cowes, to be chief boatman, Ventnor, vice Stone, promoted; Thomas Cook, No. 2 Battery, to be chief boatman, Reculvers, vice Green, pensioned.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, flagship of Rear-Admiral Whyte, left Devonport for Portland on Aug. 2.

Belleisle, Capt. Jones, left Plymouth for Kingstown on Aug. 5.

Boadicea, Capt. E. J. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, was at Simon's Bay up to July 16. The Frolic would probably proceed to St. Helena. The Alecto would remain on the West Coast.

Canada, Capt. Durrant, with Prince George of Wales on board, arrived at Cowes on Saturday last. The Osborne, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and the young Princesses on board, went out to meet the Canada. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their family, were present at divine service on board the Canada on Sunday, lunching afterwards with the officers. Prince George was out during the week in the Prince of Wales's yacht Aline.

Carysfort, Capt. Walter Stewart, arrived at Port Said on Aug. 1, and left on the 2nd for Suez.

Cruiser, Com. Hughes Hallett, left Malta for Corfu on July 28, and will be absent about two months.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley-Wilmot, left Alexandria for Suez yesterday to relieve the Iris, ordered to Trieste to embark Lord Northbrook.

Express, Lieut. and Com. Vesey Knox, arrived at Alexandria on Aug. 5.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, left Malta on July 28 for the islands of Zante, Patmos, &c. She will pay off in November, orders to that effect having been issued by the Admiralty.

Helicon, Lieut. and Com. Winsloe, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral the Lord John Hay, arrived at Alexandria on July 11 from Suakim. The Commander-in-Chief's flag was shifted to the main, on promotion, the same evening.

Hercules, Capt. FitzRoy, left Devonport on Aug. 2, and arrived at Portland on Aug. 4.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Alexandria on Aug. 5.

Kingfisher, Com. Algernon Evan Thomas (acting), arrived on Aug. 3 at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde, and would leave, homeward bound, on Aug. 5.

Lord Warden, Capt. Kennedy, left Portsmouth for Sheerness on Aug. 4, and arrived at Sheerness on Aug. 5 to refit.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Channel Squadron, arrived at Berehaven on Aug. 6.

Mistletoe, Com. Read, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Aug. 7, prior to proceeding to the Channel Islands to take the place of the Dasher.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, was at Halifax on Aug. 5.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, senior officer on the West Coast of Africa, was at Accra up to June 29, and was about to leave for Bonny and Oil Rivers.

Osborne, Com. Fawkes, has been stationed at Cowes during the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and family on board.

Penelope, Capt. Robinson, arrived at Sheerness on Aug. 4, and left again for her station on Aug. 7.

Ready, Com. Echlin, arrived at Madeira on July 27, and would leave on July 29, to relieve the Rifleman on the South-east Coast of America.

Repulse, Capt. St. John, left Portsmouth for Sheerness on Aug. 4, and arrived at Sheerness on Aug. 5 to refit.

Shannon, Capt. Adeane, left Devonport on Aug. 2.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. F. W. Sanders, arrived in Plymouth Sound last Tuesday from the West Coast of Africa, and subsequently steamed up harbour. A few days' leave will be given to the crew, after which the vessel will join the Channel Squadron. The Starling was commissioned at Sheerness on Aug. 22, 1882, and her crew are in a very good state of health.

Superb, Capt. Cleveland, arrived at Alexandria on Aug. 5.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Esquimault up to July 17, and would remain. The Constance was at Esquimault, and would proceed on the 7th inst. to Honolulu, the Hervey Group of Islands, Tahiti, and Coquimbo. The Heroine was on passage from Esquimault to Callao, and has since arrived. The Satellite was at Callao on July 11, and when relieved by the Heroine would proceed to Esquimault, calling at Panama, Acapulco, and Guaymas. The Mutine was at Esquimault, and would remain. The Sappho and Pelican were on the coasts of Peru and Chili.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, arrived at Aden on Aug. 5, and would sail for Zanzibar on Aug. 9.

Valorous, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, passed Hurst Castle westward on Aug. 3, and arrived at Plymouth on Aug. 5. She left Devonport for Queenstown on Aug. 6. She arrived at Queenstown on Friday morning, and sailed same evening to join the Channel Sqadron in Bantry Bay.

Vivid, Staff Com. Gravener, arrived at Devonport on Aug. 2 from Portland.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, left Port Said on Aug. 3 for Suez.

HOTCHKISS AND NORDENFELT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd inst. you give, under the above heading, a sort of apology for one of your staff, in consequence of a letter from Capt. R. Macneill, who offers to "correct an error" in one of your previous issues. This subject is of such minor importance that I would have hesitated to occupy your space with this reply, had it not been that Capt. Macneill's note may easily be misread to convey the impression that my ammunition and mountings were not approved of. On the subject of the ammunition, your notes of July 20, as well as those of Capt. Macneill, are somewhat unclear. The facts are these:—When the Admiralty ordered 6-pounder shell-guns from Mr. Hotchkiss, as well as from myself, both the manufacturers were asked to make their guns such that each gun, when required, could fire the ammunition belonging to the other gun,—which meant that the chamber and the outward form of the cartridges must be the same for both guns, and we agreed upon the chamber of the Hotchkiss gun, which was the smallest of the two, giving considerably less velocity than my larger chamber with heavier powder charge. Upon all other points than the outside form of the cartridge, each gun retains its own system of ammunition; my solid cartridge case, as well as my powder, fuzes, gas-checks, and shells being different from those to be supplied by Mr. Hotchkiss. On the subject of the mounting, Capt. Macneill's statement that the Nordenfelt 6-pounder is to be adapted to the Hotchkiss mounting is based upon entirely incorrect information. All my 6-pounder guns are to be supplied with my own mountings, with elevating and traversing gear of the same description as those used for all my other naval guns, and I understand that the Hotchkiss guns will be supplied with his system of mounting with aiming by means of his shoulder piece, which has not hitherto been used in the English Navy,—the results that will be obtained by these different systems of mountings will decide which is to be adopted for further orders of 6-pounder carriages another year. Both the carriages will have the same dimensions of socket, so as to interchange into the stands for the guns which will be supplied to the several vessels by the Constructors' Department of the Admiralty.—I am, &c., Thos. Nordenfelt.

[We have now printed letters from Capt. Macneill, representing Mr. Hotchkiss; and Mr. Nordenfelt, representing himself; and must let the rival houses, as to whom we had nearly repeated the exclamation of Mercutio, fight it out elsewhere.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

THE DEFENCE COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial on Capt. Edwin John Pollard, of H.M.S. Defence, for negligently hazarding his ship, by allowing her to come into collision with the Valiant off Bantry Bay on July 18, re-assembled on board the Royal Adelaide on Friday, August 1, at 4 p.m. The Hon. Bernard Coleridge, barrister, read a long statement in defence of the prisoner. He said that in a falling and uncertain light the signal was made to execute a difficult and intricate manœuvre, and that he ordered Lieutenant Gubbins to calculate the distance between the Defence and the Hector. Lieutenant Gubbins miscalculated the distance, for which he contended he was not to blame. He acted on Lieutenant Gubbins's statement, and intended, when the Valiant's stern was clear of the Defence's bow, to shift his helm hard a-port, go full speed ahead, and come up astern of the Valiant. Owing to this mis-calculation his ship was brought into a difficult position. When he saw this he converted the impending catastrophe of an end-on collision, which would probably have sunk one or both of the ships, into a collision which did very little damage. In conclusion, he said that he had been in the Navy for 38 years, and was close on flag rank. It was in the power of the Court to blot out the whole of his professional past and to destroy his professional future, but he did not appeal to sympathy. It appeared from an Admiralty record of previous courts-martial that from the 27th to the 29th of November, 1876, a court-martial sat on board the Royal Adelaide for the trial of Captain Pollard on two charges—first, for having hazarded H.M.S. Tenedos, and, secondly, for having committed an act to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline in marking a written statement purporting that the Tenedos was taken seaward of the rock, whereas he well knew that she passed between the rock and the shore. On that occasion the first charge was declared to be proved and the second not proved, and Capt. Pollard was dismissed from H.M.S. Tenedos. The Court was then cleared, and when reopened the Judge-Advocate read the following judgment:—"The Court, having found that the charge against the prisoner is proved, in that he hazarded H.M.S. Defence by the improper manner in which he attempted to perform the very simple manœuvre ordered, adjudges him, the said Capt. Pollard, to be dismissed from H.M.S. Defence."

Capt. E. J. Pollard, at the close of the court-martial at Devonport on Friday evening, proceeded direct on board the Defence, and when about to finally leave the ship, the whole of the ship's company were mustered on the quarter-deck to wish him good-bye. Capt. Pollard was visibly affected when saying good-bye, stating that he would probably never again set foot on the deck of a British man-of-war. He was a ruined man in his profession, and his hopes were blighted. He was disgraced, but certainly not dishonoured, for doing his duty. After shaking hands with the officers and others around him he left the ship. Capt. Pollard entered the service as a naval cadet so long ago as October, 1846, was made a sub-lieutenant in May, 1853, lieutenant in February, 1855, commander in August, 1861, and captain in April, 1868, and has the following war services:—Was mate of the Vengeance during operations in the Black Sea from the commencement of the Crimean War until April, 1855, including the attack on sea defences of Sebastopol, 1854 (Crimean and Turkish medals, Sebastopol clasp); as lieutenant commanding the Woodcock took part in the bombardment and capture of Canton, December, 1857, and repulsed a very determined attack of fire rafts on his ship at the same place; in 1858 he took part in the operations in the North of China, including the capture of Tientsin, and was engaged in the bombardment and capture of the city of Namtow, August, 1858; in 1860 he was employed in command of the Staunch in the Gulf of Pechili, and was present at the second capture of the Peiho forts and Tientsin; was specially mentioned for zeal in the Commander-in-Chief's despatches whilst engaged in carrying troops and stores and disembarking them at Tientsin, and was promoted for this service (China medal, Canton and Taku, 1860, clasps).

A sad accident happened on board the Pelican on leaving St. Vincent for Monte Video, *en route* to the Pacific station, by which the ship's cooper, John Zachariah Newcombe, aged 40 years, was fatally injured. A hawser reel, holding a 5-in. hawser, screw pendants and falls, slipped from its stand through the rolling of the ship, and fell on him, causing a fracture of the spine, from the effects of which he died on the afternoon of May 19. His body was buried at sea the following afternoon. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Racer, composite gun-vessel, was launched at Devonport on Wednesday afternoon. She is one of the Acorn class, and sister-ship to the Reindeer and Mariner. She was commenced in April, 1883. Her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 167 ft.; extreme breadth, 32 ft.; depth of hold, 16 ft. 3 in.; her displacement being 950 tons, and her engines of 850-horse power. She differs from the Reindeer, however, in her armament, which will consist of eight 5-in. breech-loading guns, mounted on Vavasseur carriages—two being placed on the forecastle, two aft, and four on the broadside; the Reindeer, which is armed with six guns only, having been too far advanced to enable the necessary alterations to be made when it was determined to increase the armament of vessels of that class.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Aldershot on Wednesday, and held a review of the Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery, which assembled in the vicinity of the Long Valley about 9.30 a.m. The troops returned to quarters shortly after 12 o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge returned by train to London in the afternoon.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial. and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

This meeting commenced at Aldershot on Thursday :—

Young Soldiers' Competition.—With 29 each—Lance-Corpl. Cavell, 1st Scots Fusiliers; Pte. Buttery, 1st Dorset; Corpl. Duff, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Pte. Gardner, 1st Warwick; Corpl. Edwards, 2nd Batn. 60th; Pte. Murrell, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Pte. Hudson, 1st Leicester.

Rank and File.—Lance-Corpl. Sheldon, R.E., 33; and the following with 33 each:—Lance-Corpls. Doyle and Kitchingman, R.E.; Pte. Robertson, Scottish Rifles; Serjt. Rodgers, 1st Warwick; and Corpl. Muldoon, Scottish Rifles.

Serjeants.—D. S. Garston, Grenadier Guards; W. O. Pratt, R.N., and Serjt. Connell, 1st Cheshire, 32 each; Serjt. M. Quirk, H.L.I.; C. S. M. Waters, R.E.; and Q. M. Noble, 1st Scots Fusiliers, 31 each.

Officers.—Major Sinclair, Staff, 33; Qrmr. Garrard, 1st Leicester, 32; Lieut.-Col. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, 32; Lieut. Heath, R.E., 31.

Carbine.—Pte. Ferguson, 15th Hussars; Serjt. Bell, P Baty. 2nd Brig. R.A.; Pte. Beaumont, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Q. S. M. Rand, 7th Hussars, 28 each.

The *Morning Post* says:—"The 2nd division of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, under the command of Major Barrow, will consist of 125 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and will include Lieuts. Martyr, Todd-Thornton, and Tudway, and other officers specially selected for this service."

The prospectus of the Bristol Joint-Stock Bank will be found in our advertisement columns, and we understand the project has received large and influential local support. The great increase in the wealth and population of Bristol, where the proportion of banks is only one to every 28,000 of the population, whereas in some smaller towns the proportion is one to every 7,000, as well as the names of the directors, &c., should ensure the success of the new concern.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay; Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free

London Amusements.

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The OLYMPIC has been reopened with a new farcical comedy, by Mr. Joseph Derrick, called "Twins," in which the idea of mistaken identity, arising from the close resemblance of two brothers, once more receives humorous treatment. The piece is characterised by comical dialogue, ludicrous situations, and an entire disregard of probabilities. Mr. Edward Righton, aided by rapid changes of costume, cleverly succeeds in portraying not only a personage known as the benevolent Professor of Bangelpore, but his twin brother, who occupies the humble position of head-waiter at a Ramsgate Hotel. Miss Carlotta Leclercq effectively represents a buxom widow yielding to the blandishments of the professor; Miss Eliza Rudd is the waiter's jealous wife; and adequate support is besides afforded by Miss Emma Ritta, Mr. Edward Lyons, Mr. F. Desmond, Mr. H. Vincent, and Mr. J. W. Bradbury. A special performance of this lively piece is announced for to-night, Saturday, in aid of a charitable institution, in which the Marquis of Lorne and Lady Archibald Campbell take great interest. Miss Carlotta Leclercq gave a special matinée here on Wednesday, when Mr. Bartley Campbell's American drama, called "Fate," was successfully produced in this country. The house was well filled, and the applause bestowed on the actors and actresses was frequent and well-merited.

At the ALHAMBRA, Mr. F. C. Burnand's burlesque of "Black-Eyed See-usan," which 18 years since started on its long career of popularity at the Royalty, has been expanded by the author into a comic, operatic spectacle, adapted to the requirements of the larger stage. Additional songs have been provided, and rustic and nautical ballets embellish the three acts, illustrated by as many picturesque scenes representing "The Downs," "on the cliffs near Dover," and the deck of her Majesty's ship, the Polly Phemus. Mr. E. Danvers, the only member of the original cast now available, retains his old position as Dame Hatley; Mr. Arthur Roberts gives a new but thoroughly amusing rendering of Captain Crosstree; and Miss Bessie Bonehill and Miss Mulholland are vivacious representatives of William and Susan. In other characters, Miss Kate Leamar, and Messrs. George Honey, G. Mudie, F. Storey, and Stuart Paget contribute to the enjoyment of a brisk and lively entertainment.

Mr. Augustus Daly's New York Dramatic Company, now occupying TOOLE'S THEATRE, well maintain their reputation by presenting clever embodiments of the eccentric personages introduced in another farcical comedy, adapted from the German, and called "Dollars and Sense," a punning designation best understood by American audiences. There is no novelty in the story, but admirable acting compensates for lack of interest in the plot. Mr. John Drew is the friendly young lawyer preserving the domestic happiness of husband and wife, so adroitly depicted by Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert; a sham Egyptian Colonel is ably personated by Mr. Charles Leclercq; and a prominent feature of the piece is the exhilarating performance of a madcap belle of New York by the comely Miss Ada Rehan.

At the GAIETY, Mr. Edward Terry concludes his present engagement on Saturday next, when he takes his annual benefit.

An autumn season, under the direction of Mr. E. Brookfield, will be commenced this (Saturday) evening at the HAYMARKET. A new version, in two acts, by Mr. W. H. Pollock, of "Le Reveil du Lion," by MM. Jaime and Bayard, will be brought out under the title of "Evergreen." A previous adaptation of the comedy was produced at the Haymarket, November, 1847, called "The Roused Lion." Mr. Benjamin Webster and Mrs. Keeley then played the prominent parts.

This evening will be commenced the Promenade Concerts season at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. A numerous band has been engaged, with Mr. Gwyllym Crowe as conductor, and Madame Rose Hersee, Madame Enriquez, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maas are among the vocalists.

Mr. Henry Irving will sail from Liverpool with his Lyceum Company at the end of September, and open at Montreal in the second week of October.

All acquainted with the varied talents displayed by the Vokes family, and knowing the high esteem in which the sisters are held in private life, will regret to hear that Miss Jessie Vokes expired on Monday night, at a comparatively early age. An attack of malarious fever while on her last tour through America had for some months past seriously affected her health. Her first appearance on the stage was as a child at the Surrey.

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Per Doz.

	s.	s.	s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 42 ...	30 48 ...	36 60 72
Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

PORT. Per Doz.

			s.	s.	s.
From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune	...	30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Roussillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

CLARET.

Per Doz.

		s.	s.	s.
Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

Per Doz.

	s.	s.	s.
Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen	48	60	
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

SPIRITS.

Per Doz.

			s.	s.	s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	...	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84

Champagne (*con.*) Per Doz.

	s.	s.	s.	s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY				84
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 42	26 45	32 48	39 50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel	...	48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Per Doz.

			s.	s.	s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet			...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray				...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

Sack, Malmsey, Frontignan, Constantia, Lunel, Muscat-de-Rivesaltes, Italian, & other Wines.

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BIRTH.

Bell—On the 4th inst., at Craig Ailey Cove, Dumbartonshire, N.B., the wife of Colonel Whiteford John Bell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MacIlwaine—Blacker.—On August 4, at St. Peter's, Regent Square, by the Rev. E. A. Rust, M.A., George Stanford MacIlwaine, Commander, Royal Navy, son of the Rev. Canon MacIlwaine, D.D., to Catherine Harrietta, daughter of Commissary-General Blacker.

Truell—Onslow.—On July 29, at Holt, Wimborne Minster, by the Rev. W. H. A. Truell, rector of Shroton, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. S. E. Nichols, curate-in-charge, Robert Holt Truell, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry (the 53rd), to Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Rev. Charles Onslow, formerly Vicar of Holt, and Hon. Canon of Salisbury.

Tweedy—Pottinger.—On August 5, at St. John's Church, Forest Hill, by the Rev. W. Martin, M.A., George Alfred Tweedy, Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret, second daughter of Dr. R. Pottinger, R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

DEATHS.

Birdwood.—At Duki, Afghanistan, on July 23, from an accident out hunting, Frederic William Lane Birdwood, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, the eldest and only surviving son of Major-General W. J. Birdwood, R.E., Woodcot, Salcombe, South Devon.

Harenc.—On the 5th inst., at Langton House, Dorset, of Kimpton House, Herts, Lieutenant-General Archibald Richard Harenc, youngest son of the late Benjamin Harenc, Esq., of Foots-Cray Place, Kent.

Larkins.—On June 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Hervé Woodhouse, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, Susan Larkins, relict of Edward Kelsall, formerly Captain of H.M.'s 70th Regiment of Foot, in her 75th year.

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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

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WE learn that the days of the Army Medical Department are numbered, and that ere long it will blossom forth as the "Medical Staff," and that the Army Hospital Corps will appear as the "Medical Staff Corps." The Warrant is in type, and may be published at any moment. It would be premature to speak of its provisions until it is actually issued, but there is now no doubt it will be on the lines of the recommendations of Lord Morley's Committee, and that a closer amalgamation will be made between the Medical Officers and their men. It is also understood that both officers and men will wear scarlet,—a matter of comparatively little moment in the field, as all, probably, will be dressed in the new khakee the same as the Line. As a kind of "avant courier" to the Warrant, an Army Circular, dated August 1, has just made its appearance, in which are laid down not only the regulations for the examination of Surgeons for promotion to rank of Surgeon-Major,—a reinstitution, in fact, of an old rule,—but also the regulations for the examination of Surgeons-Major to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon. As regards the first, it is quite fair and proper that medical officers should, like the rest of the Army, prove their fitness for advancement by passing an examination, and the only wonder is that the test was discontinued. The subjects selected are reasonable, and all medical officers should be proficient in them before being promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major. The examination is to be passed between the fifth and tenth year of service; but if officers have passed an examination for a Fellowship of any Royal College of Surgeons or Physicians, or have obtained a diploma in hygiene and state medicine, they will be exempted from such portions of the examination as are covered by the above degrees. These must have been passed five years subsequent to entry into the service, or they will not be allowed to count. This is rather illiberal, as it is hardly fair to call on a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England to pass a second examination merely because he has hastened to take the higher degree soon after he entered the service. Again, we see that before promotion a Surgeon must procure a certificate from "a recognised teacher of surgery" in a medical school regarding his proficiency in operative surgery. This is certainly an imputation on the knowledge and skill of Army Surgeons in general, and a practical admission by the authorities that the senior officers of the "Medical Staff" are not capable of judging of the proficiency of a Surgeon serving under them. In former years it was sufficient for an Assistant-Surgeon to produce the certificate of the Surgeon of his regiment, but now the Army Medical Officer must go to a civilian, and must, moreover, pay a heavy fee, varying from £5 to £10, for a course in operative surgery. Will the Government pay this sum, or must the medical officer be at the loss? We fear the rules for this examination have been drawn up rather loosely, and trust they will be revised before being put in force. If, however, we have to express an opinion somewhat adverse to the Circular regarding the examination of Surgeons, what can be said regarding that of Surgeons-Major for promotion to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon? A more ill-considered step has never before been taken than to ask officers ranking as lieutenant-colonels, many of them of 26 years' service and over, to submit to an examination. It is deplorably humiliating that such a step should have been taken, and we will be much surprised if the profession does not rise against the Director-General, and compel him to cancel, at all events, some portion, if not all, of the proposed examination. The heading of this portion of the Circular lays down that only Surgeons-Major of twenty years' service or over are eligible, and it further says "the examination will be *optional.*" It proceeds to lay down the necessary qualifications each officer must possess; then states in para. 9 that "before a Surgeon-Major can be selected for promotion to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon," he *must* pass the examination laid down. This seems to us rather paradoxical, but no doubt it means that if a Surgeon-Major does not wish to present himself for examination, he need not do so; and thus bearing the Government stamp of ignorance and incapacity, he will be permitted to remain in the service and continue to perform exactly the same duties as those who qualify, at all events, till the latter become administrative officers. The subjects of the examination are fourteen in number, chiefly on administrative points, and are, no doubt, matters with which medical officers ought to be acquainted; but we think there are many other ways of ascertaining an officer's knowledge of administration than by obliging him to pass an examination in set questions which many men will be able to get up, though utterly unfit for administrative duties. The last subject laid down certainly surprises us, viz.:—"Questions on Operative Surgery and Practical Medicine will also form part of this Examination." We can hardly believe Dr. Crawford, the able Director-General of the Department, could have intended the slur he has cast on his officers by such a rule. In no service in the world would officers who have served for twenty-five years and more be asked to pass an examination in the rudiments of their profession, and we shall be much surprised if we do not hear some very strong comments on this point in the professional journals, and see action taken by the various Universities and Colleges in defence of their graduates. We can only think that Dr. Crawford has been wrongly advised, and we are sure that this portion of the examination will, sooner or later, be cancelled or modified. Had this examination been instituted for officers *under* twenty years' service, we would have been satisfied; but it is degrading to old officers to be exposed to such an indignity, and its only result will be depleting the upper Executive ranks of the Department, by driving old officers to retire in disgust.

THE experimental firing, "Ship guns *versus* Fortifications," at Inchkeith, which were finished this week, are eminently satisfactory from many points of view. In the first place, nothing can be more conducive to a thorough and exhaustive clearing-up of a question than the personal interest shown by the heads of Departments. At Inchkeith, Sir A. Clarke passed three days on the deck of H.M.S. *Sultan,* in continuous deliberations with Brigadier-General Reilly, who represents the government factories where all the guns (the ship as well as those in the battery at Inchkeith) and their ammunition were constructed; the staff of these generals consisted of some of the most highly trained officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, including Major O'Callaghan and Captain Goold-Adams from the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery, Colonel Schaw, R.E., Captain Clarke, and Lieutenant Nathan; while the naval element was ably represented by Captain Tracey of the *Sultan,* with his Commander and Gunnery Lieutenant, Captain Jackson, of the Small-Arms Committee, and Lieutenant Meryon, of the gunnery-ship *Excellent.* We mention these names amongst many others especially to show that these were serious and practical experiments from which much more can be hoped than by mere simple experimental firing against targets, and under such circumstances as are usually available at ordinary affairs of this nature; further, that during these three days the two Generals who are responsible for the Fortifications and Artillery in the British Isles, as well as in Greater Britain, had more opportunities of exchanging views during actual firing, and of hearing unbiassed opinions from their juniors, than perhaps could occur in months, or even years, in their offices; and nothing can be more useful to any one branch of the Service than such opportunities, which allow them to ventilate their ideas under the searching criticism of the other services. All honour is due to Sir Andrew Clarke, who, we believe, originated these experiments, and to General Reilly, who took a great personal interest in them. Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key also showed his appreciation of the importance of the trials by arranging matters so that a first-class ironclad, the *Sultan,* was placed at their disposal. The main object of the experiments was to ascertain whether a gun placed in a simple barbette—that is, in a position above the glacis of a round emplacement, and its gun detachment, would be so much exposed to the fire directed from an attacking ship, that it might become necessary to adopt the more costly arrangements for lowering the gun when not actually firing as originated by Colonel Moncrieff, and since modified or improved by others. The results may be stated in a few words to be that in a country like England, where the question of expense must not on any account stand in the way of efficiency, it will become almost imperative to adopt the principle of raising and lowering the barbette guns, as soon as this can be done by such simple means that there can be no risk of such a carriage failing to act even under adverse circumstances. The machine-guns were very destructive, especially against the dummies (representing the gun detachment) which were put into position around the gun. All the machine-guns did very fair work. The shell fire from the heavy guns of the *Sultan* was most instructive to all concerned. The first day their shrapnel did no harm at all to the gun fired at in the fort, in consequence of the fuzes of these shells not acting properly, or from not being properly understood; but on the third day the fuzes acted far more satisfactorily. There must always be considerable difficulty when the fuzes for the naval guns are provided by the Army Establishment, because the fuze-tables vary so much for different classes of projectiles; for instance, the fuze-table for a projectile provided with the old studs is not correct for a gas-check projectile, and *vice versâ.* One good result of these trials is that all of those who took part in them realised the necessity of having the fuzes marked with distances, so that no separate table is required by which to set them. This would further permit of another improvement which is absolutely necessary, viz., that the fuzes can be set for the range after the projectile is brought to the gun, and not as hitherto, before the projectile has been brought from below. The third day's practice showed the terrible effect of these large shrapnels when a correctly set fuze acts properly; each shell swept the inside of the emplacement so completely that no gunner could have stood up to a gun mounted as at Inchkeith. The emplacements would also be much improved if opened to the rear instead of the complete "well" shape. It must not be supposed that in actual war the gun in the emplacement would be so badly treated by the ship fire, as was the case at Inchkeith, because the smoke produced by the firing of the shore-guns, and the demoralising effect of their fire on the gunners on board the attacking ships would, of course, seriously interfere with their accuracy of fire. It may be broadly stated that a fortification barbette-gun, mounted on the raising and lowering principle, would probably be quite able to defend itself against the large guns of a ship at long ranges, and that in order to protect the fortification gun against the ship's machine-gun fire, a number of machine-guns must also be mounted on the forts away from the heavy guns. The rifle-calibre machine-guns of an attacking vessel would never have as good a chance in actual war as they had at Inchkeith, as no ironclad would dare to steam at slow speed within 1,000 yards of the shore; but the 1-inch guns, and the wonderful accuracy of the 6-pounder quick-firing guns at long ranges, would have to be provided against.

FOR some time past it has been known that the number of Militia officers was far below the authorised establishment, and that the deficiency was rather on the increase than otherwise; but few people, we venture to think, were prepared for the statement recently made by Lord Hartington, in reply to Sir F. Milner, that "the actual vacancies for officers of Militia amount to 795." We have before us three official Returns containing information as to the progress of this deficiency, viz., (1), the Return moved for by Sir A. Gordon, and which was presented to Parliament in April last; (2), the general Annual Return of the British Army for 1881; and (3), the general Annual Return of the British Army for 1882 (the return for 1883 has not yet been issued). The statistics given in these several returns are rather difficult to reconcile, and all the more so from the fact that the series of years over which Sir Alexander Gordon's return extends are made up to March 31 of each year, while the general Annual Returns are apparently made up, as far as concerns the Militia, to July 1 of each year. The Annual Returns state that on July 1, 1881, there was a deficiency of 256 officers of Militia which, by July 1, 1882, had increased to 348. The Gordon Return states that from March 31, 1881, to March 31, 1882, there was a surplus of appointments over retirements in the commissioned ranks of the Militia of 22 officers; but that from March 31, 1882, to March 31, 1883, there was a surplus of retirements over appointments of 161. These statements taken together appear somewhat extraordinary, and supposing them all to be in accordance with fact, it follows that, as between July 1, 1881, and July 1, 1882, a total of 92 officers were lost to the Militia, and between March 31, 1881, and March 31, 1882, there was a gain of 22 officers,—therefore, between March 31, 1882, and July 1, 1882, there was a total loss of 114 officers. Thus we find that, in accordance with the Gordon Return, the number of officers still further lost to the Militia from July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883, was 47. Taking the two Returns together, we find that on March 31, 1883, there was a total deficiency of 395. We have gone thus minutely into figures in order to obtain a standpoint from which will be seen the fearful rapidity with which the deficiency is going on increasing. The Gordon Return further states that from March 31, 1883, to March 31, 1884, the deficiency was increased by another 227 vacancies. This number, added to the above, will give a total of 622 vacancies on March 31, 1884. But Lord Hartington stated on July 24 that "the actual vacancies for officers of Militia amount to 795," which gives a further increase of 173 vacancies since March 31 last. The position thus revealed is positively alarming. Lord Hartington says that "in 11 regiments the vacancies amount to half the number of officers." And this being so, we need no longer wonder at the reports we have heard on all sides of the miserable state of inefficiency exhibited by many Militia regiments during the recent trainings. One of the causes of this state of things is well known, and, to our mind, easily remedied. There is not the least doubt that large numbers of young Militia subalterns join their regiments with the sole object of serving their two trainings and then entering the competition for a commission in the Line. None of these will ever become Militia officers really, for those who obtain their Line commissions will at once join their Line regiments, while those who fail to gain that prize will immediately resign their Militia commissions, leaving the Militia regiments worse off than if they had never joined. The present system is not only unfair to the Militia, but if it be allowed to remain unaltered, it will assuredly lead to the ultimate disorganisation of the whole force. Another cause which renders the Militia unpopular both with officers and men is the systematic way in which the force is always kept in the background. The only notice the Militia have lately received from the authorities was in the shape of a scheme ostensibly designed to amalgamate them with the Line, but which, as a matter of fact, is thoroughly distasteful to both services. The Militia do not require nursing, but they do require recognition. There are a great many Militia regiments which can compare very favourably indeed with our boy regiments of the Line, and which might become a most useful recruiting ground, if only soldiering during the annual training were made more popular. But as things stand, the training takes place in some out-of-the-way corner, nobody knows and nobody cares where; none of the glamour and *éclat* of the soldier's life pertains to the Militia, the men are despised, the duties are humdrum, and there is indeed little to induce a man to enlist, but the bounty which he is glad to take when, at some time or other, he finds himself out of work and in very low water.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Castletown Berehaven on August 11 with the Channel Squadron for Galway.

Admiral Sir Houston Stewart struck his flag on board the *Royal Adelaide* at Devonport on Monday last, and proceeded on leave of absence; the flag of Rear-Admiral Curme was shifted from the *Indus* to the *Royal Adelaide*.

Consequent on the death of Mr. White, Paymaster, Assistant-Paymaster C. Raxworthy, who stands second on the list, receives his promotion.

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B., Senior Naval Lord, on the 11th inst., was by her Majesty's command sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whilst we are discussing the question of our comparative naval strength, Italy is working steadily at the creation of a most formidable fleet, and the launch of the *Ruggiero di Lauria* last Saturday at Castellamare adds the fifth to this tremendous marine, the object of which no fellow can understand. The new vessel has a displacement of 10,045 tons, being about 4,000 tons less than the *Duilio*, and her displacement is about 7 feet less than that of the great ironclad. But the breadth is a trifle greater, and she is about 11 feet shorter. Her armament is to consist of four 100-ton guns, 10 4-ton guns, and 12 large mitrailleux, and a 6-inch gun at the bow and at the stern. Her keel was laid three years ago, and it is estimated that she will cost £800,000. What is to be done with this fleet time alone can show. It certainly adds an element to the uneasiness which is created by the great increase of maritime power on the part of States which seem to have nothing to do with it.

The Admiralty have appointed a committee to enquire into the eleven years' clause affecting Paymasters. This should be pleasing news to the Accountant Branch, at least, such of them as have faith in committees.

While the Russian Admiralty has been lavish of money for shipbuilding lately, retrenchment has been the feature of the literary branch. In 1879 a work was commenced on Russian ironclads, but, after the expenditure of £160, was stopped for want of funds. In 1881 a translation was commenced of "White's Theory of Naval Construction," but never finished. Finally, last year £60 was expended on the introductory part of an "Atlas of Ship Gear." A proposal has now been made that funds shall now be assigned to complete all these works.

The German man-of-war *Niobe* (training-ship), Captain Schroeder, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th, and will leave again on the 16th for an extended cruise. During her stay at Queenstown, the officers and cadets have been hospitably entertained by Admiral Lethbridge and the officers of H.M.S. *Revenge.*

Rear-Admiral Tryon will be appointed to the command of the Australian Station on the expiration of Commodore Erskine's period of service in January next.

It is reported this week at St. Petersburg that the Minister of Marine has decided to give an order for gunboats for the Baltic Fleet to the Neva Iron Works Company to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million sterling.

We look forward with interest to see what our amiable contemporary, the *Cronstadt Vestnik*, will have to say anent the misfortunes of the torpedo cutters in the Gulf of Finland recorded this week. It is only ten days ago that the *Vestnik* drew attention to a recent collision at Portsmouth, and sneeringly stated that "English officers seemed to be rather clumsy in managing their torpedo boats;" inferring at the same time that that could not be said of the Russian officers of the Baltic fleet. But we now hear by telegraph that the sea-going torpedo boat *Vzriff* has seriously damaged herself by running into a sailing vessel near Cronstadt, while at Biorkesund, the torpedo boat *Pskartas* kindly rammed home her *confrère*, the *Svirstrel*, and sunk her. These are manœuvres with a vengeance, and if the operations this year are, in the words of Reuter, likely to be "very important, as they are expected to furnish data for the future construction of Russian war vessels," we can only congratulate the Russians on the energy with which they have commenced them.

We are informed that Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney proceeds to Canada to take part in the proceedings of the British Association at Montreal, at the request of the Council, and that he has consented to act as Treasurer during the meeting.

By an Imperial ukaze, the "Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean" has been revived as a designation for the vessels-of-war stationed in the waters of Southern Europe. Since 1876, the designation has been "the Russian Squadron in Grecian waters," the number of men-of-war not being large enough or sufficiently important to justify the more sounding title. For the future—that is to say, from the end of the autumn, when the new Mediterranean Squadron will be formed—Russia will maintain a *real* squadron in South Europe.

One of the new gunboats of the Baltic Fleet, the *Dojd*, has been incapacitated for further service during the navigation season by running on a boulder-stone in the Gulf of Finland. The vessel is now in dock at Cronstadt, and a court-martial is to investigate the affair next week. According to accounts received, the cause of the accident would appear to either a defect in the Admiralty charts—the rock not being marked in them—or, as is more generally believed, the shifting of a boulder stone. The whole of the Finno-Russian region is covered with these stones—often a large as a cottage, and in the spring, during the passage of the ice from the Neva to the Baltic, they often get dragged out of position, and now and again find their way into some of the channels of the Gulf of Finland, where they form a fertile source of accidents to the mercantile marine.

In our remarks last week on the invaliding of Major Rose, we inadvertently stated that "he went out with the *last* reinforcements of Marines to Suakim;" instead of which, Major Rose went out in February last to Suakim, and was in charge for many weeks of the forts Euryalus and Carysfort, at that place.

A serious collision occurred lately in the roadstead of Bjoerkosund between the Russian torpedo-boats *Piskar* and *Sviristet*, resulting in the immediate sinking of the former and in considerable damage to the latter craft, but without loss of life.

The manner in which young gentlemen are at present educated for the Marines is open to many serious objections, and, amongst others, that the present system is subversive of that spirit of discipline and subordination which should pervade the junior grades of the Military services. Marine subalterns should be sent to finish their education at Greenwich before joining the head-quarters of their division, and should not first be ordered to go through a short course of Military training and then be sent in batches to kick their heels about at Portsmouth while nominally "at school." They thus get demoralised, as they are under scarcely any restraint whatever, and discipline is only nominally enforced. These young gentlemen only learn to think very much of themselves and very little of their seniors, whom they look down upon as "an uneducated lot," and for whom they have little or no hesitation in openly showing their contempt on every possible occasion. It would be far preferable to send young gentlemen entering the Marines to Greenwich, and to there let them go through a course of instruction that would render them useful officers on board ship.

The appointment of Major Chermside as Civil Governor of Suakim has not, it appears, proved a happy selection, as it has caused such an enormous amount of friction between the naval, military, and marine authorities there stationed that first Admiral Lord John Hay and now Major-General Fremantle have had to be ordered down to the place to set matters right. Commodore Molyneux and Colonel Ozzard, in command of the Marines, have worked well together, owing to the instructions issued by Lord John Hay, thereby keeping the Marines under the immediate orders of Commodore Molyneux; but their position became most anomalous in regard to the military and civil authorities, and had there been any active operations some disaster might have overtaken our arms, owing to the divided responsibility thus created. This will now be at an end, and Major Chermside will be placed in his proper position as Civil Governor, Major-General Fremantle assuming that of Military Governor; and thus all friction will be at an end, and things will move, let us hope, smoothly.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Graham, C.B., of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, completed his term in his present rank on the 6th inst., to entitle him to the rank of colonel in the Army, under the provisions of clause 6 of Order in Council, November 29, 1881, and Act 12 of Army Warrant.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Heriot from the Majors' List, moves Major F. M. Sharp to the higher rate of pay.

The Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution have applied to the Duke of Cambridge for permission to have the reorganisation of their regiment discussed in the prize essay for next year. There can hardly be any doubt that the necessary sanction will be given. His Royal Highness has always shown a desire to promote the efficiency of the distinguished corps of which he is Colonel-in-Chief, and such a discussion as is now proposed would seem to be particularly opportune and deserving of encouragement. As we have before remarked, there is nothing to fear, there is everything to gain from fair, frank, full discussion. The officers of the Army will be ill-advised if they allow themselves to be gagged by the dry dust of official etiquette, which is always being thrown in their eyes. It is distinctly within their province—nay, we venture to think, it is positively their duty—to assist the authorities by offering their advice whenever they consider such advice would be useful. The country looks to the regimental officers to interpret the wishes and opinions of the Army, and if they persist in remaining silent when they ought to speak out, they lay themselves open to the charge of abdicating the high functions which have been entrusted to their care. On more than one occasion that hesitation to speak out has done incalculable mischief. Had a determined and organised stand, instead of mere half-hearted protests, been made by the regimental officers when Mr. Childers first brought forward his proposals, we do not think he would have been rash enough to have carried his schemes over their heads and against their wishes. The Army wishes to stand well with the country, and this can only be effected by the officers showing themselves able, and willing, and strong enough to hold their own when their interests are threatened by the crude reforms of ignorant civilians. It is very creditable to the officers of the Royal Artillery that they should show a desire to reorganise their regiment, and if the discussion which it is sought to raise be confined within reasonable limits and conducted in a fair and temperate spirit, it can hardly fail to be of the utmost help to the authorities, and to materially strengthen their hands when they are called upon to deal with this question—this burning question—of Artillery Reform.

"How not to do it," is being fully exemplified in the new recently formed Artillery Depôts. At one of these, we hear of 380 recruits and 50 trumpeters, with but 50 horses, instead of the establishment of 100 to teach the men, and a couple of bugles for the 50 boys—this seems economy with a vengeance. No adjutant is allowed to any of these four large depôts; though this officer is considered indispensable in the case of the much smaller and less important Infantry Depôts—strange, indeed, is War Office organisation.

The French War Minister has just authorised a captain of the 80th Territorial Regiment to visit the chief towns in France with the view of forming a "National Federation of Dove-Loving Societies," *id est*, a service of carrier-pigeons. The part which pigeons played in the siege of Paris has not been forgotten in France. At that period, however, there was only time to introduce a few hundred pigeons into the capital, from the Department of the North, and few of these birds were real carriers. It is now asserted that the French War Minister could, if necessary, dispose of 30,000 carriers; the question is now to organise this feathered force. A French military writer points out that in most of the important towns of Germany there is a station of carrier-pigeons, under the orders of the inspector-general of military telegraphs. Each pigeon-house is under the direct authority of the commandant of the place, and is administered by a sub-officer oft engineers, aided by a specialist and two soldiers A most of the stations there are about 200 birds, but we, see that at Metz and Strasburg there are 600. Not only are the birds trained, but a register is carefully kept of the voyages they have accomplished, and the rapidity and reliability of each pigeon is known. In France it has been decided to establish two central establishments, one at Paris and another at Langres, furnished with a sufficient number of birds to keep up a correspondence for six months, Paris communicating with Mezières, Verdun, Toul, and Langres; and Langres with Belfort, Besançon, and Lyons. It is calculated that a pigeon can accomplish the distance which separates these places one from the other, in five hours.

A report is current that when the Duke of Edinburgh resigns the command of the Channel Squadron, he will be nominated to the command of the Mediterranean Fleet, in succession to Admiral Lord John Hay, who returns home in December. It is arranged that the Prince Leiningen is to succeed Vice-Admiral Rice as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, on October 27; while Rear-Admiral Wilson (late second-in-command of the Channel Squadron), has been selected to succeed Sir William Hewett on the East Indies station.

Foreign Literature.

Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung, No. 57.—"The French Artillery Manœuvres at Chalons-sur-Marne."

Whilst the French troops have their regular summer manœuvres every year, operations of special arms on an extended scale are now and then ordered. Thus two years ago there were the great cavalry manœuvres under General Gallifet; last summer mountain operations were carried on; and this year the French artillery manœuvred in large bodies. General Ladvocat was chosen by the War Minister to select a suitable spot in France, and as he was at the same time instructed that no compensation was to be paid for injury done to crops, only two localities remained—one the plateau of Gers, in the Pyrenees, the other the camp of Chalons. If the first spot had been selected, the manœuvres would have entailed heavy additional expense, no arrangements whatever existing at Gers for housing troops. Thus Chalons was finally chosen, in the camp of which, besides two artillery regiments, that of Laon and La Fère, hold their annual exercises. The two regiments of the 6th Artillery Brigade, garrisoned at Chalons, and the four horse batteries of the independent cavalry brigades of Luneville and Nancy, were added. These four regiments and eight batteries were placed on July 1 under the orders of General de Lajaille, the President of the Artillery Committee of the French War Office. The General had to instruct these masses according to the new forms of the Artillery Regulations, and to direct the fire of such large masses of artillery, as in actual war. All the batteries were equipped ready for the march, with all the trains and carriages used in the field. The manœuvres took place between the villages of Mourmelon le Petit and Le Grand. The regiments and detachments from La Fère, Laon, Luneville, and Nancy bivouacked under tents on the polygon of Chalons; the regiments garrisoned in the town marched every morning to the field. The polygon of Chalons is especially suitable for the movement of large masses. The heights and hills form small chains, and their slope is so gradual as to permit of guns being placed behind the heights and distributed to the fullest extent possible. The regulation exercises took up the days from July 1 to 3. It was the first time that French artillery manœuvred in such masses; and, according to the writer (Lieutenant O. Elster, late of the German Army), they did their work well. Every movement was executed with the greatest precision and rapidity. One could see that the operations carried on were real practice, and that the several commanders knew what they were about. The guns were well horsed; the harness, however, was heavier than it is, for example, in the German artillery—a circumstance which, it is said, was also noticed by General de Lajaille. If it is considered that rapidity of movement depends upon the load carried by the horses, and from this rapidity the loss of a battery is greater or smaller in an action, the remark will not be looked upon as superfluous. Firing with ball cartridge was practised from July 4 to 6, against large wooden targets. The idea was that an army corps, advancing, encounters a strong enemy. The artillery opened the action with their fire, under the protection of which the infantry deploys. The action is carried on at varying distances; gradually all the batteries of the army corps came into action, and finally concentrate their fire upon the point in the enemy's position selected for the attack of the infantry. The troops entered into action in the following manner:—The eight-horse batteries, under the command of a colonel, led the attack; the eight batteries (two-horse batteries) of the corps of artillery followed as reserves. The Commander-in-Chief, having taken up his position on a height between those two lines, distributed the batteries according as targets offered themselves. Those targets consisted during the first three days of wooden hoardings 1 mètre wide and 1·6 mètre high. Four of those hoardings represented a battalion, and batteries were also indicated by hoardings. Those targets were placed in sheltered positions behind heights. During the last day of the manœuvres (July 7) the enemy's position was marked by petards, which exploded one after the other, so that the batteries could take as an aim only a line of smoke and dense clouds of smoke. Shells were fired at long distances; shrapnels were used for shorter ones. When batteries could not take up positions in line, guns in the rear employed indirect firing. Altogether, 96 guns came into action. The author was unable to obtain correct information on the results obtained. He dared not show that he was an interested spectator, as a large number of persons were present at the manœuvres who would have been glad of the opportunity of according to a "Prussien" the treatment of a spy. But there would have been not the least molestation on the part of the troops or the better class of civilians present. The author states finally that the general impression produced upon him by the manœuvres and the bearing of the troops was a very good one. He believes that, by what he has seen of the other arms of the French, the artillery are the best. If we take into account the well-known national characteristics of the Frenchman, which render the precise manœuvring of the Germans impossible, or at least extremely difficult, the bearing and the performances of the French troops are deserving of all praise. There is no doubt that a Frenchman is a born soldier.

Jahrbücher für die deutsche Armee und Marine, No 155.—The August number contains the conclusion of a lengthy article on the French Tonquin expedition, to which we have referred on previous occasions. The writer sums up as follows:—"The advantages of the Treaty of Tien-tsin are all on the French side. The French protectorate over Tonquin and Annam is recognised, and three border provinces of the Chinese Empire are opened to trade by treaty. At present, only surmises can be made as to the reasons which induced China to yield so suddenly. Did China see that she could not seriously oppose France, and did she believe that a continuance of the present situation would lead France still further, and impose finally still heavier sacrifices upon China? We scarcely think so. The silly cries, 'à Pekin,' which after the capture of Bac-ninh were more audible on the Paris boulevards than in the expeditionary corps, frightened China a little. But it is more probable that China felt herself forsaken by England, who was too deeply immersed in the Egyptian muddle to have time to think of the Tonquin question. Even after the capture of Sontay, France had decidedly repelled English intervention, how much more now, when France can point to the successes of her arms, and England's prestige has fallen so low through the Egyptian question. However that may be, the sudden abandonment on the part of China of claims regarding Annam and Tonquin which had been maintained all along with so much tenacity, became a triumph for the Ferry Government, and imparted to the expedition, quite unexpectedly, a rapid and favourable issue. Notwithstanding all the political and military errors committed, and which have been pointed out in this paper, success was on the side of France, and it almost appears as if, with the annexation of Tonquin,—this is the proper name for the French "protectorate"—the foundation were laid for a French colonial empire in India, and thus the favourite dream of French colonial policy approaching its realisation. Let us now summarise the immediate consequences of the seizure of Tonquin. The military occupation of the principal strongholds of the delta—Hanoi, with the protecting flanking position of Bac-ninh and Hai-dzuong, and Nam-dinh with Phu-Ly and Ninh-binh—by itself will not be permanently sufficient. In order to effectually protect in Tonquin the inhabited and cultivated portion of the delta, it will be imperative to occupy, at a sufficient distance from that zone, those few points situate in the almost uninhabited forests between French and Chinese possessions, which command the lines of communication. Sooner or later the occupation of Lang-son, Cao-bang, and Lao-kai will force itself upon the French as a measure of pacification and a defensive policy. The neutral zone, always claimed by China, between her frontier provinces and Tonquin, has been placed by nature herself between these boundaries. The places named form the keys to the Chinese provinces, and it would be extremely naïve on the part of the French if they did not, after their former experience of the mandarins of the Celestial Empire, reserve to themselves those keys. A look at the map is sufficient to indicate the extent of the district to be occupied (Lang-son and Cao-bang are distant from Bac-ninh about 60 miles; Lao-kai from Hanoi nearly 145 miles), and to enable us to form an estimate of the forces necessary for an effectual occupation of those remote points. But it is just this what China wants, and the Marquis Tseng no doubt hinted at the time at those difficulties when he spoke of the futility of even a long struggle for Northern and North-Eastern Tonquin. If French occupation has once so far advanced, the sly opponent has obtained a negative result in the weakening of the child. The condition of helplessness of a foreign army operating in such an extensive territory, as compared with an enemy who is never and nowhere fettered in his dispositions of retreat, will then become all the more prominent. Nothing will hinder the Chinese from repeating their former game in those districts covered by impenetrable forests and swamps. (Since those lines were written, the Lang-son incident has happened.) A very similar condition existed at the time in Algeria, where the war of occupation lasted for nearly two decades. And yet the Kabyles and Arabs were not backed up by a great power, such as the Chinese partisans are who are fighting the French in Tonquin. Those difficulties form the weak part—the open wound of French successes. To overcome them, the creation, in the first place, of a strong native contingent will have to be taken in hand, for the French marines, notwithstanding the impending increase, are not equal to the demand made upon them. A further problem of the occupation will be the organisation, on a firm basis, of the most important branches of the administration, for the solution of which we might wish the French more aptitude than they have shown elsewhere in Algeria. There is a talk at present of the appointment of a Minister resident at Hué, and of a military governor at Hanoi, Admiral Courbet being mentioned for the latter post. If, finally, the French press indulge in the hope that the budget of Tonquin will show in two years receipts to the extent of 100 million francs, this view appears to us somewhat sanguine. The experiences gained in Cochin-China do not warrant such a presumption."

"MICROBE OR MONSTER."

There is a very lively contest going on in France between microbe and monster, or between the advocates of huge ironclads and torpedo-boats. The *Débats* takes one side, the *Temps* the other. The latter journal says that M. Charmes, in the former, demands nothing less than the demolition of the ironclads at present on the stocks, and that the money they would absorb should be spent in the construction of sea-going torpedoes of a ship-gun type. The *Temps*, which is not so enthusiastic an admirer of the torpedo, reminds us of the great reputation enjoyed by the *mitrailleuse* before it was tried in 1870 in actual warfare. It admits that the torpedo is a formiderable invention, which may be brought to a still higher state of perfection than it has reached at present, but, in spite of the recent trials in the Mediterranean, it cannot recommend the Government to follow the advice of the *Débats*. In the Mediterranean the French fleet discovered some torpedo-boats, when they were 1,000 mètres off, at night by means of the electric light, and as both were under steam, moving in opposite directions, the torpedo-boats, had the attack been a real one, would have encountered the ironclads two-and-a-half minutes after having been sighted. This attack was expected and in fact planned beforehand. The advocates of the torpedo-boat ask, if such an attack end-on had been made unexpectedly by an enemy, would the fleet have had time to defend itself, would it not have been destroyed? The reply of the *Temps* is that a fleet will in future move like an army preceded by scouts, and that the torpedo-boats of the enemy would have first to encounter other torpedo-boats before reaching their victims. The *Temps* then writes:—"As long as ironclads *alone* are opposed to torpedoes, the microbe will kill the monster. Besides the risks would not be the same for a nation which should send to sea a fleet of ironclads to which the enemy would oppose five times the number of torpedo-boats. Six ironclads like the Amiral Duperré and the Dévastation cost at least 100 millions (£4,000,000). Thirty torpedo-boats of 50-tons cost less than ten millions. Again, it takes several years to construct an ironclad, whereas a torpedo-boat may be built in a few months." With all this, the *Temps* cannot agree with M. Charmes that the torpedo-boat should entirely supersede the ironclad. This is how M. Charmes writes:—"The Amiral Duperré, the finest ironclad in the fleet, the latest type of fighting-vessel floated, disposes, by way of offensive power, of four Whitehead torpedoes, and can fire a broadside of about 1,400 kilos of iron. But the Amiral Duperré cost £1,000,000. Suppose this money to be laid out in torpedo-boats, we should have—1st, 25 torpedo-boats, at £8,000 each, £200,000, and 50 torpedoes; 2nd, 20 "ship-guns," at £4,000 each, armed with two heavy guns, throwing in all a broadside of 1,200 kilos. The difference in the weight of metal thrown would be insignificant, and instead of four torpedoes of almost illusory utility, we should have 50 torpedoes, whose action might be decisive." The *Temps* has no confidence in the "ship-gun" advocated by M. Charmes, especially as a siege craft, asking of what utility such microbes would be in presence of the 100-ton guns of Malta and Gibraltar, the 80-ton guns at Dover, or even 70 or 50-ton guns? The "ship-gun," with its 14 c. piece, would be harmless against a modern ironclad. The *Temps* calls in question the figures of M. Charmes. It says that the Amiral Duperré did not cost 25 million francs, but 16 millions, and that the "ship-guns" which he advocates, and which are to steam 22 knots, could not be constructed for one million francs each. The writer then observes,—"With the 'infinitely small' fleet of M. Charmes, at the moment of attack the ironclads would simply have to protect themselves with their nets,—nets which are now being studied in France,—and the torpedo would expire powerless in its meshes, as has been proved in all the trials yet made." M. Charmes, who seldom loses an opportunity of displaying hostility towards England, refuses to take into consideration the experiments in Bantry Bay. He prefers going to Germany, and what does he see there? That Germany is building 70 torpedo-boats. It is this which has inflamed his imagination. The *Temps* asks M. Charmes why he did not quote more of the German document presented to the Reichstag; why he stopped short at the demand for money to build 70 torpedo-boats? Why did he not quote such passages as these:—"No European Power has yet dared to do without ironclads or even to diminish their number. . . . . . The torpedo, so efficacious for coast defences, remains a secondary arm for engagements on the high seas. . . . . . Although Germany considers that her army will long support her greatness, she is forced to have a powerful marine, and the Admiralty is of opinion that it cannot renounce ironclads. . . . . . It is not certain that it is preferable to construct ironclad corvettes and gunboats to large ships; it will be well to await the results of experiments before deciding in favour of either type." The *Débats*, replying to the *Temps* quotes the opinion of Captain Gougeard, who was Minister of Marine under M. Gambetta, and who some time ago wrote a pamphlet in which he condemned ironclads in favour of vessels of smaller dimensions, &c. He wrote, "We must escape at any price from this absurd and impossible fix, this nightmare without a name, where 500 men and twenty million francs are put into one scale, and ten men and 200,000 francs into the other." According to the calculations of Captain Gougeard it would require over £5,000,000 to complete the large ironclads in hand, which, in his opinion, would never serve any purpose. "And to think," exclaims the *Débats*, "that in spite of the state of our finances, the resources of the budget are being swallowed up in this ruinous and sterile work!" And the writer concludes by calling for decisive experiments to show upon which side the truth lies.

Reviews.

The Right Sort. By Mrs. Edward Kennard. Illustrated by Edgar Giborne. (Chapman and Hall.)

This "hunting" novel, which Mr. Hawley Smart would no doubt pronounce to be of "the right sort," opens with a lively dissertation on hunting in general and with "the Crichley" in particular, which is sustained by Miss Kate Brewser, an enthusiast in all matters connected with the hunting field, and her friend and companion, Miss Mary Whitbread, "a gentle, fair-haired, low-voiced girl," of about eight and twenty, who evidently entertains very different ideas on the subject. The matter immediately under consideration is whether a certain well-known hunting-box, named Sport Lodge, was likely, from the description given of it in the papers, to prove a satisfactory place of residence for these young ladies. While waiting the result of a letter written by the agent for the sale of Sport Lodge, we may be permitted to ascertain some particulars as to Kate Brewser's antecedents. Kate Brewser was an heiress, "a good, solid, *bonâ fide* heiress," possessing £7,000 a year in Consols, which came to her by the death of her uncle, a man of determined energy, whereby he acquired this large fortune; her parents had died in her infancy, and she was adopted by her colonial uncle, who immediately returned to England. The household consisted of Mr. Brewser's nephew and reputed heir, Herbert Monro, who was about five years' Kate's senior. He was a harmless milksop, while she inherited the disposition of her uncle, whom she almost worshipped. When Kate was in her seventeenth year he died, and she became entitled to the princely fortune bequeathed to her. The descriptions given by the authoress of the death of Campbell Brewser, and the curious circumstances that immediately preceded that event, are written with considerable effect. It appears that Kate's uncle, when dying, forced her and Monro to pledge themselves to become married within six months, or otherwise forfeit all claim to his property. This the latter received with evident reluctance, but finally yielded, and subscribed the deed. Time pressed swiftly on, and at length the fatal day arrived. Kate bore the trial without a murmur, great as was the sacrifice. All was ready for the ceremony to proceed when one of those mysterious but welcome telegrams, which are such favourites with novelists, suddenly arrived. It was short, sweet, and decided. "Forgive me, Kate," it said, "I have deceived you cruelly. There can be no marriage between us, for I was married this morning to another." Here was a sudden transformation scene, and Kate, true to her character, comprehended the situation in a moment, then quietly knelt down, and returned thanks for her restored liberty. Shortly after Mary Whitbread came to reside with her, an arrangement that looked like and proved to be a perfect success. Such is a slight sketch of the heroine and her friend when about to go into possession of Sport Lodge. Those who can afford time and space in accompanying the author in her strange and exciting adventures will feel themselves amply remunerated. Her descriptive power is considerable, and although there is an abundance of sensational matter introduced, it is done with considerable tact and careful consideration. Altogether, Mrs. Kennard's *Romance of the Shires* deserves no little commendation.

The History of the late 63*rd* (*West Suffolk Regiment*). By Major James Slack.

It is always desirable to procure authentic records of the services rendered by some particular regiment and to have them properly prepared to lay before the public. A certain amount of interest can scarcely fail to attach itself to the records of every regiment in the service, and it may be that the author of this work held that opinion when he thought of stringing together what at first seems to be merely a collection of extracts which, in some respects, are meagre and even inaccurate. Even though this be the case, it should be remembered that it is the work of a gallant and worthy old soldier who has the interests of the late 63rd regiment at heart, and who is endeavouring to perpetuate the fame of one of the regiments which have disappeared in the jumble of reorganisation. There is another thing which should be taken into consideration when discussing Major Slack's book. It is the well arranged manner in which he details many of the interesting episodes which occurred during the author's Crimean services. No small amount of care has been expended on the preparation of this record.

Regimental Records of the Bedfordshire Militia from 1759 *to* 1884. By Lieut.-Col. Sir John Burgoyne. (W. H. Allen.)—This work records the services of a gallant militia regiment. As a compilation it deserves very favourable notice.

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NAVAL ORDNANCE.

The comparison we made not long ago between the bursting charge of the shell of the 64-pounder and that of the shell of the French gun has led several Naval officers to believe that we upheld the obsolete 64-pounder. We merely alluded to Captain Johnstone's statement at the Royal United Service Institution that he had not the slightest doubt but that, with his guns throwing shells with 6 lb. of powder as bursting charges, he could have rendered a good account of any of the French ships, with their guns throwing shell exploded by only 2 lb. of powder. An officer who is not at all anxious to overstate the case "is glad to find that some people see more virtue than he does in the 64-pounders." On this subject our esteemed correspondent writes:—

"In my experience they are very indifferent guns; the shot frequently jamb, and neither in range nor accuracy have they much to boast of. The bursting-charge is 4·8 lb. for some common shell—the newer guns, I believe, but am not sure—7 lb. in others; so that the 6-lb. bursting-charge is not far from correct. I do not know the bursting charges for the guns in similar French ships to the Dryad, but I do know that our 64-pounders are being superseded by breech-loading guns, bearing a curious resemblance in point of armament to those now in French ships of the Dryad class. A French authority now before me gives as the armament of the Decrès, a French sloop of 1,616 tons, one gun, 16 centimètres = 5½ in.; nine guns, 14 centimètres = 5in. If I turn to the armament of the Pylades, of 1,420 tons, building, I find that she is to carry two 6-in. and ten 5-in. guns. The Canada now has six 6-in. and twelve 5-in. guns, all new patterns: 64-pounders, then, are obsolete, and as I see no special virtue in them, I am very glad. Practically, the fact is that we are copying the French in guns as in ships, though no doubt our new guns are much superior to the French old ones; but we are adopting their system and endeavouring to improve on it, though, as far as I can hear, our Woolwich guns have not been as good as those made by Armstrong. The obsolete 64-pounder has the advantage over a modern gun, Vavasseur, &c., that a carronade had over a long 18 in old days; but that is all."

NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT, 1884.

The following notification appears in last night's *London Gazette*:—"Whereas by Section 9 of the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Victoria, chapter 39), the Admiralty are empowered to fix the dates at which the said Act shall come into force on the several Naval stations. Now, therefore, we, being two of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice and declare that the said Act shall come into force:—In the United Kingdom and on the Home Stations, from Sept. 1, 1884. On the Mediterranean Station, from Sept. 15, 1884. On the North-American and West Indies Station, and on the South-east Coast of America Station, from Nov. 1, 1884. On all other Naval Stations, from Dec. 1, 1884. Given under our hands and the seal of the office of the Admiralty, this 14th day of August, 1884.

Alcester.
Fredk. W. Richards.

SENIOR MAJORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having observed several letters in your paper lately regarding the employment of senior majors, I would suggest that steps be taken immediately for reinstating them in their proper position. The present system of allowing them to perform the duties of subalterns has a tendency to lower discipline in the British Army. For a subaltern to be on the same roster for duty with a field officer is lowering the prestige of the latter in the eyes of the non-commissioned officers and men, and causes the former to think more of his importance than he should do, and does not inculcate habits of obedience and discipline so necessary in the training of a young officer. That the senior field officers have done it loyally for so long, proves the school they were brought up in as subalterns was a good one. In the interest of the Service, it should now cease. I would recommend that the two senior majors in a battalion take charge of their half battalions under the commanding officer as heretofore. The two juniors who, it is presumed, will nearly always be on the lower rate of pay (the same as that received by the old brevet majors) performing regimental duties as captains, but on no account to be placed on the same roster as subalterns. The second lieutenant-colonel of the home battalion should be sent to the depôt to command it, and superintend the recruiting in the district, instead of the colonels who now do so, who should be employed in looking after the drills and discipline of the Reserve Forces,—not merely formally inspecting them once a year, but attend their battalion and brigade drills, and see they are properly conducted. This plan will involve two more captains in each battalion; but as the subaltern of the present day is always at schools of instruction, and the non-commissioned officers are boys, it is absolutely necessary, if regiments are to exist in anything but name, the second lieutenant-colonel of the foreign battalion should be with his regiment. Trusting this idea may be adopted, I am, &c., One Hoping for Better Days.

An Admiralty Circular directs that students in naval construction (dockyard shipwright apprentices) who during the vacation at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, are attached to the dockyards, are to receive the same allowances as acting assistant-engineers,—viz., 6s. per day, and 1s. 6d. per day towards mess expenses, during the first session; afterwards they will receive 7s. 6d. per day and 1s. 6d. for mess expenses, which latter allowance will not be payable when the students are at their own yards. The students are to wear uniform, and the pay mentioned is to cover the expense of it.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

One of those distressing cases which occur from time to time in India happened the other day at Subathu. On Wednesday, July 9, a private in the 2nd Queen's, of the name of Rawlinson or Rollinson, apparently in a fit of despondency, took his rifle and ammunition, and, before he was secured, shot two of his comrades dead, wounded a corporal and three men slightly, and was only overpowered after he had been wounded himself by the gymnastic instructor. He will probably recover and be brought to trial by the civil authorities, as in the case of the man Day, of the Dorsetshire Regiment (54th), who was hanged in Lahore at the beginning of the year for the murder of a comrade. Rollinson is an old soldier, and has 27 years' service, so that in his case the sudden outbreak is the more curious, and it becomes more probable that he will be proved insane.

There is a new regulation just published which in a small way tends to lessen the advantages of becoming a warrant officer—viz., the privilege of having their letters franked has been taken away from them. When the rank was first granted to the serjeant-majors of regiments they even tried to stop the free issue of rations. There have been a few personal appointments in the past week. Deputy-Surgeon-General G. S. Brown has been appointed to the Presidency District, Major Rogers, of the 4th Goorkhas, succeeds Major Hill as D.A.A.G. for Musketry, and Captain Hatch, of the 2nd Wilts (late 99th), becomes Station Staff Officer at Murree, vice Routh, appointed Brigade Major at Rawul Pindee. One of the Calcutta papers announces that Lieutenant-Colonel Hallowes, of the East Yorkshire Regiment (15th), has been appointed Commandant of the Deolali Depôt. This appointment is the only one of its sort which involves the occupant's being seconded, and it also counts as equivalent to the command of a regiment. If Colonel Hallowes accepts it, it will give a vacancy for a Lieutenant-Colonel in his regiment.

For some time past there has been discussion about the system of providing remounts for regiments of native cavalry. At present the horses are bought for the men by the officers of the regiment, under regimental arrangements. An officer with a party of the regiment attends at some horse fair, or at all of them, and picks up any horses he can. In most ways the system works very well, but of late there have been complaints that the competition is more favourable to the dealers than to the purchasers, and that horses year by year become more difficult to purchase for the price the regiments can afford to give. Nothing has been done as yet, but some of those concerned propose a sort of agreement to do away with the competition, and it really seems that it will be necessary to do something. The Afghan War first of all, and latterly mule-breeding, which the Zamindars find much more profitable than breeding horses or ponies, has run up the price of horseflesh in India considerably.

The council of the N.I.R.A. have just been occupied with another shooting scandal. It is, of course, impossible to hold a meeting like Wimbledon in India, owing to the distances to be traversed and the expense. The Rifle Association therefore have to depend upon the honesty and good feeling of the competitors in out stations, and unfortunately, in spite of every precaution, this is not always reliable. A case has just occurred at a small station among some members of the third Punjab V.R.C., and as the council rejected their claims to prizes on the ground of doubtful practices, the colonel of the regiment called for an inquiry. It appears, however, that it has been decided that only one man was to blame, and he having been disqualified, &c., the matter has been closed. It is said that shooting passes are in future not to be issued to British soldiers. The question is a very difficult one in many ways, because there is not a doubt that, while on the one hand, soldiers are constantly getting into difficulties with the natives, on the other, it would be a great mistake to restrict in any way Tommy Atkins' amusements. As a matter of fact, recent instances have gone to prove that half the so-called "shooting affrays" have been provoked by the natives themselves, either from a growing spirit of aggressiveness or in the hope of extorting money from the soldiers. The civil authorities, unfortunately, are apt to take a harsh view of Tommy Atkins' dealing with the natives, and as he knows it, he will very often part with his money sooner than run the risk of being charged with a number of assaults, &c., which he never committed very probably, but which in view of a mass of evidence he finds it difficult or impossible to disprove.

They are slightly modifying the old plan of arming the villages on the Peshawur Frontier, by organising a sort of local militia to defend the villages against the attacks of the tribes. It is too early yet to say how the scheme is working, but it is satisfactory to note it is costing less money than was expected. The details for the Zhob Valley Expedition has just been published. It is as follows :—"From Quettah, under command of Sir O. Tanner, 4 guns, 9-1 (Northern), R.A., 150 men, 1st Bombay Lancers, the 98th Regiment, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, and 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 250 Madras Pioneers, 75 Sappers. These proceed by Kowas to Thule, where they will be joined by 2 guns, No. 1 Mounted Battery, 150 of the 10th Bengal Lancers, 150 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 250 of the 3rd Native Light Infantry (Bombay). From the frontier, force to move across the Indus under command of General Kennedy. No. 4 Mounted Battery, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 1st and 4th Sikhs, and 1st Punjab Infantry. The Quettah column move about the middle of September. General Kennedy is the senior officer of the whole force. He has commanded the Frontier Force since September, 1880, and last year he commanded the expedition to the Takt-a-Suleiman.

NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

One of the most satisfactory meetings ever held under the auspices of this Association is now in full swing; the iron hand of discipline has yet a firmer grip than heretofore, and great care is taken that the easy access to Southend now obtainable through the continuation of the line to this spot shall not cause any breaches of the regulations which the Commandant makes for the orderly conduct of the camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Lewes, R.A., has again been appointed to command; and of the Staff appointments approved by the War Office, it is only necessary to mention those of Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett, 1st Kent (Blackheath), as Brigade-Major, and Captain E. N. Edwards, of the 1st Sussex, as Camp-Adjutant; in the hands of these two tried officers the well-being of the camp is assured. We may add that Surgeon-Major Bourns is chief of the Medical Staff, and that under his care the health of all has been good. The division in camp this week is that known as the Southern, and it includes representatives from the 2nd and 3rd Middlesex, 1st London, 1st Kent (Blackheath, Gravesend, &c.), 1st Hampshire, 1st Gloucester, 1st Cinque Ports (Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, and Folkestone), 1st Sussex (Eastbourne and Brighton), 2nd Kent (Plumstead), 1st Cornwall, 1st Cheshire and Carnarvon, 1st Essex (Stratford and Grays), and one Northern corps, the 4th Durham. Taking them altogether, they are as fine samples of Volunteers as could be met with, and by the time they have finished their brief training, they will go back to their comrades ready to impart the discipline they have themselves been subject to. On Sunday, divine service was held under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Boddy (Chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry), in the men's large mess-tent, and his exhortation was attentively listened to. Immediately after, the camp was, as usual, inspected by Colonel Fox-Strangways, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery. An early start was made on Monday morning, and the work done so far has, with one exception, been good. The first competition was with the 64-pounder (Palliser converted), firing shell at 1,900 yards range, and although the first prize was won with the highest possible score (48), and the other winners of prizes, of which there were five, all scored fairly well from this point, the practice deteriorated, and no less than 45 out of 91 detachments failed to gain a point; this is exceptionally bad, but is to be accounted for by the fact that there was some misconception on the part of the No. 1's as to where the target was placed. In the 40-pounder competition, at 1,700 yards, on Tuesday, the practice improved considerably, and the fact that only 14 out of 91 detachments failed to score proves that it must have been above the average; for rapidity in firing, combined with accuracy, the performance of some detachments has seldom been equalled, four rounds in 3 minutes and 27 seconds, making three direct hits, being an extraordinary performance. This time was beaten in two instances in Wednesday's competition, also with the 40-pounder, but at 2,000 yards, one detachment scoring 30 in 3 minutes 20 seconds, and another 24 points (2 directs) in 3 minutes 15 seconds. The principal prizes so far have been won by 2nd and 3rd Middlesex; 1st Kent (Gravesend); 2nd Kent (Plumstead); 1st Gloucester; and 1st Cinque Ports (Folkestone); and the 2nd Middlesex stands first in the aggregate for the Queen's Prize, with a score of 81. The repository shift performed this week has been an ugly one to do, and most of the detachments failed at the point where a man well grounded in elementary work would have been equal to the occasion; two detachments of the 2nd Middlesex got sufficient points for drill and time to bring them in first and third, and a Brighton detachment obtained second honours. The awkward part of the shift consisted in cutting a gun through a passage six feet wide and nine feet long, and it was here that all who failed to score enough points to win came to grief. Throughout the week Colonel Fox-Strangways has kept a watchful eye on the men placed temporarily under his command, and may be expected to find many faults, though, in most instances, the doings of the Volunteer artisans will call for praise; at all events, the Commandant is not the man to hesitate in condemning bad practices if he discovers their existence; his Report to the War Office last year after the meeting was very practical, and it is to be hoped that this year it will be no less favourable.

The Poonah, hired transport, has arrived at Portsmouth. She will convey the 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles to Glasgow, and will return to the Solent with the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which will be landed at Cowes and be stationed at Parkhurst.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP AT ALDERSHOT.

The determination of the military authorities to have all the Volunteer detachments in camp at one time this year resulted in a large addition to the troops last Saturday, when more than 5,000 Volunteers arrived from various parts, but principally from the metropolis, to be formed into eight battalions, and occupied camps at Rushmoor and in the North Camp. Two of the battalions were "consolidated," *i.e.*, composed solely of the men of one regiment. These were the 2nd Wilts, from Chippenham, and the 1st Gloucester, from Bristol; and there can be no question that this is the best manner in which Volunteers can attend at Aldershot or anywhere for a week's training, especially in the case of such a corps as the Wilts, which is in reality what used to be an administrative battalion, with few opportunities of assembling for anything beyond very small battalion drill. The other battalions were all made up of detachments from different corps. Perhaps the most compact looking of the whole of these was that on Rushmoor Hill, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tufnell, and made up entirely of men from three of the four battalions of the Essex Volunteers. Then Colonel Du Plat Taylor had a very good regiment, to which the always smart Post-Office men contributed over 500, the whole strength being brought up to over 700 by contingents from the London Irish and Civil Service. The Post-Office men are about as hardy a lot of Volunteers as can be found, and in the Camp not only did they preserve their old form, but a new departure was made. Since last year the Colonel—whose idea, it will be remembered, was to form the Army Postal Corps which did its first service in Egypt—has received official sanction to form the Army Telegraph Corps from his men who are telegraphists in civil life, and these men now are regularly enrolled in the Army Reserve. Colonel Taylor brought them under the notice of the senior Royal Engineer officer in Camp, with the result that they have had some important training in field telegraph work, particularly in company with some of the Royal Engineers, and with a field-waggon on the Farnham Road. The Artists have proved themselves a valuable element in the heterogenous battalion Colonel Munro has commanded, made up, as it was, of companies from half-a-dozen Middlesex corps, with some from the 2nd Tower Hamlets and the 1st Herts. This was, indeed, the most variegated battalion of the lot, the uniforms going from the lightest to the darkest of grey. It is somewhat remarkable that, now that scarlet is becoming so generally the garb of infantry Volunteers—to the extent that more than half of them wear it—at Aldershot only two out of the eight were scarlet battalions. One of these lay on Rushmoor Hill, under Colonel Routledge, of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, whose corps constituted the greater part of the strength, with additions from the 1st Volunteer Battalion and other corps. The other scarlet battalion was made up of men from Bedfordshire, Hants, and Lancashire. A very good battalion was that on Swan Inn Plateau, where Colonel Alt, of the Central London Rangers, had a mixed force of Middlesex and Surrey men, all in green, with the addition of the Nordenfelt machine-guns, of which a good deal has been said and written at different times. The Victorias, a company of whom were included in this battalion, had with them a few mounted men, so that, from a professional point of view, more interest centred in Colonel Alt's battalion than any other, and much notice was taken both of the machine-guns and the mounted infantry. The latter ride just as before, in the ordinary uniform of the corps, and leggings, and with the short Snider (the same as carried by the rest of the corps) slung *en cosaque* at the back. The weather was very trying in the earlier days, and the men at drill found their clothing by no means suitable for August weather at Aldershot. The course of instruction was progressive, from company drill on Monday morning—the first working parade—through battalion attack and skirmishing and brigade, to the culminating field-day in the early morning of yesterday, for which all the available troops in Camp were in line by 7. The conduct of the Volunteers has been generally allowed to be very good all round, although there have been one or two cases of insubordination, as must be the case where five thousand men are brought together. There is always a very perceptible difference of tone about the Volunteers directly they get into Aldershot, and feel on their mettle beside Regular troops, a difference which shows of what the Volunteer Force, with a brief spell of training, is capable.

A fatal accident occurred in Portsmouth Dockyard on Tuesday morning to a labourer named William Woods, who at the time was employed upon the extension of the Sheers Jetty. A steam crane is used in connection with the work for the purpose of driving piles, and it is supposed that the rush of the tide caused the fall to slip from its place and to bring the powerful derrick down with great violence. Part of the timber fell upon the deceased, and he was killed instantly.

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

The Army.

7th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Becher is a candidate for the Army Pay Department, and will be seconded under the new regulations.

9th Lancers. The long-looked-for special committee for drawing up detailed instructions for carrying out the general principles of brigade and divisional movements of cavalry will consist of Col. Bushman, 9th Lancers, president; and Lieut.-Col. Davidson, 18th, and Capt. and Adjutant Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, as members.

14th Hussars. Brevet Major the Hon. H. G. Gough has been selected to command the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

19th Hussars. Capt. Wilson has sailed for Egypt in the Orontes, to join head-quarters on promotion from the 4th Dragoon Guards.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The *Pioneer* says:—" Some important changes have been lately made in the Artillery commands in this country. Three of the Lieut.-Cols. placed upon an unemployed list, after having completed their five years in that rank, have been nominated for the higher commands formerly held by full Cols. in the 'Royal Regiment,' a rank which was abolished in 1881. These three officers are Lieut.-Cols. Woodward, Taylor, and McCausland, and they will be posted to Lahore, the Presidency, and Aden respectively. This will send Lieut.-Col. Smithett back to Jubbulpore from the Presidency, and Lieut.-Col. Wilson to Campbellpore from Lahore; Lieut.-Col. Sadleir, commanding at Jubbulpore, will be posted to Meerut."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Tickell (late Bengal) died at Jhansi on July 10, aged 43 years. The deceased obtained his first commission from Addiscombe in Dec. 1859, and was promoted major July 1, 1881. He served under Gen. Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the reconnaissance of Aug. 31, and at the battle of Candahar (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and bronze decoration).

Orders have been received at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, directing Capt. Banklie, Lieuts. Roper, Leahy, and Luard to be in readiness to embark for Egypt about the 20th inst.

The *Times of India* has the following:—" Major Clarke, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the line, and with a subaltern and several men of the corps who have had a mechanical training, is now at Suez awaiting passage to Suakim. The selection of this officer has been made by Sir Andrew Clarke on account of his long experience in India in connection with railways; and it will be remembered that he earned a reputation on the Calcutta lines and also in Sind with the Indus Valley Railway." (The railway from Suakim to Berber has since been abandoned).

The arrangements connected with the new scheme for the reorganisation of the submarine mining companies of the Royal Engineers and their formation into a separate battalion are now being carried out at the School of Military Engineering, Brompton. Major R. H. Vetch will command the battalion, with Lieut. C. V. Wingfield-Stratford as Adjutant.

Lieut.-Col. Bindon Blood has been appointed commandant of the Provisional Batn. of Volunteer Engineers intended to be formed at Chatham to-day. The camp will be broken up on the 30th inst.

Grenadier Guards. Qrmr.-Serjt. John Brook, late of the 1st Batn., died at his residence, No. 10 Stratford Grove, Putney, on the 12th inst. The deceased veteran, a native of Elland, Yorkshire, was born in 1797, and entered the 1st Foot Guards at Halifax in 1813. He went out with the Army to Holland, and served through the campaigns of 1813-14-15, was present in the action of Merxem, the bombardment of Antwerp, and the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In the last engagement his knapsack was shot from his back by a cannon ball, which killed several comrades close to him. He was present at the funeral of George IV., the coronation and funeral of William IV., and the coronation of Queen Victoria. After over 27 years of service with the Guards he applied for his discharge, and received the medal for long service and good conduct. On the memorable 10th of April, 1848, he had the charge of five divisions of special constables under Viscount Chelsea. In 1851, through the influence of the Duke of Buccleuch, he was appointed a Yeoman of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard, in which capacity he was present on many state ceremonies, including the marriages of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales.

6th Warwickshire Regiment. Orders were received on Wednesday directing the officers and men composing the draft of the 1st Batn. of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment selected to proceed to India to embark at Portsmouth, in the troopship Malabar, on Sept. 10. The detachment will consist of 144 non-commissioned officers and privates, with Major J. R. Gibbs, Capt. F. Longbourne, and Lieut. V. S. Munythe.

13th Light Infantry. Col. Montgomery, lately commanding the Taunton District, died suddenly at Taunton on Saturday last. The deceased, who was in his 58th year, entered the 13th as ensign in Sept. 1847, and served with the regiment in the Crimea Campaign, including the battle of the Tchernaya and siege of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). He was promoted lieut.-col. in April, 1873, col., April, 1878, and left the 13th in the latter year. When in South Africa, he acted as commandant in Natal and in the Transvaal.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. We regret to have to announce the death of Hon. Capt. and Qrmr. C. J. Knott, 2nd Batn., in the forty-ninth year of his age, which took place at Colaba on July 19, after an illness of several weeks. The deceased officer enlisted in the Rifle Brigade in 1855. After ten years' service in the ranks he obtained his ensigncy, and subsequently became quartermaster of his battalion. He afterwards exchanged to the 15th East Yorkshire Regt. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian Mutiny, including the action at Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and several other minor engagements. He also served with the Rifle Brigade in the campaign on the North-West Frontier, and with the 15th East Yorkshire Regt. in Southern Afghanistan in 1880. Capt. Knott possessed the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow, medal and clasp for North-West Frontier, and Afghanistan medal of 1879-80. The late Capt. Knott was a native of Dorchester, and had completed over 29 years' service. He was a type of the good soldier who entered the Army to make it his home.

18th Royal Irish. The 1st Batn. is under orders for Egypt, and will leave Bombay in the transport Hankow on the 28th inst.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. 20th Regiment, at Fermoy, commemorated the victory of Minden on Aug. 1. In this battle, fought in 1759, Kingsley's Regiment, the 20th, lost, according to Cannon's " Records," more than 300 killed and wounded. Regimental traditions have it that the regiment was posted in a field of roses, and that immediately previous to the British advance, Col. Kingsley gave the word to pluck a rose to be placed in the hat as emblematic of home, and then to fix bayonets to give the enemy a taste of British steel. Since then, on Aug. 1, a rose is worn in the headdress of each officer and man, the colour is trooped, the men get better dinners than usual, and athletic sports are held. All these time-honoured customs have been carried out this year with the usual liberality and spirit.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Stannell, 1st Batn., has been selected for service with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

25th King's Own Borderers. The 2nd Batn. left Cork for Dublin on Thursday, and is quartered in the Royal Barracks.

26th Cameronians. The 1st Batn. left Aldershot for Glasgow on Thursday. Lieut. and Adjt. C. B. Wood has been selected for service with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

36th Worcestershire Regiment. Major-Gen. Wray made his annual inspection on the 6th and 7th inst., at St. Peter's, Jersey, where the battalion had been encamped since July 8, for a month's instruction. Head-quarters and five companies, under command of Col. Lloyd, returned to Fort Regent on Saturday, the 9th inst., leaving a detachment of three companies at St. Peters, under command of Major Parsons. Lieut.-Col. Beamish has sent in his papers to retire on full-pay.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. Another alteration has been made in the reliefs for the season, the regiment proceeding from Cherat to Aden in the place of the 68th.

ROYAL MARINES.

The annual rifle shooting of the Plymouth Division R.M.L.I. commenced on Tuesday, under the management of a committee, consisting of Col. Sanders (president), Majors Norcock and Liardet, Capt. Nepean, Lieuts. McCausland and Roberts, Serjt.-Major Tucker, Col.-Serjt. Vickery, Serjt. Facey, and Staff-Serjt. Huxtable, hon. secretary. The first match was for 21 prizes, varying from 30s. down to 2s. 6d., open to the rank and file serving at head-quarters, and the ranges were 200 and 500 yards, firing first at a figure target standing, then at a head and shoulders target kneeling, and at a second-class target lying down, at 500 yards. Corpl. James Bourke, of the 15th Company, headed the list of winners with a total of 50 points; Ptes. D. J. Matthews, G. Heale, and J. Chadder came next with 36 points each, and other winners were in the order in which their names are given:—Ptes. D. Sharland, H. Clements, and R. W. Tucker, Corpl. J. Allen, Ptes. G. Johns and J. Lamacraft, Corpl. W. Lapper, Lance-Corpl. H. Williams, Ptes. T. Gent, E. Warren, G. A. O'Brien, J. Hodges, Corpl. S. Thorpe, Ptes. W. Thomas, W. Westcott, G. Clench, and H. Major. Open to warrant officers, staff serjeants, and serjeants serving at head-quarters; prizes from 30s. down to 5s.; ranges, 200 and 500 yards, and targets the same as in the previous match.—The winners were Serjt. E. Woolcock, 33 points; Serjt.-Major Tucker, 31; Serjt. J. J. Facey, 30; Staff Serjt. Huxtable, 29; Serjt. J. Francis, 27; Serjt. Wiltshire, 26; and Serjt. Cooper, 25. For non-commissioned officers belonging to the division, who are in possession of Hythe certificates; 10 rounds at 500 yards; two prizes—20s. and 10s.—were offered, and these were won by Serjt. Cooper, who made 27 points, and Serjt. Tolley, 26. Champion stakes, open to winners in the first two matches; 10 rounds at 500 yards.—The prize, a silver watch, presented by the officers of the division, was won by Serjt. Cooper, who made 34 points out of a possible 40.

50th West Kent Regiment. In addition to the officers already detailed, Lieut. Templeman-Morse has been selected for service with the 2nd Compy. of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt. A picked detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of this regiment will also serve with the 2nd Compy. during the forthcoming expedition.

53rd Light Infantry. Lieut. Arthur Walter Jauncey died at Malta on the 6th inst., of fever, aged 23 years. The deceased obtained his commission from the 4th Batn. July 29, 1882.

56th Essex Regiment. Head-quarters, under Lieut.-Col. White, arrived at Esneh on Aug. 11. A correspondent states that the engines of the steamer conveying them have broken down, and a steamer has gone from Assouan to render assistance.

57th Middlesex Regiment. The battalion was to have embarked yesterday at Guernsey for Dover, in relief of the 83rd.

68th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Kennedy Shaw died at Kasauli, East Indies, on July 27. The deceased entered the service April 22, 1855; served as a subaltern in the 60th Rifles; and joined the 68th as a capt. in Jan. 1867, obtaining his lieut.-colonelcy in July, 1881. He served with the 60th Rifles in the Indian campaign in 1858, and acted as field-adjt. of Col. Walter's column employed against the rebels in Shahabad (mentioned in despatches, medal). Also throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, including the action of Sinho, and taking of Taku forts (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, and promoted capt. unattached). From March, 1875, to May, 1876, he filled the adjutancy of the 1st Durham Militia, and was subsequently in the Indian Quartermaster-General's Department. He had also passed through the Staff College course. His death should promote Major Crawford to the 2nd lieut.-colonelcy.

68th Light Infantry. The regiment does not proceed to Aden next winter, as previously arranged.

70th East Surrey Regiment. The regiment is under orders for Egypt, and will leave Bombay for Suez on Sept. 6.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The regiment is under orders to leave Parkhurst for Aldershot.

76th West Riding Regiment. The regiment paraded in review order on Aug. 12 at the Barracks, Tipperary, for the presentation of medals, when Colonel Allardice called Lance-Corpl. E. D. Sexton to the front, and said: " Lance-Corpl. Sexton,—By desire of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, it has devolved upon me to present you with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of a comrade under difficult circumstances, and with great coolness and presence of mind. I hope that this great honour, so deservedly conferred upon you, will be an incentive to other soldiers to perform similar acts of coolness and bravery; and I congratulate you in having earned such an honour in your young days, and I hope that it will stimulate you to earn greater honours in your future career." Pte. G. Hicks was at the same parade presented with a silver medal and a gratuity of £5 for long-service and good-conduct.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Huskisson joins head-quarters in India, on promotion from senior major of the 57th Regt.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. The battalion left Dover for Guernsey on Wednesday, in relief of the 57th.

93rd Highlanders. The battalion embarks at Greenock on Monday for Parkhurst, in relief of the 72nd.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Utermarck, just promoted, returns home from India on six months' leave, on urgent private affairs.

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Capt. Tryon Wing, at present the senior instructor in fortifications at the Royal Military College, is about to be transferred to the branch of tactics, military administration, and law, for the expiring period of his term of appointment at that institution, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Moorsom, R.A.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Hatch is appointed station Staff officer at Murree, vice Capt. Routh, 12th Regt.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. the Hon. H. C. Hardinge, 3rd Batn., has been selected for service with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

Army Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Alexander Guthrie has been appointed Principal Medical Officer on the staff of Major-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck, commanding the Chatham District, vice Deputy-Surg.-Gen. W. Manley. Brigade-Surgs. W. H. Corbett and R. Webb are promoted to the two vacancies on the list of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.

Army Veterinary Department. Mr. Clayton, having completed his special duty in the purchase of horses in Russia, has returned to Cairo and assumed duty as Principal Vet.-Surg. of the Army of Occupation.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The next literary examination of lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Line, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, by permission of the Senate, at the London University, Burlington Gardens, W., on Oct. 11 and following days. Applications for permission to attend must be made in accordance with the instructions contained in the regulations issued with Clause 15, Army Circulars, 1881, and are required to be forwarded by commanding officers not later than the 15th inst.

The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, August 15, 1884.

1st Dragoon Guards—Supernumerary Lieut. H. L. Pennell, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice W. R. Goold-Adams, appointed Adjt.

19th Hussars—Lieuts. P. J. Zigomala, from the 4th Hussars, to be Lieut., on augmentation; F. E. L. Swan, from the 16th Lancers, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. F. Herbert, 102nd Regtl. District (the Royal Dublin Fusiliers), having completed five years' service in command, has been placed on half-pay (Aug. 13).

Line Battalions.

The Devonshire Regiment—Serjt.-Major John Carr to be Qrmr., vice G. Evans, posted to the 4th Batn.

The Chester Regiment—Major W. S. Cooke has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 13).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. S. Willcock should have been described as Colour-Serjt. (and not Serjt.) in the *Gazette* of July 1, 1884, in which his promotion to a Lieutenancy was notified.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. W. J. Johnson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 29).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Major T. J. Chamberlain has been seconded for service on the Staff (July 9).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt. A. E. Dalzell has been seconded for service on the Staff (May 23).

The Essex Regiment—Capt. "John Edward" (not "Edward John," as stated in the *Gazette* of July 29, 1884) Acland-Troyte has been seconded for service as Staff Capt., Recruiting District, London (July 30); Lieut. E. L. Guilding to be Adjt., vice Capt. F. Ventris, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The Christian names of Qrmr. Overton are "Edward Fenwick."

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. P. S. Dyson, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice C. E. W. Wood, promoted (June 30).

The Gordon Highlanders—Qrmr.-Serjt. Henry Carlow to be Qrmr., vice J. Cotton, retired.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. the Hon. C. D. Home retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B., R.E., to be a Brigdr.-Gen., to command a Brigade in Egypt, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Graham, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., who has vacated on promotion (Aug. 2).

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., temporary Comdt. Eastern Frontier District, to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Major-Gen. R. Blair, who has vacated on promotion (June 5); J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal S.C., to command, temporarily, a brigade of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen. during the absence on furlough of Brigdr.-Gen. R. S. Hill, C.B. (June 6); C. H. Barnes, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff to command the Royal Artillery in Egypt (July 28).

Capt. and Brevet Major W. F. Kelly, the Royal Sussex Regt., to be a Brig.-Major on the Staff (July 29); Capts. J. W. Murray, R.A., from Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters (Intelligence Branch), vice Major J. S. Rothwell, R.A., appointed to the S.C.; C. L. Mortimer, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Capt. J. W. Murray, R.A., appointed to the Head-quarters Staff (both dated Aug. 31).

Lieut. R. H. Cholmondeley, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, vice Capt. H. S. Tunnard, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has resigned the appointment (Nov. 15, 1883).

Staff College—Major J. S. Rothwell, R.A., from Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen at Head-quarters (Intelligence Branch), to be a Professor, vice Major F. C. H. Clarke, C.M.G., R.A., appointed Surveyor-General in Ceylon (Aug. 31).

Half-pay—Capt. M. W. Brock, from the Leicestershire Regt., to be Major (Aug. 9).

MEMORANDUM.

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. J. Keane, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Major on retirement (May 9).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieuts. J. R. M. Anderson, Capt., 3rd Batn. the Worcestershire Regt., to be Capt.; C. H. Colvin, 4th Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut.; Clarence Granville Sinclair, Esq., late Lieut., Scots Guards, to be Lieut.; Capt. A. D. Stevenson, 3rd Batn. the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 15, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Eastern Division—Lieut. H. F. Easton to be Capt.

6th Brigade, Scottish Division—Smollett Montgomerie Eddington, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Brigade, Welsh Division—Major J. Graham is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Douglas Elphinstone Bethune Patton-Bethune, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Frank Wigram Foley, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. A. L. Cliffe to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Walker to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. J. McHaffie to be Capt. (July 7).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—William Ellis Wall, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. J. H. G. Holroyd resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. A. F. H. Cox to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. R. F. Webb is granted the hon. rank of Col.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Highland Light Infantry—Capt. W. A. F. Blakeney to be Major (July 14).

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut. R. A. Smyth resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—William Coulson FitzGerald, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt. E. G. C. Johnson to be Major (May 19).

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. the Hon. C. H. S. Erskine to be Major.

7th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. C. D. Sherston, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major J. H. Nott, who has been placed on a retired allowance (Aug. 1).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. R. F. Rynd is granted the hon. rank of Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 15, 1884.

Lanarkshire (Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire)—Capt. D. C. R. C. Buchanan, C.B., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 15, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st London (the City of London)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. W. Hurrell and E. C. Bainbridge. John Guy Perkins, gent., to be Lieut.

The Tynemouth—Acting Surg. W. P. Mears, M.D., from the 1st Northumberland and Sunderland A.V.C., to be Acting Surg.

ENGINEER.

1st Northamptonshire—Capt. L. J. Deacon is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—Lieut. H. P. Robinson resigns his commission.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—C. C. J., Duke of Rutland, K.G., to be Hon. Col. of the Corps.

RIFLE.

4th Durham—Major C. H. Fowler resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. and Hon. Col. R. Bethune resigns his commission; Major H. W. Erskine to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. W. Paynter to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Major T. W. C. Master resigns his commission; Capt. F. R. V. Witts to be Major. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. H. Pawson, H. S. Waller, and E. C. Sewell.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. H. Methuen-Leggatt resigns his commission.

2nd Hertfordshire—Horace Edward Ambler, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Surg. C. Holttum is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

3rd Lancashire—Capt. A. B. Creeke, jun., resigns his commission.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—The services of Lieut. A. E. Troughton are dispensed with. Henry Dixon Kimber, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (Aug. 1).

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—Malcolm Donald McEacharn, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. G. Lisle to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Hon. Major G. S. Peard, late Adjt., to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. S. H. Cole to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. D. Rigby to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Francis Dowse, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Major H. P. Molineux, late the Essex Regt., to be Major (April 30).

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Henry Herbert Riley, gent., to be Lieut.

(Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 16, and the current year must be understood.)

Obituary.

We regret to announce that Lieut.-Gen. the Duke of Wellington, K.G., died suddenly on the platform at the Brighton Railway Station on Wednesday afternoon. For some time past the Duke had been somewhat unwell, and by the advice of his medical attendant he had gone to Brighton for a change. The deceased, Arthur Richard Wellesley, Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Somerset; Marquis of Douro; Earl of Wellington, Somerset; Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, both in the same county, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan Castle, and Baron Mornington of Mornington, county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland; Prince of Waterloo, in the Netherlands; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class; Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras, and Count Vimiera in Portugal, was the elder son of the great Duke of Wellington by his wife, the Hon. Catherine Pakenham, third daughter of Edward Michael, second Lord Longford, and was born February 3, 1807, so that he was in his 78th year. He was educated at Eton, entered the Army in 1823, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1834, when he went on half-pay. He was Aide-de-Camp to his father when Commander-in-Chief, from 1842 to 1852, and was appointed Lieut.-Gen. in February, 1862. Many years ago he was a member of the House of Commons, having represented Aldeburgh (Suffolk) in three Parliaments previous to the Reform Bill of 1832, and was first elected for Norwich in 1837, for which city he sat till July, 1852. In politics he was a Liberal-Conservative, and in favour of Free-trade. He succeeded to the title and other distinguished honours conferred on his illustrious father on Sept. 14, 1852, and to the Irish Peerage on the death of his cousin, the late Earl of Mornington, in July, 1863. The late Duke was Master of the Horse to the Queen from January, 1853, when he was made a Privy Councillor, to February, 1858, and was made a Knight of the Garter in the last-named year. On the death of the late Marquis of Salisbury, his Grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex. His Grace was an influential supporter of the Volunteer Rifle movement, and on the formation of the Victoria Rifles was selected as Lieutenant-Colonel commandant. Of late years his Grace took no active part in politics, but he was a supporter of the late Earl of Beaconsfield's Government. The deceased Duke married, April 18, 1839, Lady Elizabeth Hay, fourth daughter of George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale. The Duchess was a Lady of the Bedchamber from 1843 to 1858, and Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from 1861 to December, 1868, and again from February, 1874, to May, 1880. As the Duke leaves no issue the dukedom and other honours devolve upon his nephew, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wellesley, late of the Grenadier Guards, eldest surviving son of the late Lord Charles Wellesley and Augusta, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Manvers Pierrepont. Col. Wellesley was born April 5, 1846. He retired from the Army in 1882. From February, 1874, to March, 1880, he sat for Andover in the House of Commons. In 1882 he married Evelyn, daughter of the late Col. T. Peers Williams, of Temple House, Bucks.

A REGIMENT OF GENTLEMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above subject, so frequently during the last few years brought before the public, has again cropped up, and many parents and guardians chime in for the plan with good reason. One thousand candidates for one hundred vacancies have been undergoing their severe examination at Burlington House! Surely some two hundred of the unsuccessful would be only too glad to form the nucleus of an educated and most promising corps? Their pay, clothing, and provisioning should be strictly the same as in the regular established Line. Non-commissioned officers, in the first instance, could be "lent" or "seconded" for the purpose of drill and technical soldiering, and officers from the Half-pay or Retired List—more especially those who have served as adjutants to Volunteers for obvious reasons—could be secured for the incipient frame-work of the prospected regiment. When perfected to the full satisfaction of the General of the District, the temporary officers and non-commissioned officers might be gradually eliminated, and the corps made to do duty at home and abroad. Many would join and fill up the ranks to the needed number of bayonets, say 800. The promotion should be, as much as possible, by seniority and through the body, that is, from the lowest rank to the highest, consistently with merit and conduct. What joy the acceptation by Government of this scheme would afford in the present plethora of military competitors, and in the dearth of other employment in sufficiently eligible lines of life for the sons of gentry! If you, Mr. Editor, will start this subject, fitter and more skilled correspondents will, doubtless, contribute requisite details to your columns to render it complete, and thus eventually to attract official attention. Though many spirited candidates have enlisted from what are called "the better classes" in the regular Army as it is—33 in one, 15 in another, 12 in a third, and so on, within the last year—their friends are most likely dissatisfied with their prospects.—I am, &c., F. O. (h.p.)

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE NEW FRENCH ARMY LIST.

According to the latest issue of the French *Army List*, France has at the present time in her active army:—3 marshals of France; 6 generals of divisions, who remain with the army irrespective of age; 100 generals of divisions and 200 generals of brigades; 406 colonels,—of whom 165 belong to the infantry, 84 to the cavalry, 76 to the artillery, 37 to the engineers, and 17 to the gendarmerie, 25 are with the general staff, and 2 in the topographical office; 440 lieutenant-colonels,—35 with the general staff, 3 in the topographical office, 117 with the infantry, 90 with the cavalry, 77 with the artillery, 37 with the engineers, 4 with the train, and 17 with the gendarmerie; 1,940 commanders of battalions and chefs of squadrons of equal rank,—of these, 100 are with the general staff, and 7 in the topographical office; with the infantry are 964; cavalry, 279; artillery, 322; engineers, 148; train, 18; and with the gendarmerie 102. Of the 7,747 captains and chefs of squadrons of equal rank, 140 are with the general staff, 4,214 with the infantry, 1,076 cavalry, 1,393 artillery, 441 engineers, 163 train, and 320 with the gendarmerie. The 5,919 lieutenants are divided as follows:—3,404 infantry, 929 cavalry, 1,029 artillery, 130 engineers, 133 train, 294 gendarmerie. There are 5,071 sub-lieutenants; of these, 3,736 are with the infantry, 806 cavalry, 306 artillery, 100 engineers, 51 train, and 72 with the gendarmerie. Total, 21,832 active officers. Of officials, the Army List shows 5,642 of the rank of officer, besides 1,300 surgeons, 185 apothecaries, 419 veterinary surgeons, 54 field railway, 185 field telegraph, and 1,415 army administrative officials. There are with the Reserve:—17 generals of divisions, 18 generals of brigades, 19 colonels, 13 lieutenant-colonels, 30 commanders of battalions and chefs of squadrons, 195 captains, 174 lieutenants, and 7,135 sub-lieutenants; total, 7,601 officers. The Landwehr includes 13 colonels of engineers, 296 lieutenant-colonels, 1,056 commanders of battalions and chefs d'escadrons, 4,162 captains, 5,672 lieutenants, and 5,067 sub-lieutenants; total, 16,270 officers. Altogether the French Army has, in accordance with the Army List, 45,703 officers and 12,798 officials.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to have to take exception to the tone of your correspondent's letters relative to the Reserve Squadron, and also to your leading article on the same subject. In the former, your correspondent alludes to the bad station kept by the ships of the Squadron during the cruise, &c. This is hardly consistent with facts. I consider that, taken altogether, the ships have kept station fairly well, and the steam tactics have been carried out in a creditable manner. It must be remembered that these ships constitute a scratch pack, hastily brought together; that no two of them are alike as regards revolutions of engines or turning powers, that the officers have but limited experience of them, and that some of the lieutenants are only appointed for the cruise; consequently, it cannot be expected that the ships should, from the first, perform the evolutions with that precision which would be expected from a squadron accustomed to cruise together for long periods. Although the ships may be obsolete, the term can hardly be applied to either their officers or men. Indeed, as regards the latter, a finer body of men could not be found in any Fleet in any part of the world, and although the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons might, and probably would, show us the way to cross upper yards and such-like useless evolutions, in the matter of gun-drill, in and out boats and heavy drill, the Reserve Squadron would be fully up to the standard. But the whole tone of the Press, notably the *Western Morning News*, has been to throw dirt upon the Squadron and their doings from first to last. I apprehend the correspondent of that paper must be of a bilious temperament, for nothing seems to please him, from the operations of the Admiral downwards. Even the destination of the Squadron does not find favour in his eyes, as though the object of the cruise was to show the ships off and be infested with sightseers, instead of selecting more out-of-the-way places, where the drills and coaling, &c., could be proceeded with unmolested. The Admiral commanding seems to be his pet aversion, and I am told that he (the correspondent *W. M. N.*) actually hinted that this cruise was selected with a view to save the Admiral's table money! The Admiral can well afford to smile at these malicious remarks, as well as at those reflecting upon his tactics. I much regret, therefore, to see such expressions as "disgraceful" appear in your leader of the 26th ult. It is possible that a longer cruise might be beneficial to officers and men; but the term is regulated with regard to the Coastguard men, who have to be back at their stations at an appointed time. Short as the cruise has been, considerable experience has been gained by the captains and others in mooring and unmooring in narrow waters, and the various manœuvres incidental to an evolutionary squadron; and I maintain that the sweeping assertions of incompetency advanced by special correspondents are uncalled for and unfounded.—I am, &c., R.N.

A MISSION BOAT FOR MALTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the last seventeen years, the Missions to Seamen has, at a cost of from £120 to £140 a year, maintained a reader with a boat and boatman at Malta for the service of the shipping, but especially of the merchant shipping. The reader acts under the local supervision of the incumbent of St. Paul's, Valetta, and with the sanction of the Naval chaplains. About four years ago, we lost two mission-boats in *gregales*, and the present ones being worn out, we require a new twelve-foot boat, with mast, sails, oars, and awning, &c., which would cost about £12. Would those interested in Malta and able to help communicate with Mr. Thomas Bolingbroke, 94 Strada Miratore, Floriana, Malta; or with, yours faithfully,

WM. DAWSON, Commander, R.N., and Secretary ?

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's Tourist Guide to the Continent (Lindley).—Ulrica, a Romance, by Cecil Clarke, 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

A SHORT time ago a letter appeared from Mr. Andrew in the *Times*, nagging at the armies of the Princes of the native States of India. With respect to these armies, the inconvenience of which must be admitted, there is only one thing to be said,—that unless the Princes consent to abrogate the treaties under which they are entitled to maintain artillery, cavalry, and infantry, we can do very little but watch over the actual uses and numbers of these forces, and on occasion, perhaps, use such arguments as are likely to be influential to induce the native States to diminish their military establishments. We certainly cannot use force, unless we are prepared for something like a rebellion or civil war, and the utter extinction of all native States and the violation of treaties, conventions, and the like. It is obvious that if these armies were disbanded, a considerable increment would be given to the mischievous and dangerous classes, and there would be a necessity for a corresponding increase in the strength of the British troops in India, the provision for which now taxes all our energies at home. Probably the increase of outrages reported on

British territory by Dacoits from the native States will cause attention to be directed to this matter; but it is evident that it should be handled with very great caution. There are quite grounds enough for suspicion and dislike; and great encouragement will be given to the active agencies which are threatening our dominion from the north-west beyond Afghanistan if it be discovered that each of the great native States has become a centre of disaffection, which only needs provocation and support to become overtly dangerous. The Indian Army is about to feel the force of the reforming hand, which has already been masterful enough in its dealings with the Army at home. Military Secretaries, Accountants-General, Commissaries-General, &c., hereafter must vacate their posts after five years, or as soon as they succeed to Colonels' allowances. Deputy and Commissaries-General retire on being promoted to Major-General. Assistant-Secretaries in the Military Department and Transport Department are to be borne on the strength of the regiment seconded. An exception is made in favour of officers who were appointed before January 1 to any post of which the tenure was formerly indefinite. They will be allowed seven years from the date of their appointment, or such extension, not exceeding two years, as will enable them to complete thirty-two years' service. There will probably be some cases of grievance. But the War Office and the India Office are pretty well accustomed to outcries upon that account, and listen to them with divine calm; and the *Times* will set to work to show that no substantial injustice has been done.

The late Duke of Wellington had so long retired from the Army, that all traces of his military career appear to have been lost sight of by the compilers of the obituary notices, which are one and all in error in stating that he had passed his service in the Rifle Brigade. As Marquis of Douro, the late Duke was gazetted as a youngster of sixteen to an ensigncy in May, 1823, and was almost immediately appointed to the Royal Horse Guards, at that time under the command of a distinguished Peninsula and Waterloo sabreur, the late General Clement Hill. He continued in the Blues for five years, and was promoted lieutenant in July, 1827, his younger brother, the late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, being also with him in the regiment as a subaltern. In May following he purchased an unattached captaincy; in November, 1830, was gazetted to an unattached majority, and in August, 1831, we find him appointed to the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade. As a major he went to the depôt, and without joining head-quarters was gazetted to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy in August, 1834, joining the staff of his father in 1842. His ten years' service at head-quarters was his last military duty, as after the death of his father, he practically retired from the Army, receiving promotion to Major-General in the huge brevet of June, 1854, and to lieutenant-general in February, 1862. His fellow aides-de-camp on the staff of the "Iron Duke" were the late General the Hon. George Anson, who died before Delhi, and the present Dukes of Richmond and Beaufort.

Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., returns to India in October to resume his command of the Poona division of the Bombay Army.

We rightly surmised that the scribes who for months slandered and ridiculed the Mudir of Dongola would not have the decency to acknowledge that they were wrong when he was proved to be, as we always maintained he was, a valiant, truthful soldier. Even to the very last moment they maligned him, and their latest falsehood was that he had not received any letter from Gordon at all. Major Kitchener's report finally swept away the cloud of lies about the man, and he stands revealed as a stern, honest, sour Mahometan, hating Christians as strenuously as Gordon hates Turks and Pashas. There would, indeed, appear to be certain points of resemblance between the two men, and in more respects than one their treatment offers analogies. The Mudir of Dongola is a believer in the Koran—he is a devout Moslem. Disgusted with his Government, and sick at heart at the want of confidence and support shown to him, and the neglect paid to his urgent requests for arms and ammunition, which was all he needed to clear the whole country up to Khartoum as completely as he had cleared his Mudirieh, he wants to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He fought and overcame his enemies for all that, and now some pale-faced Christian will come in and claim all the credit and gain all the rewards of his heroic exertions and devotion. Gordon is an Old Testament Christian, and he will probably—if there be probability of any kind in his case—go to Palestine again when he has handed over Khartoum to some conquering hero from Cairo. He, too, asked for help in vain, but no one distrusted him. If we are not much mistaken, Gordon will admit that his position would have been more serious had not the Mudir of Dongola kept the district free from the enemy. How far different will be the estimation and the recompense of the two men!

The recent fortification paper for majors of the Army has given great discontent even among the Engineers, all complaining of its abstruseness. This reminds us of a somewhat ludicrous episode, which proves what a farce these Army examinations are. An officer quartered at Chatham was noted for his proficiency in military drawing. Another officer knew nothing about it. The latter asked the former to coach him for a week, and came out of the exam. with flying colours in this subject, obtaining a first-class and special mention. The teacher, however, barely qualified with a third class. But then his pupil was an A.D.C., and the teacher a Marine Officer.

In the recent Army Returns, lately presented to Parliament, of the ages of the recruits who joined the Infantry during 1883, but 768 are put down as under 17 years, and only 39 from 17 to 18; the bulk of those enlisted, 14,680, are stated to be from 18 to 20.

We believe we are right in saying that the original memo. on the new system of attack, of which as approved we gave an account last week, was drawn up by Major-Gen. Newdigate more than a year ago, but that objections were made to the introduction of the double-company system at the Horse Guards. The use of the half-battalions, as understood in our Army, was turned to account by Gen. Newdigate, but when battalions are raised to war strength the half-battalion appears to be too large for the tactical unit. Two great points are gained in the new attack, as we pointed out last week. The command is decentralised, and the officers and men of each unit work together to the great advantage of the whole, and to the prevention of the mixing and muddling which were fraught with such disastrous results at the two attacks on the Redan, at Majuba, &c.

Major W. R. H. Crawford, 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, Commanding the Forces in South Africa.

If, as is generally anticipated, the vacant Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards is given to an ex-officer of the regiment, General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., is expected to get the appointment. The present Commander of the Forces in Ireland entered the Coldstreams as ensign and lieutenant in 1838, and remained in the regiment until November, 1863, a period of over 25 years. Sir Thomas Steele is also the son of a Coldstream Guardsman, his father, the late Major-General Thomas Steele, having served in the regiment for many years. General W. S. Newton, at present Colonel of the 82nd South Lancashire Regiment, is also mentioned in connection with the vacancy, by reason of his long previous connection with the regiment, which he joined as ensign and lieutenant in December, 1834, and quitted in July, 1861.

Brevet Major W. F. Kelly, 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major on the Staff of Major-General A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, Captain the Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards, taking up the duties of Aide-de-Camp.

We hear many expressions of a general wish that the vacancy as Chaplain-General to the Forces may be filled by the selection of one of the senior Army Chaplains. A similar wish was expressed when Mr. Gleig retired full of years and honours. On that occasion the late Dr. Claughton was selected for the appointment, to the not unnatural disappointment of the officers of a department which carries with it the universal respect of the service. May we hope that the War Office will on this occasion make a selection for the post from the officers of the Chaplain's Department?

Twenty-one officers of Militia will be examined at Aldershot for commissions in the Line on the 17th prox.

A further reduction of the few remaining Staff Officers of Pensioners has been made by the retirement of Majors Hesketh and Sweeney, two out of the three officers borne on the Staff in Canada. Only 14 officers now remain on the once lengthy list of S.O.P.'s.

In the interests of the taxpayers, we invite attention to the special expenses incident to punishing district court-martial prisoners in Guernsey. In that island there is no military prison, though there are cells in which prisoners may be confined, by sentence of commanding officers or by regimental courts-martial, for a period not exceeding 42 days. In consequence of this want of prison accommodation, district court-martial prisoners have to be sent under escort to England, and taken at considerable expense, *viâ* Weymouth, to Taunton, Devonshire, the escort returning to Guernsey. When the sentence has expired, the escort has to again go from Guernsey to England and fetch the prisoners back again. The garrison of Guernsey is not a large one, but there are a certain number of guards and other duties which keep the soldiers amply employed, and the diminution of the duty-men by the escorts mentioned presses upon the deserving soldiers. Probably, if we add the expense of an occasional witness from the United Kingdom to attend courts-martial in Guernsey, it may be found that each soldier tried there costs the taxpayer at least £5 in these sea voyages and sailing trips backwards and forwards between the English military prison. The railway and steamboat company no doubt approve of the arrangement, but in the taxpayers' interests we think it is questionable. It is, of course, no fault of the authorities in Guernsey that the regulations do not allow district court-martial prisoners to be confined either in the town jail of Guernsey or in the military provost.

As evidence of the reduced condition of the Aldershot command at the present time, the number on parade, of all arms, including Volunteers, at the sham-fight yesterday (Friday), did not exceed 8,500 of all ranks, and of this number at least 5,000 were Volunteers. And this sort of thing is called, "Having a week's drill with the Regulars." It looks very much like the Regulars having a week's drill with the Volunteers. The Infantry arm of the Aldershot Division proper consists just now of six very weak battalions, whose aggregate strength is about equal to two service-battalions; and it is very questionable, indeed, whether one battalion for service in the field could be organised from the whole available force.

Viscount Castlerosse, who holds a commission as lieutenant in the Worcestershire Militia, takes up the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Sir Henry B. Loch, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria.

The daily papers announce as a piece of news that Colonel C. H. Barnes, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in Egypt. As a matter of fact, Colonel Barnes has held that appointment for several weeks past.

Notwithstanding that attention was directed to the subject of mixed guards (*i.e.*, guards composed of non-commissioned officers and men of various corps) some time ago, and explanations given that it was impossible then to discontinue them, owing to the disproportion of non-commissioned officers and men in the various Infantry battalions, but that they would be discontinued at an early date, this practice still prevails at various military stations, and notably at Aldershot. Surely there can be now no pressing necessity for the continuance of this most undesirable and unsoldierlike practice, when all corps seem to be very much alike, on a reduced peace establishment.

Captain T. H. Phipps, 7th Hussars, who has just completed a course of Staff College instruction at Aldershot, has been appointed to the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, and will embark on Wednesday next.

A long line of distinguished officers have filled the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards, commencing with George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, whose successors were William, Earl of Craven, Thomas Tollemache, John, Lord Cutts, Charles Churchill, William, Earl Cadogan, Richard, Earl of Scarborough, William, Duke of Cumberland, Charles, Second Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Tyrawley, Earl Waldegrave, and Frederick, Duke of York. In the present century the Coldstreams have had as their Colonel the late Duke of Cambridge, 1805 to 1850; John Byng, Earl of Strafford, 1850 to 1860; Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, 1860 to 1863; Sir William Maynard Gomm, 1863 to 1875; and Sir William Codrington, 1875 to 1884.

We hear of a Battery of Garrison Artillery mustering but 27 men all told, instead of the establishment of 104. This is, we suppose, evidence of the satisfactory condition of the Army as stated in the "inspired press."

The mode in which officers are now appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery is attracting much attention. It is noted as a singular circumstance that one-half of the regimental Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors of that arm are borne on the Indian lists; this is hardly satisfactory to the old Royal Regiment.

By the middle of September, Sir Frederick Stephenson may count on no less than twelve Infantry battalions under his command, the latest orders from head-quarters having detailed the 1st Battalion, 18th Royal Irish, and the 70th East Surrey Regiment to proceed to Egypt from India. Telegrams from Simla inform us that the former is to embark at Bombay, on board the transport *Hankow*, on the 28th inst., the 70th following on September 6, in that rare old slave, the troopship *Himalaya*. Both regiments expected to return to England in the ordinary reliefs, but will doubtless rejoice at the opportunity of seeing active service in the projected expedition to Khartoum, if they only get a chance of forming part of the force. The 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish, which has not been under fire since Sebastopol, has been on foreign service since January, 1872; and the 70th has been in India since October, 1871, taking part in the Afghan campaign of 1878-9, when it had no great opportunities of distinguishing itself.

Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey, medical officer in charge of the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, is held in readiness for immediate embarkation for Egypt. Brigade-Surgeon E. G. McDowell, C.B., has been ordered to Aldershot to assume charge of the Cambridge Hospital.

The Navy.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, August 9, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order: Capt. F. Durrant, of her Majesty's ship Canada, Governor to H.R.H. Prince George of Wales.

ADMIRALTY, August 9, 1884.

Assist.-Pymr. C. Raxworthy has been promoted to the rank of Pymr. in her Majesty's Fleet (Aug. 8).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. H. E. O'Neill has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (April 3).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Major and Brevet Lieut-.Col. M. A. H. J Heriot (G), to be Lieut.-Col., vice Hore, to Retired List (July 19).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 12, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. W. Hewetson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Aug. 7).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer W. Kelly, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Aug. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 14, 1884.

Carpenter James Somerville has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in her Majesty's Fleet (Aug. 14).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieut. E. G. Deedes has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander (Aug. 13).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—A. C. Curtis, to the Canada.

Commander—C. E. Reade, to the Mistletoe.

Staff Commander—T. H. Smith, to the Lord Warden.

Lieutenants—Henry W. Sharp, to the Flirt; M. S. Beatty, to the Boscawen, additional, for the Seaflower; A. C. Carew, to the Defence.

Staff Surgeons—W. H. Stewart, to the Clyde; A. G. Delmege, to the St. Vincent; H. F. Cox, to the Canada; H. E. F. Cross, to the Cambridge.

Chief Engineers—James Edmonds, to the Audacious; W. H. Burner, to the Cleopatra.

Surgeons—Jeremiah Sugrue, to the Watchful; A. G. P. Gipps, to Haslar Hospital; D. S. Green, to the Canada.

Engineer—Alfred Palmer, to the Indus, additional, for the Mariner.

Boatswains—C. J. Ryan (a.), to the Hercules; Henry Shaw, to the Duke of Wellington.

Carpenters—John Robinson, to the Asia, additional, for the Cordelia; William Roff, to the Canada.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—Thomas Moore, Ventnor, to be chief boatman, Worthing, vice Wakelow, promoted.

AMETHYST, Capt. H. W. Brent, was at Rio de Janeiro up to July 24 with the Rifleman, Algerine, and Wrangler. The squadron was to leave and continue cruise on the 12th inst.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. W. H. St. Clair, left Dover on the 13th inst. for the Channel Islands.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. H. L. Pearson, flagship of Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., has proceeded to Foochow with the following ships:—Sapphire, Curacoa, Midge, Albatross, Cockchafer, and Espoir. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on June 27, and was to remain as senior officer's ship at Shanghai and in the Yangtse River. The Fly was at Hankow on June 18; she would leave for Chinkiang about the first or second week in July. The Champion was at Amoy on June 16, and would remain. The Daring was at Canton on June 23, and would remain. The Linnet, in the Gulf of Tonquin, was at Hoihow on June 20, and would leave on the 22nd for Hong Kong. The Zephyr, in the Gulf of Tonquin, was at Hoihow on June 19. The Merlin was at Foochow on June 11. The Swift left Woosung on June 25 for Hong Kong. The Pegasus was at Singapore on June 6. The Foxhound left Hong Kong on June 7 for Singapore, calling at Labuan and North Borneo Ports. The Flying Fish was at Chefoo on July 1, and about to return to Corea.

KINGFISHER, Com. R. H. Thornton, which has been employed on the Pacific station since Aug. 17, 1880, has been ordered to return to Sheerness to be paid out of commission. She will be placed in the Fourth Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, but will be immediately brought forward for further service. The Kingfisher was built at Sheerness in 1879.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Noel S. Digby, flagship of Sir J. E. Commerell, K.C.B., V.C., was at Halifax on Aug. 1, and would visit Norfolk Island, Rhode Island, and St. John's, N.B., during August. The Garnet was at Bermuda on July 14, refitting, and would leave for Halifax in the middle of August. The Tenedos was on the Newfoundland Coast on July 19 as senior officer's ship. The Dido was at Halifax on July 12, and now on passage to assume duties as senior officer's ship on Barbados Division. The Griffon was at Barbados on July 2, and on arrival of Dido would proceed to Bahamas Station. The Fantôme and Mallard were on the Newfoundland Coast on July 19. Letters from senior officer at Jamaica up to July 25 inform us that the Flamingo left Jamaica on July 11 for Morant Bay to inquire into the case of British cutter, Send, and would return to Port Royal after the inquiry, and that the Bullfrog was ordered on July 11 to return to Port Royal at once, from Nassau.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, left Portsmouth on Tuesday evening for Queenstown, to embark the 2nd Oxford L.I. for Gibraltar, there to relieve the 1st Berks Regt., which will proceed to Egypt. She arrived at Queenstown on Friday, and sailed the same day.

REPULSE, Capt. H. C. St. John, left for her station at Hull on the 9th inst.

SATELLITE, Capt. C. B. Theobald, was at Callao; remaining for the present.

SAPPHO, Com. Clark, was at Callao, and to remain. On July 6 the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company applied to the senior naval officer at Callao for assistance to be rendered to the Valdivia which had run ashore at Huaso. The Sappho was immediately ordered to the scene of disaster, and in attempting to put the Marine Superintendent, Capt. King, on board the Valdivia, her boat was capsized in the surf, and Capt. King was drowned; the Lieutenant in charge and crew managed to save themselves. The Sappho returned to Callao on July 7 without having been able to render any assistance to the ill-fated vessel, which is on shore with all her compartments full of water, and several plates knocked out of her bottom.

SULTAN, Capt. R. E. Tracey, left for Portsmouth on Aug. 12, after completing the experimental firing at Inchkeith.

VALOROUS, Capt. Hon. Richard Hare, proceeded to Bantry on the 11th inst.

THE RESERVE SQUADRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Methinks "An Eye-Witness" doth "protest too much." He writes, "There is actually no possible danger in columns being two cables apart,—indeed there would be none if the columns were only one cable apart." Now it is perfectly clear that the collision of the Defence with the Valiant was due to the columns being less than the authorised formation apart, and in the very close order which "An Eye-Witness" says is without danger. I quite admit that Capt. Pollard miscalculated his distance or rather misguessed it, and therefore attempted a movement the safety of which depended on the correctness of some one else's observation or his own judgment. But just as the strength of a chain is only the strength of its weakest link, so the intelligence of a fleet is only the modicum of brains of the most stupid officer in it. And when the serious consequences of a collision between two ironclads are considered, it is my opinion that it is the duty of the officer in command of the squadron to keep the ships under his orders in an absolutely safe formation, so that no error in judgment can seriously imperil them. It is all very well for "An Eye-Witness" to say the evolution could have been performed with ease by any midshipman. But Capt. Pollard, whatever his errors may have been, is not an inexperienced officer, and the mistake he made (namely, misjudging his distance) has been made before, and will unquestionably be made again, though we will hope with less serious results. For, be it recollected, had the Defence just shaved clear of the Valiant, there would probably have been no court-martial, though Capt. Pollard's manœuvring would have been just as wrong. When "An Eye-Witness" speaks of the masterly manner in which Sir A. Hoskins anchored his fleet "in a dense fog with a five-knot tide running," I am reminded of Paul Dombey and Mrs. Pipchin. On Mrs. Pipchin threatening Paul with the fate of the little boy who was gored to death by a mad bull for asking questions, Paul sensibly remarked, "I don't believe that. If the bull was mad, how did he know the boy asked questions?" So I say, if the fog was dense, how could the Admiral see whether his ships were in station or not? The merit of this evolution must have depended on the individual captains, of whom Capt. Pollard was one. It is absolutely and fatally untrue that the closer columns are together the safer the ships are. Ships in line-ahead can hardly be too close, especially in thick weather, as, if one does run into the other, she does so before the second ahead has lost any of her way, and the consequences will probably be as slight as the collision of two such bodies can be expected to be. But columns should be kept well apart, so that if a ship has to sheer out of the line for any purpose, or an error be made in estimating the distance, the result may be safety, and not danger. Undoubtedly our officers have not sufficient experience in handling their ships; but how are they to get it when we have no regular squadrons of exercise; but under no circumstances whatever can he hope to avoid occasional accidents or errors in judgment. As to what will happen in time of war, I presume "An Eye-Witness" knows no more than any one else. One thing will certainly happen,—viz., the total collapse of all theory. The present extensive "Signal Book" will be shut up, and with it all the smart young officers, telescopes, and sextants. Every captain will be left to fight his ship his own way, and the man with the clearest head, the hardest heart, and best digestion will (other things being any like equal) undoubtedly win.—I am, &c., REAR-ADMIRAL.

THE GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS AT INCHKEITH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The experiments recently carried out at Inchkeith, in the Firth of Forth, are of a novel and very important character. They were undertaken to ascertain the effect of fire from machine and quick-firing guns, and also from shrapnel shell fired from heavy guns, on a heavy gun and its detachment in a barbette emplacement. The Island of Inchkeith is armed with four 10-in. rifled muzzle-loading guns in barbette emplacements, and one of these, on the northern extremity of the island, was selected to undergo the test. H.M.S. Sultan, which has been temporarily detached from the Channel Squadron, carried out the firing. The operations commenced on Thursday, the 7th. The committee consisted of Sir Andrew Clarke, Inspector-General of Fortifications; Gen. Reilly, Inspector-General of Artillery and Stores, and eight other officers. About 10 o'clock the Sultan got under weigh and took up the position assigned to her to the westward of the island. Dummy figures were put up in the emplacement representing the gun numbers in the act of loading. The practice commenced with the machine-guns, at a range of about 1,000 yards; the firing from the various guns was arranged in different series. The first comprised the Nordenfelt 1-in. guns, four in number the next, four Gardner and two Gatling, both ·45 in., fired from the deck; then two Gardners, ·45 in., fired from the tops; and finally, the Hotchkiss 37-millimètre gun. Fire on each occasion was sustained for two minutes, and at the expiration of each series the gun and emplacement were minutely examined, and a record made of all damage done. While the machine-gun firing was going on, the heavy guns of the ship were fired with blank charges at half minute intervals, to render the conditions of firing as nearly as possible similar to those which would exist in an actual engagement as far as smoke and noise go. The next series consisted of 50 rounds from the Nordenfelt 6-pounder rapid-firing gun, at a range of about 1,500 yards. This completed the machine and rapid-gun practice. Shrapnel shell were then fired from the 10-in. gun, at ranges of 3,500, 2,500, and 1,500 yards, five rounds being fired at each range. Some damage was done to the gun and battery, and several of the dummies were hit, but the result of the machine-gun firing was on the whole disappointing, and the conclusion was arrived at that two minutes was not a sufficiently long period to give a fair estimate of their capabilities. On the following day practice was prevented by a fog. On Saturday, the 9th, the several series of machine-gun firings were repeated, with the difference that fire was sustained in each case for five minutes instead of two. An additional series was also carried out, which consisted of all the machine-guns which could be brought to bear being fired simultaneously for ten minutes,—the first five with the gun end on, and the second with it broadside on. The firing was very good, and the result showed a marked difference to the first day's practice. The observation party on the island signalled, after examining the results of the various series:—"Emplacement much knocked about;" "Very hot, four numbers killed, bullets all over the place, twenty or thirty hits on gun and carriage;" "Three dummies hit, and gun hit all over;" and at last, "Effect so good that it will take a full hour to record damages." On receiving the last report the Committee decided to stop operations for the day, and inspect the battery. On Monday, the 11th, the shrapnel-shell firing from the heavy guns was carried out. Five rounds were fired at 3,000, 2,000 and 1,000 yards respectively, and it had been intended to fire five rounds of common shell afterwards; but the result of the shrapnel fire proved to be so damaging to the gun and works, and so deadly to the gun numbers, that at the expiration of it it was decided that nothing further could be learnt by going on with the common shell series, and that an unnecessary amount of damage would be likely to ensue; so the experiments were brought to a close. The shrapnel fire was very accurate; several of the shells exploded so close to the gun that, viewed from the ship, it was for the time quite hidden. Many important lessons will doubtless be learnt from these experiments, as the fullest possible notes were taken by the various members of the committee.

In the *German Military Gazette*, we find the following exceedingly interesting article on the strength of the Fleets of the leading Naval Powers:—"England stands first, with 25 modern line-of-battle ships, fulfilling all requirements of the present time, and 14 obsolete men-of-war, 9 modern and 6 obsolete ironclads for coast defence, and 3 ironclad cruisers. France follows, with 16 modern and 9 obsolete line-of-battle ships, and 7 modern and 8 obsolete ironclads for coast defence. Next to these two most important Naval Powers ranks Germany, with 9 modern (5 ironclad frigates, 4 ironclad corvettes) line-of-battle ships, fulfilling all requirements of the present day, and 3 obsolete ironclad ships (the ironclad frigates Kronprinz and Friedrich Karl, and the ironclad corvette Hansa), 11 modern ironclad vessels for coast defence (11 ironclad gunboats all completed), and 1 obsolete vessel, the ironclad Arminius. Austria takes fourth place, with 3 modern and 7 obsolete line-of-battle ships. Italy has 2 modern and 11 obsolete ironclad ships at her disposal. Russia has only a single first-class line-of-battle ship and 7 obsolete ironclads, 2 modern and 16 obsolete ironclad vessels for coast defence, and 4 ironclad cruisers. Denmark possesses 2 modern and 2 obsolete line-of-battle ships, and 2 modern and 2 obsolete ironclad vessels for coast defence. Holland, 1 modern battle-ship and 17 modern ironclad vessels for coast-defence. This shows that Great Britain still holds first place with her ironclad fleet; France, second; Germany, third; Italy, fourth; Russia, fifth; and Austria, sixth place. France, however, is building at present 14 vessels of the most powerful description, and 8 similarly powerful ironclad vessels for coast-defence, against 7 line-of-battle ships and 5 ironclad cruisers building in Great Britain. In a few years, therefore, France will be able to dispose of 30 battle-ships, of which 12 are of first-class fighting-power, and Great Britain of 32 battle-ships, numbering, however, only a single vessel of about equal strength to the 12 French ships. Italy is constructing 5 battle-ships of first-class power; Russia, 3 battle-ships and 3 ironclad cruisers; Germany, 1 ironclad cruiser and 2 ironclad gunboats; Austria, 1 battle-ship; Denmark, 1 ironclad for coast-defence. Great Britain's pre-eminence on the seas is, therefore, most decidedly menaced by France, with the completion of the vessels building by both States. As Great Britain is obliged to employ a great portion of her Fleet in the Mediterranean and at many distant stations, it may be presumed that from 1887 or 1888 a French Fleet of 42 ironclads would be opposed to an English Fleet of, at most, 30 ironclads, including in the latter the vessels reserved for coast defence."

The under-mentioned have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct:—J. Newman, Serapis; G. Lemon, Asia; J. Hewlett and W. Pitt, Excellent; H. Goodman, Indus; J. Coyde, A. Williams, and W. H. Rowe, Cambridge; W. Bell and W. J. Rowe, Repulse; W. Stanhope, J. Duhig, W. Robson, J. T. Marshall, C. J. Godden, T. Johnson, E. Walsh, J. S. Elliott, W. J. McNally, W. J. K. Brown, R. C. Whitaker, D. Thomas, E. Mihagen, J. C. Ransome, T. Kelly, J. Phillips, J. Dunnaway, S. Moon, D. Sullivan, and G. Thompson, of the Coastguard.

A correspondent wrote from Valetta, on July 25, to a contemporary, as follows:—"The Wanderer left here yesterday afternoon for the China station. She is a most uncomfortable ship, according to all accounts, and unpleasantness is of almost daily occurrence. The captain and the first lieutenant do not seem to live in harmony. The former has made application for the latter to be superseded, and the lieutenant, on hearing of this, made application for a court of inquiry to be held into his conduct. This inquiry was held on Wednesday by Capt. Domville, of the Temeraire, assisted by Com. Corry, of the Superb, and was a very lengthy affair. The report, a voluminous one, was sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who will forward it to the Admiralty. The result is anticipated with keen interest. The state of affairs on board the Superb is also capable, so it is said, of very great improvement. There is not that feeling of *esprit de corps* among the officers that is essential to what is known as a 'happy ship,' and the result is that there is a growing feeling of dislike of the ship and of the service that allows such a state of things as exists on board the Superb. Some time back her captain took upon himself to reprimand one of the lieutenants. The lieutenant refused to accept the reprimand. He was then severely reprimanded, and it was entered in the log-book. He still refused to accept it, and the matter was referred to the Commander-in-Chief, who informed the captain that he had not the power to reprimand an officer. A short time since, the officer in question, having been appointed to another ship, had orders to leave by mail steamer, which was to start about 4 p.m. Two hours before this a party of Marines received instructions to clear out his cabin, and this order was carried out, the whole of the traps being bundled out into the steerage before one-half of it had been packed. Comment is needless. But this little incident shows the extent to which petty spite can be carried in her Majesty's Navy. If an officer or man does not do his duty to the best of his abilities, there is a way, and an acknowledged legal way, of punishing the delinquent, but to adopt a system of worry and annoyance is opposed to all recognised Naval instructions and regulations, and the sooner a stop is put to it the better for the service and for the country."

London Amusements.

The annual Promenade Concerts at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE commenced on Saturday night, Mr. W. F. Thomas being again the responsible manager, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus the leader. An excellent orchestra, numbering about one hundred performers, is strengthened, as usual, by the band of the Coldstream Guards; and Madame Rose Hersee and Madame Enriquez, with Mr. Joseph Maas and Mr. Santley, have delighted the audiences with songs, all rendered in most admirable style and, when encored, varied in compliance with the exacting demands of an enthusiastic public. The electric light is once more employed, and the adjoining Floral Hall is again transformed into a vast refreshment room and gigantic smoking divan. According to precedent, Wednesday evenings are set apart for classical concerts, the first one, introducing Chevalier Leonhard Emilbach, pianist to the Royal Prussian Court. A vocal waltz, entitled "See-Saw," in which children's voices are harmoniously introduced, is a prominent feature of the new programme.

The HAYMARKET has been reopened for an autumnal season, under the management of Mr. C. Brookfield, a clever young actor, who, as a member of Mr. Bancroft's company, will be remembered to have played some subordinate characters with marked distinction. It may be presumed that Mr. Brookfield has entered on his present speculation with the object of showing that his abilities have a yet wider range, and it may be acknowledged that his excellent performance of the old Parisian, Stanislas de Fonblanche, in a new version of MM. Jaime and Bayard's comedy, "Le Réveil du Lion," would quite justify sanguine expectations of his future career. The French play was produced at the Gymnase Dramatique on Oct. 2, 1847, and early in the following November it was transferred by Mr. Benjamin Webster to the Haymarket, under the title of "The Roused Lion." Mr. Webster then played the prominent character, and Mrs. Keeley, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Seymour, and Mr. Alfred Wigan were included in the cast. The elderly Parisian, who has been ungraciously alluded to by a profligate acquaintance of his nephew as a "mummy," revenges himself by recalling the accomplishments of his youth and foiling the sneering youngster at every turn. The adaptation by Mr. W. H. Pollock is now called "Evergreen," and with the picturesque costumes of 1815 and the admirable acting of Mr. C. Brookfield, Miss M. A. Victor, Mr. Maurice, and Mr. H. B. Conway, a bright little French story is very happily illustrated. Mr. Herbert Sims Reeves appears as Tom Tug in Dibdin's old ballad farce of "The Waterman," and a new farce called "A Close Shave" employs the talents of Miss Augusta Wilton, Miss Maud Williamson, Mr. E. Maurice, and Mr. H. Kemble.

Miss Mary Anderson resumes her performance at the LYCEUM on the evening of Saturday, September 6, reproducing "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy." Mr. Robert Soutar has been appointed stage manager.

The HOLBORN is to be opened, under the management of Mr. Rex Pierson, with a burlesque called "Little Lohengrin," in which Miss Lizzie Coote will play the hero of the extravaganza.

Mr. Edward Terry takes his benefit and closes his present engagement at the GAIETY this (Saturday) evening. The comic opera called "Dick" will be played next week.

GRAND MILITARY TOURNAMENT
(4th Dragoon Guards),
in PRESTON PARK, BRIGHTON,
SATURDAY, August 16th; MONDAY, 18th; THURSDAY, 21st;
SATURDAY, 23rd; MONDAY, 25th;
In Aid of Charitable Institutions.

The Band of the Regiment will attend. Musical Rides, Tent Pegging, Horses lying down while their riders fire, Figure Rides, Driving Drill, Lasso Drill, &c. See bills. Commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

Drags, 20s; Carriages, 5s, with 1s additional for each person over two; Equestrians, 2s 6d; First Class Stand Seats, 3s; Second Class ditto, 2s, which includes admission.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

ARMY and UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. R. C. DAVIES, M.A., the Wood House, New Southgate, N., has VACANCIES. Three candidates were sent up for the July Sandhurst Competitive, and all were successful, two of them having twice failed previously, and now passing 40th and 41st. Large grounds and cricket-field. Average number of pupils, ten.

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	Per Doz. s. s. s.
Pale, Dry, Golden, and Brown	24 30 36 42 48 60 72
Vino de Pasto (strongly recommended)	 36
Manzanilla	36 48 60
Montilla	... 48 60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72 84 96
Fifty years old	 123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72 84 96

Paxarete, Vino de Pasto, and other Soleras.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24 30 36
Barsac	... 42 54
Sauterne	42 48 60
Haut Sauterne	... 72 84
Château d'Yquem	96 108 120

PORT.

	Per Doz. s. s. s.
From the Wood	... 24 30 36
Crusted Port	42 48 54 60
Dry and Fruity	48 60 72 84 96
Dry Port, 22 years in bottle	... 108
Port, very old, in Wood	... 60
White Port	60 72

Famed Vintages:—1853, 1858, 1861, 1863, 1870, 1875, 1878.

RED BURGUNDY.

Beaujolais	... 20 24
Mâcon and Beaune	30 36 42
St. George	... 42 48
Pommard	... 36 42
Roussillon	30 36 42
Volnay	... 48 60
Chambertin	60 72 84
Côté Rôtie	60 72 84
Corton	... 60 72
Nuits	... 54 60
Romanée	... 60 72
Richebourg	... 72 84
Clos-de-Vougeot	72 84 96
Hermitage	60 72 84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48 60 72 84

CLARET.

	Per Doz. s. s. s.
Bordeaux	14 18 20
St. Julien and Médoc	24 30 36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion	36
Larose	... 42 48
Léoville	48 60 84
Latour	54 60 84
Margaux and Mouton	60 72 84
Château Lafite	72 84 96 120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

MOSELLE.

	Per Doz. s. s. s.
Still Moselle	... 24 30
Zeltingen	36 42 48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen	48 60
Muscatel	... 60 72
Scharzberg	... 72 84
Sparkling Moselle	48 60 72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)	... 84

SPIRITS.

	Per Doz. s. s. s.
Pale Cognac Brandy	44 48 60 72 84
Champagne Brandy	 84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)	... 120
Brown Cognac	48 60 72
White Brandy	 84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland	42 48 54
Irish Whiskey	42 48 54
American Bourbon Whiskey	54
Jamaica Rum	... 42 48
White Rum	 60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin	30
Schiedam Hollands	36

CHAMPAGNE.

Hedges and Butler's own Brands.

Sparkling	36 42
Champagne	... 48
Rich do.	... 60
Très Sec	... 60
Sillery, première qualité	... 72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	... 72
Creaming, RICH	... 78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	... 78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming	84

Champagne (*con.*)

	Per Doz. s. s. s.
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY	84
Old Creaming	 90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut	... 96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23 26 32 39 42 45 48 50

HOCK.

Hock	24 30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30 36 42
Geisenheim	... 54 60
Hochheimer	48 60 72
Liebfraumilch	... 60 72
Marcobrunner	60 72 84
Rüdesheim	... 54 60
Rüdesheim Berg	... 72 84
Scharlachberg	54 60 72
Johannesberger and Steinberger	72 84
Steinberg Cabinet	... 120
Johannesberg Castle	144 200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48 60 72
Affenthaler	... 48 60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel	48 60
Sparkling Hock	48 60 72

WHITE BURGUNDY.

	Per Doz. s. s. s.
Chablis and Pouilly	24 30 36 42 48
Montrachet	... ... 48 60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray	 60
Sparkling Burgundy	60 72 84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36 48 60 72
East India Madeira	... 84 96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)	60 72
Bucellas	... 42
Rich and Dry Lisbon	... 42
Rich and Dry Marsala	20 24
Mountain and Malaga	60 72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella	42 48
Rota Tent	42 48
Hungarian	30 36
Vermuth	... 48 60
Lachrymæ Christi	72 84
Tarragona and Catalan	18 20

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BIRTH.

ACLAND.—On the 12th inst., at Ilfracombe, the wife of Lieutenant B. Dyke Acland, R.N., H.M.'s Coastguard, of a son.

DEATH.

KELSALL.—On June 24, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Hervé Woodhouse, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, Susan Larkins, relict of Edward Kelsall, formerly Captain of H.M.'s 70th Regiment of Foot, in her 75th year.

THE CHURCH IN THE ARMY.

THE ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD offers a PRIZE of £20, open to all comers, and a PRIZE of £5, open to Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, for the best Essay on the following subject:—"How can the Church best Promote the Cause of Religion in the Army?"

The Essays should be written on one side of the paper only, not exceeding 10 pages of foolscap, 34 lines on each page, and be signed with a Motto. They must be accompanied in each case by a sealed envelope bearing outside the same Motto as at the foot of the Paper, and inside the name and postal address of the writer. These envelopes will not be opened until the PRIZE has been adjudged. The Essays will become the property of the Guild.

The Judges are Lieutenant-General J. E. T. Nicolls, Major-General H. L. Balfour, and the Rev. R. A. Corbett, C.F. The Essays must be sent in—Home Stations by November 1, 1884; Foreign Stations by January 1, 1885.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET,
Secretary-General G.H.S.

Ardeley, Stevenage, August 1, 1884.

BOROUGH of BLACKBURN.

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The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.—By order,

WM. E. L. GAINE, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Blackburn, August 9, 1884.

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8 Park Place, St. James's Street.

NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
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Established May, 1880.

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W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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March 31, 1880.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon	5969
"	79th	Williams	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards	5515

* Cavalry Cadets.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

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At the Militia Literary Examinations held during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the recent WOOLWICH EXAMINATION Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

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THE presence of eight battalions of Volunteers at Aldershot last week cannot but have impressed those who saw these representatives of the citizen army at work with a feeling of admiration for the martial enthusiasm and true military spirit which pervades the force. Here were some 4,000 or 5,000 men, who from a pure love of soldiering, came forward and undertook to perform all the duties incidental to garrison life. It was no playing at soldiers. The men did not go down to Aldershot for the purpose of "visiting," though they were designated "visitors" in an official document. They went to Aldershot to do what they felt to be their duty, and for the time being they were to all intents and purposes soldiers, and endeavoured to conduct themselves as such. Many of them have gone to the Camp year after year for years past. But whether it was their first appearance or their tenth or twelfth, the spirit by which they were actuated was the same, *i.e.*, an earnest desire to learn something more than they knew of the ins and outs of camp life. It is the practice of some who ought to know better,—including, we regret to say, many Regular officers,—to scoff at the Volunteers, and speak in disparaging terms of the services they render to the State. It is difficult, in face of the recent demonstrations, if such they may be termed, at Aldershot, Chatham, and Shoeburyness, to understand how any sane man can underrate the value of such an organisation,—now that it has abandoned the follies of its infancy—and the only conclusion to be arrived at is that those who scoff do so from ignorance, or what is perhaps more probable, a want of appreciation of the defenceless state of the Empire. That the system by which the Volunteers are administered is faulty cannot be denied; but surely the Army suffers from a like cause. When we consider how the Volunteers have attained their present position; when we bear in mind the persistency with which they have striven to obtain concession after concession, with the view to improve their military efficiency, we cannot fairly blame them if errors of system exist. We have now to deal with the general bearing and conduct of the officers and men who trained at Aldershot from the 9th to the 16th inst., and of these we are pleased to speak in terms of unqualified praise. The regularity with which the several battalions "detrained"—to use an official barbarism—at the respective stations, and the perfect order which prevailed during the march to their camping-grounds, was most noticeable, showing, as it did, the vast strides which have been made of late years in the discipline of the force. Guards were mounted throughout the week, and all the duties of camp-life performed with perfect cheerfulness. In very few instances were the bounds of military decorum overstepped. Officers in uniform were saluted with a punctiliousness which some regular soldiers might copy with advantage. Drunkenness was conspicuous by its absence, and straggling in the field of rare occurrence, the great heat notwithstanding. When it is remembered that most of the battalions were "scratch lots," made up of detachments from several corps, and that commanding officers had to depend, to a large extent, upon the support of company officers who were strangers to them, it is, we hold, most creditable to the Volunteer Service generally that discipline should have been so well maintained. So long as the present spirit pervades the Volunteers, there is little fear of the force losing its popularity, or falling into disrepute. Step by step it is advancing. The progress it has made has been a sure progress, and the time is not far distant, we believe, when the Volunteers will occupy a much more clearly defined position among the defences of the Empire. The material of which the force is composed is excellent, and if in some cases the officers are not what they should be, the fault rests with the public, who speak slightingly of the services these officers render, and not with the force itself. There are not wanting signs that a far better class of officers are being obtained, but much will have to be done in the way of weeding some provincial regiments before any material reaction sets in under this head. We have not, however, to deal now with the weak points in the Volunteer organisation, but to review the performance of those who were under arms at Aldershot last week. We have no hesitation is saying that nothing could have been more encouraging than the way in which all ranks acquitted themselves. The Army is universally admitted to be in a miserable state. Filled with striplings, our Line regiments are little more than nurseries. There is not a battalion on home service fit to take the field. Complaints are general as to the complete collapse of all recent innovations. Amidst all this military degeneracy, it is satisfactory to find that there is one service which is at least not losing ground. The utmost has been done to kill it; but, thanks to its inherent vitality, it has been able to hold its own, and promises one day to develope into a really valuable organisation, capable of performing the work that it has shown itself only too anxious to undertake. In saying what we have said, we would not have it supposed that we consider the Volunteers by any means what they should be; but, in justice to the force, which has had to overcome all manner of difficulties, and put up with every form of indignity, we candidly confess that we admire the determination of those who have stuck to it through good report and evil report, and brought it, by their persistent energy, to a state of efficiency which gives promise of future progress, if not ultimate perfection.

PRIOR to 1879, the Navy was left without instructions for officers, except such as might be ascertained after much difficulty, by comparing the Admiralty Instructions of 1861 with divers addenda and some hundreds of circulars. The advent of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions of 1879 was hailed with delight by the whole service; and as a revision was entirely satisfactory—when, in the course of a year, subsequent circulars and orders were embodied in an addendum (1880)—it seemed as if this most useful method of collating additional information was to be continued annually so as to keep officers conversant with the oftentimes obscure alterations made by Admiralty minutes, or to be found in the recesses of bulky circulars. But when 1881 came, and no addenda; 1882 likewise, 1883 with the note on some order, "these rules will be embodied in the forthcoming addenda," and now 1884 drawing towards its end without the "forthcoming addenda" appearing above the horizon, it is time to inquire to what this delay is attributable. The case lies in a nutshell. The compilation of the addenda is entrusted to a retired officer of large experience and meritorious services, instead of being entrusted to a standing Committee at the Admiralty. What with three feet thick of circulars, without any index whatsoever, port, station, and standing orders, general memos., and the addenda of 1880, we do not believe that there is a single officer in the entire Navy who can at once state what is the law on a given subject; or who should be able to state the rules, chapter, verse, or circular for the same. Of late years a most unusual activity has prevailed at Whitehall as regards the issue of circulars, some of which have actually reached 80 pages in thickness, so that practically whole chapters, and those most important ones, in the Admiralty Instructions, have ceased to exist, and the various and manifold amendments which have taken place should at once be promulgated, either in the form of an addendum or of a new book of instructions. We understand that the Steam Reserve Instructions, which have been under revision for some months past, are nearly ready for the printers. We congratulate Captain Colomb and the officers who have so ably assisted him upon the speed with which this revision has been completed; it contrasts well with the dilatoriness shown at the Admiralty in bringing out that more necessary work, the Addenda to the Admiralty Instructions. Should Mr. Fegan require an assistant in the work he is engaged upon the Admiralty know where they can put their finger on an able and efficient officer, who is quite capable of filling the post to their entire satisfaction, and who would not allow the grass to grow under his feet. We have heard that the proofs of the new addenda are in existence, but that is so old a story that we are very much inclined to discredit the yarn. At all events, in the interests of the Navy, we must impress upon the authorities the absolute necessity of a new set of Instructions being issued in such a form as to be easily accessible and intelligible.

WE have before us the Report of the Committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury on "the Spiritual Condition of the English Soldiers." The Committee was appointed in answer to a petition signed by "a large number of officers, chaplains, and others connected with the Army, praying Convocation to suggest remedies to meet a deficiency in maintaining spiritual life therein." As far as dignity, talent, and zeal are concerned, undoubtedly the Committee has much to recommend it, for it is formed of four bishops, three archdeacons, six canons, one prebendary, a chancellor, and the prolocutor—the chairman, the Bishop of Nottingham, the noble brother of a noble soldier. That a body of Clergy, who have always been engaged with civilians, should know from experience anything of the spiritual state of our troops, no one would expect. The only way they could form an opinion of any value would be through information obtained from those who had long known and studied the working of the Chaplains' Department of the Army. Great credit is therefore due to the Committee for having secured much valuable evidence, and hearty public thanks do they deserve for the suggestions they have so earnestly and unanimously made. True, as we go through the eleven pages we find very little indeed that has not often been said before, still it is highly satisfactory that Convocation has given active attention to religion among our soldiers and adopted certain resolutions bearing upon their spiritual improvement. We proceed to consider the Report somewhat in detail. It first deals with Chaplains-General, and with sound wisdom strongly opposes the appointment of a bishop to that office on the ground that it is "entirely uncanonical and unadvisable also, as it severs all communication between dioceses, bishops, and soldiers, who desire to be treated like other classes of the community"; besides which, "an episcopal chaplain-general can only perform one episcopal act, that of Confirmation." No, it is to be hoped that for the time to come, the position of Chaplain-General will be entrusted to some experienced Chaplain who has served with the soldier under all circumstances, has studied long and well the Chaplains, as regards their several qualifications; and what is of still greater importance, who will carefully secure for the Army clergy physically, mentally, and spiritually fitted for their work. Whether the appointment be, as with other departments, for five years or not, is of no great importance, but that the Chaplain-General should always be taken from among the chaplains of the Army we hold to be both just to those officers and of the highest advantage to our troops. In treating of Chaplains, how they should be appointed, what their conduct and bearing, the machinery they should use, the returns they should make, and the special attention they should give to early and frequent celebrations of the Lord's Supper, the Committee speak with great force and discretion. We do not say that the Chaplains have, not many of them, done even more than the Committee lays down as important, but it is equally true that from want of close superintendence there are clergy ministering to the troops who are little qualified for their office, and some, we fear, grossly negligent, tempted, as the Report says, "to assume too much the position of officers, and too little that of spiritual pastors." It is a curious fact that so little did the Committee know of the position and pay of an Army Chaplain that they make an extraordinary mistake as to their rank and remuneration. "They rank with majors, their pay is equivalent to £300 a year." This error is to be regretted, as it may tend to mislead. A Chaplain on entering the service has the relative rank of Captain, and his pay and allowances are represented by £250 a year. Every five years that income is increased, gradually rising to nearly £600 a year, and his relative rank to that of Colonel. The Chaplain-General ranks with Major-General. The Report next deals, and that very sensibly, with Chaplain's room—places of worship for soldiers and church parades. That the Chaplain should have a room in which he can see men privately, is highly desirable, and there is much force in the remark "Chaplains should be directed by authority to give religious instructions for a certain fixed time, twice a week, to all wishing to receive it, and the men at such hours should be freed from all other duty." Equally true is it that our troops want better places of worship. The school-room is in no way a fitting house of God. For this we see no remedy, save an appeal to the liberality and gratitude of Church people. That the Government will build places of worship for the use of Church of England soldiers and for the various Dissenting bodies in the Army, no sane man could for one moment expect; but the authorities will, we doubt, not continue to meet with proportionate grants, sums provided by the faithful for building Army churches, and if Christian people really feel this spiritual want of the soldier, they must come forward liberally to meet it. As regards church parades, the Committee uphold them on the high ground that they are "a national declaration that the defenders of our country acknowledge the great fact that all power is from above, that they themselves are a part of the Christian Church, and desire to fulfil their duty to God and their country on Christian principles." They further, with sound common sense, maintain that playing appropriate marches, &c., is "a proper preface to Divine worship, and a proper sequel to it—I was glad when they said unto me let us go up into the House of the Lord." We need not enter upon other means noticed for the moral and religious improvement of the soldier, such as Army Guilds, Army Scripture Readers, Soldiers' Institutes—all very valuable if wisely conducted. They have been so often discussed in our columns that nothing new can be said about them. We readily indorse all that the Committee has recommended with respect to them, and very gladly do we admit that the Army, nay the country at large, is highly indebted to the able and earnest clergy who, after much labour and anxious deliberation, have presented so valuable a report touching "Spiritual Provision for English Soldiers."

IT is just ten years since the late Mr. Ward Hunt made his famous protest against paper ships, and now we have Lord Henry Lennox telling us, with some exaggeration and with some truth too, that "our guns are all on paper so far as our ships are concerned." We do not propose now to speak of our obsolete naval muzzle-loaders. They served their purpose in the 70's, as Colonel Maitland told us, and behaved indifferently well at Alexandria; but they are now generally condemned as far inferior to the modern ordnance with which science has provided not only ourselves, but the other nations of Europe. It is intended to arm our new ships, the *Conqueror*, *Colossus*, *Edinburgh*, &c., with the new 43-ton guns, and in March last Lord Hartington, in moving the Army Estimates, informed us that "ten guns of 43 tons, twenty-six of 18 tons, and 171 smaller guns of 4 tons had been supplied to the Navy," and that there were "three guns of 110 tons, four of 63 tons, besides a very large number of smaller guns in various stages of progress intended for the Navy." Now we wish to call attention to the fact that although at last some new guns for the Navy are actually supplied, while a few of the smaller calibres are even in use at this moment, the new 43-ton guns and 18-ton guns are paper guns as far as our ships are concerned. True, the 43-ton guns are mounted in the *Conqueror* and *Colossus*, while the *Edinburgh* is soon to receive her armament; but they are simple tubes, having as yet no breech-pieces; and though the *Conqueror*, which was to have been ready in March last, is, we understand, complete in all other respects, she is still in the not uncommon position in these times, "waiting for her guns." What is the cause of this delay? We were told by Colonel Maitland, in his recent lecture at the United Service Institution, that all difficulties of construction had at last been surmounted, and that we were to have the best guns in the world, though there was a rather ominous concluding paragraph, which asks the country to "grant the money, and to push the manufacture," which may have something to do with it. Of course, excuses can be made. Excuses for being behind-hand in shipbuilding, for having few torpedo-boats, for having no new guns fit for service; but this is the worst sign of the times, for, as boys are often told, those that are good at excuses are seldom good at anything else. The Admiralty are too apt to point triumphantly to the failures of other Navies. The Italian ships, we are told, are not perfectly disciplined, are very unskilfully handled, or their boilers are rapidly deteriorating, yet in 1883 they had a squadron of five ironclads at Gibraltar, the *Duilio* and *Dandolo* being armed with four 100-ton guns each; while even Alice's hero, Tweedledee, could have pointed out that "contrariwise" two of the 100-ton guns, originally intended for the *Dandolo*, were only then being mounted on our impregnable fortress. Again, we are told that the French have had difficulties with their gun-carriages; and that there have been delays in the construction of certain ironclads, but it is certain that they have at least sixteen 46-ton guns afloat and fit for service; while we have only the four 80-ton muzzle-loaders of the *Inflexible* which can at all compare to them in power, and we know from Colonel Maitland that the foreign workshops in France and Germany have been more successful than ourselves with the large steel forgings required for modern guns. This is not, we submit, a question in which we can afford to "rest and be thankful," or to contemplate without making strenuous efforts to complete the armament of our new ironclads with the least possible delay.

Commander Graham, who acted as Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, until promoted, and who took part in the gallant Admiral's mission to the King of Abyssinia, has been attached to the Abyssinian Envoys during their stay in England.

The gradual decay of this country's naval strength is attracting much attention abroad, among all the great Powers of Europe especially. The *Militaire Zeitung* again dwells at length on the rapid strides made by France in the construction of her armour-clad Navy. The article concludes:—"The result is that the preponderance of Great Britain is threatened by France. England being compelled to employ a great part of her fleet in the Mediterranean and in distant countries, it is possible that dating from 1887-88 France will be enabled to oppose a fleet of 42 ironclads to an English fleet of 30, including the men-of-war required for the defence of her coasts."

The prize of £50 awarded by the Admiralty at the expiration of the late course at Greenwich for the highest proficiency in languages has been gained by Captain Grey Skipwith, of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines.

The reports which have reached this country of an insult having been offered to the British flag by Dr. Nachtigal and the commander of the German corvette *Moewe*, should be received with the greatest reserve, as it is not at all probable that the German Government would authorise any act to be perpetrated by its representatives on the West Coast of Africa, or in any other quarter of the globe, that could in any way wound the susceptibilities of the English people or destroy that *entente cordiale* which should exist, and is so necessary to the well-being of the English and German nations. No doubt there are people who would gladly sow the seeds of discord between the two Empires.

Captain Henry C. Kane, R.N., Naval Attaché, has arrived at St. Petersburg, and has been allowed to inspect the Russian Naval Arsenals in the Baltic, and also to be present at experiments undertaken by order of the Russian Minister of Marine, which have resulted in the further adoption of the English Admiralty pattern anti-torpedo boat and rapid-firing 6-pounder machine guns.

A report recently found its way into the Press to the effect that the inner steel tube of a 43-ton gun destined for the Navy had given way while under proof at Woolwich prior to its being received from the Elswick manufacturers. We were loath to believe the report true, and accordingly made special inquiries at Woolwich, and were informed that it was "untrue," the gun whose tube had split being said to be one constructed in 1879. Now, as 43-ton guns were only "paper-guns" in that year, we have made special inquiries at the Admiralty, and also at Woolwich, into all the circumstances of the case; and we regret to find that not only has the tube of a 43-ton gun given way under trial, but that, the contractors declining to admit the fracture, the gun has been fired more than once, each time the tube giving way more and more. Why could not the truth have been told at once?

The Admiralty desire us to notify the fact that Captain W. J. L. Wharton, R.N., has been appointed Hydrographer of the Navy from August 1, vice Captain Sir F. J. O. Evans, R.N., K.C.B. This change was announced by the *Army and Navy Gazette* as about to take place some months ago.

The state of affairs on board the *Wanderer* leaves much to be desired. No less than three Executive officers have been appointed to this small craft in the short space of three months, and quite recently Lord John Hay was unable to obtain a volunteer for the appointment from among the Lieutenants of the Mediterranean Fleet. The less we say about this ship, perhaps, the better, as the state of affairs on board more closely resembles what can be read of in Marryat's novels than what any reasonable being could imagine to be possible in this nineteenth century. This is solely due to the Admiralty at all times supporting the senior officer, whether right or wrong.

Commander Eustace D. Maude, R.N., who left the *Temeraire* on being appointed to the *Cambridge*, has most suddenly and unexpectedly thrown up his commission and proceeded to America, under circumstances which, perhaps, it is better not to inquire too closely into. We deeply regret that an officer whose career in the service seemed so promising should have been obliged to take such a step.

The Admiralty have issued a revised programme of the departure of the Indian troopships. The season is to commence on September 10, when the *Malabar* sails for Bombay. She will be followed by three other ships, and the season will terminate on May 16. The *Euphrates* is held in reserve.

Portsmouth has been unusually lively of late, having instituted a "week" of aquatic and other sports, including some good yacht and boat-racing, several displays of fireworks, and the usual dockyard regatta, which, though not strictly speaking a part of the "week," came off on the Friday. The weather was almost all that could be desired, and the attendance at the various entertainments proportionately large. The last two days of the present week have been devoted to a Naval and Military athletic meeting, which is well supported, and has been a great success. The dockyard jetties have been well lined during the week, the only gap being at the sheer-jetty, which is being reconstructed, and where a melancholy accident occurred last week, a young workman being instantaneously killed by the fall of a derrick. The *Camperdown* has some of her upper deck beams in position, and begins to fill the building-shed, the frames only clearing the iron supports of the roof by a foot or two on either side. The *Impérieuse*, still in No. 11 dock, is being completed with as much despatch as the complex nature of her fittings will permit. The *Calliope* is also being finished in dock. The *Donegal*, under the sheers in the large basin, is being prepared to take her place as the torpedo school. The *Polyphemus* is in the steam basin, having some slight defects remedied after her trials. The temperature below, when the fires were being forced, was something more than human beings could be expected to sustain for any length of time, and this not only in the stoke-hole, but on the mess-deck (or what serves for a mess-deck). The galley being below, of course makes it more unbearable. There is some likelihood of this vessel being paid off when her trials are completed; she will probably then be relegated to obscurity in a corner of some dockyard. The *Victoria and Albert* is still getting in her machinery in the steam basin. The *Canada* is refitting, considerable repairs being necessary aloft. The *Blazer*, gunboat, went out on Friday for some trials with a new Vavasseur carriage and slide for 5-in. guns; and the *Handy*, gun barge, alongside the North Wall, is still undergoing such experimental alterations as are deemed necessary for the satisfactory solution of the problem of working the 43-ton gun. The *Skylark*, gunboat, after many vicissitudes, is once more attached to the *Excellent*, armed with six new 4-in. breech-loading guns, for practice; probably the best arrangement yet adopted in the *Excellent* for carrying out the target practice at Spithead, and a good deal more practice is necessary, if we are to judge by the ridiculously small per-centage of hits on the large floating target a short time since, at a very moderate range. The huge mud bank to the north of the *Excellent*, formed principally of the excavations from the large new basins, is gradually assuming a very neat and businesslike aspect. A large building is being erected, to combine the uses of the various straggling huts and houses which have hitherto existed there; and the great mud mound is being squared off and turfed at the side. Considerable improvements are also being effected in the rifle ranges, and the pier is being rebuilt and extended. It does not appear to be quite settled as yet where the gunnery school is to go, when it is no longer possible to keep the *Excellent* in her present position; this will be in about eighteen months, or less.

There having been a good deal of sickness in the last year or two among the young officers at Greenwich and Portsmouth, they have been informed that in future the plan will be adopted of discharging them to the shore at an earlier date than has hitherto been the case. The wisdom of this course of procedure is not very apparent, as it is to be feared that the ill-health of the young officers is only a natural consequence of the folly of some recent legislation.

Admiral Courbet has been ordered by the French Government to commence the bombardment of the Chinese Arsenal at Foochow on Thursday, and to destroy the war material and stores, worth about a thousand millions of francs. Admiral Courbet is then to occupy the port and mines of Kelung, until the indemnity claimed by France has been paid.

Colonel T. F. Lloyd, lately commanding the Guildford regimental district, has, we understand, been offered an appointment on the Congo.

The Staff Serjeants of the Army Hospital Corps are greatly disappointed to find that they are not to receive the rank of Quartermaster-Serjeant after six years' continuous service as Staff Serjeant. Those non-commissioned officers are classified for pension under Class I. with six years' service as a Staff Serjeant, but do not derive any benefit whilst serving; and now that a Warrant officer can remain till he is 50 years of age, the chances of promotion to higher rank are less than under the old regulations. The same grievance—and it may rightly be termed one—applies to 3rd-class Master Gunners, who have no possible chance of rising to the rank of Warrant officer, as those of the 1st and 2nd class are retained till 50 years of age, and in some instances for a further five years. Unless some inducement is offered for non-commissioned officers of all branches of the Service to remain on completion of 21 years, there will be a greater dearth of old non-commissioned officers than now exists.

The 1st and 2nd Life Guards have been ordered to carry out their musketry practice at Aldershot, and will arrive there for this purpose, a squadron at a time, dismounted.

Officers retired from the Auxiliary Forces who may be granted commissions in the Reserve of Officers are to wear the uniform of the corps in which they last served, with the word "Reserve" below the badges of rank on the shoulder-straps in silver, or silver embroidery, on garments for which gold shoulder-straps are authorised, and in gilt metal, or gold embroidery on garments for which cloth straps are authorised.

Captain Swaine, 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been appointed Brigade-Major at Cyprus.

A correspondent, referring to an article on the late Sir W. Codrington in this journal a fortnight ago, sends us an extract from a contemporary, in which a list of officers still living who commanded Brigades and Divisions in the Crimea is given as a correction of a remark in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that, with the exception of Lord Lucan, all the Brigadiers and Divisional Generals of the Crimea had passed away. The sentence was not intended to convey the meaning that all the officers who succeeded to Brigades and Divisions in the course of the war were dead; but we intended to say, as might have been deduced from the context, that none of the original Brigadiers and Divisional Generals—save Lord Lucan—who landed with the Army in the Crimea were alive. We admit that, in one instance, we were wrong. The Duke of Cambridge still lives; and we hope he may long continue to do his Queen and country service in his high command. But his Royal Highness left the Crimea after the battle of Inkerman. His Brigadiers, Bentinck and Campbell (Lord Clyde), are no more. The other officers named by the *Whitehall Review* are *nil ad rem* in this connection. Sir D. Lysons and Sir C. Straubenzee were *not* Brigadiers of the Light Division till after the last battle had been fought with the enemy. The original Brigadiers of the Light Division, Buller and Codrington, as well as the General Brown, are no more. Sir A. Spencer, Sir F. Horn, Sir A. Lawrence, and Sir D. Cameron were promoted to command Brigades at various periods of the siege and of the war. De Lacy Evans, of the 2nd Division, and his Brigadiers, Adams and Pennefather; Sir R. England, of the 3rd Division, and his Brigadiers, Eyre and Campbell; Sir George Cathcart, of the 4th Division, and his Brigadiers, Torrens and Goldie, have all departed. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Lucan, as far as we know, are the sole survivors of the Generals of Brigades and Divisions who landed in the Crimea as such and were engaged at the Alma and Balaclava. Lord Lucan was not at Inkerman, where the Cavalry were not engaged, though the Light Brigade were under fire, and suffered some loss.

A good service pension is vacant by the death of Captain (Quartermaster) G. Allen, late Scots Guards.

In cases where individuals already in possession of the Egypt (1882) medal and "Tel-el-Kebir" clasp are entitled to receive a clasp or clasps for the late expedition to Suakim, in accordance with the provisions of G.O. 99 of 1884, the "Tel-el-Kebir" clasp originally issued should be returned to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, Woolwich Arsenal, on the receipt from that officer of a new "Tel-el-Kebir" clasp in combination with the new clasp or clasps to which they may be entitled.

A new edition of the Divisional Standing Orders of the Aldershot Camp is now in the press.

The Government of India have had recently under their consideration the subject of the district command of Quetta, and as a result of their deliberations it has been decided that as the garrisons to be maintained there must as a rule form a mixed force from all three Presidencies, the command must be treated on the same principle. With this view, the district will not be considered as belonging to any particular Presidency, but will constitute a separate and detached command; and the nomination of the brigadiers and General staff will rest with the Commander-in-Chief in India, whose selection will extend to all officers of the three armies who are deemed qualified for employment on the brigade staff, whether they belong to the British or to the Indian service.

Volunteers to serve with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt have been called for from several Infantry regiments on the home establishment.

In the Army Returns, lately presented to Parliament, of the ages of the recruits who joined the infantry during 1883, but 768 are put down as under 17 years, and only 39 from 17 to 18; the bulk of those enlisted, 14,680, are stated to be from 18 to 20. Certificates of birth would, it is to be feared, a tale unfold.

A new post-office is about to be erected at Aldershot, and pillar letter-boxes placed in various parts of the Camp and barracks.

The Secretary of State for India, in consultation with the War Office, has decided that soldiers embarking for India on and after May 1 last shall only receive 25 days' pay as an advance, from which the value of ship's rations shall not be deducted in England, but will be left for adjustment in India.

The system of Musketry Instruction of the Indian Native Army has been changed, and the new system is to take effect immediately. The infantry course is fixed from 200 to 700 yards, ten shots at each distance, the extra three rounds being expended in firing at moving objects. The cavalry course is fixed from 200 to 600 yards, ten rounds each distance. The course for recruits of both arms is fixed from 100 yards to 600, ten rounds each distance. The prizes remain the same in amount, but changes have been made. Instructors' prizes, and the prize for the second best shot, have been abolished. A marksman must obtain 120 points to qualify for a prize.

The requirements of the Veterinary Establishment at present maintained in India having been found inadequate, the Secretary of State for War has been asked to send out eight more veterinary surgeons.

A French General Officer has just published an article in the *France* on the subject of the present state of the French Cavalry. From this article we gather that, without neglecting combined movements, special attention has been paid to the amount of endurance of which horse and man are capable. A charge, says the writer, is an exceptional matter, what is important is the duty of protecting, of exploring, and of pursuing. Such being the case, horse and trooper have acquired a special value as unities of action. Experiments in this sense are everywhere being made. After the remarkable rides accomplished by a few officers, we have forced marches executed by squadrons, by regiments, and by whole brigades. The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* recently gave an account of some of these raids accomplished in France, Germany, Russia, and Austria. The General Officer in his article tells us that "in 1882 half a squadron of the 11th Dragoons, quartered at Montauban, accomplished 184 kilomètres in 44 hours. In 1883 some regiments of the 17th Brigade marched 96 kilomètres in 19 hours, and 88 in 17 hours. These marches were renewed this year in the same Army Corps, under the direction of General Lewal. At another extremity of France, the 6th Brigade, placed in a post of honour on our Eastern frontier, executed, with its artillery and military train, a series of march-manœuvres, under the orders of General Warnet, who conceived the idea. Without giving in detail the movements of this cavalry brigade, we may say that after three days of preliminary manœuvring, during which these regiments executed tactical 'themes,' which necessitated marches of 45, 55, and 60 kilomètres, the brigade, reinforced by a battery of horse artillery, on the fourth day marched 60 kilomètres in fourteen hours. On the fifth day a regular operation of war was undertaken; the destruction of a bridge over the Moselle was simulated, and the 961 troopers of the brigade returned to their quarters, after having marched, some 82 kilomètres in 19 hours, and some 102." The general officer very warmly praises the Cavalry Committee, presided over by the Marquis de Galliffet, who seems to have inspired the whole branch of the service in question with his own energy.

The following will be the scope of the examination in Military History and Geography to be held in June, 1885, for admission to the Staff College:—1. Parts I., II., and V. of the "Operations of War" (Hamley).

We understand that if the proposed camps of exercise at Delhi and in the Rawul Pindee division are sanctioned—and of this there is little doubt—efforts will be made to get as many troops as possible together, and to work them hard for about three weeks only, as the military authorities do not wish to interfere with the musketry and other training which must be carried out during the winter months. The maximum of work will be done in the camps with the minimum of useless show and parade.

The French War Minister has now decided that the 13th, 14th, and 16th Army Corps shall not be turned out for autumn manœuvres owing to the cholera.

It has been decided that a regiment, warrant, or non-commissioned officer joining a department in India in which the serjeants are eligible for promotion to the warrant grade must, if of higher rank than colour-serjeant, sign a certificate to the effect that he voluntarily reverts to that rank. Colour-serjeants appointed orderly-room or paymaster serjeants to convalescent or other depôts will not be required to revert to serjeant.

The *Spectateur Militaire* for this month takes up the cudgels in defence of Colonel Dugenne, who commanded the column attacked by the Chinese at Bac-Lei. The writer denies that the Colonel, a first-rate officer, was surprised, for he began skirmishing with the enemy on the 17th, and it was not until the 23rd that he tried to force the pass where the catastrophe occurred. Colonel Dugenne had orders to occupy Langson, and he considered himself strong enough to deal with the Celestials in front of him. The Celestials, however, showed fight, the auxiliaries took to their heels, and the French column had to retreat. The *Spectateur Militaire* also defends General Millot against the attacks of those critics who censured his want of prudence. It says that we have yet to learn what the instructions of the General were, and that he would have been equally blamed had he moved a large force in sultry weather merely to take over a place whose gates he expected to find open.

An indignation meeting of pensioners was held the other day in Paris to protest against the Act of 1883 augmenting pensions, but so arranging matters that the veterans of the Crimea, of Italy, of Mexico, &c., that is to say, the old soldiers of the Empire, were excluded from the benefit of the new Act. The meeting, which passed off in the most orderly manner, was presided over by deputies of various political shades, from Radical to Legitimist, and all pronounced the conduct of the Government as disgraceful.

We have received a cleverly-contrived game-box which, if this weather should last, will come into great requisition. A constant current of air passes through two sides of the box, and the interior is carefully coated with zinc, or some metal resembling it. Specimens of the boxes may be seen at Messrs. Bland and Sons, 106 Strand.

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

A HINT FOR FORMING CANTEENS ON BOARD SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Provisions to a certain fixed scale are issued free to all persons serving on board British men-of-war; any portion of these provisions not required by the several messes from time to time, is paid for in money at fixed rates monthly; and this allowance is styled "savings." If a canteen is really wanted in a ship, and assuming that every member of a mess has an equal share in the amount paid to his mess as "savings," a certain portion of this sum, common to all, could be voted by each mess as a guarantee upon the working expenses of a canteen abroad, as expressed in this example:—The messes subscribe in the aggregate, say £20, in shares of not less than 5s. each; the paymaster of the ship thereupon advances the capital, *i.e.*, £100, upon the understanding that this loan is paid back to the Crown by five equal monthly instalments from the some source as the £20 deposit was raised. In other words, the messes guarantee repayment, in monthly instalments of twenty per cent. of any capital advanced, and likewise to maintain a deposit of twenty per cent. on that capital. The capital advanced, together with the deposit, to be remitted, say, to the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society. Each mess to have a representative member, and these members to meet as convenient to determine upon the general description of articles to be ordered, not, of course, exceeding the total amount in hand, less 20 per cent. The goods purchased by the Canteen to be sold at invoice prices, except that fractions of a penny would be reckoned as a penny, and this might raise a small profit, or compensate for any slight loss on issue of articles by weight or measure. Say the £100 realised at sale £100 5s. 4d., the carriage, &c., cost £12. This £12 would be paid out of the deposit, and retaxed upon the messes, in proportion to the number of shares taken by each mess in the deposit, so as to maintain it at £20, and similarly, the small profits, if any, would be divided from time to time in like proportion, *i.e.*, so much upon every 5s. share. The individual interest in the "savings" being equal, as already assumed, and the amount voted for shares by the several messes being voluntary, and therefore indicative of the estimation in which they held the Canteen for use, the share of expenditure from the deposit account should be likewise proportionate, the capital being turned by individual expenditure at the Canteen and again remitted, and thus, by a system of this kind, where all purchases would be at cost price, all invoices being exhibited for public inspection, the troublesome work of applying or misapplying surplus, or of distributing profits in proportion to amounts spent by individuals at the Canteen, would be got rid of. Individuals might be at liberty to order special articles for their own personal use, such as books, clothing, &c., but to do this the amount of the order would be reckoned as so many shares of 5s. each. Thus an order to the value of £1 would be reckoned as four shares, and one of, say, £2 7s. would count as 10 shares for the purpose of charging proportion of freight, &c.—I am, &c.,

CANTEEN.

MANNING THE NAVY.

In order to obtain a continual flow of men for the Navy, and also to keep our officers, men, and ships in a highly efficient condition, a correspondent suggests the following:—"(1.) Ships when commissioned should do two years' service on a foreign station, and then one year in a home port; the ships in the home ports would form a reserve that would be able to proceed to sea at about three hours' notice fully manned. On the completion of a three years' commission, the ship's company should be paid off, and return to barracks at either Portsmouth, Chatham, or Plymouth, that is, the barracks to which the officers and men would individually belong, and from there receive the leave to which they would be entitled for a three years' commission. At the expiration of the leave, officers and men should return to their respective barracks, be put on a sea roster, and go through a course of gunnery, torpedo, and signalling; should the men have finished the course before their turn for sea arrives, they would then be available for dockyard or working parties. (2.) Artificers, stokers, domestics, &c., should join barracks before embarking, in order to obtain some slight knowledge of gunnery, as at present there are about 45 per cent. of non-combatants on board her Majesty's ships who hardly know one end of the rifle from the other. (3.) With reference to the training of our boys, nothing is better than the system now in vogue, only I would suggest that a Squadron of Instruction should be formed, consisting of six or more ships of the corvette class, a third of which would leave England every year, so as to keep up a regular flow of men. For instance, suppose the Squadron to consist of six ships, two ships would leave in 1884, returning 1886; two would leave in 1885, returning 1887; two would leave in 1886, returning 1888. All boys on completion of time in the training ship should be sent for a two years' cruise in the Instruction Squadron, and on no account should they go to a reserve ship, or an ironclad, as boys are so liable to forget what they have learnt. After the instruction cruise, the boys should join barracks, and go through a course of gunnery, torpedo, and signalling, after which they should be put on sea roster. No man should be sent to an ironclad unless he has completed at least four years' man's time. (4.) In big ships as well as small ships the status of the Petty Officer should be raised, more responsibility should be placed in him, and everything done should tend to make him feel that he is a petty officer, and not an able seaman. (5.) With regard to officers, I would suggest that they should not join before 18, and that on joining they should have a thorough knowledge of, at least, two Continental languages; they should be in barracks for the first year of their service in order to obtain some slight insight into their profession; they should then go to sea for two years in the Instruction Squadron, returning to barracks to complete drills and to be put on sea roster. There ought to be no half-pay for officers, except in cases of misconduct, or own request, and all time served on full pay should be sea time. Colonial pay should be given to officers and men when serving in the Colonies, and tropical pay when serving in the tropics. All officers should be executive, except of course the doctor and the chaplain. Lieutenants of over eight years should have the rank of lieutenant-commander, and receive an increase of pay. A tropical dress is much needed in the Navy, viz., white tunic, white trousers, and helmet with blue puggaree. The undress ought to be done away with, and epaulettes worn with the frock-coat when boarding foreign men-of-war, sitting on courts-martial, &c. The mess dress, as suggested by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and Admiral Sir Thomas Phipps Hornby, would do for ordinary evening dances, entertainments, and dinners, and the full dress for other occasions. (6.) The Departments of the Admiralty should be worked by Naval officers and not by civilians. Not only would it be popular in the Service, but it would be a saving to the country of some thousands of pounds. (7.) Dealing with the question of the Naval Reserve Men, they should be sent to sea in the First Reserve ships for a cruise of three months or more during certain times of the year, or all the year round if a sufficient number of men could be raised, and a proportionate number cf R.N.R. officers should go with their men. (8.) With reference to recruiting for the Navy, I quote the suggestion of a local paper, viz., that a guard of bluejackets, with a proportionate number of officers, should do duty at Whitehall. This would, I think, give a great impetus to recruiting. The above hints would, I think, tend to make the Navy popular among all ranks, and induce men to stop longer. The only drawback to them is the expense."

PURCHASE SUBALTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is hopeless now to expect that Purchase subalterns will ever receive pecuniary compensation in any shape for the money they invested in the service before the abolition of Purchase, whether for their commissions, lieutenancies, or over-regulation. These officers have been serving for the last 12 years on a lower relative rate of pay than their juniors who have joined since 1871, as their capital invested has become a permanent loss, whilst the professional career of the latter has cost them nothing for entrance or promotion. The suggestion given lately in your columns by a correspondent, that one year's service should be granted them in calculating the several periods for retirement or pension, appears a just and very moderate request, and one that would, owing to the limited number to whom it would apply, add but a most trifling increase to the Pension Fund. As your correspondent points out, a large number of this class obtained their commissions from Sandhurst either by purchase or passing the final qualifying examination, or as a reward for passing out at the top of the list. Their period of study, from 12 to 18 months, was lost to them as regards service, which corresponding time was gained by those of the same age who entered by direct commission, whilst three-fourths of the Sandhurst cadets had also to purchase their entrance into the service; those who gained their commissions by high proficiency after two years' service could realize £450 by selling out. To those of the Purchase subalterns whose advancement beyond their present rank has been closed by the new regulations, and who are now serving on to complete 20 years' service, the grant of one year, as suggested, would be of enormous gain in framing their after-career in civil life, as it comes at that critical time when a man is verging on 40 years, and to whom it is imperative to look for some employment which will enable him to live by bringing in an addition to his £200 a year pension. It would be found that only a small minority have independent means to enable them to keep up that status in society they have been accustomed to do during the last part of their lives which they have spent in the service, and to those with no prospects in the service, every year passed in it diminishes their chance of success in after-life. It should be most prominently brought to notice that under the age of 40 years there are openings in certain branches of the Civil Service and in many private employs, some most adapted for retired officers, which are closed after that age. A very large proportion of Sandhurst cadets, and also those who entered by direct commission, joined between the ages of 19 and 20. It will thus be apparent of what moment it is to them to gain one year on retirement, to seek out a new career before they have reached 40 years of age. Allowing Purchase subalterns to retire on £200 a year after 19, instead of 20 years' service, would secure to the majority this year of such great importance with reference to their future prospects. Should the weight of your representations bring this consideration to the notice of the authorities, you would only be continuing your past endeavours for a considerable time to obtain justice for a small body of officers whose claims have been most unreasonably and illogically disregarded, and who are now under a pecuniary loss by the abolition of Purchase of amounts varying from £450 to £800, which it is thus proposed to balance by a grant of one year's service, representing an equivalent in pension of £200.—I am, &c.,

MINUS £800.

The committee of the Royal Irish Military Tournament, out of the proceeds of the meeting held in May last, have granted the sum of £100 in aid of the funds of the Dublin Branch of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society.

"A Lieutenant-Colonel" writes:—"The more one sees of the new colour of our soldiers' dress, the more detestable does it appear. The general opinion amongst all classes is most decidedly adverse to the change from the time-honoured colour. This change of colour will undoubtedly have a bad effect upon recruiting. It is quite a rare sight to see Tommy Atkins with his young woman hanging on his arm. Depend upon it, the authorities never took it into their consideration when contemplating such a radical change in the soldier's dress the effect it would have upon the female acquaintance of the defenders of our country."

Com. Llewellyn Dawson, R.N., head of the Marine Survey of British India, and borne on the books of the Euryalus, has relinquished his appointment.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We Naval officers all look for your aid to help to solve the much-vexed question of the power of commanders-in-chief and captains to order officers under them to wear their different articles of costume together and in uniformity, or to enforce such variations and additions as they may please to approve of. With due deference to your editorial opinion, I can without hesitation state that Naval officers as a rule do not wish to wear dresses corresponding or assimilating with military uniform, and that to many the idea of "apeing" our brethren of the sister-service is especially abhorrent, as being unsailorlike and even snobbish. Neither do I think, in response to the criticism invited by you some time back, that the general verdict of the service will be favourable to those officers in command who endeavour to force those under their orders to depart from the regulations and wear fancy dresses. Some years ago the same gallant officer who not long ago attempted to enforce his views in the service, reported a lieutenant for being in plain clothes at the Royal Naval Club at Portsmouth. The committee of the club took the matter up, and they requested the officer who was obliged to report the matter to forget that he was "flag captain to Admiral Hornby when he entered the club." It is true that Naval officers at Portsmouth are allowed to wear plain clothes playing tennis, cricket, hunting, bicycling, &c.; but as to this, they say, "Thank you for nothing," for no reasonable man would order uniform to be worn when the act of wearing it would not only infallibly bring it into ridicule, but would entail an unlimited supply of frock-coats and trousers for the road, field, and chase, cut in diverse curious patterns, so that they might be suitable, if not presentable. To give you some instances, officers are allowed to wear plain clothes inside the Recreation Ground at Portsmouth, but they must not wear them before entering or after leaving the grounds. The same may be said of the East Hants Cricket-ground, at the different lawn-tennis grounds, at the places where the officers' horses or bicycles may be kept, at the club, and at a host of other places where uniform is not worn and never has been worn. The *reductio ad absurdum* being that wherever a Naval officer goes he must be followed by his servant with a portmanteau, or else run a risk of being reported for non-compliance with the Admiral's order. With respect to this so-called wish, I should like it to be known, Sir, that I believe that the wish was coupled with a threat that, unless the wish was complied with, the more forcible order would be given,—a case of "no compulsion, only you must." Side-arms have never been worn by Naval officers, except when on duty; and any attempt to enforce your suggestion—made some time ago—that they shonld always be worn when in uniform, would be found impracticable, and on board a ship positively dangerous. And now, Sir, I come to the question of "fancy dress," for so it can well be called. In my experience I have been ordered to wear at least twenty different kinds of head-dress,—white hats, black hats, straw hats, puggarees; but I will not enumerate them further. At the present time, I believe there are no less than five different hats and caps, "uniform," on the Mediterranean station. One officer orders that a straw hat, the service cap-ribbon, with ship's name on it, shall be worn at sea; another that gold-braided waistcoats and jackets are to be worn at divisions; another, and this is the case at present on a foreign station, orders that white ties are to grace our officers' necks. On other stations white jackets, tunics, shoes, and gauze coats, with yellow braid stripes, form parts of our wardrobes. Without trespassing on your valuable space further, I hope I have made out at least a case that the subject of Naval uniform is irrationally confused, and left to the unmeasured caprice of any one "dressed in a little brief authority."—I am, &c.,

A NAVAL OFFICER OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE.

Obituary.

James Fitz-Herbert, Baron de Teissier, late lieut.-col., unattached, died at Brighton on Sunday. He was the eldest son of James, Baron de Teissier. The late baron served formerly in the 17th Regt., and was present at the siege of Ghuznee and Khelat. He succeeded his father in the title in May, 1868.

The naval manœuvres, which are to end next week in a grand attack upon Cronstadt in the presence of the Emperor, have begun, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, somewhat disastrously for the defending force. The enemy's fleet being concentrated at Biarkesund, on the Finnish coast, between Cronstadt and Transund, where the Russian Squadron had assembled, the Vladimir Monomakh, the new armoured ship of the Alexandra type and the pride of the Russian Navy, left Cronstadt on Friday to join her consorts down the Gulf. On the way, however, she was intercepted by the enemy in overwhelming strength, and, according to the Admiral's decision, was considered to be placed *hors de combat*, and was ordered to take no further part in the manœuvres. But this not suiting the temper of her gallant captain, he took an opportunity, when part of the hostile force went out to reconnoitre, slipped his cable, and, although repeatedly blown up by torpedo boats, and again sunk by the returning enemy, went at full speed ahead, and got clean away.

"A Field Officer" writes:—"I have carefully read the instructions for the new system of attack as arranged by Lord Wolseley and General Newdigate, and, in my humble opinion, they are excellent. In the former systems officers were too much hampered by supervision of majors, and the blunders of the latter were always saddled upon the unfortunate captains. Now things are altered, and greater liberty of action is accorded to commanders of columns. This new system of attack ought to succeed."

There will be no regular manœuvres this year in France. A Brigade of Infantry will, however, operate from Sept. 1st to the 17th in the neighbourhood of Nancy. The review will take place on Sept. 17.

THE PROPOSED RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Though the final details are not yet completed, arrangements are being carried out for the early despatch of the Soudan Expedition, and an autumn campaign in Upper Egypt now seems to be regarded as a certainty.

The intelligence received from Egypt this week has been meagre.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphed on Monday:—"The despatches received by the Head-quarters Staff this mail give few details of the Expedition. Their general purport is to the effect that Gen. Stephenson, being on the spot, is better able to judge than the Home authorities what are the measures necessary, and therefore he is to be allowed the full exercise of his discretion. The whole expeditionary force will be pushed forward to Wady Halfa as soon as possible, and will proceed thence to Semneh on the way to Dongola."

The *Times* correspondent announces that:—"The Mudir of Dongola has collected a number of boats, five hundred camels, and twelve hundred men to assist the Government steamers up the Cataracts. Five hundred more men will be ready to help in a few days."

According to the Cairo Correspondent of the *Standard*:—"Universal dissatisfaction is felt regarding the proposed river route to be taken by the Expedition. None of the high authorities in Egypt, civil or military, English or Egyptian, view the plan with favour." On this subject the *Times* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs on Aug. 20:—"The apprehensions entertained some time ago that the bad Nile might seriously interfere with the operations of the British Expedition to Khartoum are verified to-day. An official telegram from Assouan states that the Nile is falling steadily, several inches daily, in consequence of the late rising of the White Nile. The passage of the Cataracts is utterly impossible at present, and none of the steamers have as yet passed the first Cataract. In military circles in Cairo it is believed that it will be ultimately necessary to transfer the base of operations from Wady Halfa to Suakim, unless the Nile should immediately begin to rise rapidly. In the meantime, although the British troops are being moved forward with all despatch, the final word of command for the starting of the Expedition has not yet been received from the Horse Guards. The difference of opinion between the military authorities in London and Gen. Stephenson on the question of despatching rowing boats from home or utilising the local craft has led to a prolonged correspondence. Should the base of operations be removed to the Red Sea, the troops now in Upper Egypt will probably march from Keneh on the Nile to Kosseir on the Red Sea coast, and there embark for Suakim." The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"It is almost certain that the relief Expedition to Khartoum must abandon the Nile route, in consequence of its having been too long delayed. The river has already fallen so considerably as to be impracticable. The Berber-Suakim route presents, however, much greater difficulties."

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—"Now that Major Chermside appears to be in a fair way of consolidating the league of friendly tribes along the Berber Road, all fear of Osman Digna is said to be done away with, and it would now probably require no larger force to operate in that direction than on the Nile. In short, the growing conviction is that the force of circumstances will oblige the Expedition to start from Suakim. Major Kitchener telegraphed from Debbeh on Wednesday that the Mahdi's Emir, El Hoda, attacked and defeated a section of the friendly tribe of Sheikiyeh at Meraweh. The Emir El Hoda is marching upon Ambukol, in order to effect a junction with another body of rebels who are reported to be at Abu Taka, three days' march from Debbeh, on the Kordofan road. The latter had failed in the attempt to induce the Arabs along the road to join them. Major Kitchener states that he has seen letters from the Mahdi to the Mudir of Dongola and to Osman Digna, and also Gen. Gordon's second letter, the signature of which he has verified. The text of that letter runs thus:—'All well, both soldiers and people. Send me word how affairs are with you.'"

Sir Evelyn Wood has arrived at Assouan. Gen. Earle left England on Tuesday to take command at Wady Halfa. Gen. Buller will follow next week, as Chief of the Staff.

The following troops will start up the Nile for Wady Halfa as soon as transport is provided:—The 2nd Batn. Essex Regt., the 2nd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a squadron of the 19th Hussars, and a corps of Mounted Infantry (British).

A boat suitable for service on the Nile, built by Messrs. John Read and Son, of Portsmouth, has been tried in the Gunwharf, Camber. The craft is 30 ft. long, with a beam of 6 ft. 6 in., and a depth of 2 ft. 6 in. A working party of seamen from the Asia, guardship, stowed on board two and three-quarter tons of commissariat stores, biscuits, preserved meat, vagetables, lime juice, and ammunition, it being intended to allow 350 rounds of ammunition for each of the twelve men to be carried. The provisions will, it is believed, last a hundred days—the period required for going up and down the Nile. For stability the boat answered all expectations, and she was pronounced all that could be desired. Owing to the satisfactory nature of the trial, Messrs. Read will execute a large order for the Government. All the four hundred boats are expected to be despatched, with the stores for the Expedition, from Portsmouth, and the command of the force will, it is understood, be entrusted to Major-Gen. Earle, who is in Egypt. Attached to his command will be Col. W. F. Butler, C.B., and Major Alleyne, R.A., both of whom were in the Red River Expedition, and still remain at Portsmouth superintending the arrangements.

The Camel Corps of the Egyptian Army, under the command of Major Marriott, will accompany the Expeditionary Force. Sir Evelyn Wood has expressed to the Khedive his conviction that the native troops with the Expedition will render valuable service. Before Major Marriott's return to Upper Egypt he was received in private audience by the Khedive, who stated that he appreciated the valuable services of the English officers commanding the Egyptian Army, and that he congratulated himself on securing their assistance.

The 1st Division of the Telegraph Battalion of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot, ordered to embark for Egypt, will take with them 100 miles of air-line and about 25 miles of cable. It is expected that this draft will embark on board the Poonah, at Portsmouth, in about a fortnight's time.

Orders have been received at Woolwich for the 9th and 11th Companies Commissariat and Transport Corps to embark the first week in September.

For several weeks past the non-commissioned officers and Sappers of the 8th Compy. of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, which has been formed into a railway corps, under Major D. A. Scott, have been specially employed on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway in assisting in driving the passenger trains between Chatham, London, and Dover, with the view of enabling them to become thoroughly efficient in their duties before proceeding out to Egypt.

It has been decided, the *Times* hears, that all detachments proceeding to join the Mounted Infantry in Egypt are to be concentrated at Aldershot, and there completed with clothing and equipment. They will be attached to the 3rd Infantry Brigade as they arrive from out-stations, and will be required to embark about the 27th inst.

It has been notified to the General Officer Commanding at Aldershot that officers now ordered to Egypt are not entitled to an advance of field allowance, but if they become so after their arrival there they will receive it through the General Officer Commanding in Egypt.

A number of officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps are being concentrated at Aldershot in readiness to embark.

THE BRASSEY PRIZE ESSAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst thousands are enjoying holidays at the seaside, may I invite attention to the fact that not one of the 38,000 British merchant ships carries a chaplain; and that it is, consequently, the onerous duty of the captains to minister in holy things, to their crews in health, in sickness, and in death. The schools and libraries are also managed by the officers. To supply a manual of hints, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., gave, through the Missions to Seamen, a prize, which resulted, according to Mr. Joseph Moore, a well-known London shipowner, in "An admirable book of suggestions to captains and officers as to how to conduct their religious duties to the crews. It was called, 'Lay Work in the Merchant Navy.' It was written by a captain who had conducted worship on board his ship for many years. Such a book could not fail to do good if it could be placed in the hands of the officers. It was, however, out of print, and £150 was needed to print and circulate it on board ships. It was an excellent book, well calculated to do good, and he hoped £150 would soon be given to this purpose." Ten thousand copies of "Lay Work in the Merchant Navy" have been issued with excellent effect; but every British merchant ship should have one. Contributions to the Brassey Prize Essay Fund should be sent to the Missions to Seamen, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C., to yours faithfully,

WM. DAWSON, Commander, R.N.

The remains of the late Duke of Wellington were interred in the family vault at Strathfieldsaye on Tuesday. The chief mourners were Col. H. Wellesley, the heir to the Dukedom, and Col. A. Wellesley, following whom were other relatives of the family. Lord Methuen represented the Queen; Gen. Sir D. Probyn, the Prince of Wales; Com. Ivan Oldekop, Military Attaché to the German Embassy, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany; and Gen. Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge. The church was draped in black. The vault in which the body was interred is situate at the north-west corner of the church. It already contained the remains of the late Duke, who died in 1831, those of his brother Lord Charles Wellesley, who died in 1858, and of an infant nephew.

Lieut.-Gen. Higginson, Col. Law, and Capt. Davidson arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday to attend the manœuvres of the Russian Army. The manœuvres are to commence on the 20th, in the presence of the Emperor. The Eastern Army Corps will be under the command of Gen. Driesen, and the Western Army Corps under Gen. Timofeien. The first corps is composed of 31½ battalions of infantry, 21 squadrons of cavalry, and 88 guns. The Western Corps comprises 28 battalions of infantry, 24 squadrons of cavalry, and 74 guns. The general idea of the manœuvres is that a hostile fleet, with troops on board, has sailed up the Gulf of Finland, and that the troops are to be landed for an attack upon St. Petersburg. The Russian capital has not a sufficient number of troops, but reinforcements are expected by the Warsaw and Nicholas railways, and the object of the enemy is to advance and seize the capital before these reinforcements can arrive. The Eastern Army Corps is to prevent this, and to hold out as long as required.

The Conqueror is being hastened forward at Chatham for her first commission. It is believed that Capt. Lord Walter Kerr will be appointed to her on the completion of his prescribed time in command of the Chatham Steam Reserve.

The Railway Passenger Assurance Company has prepared some statistics which may prove useful. In them it is shown how much more frequent are accidents in summer as compared with those occurring in winter. This is not generally supposed to be the case, but a reference to the books of the Railway Passenger Assurance Company will show that it is.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the periodicals, in your paper and elsewhere, read with interest letters and articles on Army organisation, notably "Free-trade in the Army," by Sir F. Roberts, in the *Nineteenth Century*, and an article in the April *Quarterly Review*. I also read, and try to understand, various letters and articles giving statistics concerning the navies of the European Powers. I do not fear an invasion of England, because it would be simply unnecessary, as we could be destroyed without a man landing on our coasts. Being a soldier myself, and devotedly attached to the service, everything concerning our Army deeply interests me; but I feel that our life as a nation depends not on our Army, but on our Navy. Allow me to put a case. Suppose a combination of Russia, France, and Italy against us, or even of Russia and France only. It seems to me, from what I can gather as to the comparative strength of the English and French Navies, that, as matters now stand, we are not very much stronger than France alone, and that France is determined to get ahead of us; and if things go on as they are doing, in a few years' time she will be considerably stronger than we are. Even now, in the event of a combination against us, we are at the mercy of France, and shall be more and more so as time goes on, unless an immediate change takes place in the policy of England, combined with luck in no immediate advantage being taken of our helplessness. If France and Russia determined to go to war with us, it would probably occur very suddenly. We could not afford to weaken our Mediterranean fleet; and the long line of the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, Red Sea, India, China, Australia, and round by North America must be held, or we lose our Mediterranean stations, the command of the Suez Canal, and finally India and China, so that, as far as I can understand, two-thirds of our fleet would be away from home, and the one-third left would be all we should have to defend us against the whole Naval power of France, which would destroy our home fleets, blockade our principal ports, and starve us into submission to any terms whatever within a month or so, and thus wipe us out altogether. Supposing even that Germany and Austria chose to take our side (which would be very doubtful), the whole of the French Army would be available on their Western frontiers, and the whole Russian Army on their Eastern, which would effectually paralyse both countries. In fact, what we have to fear, unless we can at least double the strength of our Navy, and that speedily, is not invasion, but starvation. If we had time given us, which is very unlikely, we should concentrate our fleets by recalling our ships from the Mediterranean and elsewhere; and if by this means we just saved England, it would only be with a crippled fleet and the loss of India, Malta, &c. I shall be very glad if my Naval friends can show me to be wrong, and that we are not in such a helpless state as I fancy. If we are, every one of us should know it.—I am, &c.,

T. R. S.

CAVALRY IN MODERN WARFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should imagine that no one would doubt that the improvements which during late years have been effected in firearms have rendered cavalry, as at present constituted, useless as a fighting arm. With some alteration in equipment and drill, might not cavalry be made to regain with the rifle the advantages which they no longer have with the sabre alone? A few clumsy attempts have been made to meet the problem by establishing mounted infantry corps. Now, mounted infantry are a force which are neither good infantry nor good cavalry. Cavalry should retain the sabre, but it should be affixed to the saddle in front of the left knee, so that the soldier may act with freedom when dismounted. A lanyard should be made fast to the near-side ring of the bit, so that in dismounting there would be no necessity to pass the reins over the horse's head before firing. They should be trained to skirmish independently, viz:—Each man should be able to hold his own horse and to fire. The advantages of this are immense. Upon engaging an enemy no time is lost by having to close in, dismount, hand over horses to be held, and run out again to skirmish. Every man becomes a combatant, and no portion of the force is put out of action by having to hold horses. No groups of horses or men are exposed as targets for the enemy. (N.B.—It is more than four times as easy to hit one man and four horses, than to hit one man and one horse.) It is possible to pursue hotly even a mounted enemy and to prevent his rallying; also to retire in face of a superior force, with some show of steadiness, and to inflict loss upon the enemy who are pursuing. Under the present system of instruction for mounted infantry a hot pursuit is out of the question, while an attempt to retire fighting would end in disorganisation and rout. A body of cavalry trained upon the principles here advocated should be able to defeat twice the number of cavalry trained under the old principles. If they should be so lucky as to meet a largely superior force of infantry and guns, unsupported by cavalry on ground without cover, they should by extending, surrounding them, and pouring in a concentric fire, be able to completely destroy them, for the reason that one concentric shot is worth a dozen eccentric shots. The cavalry soldier would be able to take up a position which would give him enfilade fire, either along the fighting line, or else with fighting line, supports, reserves, and perhaps a battery of guns as his target. In fact, he would have the whole force of the enemy to fire at, whilst they (the enemy) would only have single objects against the horizon at which to direct their aim. Of course, if the enemy had a strong force of cavalry it would be impossible to extend thus. Under certain conditions of ground it is advisable to leave horses under cover held by a certain number of men; but the great argument here advanced is that cavalry trained on this principle are at all times equal to cavalry trained on the old plan, and at certain times vastly superior. The shooting of the men is too long a matter to go into here.—I am, &c.,

X. X.

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Capt. C. A. T. Otway, of Newcastle Court, Radnorshire, who unsuccessfully contested the Radnor Boroughs on the retirement of Lord Hartington in 1880, died on Monday evening at Brighton. Capt. Otway was the eldest surviving son of Mr. W. M. Otway (formerly Hughes), of Otway Towers, Herts, and was born in 1845. He entered the Army in 1863 as a cornet in the 2nd Life Guards, became a lieut. in 1865, capt. in 1870, and shortly after retired. He was also a capt. in the 1st Herefordshire R.V.

4th Dragoon Guards. The officers and men have been holding a series of military tournaments in Preston Park, Brighton, for the benefit of local charities. There was an enthusiastic audience. The musical rides had many novelties not hitherto exhibited in public. The driving drill with two field guns greatly pleased the public, as did also the club drill and quarter-staff. The whole of the programme was a novelty in military entertainments. The tournament will be repeated to-day and on Monday next. Col. Shaw Hellier and other officers took part in the tent-pegging and lemon-cutting with good success.

5th Dragoon Guards. One squadron, consisting of the E and G Troops, will leave York on the 30th inst. for Liverpool, by march route; the remainder of the regiment will leave for Manchester, on relief by the 3rd Hussars. The squadron at Liverpool proceeds on the 30th inst. to York, where it will arrive on the 4th prox.

1st Royal Dragoons. Capt. Ames has been selected for the adjutancy of the Staffordshire Yeomanry.

3rd Hussars. The regiment is in readiness to leave Hounslow and Hampton Court for York and Leeds. Head-quarters and six troops will be stationed at York, and two troops at Leeds.

11th Hussars. Two squadrons are *en route* from Leeds to Liverpool, where they will embark on Monday next on board the Assistance, for Queenstown, *en route* to Ballincollig. The head-quarters will leave Leeds about the 9th prox.

13th Hussars. It is in contemplation to move the regiment from India to Egypt, for service with the Relief Expedition.

15th Hussars are under orders to move from Aldershot to Hounslow and Hampton Court as follows:—One troop by march route on the 30th inst. for Hounslow; one squadron on the 29th inst. for Hampton Court; head-quarters and five troops on the 30th inst. for Hounslow.

19th Hussars. A squadron leaves Cairo for Wady Halfa as soon as transport is ready.

20th Hussars will leave Ballincollig for Aldershot, on being relieved by the 11th Hussars from Leeds.

21st Hussars. Capt. Pigott has been selected to serve with the Mounted Infantry in the expedition to Khartoum.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Some important changes have been lately made in the Artillery commands in India. Three of the lieutenant-colonels placed upon an Unemployed List, after having completed their five years in that rank, have been nominated for the higher commands formerly held by full colonels, a rank which was abolished in 1881. These three officers are Lieut.-Cols. Woodward, Taylor, and McCausland, and they will be posted to Lahore, the Presidency, and Aden respectively. This will send Lieut.-Col. Smithett back to Jubbulpore from the Presidency, and Lieut.-Col. Wilson to Campbellpore from Lahore; Lieut.-Col. Sadlier, commanding at Jubbulpore, will be posted to Meerut.

The Indian papers announce the death of Lieut. F. W. Birdwood, attached to No 1 Mountain Baty. at Dakki, near Quetta. The deceased was an eager sportsman, and met his death from a fall while out hog-hunting. He was the only surviving son of Gen. W. I. Birdwood, R.E., for many years Secretary to the Madras Government P.W.D.

The following General Order has been issued:—"Referring to G.O. 72 of 1882, it has been approved that for all purposes under the Army Act of 1881, the several brigades and establishments of the Royal Regiment of Artillery (exclusive of the Militia Artillery brigades) shall be constituted and dealt with as one corps; but for administrative purposes, the division of the regiment, as laid laid down in the G.O. above quoted, shall be continued. The Militia Artillery brigades of each county will, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 28, 1884, be constituted separate county corps for the purposes of the Army Act of 1881, but will be brigaded with the territorial divisions of the Royal Artillery, as hereinafter detailed."

Four batteries of Artillery will be relieved in India during the season 1884-85, viz.:—I Baty. 1st Brig., Ahmednuggur; O Baty. 1st Brig., Kamptee; No. 7 Baty., London Division, and No. 8 Baty., Eastern Division, Aden; their places on the Indian establishment will be taken by the T Baty. 1st Brig., Shorncliffe; U Baty. 1st Brig., Athlone; No. 1 Baty., Eastern Division, Landguard Fort; and No. 1 Baty., London Division, Portsmouth.

Lieut. Calder is attached to the Ordnance Store Department at Sheerness.

The death is announced of Gen. G. Selby, colonel-commandant (late Madras). The deceased entered the Army June 11, 1830, became Capt. March 14, 1854, Brevet-Major Sept. 18, 1855, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Feb. 18, 1881, Col. June 12, 1866, Major-Gen. Oct. 1, 1877, Lieut.-Gen. Dec. 8, 1879, and Col.-Commandant March 17, 1881.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Armstrong has relieved Col. Malcolm as Inspector of Submarine Defences at the War Office.

Major Tovey, principal instructor in military history, strategy, and military law at the School of Military Engineering, has been selected by the Government to attend the engineering operations of the German Army now going on in the neighbourhood of Coblentz.

Lieut. Nathan has been selected to accompany Major-Gen. Macdonald to the Austrian manœuvres, which take place about Sept. 7, to witness some extensive operations in pontooning with new equipment, which will this year be made a special feature in the programme.

Capt. Gore, who has been engaged for some time on the survey of India, will be attached to the Afghan Frontier Commission.

An order has been received at Chatham directing the dismounted portion of the 11th Company to be held in readiness to embark for Egypt.

Major Coaker has declined the officiating appointment of Consulting Engineer, Guaranteed Railways, Punjab, vacant by the retirement of Gen. Medley. Gen. Medley has made over charge to Capt. Pitt, who may possibly continue to act until Col. C. H. Luard is appointed permanently.

The *Madras Times* says:—"Col. Hamilton, who is acting for Col. Sim in command of the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore, has returned to that station from Roorkee, whither he had proceeded to sit on the Commission appointed by Government to report upon the reorganisation of the Sappers and Miners in India. We are informed that the Madras corps is to be reduced from ten to eight companies, but the number of European non-commissioned officers is to be increased. Verily, the ways of the military are passing strange! Only lately a number of European non-commissioned officers of the 42nd Company, Royal Engineers, were sent home, in consequence of a reduction scheme introduced, and now a fresh batch has to be ordered to bring up the strength."

Grenadier Guards. The 1st Batn. is in readiness to leave London for Dublin.

Scots Guards. Orders have been received for the 2nd Batn. to be in readiness to move from Dublin to London, but the date is not yet fixed. The death is announced as having taken place, in his 72nd year, at Wimbledon, of Capt. G. Allen, late qrmr., who served throughout the Crimean Campaign, including the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the sortie of Oct. 26 (medal with four clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Major Kane has vacated his appointment as adjutant of the 24th Middlesex R.V.C., and is about to retire.

4th Royal Lancaster Regiment. Lieut. Dolphin, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Orders have been received at Chatham directing the officers and men composing the draft of the 1st Batn., selected to proceed to India, to embark at Portsmouth in the troopship Malabar, on the 10th prox. The detachment will consist of 144 non-commissioned officers and men, with Major Gibbs, Capt. Longbourne, and Lieut. Munythe.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Capt. Thackwell, 2nd Batn., has passed his final examination for the Pay Department, and has been posted to the 14th Hussars.

8th, the King's (Liverpool Regiment). Through the kindness of Col. and Mrs. Tanner, the annual regimental school feast was held on the 11th ult., in the picturesque grounds of Fota, near Queenstown. The weather was of the brightest, and the women and children with their husbands, a party of about 120 in all, enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Lieut. Perkins, 1st Batn., embarks at Portsmouth on Sept. 10 in H.M.S. Malabar, *en route* to Bombay, as a probationer for the Indian S.C. Gen. Sir T. Steele, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Ireland, accompanied by his Staff, inspected the troops in garrison on Tuesday last, and at the conclusion of the parade expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance, drill, and general conduct of the men. Col. Cochrane, 2nd Batn., will be retired under the Age Clause in November next. He will be succeeded in the command by Col. Le Mesurier, who recently exchanged into the regiment from the 14th with Col. Whitting. Col. Cochrane's first commission bears date Aug. 1848, and the greater portion of his service has been passed in the King's. To the deep regret of all ranks Col. Tanner relinquishes the command of the 1st Batn. at the end of January next. He entered the service in Nov. 1855, and has served in the regiment from 1857 up to the present time. Col. Tanner served throughout the Afghan Campaign with the 2nd Batn. of the regiment, and was present at the storming and capture of the Peiwar Kotal. He is in possession of the Afghan medal and Peiwar clasp, and deservedly won his C.B. on that occasion. The extreme kindness and interest that Col. and Mrs. Tanner have ever displayed in all matters connected with the regiment is well known to all, and can never be forgotten in the chronicles of the King's.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. and Adjt. Sewell, 1st Batn., has been selected for duty as adjutant to the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, and has embarked for that country. Lieut.-Col. Massy succeeds Col. Vibart in command of the 1st Batn. Major Stockwell becomes lieutenant-colonel.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Campbell, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 8th Bengal N.I., on probation.

15th East York Regiment. Lieut. Thompson, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been posted to the 7th Bombay N.I., on probation.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Wheeler, 2nd Batn., has been appointed secretary of the United Service Institution of India.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. Lieut. Jermyn, a probationer, wing-officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from June 12, 1883.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Griffiths, 1st Batn., is about to retire. Capt. Blyth, 2nd Batn., has been selected for the adjutantcy of the 4th Batn., vice Capt. Rowley, whose five years expire on the 28th inst.

24th South Wales Borderers. Lieut. Caulfield, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 10th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., from April 23, 1883.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The regiment, which moved last week to Glasgow, left behind at Aldershot a strong party, who had been selected for service in Egypt with the Mounted Infantry, but at the last moment their transfer to that branch was cancelled, and they will remain at the Camp, to await further orders.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment will, it is reported, shortly move from Portsmouth to Portland.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. Edwards is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 30th Bombay N.I., on probation.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Lieuts. Browning and Reid, probationers, attached to the 2nd Punjab and 2nd Sikh Infantry respectively, are about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. A telegram, dated Wady Halfa, Aug. 20, says:—"A detachment of the 35th has arrived here."

38th South Staffordshire Regiment has left Cairo, and proceeded up the Nile.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. The Lahore paper says:—"Some modifications will take place in the scheme of reliefs for British Infantry regiments during the coming season. The Durham Light Infantry, originally destined for Aden, will stand fast at Allahabad, the 1st South Lancashire (old 40th), from Peshawur, going in their stead to the coveted station at the mouth of the Red Sea."

41st Welsh Regiment. Capt. Sillem is transferred to the 69th on promotion.

44th Essex Regiment. Capt. Powell has passed his examination for entrance to the Pay Department.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Col. Richardson has resumed duty at Keneh, and will command the regiment during the forthcoming expedition.

49th Berkshire Regiment. H.M.S. Orontes left Gibraltar on Thursday with the head-quarters and several companies on board.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major-Gen. Williams, D.A.G., has during the week inspected the Plymouth Division, and expressed his satisfaction at the high state of efficiency of both officers and men.

The following officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry have been ordered to report themselves at Portsmouth on the 25th inst. to go through a course of military instruction, viz.:—Lieuts. Abraham, Saumarez, O'Brien, G. V. Drury, Orlebar, Keown, Cavendish, Daniel, and Connolly.

A report of the result of the Army examination for promotion, held in July, has been received from the Director-General of Military Education, by which it appears that the officers of Royal Marine Light Infantry who have passed are Majors G. Frampton, Hill, Clement, E. S. Innes (special certificate, distinguished in military law), A. B. Liardet (special certificate, distinguished in topography), and A. B. Crosbie; Capts. A. E. Sparshott, R. B. Kirchoffer, E. B. Byrch, A. H. des Barres, A. E. Chapman (Seconded List), L. Edye, H. O. P. Wright (distinguished in military law), H. S. Thompson, and R. Denny for the rank of majors; and Lieuts. E. L. M'Causland and T. L. Hadley for the rank of captains.

52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. H.M.S. Orontes, with the head-quarters and service companies on board, arrived at Gibraltar on Wednesday.

56th Essex Regiment is ordered up the Nile to Wady Halfa as soon as transport is ready.

57th Middlesex Regiment has arrived at Dover from Guernsey, and taken over quarters.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. It is with regret that Major Hutton's friends have heard that his health has compelled him to leave Egypt, to which he had only just returned in command of the Mounted Infantry. A correspondent writes:—"In your last number you inserted a paragraph purporting to correct the notices of the regimental services of the late Duke of Wellington given in the daily papers. But you do not appear to have consulted the *Army Lists*, or you would have discovered the name of the Marquis of Douro in 1828 and following years in the 60th Rifles." The 1st Batn. moved on Saturday last from Dublin to Limerick. Capt. Fenwick has been ordered to Hythe for a course of rifle practice, in anticipation of his appointment as an adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces.

63rd Manchester Regiment. Capt. Graham is posted to the 96th Regiment on promotion.

65th York and Lancaster Regiment. Major Luttman-Johnson completes his period of Staff service as Brigade-Major at Cyprus on the 21st inst. Mr. A. H. Toulmin, late lieut., died a few days ago, after a long and painful illness. The deceased served with the regiment in the New Zealand campaign (medal). His kind heart and genial manners endeared him to his many friends, and much sympathy will be felt for his bereaved widow and family. Lieut. Ford died at Dorundah, E.I., on the 19th inst., aged 27 years. He was the eldest son of the Rev. C. H. Ford, of Bishopton, and entered the Army Sept. 10, 1875.

67th Hampshire Regiment. Lieut. Henderson, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 10th Madras N.I., is about to be admitted to the Madras S.C., from Feb. 28, 1883.

68th Durham Light Infantry. The regiment will remain at Allahabad, instead of proceeding to Aden with the 1884-85 reliefs, as previously ordered.

70th East Surrey Regiment. Capt. and Pymr. Sir E. S. Riddell has leave from India to England, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Cumine died at Nynee Tal on the 14th inst., from the effects of an accident when on duty. He entered the Army May 8, 1872, and became capt., May 20, 1882.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. The Queen presented new colours to the regiment on Saturday last. The Queen drove to the parade, which was held in the grounds at Osborne, with the Princess of Wales and Crown Princess of Germany. The regiment was drawn up in line, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stockwell. The old colours were trooped and then marched down the front of the line, the band playing "Auld lang syne." The regiment then formed three sides of a square, and the new colours were placed on an altar of drums. The Dean of Windsor consecrated the colours. Lieut.-Col. Guinness handed the Queen's colour to her Majesty, who presented it to Lieut. Campbell. Lieut.-Col. Kelsey handed the regimental colour to her Majesty, who presented it to Lieut. Monro, both the lieutenants kneeling as they received their colours. Lieut. Monro commanded the party of the Seaforth Highlanders at Windsor which bore the remains of Prince

Leopold, Duke of Albany, to their last resting-place. The Queen then addressed the regiment as follows:—"It is with feelings of deep emotion that I present you to-day with these new colours, as I cannot forget that had it not been for the great loss which we have all sustained, my dear son, or else his wife, the Duchess of Albany, would have performed this duty. From the day when your regiment first assembled on the hill sides of Ross-shire till now, when I see in the ranks before me the men who upheld the honour of the country in Afghanistan and in Egypt, the Seaforth Highlanders have ever justified their motto, 'Cuidich 'n Righ,' and convinced of your devotion to your Queen and country, I confidently intrust these colours to your charge. I cannot conclude without alluding to the mournful but honourable duty you performed a few months ago, when you bore my beloved son's earthly remains to their last resting-place, a service which will ever be gratefully remembered by me." Lieut.-Col. Stockwell replied as follows:—"On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the Duke of Albany's Regt., I have the honour to tender to your Majesty the expression of our respectful and most heartfelt thanks for the very high honour your Majesty has so graciously deigned to confer on us by the presentation of these new colours, which henceforth are sacred to us, and will always recall to our minds this day with feelings of true loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's person and throne. It is with feelings of deepest sympathy that we have listened to your Majesty's mention of the great loss your Majesty and the nation have sustained in the death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Albany, and we would wish to offer our dear old colours, around which so many stirring traditions and fond memories cluster, as a tribute of mournful and respectful devotion to the memory of that Prince, who, at all times, took such a deep interest in the welfare of the battalion I have the honour to command, with the hope that, if it so please your Majesty, they may be permitted hereafter to remain near that resting-place to which, alas, it was lately our honourable, but mournful, duty to bear the earthly remains of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Albany." The regiment reformed line, and the colour party resumed its place with the battalion. Having marched past, the regiment advanced in review order, and after a Royal salute, gave three cheers for her Majesty, who then left the ground. Forty-two years ago, this battalion, then the 72nd Regt., received new colours in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle, from the hands of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. The ceremony took place on Jan. 26, 1842, the day following the christening of the Prince of Wales, when the King of Prussia, his brother, the present Emperor of Germany, and the Prince Consort were on the ground. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Willis (commanding the Southern District) and Staff were present at Saturday's ceremony. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., colonel of the regiment, was invited to be present on the occasion. Refreshments were provided for the officers and men after the ceremony. Lieut.-Cols. Stockwell, Guinness, and Murray had the honour of dining with her Majesty, and Capt. Lendrum, commanding the detachment at East Cowes, and Lieuts. Campbell and Monro, who received the colours from the Queen, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty in the Drawing-room in the evening. The regiment will remain at Parkhurst for the present, possibly over the winter.

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Capts. Swiny and Carthew-Yorstoun have been examined for promotion in subjects *a* and *b*, Queen's Regulations, sec. 4, par. 37, and have been found qualified.

88th Connaught Rangers. The order for the regiment to move from Ranikhet to Shahjehanpore with the 1884-5 reliefs has been countermanded.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders have arrived at Portsmouth from Glasgow. The battalion is accommodated as follows:—The head-quarters, 12 officers, and 200 men at Anglesea Barracks; eight officers and 250 men at Cambridge Barracks, and 20 or 30 men at Colewort Barracks.

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Capt. Cronyn is a probationer for the Pay Department.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Harford has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Lieut. Parkinson is attached to the Ordnance Store Corps at Woolwich.

103rd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Major Holmes has joined the depôt at Naas, in succession to Major Riddell.

109th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). A telegram from Egypt states that Major Inglefield has been appointed staff officer of the Railway Transport Service at Wady Halfa.

Medical Department. Brig.-Surg. W. Hillman, on the Retired List, died at Beech House, Charmouth, Dorset, on the 19th inst., aged 51 years. He became assist.-surg., Jan. 22, 1858; surg.-major, April 1, 1873; and retired Jan. 7, 1880.

Pay Department. During July the following changes of stations, promotions, retirements, and appointments have taken place in the Pay Department:—Changes of Station:—Majors Croker-King, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade, to District Office, Dublin; Woodall, York District, to 38th Regt.; Capts. W. C. J. Nott, 38th Regt., to York; J. Stewart, 11th Hussars, to 3rd Dragoon Guards; Wynne, to 5th Dragoon Guards; R. Johnstone, 37th Regt., to Unattached List; Broughton, to 8th Hussars; P. O'Brien, to 11th Hussars. Promotions:—To be Staff Paymasters: Majors Ireland, vice Wray (June 21); A. W. Gelston, vice Thompson (June 25). Paymasters to have the hon. rank of Major: Capts. Mansergh (June 28); F. E. Webb (July 15); Webster (July 21). Retirements:—Capts. E. J. Armstrong (July 2); H. L. Thompson (July 2). Appointment:—Lieut. P. O'Brien, 1st West India Regt., to be Captain and Paymaster (May 20). Eight retired officers of the Army Pay Department are employed temporarily in sundry districts and other offices. To complete the establishment of 314, forty officers are required to fill the following vacancies:—District offices at Woolwich and Edinburgh; two Regimental Districts, R.A., Portsmouth; Ordnance Store Corps, Woolwich; Staff Officer of Pensioners, Portsmouth; 1st Royal Dragoons, 4th, 14th, and 19th Hussars, 1-3rd, 1-5th, 2-6th, 1-10th, 2-10th, 2-12th, 1-13th, 2-19th, 2-24th, 26th, 28th, 37th, 39th, 44th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 2-60th, 65th, 68th, 81st, 87th, 101st, 105th, 106th, 108th, 109th Regts., and 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade. Lieut.-Col. and Chief Pymr. George retires at the end of September.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

In order to assimilate the procedure on discharge from the permanent staff of the Militia with that followed in carrying out discharges from the Regular Army, the following has been substituted for para. 138 of the "Militia Regulations, 1883":—After the discharge has been carried out, the man's attestation or attestations for the permanent Staff, and a duplicate of his discharge certificate, will be disposed of as follows, viz., (*a*), If a man is entitled to pension or increase of army pension for service on the permanent staff of the auxiliary forces, they will be forwarded to the Secretary, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, with an application for pension; (*b*), If the man is entitled to a gratuity, they will be forwarded to Adjt.-Gen. with the weekly nominal list of discharges (Army Form B 99); (*c*), If the man is not entitled either to pension, increase of line pension, or gratuity, they will be returned to the officer commanding the Militia battalion or brigade. The names of all non-commissioned officers, drummers, &c., discharged from the Militia permanent staff will be included in the weekly nominal lists of discharges carried out by general officer commanding districts.

The annual training of the Militia in Great Britain will be brought to a close to-day. During the year 21 brigades of artillery, 3 corps of engineers, and 103 battalions of infantry have been called out for training.

The Militia artillery brigades of each county will, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 28, be constituted separate county corps for the purposes of the Army Act of 1881, but will be brigaded with the territorial divisions of the Royal Artillery.

The *Times* says:—"The existing vacancies in the establishment of Militia subalterns is engaging attention at the Horse Guards, and commanding officers of Militia regiments have been requested to report as to the best means of filling them."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

2nd West York Yeomanry. This regiment has just completed its training at Harrogate. The officers were:—Major Edwards (in command); Capts. Edwards, Armitage, Foster, and Holdsworth; Lieuts. Wheatley, Morris, Foster, Hadwen, Christie; Capt. and Adjt. Thompson and Surg. E. West-Symes. The inspecting officer, Col. Lord Ralph Kerr, at the close of the inspection, addressing Major Edwards, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, said he had to return his thanks to them for having shown him that day a most excellently planned and admirably carried out field-day. The object and scope of the manœuvres were beyond the ordinary style of things attempted at such inspections, and reflected great credit upon everyone present, both as to planning and execution. He had to congratulate the regiment upon its turn-out. It was very rarely that a regiment of Yeomanry turned out in the condition in which the 2nd West York always appeared. They had all the appearance of a regular regiment. The greatest care and attention was needed to little details, and he had been pleased to note the manner in which they saddled their horses, arranged the head-gear, rolled their cloaks, &c. It was attention to such matters as those that made up the efficiency of a cavalry regiment. He was greatly pleased to see the way in which they turned out their horses. He understood there were thirty recruits this year, but next year he hoped the thirty would be more than doubled. A regiment so thoroughly efficient as that ought not to be deficient in numbers. They had a great name to keep up, and he hoped and believed they would keep it up. There was one source of regret, and that was that their colonel, for the first time for forty years, had been unable to appear on parade. He knew what a bitter disappointment it was to him. They all regretted, he felt sure, Col. Sir Henry Edwards's absence as deeply as he did. It would, however, be a pleasure to Sir Henry to know the regiment had gone through that field-day with as much credit as if he had been with them.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. Artillery Company. Assisted by Lieut. Baker, Capt. Lord Headley has brought his troop of Light Horse to a state of great efficiency. His lordship accepted the command three years ago, when the troop numbered only some 13 sabres; there are now between 60 and 70. By the constitution of the company its cavalry is restricted to the maximum strength of a regulation squadron, and there is every probability of its strength being speedily attained. At the tournament held at Wycombe in Lord Carrington's park, the Earl of Harrington (who at this branch of sport is second to none) expressed himself in the highest terms of praise at the skill exhibited by the members of the Light Horse. Not since the days of Jay or Garrard has this branch of the H.A.C. so nearly approached perfection. On the breaking of camp at Temple Marlow the troop marched back to London, where they arrived without a single sore back, having made but one short halt for dinner at Slough.

1st Brecknockshire Rifles. The annual inspection took place at Brecon on Friday last. The men fell in at about 11 a.m., and marched, headed by their band, to the drill field, where they awaited the inspecting officer (Col. Grogan, commanding 24th Regtl. District). At the conclusion of the inspection, a square was formed, and Col. Grogan said:—"Col. Conway Lloyd, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Breconshire Volunteers. I am glad, as inspecting-officer, to tell you I am pleased with the way in which you have performed your several movements to-day, and with your very clean, smart, and soldierlike appearance on parade. I congratulate you, Col. Lloyd, upon the possession of a very fine troop of mounted infantry; they deserve great credit for the very steady way in which they performed the movements I called upon them to do, and for their very clean and smart appearance. I also wish to congratulate you upon the change of clothing. I think that every man in the regiment must feel proud at being allowed to wear the red-coat of old England, the colour under which we have fought and won so many great and glorious victories, and which has made England what she is at present,—the greatest, freest, and happiest nation in the world."

The business of the Engineer Volunteer camp near Chatham commenced on Monday morning, when the men began work at 5 o'clock.

THE BOXER FUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In an article on the late gunnery trials at Inchkeith, which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 16th inst., you observe that "one good result of these trials is that all of those who took part in them realised the necessity of having the fuzes marked with distances, so that no separate table is required by which to set them," and that "this would further permit of another improvement which is absolutely necessary,—namely, that the fuzes can be set for the range after the projectile is brought to the gun, and not, as hitherto, before the projectile is brought from below." These propositions appear to me so self-evident as to require no argument to prove their correctness. It may be seen from the published evidence given before the Special Committee on Shrapnel v. Segment Shells that these arrangements were officially proposed by me in 1869, and claimed as an essential part of my system of shrapnel shells and fuzes. My proposals were as follows:—1. That all time-fuzes should be marked with "yards range," instead of with tenths of an inch; and in order to meet the objection that fuzes so marked would only answer for one particular class of guns, I suggested the issue of paper labels to be attached after the fuzes were issued to the battery. 2. That the operations of "boring" or "setting" the fuze and fixing it in the shell should be performed at the gun, and not at a distance from it, the fuzes being carried by several of the gun detachment in convenient pouches. Although these propositions were made with special reference to artillery in the field, I have always regarded them as scarcely of less importance to the service of guns in battery and on board ship. I, moreover, stated my opinion to the committee,—"that unless these arragements were carried out, it would be better to give up the use of shells with time-fuzes altogether for service in the field." From what I have read of late in published official and other documents, the opinion appears to prevail that the setting and fixing of the fuze at the gun, at the latest moment before loading, cannot be conveniently or safely carried-out with the Boxer system of fuzes; and, also, that the adoption of a fuze similar in principle to the one known as the Armstrong E Time-fuze, is necessary to the attainment of this object. I maintain, however, and have always maintained, that my system has special merits in this respect, and this I think will appear evident from the following circumstances:—1. All that is required to set my fuze to any particular range is to bore a hole with an ordinary bradawl or bit through about one-tenth of an inch of papier-maché. 2. This operation, I have found, can be correctly performed by most men in a few seconds, if they receive a tithe of the instruction which it is considered necessary to give them in far less important duties. Indeed, the operation can be performed, as it were by instinct, if practised for a few days. 3. The powder in the shell is perfectly secure against accidental ignition after the screw-plug (which closes the fuze-hole) has been slightly loosened to admit of its removal by the hand when brought up to the gun. 4. The operation of fixing the fuze in the shell requires the use of no tool; it is securely performed in a second or two, by the pressure of the hand, with a slight screw motion (these are the official directions for fixing the fuze). 5. The fuze can be bored or set at leisure while the shell is being brought up to the gun, and, as a rule, this might be done with advantage; for, with shrapnel shell (particularly those for the heavier calibres) no great nicety is required, and it appears to me simple nonsense to talk about "altering the fuze at the latest moment," for such an idea indicates an indecision fatal to good practice on service. I desire it to be clearly understood that the fuze I have been speaking about is the "Boxer" fuze as I left it in 1869, and is not the 15-second fuze, on the Boxer principle, which was introduced into the service in 1878. I have made very strong official representations in condemnation of the details of this 15-second fuze, but I fear without effect. I have pointed out that, for purposes of war, it is defective in every essential particular. These are the remarks I made in my letter to the War Office dated March 15, 1883, on the subject:—"In 1878 I learnt, from the 'Extracts of the Proceedings of the Director of Artillery,' that, in order to attain objects which, according to my views, are of no real or practical importance, my wood-fuze has been altered in a way to destroy its simplicity in use, and, perhaps, seriously to affect its stability and uniformity of action; and I was much concerned to find that a fuze made on my principle of construction, and bearing my name, had been adopted, which has 60 side-holes in a length of 2 in., and four powder-channels. For further remarks on this subject, I beg to refer to pp. 38, 39, and 40 of Pamphlet (A)." What is stated in these pages of the pamphlet in condemnation of the fuze in question is, I venture to think, unanswerable, and certainly deserved some consideration, as coming from an officer who has accomplished what I have,—in perfecting the systems of shells and fuze since 1849. But it a remarkable fact that no notice has been taken of this portion of my communication to the War Office. I have, I fear, already trespassed too much upon your space. I will, therefore, reserve what I have further to say upon the subject for another communication.—I am, &c.,

Athenæum Club, August 21. E. M. Boxer.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

A Practical Guide to German Conversation, by Karl Gengnagel, Ph.D. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, Vol. X., No. 4 (The Institute, Annopolis, M.D).—The Breakdown of Young Soldiers under Training, explained by Surgeon-Major F. A. Davy, M.D. (Woolwich, F. J. Cattermole).—London Water, by A. de C. Scott, Major-General, late R.E. (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—The Colonisation of New Guinea, by R. S. de Ricci, Barrister-at-Law (P. S. King and Son).—The Art of Solving Problems in Higher Arithmetic, by the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—In the Watches of the Night, poems by Mrs. Horace Dobell, Vol. III. (Remington and Co.)—The late Battles in the Soudan and Modern Tactics (Mitchell and Co.)—The Atlantic Ocean, August (Macfarlane and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.—It is impossible to answer your questions. All depends upon circumstances.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

A SPECIAL Army Circular, dated August 20, has just been issued, inviting a "limited" number of men of the Reserve to rejoin the Army. According to the first clause, "permission will be given to a limited number of men belonging to Sections B and C of the 1st-class Army Reserve (Infantry) to rejoin the colours to complete the unexpired portion of their first period of enlistment (12 years). Men so rejoining will not be required to refund the deferred pay they received on leaving the colours." In nine other clauses the conditions for rejoining are stated plainly, if not accurately, and without any circumlocution. The purport of these clauses may be thus summarised. The Reserve men must be unmarried, of less than nine years' total service, and their characters must not have been recorded as bad; their wishes as to choice of regiments will be considered; their rank, in the case of non-commissioned officers, will be retained, and any rate of good-conduct pay received when last serving will be resumed; their army pay and allowances will commence from the day of their proceeding to join, and free kits will be issued, as to ordinary recruits. Every man will be medically examined *after* joining his battalion or depôt, and those who are found unfit will be sent back at the public expense, and get five shillings each, as subsistence allowance. According to the terms of this Circular, the "limited number" who may be willing to rejoin will be treated not only fairly, but liberally. But why are the services of these Reserve men required in a time of profound peace, when no cloud larger than the prospect of another Soudan expedition looms in the near future? Simply because all the vaunted schemes of the Army Reformers have failed absolutely, totally, miserably. We cannot allow them even the credit, which they have claimed, of having obtained in 1883 the greatest number of recruits ever enlisted in one year; for in 1794, when the population of these kingdoms was far less than half what it is now, 38,562 men enlisted; and, though 18,596 were killed in action or died during the year, 40,463 enlisted the following year. Again, in 1799, 41,316 enlisted. In those days, none of the special inducements now offered had been thought of, but, on the other hand, frequent "reforms" had no existence as deterrents. The flourishing condition of the Army may be trumpeted forth to the Charitable Grinders or at meetings of the Benevolent Cab-drivers; and even at public dinners, when the auditors, bounteously feasted, are more tolerant than critical, some official cock-crowing may be ventured, because despotic custom has decided against any right of reply, and because most of those who hear the plausible speech will not read the crushing comment. But the great body of officers have never been thus misled, and the reading, thinking public will not be deluded much longer. The military house of cards, the lower storeys of which were put together by Mr. Cardwell, is tottering; and though several cards, taken from different packs, have been placed around it, their support has failed to give it any stability. The gentle breeze of a "little war" in the Colonies, or even of an Indian expedition, strains it to the utmost limits of endurance, and the strong blast of an European war would level it at once. The predictions which were expressed in this paper in December, 1882, on Lord Hartington's accession to his present office, have been largely fulfilled. That Minister had not propounded any crude schemes, and he was not committed to any reckless administrative revolutions. He soon recognised the failure of the unmixed short-service system, and by permitting soldiers to extend their service, he took a decided step towards restoring the efficiency of the Army. That the great change he made has been attended with only partial success may be fairly attributed to the unpopularity of the alterations in the titles and uniforms of regiments—alterations which have not only disgusted the officers and men still serving, but have converted pensioners, Reserve men, and discharged soldiers into active agents against recruiting. The removal of these causes of unpopularity would do more to fill our attenuated battalions with effective men than any number of circulars and orders about deferred pay, localisation, and organisation. Yet every squat or lanky soldier who shows his figure, or want of figure, in a mud-coloured and grease-stained nondescript garment, does some good service by bringing to notice the deplorable condition of our "Line battalions," and so helping to compel the War Office authorities to retrace their downward steps.

The seat temporarily vacated by Sir P. Lumsden, during his absence on the Boundary Commission, cannot be filled by any *locum tenens*, as there is no power to make such an appointment.

It will have been observed that when the list of successful candidates for cadetships to Sandhurst was published on the 15th inst., there was a total omission of Queen's and India cadets, hitherto always given after the University cadets. Was it to torture head masters, crammers, parents, guardians, and the unhappy candidates themselves, that a change, without notice, was made? If so, we congratulate the Director-General of Military Education on his great success. But on what grounds, we would ask, has the Director-General withheld a list of the cadets from the public, a system which has met with such unanimous approval? Is it because the qualifying number of marks for cadets, which has always been 1,500, has been apparently doubled? The result of the cadets' examination has been privately communicated to each candidate, and there are three Queen's cadets, numbers 4, 5, and 6, who obtained 2,246, 1,855, and 1,583 respectively; while in the India cadets, numbers 8, 9, 10, with 2,418, 2,100 and 1,803 respectively, who are adjudged by the Civil Commissioners as not having obtained a competent amount of general proficiency. We hold that no such changes should have been allowed without full notice being given six months previously.

Major W. R. Craufurd, 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed Provisional Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Smyth, commanding in South Africa.

The pensioners of the East London District have been transferred for payment to the Staff Officer of Pensioners, North London District; those hitherto paid by the Paymasters of the 2nd and 3rd Regimental Districts to the Staff Officer of Pensioners, South London District; and those hitherto paid by the Paymaster, 50th Regimental District, to the Staff Officer of Pensioners, West London District.

The applications from pensioners to re-enlist for the period of five years, which has recently been authorised by General Order, are very numerous, and show that non-commissioned officers are desirous of retaining their connection with the Service; but the impression prevails to a great extent that in so doing the right to pension will enable these non-commissioned officers to draw pension at a higher rate than that they have been in receipt of since their discharge on completion of 21 years, which is hardly contemplated by the authorities. Serjeant-majors of Militia, on re-enlistment, will be granted the rank of Warrant officers. This will enable them to hold that rank till they attain 50 years of age, whereas those who are now serving will have to retire at 45 years of age, rather an anomaly. Will the act of re-enlistment give to those non-commissioned officers who were colour-serjeants at the time of discharge the additional rank and pay as paymaster-serjeants and orderly-room serjeants. This is a question that arises under existing regulations.

A company of Submarine Mining Engineers is to be raised at Chatham, which will make the establishment of the Southern Submarine Mining Militia up to a strength of four companies.

We understand that Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Anglesey, commanding the Staffordshire Yeomanry, has been furnished with the final report and instructions relative to the alleged disturbances during the late training. The decision of the military authorities is, we hear, that the officers concerned, Captain Parker-Jervis and Lieutenants Sir C. Wolseley and Lyon, are to be, or have been, reprimanded, and that the order is to be circulated before the next Lichfield training. Special instructions have at the same time been notified as to future conduct. It may be remembered that certain Members of Parliament, and backed up by writers in the Press, endeavoured to make out a case against the whole regiment, though two courts of inquiry attached all blame for the unseemly proceedings to three officers only. It certainly was most unfair that a whole regiment should suffer as the results of the indiscretions of a few, and the authorities are to be commended for not having shirked an unpleasant matter, as their decision will, no doubt, produce a salutary effect on the whole Yeomanry service.

Major D. F. Jones, R.A., has taken up duty as Garrison Instructor at Shorncliffe.

It is again under consideration to establish a School for Mounted Infantry at Aldershot. Although the necessity for such an instructional establishment was brought to the notice of the authorities early in the present year, and strongly urged by officers who have had much practical experience of this new arm of the service, the idea was abandoned on the score of expense. At the present time the want of such a training school is keenly felt.

The new regulations respecting examination for admission to Sandhurst which were issued in January last, and were to have come into force after the end of the present year, have just been re-issued with several alterations. In the first place, the date at which they will come into operation has been postponed to the Winter examination of 1885. So that there are yet two more examinations to take place under the old syllabus. Of the alterations in the new regulations the first we notice is the addition of one more to the list of certificates, the holders of which are exempted from the Preliminary Examination in all subjects except geometrical drawing. This latest addition is the "Lower Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, provided that the certificate shows that the candidate has obtained a first-class in each of the following subjects:—Arithmetic, Additional Mathematics, French or German, English, and Geography." All the other alterations in the syllabus of the examination are in the optional portion, all the five subjects of which are now on an equal footing as regards the number of marks obtainable for each; the number of marks for subjects three, four, and five, viz., English History, Experimental Sciences, and Physical Geography and Geology, having been raised from 1,500 to 2,000. Thus, as of the five optional subjects only one is allowed to be taken up, it leaves the candidate free to choose that subject with which he is most familiar. The choice of subjects is still further extended by dividing the "Experimental Sciences" into three distinct subjects (instead of two as previously proposed) viz.:—(*a*) The elements of inorganic chemistry; (*b*) Elementary mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics, electricity and magnetism; (*c*) Elementary mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics, heat and light. Another addition to the previous circular is the notification that, in either of the subjects just named or in Physical Geography and Geology, there will be a practical examination. The effect of the changes above referred to appears to be to still further widen the field of competition, and so to lead to the selection from among the candidates of those who are really and undoubtedly the best men of each batch. It is remarkable to observe that from this re-issue, "English Literature" is still omitted, though what the reason for its omission may be we presume that nobody but the War Office authorities has the least idea.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Military Secretary to General Sir F. Roberts in Madras.

It has been ordered that the aiguillette worn by Queen's Aides-de-Camp shall not be worn with regimental uniform by officers appointed from the Regular Forces, Militia, and Yeomanry, nor by those appointed from the Volunteers when doing duty with their corps. This regulation does not, however, apply to members of the Royal Family.

Of all the prominent men who have died during the last fortnight, there is not one who will be more deeply mourned by the British Army than Bishop Claughton, who has been for the past nine years Chaplain-General to the Forces. Bishop Claughton enjoyed a long and useful career as Rector of Elton, in Huntingdonshire, then as Bishop of St. Helena, whence he was transferred to the See of Colombo, afterwards as Archdeacon of London and Canon of St. Paul's; but it has been in his last capacity—viz., Chaplain-General—that he has endeared himself to so many soldiers in her Majesty's Forces. Bishop Claughton was really the first to introduce the rite of Confirmation into the Army, and it is to be fervently hoped that his successor will carry on the practice, as so many men enlist just at an age when, if they stayed in their homes, they would very likely be confirmed, and who before the Bishop's time would have probably missed the privilege altogether. Bishop Claughton will be specially held in affectionate remembrance by those interested in the "Church of England Soldiers' Institute" lately opened at Aldershot. He was one of the patrons, and on more than one occasion, but notably on May 31, 1883, at Grosvenor House, he spoke most ably in the interests of the new undertaking. We can but add in conclusion that we hope that some memorial to Bishop Claughton will be raised by the British Army, to remind all soldiers of the benefits they derived from his chaplaincy.

A committee of specially selected officers will shortly be appointed to enquire into and report upon the quality of the material used in the manufacture of recent issues of Cavalry and Infantry weapons. Numerous complaints on this subject have reached the authorities for some time past, both from regiments abroad and at home, and as differences of opinion exist in certain quarters, an enquiry is imperative.

Lieutenant Viscount Castlerosse, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed A.D.C. to Sir H. Loch, Governor of Victoria.

With the departure of the Volunteers the Aldershot drill season may be said to have come to an end. A show of doing something is still kept up, however. Yesterday (Friday) there was an affair of outpost, in which imaginary forces were largely employed. The actual number of all ranks engaged was about 3,000 men,—the whole "Division," in fact, except the Field Batteries. The modest force now at the camp should, at any rate, be in a thorough state of efficiency, as it is well commanded by a Lieutenant-General and four Major-Generals. Drafts and detachments for Egypt early next month, will still further attenuate the garrison. The prospect is not a bright one for the few duty men who will be left in the command during the winter months.

We understand that it was her Majesty's wish that the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders should remain at Parkhurst and not proceed to Aldershot as ordered.

The arrangements connected with the new scheme for the reorganisation of the submarine mining companies of the Royal Engineers and their formation into a separate battalion are now being carried out at the School of Military Engineering, Brompton. Major R. H. Vetch will command the battalion, with Lieutenant C. V. Wingfield-Stratford as adjutant.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, August 16, 1884.

The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—J. T. Corner (Aug. 9) and W. E. Beal (Aug. 10).

ADMIRALTY, August 18, 1884.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Capt. and Brevet Major H. A. Peake to be Major, vice Heriot, promoted (July 19). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. T. H. de M. Roche, notified in the *Gazette* of Aug. 5, is cancelled. Lieut. T. H. de M. Roche to be Capt., vice Peake, promoted (July 19); Lieut. E. G. Wilkinson to be Capt., vice Polkinghorne, to half-pay (July 23).

ADMIRALTY, August 21, 1884.

Sub-Lieut. C. McCrea has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. in her Majesty's Fleet (April 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff-Captain—Thomas Pounds, to be Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour-master at Malta.

Lieutenants—James Johnston, to the Himalaya; George Drury, to the Crocodile; Percy D. M. Henderson, to the Inflexible; Edmund W. Yorke, to the Agincourt; George M. Dolphin, to the Monarch; Lionel H. Hordern, to the Polyphemus; Walter F. Stirling, to the Crocodile; William L. Down, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Lily.

Midshipmen—George P. W. Hope, to the Minotaur; Mortimer L'E. Silver and Douglas L. Dent, to the Canada; Ernest E. D. Clarke, to the Neptune; Arthur R. Guest, to the Agincourt; Rudolph W. Bentinck and Arthur R. Ruby, to the Northumberland; Osmond de B. Brock, to the Carysfort; John P. Grenfell, to the Temeraire; Herbert E. Holmes à Court, to the Temeraire.

Naval Cadets—Lionel H. Webber, to the Northampton; Frederick G. Loring, to the Minotaur; Francis A. L. Andrews and Gerald W. Vivian, to the Canada; Edward Reeves, Henry W. Simms, Hon. Angus D. Murray, Arthur L. Cay, and Henry M. K. Betty, to the Neptune; Hugh F. W. Smith and Francis M. Leake, to the Agincourt; Harry O. Tracey, to the Northumberland; Alexander Farrington, to the Superb; Charles E. Le Mesurier, to the Temeraire; Compton C. Domville, to the Invincible; Charles D. Johnson and Octavius H. Daniel, to the Opal.

Fleet-Surgeon—Robert Nelson, to the Achilles.

Staff Surgeons—William H. Putsey and William J. Rankin, M.D., to the Boscawen, for sick quarters, Portland; Robert W. Biddulph, M.B., to the Duncan, additional.

Chief Engineers—Thomas Burnes, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Raleigh; Robert W. Jones, to the Indus, additional, for service in the Resistance.

Surgeons—Alfred H. Kelly, M.D., to the Valiant; James A. Collott, to the Royal Marine Artillery Division, Portsmouth.

Paymasters—Thomas Clayton, to the Serapis; William H. Gribbell, to the Flora, additional, for service at Ascension; Corsellis E. Grant, to the Sapphire; Charles Raxworthy, to the Daring.

Assistant-Paymasters—George J. Mills, to the Royal Adelaide; Frederick J. Krabb, to the Temeraire.

Engineer—Robert H. Cooper, to the Victor Emanuel, additional, for service in Hongkong Yard.

Assistant-Engineers—Richard W. Jones, to the Iris; Walter J. Featherstone, to the Northampton.

Boatswains—John Combe, to the Nankin; John Robbins, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Warspite; Hugh O'Neill, to the Asia, for the Cordelia; William Marchant, to the Asia, for the Triumph.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—Mr. John Paulin, at Peel, Isle of Man.

Chief Boatmen—George Miller, Blacksod, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Knockallow, vice Lydon, promoted; William Lockhart, Ballyheigue, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Achilbeg, vice Evans, removed to Inniscrone.

Commissioned Boatman—Edward Leech, Atherfield, to be chief boatman, Pett, vice Barnes, promoted.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Harry Rawson, flagship of Admiral the Lord John Hay, was at Alexandria when the Mediterranean Squadron Regatta took place on Wednesday, Aug. 6 and Thursday, Aug. 7. The former day was allotted to pulling races. The Monarch's cutter, manned by stokers, won the first race, the Inflexible's cutter being second. The Monarch's cutter won the 10-oared cutter race, the Inflexible's being second. The Monarch's 12-oared cutter won the third race, Invincible's being second. The Inflexible came first and second place in the galley race, and first in that for cutters manned by boys, the Monarch being second. In the race for gigs or whalers, the boats of the Helicon took both first and second prizes, as also the first prize for dingies. The ships present were the Alexandra, Inflexible, Invincible, Monarch, Superb, Helicon, Dolphin, and Express. On Thursday the sailing matches came off, when the first cutter of the Invincible won the first prize, and the galley of the Inflexible won the second prize. Lieut. Winslow, of the Helicon, acted as starter; Capt. Seymour, R.N., and Major Schomberg, R.M.L.I., were the judges, and the umpires were Lieuts. the Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt and Montgomerie. Admiral the Lord John Hay, with Alexandra, Inflexible, Superb, and Monarch, is taking the following cruise:—Leave Alexandria, 17th inst., arrive at Jaffa, 21st inst.; leave Jaffa, 24th inst., arrive at Beyrout, 27th inst.; leave Beyrout, 28th inst., arrive at Limasol, 30th inst.; leave Limasol, Sept. 1, arrive at Alexandria, Sept. 4.

ARAB, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on Aug. 6.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. Sinclair, arrived at Dover on Aug. 17, and sailed again on Aug. 18 for Spithead, where she arrived on Aug. 19, and went into harbour.

AVON, Lieut. and Com. Thompson, arrived at Plymouth on Aug. 17.

BELLEISLE, Capt. Loftus Jones, has been ordered to proceed to Belfast Lough on Aug. 15, and to remain one month, and then proceed to Lough Foyle for a month, returning to Kingstown on Oct. 15.

BRITON, Capt. Lloyd, was at Aden on Aug. 21.

CONSTANCE, Capt. E. P. Doughty, arrived at San Francisco on July 27. She would leave on Aug. 1 and proceed to Honolulu and the Islands of Washington, Christmas, Vostoch, Caroline, Melden, Penryhn, Fanning, Flint, Starbuch, Yarns, and Tahiti, in the South Pacific, and then on to Coquimbo, where she is expected to arrive in December.

DRAGON, Com. Anson, was at Karachi on July 27, and would leave about Aug. 4 for Muscat.

IRIS, Capt. Rice, left Alexandria for Trieste on Aug. 18, having previously passed through the Suez Canal at night by means of her electric lights.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Britten, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Channel Squadron in company, left Galway on Aug. 17, and arrived in Blacksod Bay the next day.

MISTLETOE, Com. Read, left Portsmouth for the Channel Islands on Aug. 18.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Gibraltar on Aug. 20; would leave on the 22nd.

OSBORNE, Com. Fawkes, left Cowes on Aug. 22 for Antwerp, with H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Germany on board.

PHILOMEL, Com. Lang, has been ordered to proceed to Bushire, and thence to Muscat.

POLYPHEMUS, Com. Jeffreys, went out of Portsmouth Harbour for trial of engines on Aug. 19.

RANGER, Com. Pipon, was at Berberah on July 21, and would remain.

SEAHORSE, Staff Capt. Hosken, joined the Channel Squadron at Blacksod Bay on Aug. 19.

SULTAN, Capt. Tracey, left Spithead to join Channel Squadron at Lough Foyle on Aug. 20.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Esquimault up to July 27, and would remain there for the present. The Constance left Esquimault on July 23, and after calling at San Francisco would proceed to Honolulu, the Luie Islands, the Hervey Group, Rarotonga, Tahiti, and thence to Coquimbo. The Heroine was at Callao, as senior officer's ship on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The Satellite was at Callao, and ordered to proceed to Esquimault, calling at Panama, Acapulco, and Guaymas. The Sappho, on the coast of Peru, and the Pelican, at Coquimbo, are under the orders of the senior officer on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The Mutine was at Esquimault, and would remain there until the arrival of the Satellite, when she would proceed to the southern part of the station.

VALIANT, Capt. Knowles, was undocked at Plymouth on Aug. 19.

VALOROUS, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare, left Blacksod Bay for Plymouth on Aug. 19.

WANDERER, Com. Churchill, arrived at Port Said on Aug. 1. At a medical survey held on board the Alexandra the same day, Lieut. F. H. Boyer, the executive officer, was found to be suffering from nervous debility, and was invalided home. The Wanderer was delayed for several days while the Admiral telegraphed to the different ships on the station for a volunteer to act as 1st lieutenant, but none could be obtained, so the Admiralty had to select an officer at home.

The Ruby is in the shipwrights' hands at Sheerness Yard, undergoing a refit and repair, in preparation for being placed in commission.

MARRIAGE.

BAYNES—NIAS.—On the 21st inst., at St. Thomas's, Portman Square, by the Hon. Rev. L. W. Denman, uncle of the bridegroom, Lieut. H. C. A. Baynes, R.N., of H.M.S. Cambridge, son of the late Admiral Sir Lambert Baynes, K.C.B., to Isabel, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Joseph Nias, K.C.B.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that I GEORGE HARRY RICHARD ERROLL of 3 Harrington Mansions Queens Gate Kensington in the County of Middlesex Retired Commander in the Royal Navy who up to the date and execution of the deed hereinafter mentioned have used and been known by the names of George Harry Richard Willis have by Deed Poll bearing date the 15th day of August 1884 intended to be enrolled in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice renounced and discontinued the use of the surname of Willis and in lieu thereof have assumed and taken the surname of Erroll and have declared my purpose and intention from time to time and at all times thereafter in all deeds letters writings acts communications actions matters and things and on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe and be called known and distinguished by the surname of Erroll in lieu and instead of and in substitution for the surname of Willis and to use and subscribe and be called known and distinguished exclusively by the names George Harry Richard Erroll. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of August 1884.—GEO. H. R. ERROLL.

THE CHURCH IN THE ARMY.

THE ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD offers a PRIZE of £20, open to all comers, and a PRIZE of £5, open to Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, for the best Essay on the following subject:—"How can the Church best Promote the Cause of Religion in the Army?"

The Essays should be written on one side of the paper only, not exceeding 10 pages of foolscap, 34 lines on each page, and be signed with a Motto. They must be accompanied in each case by a sealed envelope bearing outside the same Motto as at the foot of the Paper, and inside the name and postal address of the writer. These envelopes will not be opened until the PRIZE has been adjudged. The Essays will become the property of the Guild.

The Judges are Lieutenant-General J. E. T. Nicolls, Major-General H. L. Balfour, and the Rev. R. A. Corbett, C.F. The Essays must be sent in—Home Stations by November 1, 1884; Foreign Stations by January 1, 1885.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET,
Secretary-General G.H.S.
Ardeley, Stevenage, August 1, 1884.

TO MILITARY GENTLEMEN ONLY.—A thorough BUSINESS MAN, with £500 at his command, WANTED, to JOIN ANOTHER with equal amount, to carry out an entirely new idea connected with the services, where no loss can occur, and who must be able to take the entire management.—Apply, STOKES, Cavalry Boot Contractor, Coventry Street, W.

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NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.
W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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Pale, Dry,	24	30	36
Golden, and	42	48	60
Brown	...	...	72
VINO DE PASTO (strongly recommended)	...	...	36
Manzanilla	36	48	60
Montilla	...	48	60
Amoroso and Oloroso	72	84	96
Fifty years old	...	...	123
East India (Shipped round the World)	72	84	96

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From the Wood		...	24	30	36
Crusted Port		42	48	54	60
Dry and Fruity	48	60	72	84	96
Dry Port, 22 years in Bottle				...	108
Port, very old, in Wood				...	60
White Port				60	72

Famed Vintages:—
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Bordeaux		14	18	20
St. Julien and Médoc		24	30	36
St. Estèphe and St. Emilion				36
Larose		...	42	48
Léoville		48	60	84
Latour		54	60	84
Margaux and Mouton		60	72	84
Château Lafite	72	84	96	120

Château Margaux, Latour, Haut Brion, and other Château Wines.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Vin-de-Grave	24	30	36
Barsac	...	42	54
Sauterne	42	48	60
Haut Sauterne	...	72	84
Château d'Yquem	96	108	120

RED BURGUNDY.

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Beaujolais		...	20	24
Mâcon and Beaune		30	36	42
St. George		...	42	48
Pommard		...	36	42
Rousillon		30	36	42
Volnay		...	48	60
Chambertin		60	72	84
Côté Rôtie		60	72	84
Corton		...	60	72
Nuits		...	54	60
Romanée		...	60	72
Richebourg		...	72	84
Clos-de-Vougeot		72	84	96
Hermitage		60	72	84
Sparkling Red Burgundy	48	60	72	84

WHITE BURGUNDY.

Chablis and Pouilly	24	30	36	42	48
Montrachet		...	...	48	60
St. Péray and Sparkling St. Péray		...	...	...	60
Sparkling Burgundy			60	72	84

SPIRITS.

Pale Cognac Brandy	44	48	60	72	84
Champagne Brandy			...	...	84
Liqueur Brandy (very old)				...	120
Brown Cognac			48	60	72
White Brandy			...	..	84
Scotch Whiskey, Glenlivat and Highland			42	48	54
Irish Whiskey			42	48	54
American Bourbon Whiskey					54
Jamaica Rum			...	42	48
White Rum			...	...	60
Sweet and Unsweetened Gin					30
Schiedam Hollands					36

CHAMPAGNE.

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Sparkling	36	42
Champagne	...	48
Rich do.	...	60
Très Sec	...	60
Sillery, première qualité	...	72
Ditto, ditto, DRY	...	72
Creaming, RICH	...	78
Pale DRY Creaming ditto	...	78
Finest Extra Quality, Creaming		84
Finest Extra Quality, EXTRA DRY		84

Champagne (*Continued*).

PER DOZ.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Old Creaming		...	...	90
Cuvée exceptionelle, Brut			...	96
Champagne (in half-bottles)	23	26	32	39
	42	45	48	50

HOCK.

Hock		24	30
Nierstein and Hattenheim	30	36	42
Geisenheim	...	54	60
Hochheimer	48	60	72
Liebfraumilch	...	60	72
Marcobrunner	60	72	84
Rüdesheim	...	54	60
Rüdesheim Berg	...	72	84
Scharlachberg	54	60	72
Johannesberger and Steinberger		72	84
Steinberg Cabinet		...	120
Johannesberg Castle		144	200
Assmannshausen (a choice Red Hock)	48	60	72
Affenthaler	...	48	60
Steinwein, in Boxbeutel	...	48	60
Sparkling Hock	48	60	72

MOSELLE.

Still Moselle	...	24	30
Zeltingen	36	42	48
Brauneberg & Grunhausen		48	60
Muscatel	...	60	72
Scharzberg	...	72	84
Sparkling Moselle	48	60	72
Sparkling Dry Moselle (Reserve Cuvée)		...	84

VARIOUS.

Madeira	36	48	60	72
East India Madeira		...	84	96
Malmsey Madeira (in half-bottles)			60	72
Bucellas			...	42
Rich and Dry Lisbon			...	42
Rich and Dry Marsala			20	24
Mountain and Malaga			60	72
Vidonia, Teneriffe, and Calcavella			42	48
Rota Tent			42	48
Hungarian			30	36
Vermuth			48	60
Lachrymæ Christi			72	84
Tarragona and Catalan			18	20

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Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle...	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon...	5969
"	79th	Williams......	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards ...	5515

* Cavalry Cadets.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

NEXT TERM commences AUGUST 20.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. — Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomas), Major LENDY continues to RECEIVE Candidates. He has already passed 1,300 Pupils, and of the last twenty he sent up to compete fifteen were successful. Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

MILITIA CANDIDATES for the LINE.—TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS for the COMPETITIVE ARMY EXAMINATION.

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His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of JERSEY.

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Fifteen Resident Mistresses, Members of Newnham Hall, Cambridge, the London University, or Diplomées of the Académie de Paris and Conservatoire de Stuttgart.

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MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE CANDIDATES were sent up, and SIX CADETSHIPS obtained (one Woolwich, five Sandhurst). Mr. H. D. Radcliffe took SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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HOPE HOUSE SCHOOL, SOUTHSEA.

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Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond.

AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

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Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST in the Modern Side of Derby School. Fees £70. Sons of Officers £60. Lists of successes and of Scholarships tenable at School can be obtained from the Rev. WALTER CLARK, B.D., the School, Derby.

FRENCH and GERMAN on the CONTINENT.

New Army Examination Scheme, 1885.

Mr. GIBSON, M.A., Author of Sandhurst "Further" and "Preliminary" Guides and other Educational Works, will open on September 1, at COBLENZ-ON-RHINE, a Modern Language Department, in direct communication with his Establishment at Bromley, Kent.

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A School of the first-class for the Sons of Gentlemen, particularly of Military and Naval Officers.

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For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

CONNAUGHT MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

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Successes this year—Sandhurst—
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Special terms for Officers' and Clergymen's Sons.

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Swimming bath, gymnasium, cricket, lawn-tennis, &c.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

Dr. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S LIST:—
SANDHURST, July, 1884—

	Marks.		Marks.
Walpole (1st)	8,348	MacGusty	6,355
King	6,191	Hamilton-Jones ...	6,153
MacDonnell	6,057	Crosbie	6,021
Wilson	5,819	Ford-Hutchinson...	5,772
Woolwich, July, 1884.		Mil. Officers, April, 1884.	
Crosbie (6th)	6,107	Annesley	2,019

*** Walpole's score is by far the highest ever made for Sandhurst. Three times within three years first place at Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations has fallen to Dr. Chetwode Crawley's pupils.

In previous Academical year, 17 passed for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c; 7 for Class I, &c.; 18 for Royal Irish Constabulary cadetships, besides forty-two miscellaneous examinations, ranging from University Honours to Army Preliminary.

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Royal Marine Artillery on FIRST TRIAL.
R.I.C. Cadetships on FIRST TRIAL.
Sandhurst Preliminary on FIRST TRIAL.
Three for Royal Indian Engineering College on FIRST TRIAL.

At the Recent Examination for Sandhurst, held on July 1, and following days, Mr. F. W. Luard PASSED TWENTY-FOURTH on the list, with 6,566 marks, after THREE MONTHS' PREPARATION.

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The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks, after four months' work.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,283.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The competition for the Volunteers with the 10-in. muzzle-loading gun, restricted to selected detachments, for the Corporation of London's Challenge Cup and other prizes, was fired for under conditions better calculated to test the capabilities of Volunteer gunners than last year's plan of competing at the one range only. The idea was that a ship, trying to avoid the fire from the battery, was moving in an oblique direction, and three targets were placed at 1,200, 1,400, and 1,600 yards distance, one round to be fired at each target within eight minutes, and no score allowed after the expiration of that time. The practice was, of course, not equal to what has been previously made at a fixed target, but on the whole was fairly good. The first prize went to the 1st Essex (Stratford), two direct and one ricochet hit in 6 min. 57 sec.; 1st Cheshire (Chester) made two directs in 6 min. 58 sec.; and the 2nd Middlesex obtained one hit only in 6 min. 55 sec. The first stage of the Officers' Repository Competition was also brought to a conclusion on Thursday afternoon, the Southern team, with Captain Stride, 1st Sussex (Brighton), as No. 1, performing the shift in about 15½ min., which, considering the nature of the operation, was not bad. Nine o'clock on Friday was ordered for Colonel Fox-Strangways' inspection, and half-an-hour before that time, the four brigades were drawn up in line. At the close of the inspection, Colonel Fox-Strangways addressed the officers and men, congratulating all upon the way in which the week's work had been got through. He spoke highly of the admirable discipline that had been maintained, not a single case of insubordination having been heard of. He avowed his appreciation of the good conduct of the force, in which respect they were undoubtedly improving year by year, and he considered their state of efficiency, as exhibited during the week, was far in advance of what he had before seen. Friday night, as usual, was guest-night with the officers remaining in camp, and accordingly they entertained, amongst other distinguished officers, General Sir David Wood, Colonel the Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., and General Sir W. McMurdo. After twenty-four hours' well-earned rest for the officials and camp staff, they were soon again on the *qui vive*, and the van of the incoming Northern division arrived between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday last. The number of men in camp is about 750, and after Divine service on Sunday morning, the tents, with each detachment in front, were inspected by Colonel Fox-Strangways, who than addressed a few words of advice to the gunners, bidding them emulate the doings of the preceding division. From an early hour on Monday morning the various competitions have been going on, the first in order being with the 64-pounder Palliser converted, firing shell, the principal prize being given by Sir Richard Wallace. Five prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, to 1st Shropshire, with a score of 45, three points short of the highest possible; 2nd, to 4th Lancashire, with a score of 33 only; 3rd, to 2nd East York; 4th, to 2nd Durham; and 5th, to 1st Norfolk, each with a score of 33, but in varying times. On the Marshes, from 3 o'clock, almost up to dusk, the repository detachments went on with their contest; the shift this week has been that known as the "A," and, briefly, was dismounting a 64-pounder by watered skids, constructing a temporary sleigh, and travelling the gun over a semi-circular course to another carriage parallel to the first, mounting by parbuckle, and leaving the gun in the line of fire. The principal portion of the Lancashire detachments occupied the afternoon, and some of them did fairly good time, the quickest being that by Serjeant-Major Banks and his men (16 min. 30 sec.), the Royal Artillerymen's trial previous to the meeting having occupied 15½ min., two other detachments managing to get through under 17 min.; it was left, however, for Serjeant-Major Horn, of the 3rd Kent (Woolwich Arsenal), to show even the Royals how to do the shift. This non-commissioned officer has carried off more of the badges given to the best team during the two weeks than any three other Nos. 1 put together, and when it was known that he was about to start on Tuesday afternoon, a large crowd, principally R.A.'s, assembled round the roped enclosure where the work was done. His manipulation of the gun in dismounting, when on the sleigh and again in mounting, was simply perfect, and drew forth unwonted murmurs of applause as each critical point was passed; and when, in the surprising time of 11 min. 57 sec., he had his gun in the final position, there was one unanimous shout, the Commandant, when it subsided, simply saying, "Well done, Kent men!" a few words which from him meant much. The 6th Lancashire, a thoroughly good and quiet detachment, followed, but although their work was well and correctly carried out, it wanted pace. Meantime, so soon as the Kent artillerymen had finished, the crowd began to flock to the 10-in. batteries, where the Royal Artillery detachments were assembled for their competition for the prizes given by the Association. Amongst those present on the platform above the battery were General Sir D. Wood, Colonels Lewis and Betty, R.A., and most of the other officers of the School of Gunnery. Eight detachments were entered, one each from the following stations:—School of Gunnery, Devonport, Dover, Cork, Portsmouth, and Sheerness; an amalgamated detachment of batteries serving at Shoeburyness, Woolwich, and in the Channel Islands; and the Royal Marine Artillery. The targets were placed to represent the circular course of a ship attacking the battery at 1,400, 1,800, and 1,600 yards range, five shots to be fired in 10 minutes, and any shot after the allotted time had elapsed to be disallowed. The first to try their luck were the School of Gunnery, who have before now often carried off this prize, especially in Tristram's time; but fate was against them on this occasion, and one direct hit only completed their score, a start which caused considerable disappointment. With the next detachment (Sheerness), the aspect of affairs changed, and shot after shot was put through the targets, either by direct or ricochet hits, until all five had made their mark. The result of the competition was understood to be that the Western (Devonport) Detachment had won the first prize, the Sheerness men, by whom the better score had been made, coming in second, through losing points for being overtime; but a representation having been made that the larger score should at least bring about a tie, a meeting of the Council of the Association was held, and it was decided that the two teams should compete again. During the morning of Tuesday the Volunteer competition had been with the 40-pounder Armstrong, at 1,600 yards, for prizes given principally by the Association. The shooting averaged well throughout, the first prize being taken by the 2nd East York with a score of 42, made in 3 min. 40 sec.; the 2nd Durham being second, with a like score, in 4 min. 24 sec.; the third, fourth, and fifth prizes were awarded to the 2nd East York, 1st Forfar (Dundee), and 2nd Lancashire, for scores of 36 each, the longest time occupied being 4 min. 9 sec., by the latter; and a certificate of merit was obtained by the 6th Lancashire, for a like score in 5 min. 21½ sec. Wednesday saw the commencement and completion of the second contest with the 40-pounder, this time at 2,000 yards range, the prizes being given by the Association, Mr. Steward (optician to the R.A.A.), and Major Rutley (the secretary). Very fair practice was made, and the highest scores were those of the 4th Lancashire, 30 points; 3rd Kent, 27; and 1st Lancashire, 27; the times taken being respectively —5 min. 51½ sec., 4 min. 12¾ sec., and 4 min. 36 sec. Many of the important prizes which are only decided by the aggregate of the fortnight's shooting, and in one case (the Harcourt Challenge Cup) the shooting, drill, and behaviour of the detachment combined, were decided on Wednesday, as the following list will tell:—The Queen's Prize of nine cups and badges, a special cup being presented to No. 1, goes to the 2nd Middlesex (Customs), Serjeant Lidbury and his detachment having made the best aggregate during the fortnight. The next prize in the same series is the Prince of Wales's, and this has been won by the 3rd Middlesex, No. 12 detachment, with 78 points, or three points below the Queen's. 2nd East York, 2nd Durham, and 2nd Lancashire take the remainder. Scotland's Cup, which is competed for by selected brigade detachments in the shell competition, has been awarded to Serjeant Jones, 2nd Durham, and his detachment for a score of 33. The Cinque Ports Challenge Cup, for the detachment that makes the highest aggregate with the 64-pounder Palliser gun during the whole of the meeting goes to Serjeant-Major Ellis, 1st London, and the N.A.A. prize for the highest aggregate with the 40-pounder during the meeting has been won by the 2nd East York, No. 3 detachment, with 66 points, the Harcourt Challenge Prize must necessarily remain open until the end of the Meeting. The second week of the meeting has been a successful one in many respects; although the aggregate has not been higher than last week, the average practice will be found to be better, and in repository work there has also been an improvement. Some alarm was caused early in the week by a report that a case of English cholera had been brought into camp, and so it proved, but there was no cause for alarm, that particular form of cholera not being dangerous. The afflicted man is said to have been near succumbing, but has since been pronounced in a fair way towards convalescence. Of the discipline of the camp this week it is premature to speak. Rumour speaks of cases of drunkenness which should have been brought before the Commandant, but were not; if such is the case, the sooner an example is made of these officers or non-commissioned officers who neglect their duty for the sake of shielding their men, the better for the service and themselves.

An early start for the Marshes was necessary on Thursday morning, to see the final shift in the repository competition performed, in order to decide the winners of the Association badges, and Serjeant-Major Horn and his detachment of the 3rd Kent (Woolwich Arsenal) having won the first prize this week, it remained for them to do last week's shift, and prove whether his combined times was superior to 2nd Middlesex. There was not a shadow of a doubt about the result, Horn having 26 minutes left in which to do what should hardly take 15. Although a foregone conclusion, the few who were there were amply rewarded in seeing what Colonel Fox-Strangways afterwards pronounced to be the finest piece of work he had seen during the fortnight. It was learnt that the Commandant, as umpire, had decided that the rules laid down for the R.A. 10-in. contest should be abided by, and the strict interpretation of them did not admit of any question as to which detachment had won. Sheerness put on their last shot, a "ric.," after the expiration of the time allowed, and therefore lost the benefit of it; whilst Devonport, with their three "rics." and two directs, were under time (ten minutes). The first prize, therefore, goes to them, and was well deserved. In the Volunteer competition, with the same gun, which was not concluded until nearly dark on Wednesday evening, some very good practice was made. The 1st Forfar (Dundee) made a ricochet and two directs in 7 min. 38 sec., equivalent to 30 points, and took first prize; 4th Durham (West Hartlepool) made two directs, 24 points, in 7 min. 56 sec.; and 2nd East York (Hull) made three directs; but the last shot being after time was disallowed, and they only obtained third prize. Considering that Volunteer gunners never use the 10 in. except at this meeting, and still show their ability to make good practice, it is almost a pity the authorities cannot be induced to allow a larger quantity of ammunition each year, and enable a larger number of detachments to compete. The Northern officers went to the back of the gun-shed about mid-day on Thursday, and went through the shift laid down for the competition between themselves and the Southern officers, who performed the shift last week, the winners to hold General McMurdo's Challenge Cup until beaten. Captain W. W. Clay, of the 8th Lancashire, has more than once proved himself to be a thoroughly reliable No. 1, and sustained his reputation this time. His detachment performed the shift in 9 min. 40 sec., as against 17 min. 50 sec. of the South, and were adjudged the winners; although they lost in time, it is but fair to the South to say that their points for drill were the larger number. At half-past 5 in the afternoon the final parade and inspection was held in the cricket-field, Colonel Fox-Strangways being accompanied by the Marquis of Londonderry, General Sir David Wood, Colonel Lewes, R.A., and other officers. In addressing the officers and men on the events of the fortnight, he congratulated them all upon the success of yet another meeting. Both divisions had gone through the work with the same good results as last year. The division just inspected had improved in matters of detail, such as marching, saluting, and in their appearance. The camp had been very quiet and orderly, but even in this there had been room for improvement with the Northern division. The Commandant then referred to a statement having appeared in the papers that there was a dispute about the result of the R.A.

10-in. competition. There had been no dispute and no dissatisfaction. He had referred the matter to the Council of the N.A.A. to obtain an interpretation of the rules, and ascertain what was the right and proper decision to arrive at according to those rules. He again congratulated all upon the success of yet another meeting, and, bidding them heartily adieu, hoped to have the pleasure of seeing them again next year. The prizes were then distributed by General Sir David Wood, in the presence of a large number of ladies, officers of the school, and others. In addition to those Challenge Cups already mentioned, the "Harcourt," given by the gallant colonel of that name, had its destination decided. Serjeant Aylott, of the 2nd Middlesex, and his squad obtained the highest aggregate for all competitions during the meeting, and received the necessary certificate of good-conduct from Colonel Lewes, R.A.

Reviews.

General Gordon's Letters from the Crimea, the Danube, and Armenia. By Demetrius C. Boulger. (Chapman and Hall.)—Recent events have, as might naturally be expected, attracted attention to the subject of the above-mentioned letters. They represent, we understand, the earliest correspondence of General Gordon with members of his family after the commencement of his Military career in the service of the Queen, and the compiler claims for them an intrinsic value apart from that given to them by the name of their author. He, at the same time, considers that their greatest importance is that they throw another light on the character of the man who, in the midst of innumerable tokens that an English Government fears its responsibilities, does not shrink from proving his courage and devotion to duty. In thus briefly sketching the character and actions of General Gordon, the compiler alludes to the religious fervour which has displayed itself in his more recent writings, observing, at the same time, that he is of a serious turn of mind, and not, perhaps, as other young men are. The great interest existing in these letters must be highly gratifying to the compiler.

The Asclepiad. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. (Gade and Caulfield.)—The contents of the third number of this medical periodical are varied and interesting. They include a paper on "Intermittent Pulse as a Sign of Disease, and its Treatment," also a great deal of information is given under the head of "Opuscula Practica," among others the important one of the treatment of nasal polypus by "sodium ethylate," in which the author appears to have been exceptionally successful.

Tourists' Guide to the Continent. (The Great Eastern Railway Company.)—Nothing can be better of its kind than the *Tourists' Guide to the Continent*, with its map and numerous illustrations. In a literary point of view, it would be difficult to point to anything of the kind so good for sixpence, or four times that amount.

Brigade Drill made Easy. By Serjt.-Major William Gordon. (Gale and Polden).—This very little book has been prepared in accordance with the "Field Exercise," 1877, and is well calculated to remove a defect which has hitherto existed. Soldiers, no matter what their grade in the profession may be, while devoting their attention to the study of the Field Exercise must have felt in a greater or less degree the confusing and even perplexing effect produced by the ever-recurring references which are made to preceding sections or paragraphs during the explanation of any movement. To remedy this defect has mainly caused the present work. The reader will observe that all explanations requisite for the comprehension and execution of any movement are given with the description of the evolution under notice, so much so that he can perceive at a glance the details of carrying it out.

The Army and Navy Calendar, 1884-5. By John Hazard. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—The proper title for this useful compilation should be "A Compendium of General Information relating to the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers, and containing maps, plans, tabulated statements, &c." Every matter that can be possibly suggested which relates to the services is carefully considered, while at the same time the volume contains information outside naval and military matters which must be of service to the general reader.

The Reconnoitrer's Guide and Field-book. By Major M. J. King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps. (Thacker and Co.)—This work appears to be entirely devoted to reconnoitring in India, and is based upon an idea which has been taken from one of a similar description that was formally used by the "Officers' Surveying Class at Roorkee," which was an ordinary working field-book and a book of reference in the same cover. Another very important intention of the compiler is that his book should act as an aid to the memory of many who may be suddenly called upon to make a military survey or reconnaissance, but who, from want of constant practice, are unable to remember on the spur of the moment all the points requiring special attention. There can be no doubt as to the utility of this work.

The Frontier. By Bret Harte. (Longman, Green, and Co.)—The announcement of three stories, averaging sixty pages in length, written by Bret Harte, and published by Longman and Co., is sufficient to arouse any school-boy or girl's curiosity. They must find out the attractions for themselves, as all we shall tell them is that they are full of fun, and written in the author's best style; while at the same time these stories contain not a little of what may call forth tears rather than smiles.

A Delicious Cooling Drink is supplied in Rose's Lime Juice Cordial in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order Rose's Cordial. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

THE PACIFIC STATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On the evening of July 5, the Valdivia, one of the Pacific Steam Navigation steamers, left Callao for some of the northern ports. On Sunday, the 6th, the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company applied to the senior Naval officer at Callao for assistance to be rendered to the Valdivia, reported to be on shore at Huaco. At noon the same day, the gun-vessel Sappho left Callao for the scene of the disaster, Capt. King, the Marine Superintendent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, having embarked in that vessel. On Monday night the Sappho returned to Callao. The Valdivia is on shore with all her compartments full of water, except the foremost and aftermost ones; there are also several plates out of her bottom. A very heavy surf runs on the sandy beach, but the passengers have been able to get from the ship to the shore in safety. The Sappho made several unsuccessful attempts to tow the Valdivia off, touching the bottom at intervals herself in the attempt; but the most unfortunate part is that the Sappho arrived at Huaco about 11 o'clock at night, and despatched a boat to within speaking distance of the Valdivia. This boat was in charge of a lieutenant, and Capt. King was a passenger; the night was moonlight, but by some unaccountable management the boat was capsized, and Capt. King was never seen afterwards. All the others saved themselves. We do not know yet whether this boat was sent away as a lifeboat's crew properly equipped, and we do not know why Capt. King was allowed to be a passenger in this boat upon such an occasion; but we out here cannot help thinking that if the Sappho was sent to the assistance of the Valdivia, it would have sufficed to have ascertained that the lives of those on board were not in immediate danger, and then to have rested until daylight; but, of course, if the mission of the Sappho was to put Capt. King on board the Valdivia at all hazards, we can then understand the case as it stands. We have had accounts of the surf-bound coasts of the West of Africa and of Natal, and considering the danger to ships' boats upon such coasts if allowed to approach more than to the edge of the surf, we out here cannot help thinking that recklessness or ignorance or both combined must have in a great measure contributed to the accident; but after the accident had happened, the able manner in which the boat's crew saved their lives is much to be admired from a swimming point of view; however, it would have been more creditable for the skill to have been displayed in another form before the accident than after it, upon the plea that prevention is better than cure, and that discretion is the better part of valour. In short, this business decidedly does not seem one for medals and decorations, cheap as they may be becoming now-a-days.

The Heroine is supposed to have left Vancouver on May 5 for Callao; she has not yet arrived, and nothing has been heard of her.

Much has been said about the new ten-shilling piece. Has it ever occurred to those in authority, that this coin will, if introduced, be a great nuisance to ships on foreign stations, as the same exchange for two of them will not be procurable as for a sovereign, and therefore, wherever English silver is at a discount, the unit of payment in English money will be the sovereign, as the ten-shilling piece, not being half-a-sovereign, will be of no more value as a legal tender, than a bad shilling or a composite counter.

NAVAL PRIZE-MONEY.

Notice is given, by the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, to officers, seamen, and marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of prize-money for the captures by H.M.'s ships Harrier and Undine, specified below, will commence on Friday, Aug. 29, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New Street, Spring Gardens, S.W. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes for the respective captures:—

Captures by her Majesty's ship Harrier:—Slave-dhow Gazelle, Nov. 28, 1882.—Flag, £4 6s. 3d.; lieut. and commanding officer, £12 10s. 2d.; 4th class, £11 18s. 4d.; 5th class, £7 2s. 11d.; 6th class, £5 19s. 1d.; 7th class, £4 3s. 5d.; 8th class, £2 7s. 8d.; 9th class, £1 3s. 10d. Slave-dhow Simba, April 2, 1883.—Flag, £19 14s. 1d.; lieut. and commanding officer, £57 2s. 10d.; 4th class, £55 12s. 1d.; 5th class, £33 7s. 4d.; 6th class, £27 16s.; 7th class, £19 9s. 3d.; 8th class, £11 2s. 4d.; 9th class, £5 11s. 2d.

Captures by her Majesty's ship Undine:—Slave-dhow Fath-el-Kheir, March 6, 1883.—Flag, £8 7s. 11d.; lieut. and commanding officer, £24 17s. 4d.; 4th class, £18 14s. 6d.; 5th class, £11 4s. 9d.; 6th class, £9 7s. 3d.; 7th class, £6 11s. 1d.; 8th class, £3 14s. 11d.; 9th class, £1 17s. 5d. Slave-dhow Maile and 103 slaves, May 6, 1883.—Flag, £18 10s. 3d.; lieut. and commanding officer, £53 13s. 9d.; 4th class, £40 8s. 10d.; 5th class, £24 5s. 6d.; 6th class, £20 4s. 6d.; 7th class, £14 3s. 1d.; 8th class, £8 1s. 8d.; 9th class, £4 0s. 10d.

A BLOODLESS ENGAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The following announcement appeared in the morning journals of yesterday:—"Suakim, Aug. 19.—The enemy attacked us on both sides last night. They advanced to a position within 200 yards of the forts on the east, but were soon dislodged by the fire from the ships and from the Marines in the new barracks. One dead body was afterwards found, and probably many of the rebels were killed." It would be interesting to know what amount of ammunition was expended to kill this one rebel, (?) and what description of projectiles were used by the Naval gunners? It appears to me remarkable that a somewhat greater result was not attained, considering that the Marines were armed with the modern "long-range," "low-trajectory" rifle of which we hear so much, and that some of the ships are furnished with the latest scientific (?) war appliances.—I am, &c.,

Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, Aug. 21. E. M. Boxer.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The rupture between France and China appears to be now complete. The time allowed for the acceptance by China of the French ultimatum expired at 1 o'clock on Thursday. The Chinese Government having refused its assent, their Minister in Paris received his passports the same evening. The position of affairs is explained by the following semi-official statement: "Despite the successive respites granted to the Chinese Government and the moderation of the French negotiators, the Cabinet of Peking finally refused all satisfaction for the Lang-son treachery, and has recalled its Plenipotentiaries from Shanghai. The French Government was obliged, therefore, to address to the Chinese Government a last summons. M. Patenôtre accordingly received instructions to communicate to the Tsung-li-Yamên the vote of Parliament, and at the same time to state that the amount of the indemnity had been definitely fixed at eighty million francs, payable in 10 years, and that if compliance was not given to this demand within 48 hours, Admiral Courbet would be directed to take the necessary measures forthwith for securing to France the reparation due to her. The term of grace expired at 1 o'clock on Thursday, and M. de Semallé, the Chargé d'Affaires in Pekin, was immediately to quit the Chinese capital and join M. Patenôtre, who remains at Shanghai. In the course of Thursday, the Minister of China asked for an audience of M. Ferry. He had received orders from the Tsung-li-Yamen to return to his post in Berlin. Li-Fong-Pao accordingly took leave of M. Ferry, who caused his passports to be delivered to him immediately."

A Reuter's telegram, dated Paris, Aug. 22, says:—"Admiral Courbet's instructions were to commence to bombard the arsenal at Foochow on Thursday evening, which would correspond to sunrise in the far East. After the bombardment the troops will land to destroy the war material and stores, the value of which is estimated at about 1,000,000,000 fr. This operation will constitute an act of reprisal on the part of the French Government against China. The French troops will then proceed to occupy the port and mines of Keelung as security for the payment of the indemnity claimed by France."

THE LATE JOHN SULLIVAN, R.N., V.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I enclose a printed statement of the services rendered to his country by the late John Sullivan, V.C., R.N., chief boatswain, and, in common with the many hundreds of English and French who made his acquaintance during the Crimean Campaign, and who have since been favoured with his private friendship, I would esteem it a great honour if you would notice the case in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette.* I would suggest that the suddenness of his suspension, his speedy death while considering what proportion of his pension he should commute, the desolation of his home, with his parents depending on him (who are between 80 and 90 years of age), and both his daughters consumptive, who, as matters now stand, have nothing before them, without the Admiralty grant them a compassionate or patriotic allowance to keep them from want. A petition has been forwarded to their Lordships constituting a very exceptional case. You will see by the printed matter enclosed, that on a memorable occasion, Sullivan performed very conspicuous services, an eye-witness still affirms that by his coolness and skill he saved the day for the Allies. Had the Russians gained their object (and to all appearances they had the victory in their grasp), the consequences would have been most disastrous. And I now appeal to you to exercise your powerful influence in favour of the sick and infirm whom this brave and skilful man has left penniless on the world. Apologising for trespassing so long on your patience, believe me to remain yours, R. N.

"The late Mr. John Sullivan, formerly chief boatswain of Portsmouth Dockyard, while serving in No. 9 Battery in front of Sebastopol, first came under the notice of both Naval and Military officers through his accurate firing, for blowing up a magazine, and by his dismounting guns in the Malakoff. A subscription was started amongst the officers, and £16 odd presented to him. He also came under special notice for placing a broken gun-rammer, with a red handkerchief tied on it, in a very exposed position in front of his own battery, to direct the fire of our guns on the Russian batteries, he being exposed the while to a galling fire from the Russian riflemen, for which service he was awarded the V.C. During the temporary absence of the officers of his battery, the Russians massed some thousands of men between the Malakoff and the French works. Sullivan, being the petty officer in charge of No. 9 battery, loaded the guns with grape and canister, turned them on the Russians, and, to use the expression of an eye-witness, 'cut them into mincemeat.' The French, seeing such a large force coming towards their battery, were about to spike their guns, but, observing the onslaught that Sullivan, with his four guns, was making on them, opened fire, driving the Russians back into the Malakoff, having suffered great loss. The French officers, having witnessed what our battery had done for them, came over, and, finding no officer in charge, patted the guns and also John Sullivan on the back, exclaiming, 'Bono English!' and they did not forget to recommend him for the Legion of Honour. This information is given by one of the gun's crew, who states that his gun in the same battery burst (it was known as the 'Terrible's' gun), causing nine 16-lb. cartridges and several filled shells to explode, blowing the whole gun's crew under the embrasures, and killing all the crew with the exception of the man referred to, who was pulled out from under the rest and carried to a doctor by Sullivan. Strange to say, although this man was wounded in over thirty places, he is now serving in her Majesty's Dockyard at Portsmouth, looking none the worse for his hurts. He states, 'If it had not been for John Sullivan, I should not be here.' Sullivan was also awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life."

THE ARMY RESERVE.

The following Army Circular was issued from the War Office on Thursday :—"1st-class Army Reserve rejoining for Army service. 1. Permission will be given to a limited number of men belonging to sections B and C of the 1st-class Army Reserve (Infantry) to rejoin the colours to complete the unexpired portion of their first period of enlistment (12 years). Men so rejoining will not be required to refund the deferred pay they received on leaving the colours. 2. Men of the above-mentioned sections transferred to the Reserve previous to August 15, 1884, who wish to convert their service into Army service, may make application, personally or by letter, to the officer charged with their payment, provided they fulfil the following conditions :—(*a.*) Their total service in the Army and Army Reserve must be less than nine years. (*b.*) They must be unmarried. (*c.*) If they wish to be posted to a particular regiment, they must say so in their application. (*d.*) Their character when transferred to the Reserve must not have been recorded as bad. 3. The officer paying the Reserve will forward to the Adjutant-General every Monday through the officer commanding the regimental district a return in duplicate (on a form which will be issued to them), submitting for approval the names of men who wish to remain with the colours. 4. On approval being notified, these officers will furnish the men with passage or railway warrants to the places where they are to join their corps, at the same time paying them their ordinary and deferred (Reserve) pay up to date; and will send to the paymaster of the corps which the men have been ordered to join a No. 1 Report, showing to what date they have been paid. 5. The men will be entitled to Army pay and allowance from the day succeeding that for which they are shown by their No. 1 Reports to have received Army Reserve pay. 6. Those men who were in receipt of good-conduct pay on transfer to the Reserve will be allowed to resume their good-conduct pay on rejoining the colours. Service in the Reserve will not count towards the grant or restoration of good-conduct pay. The first charge for good-conduct pay after a man rejoins the colours will be supported by a copy of his record of service. 7. Non-commissioned officers will return to the Army with the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve. 8. It is to be distinctly understood that every man will be medically inspected immediately on the arrival at the corps which he is ordered to join, and will not be finally accepted from the Reserve or taken on the strength of any corps if found medically unfit for service, but will be sent back at the public expense to his place of residence, receiving 5s. subsistence allowance. If found permanently unfit, a notification, together with a report on Army Form B 248, will be sent to the officer in charge of the man's documents, who will proceed with his discharge in accordance with the provisions of Para. 82, Regulations for 1st-class Army Reserve. 9. Every man on final approval will receive a free kit. 10. When discharged from Army service they will receive Army deferred pay at the rate of 2d. a day from the date on which they were originally transferred to the Reserve—*e.g.*, if a man has been three years in the Army Reserve and serves another three years with the colours, he will receive deferred pay for six years, equivalent to about £18."

THE REORGANISATION OF THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article in last Saturday's *Gazette* in reference to the deficiency of Militia officers is further proof, were such needed, that it is high time some scheme should be introduced for the reorganisation of the Militia as a force, unless it be the intention of the authorities that the force should altogether decay and disappear. A short time ago, a statement of the exact deficiency in the Militia of non-commissioned officers and men was made in the House, and your article of Saturday shows that at present there exists a deficiency in the force of 968 officers. Given, therefore, that facts are stubborn things, I respectfully submit that in respect of the supply of both officers and men, and after a trial of about four years, the Territorial System has not proved beneficial to the Militia. No person who has studied the question "how to officer the Militia" will deny that it is a most difficult one to approach. On the one hand, there are those officers who only join the Militia with a view to passing through it by the competitive examination into the Line, and who consequently can only be looked upon as birds of passage. On the other hand, there are those officers who join with the *boná fide* intention of remaining in the Militia, and who therefore, in my opinion, are the chiefly interested parties in all questions affecting the welfare or otherwise of the force. Now, I really think there is some small amount of credit due to these officers for remaining in the Militia, and thereby, in their individual way, serving the country, when that country gives them so very little in return. But, Sir, I make bold to state, were the majority of officers asked the question, "Why do you remain in the Militia?"—if the answer were truthfully returned it would be, "Well, I hope there is yet a good time coming for the Militia, and I trust to see it an effective service." Then, assuming the interrogator followed up the question by saying, "Can you offer one or two suggestions which, in your opinion, would benefit the Militia?" I think, confining the answerer to that limited number of suggestions, the following would be the replies :—"Well, first, I should suggest that the force be made more popular with those officers who join for the purpose of remaining in it; and, secondly, that the officers, from colonels to captains (I assume that subalterns as a rule pass into the Line), be made more efficient than they at present are." Further questioning might probably result in the offering of hints as to how these suggestions could be carried out, and the following might be the prescribed course. Make the Militia more popular with its officers by giving them an opportunity of more closely identifying themselves with soldiering, and of showing more zeal for the profession of arms than is now afforded by the annual 28 days' training. This could be accomplished by the authorities permitting a certain per-centage per battalion of Militia officers to be held available for duty with Line battalions (if possible with their own link battalions) at all periods of the year. It not infrequently happens in garrison towns, from one cause or another, that Line battalions are under-officered, and if it were competent to keep a roster of Militia officers available for duty at brigade offices, such blanks could be quickly filled, and the Militiaman would be brought into close contact by such means with probably his own link battalions, with which consequently he would feel himself closely identified. Again, in most garrison towns there are certain Militia officers who hold certificates for musketry and signalling. Such might also be employed in these capacities as opportunity occurred, and in all cases where employment would be given there should of course be allowed the payment of the rank. It might be necessary to have a fixed period for such employment laid down, say not more than three consecutive months, at end of which time the next on roster, if so disposed, could be called upon, and so on down the roster. This scheme then briefly would give the Militia officer a certain position and status. It would afford the zealous officer opportunities of soldiering and associating himself with the Army of which now he is totally bereft. It would assuredly in great measure bridge over that great gulf now fixed between Line and Militia, and if any portion of such object were attained, surely one of the chief ideas of the territorial system would be more perfectly carried out? And now as to increasing the efficiency of Militia officers. This matter really hinges on what has just been discussed, for if the commanding officer of a Line battalion to which a Militia officer was attached for duty as suggested, found that officer inefficient and not in any way qualified to perform the duties assigned to him, it should be a point of honour with that commanding officer to report upon the matter. But if it were compulsory for every commanding officer of a Militia regiment, for every field-officer, and for every captain to qualify for certificates by examination at some fixed school of instruction, the present inefficiency so frequently met with in Militia officers would quickly disappear. I have said fixed school, for it is my belief far too much favour and affection exists at the present boards held for the purpose of testing the fitness of Militia officers for promotion. This subject, Sir, could be pursued very much further, but I fear I have already trespassed too largely on your space.—I am, &c.,

P. J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You deserve the thanks of every one interested in the Militia for exposing the desperate condition into which it is drifting. Militia officers have been carefully taught by the authorities that they themselves and their opinions are useless; every change recently made in the Militia has been made in the teeth of their views and wishes. They have only a nominal command now for a few weeks of their own men, who are virtually commanded, administered, and drilled—heaven save the mark!—at the depôts. Who can wonder if Militia officers are getting weary of thankless drudgery and sham commands? Let the Horse Guards appoint a Committee, presided over by some officer not irrevocably committed to War Office "fads," and one or two experienced commanding officers of Line and Militia battalions, and they will not require to take much evidence before finding out where the shoe pinches. But such a remedy is too simple and straightforward for adoption, and we shall have more tinkering by civilian clerks, and the last state will be worse than the first.—I am, &c.,

AUXILIARY.

The Sampson left Sheerness on Aug. 20 for the island of Heligoland with a party of riggers to put down moorings for a gun-vessel which the Admiralty have determined to station there for the protection of the North Sea fisheries. The riggers, who have only just returned to Sheerness from Queensferry, N.B., where they have put down new moorings for the Lord Warden, were in charge of Mr. Pratt, are expected to be absent about a fortnight. The Sampson will remain at Heligoland until their return.

The Rover, attached to the Chatham Steam Reserve, has been completed, and is awaiting orders from the Admiralty for being commissioned.

Admiralty orders were received at Chatham on Tuesday directing the Ajax to be got ready for being immediately commissioned, the order requiring her to be completed for the pennant in six weeks. It is expected that she is intended to take the place of the Achilles in the Channel Squadron, or of the Defence in the Reserve Squadron.

The dockyard authorities at Sheerness have commenced the preparation of the materials for the construction of the new composite gun-vessel Swallow, which is to be laid down upon the building slip as soon as the composite corvette Pylades is launched. The Swallow will be a gun-vessel of the Mariner type, and will be equipped with eight 5-in. breechloading guns mounted upon the Vavasseur system, together with one 6-pounder gun and two machine-guns. She will be manned by 100 men.

The Tsi Yuen, the third armour-clad corvette built at Stettin for the Chinese Government, has been launched, and has made her trial trip in the Swinemünde. She is of light draught, and is armed with a couple of 21-centimètre guns in one turret, and a 15-centimètre gun in the other, besides machine-guns to repel torpedo-boats; and is furnished with the electric light. When this vessel and her sister-ships will leave the Baltic for China is problematical.

A Parliamentary paper issued on Saturday shows the amount of shipping built in the Government dockyards and elsewhere for the Royal Navy since 1865-66. During these years the heaviest amount of tons weight of hull was built in 1867-68, when the total was 27,423 tons, the lowest having been 13,566 in the previous financial year. The next highest was in 1869-70, when 25,173 tons were built, and the third highest in 1876-77, when 24,230 tons was the total. The number of tons in 1880-81 was 16,821, in 1881-82, 18,610; in 1882-83, 19,917; and in 1883-84, 19,279.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 19, 1884.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt. F. C. L. Kay to be Major, vice F. J. Ashburner, seconded (July 10); Supernumerary Capt. N. Sadlier to be Capt., vice F. Gordon-Mackenzie, seconded (July 21).

12th Lancers—Capt. H. A. C. Walker resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. A. W. Macintire, C.B. (late Madras), on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Col.-Comdt., vice Hon. Gen. G. Selby (late Madras), deceased (June 19); Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. C. Kyle has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col., under Article 100 I of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (Aug. 17); Major V. Wing retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The under-mentioned Captains to be Majors :—C. H. Hamilton, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. H. Dyke (late Bengal), promoted, with seniority next to and below Major R. E. Mundy (Jan. 1); L. Tillotson, vice G. M. J. Moore, seconded for service on the Staff (July 2); J. P. Freeth, upon the Seconded List, and G. B. Allen, vice G. S. Parry, retired (both dated July 30).

The under-mentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—C. A. Howard, vice C. H. Hamilton, promoted; A. Chambers, vice Brevet Major C. S. B. Parsons, seconded for service on the Staff (both dated July 2); E. A. Burrows, vice L. Tillotson, promoted; C. H. Crofton, vice G. B. Allen, promoted (both dated July 30); W. Hely-Hutchinson Waters, vice L. E. Coker, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery; A. H. Carter, vice E. Nash, seconded for service at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada (both dated Aug. 14).

The dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names :—Major H. A. Rigg, from half-pay (April 1, 1884, such antedate not to carry pay prior to June 18), G. Mackinlay (June 18), G. B. N. Martin (June 18), D. F. Jones (June 27), H. D. Dunlop (June 27), and A. W. Anstruther (June 27); Capts. G. E. Giles (Jan. 1), A. H. P. Turner (Jan. 9), E. J. Garston (Jan. 9), W. S. Churchward (Jan. 9), K. S. Dunsterville (Jan. 16), C. E. Walker (Jan. 16), W. F. G. Moberly (March 1), A. Tracey (March 13), W. A. Smith (March 18), G. H. Bittleston (May 31), W. J. Hicks (June 1), H. O. Piers (June 13), and P. L. Williams (June 17).

The first Christian name of Lieut.-Col. Lockhart (late Madras) is William, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 23. The surname of the officer appointed to a Lieutenancy and described as F. M. Dickenson in the *Gazette* of July 15, is Dickinson.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. H. P. St. J. Mildmay to be Capt., vice J. Foster, retired (July 23).

Scots Guards—The restoration to the establishment of the regiment of Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Montgomery, as notified in the *Gazette* of July 1, is cancelled.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. D'H. Fairtlough, commanding the 83rd Regtl. District (the Royal Irish Rifles), has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Aug. 18).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancashire Regiment)—Major D. L. Brain retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. J. M. Gawne to be Capt., vice A. Hunter, seconded (May 28).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. H. King to be Capt., vice F. T. Clayton, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (June 4).

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. C. Vibart retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. G. F. H. Dillon has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. G. H. T. Swinton to be Capt., vice J. C. Tilly, seconded (Aug. 1).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. and Brevet Major C. F. W. Moir to be Major, vice J. Creagh, promoted (July 15).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. L. H. M. Levin to be Major, vice E. A. Bruce, seconded; Lieut. E. J. B. Buckle to be Capt., vice L. H. M. Levin (both dated Aug. 1).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. E. R. Owen to be Capt., vice L. Marshall, seconded (Aug. 4)

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. W. S. B. Levett to be Capt., vice H. S. Tunnard, seconded (July 26).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. C. F. H. Medhurst to be Capt., vice J. F. Irwin, seconded (Aug. 1).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. C. W. Gore to be Major, vice E. G. Fenn, promoted; Capt. A. J. Preston to be Major, vice C. W. Gore, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated June 28).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Qrmr. T. Jarrett is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. M. B. Luby to be Major, vice A. M. Le M. T. Le Marchant, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 2).

The Welsh Regiment—Major C. C. Smyth, from half-pay, to be Major, vice W. A. Aitchison, retired; Lieut. J. Sillem to be Capt., vice W. H. Tapp, seconded (June 6).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—The date of the seconding of Lieut. F. R. Borrow is May 28, and not June 28, as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 5.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Major R. Anson-Cartwright retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. W. H. Murphy to be Major, vice D. T. C. Belgrave, seconded; Lieut. E. H. Baines to be Capt., vice W. H. Murphy, (both dated June 11); Lieut. A. P. Cronyn to be Capt., vice R. R. Lonsada, retired (July 9).

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. W. B. Graham to be Capt., vice E. P. Phillips, retired; Lieut. H. S. Smith, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (both dated July 9).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. H. Higginson to be Capt., vice G. A. Chapman, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn. (July 1).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. J. D. Fetherstonhaugh to be Major, vice P. D. Trotter, seconded (May 28).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. E. F. Owens to be Major, vice L. E. C. Inglefield, seconded; Lieut. E. G. M. Short to be Capt., in succession to Major E. F. Owens, Adjt. 5th Batn. (both dated June 4).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Major R. H. L. Anstruther to be Major, vice H. B. Buchanan, retired (Aug. 6); Major A. Borthwick retires on half-pay (Aug. 20).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. F. L. Gascoigne, Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class (Aug. 11).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. T. C. Hood has been placed on half-pay on account of ill-health (June 19).

Army Hospital Corps—The date on which Lieut. of Orderlies D. Whiteley, half-pay, resigned his commission is June 28, and not June 27, as notified in the *Gazette* of July 22.

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. Cottingham, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col; Capt. C. L. Becher, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Major (both dated Aug. 11).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. E. M. Playfair, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has been placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List under Article 107 of the Royal Warrant of June 10 (Aug. 1).

Hon. Major-Gen. H. Percival, late Lieut.-Col., R.A., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (July 19).

Major A. Borthwick, half-pay, retires from the service by the surrender of his half-pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major S. Rudge, half-pay, late R.A., retires upon retired pay.

Capt. E. A. Johnson, who retired from the R.A., receiving a gratuity, is permitted to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform (July 19).

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 20, and the current year must be understood.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 22, 1884.

Royal Horse Guards—Gent. Cadet Owen Gwynydd St. George Williams to be Lieut., vice Lord H. E. B. Somerset, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards—Gent. Cadet Arthur Grant Crosse to be Lieut., vice J. A. Paterson, deceased.

5th Dragoon Guards—Gentlemen Cadets Wyndham George Rennie to be Lieut., vice O. H. Ames, transferred to the 2nd Life

Guards; Acland Alfred Gordon Anderson to be Lieut., vice J. D. Baird, resigned; Goodricke Thomas Peacocke to be Lieut., vice M. V. E. Sankey, resigned.

2nd Dragoons—Gent. Cadet Harry Plumridge Levita to be Lieut., vice W. H. Hippisley, promoted.

3rd Hussars—Gent. Cadet Harry Newman Morgan Thoyts to be Lieut., vice H. R. Crompton-Roberts, transferred to the Grenadier Guards.

4th Hussars—Gentlemen Cadets Henry Thomas Fenwick to be Lieut., vice F. H. Blacker, appointed Adjt.; George Herbert Gandet to be Lieut., vice P. J. Zigomala, transferred to the 19th Hussars.

5th Lancers—Gent. Cadet Thomas Burnett Ramsay to be Lieut., vice G. E. de V. Kennedy, resigned.

6th Dragoons—Gent. Cadet Henry Bagwell-Purefoy to be Lieut., vice W. H. Brown, promoted.

11th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Guy Wyndham to be Lieut., vice Lord E. W. Hamilton, promoted.

14th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Frederick Dunbar Sinclair Bentley-Innes to be Lieut., vice A. C. King, promoted.

18th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon to be Lieut., vice F. B. de S. La Terrière, seconded.

19th Hussars—Gent. Cadet Francis Woodward Clementson to be Lieut., vice H. D. Fanshawe, promoted.

21st Hussars—Gentlemen Cadets George Lewis Holdsworth to be Lieut., vice F. H. G. Cunliffe, resigned; Camborne Haweis Paynter to be Lieut., vice H. Finn, appointed Adjt.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. Sir J. S. Hawkins, K.C.M.G., to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. C. E. Ford, deceased (July 28); Lieut.-Gen. A. Fraser, C.B. (late Bengal), to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. J. R. Becher, C.B., deceased (July 10); Major and Brevet-Col. C. A. Sim (late Madras) to retire upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Aug. 24); Major V. F. Rowe retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. G. Macdonald to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (b) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (July 19); S. Buckle, upon the Temporary Reserve List, to resign his commission (Sept. 1).

Grenadier Guards—Gent. Cadet the Hon. Walter Lewis Bagot to be Lieut., vice E. M. S. Crabbe, promoted; Hon. Queen's Cadet Wilfred George Howard Marshall to be Lieut., vice J. Foster, promoted; Gentlemen Cadets Arthur Henry Orlando Lloyd to be Lieut., vice the Hon. C. R. W. Colville (Master of Colville), promoted; Augustus Frederick Edward Walpole Webster to be Lieut., vice R. C. M. Ferguson, resigned; George Edward Pereira to be Lieut., vice H. J. Craufurd, promoted.

Coldstream Guards—Hon. Queen's Cadet Cecil Stanley Owen Monck to be Lieut., vice A. E. Codrington, seconded; Gent. Cadet the Hon. Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer (late Page of Honour to the Queen) to be Lieut., vice H. C. Surtees, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Ernest Montague Jackson to be Lieut., vice J. C. Fenton, promoted.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Herbert Maitland Cowper to be Lieut., vice G. F. Pinkney, promoted; Queen's (India) Cadet Wilfred Ironside Ryder to be Lieut., vice A. F. Maitland, promoted.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Lionel George Nuttall Eales to be Lieut., vice A. H. Coles, seconded; Edward Thornton Buttanshaw to be Lieut., vice C. L. Connellan, appointed Adjt.; Edward Cecil Morgan Parry to be Lieut., vice H. R. Knight, appointed Adjt.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Douglas Dyneley Baynes to be Lieut., vice H. King, promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Charles Tyrell Shipley to be Lieut., vice G. Dease, promoted.

The Norfolk Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets John Balsir Chatterton to be Lieut., vice W. B. Mullins, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C; Evelyn Chiappini Peebles to be Lieut., vice A. C. Becher, promoted; Hon. Queen's Cadet Gerald Oakeley Graham to be Lieut., vice W. H. Besant, seconded.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Alexander William Hunt to be Lieut., vice W. S. Carpenter, seconded; Richmond Trevor Crichton to be Lieut., vice E. Herapath, promoted.

The Devonshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Guy William George Sanders to be Lieut., vice H. Elliot, transferred to the King's (Liverpool Regt.).

The Suffolk Regiment—Gent. Cadet Guy Mortimer Audain to be Lieut., vice F. W. Scudamore, promoted.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Henry Clowes to be Lieut., vice A. J. Richardson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; James Pennell Hill to be Lieut., vice G. W. Priestley, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Frank Popham Young to be Lieut., vice W. W. Ward, promoted.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Gent. Cadet Herbert John Jones to be Lieut., vice G. H. Bretherton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Lionel Rosen Jervis to be Lieut., vice H. W. Scott, promoted.

The Cheshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets William Martin Cubitt to be Lieut., vice C. C. Thackeray, deceased; Henry Bertram Powell to be Lieut., vice H. L. Silvester, seconded; Anthony Edward Ranelagh Tucker to be Lieut., vice A. G. B. Lang, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Donald John Campbell Macnabb to be Lieut., vice E. R. C. Graham, appointed Adjt.; Denzil Hughes-Onslow to be Lieut., vice C. R. H. Hardy, seconded.

The South Wales Borderers—Gent. Cadet George William Taylor to be Lieut., vice E. B. Grogan, transferred to the South Staffordshire Regt.

The King's Own Borderers—Gentlemen Cadets Hector St. John Tulloch to be Lieut., vice J. B. Thompson, deceased; the Hon. Henry Dundas Napier to be Lieut., vice G. N. Mayne, promoted.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Gentlemen Cadets George Veitch Moore to be Lieut., vice H. Lysons, V.C., seconded; Herbert Sutherland Walker to be Lieut., vice C. B. Templer, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Leslie Dewing Blackburn to be Lieut., vice S. G. Grant, seconded; John Arthur Briggs to be Lieut., vice C. C. Douglas, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Hugh Vachell Bradley to be Lieut., vice A. H. Grove, deceased.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Gent. Cadets William Thorburn to be Lieut., vice A. J. Erskine, promoted; Charles Gilbert Carnegy to be Lieut., vice J. H. S. Gibb, seconded.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Queen's Cadet George Milford Evans to be Lieut., vice W. H. Scott, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Robert Nicholas Spencer Lewin to be Lieut., vice J. M. R. Eden, promoted; Charles Edward Malcolm to be Lieut., vice R. J. Wilbraham, seconded; Bertram Archdall Newbury to be Lieut., vice C. H. Fenwick, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Edward William Lyons Holt to be Lieut., vice J. H. Verschoyle, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Francis Arthur Browning to be Lieut., vice A. R. Hume, promoted.

The Border Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Robert Arthur Browne to be Lieut., vice C. E. Richardson, transferred to Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders); Herbert Lane Goodenough to be Lieut., vice C. G. Donaldson, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Lionel Charles Dunsterville to be Lieut., vice C. Russell, seconded; Ambrose William Newbold to be Lieut., vice J. McD. Baird, transferred to the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.).

The Hampshire Regiment—Queen's Cadet Herbert Clifford Bernard to be Lieut., vice J. K. Tod, transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Harry Barlow to be Lieut., vice F. W. Lyons, promoted; Thomas Maxwell Crofton to be Lieut., vice M. W. De la P. Beresford, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Hon. Queen's Cadet the Hon. James Graham Raymond Ulysses Colborne to be Lieut., vice R. R. Renton, transferred to the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Gent. Cadet Eustace Hervey Stockdale to be Lieut., vice W. E. Cairnes, transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Edward Hurlock Watson to be Lieut., vice S. S. R. Rogers, deceased; Hon. Queen's Cadet Arlington Augustus Chichester to be Lieut., vice W. B. Broughton, seconded; Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Angus Falconer Douglas-Hamilton to be Lieut., vice G. G. Elrington, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Charles Gage Stewart to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Welsh Regiment—Gent. Cadet Edward Gapper Trevor to be Lieut., vice R. A. Threshie, promoted.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Gent. Cadet Harrie Jennings-Bramly to be Lieut., vice G. W. S. Lennox, resigned.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Charles Gordon Prendergast to be Lieut., vice H. R. L. Holden, resigned; Henry Rodolph Davies to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Essex Regiment—Gent. Cadet Frederick Gore Anley to be Lieut., vice C. E. Orman, promoted.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Allen McConaghey, to be Lieut., vice G. J. FitzM. Soady, transferred to the Devonshire Regt.; William Norman Ralph Bates to be Lieut., vice F. A. Morse, transferred to the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.); Arthur Augustus Inglis Heyman to be Lieut., vice H. C. Wylie, promoted; Robert Granville to be Lieut., vice H. C. Boothby, resigned.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Stanley Malcolm Edwardes to be Lieut., vice H. B. Murray, transferred to the Devonshire Regt.; Gent. Cadet Charles Frederick Douglas Adam to be Lieut., vice F. R. Borrow, seconded.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet Arthur Francis Bacon to be Lieut., vice C. du P. P. Powney, transferred to the Grenadier Guards.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Hon. Queen's (India) Cadet Alexander Joseph Anderson to be Lieut., vice C. W. H. Evans, promoted; Gent. Cadet Kenneth Hubert Eddis to be Lieut., vice F. A. M. Arnold, promoted.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Henry Wells-Cole to be Lieut., vice H. A. Coddington, transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); Queen's (India) Cadet Charnock Ingleby Harrison Williamson to be Lieut., vice C. H. T. Whitaker, promoted.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Gentlemen Cadets Edward Arthur Haggard to be Lieut., vice W. MacLaughlin, promoted; Arthur Hemming Robeson to be Lieut., vice A. F. A. Lyle, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Henry Thomas Horatio Hay to be Lieut., vice W. P. Cockeram, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Ernest William Rokeby Stephenson to be Lieut., vice D. S. A. Cosby, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); John Joseph Digan to be Lieut., vice H. Thornton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Algernon Forbes Randolph to be Lieut., vice H. N. Warde, transferred to the Border Regt.; Wallace Nelson to be Lieut., vice J. J. Cronin, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Herbert Forbes Churchill to be Lieut., vice E. V. Bellers, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Gentlemen Cadets Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse to be Lieut., vice R. E. W. Copland-Crawford, resigned; Cranfurd Alexander Clark to be Lieut., vice F. A. Fortescue, seconded; Hunt Henry Allen Walsh to be Lieut., vice G. C. Kitson, seconded; Thomas Lethbridge Napier Morland to be Lieut., vice C. C. Ross, deceased.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Gent. Cadet Arthur Gordon Jeffreys to be Lieut., vice G. P. Hatch, promoted.

The Manchester Regiment—Gent. Cadet Tyrell Carter Ross to be Lieut., vice T. P. B. Ternan, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Gentlemen Cadets Lionel Thomas Campbell Twyford to be Lieut., vice G. A. S. Dupuis, deceased; Everard Baring to be Lieut., vice T. M. Hawtayne, seconded.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets William Arnold Webster Lawson to be Lieut., vice J. E. Vaughan, transferred to the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Reginald Stewart Oxley to be Lieut., vice H. E. Eaton, deceased.

The Durham Light Infantry—Gentlemen Cadets Ernest St. George Pratt to be Lieut., vice A. C. Hilliard, promoted; Francis Tweddell to be Lieut., vice J. E. Bush, appointed Adjt.; Queen's Cadet Charles Massy Mathew to be Lieut., vice A. J. H. Vanrenen, transferred to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

The Gordon Highlanders—Gent. Cadet Charles Kendal Bushe to be Lieut., vice H. W. Seton-Karr, resigned.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Gent. Cadet Augustus de Ségur McKerrell to be Lieut., vice the Hon. I. Campbell, resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Gent. Cadet Herbert Stephen Swabey to be Lieut., vice E. D. Heinemann, resigned.

The Connaught Rangers—Gent. Cadet George De Symons Barrow to be Lieut., vice A. de la C. Travers, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Queen's Cadet Arthur William Hadden Bell to be Lieut., vice H. J. McLaughlin, transferred to the 19th Hussars.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Gent. Cadet Alan Foster to be Lieut., vice D. G. M. Fowler, promoted; Queen's Cadet Robert de Crespigny Boyd to be Lieut., vice A. H. Middleton, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Gent. Cadet Archibald Dundonald Stewart to be Lieut., vice W. P. Drummond, resigned.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Gent. Cadet Ernest Arthur Dickinson to be Lieut., vice A. George, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Reginald George Burton to be Lieut., vice A. H. Butler, resigned; Robert Henry Dewing to be Lieut., vice J. F. W. Bredin, promoted; Edward Crossland Windley to be Lieut., vice H. J. Thwaytes, promoted; Arthur Nelson to be Lieut., vice A. R. Murphy, resigned.

2nd West India Regiment—Gentlemen Cadets Oliver Caton Sherwood to be Lieut., vice H. W. G. Graham, transferred to the 1st West India Regiment; George Oates to be Lieut., vice F. E. S. Claridge, promoted; Cecil Buckley Morgan to be Lieut., vice W. C. Minchin, promoted.

School of Military Engineering—Lieut. C. V. Wingfield-Stratford, R.E., to be Adjt. of the Submarine Mining Battalion (July 26).

(The Cadets are all from the Royal Military College.)

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 22, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Owen Willmer White, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Brigade, Welsh Division—Major G. G. Williams to be Lieut.-Col. (June 4).

4th Brigade, South Irish Division—Capt. W. D. Maunsell to be Major.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—The Hon. Henry Walter Trefusis to be Lieut. (Aug. 5).

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Henry Tracy Peel, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—T. F. Kynnersley-Gardner and F. Fisher.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major-Gen. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., to be Hon. Col.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Henry John Milnes Macandrew, gent., to be Lieut. (Aug. 6).

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. T. Davys to be Lieut.-Col. (June 14).

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—V. W. Manly and W. C. Roper-Caldbeck.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 22, 1884.

Staffordshire—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. H., Marquis of Anglesey, to be Lieut.-Col. (June 15); Lieut. F. J. Stainer resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 22, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Ayrshire and Galloway—Lieuts. H. L. Murray-Dunlop, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major W. R. Rudge, R.A., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired; H. L. Murray-Dunlop to have the rank of Capt. whilst serving as Adjt. in the corps (both dated Sept. 1).

1st Cumberland—The appointment of Lieut. M. Salter, notified in the *London Gazette* of April 20, 1883, is antedated to April 20, 1883.

3rd Lancashire—Capt. ffarington Power resigns his commission.

1st London (the City of London)—Major G. D. Laycock resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Major R. Dixon, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of June 6, is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

ENGINEER.

2nd Lancashire—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. W. Brooker, notified in the *London Gazette* of June 15, 1883, is cancelled.

RIFLE.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Acting Surg. J. Blamey resigns his appointment.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Charles Edward Morris, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Joseph Patrick Murphy, gent., to be Lieut.

7th Lanarkshire—Lieut. D. Buchanan Miller to be Capt.

2nd Lancashire—Lieut. S. J. W. Calman resigns his commission.

9th Lancashire—Capt. J. Hepherd resigns his commission; Lieut. H. F. Gooch to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Robert Nicholas Todd-Newcomb, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. G. Casswell, the resignation of whose commission was notified in the *London Gazette* of July 5, 1884, is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

6th Middlesex (St. George's)—George William Bloxham, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

20th Middlesex (Artists')—Walter Pearce, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st Monmouthshire—The services of Lieut. D. J. Nurse are dispensed with.

3rd Monmouthshire—Acting Surg. O. E. B. Marsh resigns his commission.

1st Northamptonshire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. R. Phipps and Lieut. H. C. Gaches.

2nd Nottinghamshire—Lieut. S. J. K. Marsland resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Capt. T. Cooke, jun., resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. H. S. Bartleet to be Capt. (June 25).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. G. Cussons to be Capt.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 23, and the current year must be understood.

London Amusements.

With this week terminates the run of the revival of "Twelfth Night" at the LYCEUM. "The Bells" will be played on Saturday and Monday, and "Louis XI." and "Richelieu" will occupy four nights next week, Mr. Henry Irving closing his present season on the 28th inst.

The Promenade Concerts at COVENT GARDEN have had the advantage of a nightly varied vocal programme. On Monday Miss Helen D'Alton and Mr. Santley appeared, on Tuesday Madame Antoinette Sterling and Mr. Kearton, and on Wednesday Madame Rose Hersee sang "Voi che sapete" from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," and Mr. Santley sang Handel's "Revenge, Timotheus cries." For Thursday night the valuable aid of Mr. Joseph Maas was secured. Complaints continue to be made of the effrontery with which certain frequenters of the promenade thrust their undesirable companionship on any male visitor they see a chance of accosting. The unpleasantness is, however, much more easily pointed out than prevented.

The comic opera by Mr. Murray and Mr. Jakobowski, entitled "Dick," and produced last Easter Monday at the Globe, has been transferred to the GAIETY, with Miss Fannie Leslie as Whittington and Mr. Shine in his original character of Alderman Fitzwarren. Carefully placed on the stage and adequately represented, the two-act operatic extravaganza has met with a very cordial reception in its new quarters.

At the EMPIRE has been reproduced Mr. F. C. Burnand's three-act fairy burlesque drama of "Camaralzaman," brought out at the Gaiety last January. The extravaganza has no longer the support of Mr. Edward Terry; but Mr. Royce well supplies his place, and the vivacious Miss E. Farren, the graceful Miss Phyllis Broughton, the captivating Miss Connie Gilchrist, and the nimble actor and dancer, Mr. Elton, retain their original characters.

At the GRAND THEATRE, Islington, has been produced Mr. Bartley Campbell's American drama, called "The White Slave." The piece, which is in six acts, introduces as a sensational effect the explosion of a river steamer on the Mississippi; but the plot has not sufficient interest or novelty to counterbalance the diffuseness of the dialogue.

Mr. Edward Terry will introduce in the course of his provincial tour, commencing at Yarmouth this week, a new comedy, expressly written for him by Mr. Pinero.

The SAVOY THEATRE, where "The Princess Ida" has kept possession of the programme for some nine months, has succumbed to the influence of the hot weather and closed its doors, not to be reopened for several weeks.

The PRINCESS'S THEATRE will be reopened by Mr. Wilson Barrett with "Chatterton" and "Claudian" at the end of the present month, and "Hamlet" will be represented in October with some elaborate scenic effects.

At the SURREY, Messrs. Conquest and Meritt will commence their fourth autumnal season next week with a new sensational drama by Mr. Julian Cross, entitled "Outcast Poor; or, the Byeways of London."

Mr. James Willing's new drama called "Daybreak" will be produced at the STANDARD on September 1.

Mr. W. Morton, associated in partnership with Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke, has become proprietor of the reconstructed Greenwich Theatre, now called the NEW PRINCE OF WALES'S, opened last Monday under favourable auspices by the "Royal Standard Dramatic Company."

The first division of the Channel Squadron, consisting of the Minotaur, Neptune, Sultan, and Seahorse, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, left Blacksod Bay on the 20th inst. for Moville, Londonderry; and the second division, under the command of Rear-Admiral Whyte, comprising the Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland, proceeded to Buncrane, Londonderry.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

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AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THE great Duke of Wellington at one time filled the offices of some half-dozen Cabinet Ministers whilst Sir R. Peel was hastening from Italy to form a Government. Lord Wolseley, in one sense, may be considered as the embodiment of all the military intelligence of the country, and to be Minister of War, Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and *de jure* General in command in the field of all expeditionary forces in time of war. We do not cavil at this in the least. Lord Wolseley is accepted by those in authority as the best man we have got. Governments accept his advice. Acting Commanders-in-Chief obey his directions. He has done everything he has had to do through his long career of service most admirably, and in his ordering of enterprises he has displayed all the instincts and qualities of a General of the first order. Not only has he been—we will not say fortunate, for that would imply that he left the things which ought to have been done to chance, or that he was favoured by circumstances he did not control—eminently successful in what he has done, but he has been happy in the selection of most capable officers, and in making sure of the conduct of the operations designed by him by entrusting them to tried and capable subordinates. The jealousy which seems inevitable—*invidia virtutis comes*—when a man rises to a great eminence, unaided by any accident of great position, fortune, or powerful patronage, may have been sharpened somewhat in Lord Wolseley's case by his preference for his ancient comrades; but he has never shown a narrow spirit, or shut out meritorious officers from their share of service, once he has satisfied himself that they can render it. In his theories we do not concur. He stands alone among all military commanders, past and present, in thinking that young soldiers are better suited for war than veterans; but he may justify his judgment, just as Napoleon showed he was right when he discarded the ancient customs and tactics of campaigning in his first Italian triumphs, and confounded the Austrian strategists; and Lord Wolseley may, as we hope he will, establish his doctrine that the English Army of to-day is the best England ever had for fighting purposes. On him devolves a great responsibility; but it is combined with great opportunities, and with the singular luck of being able to test the value of his opinions free from control or impediment. One consequence of his pre-eminence in the estimation of the Government and of the country seems to be overlooked. It involves an immense self-sacrifice. He must always be ready to "go where glory leads him,"—to leave society, friends, family, and all he has won, for arduous service at any sacrifice. If it be true that he in fact named himself to the first Egyptian command, it may be the case that Lord Wolseley has also appointed Lord Wolseley to the Gordon Relief Expedition. He may be quite certain, however, that the Government and the nation will be content, and that they will concur in the selection. But when the leading journal, in announcing the appointment as positive last Wednesday, attempted a needless justification of it by attempting to draw a parallel between the Red River march and the expedition from Cairo to Khartoum, our contemporary challenged criticism, and the easy demonstration of the dissimilarity of the enterprises in nearly every condition, except such as Fluellen found in the resemblances between Macedon and Monmouth. In truth, the dissimilarities are so numerous and so strong, that we wonder what on earth could have induced the *Times* to cast an air of ridicule over the present or forthcoming remarkable undertaking towards the centre of the Dark Continent, and a march across Canada to root out M. Riel from his stronghold. There is as much likeness between *portages* and the ascent of the Nile cataracts by a flotilla of steamers, barges, and boats, as there is between walking up Pall Mall and ascending Snowdon. But if the *Times* had declared that Lord Wolseley is, if not our only General, the best we have for the work, that the Government rely on him to get them out of the hole in which they have plunged and floundered, that the Duke of Cambridge heartily approves of the selection, and that Lord Wolseley himself desires to take the business in hand, there would have been nothing to say but "Amen!" He knows the country and the climate; he has been "on the Nile." He is acquainted with Pashas and people, and the name of the victor at Tel-el-Kebir will not be without its influence and prestige even at Berber and El Obeid. So, whatever the designs of our rulers may be, it would appear as if the military operations have a guaranteed success. Wolseley and Gordon are comrades in arms, and they have been cast together on service repeatedly since the days they both acted as engineers in the trenches before Sebastopol. Utterly opposite in many respects, they are alike in their soldierly aptitudes and capacity for command. The mystic, religious, eccentric, and, in some worldly things, unpractical Christian Pasha, and the keen, bright Adjutant-General are both somewhat fatalistic; and it would be interesting as a study of character if one could but learn what their respective views of the situation are when they shake hands at Khartoum, as we trust they will do in peace and honour ere three months have passed. And then? "Facilis ascensus Nili sed revocare gradum,"—and Gordon may insist on "smashing the Mahdi," and Lord Wolseley have to restrain his generous rage.

WHETHER any lesson is to be drawn from the *Defence* Court-martial, is a question which is evidently troubling the minds of Naval officers, and to which we should be glad to have an authoritative response. Some sort of answer has, no doubt, been given by the verdict of the court-martial, but we must recollect that their opinion was asked on the conduct of Captain Pollard, and that the formation of the fleet and the course directed to be pursued by the Admiral came only incidentally under their notice. If we are to read between the lines of the verdict it would, however, further appear that the officers of the court, three of whom were commanding ships in the Reserve Squadron, were of opinion that there was nothing unusual in the formation in which the ships were sailing, as they state the manœuvre which resulted in the collision to have been a "very simple" one. We do not think from the letters which appeared in our columns last week, and from other information in our possession, that this view is generally accepted by Naval officers, while it is certain that it is at variance with the ordinary instructions issued for the guidance of the ships composing a fleet. These we have referred to previously, and they need not be repeated. How, then, are we to account for the rider to the court-martial verdict to which we have above referred, and to the silence of the Admiralty on a subject of such importance? The answer is, we think, to be found in the very high professional character of the Admiral, and though we believe that it is admitted by the best judges that the formation under which the fleet was sailing was neither usual nor advisable, there is yet a not unnatural feeling against casting any stigma on the officer in command. Whilst we cannot find fault with this sentiment, there is undoubted danger in allowing such a view to become ingrained in the Naval mind, as that squadrons may safely be sailed at distances only two cables apart, and that changes of formation may, without undue risk, be attempted whilst the ships are in such close proximity. On this subject, our correspondent "Rear-Admiral" speaks with judgment and authority. He points out clearly the difference which exists, and which does not appear to be generally acknowledged, between the distance apart of the columns and the distance of the respective ships in each column. We quite agree with him when he says,—"It is absolutely and fatally untrue that the closer columns are together the safer the ships are. Ships in line ahead can hardly be too close, especially in thick weather, as, if one does run into the other, she does so before the second ahead has lost any of her way; and the consequences will probably be as slight as the collision of two such bodies can be expected to be." This is the gist of the whole argument, which does not appear to have been grasped by "An Eye-Witness," and others. If we appeal to facts, it will be found, as has been stated by Captain Colomb—who has given so much attention to the laws regulating collisions—that end-on collisions never occur; while Naval officers will unanimously support the opinion of "Rear-Admiral" as to the harmlessness of collisions between ships following each other. The reason is simple. With ships in line, the collision can only occur through a ship running into the stern of her next ahead; and the danger can be avoided through a movement of the helm involving an alteration in course of one or two points. This is so elementary a proposition that, but for the mistake which seems to be made by many who should be better informed, it would seem waste of time to insist upon it. On the other hand, the case of the *Grosser Kurfürst* as well as that of the *Defence* are clearly instances of dangerous collisions which have occurred through the columns being at only two cables length apart. Whilst, then, leaving a proper discretion to the Admiral to sail his columns close together under special circumstances, such as passing through narrow channels or entering and leaving port, we trust that this formation will be strictly the exception, and that no manœuvres will in future be attempted under such circumstances, except as explained below, until the columns have been opened out to their proper distance. There is, indeed, one exception to which a correspondent has alluded in the fact that several of our best Admirals have recently been in the habit of closing the columns together (though usually to not less than four cables, if we are correctly informed), during a fog; but under such circumstances, in our experience, no manœuvre is ever attempted, except that of reversing each line sixteen points by the leaders turning outwards. This formation then, when adopted, is accompanied by a special regulation intended to minimise the danger. It is evident that this is the sort of exception which proves the rule, and we would further point out that it is only adopted as the least of two evils, and to ensure the primary duty of "keeping touch" of the ships composing the Fleet during foggy weather.

WHEN Mr. Odo Russell arrived at Versailles towards the close of the year 1870, he delivered at once his *lettres de créance* at the German Chancellor's quarters in the Rue de Provence, and descending at a restaurant ("Le Petit Vatel") he awaited Prince Bismarck's summons to his presence. It did not come that day. No notice whatever was taken of the British Envoy. Next day a card was delivered at the residence of Mr. Russell, then correspondent of the *Times* with the German Army, commanding his attendance at the *königlicher Tafel* in black coat and white cravat, on the occasion of a banquet given by the King at the Prefecture to celebrate the anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince. Mr. Russell, supposing very naturally that the invitation was meant for his namesake, with whom he was well acquainted since the Crimean War, went over to Le Petit Vatel, and told him of the mistake, as he thought it to be; but the Envoy declared it could not possibly be meant for him, as he had not been received by Chancellor, Crown Prince, or King; and when Mr. Russell called at Les Ombrages, he was informed the invitation was intended for him, and went to the Prefecture accordingly. As the guests were leaving at night, Prince Bismarck asked Mr. Russell if he had seen "the gentleman they have sent me all the way from the Foreign Office; he should have gone to Berlin as he was about it?" "Yes, Prince, I have." "I do not know him, but I know of him. Is he a relation?" "I have not the honour of being a member of the House of Bedford." "A camp is not the place for negotiations, unless it be between belligerents. England has nothing to do here." At this moment the Chancellor's servant came up with a magnificent fur-lined coat, and helped him on with it. The Chancellor, who was smoking furiously, and who seemed rather *en colère*, continued,—"The business is to be settled by half-a-dozen sensible men sitting round a table somewhere else. Do you know what this is? (pointing to his fur cloak). It's a *schoube*—a Russian cloak. Well, you may tell your friends I have not the least inclination to see Europe wrapped up as I am myself! Good evening, Herr Doctor." Mr. Russell went to the Petit Vatel, where he found the Envoy with a few English friends. About 9.30 or 10 o'clock, he was called out by a waiter, who said, "an officer wished to see Mr. Russell," and on going into the corridor, he found one of the Chancellor's secretaries, who told him he had been sent to take "the English Foreign Office Secretary to the Kanzler." Mr. Odo Russell dressed in a hurry, and went off. It was late in the morning when he returned on foot in the snow, after various adventures, with patrols, and arrests, and the like, and he kept his bed for a day afterwards. So commenced the intercourse which ripened into great affection, familiarity, and esteem between Lord Ampthill and Prince Bismarck.

THERE is no more irritating and useless practice than that to which our Press is very prone,—lecturing our neighbours. Lord John Russell almost created a league against us when he was Foreign Secretary by his indulgence in the habit, and by assuming the rôle of mentor to friendly nations. By lecturing Germans, French, Austrians, and Russians, we provoke hostile criticism and hate. England has no right to be the world's schoolmaster; at least, if she have, the scholars will not admit it. Tell a proud and self-sufficient people that they cannot colonise, and that they do not make war properly, and see what the result is. Will they desist? Certainly not. They will persist. If they come to grief, it is their own affair, and their enemies will rejoice. There has been a great outcry over the bombardment of Foochow Arsenal. A correspondent, who never saw the like before or beheld such a rare spectacle, was horrified by ships blazing, and corpses floating, and wounded men struggling in the river, and despatched an emotional telegram to the *Times*, and the papers at once cry out "Murder!" "Cruel Slaughter!" "Massacre!" &c. The loss of the French was, apparently, heavier than that of the British Fleet at Alexandria, and the Chinese made a stout resistance. We can scarcely credit the statement that the boilers of a French torpedo-boat were blown up by hand grenades thrown from a Chinese vessel,* but it is made very categorically. We must await further details before we can join our contemporaries in criticising the operations; but, so far as we can judge, Admiral Courbet exhibited skill and courage, and has given guarantees of future success. With any other enemy to deal with, he might find that he had put his head in the lion's jaw in passing up the Min to destroy Foochow, intending to silence the lower forts on his way down; but we do not expect that he did so without considering all the *pros* and *cons* of the situation.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family and suite, arrived on August 22 at Dalmeny Park, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Rosebery. They were received by a guard of honour from the *Lord Warden*, consisting of 80 Marines and 80 Bluejackets, under Captain Corbet, R.M.L.I., and Lieutenant Napier, R.N. On August 23, their Royal Highnesses inspected the Forth Bridge works, the *Lord Warden* being dressed in honour of the occasion. Yards were manned, and a Royal salute was fired as the Prince arrived. Captain and Mrs. Kennedy had the honour of being invited to meet their Royal Highnesses at dinner the same evening. On Sunday, the Prince and Princess, with their family and suite, attended divine service on board the *Lord Warden*, the service being performed by Captain Kennedy. Before leaving the ship, the Prince of Wales requested that all the officers should be presented to him, and gave orders that the "mainbrace should be spliced" to all hands. The Royal party left Dalmeny for Aberdeen and Abergeldie, by special train, on August 25.

The Channel Squadron will remain in Dublin Bay until after the arrival of the mail leaving London on Saturday, August 30.

Gunner Bracknell, R.M.A., and Privates D. Brady and D. Pattison, R.M.L.I., proceeded on Friday morning in the *Sprightly* to Osborne, in charge of Lieutenant Frederick White, R.M., to receive from her Majesty the medal for conspicuous gallantry, in recognition of their services in the Soudan.

The Admiralty have offered the post of Chief Instructor in Electricity, as applied to torpedo and mine defence—a new appointment about to be created—to Mr. Grey, the well-known electrical engineer, who for many years has been in the employ of the British Indiarubber and Telegraph Company. We understand that Mr. Grey has expressed his willingness to accept this appointment on condition that he is given the relative rank of Post Captain.

From the Mediterranean we learn that the *Temeraire* and the *Coquette* are the only men-of-war left at Malta in the harbour. The former leaves in a few days' time for her first cruise after recommissioning. She recently made a successful trial of her engines, and proved herself one of our best steamers, in spite of the heavy masts and yards with which she is encumbered. With a huge foremast, with its yards, a heavy bowsprit, and with store-rooms in her bows filled with sails and rope, it is no wonder that she drew 28 ft. 6 in. forward and only 27 ft. 6 in. aft. at the time of her trial, and that, when at near full speed, she threw up a wave in front that was the wonder of all beholders. "However," says our correspondent, "I suppose we must be content to see the steaming and fighting powers of our best ironclads crippled. The muscles and general handiness of our young seamen are certainly developed by exercise aloft; but why not teach them in corvettes that will sail, instead of spoiling our ironclads? We must hope, I suppose, for reform in about twenty years' time, as I see that £800,000 are to be spent on the *Minotaur* class, these tin-pots being in want of extensive repairs. The *Coquette* leaves us very shortly, and, having changed her colour from black to white, rumour has it that the Red Sea is her destination. She is one of the slow-steaming, slow-sailing, badly-armed, little gun-vessels which crowd and swell the numbers of our *Navy List*. Unable to run away from a stronger vessel than herself, she is equally unable to catch anything but a worn-out merchant collier. The Japanese und Australian gun-vessels put us to shame, indeed, in these matters, several having called here in the past few months. Here, too, we can expect no reform, as the *Melita* has just been commenced in the dockyard, only to be finished, I hear, in six years' time. Some progress is at last being made with the new dock, but the Maltese workmen lack faith, so the mountains of sandstone are moving very slowly out of the way. We are hoping that the barracks will soon be commenced, as the pleasure of being hulked among the rats and other vermin on board the *Hibernia* is not one most people would choose, had they any choice or voice in the matter."

Captain Bedford has done excellent work in organising the flotilla on the Nile. Having thus had the hard work to do, it seems somewhat strange that he should be recalled to his ship at the moment when his flotilla is likely to go into action and do good service. Captain Boardman takes his place, and it is no easy task to succeed Captain Bedford. Commander Henderson has proceeded up the Nile with four steam launches. Commander Hammill has been appointed "to superintend the passing of the Nile steamers over the Cataracts, and to have general Naval charge and superintendence of all steamers and boats above Wady Halfa." Commander Hammill is an excellent officer, and no one could be better fitted for the task; but it is unfortunate that his employment almost necessitates the return of Captain Bedford to the *Monarch*.

The *Lord Warden* was struck by lightning during a terrific thunderstorm on August 12. No damage was done. The electric fluid descended by the mainmast and went overboard with a loud crash, speedily clearing the lower deck.

Major-General Bray has expressed in Wednesday's *Morning Post* an opinion which we have over and over again repeated and enforced, that long service did not fail, but that those who sought to administer the affairs of the Army at the time were utterly incompetent, and failed completely. The supply of recruits fell off, and it was inferred at once that long service disgusted the people, and that short service would give an efficient and an overflowing army and an ample reserve. No attempt was made to attract recruits by the baits held out to short-service men. Every soldier whose opinion was worth anything, with less than half a dozen exceptions, held that "pension" was, as General Bray says, "the palladium of the English professional army;" but pension was abolished, and now we are harassed by incessant devices to dodge out of our difficulties in dealing with the first line, which we have sacrificed to a reserve, and in trying to suck strength out of the latter to feed the former, and at the same time keep what we are depleting in health. General Bray's proposals will of course be derided by the "substantial justice" apologist for the Cardwell-Stanley breakdown in the *Times*. He says that in the interests of the service, (1), Reserve men of good character should be allowed to return to their regiments, if they fail in a year in the Reserve to obtain employment; (2), that soldiers of good character who have served 12 years with the colours should have the option of serving on for pension, and if discharged should receive a modified pension; (3), that all Reserve men called out for war should receive a graduated pension, at the end of the second colour service; (4), that pensions should begin at 15 years' service, and be graduated up to 21 years; (5), that pensioners of 15 years' service should be transferred to the Reserve, and after 10 years' Reserve service be entitled to full pension. The offer to the Reserve men of £18 deferred pay for three years' extra service is indeed, as he points out, £18 bounty for the term, or £6 per year, and we shall be fortunate indeed if we have not to pay far more dearly for men to fill the ranks should a war come upon us like a thief in the night,—a serious war with a military nation.

The *Avenir Militaire* contemplates the possibility of having to send 60,000 men to China; this would cost money, but then in the end the Chinese will have to pay. The *Avenir* considers that for the present Admiral Courbet has quite as many ships as he requires. General Millot's despatch on the Langson affair has now been received by the French Government, and it is to be remarked that he blames Colonel Degenne for having acted with too much precipitation. The Colonel, he says, was sent to take peaceful occupation of Langson, and when he found that the Chinese Commander had not yet received instructions to evacuate the place he should have communicated with him (General Millot), before resorting to the *ultima ratio*. Had the Colonel taken this step, a great deal of bloodshed and difficulty would have been avoided. It is clear, from General Millot's report, that there was not so much treachery on the part of the Chinese as was supposed. It is unfortunate that Colonel Degenne should have construed his instructions into a positive order to get hold of Langson, no matter how.

"You may depend upon it," a distinguished General officer observed, the other day, in the "Senior," "Lord Wolseley is going to the Soudan, or that order calling for men to extend their service with the colours would never have been issued." Now, what will be the effect of the order? His lordship will have the benefit of old and seasoned soldiers in his Nile campaign; and in despatches, much will be said about the admirable behaviour of "young soldiers."

We understand that the question of Sir R. Greaves, successor in the Adjutant-Generalship in India is still an open one, as the state of Sir Thomas Baker's health is such as to render it most improbable that he will go out to take up the appointment. The general feeling of the Indian Army seems to be in favour of Brigadier-General Annesley being transferred from Bombay, General Annesley being an officer of exceptional ability, and with great experience,—just the man, in fact, to fill the position with benefit to the service.

Major Gunter, Garrison-Instructor at Dover, has registered an improved field-sketching protractor, with new scale of shade in mezzotint, to facilitate the execution of rapid field sketches with contours, fortifications, and other military drawings. This protractor is not only divided in the usual way for laying off horizontal angles, but it has countersunk on its back surface the new scale of shade (lately issued by the War Office) just under the scale of horizontal equivalents, so that it can be applied at once in the field, and uniformity insured. The scale of slopes is marked off in a greatly improved method, showing at once, without turning over the protractor, as with the old pattern, the horizontal distance to be marked off on paper, and the calculated distance this represents on the ground for each degree of slope. Besides scales of 6 in. and 12 in., it has scales of 8 in. and of 3 in. and1 in. to a mile engraved along its edges (essential for rapid measurement). The latter are of great use for the 1-in. ordnance maps issued to officers for manœuvres, &c. On the front is also a diagonal scale for taking off at once tenths and hundredths of inches, and chains and links, scale 4 in. to a mile. The protractor is well made in strong boxwood, with a hole for a tape to fasten it on to a button, and is clearly engraved. It can be obtained at the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster.

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* Admiral Courbet's despatch, received since the above was written, states it was a cannon shot.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FOOCHOW.

Foochow has been bombarded by the French fleet. Admiral Courbet waited for no declaration of war, and has faithfully carried out the instructions of his Government to make reprisals on the River Min. This action was rendered necessary by the treachery that planned the Bac-Le ambuscade, whereby many French lives were lost after the Tientsin Treaty had been signed,—a treaty Monsieur Ferry and all Frenchmen now regard as a "trap," and the audacity which planned it as unparalleled in history. Admiral Courbet, therefore, considered himself fully justified in entering the River Min in time of peace, with hostile intentions in his mind. By so doing, he passed both the forts and torpedo defences of the Chinese in safety, and anchored his ships off the Foochow Arsenal, in water where no obstructions to his further movements existed. Having received orders from his Government on Thursday last, as announced last Saturday in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, to open fire on the Arsenal, Admiral Courbet gave the Chinese authorities four-and-twenty hours' notice on Friday, August 22, of his intention to commence making reprisals for the Bac-Le ambuscade; and on Saturday, no satisfactory offer of settlement of the French claims having been received, the French Fleet commenced by attacking the small Chinese gunboats, junks, and transports at anchor off the arsenal. No prizes were made, and no quarter appears to have been given. Even when the Chinese ships ran up the French colours in sign of submission, the torpedo-boats of Admiral Courbet's Fleet were sent to give them their *coup-de-grâce*. No doubt this afforded excellent practice in torpedo warfare, being a most realistic experiment, carried out at little or no risk to the torpedo-boats, only one of which was lost through a Chinese projectile penetrating her boiler, which, of course, exploded. But this sort of warfare finds little favour amongst civilised nations in this nineteenth century. As the Chinese ships sank at their moorings, their crews were left to sink or swim; and had it not been for the exertions of those on board the British men-of-war Vigilant, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, and Champion, Captain Armand T. Powlett, most of the Chinese crews would have been found drowned. The Min river, from its mouth to Pagoda Rock was known or supposed to be defended by an elaborate system of torpedo and mine defence, sent out from England. The forts of Mingan and Kinpai, as also the arsenal Krupp battery, were known to be constructed so as to be able to concentrate their fire on an enemy ascending the river, but to possess very few guns bearing up stream. Hence, to pass both forts and torpedo defence safely, and without firing a shot or losing a man, was, in itself, a great achievement. The Arsenal of Foochow was thus placed at the mercy of the French Admiral, who, with the armour-clad Triomphante, the cruisers Volta, Duguay-Trouin, and Destaigne, and the gunboats Aspic, Vipère, Lynx, and Villars, easily sank the Chinese flotilla, silenced the Arsenal Krupp battery, and reduced the storehouses to ashes, as a final stroke, on Sunday last. Having thus chastised the Chinese for their treachery at Bac-Le, Admiral Courbet had to retreat down the River Min. By his telegraphic despatch to the French Minister of Marine, the French Admiral anticipated that his progress would be slow, for he allowed himself a full week to accomplish the distance, which, under ordinary circumstances, only occupies a few hours. Admiral Courbet, however, knew full well the difficulties he had to overcome. To silence the forts on the river bank would not take long, as these he now took in rear; but to sweep and countermine the river properly, so as to effectually clear it of the enemy's mines and torpedoes, would take time. The work, too, is one of a dangerous nature, and, should the torpedo defence really exist, and the Chinese know how to utilise it, Admiral Courbet will deserve the greatest praise should he succeed in bringing his fleet out of the Min river without the loss of a single ship.

The following is a list of the successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service who were successful at the Competitive Examination on August 11, and following days:—D. Prain, 2625 marks; A. T. Bown, 2610; J. T. W. Leslie, 2560; U. N. Mukerji, 2411; W. L. Price, 2378. Fifteen candidates competed for five appointments. All were reported qualified.

A telegram dated Durban, Aug. 26, says:—"There is renewed military activity in connection with Zululand. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leicester Smyth, commanding the troops in South Africa, has left for Etshowe, and the 2nd Batn. of the South Lancashire Regt. starts to-morrow for the same destination to reinforce the troops already there."

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the candidates who were successful for appointments as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examination in London on August 11:—

	Marks.		Marks.
J. R. Forrest	2475	C. W. Johnson	2110
M. W. Russell	2395	W. E. Berryman	2100
W. R. de Morinni	2370	A. T. J. Lilly	2080
B. F. Zimmermann	2355	R. Caldwell	2075
A. F. Stace	2340	C. C. Reilly	2065
A. Stables	2295	S. E. Duncan	2060
J. F. E. M'Craith	2285	J. Maher	2030
E. A. C. Smith	2265	A. Perry	2030
W. M. Hewson	2210	S. M. Cordozo	2010
G. E. Moffet	2210	A. de C. Scanlan	2000
H. A. Haines	2180	H. W. James	1990
J. D. Moir	2175	R. Trevor	1990
R. Crofts	2150	H. D. James	1970
G. M. Dobson	2140	W. Turner	1970
G. E. Hale	2130	B. O. W. Norpon	1960

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following is the result of the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College:—

Order of Merit.	Name and Corps.	Marks.
1.	Lieut. C. E. Callwell, R.A.	2,951*
2.	Capt. E. W. Fleming, R.A.	2,883*
3.	Capt. H. H. Hart, R.E.	2,850*
4.	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2,793*
5.	Lieut. H. P. Northcott, 2nd W.I. Regt.	2,719*
6.	Lieut. A. H. Renny, Bengal S.C.	2,707*
7.	Lieut. E. H. Bethell, R.E.	2,646†
8.	Serjt.-Major. A. G. Creagh, R.A.	2,524*
9.	Capt. W. A. Smith, R.A.	2,508*
10.	Lieut. C. E. Haynes, R.E.	2,433†
11.	Capt. W. B. Fletcher, R.A.	2,413†
12.	Lieut. H. M. Johnstone, R.E.	2,409†
13.	Lieut. J. F. Daniell, R.M.L.I.	2,396*
14.	Lieut. C. E. Poynder, Madras S.C.	2,394*
15.	Lieut. F. N. Maude, R.E.	2,381†
16.	Major W. A. Collings, 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt	2,365*
17.	Capt. J. S. Baldock, R.A.	2,358†
18.	Lieut. A. E. Jones, Bengal S.C.	2,338*
19.	Lieut. F. Hammersley, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers	2,332*
20.	Capt. J. A. Grieve, R.A.	2,318†
21.	Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Scots Fusiliers	2,307*
22.	Lieut. E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll & Sutherland Hlndrs.	2,296*
23.	Major H. C. B. Farrant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt,	2,264*
24.	Capt. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	2,244*
25.	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders	2,239*
26.	Capt. C. R. Simpson, 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt	2,206*
27.	Capt. G. F. C. Mackenzie, 2nd Batn. Suffolk Regt	2,137*
28.	Capt. F. W. D. Jackson, Bombay S.C.	2,099†
29.	Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, Bengal S.C.	2,092†
30.	Capt. L. G. Fawkes, R.A.	2,083†
31.	Lieut. H. A. S. Barkworth, 1st West India Regt.	2,064*
32.	Lieut. L. W. Bodé, 2nd Batn. Middlesex Regt.	2,056*
33.	Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northampton Regt.	2,045*
34.	Capt. J. H. Rosseter, R.A.	2,036†
35.	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2,008*
36.	Capt. H. J. Craufurd, Grenadier Guards	1,997*
37.	Lieut. A. F. Gatliff, R.M.L.I.	1,991†
38.	Capt. C. E. de la P. Beresford, 1st Bn. Liverpool Regt.	1,990*
39.	Lieut. R. B. Williams, 1st Somersetshire L.I.	1,975*
40.	Capt. A. Daniell, Bengal S.C.	1,928†
41.	Lieut. W. F. L. Wogan Browne, 3rd Hussars	1,911*
42.	Capt. F. W. Kitchener, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt.	1,865†
43.	Lieut. C. J. Cockburn, 1st Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.	1,823†
44.	Capt. H. J. Murray Graham, R.A.	1,780†
45.	Capt. F. Carpenter, 1st Batn. Connaught Rangers	1,757†
46.	Lieut. S. T. Banning, 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers	1,713†
47.	Capt. W. E Brown, 1st Batn. East Yorkshire Regt.	1,608†

* Successful. † No vacancies available.

Arrangements were made by Major Thrupp, Inspector of Army Signalling, to place London and Wimbledon in communication with the Spithead forts by day and night, for three days this week; the general idea on which the experiments are carried out being that an enemy having landed on the South Coast and intercepted telegraphic communication between Portsmouth, London, and Aldershot, communication had to be maintained by signalling by means of flags and the heliograph by day, and by night with the flashing lamp and a system of rockets. The stations were Wimbledon to Epsom Downs, 8 miles; Epsom Downs to Merrow Downs, near Guildford, 13 miles; Merrow Downs to Hungry Hill, 12 miles; Hungry Hill to Hind Head, 10 miles; Hind Head to Butser Hill, near Petersfield, 14 miles; and Butser Hill to the Spithead Forts, 14 miles. The Portsmouth and Butser Hill stations were worked by the signallers of the Southern District, under Major Browell, R.A.; Wimbledon station by the signallers of the Home District, under Lieut.-Col. Bonham, Grenadier Guards; and the remaining stations by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 60th Army Signalling Class now under instruction. The following officers proceeded to the various stations:—Richmond or Wimbledon —Lieut. L. D'Aguilar, 1st Grenadier Guards, and Lieut. C. R. C. Paul, 1st Gloucester Regt. Epsom — Major M. Thrupp, Inspector of Army Signalling; Lieut. E. A. Ogle, 15th Regt.; Lieut. C. R. Sainsbury, 39th Regt.; and Lieut. E. B. Eagar, 5th Fusiliers. Merrow Down—Lieut. A. Morris, 20th Hussars; Lieut. Conway-Gordon, 74th Highland Light Infantry; Lieut. Warburton, 11th Hussars. Hungry Hill—Capt. Davidson, 60th Rifles, Assist.-Inspector of Army Signalling, and the remaining officers of the class. Hind Head—Capt. H. M. Carter, 62nd Regiment; Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Lawley, 7th Hussars; Lieut. N. J. Todd, 19th Regt.; and Serjt.-Major Hitchcock, R.E., Instructor, School of Signalling. During the experiments, the converted pattern and new Aldershot pattern lime-light were tested.

Col. Ridgeway, of the Afghan Frontier Commission, and his staff were to leave Simla on Thursday for Rindli, the last station on the Quetta Railway. It has been finally settled that the escort shall consist of 200 men of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under Major Bax, Capt. Heath, and Lieut. Drummond. Three hundred camels and 500 mules are to be assembled at Sibi to-morrow. The Commission will commence its march from Rindli about Sept. 4, but, as the arrangements are very backward, it will probably be delayed at Quetta for some days.

The *Standard* says:—"Capt. Lewis, R.A., who was recently directed to report upon the defences of Aden, having recommended that various important steps should be taken towards this object, some of these will be shortly adopted. The present fortifications will be improved and provided with modern ordnance, and other steps taken towards placing Aden in a more securely defensive condition. The recent visit to that place of Sir James Fergusson, Govenor of Bombay, had special reference to this question.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The present number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* (Macmillan and Co.) is one of rare excellence, and deserves a far more extended notice than we can give it. Having paid due attention to the charming frontispiece, which represents an engraving entitled "Sweet Peas," by E. Schladitz, from a picture of G. Leslie, we find ourselves making "The Tour of Covent Garden," which affords material for abundant illustration. First comes "The Lion's Head Letter-box, from Button's Coffee House," then Mr. H. Thompson sketches for us "The Avenue in the Afternoon," and also in the "Early Morning." After which follows a very curious as well as striking (pardon the pun) scene, namely, "An Auction in Covent Garden." This is a real curiosity, and may be seen daily. "The Women of Chaucer," by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, and illustrated by H. Ryland, is full of interest. We then pause to criticise a game of "Cricket," and at the same time to submit that the picture of "The Young Cricketer" is strikingly out of drawing, as far at least as his bat is concerned. Miss Mary Hullah contributes a pleasing village story named "Friedt." The most interesting feature, however, in the number is the paper entitled "Greece in 1884," from the well-known pen of Professor Mahaffy. The subject is of the highest possible interest, and its treatment has been undertaken by a writer thoroughly competent to do it justice. Under such circumstances, it could scarcely avoid being attractive. Having indulged in a brief retrospect of the earlier days of Greece—the days of Pericles, when art and literature reigned supreme—the writer draws the attention of the traveller who is now revisiting Greece after a lapse of several years to the wonders that have become familiar to the world since then, and which speak so eloquently of what may be expected from the future. Witness the completion of the Schliemann Museum at Athens, "where the unmatched treasures of Mycenæ are now displayed before astonished eyes." Again, in the Parthenon may be found the famous statuette copied from Phidias's Athene; and also the recent wonder, an archaic bust, "on which the brightness of the colours is not more astonishing than the fine moulding of the figure." "Greece in 1884" is a subject the interest of which can never be exhausted; but it must always be a matter of regret that there are not more Schliemanns and Mahaffys to press forward the good work.

Cornhill, for September, is quite up to the average. It opens with a highly-spiced, sensational story, and concludes with four further chapters of Mr. James Payn's story, "The Talk of the Town." We also find an amusing "Glacier Expedition," and an interesting article on "Dynamite."

In *Longman's* "Jack's Courtship" and "Madame" are both continued. "The Art of Fiction" is explained by Henry James, and Bret Harte's "A Blue-Grass Penelope" is concluded. We must also say a few words on "The Chase of the Wild Red Deer," written by the Hon. T. W. Fortescue. The subject must always prove interesting to sportsmen, more especially to those who know, from experience, how to treat such a difficult subject. Not many more years than make half a century have passed away since the wild red deer was to be found in Moate Park, Lord Crofton's property, near Roscommon. There are many persons still living who can tell whether this is a veritable myth or not. At all events, the article in *Longman's* deserves attention.

The *Atlantic Ocean* (Macfarlane and Co.), a monthly magazine and record of steamship travel, has a great deal to say on not a few matters of importance. We must leave it to the reader to find what may suit his fancy best. He has plenty to select from. We only recommend him to study the prettily executed picture of Tivoli, one of the most beautiful ruins in the vicinity of the Eternal City. In the present number, Admiral Treeble, U.S.N., contributes a short historical article on "Steam Navigation."

The *Argosy*, a periodical "laden with golden grain," is making steady progress. Its weekly contributions consist generally of short stories selected with care and literary ability, and occasionally varied with lively anecdotes. In the number for September "the golden grain" is very visible, and we may select as an example a few soothing words about blindness, which are contributed by Alice King. It is a gently written article, one that will be read with interest, and one which will impart to the reader many strange facts connected with blindness and with the blind.

In *Temple Bar*, for September, the principal feature is the opening of a story, written by Charles Reade, called "A Perilous Secret," which fairly leads the reader to expect some startling, sensational writing. There are also in this number a continuation of "Personal Reminiscences of Charles Reade," "A Sketch of Life in St. Peterburg," Part 2 of "The Red Manor," concluding with two further chapters of that most charming tale, "Peril." The number is altogether an attractive one.

Staff Capt. R. Dyer, R.N., will at once take up his appointment as harbourmaster at Sheerness, on his return home from Malta.

Last night's *London Gazette* contains a list of unclaimed moneys lodged at the estates and will branch of the India Office under the Regimental Debts Act.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE PROPOSED RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The following appeared in the *Standard* of Wednesday:—"We are informed that Gen. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., will immediately proceed to Egypt to assume the temporary command of the military forces in that country. The preparations which have been for some weeks in progress for the organisation of an expedition up the Nile, in the event of its being required for the relief of Gen. Gordon and the garrison of Khartoum, are in a great degree similar to those which were adopted in 1870 for the despatch of the Red River Expedition. The Military authorities in Egypt have displayed great energy in acting on the instructions received from home, but the successful conduct of the Red River Expedition by Lord Wolseley has furnished him with an experience which is not possessed to the same extent by any other officer, and it has been thought desirable to entrust to him the supervision on the spot of the measures which have been, to a great extent, adopted on his advice. There is some reason to hope that Major Kitchener's mission to Dongola may within a short time afford the means of opening up communication with General Gordon; but, having regard to the near approach of the cold season, the Government are of opinion that no time should be lost in placing themselves in a position to proceed to his assistance in the event of his being unable to execute his mission by other means."

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Lord Wolseley also lays down a plan of campaign by which he proposes to arrive with the whole expedition at Dongola on Nov. 7, one month after the date fixed for the arrival of the flotilla of boats at Sarrash. He declares himself confident of being able to accomplish this programme without difficulty, as he has only six cataracts to pass, whereas in the course of the Red River Expedition he had to convey his boats overland at no less than forty-six places."

Notwithstanding the difference of opinion on the subject of routes which existed between some military officers at Cairo and the home officials, notwithstanding also the statements recently made as to the possibility of recourse once more to the Suakim-Berber route, the *Daily News* is in a position to state that there never has been the slightest intention on the part of the latter to abandon the plan of a boat expedition. All the details have been carefully considered, and the conclusion has been that a campaign employing 5,000 men—5,000, that is, exclusively of the large number of camp followers and men detailed to keep up communications with the base—would cost at least ten millions sterling if the Suakim road were adopted. Those who have favoured the adoption of this latter route have contended that the Korosko, Abou-Hamed, and Debbeh-Khartoum deserts are as badly supplied with water as the Suakim line of march. The boat plan, however, obviates the necessity of a march across the Korosko desert, whereas the information now in the hands of the War Office authorities goes to show that the water supply in the 200 miles of desert between Debbeh and Khartoum would probably suffice for the requirements of the English force if it were to advance that way. This last point, however, has not yet been settled. In spite of the somewhat confident statements made in certain quarters, the question of routes southwards from Debbah is as yet open. The choice between land route and river route will be left entirely to the commander's discretion, and he will decide when he reaches Debbeh. The boats have been so designed as that they may be rowed, towed, sailed, poled, or tracked—to use the Canadian expression—or, in the event of insuperable difficulties to navigation, of being carried over land to the next point of embarkation. The principal authorities, however, are firmly of the belief that once they are floated at Assiout the boats will have never once to be lifted out of the river until the journey's end. Gen. Lord Wolseley's Red River Expedition, the method of which has suggested the present enterprise, was in many respects a much more formidable undertaking than the latter. The length of line, 1,200 miles for the double march, was only about half that of the Nile voyage from Assiout to Debbeh and back; but in the Canadian route there were obstacles of an extremely formidable character, which have no counterpart whatever in the Nile Valley. Besides, the Canadian country was just as destitute of supplies as Upper Egypt and the Soudan. There was plenty of water, no doubt; but so there is in the Nile, and of as good and wholesome a kind as exists in the world. There was a spot on the Canadian line of march at which the boats had to be carried over an eminence 800 ft. high. There is nothing of this sort on the Nile route. Facts of this kind show that some alarmist statements lately published on the feasibility of a boat expedition are the merest exaggeration of difficulties which no doubt exist, but which, nevertheless, the highest military authorities are perfectly confident of surmounting.

Sir Samuel Baker predicts that the expedition which is about to be organised for the relief of General Gordon will be a failure. In a letter to the *Times* he points out that the methods which the authorities are adopting for accomplishing their objects proves their complete ignorance of all concerning the Nile and the requirements of the locality.

Gen. Sir Redvers Buller left London on Tuesday for Egypt. He travels *viâ* Vienna and Trieste, and on arriving at Alexandria will proceed immediately to Cairo, there to take up his duties as chief of the staff and second-in-command to Major-Gen. Earle, who, says the *Daily News*, will probably, though it is not absolutely certain yet, retain the chief command in the forthcoming expedition to Khartoum. Sir R. Buller is accompanied to Egypt by Col. Alleyne, R.A.

The Press Association says:—"It was at first arranged that not more than 5,000 men should form the expedition; but now the complexion of affairs has been materially altered in many respects, and this number is to be increased by 2,000 men. Another battalion is ordered to prepare to embark for Egypt, the 1st Batn. Royal Scots, numbering about 700 men, and now quartered in the West Indies, who will leave Barbadoes in the troopship Orontes in time to arrive at Alexandria by October. These, with the two battalions from India, three from Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, and the forces already at Alexandria and on the Nile, will make up a total strength of 14,000 men, from which force Lord Wolseley will be able to select the Expeditionary Army of 7,000. Orders are expected for the preparation of transports for the conveyance of 1,000 Marines from Suakim to Suez, whence, if they should be required, they will proceed by rail and road to Assouan. The flotilla of 400 river-boats, for the construction of which contracts had been signed, was found on Tuesday to be numerically insufficient, and Mr. Dunn, of the Construction Department of the Admiralty, in pursuance of further instructions, accepted contracts for nearly 400 more at the stipulated price of £75 from 13 boat and shipbuilders at Liverpool, Dundee, Hartlepool, Hull, London, and on the Clyde and Tyne. It is computed that six hired transports would be sufficient for the conveyance of the first 400 boats, the first batch of which will leave England between Sept. 1 and 8. Each boat will carry 12 to 14 men."

A Woolwich correspondent states that active preparations for the Nile Expedition have begun, and the exertions which have already become visible have been accelerated by the receipt of an order directing everything to be ready for embarkation on Sept. 4 and 5. The equipment for each boat is being separately packed in large vats, one for each of the 500 boats which are going up the Nile. These vats will not be taken on board the boats on account of the space which they would occupy, but will be unpacked in Egypt, and their contents stowed among the cargo which the boats will carry. The arrangement is for each boat to constitute a separate and perfect unit of the force, carrying its own provisions, medical drugs, and appliances, spare boots and clothing, camp requisites, and ammunition, and being as far as possible independent of the others. Each will be provisioned with 1,200 days' rations, being 100 days' food for 12 men; ten being soldiers and two sailors, one of the last-named to be a Canadian boatman, 500 of that class being now engaged on the other side of the Atlantic. Comy.-Gen. Ryland aud Qrmr. Steel are working with an augmented force in the Commissariat stores packing and issuing preserved meats and vegetables, tinned soup, biscuits, and other food supplies of the expedition, and every case is painted in large letters with the inscription, "Nile Boats."

A Reuter's telegram, dated New York, Aug. 27, says:—"Intelligence received here from Toronto states that the information published by the *New York Times*, respecting the proposed employment of Canadian boatmen for service on the Nile, appears to be quite authentic. It is added that the Marquis of Lansdowne has written to the Militia Department asking for the names of some Militia officers whose services are obtainable to take charge of the contingent. Preference will be given to officers who served under Lord Wolseley during the Red River expedition. Some French Canadian officers will also be taken, as it is expected that the majority of the boatmen will be French Canadians."

The preparations for the departure of the 8th (Railway) Compy. R.E. are now being carried out at Chatham, the officers and men being expected to leave in the course of a few days. The 8th Compy. has been formed into a Railway Corps for laying down and working the line of railway. Its present strength is 126 men, with five officers, but it is intended to be augmented by transfers from the Depôt Companies.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have been instructed to transport 400 boats, each of the length of 35 ft., and with a beam of 8 ft., from Alexandria to Wady Halfa. One hundred will arrive from Alexandria on Sept. 20, 100 on the 25th, and 200 on Oct. 2.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Lord Wolseley has telegraphed orders to the military authorities to push forward. The troops will commence their march from Saaras on Oct. 7, and they are expected to reach Dongola on Nov. 7. His lordship considers that the difficulties of the river route have been overrated."

By latest accounts Sir Evelyn Wood had not left Korosko. Major Stuart-Wortley had returned with his Bedouins to Assouan.

Major Denison, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, will take command of the contingent of Canadian boatmen to be despatched to Egypt.

The *Standard* says:—"On Lord Wolseley's arrival at Cairo the important question of how far the Egyptian Army will be utilised in the expedition will be definitely decided. There is a deep and unanimous feeling amongst the officers of that force that the men under their command will, in conjunction with British regiments, render a good account of themselves on active service. Many of the authorities, however, at Cairo and at the War Office are of opinion that it is advisable for the native troops to proceed only a certain distance beyond Wady Halfa. It is probable that the latter course will be adopted, only a few picked detachments proceeding to Khartoum. It may be added that the 9th Batn. of the Egyptian Army, now *en route* to Wady Halfa, is 480 strong, is composed entirely of negroes, and is in a very efficient condition."

The Government have entered into a contract with the agents of a meat preserving company in Chicago to supply half a million pounds of compressed beef, which is to form a reserve at the base of operations. As a novelty in the food supply of this expedition may be mentioned a quantity of bacon and hams. Some of the hams are being sent out preserved in paraffin, an expedient which is said to have answered well, without any unpleasant effect upon the flesh, but as objections might be entertained on the ground of natural prejudice to being fed upon meat kept in mineral oil, the experiment will be tried only on a sparing scale.

Owing to the great labour required in moving stores and materials in connection with the Expedition and the intense heat of the climate, the War Office has decided upon engaging 300 Kroomen from the West African Coast. They will be despatched to Egypt with all possible speed, probably embarking at Cape Palmas. These Kroomen have been selected as being especially adapted as labourers in a tropical climate.

Respecting the medical force which is to accompany the Expedition, the *British Medical Journal* gives the following particulars:—"We have ascertained that very ample arrangements have been and are being made for the medical care of this Expedition. The medical officers have been detailed for the service of the troops in the proportion of five to every 1,000 men. This is equivalent to the full proportion which is provided in Indian campaigns, and will no doubt be adequate to the necessities of the case. Administrative Deputy-Surg.-Gen. O'Nial, C.B, and the principal medical officer, Surg..Gen. Irvine (who has been home on leave) have already started for Egypt, and will be in medical charge of the Expeditionary troops. A detachment of non-commissioned officers and men and two quartermasters of the Army Hospital Corps have also been despatched, making a total, with those already in Egypt, of nearly 300 members of the Hospital Corps. Each boat, containing eight men, will, we learn, be provided with a case of hospital comforts. As to the formation of station hospitals, and the precise lines on which the medical arrangements will be organised, much latitude will naturally be left to the local authorities, who will be acquainted with the special exigencies of the campaign, and able to adapt the arrangements to the necessities which will arise. The result of the searching inquiry by Lord Morley's Committee was to prove that the mortality in the last Egyptian Campaign, notwithstanding some complaints which were made, was smaller than in any campaign of the kind known to history; and as the present Expedition is undertaken at a favourable season of the year, there is every reason to anticipate that the mortality will be light, possibly not more than two per cent."

Orders were received at Aldershot on Thursday afternoon for the immediate preparation for Egypt of detachments of the first division of the Telegraph and Field Park, Royal Engineers, numbering nearly 400 men. They are to embark at Gravesend next Wednesday, and are to be thoroughly equipped with stores of every description for telegraph, mining explosives, and surveying.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

The following movements are notified with reference to the reliefs of British and Native troops for 1884-85, published in G.O.C.C., dated March 20, 1884:—

Royal Artillery.—No. 1 Baty. Eastern Division: From England to Murree Hills. By sea, rail, and route march. To take over mountain equipment of No. 5 Baty. South Irish Division. No. 1 Baty. London Division: From England to Campbellpore. By sea and rail.

British Cavalry.—3rd Dragoon Guards: From England to Muttra.

British Infantry.—74th Highland Light Infantry: From England to Dagshai; 31st East Surrey Regt.: From Gibraltar to Ranikhet; 2nd Batn. 18th Royal Irish Regt.: From Malta to Subathu and Jutogh; 68th Durham Light Infantry: To stand fast at Allahabad; 40th South Lancashire Regt.: From Peshawur to Aden (instead of to Jullundur); 88th Connaught Rangers: From Ranikhet and Shahjehanpur. (Will be notified hereafter.)

Native Infantry.—4th Regt.: From Alipore to Cachar; 12th Regt.: From Cachar to Lucknow. By Government steamer and flat to Calcutta for temporary location at Alipore, until relieved by 18th N.I., and then by rail to Lucknow; 13th Madras N.I.: From Jubbulpore to Bellary; Detachment 13th Madras N.I.: From Jubbulpore to Bellary. By rail on relief by 27th Madras N.I.; 27th Madras N.I.: From Bellary to Jubbulpore.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT ALDERSHOT.

An official report on the attendance of 6,000 Volunteers to Aldershot to drill with the regular troops, and with special reference to the field-day on the 15th inst., was issued on the 25th inst. by Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, commanding the division. He states that "the object of the Northern force, as defined in the special idea for that force was—'Endeavour to hold the Southern force in check on the Fox Hills for two hours, and then retire by Pirbright'; that of the Southern force to, if possible, turn the flank of the Northern force, and attack and defeat it before it could reach Pirbright." After pointing out the chief features of the operations, the General says:—"The Cavalry and Horse Artillery, as a whole, were ably and quickly, but rashly handled. Hard thrusts were given and received, and any error made on either side quickly punished; but the loss on each side would have been extremely heavy." The plan of the Northern force for the infantry fight is then stated, together with the circumstances under which it actually took place, the General pointing out some defects in the movements. He then observes:—"This day was intended mainly for the Volunteers, and the way in which they worked in the field, and afterwards marched past, reflects much credit upon them. It shows the great interest taken by the men themselves, and the great pains taken by their commanding and company officers. It is but seldom that Volunteer corps have sufficient ground at their disposal for the practice of attack formations as a manœuvre. It was, therefore, with surprise and satisfaction that the Lieutenant-General Commanding observed the intelligent way in which many of the battalions worked and took advantage of every undulation of ground for cover. The Lieutenant-General would strongly impress upon the Volunteer officers the advantage of accustoming their men, when in attack formation, to fire as much as possible by volleys of half companies, or sections, and as little as possible—except when reinforced by the main body for the final rush—by independent firing." In conclusion, Gen. Alison expresses his great pleasure in regard to the admirable behaviour of the large force of Volunteers when in camp, and their perseverance and zeal in drilling and accustoming themselves to a soldier's life on service.

A Delicious Cooling Drink is supplied in Rose's Lime Juice Cordial in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order Rose's Cordial. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

By an Order in Council, published last week, new regulations, of which the following is a résumé, come into force, annulling the regulations contained in the Order in Council of Aug. 14, 1879, for preventing collisions at sea, and substituting therefore, the following regulations :—

1. Steamers under sail alone shall be regarded as sailing ships, and every steamer under both sail and steam is to be considered as a ship under steam alone.

2. Sea-going steamships shall carry, when under way, the following lights, from sunset to sunrise :—

3. A masthead-light on the foremast, at a height of not less than 20 ft. above the deck. Bow lights, starboard green and port red, constructed to throw a light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam.

4. Steamers when towing another ship shall carry two masthead lights instead of one.

5. Disabled ships, steamers or sailing vessels, shall carry three red lights (in globular lanterns) suspended vertically from the head of the foremast, and in the day-time three black balls or shapes. Telegraph ships shall, by night, carry, when picking up or laying a cable, in place of the masthead lights, three lights in globular lanterns placed vertically and not less than six feet apart, the highest and the lowest light being red, and the middle light white. By day a telegraph ship shall carry three shapes in the place of the lights, the top and bottom shape being globular and red in colour, and the middle one diamond-shaped and white in colour. When not making any way through the water at night, telegraph ships shall carry no side lights. All ships are to get out of the way of telegraph ships, showing these lights or shapes as if they were ships not under command.

6. A sailing ship shall never carry the steamer's masthead light, but when being towed she shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steamship.

7. Portable bow lights are to be used by small craft in bad weather, and are to be shown in time to prevent collision on nearing a ship. These lights are to be painted the colour of the light they throw, and are to be fitted with proper side screens.

8. All ships and vessels at anchor shall carry an anchor or masthead white light at a height not exceeding 20 feet from the deck.

9. Pilot vessels engaged on pilotage duties on their stations shall carry a white light at their mast head visible from all points of the compass, but no other lights. They shall also exhibit a flare-up light at short intervals not exceeding 15 minutes. When not engaged on their stations, pilot vessels shall exhibit lights similar to those carried by ordinary vessels of their class.

10. Fishing and other vessels of less than 20 tons register are not obliged to carry coloured side-lights. Every such boat or vessel shall have ready to hand a lantern fitted with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other to exhibit to approaching vessels in time to avoid collision.

All fishing vessels and boats of 20 tons register or upwards, when engaged fishing off the coast of Europe, lying north of Cape Finisterre, shall exhibit two white lights from that part of the vessel whence they can best be seen, the said lights being so disposed that they shall be one above the other and not less than 6 feet or more than 10 feet apart. The lower light shall be more forward than the upper one. Should a fishing vessel become stationary, she shall show the light of a vessel at anchor and, in addition, make the fog signal. Fishing vessels may show flare-up lights in addition to the above, from that end of the vessel which is free from their fishing tackle. In fog and misty weather all fishing vessels shall blow their fog-horn and ring their bell alternately at intervals of two minutes.

11. A ship or vessel being overtaken by another shall show a white light or a flare-up light to the chasing ship.

SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG.

12. The steam-whistle, the fog-horn, blown by bellows or other mechanical means, the bell (or in Turkish ships the drum), shall be provided in all steamers, the whistle being omitted in sailing vessels. These shall be used as follows :—

(*a.*) A steamship under weigh shall make with her steam-whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

(*b.*) A sailing-ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(*c.*) A steamship and a sailing-ship, when not under way, shall, at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

SPEED OF SHIPS TO BE MODERATE IN FOG, &c.

13. Every ship, whether a sailing-ship or steamship, shall, in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

14. When two sailing-ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, viz. :—

(*a.*) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.

(*b.*) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(*c.*) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(*d.*) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

(*e.*) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

15. If two ships under steam are meeting end-on, or nearly end-on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end-on, or nearly end-on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships, which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end-on, or nearly end-on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other. It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

16. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steamship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steamship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

18. Every steamship, when approaching another ship, so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or stop and reverse if necessary.

19. In taking any course authorised or required by these regulations, a steamship under weigh may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam-whistle, viz. :—One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard"; two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port"; three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern." The use of these signals is optional, but if they are used, the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

21. In narrow channels every steamship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

23. In obeying and construing these rules, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary, in order to avoid immediate danger.

NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

RESERVATION OF RULES FOR HARBOURS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

SPECIAL LIGHTS FOR SQUADRONS AND CONVOYS.

26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or for ships sailing under convoy.

27. When a ship is in distress and requires assistance from other ships or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, that is to say :—In the daytime—(1), a gun fired at intervals of about a minute; (2), the International Code signal of distress indicated by N C; (3), the distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball. At night—(1), A gun fired at intervals of about a minute; (2), flames on the ship (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, &c.); (3), rockets or shells throwing stars of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

INDIAN ARMY NOTES.

The Ameer's answer to the last letter sent him about the Afghan Frontier Commission has been received at Calcutta. While repeating his desire to offer every assistance, he says that if the Candahar route were adopted he would be unable to guarantee the safety of the party along one piece of the road, namely, that passing through Zamindawar. This reply finally settles the question in favour of the Nushki route. On reaching the Helmund the party will probably proceed straight to Herat through the Afghan territory. The strength of the escort is still an undecided question. The last proposal is to send 200 men, all cavalry. This amount of force seems hardly sufficient to protect the party, which, with the followers, will probably number at least 500, and be accompanied by a long string of camels and baggage animals.

The *Times of India* says :—"We are glad to hear on very good authority that Sir Frederick Roberts has just sent in a scheme for the retirement of senior officers in the Madras Army. The block there is without a parallel in the history of the Staff Corps. There are 214 lieutenant-colonels, 68 majors, 37 captains, and 175 lieutenants. Things are not quite so bad in Bombay. But an acceptable retirement scheme can scarcely be devised for Madras that would not be welcomed in Bombay also."

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

The Army.

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS remain at Aldershot for the winter.

3RD DRAGOON GUARDS. On arrival in India the regiment will be stationed at Muttra.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Serjt.-Major Clifford, who injured himself internally while engaged in a military tournament at Preston Park on Monday week, has died from his injuries. He had served 14 years in the regiment, and leaves a wife and two children.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. The dismounted party and married people proceed to-day by rail from York to Manchester, and one squadron by march-route from York to Liverpool. One squadron will proceed by march-route from York, *viâ* Leeds, Halifax, and Rochdale, to Manchester on Sept. 10, and one squadron from York to Manchester on Sept. 11.

4TH HUSSARS are to remain at Norwich for the present. Staff Serjt.-Major P. Brown, late of the regiment, Garrison Serjt.-Major of Dublin, died recently at his quarters in the Royal Barracks, of pneumonia, from which he had suffered for a considerable time. He was appointed Garrison Serjt.-Major in Feb. 1882.

7TH HUSSARS remain at Aldershot for the winter.

11TH HUSSARS. The first division has left England for Ireland, and disembarked on Wednesday from H.M.S. Assistance. The second division is due in Ireland about the 6th, and the third about the 15th prox.

12TH LANCERS. The *Bombay Gazette* says: — "The retirement of Capt. Montague will most probably be shortly gazetted, provided recent orders do not interfere, he having obtained leave to England on private affairs pending retirement. He joined the 12th Lancers from the 7th Dragoon Guards in Sept., 1883, as capt. The senior lieut. of the regiment has only three years' service or so, consequently the promotion, if the retirement be sanctioned, will not go regimentally."

13TH HUSSARS will leave Bombay in H.M.S. Serapis on Nov. 11.

19TH HUSSARS. Major French, adjutant, Northumberland Hussars, has been permitted to resign that appointment on his proceeding to Egypt to join his regiment.

20TH HUSSARS. The regiment is to be conveyed from Queenstown to Liverpool in H.M.S. Assistance. The first division embarked on Thursday. The remaining divisions will leave on the 6th and 16th prox. respectively. The regiment proceeds by march route to Aldershot.

21ST HUSSARS. Capt. Pigott left England on Wednesday for Egypt.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. G. E. Giles has been appointed on the staff of the Police Force in the Straits Settlements, and has just left England for Malacca to assume duty. Capt. Giles was recently in command of the troop of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and took part in the operations against Morosi.

I and O Batys. 1st Brig., for England, and No. 6 Baty. Western Division, and No. 5 Baty. South Irish Division, for Aden, leave Bombay on Nov. 1 in H.M.S. Crocodile.

No. 8 Baty. Eastern Division, and No. 7 Baty. London Division, will embark at Aden, *en route* to England, about the middle of November.

A correspondent writes :—"With reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of July 26, under the head of 'Royal Artillery' news, giving the rules by which officers can now join the Ordnance Store Department, and setting forth some of its advantages, I think it only fair to intending candidates to say a word on the other side. It is stated in the paper referred to that the terms of foreign service are, as a rule, five years in the Mediterranean and three years in the Colonies. Officers of the Department are given to understand that these are the periods of foreign service; but reliefs are hardly ever carried out punctually, as in other departments of the Army, owing to the paucity of officers. Extra pay is granted for special duties, but an officer very seldom has an opportunity of obtaining it; should he, however, be so fortunate, the advantage is, as a rule, only enjoyed for a very limited period. It is most difficult to obtain leave, as, in a large number of cases, there is only one officer of the Department at a station, and even if any officer can be found to take over his duties during his absence, he has a large quantity of valuable stores for which he is held personally responsible, which he has to leave in charge of someone who may be quite ignorant of the work of the department. The consequence is that leave is generally taken at a great risk, or is out of the question, except when an officer returns from a tour of foreign service, when a month or six weeks is grudgingly granted to him. With the present number of officers in the Department, it is, no doubt, impossible to carry out reliefs punctually abroad, or to grant leave, but so long as this state of things exists it is hardly probable that there will be many candidates who wish to be transferred from the Royal Artillery when vacancies occur."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major-Gen. J. G. Medley, late Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, died on the 12th inst., suddenly, at Port Said, on board the P. and O. steamship Ravenna, while on his homeward voyage. The deceased, who was in his 56th year, entered the service in 1847. He became first lieut. in 1854, capt. in 1858, and col. in 1881. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, throughout the siege of Delhi, and was severely wounded while conducting the storming party at the assault of the Cashmere breach. He served also with Seaton's Column at the actions of Gungeeree, Puttialee, and Mynpoory, and was also engaged in the siege and capture of Lucknow.

GRENADIER GUARDS. The 1st Batn. left London on Thursday, *en route* to Dublin. The 2nd Batn. has moved from Aldershot to the Tower of London, and the 3rd Batn. from Pirbright Camp to Windsor. Lieut. St. Aubyn, who acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Redvers Buller in the late Soudan campaign, has been selected for service with the Expeditionary Force to Khartoum.

Coldstream Guards. The 2nd Batn. has moved from Windsor to Chelsea.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment.) The *Standard* says:—"Capt. D. Lewis has been selected for the appointment of A.D.C. to Sir G. Bevan, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its dependencies. Capt. Lewis has been temporarily holding that position since April last."

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Gurdon, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 14th Bengal N.I.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. McAndrew, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 25th Bengal N.I. on probation.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Capt. and Adjt. Walsh and Lieut. Snow left England on Wednesday for Egypt, for duty with the Mounted Infantry.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grove, D.A.A.G. at head-quarters, accompanies Lord Wolseley to Egypt.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 1st Batn. left Bombay in the hired transport Hankow on Thursday, for Egypt. The 2nd Batn., on arrival in India from Malta, is to be stationed at Subathu and Jutogh. Lieut. Ryall, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 4th Goorkhas, on probation.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. A correspondent writes from Egypt:—"Protests have been several times made against regiments being quartered in Ramleh Barracks, where the sick-list of the Duke of Cornwall's L.I. and 60th Rifles both reached over 15 per cent. The Yorkshire Regt. is now installed there, and I desire to record the fact that their first return is 11 men sick out of 682. We shall see the result." Capt. Spottiswood, Lieuts. Molony and Handcock, and 155 men will embark at Queenstown about the 2nd prox. on board the transport Poonah, for conveyance to Egypt.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut.-Col. Bainbridge, 2nd Batn., succeeds Col. Gildea in command of the 1st Batn., Major Jackson becoming 2nd lieut.-col. Lieut. Stanuell, 1st Batn., left England on Wednesday for Egypt, for duty with the Mounted Infantry.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Major Creek, 2nd Batn., will act as D.A.A.G. at head-quarters during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Grove in Egypt.

31st East Surrey Regiment, on arrival in India from Gibraltar, will go to Ranikhet. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* says:—"We hear with regret from England of the death of Capt. H. Butler, at Plymouth, of typhoid fever. Capt. Butler only left this garrison on leave on June 20, and at the time was suffering from acute rheumatism, against which he bravely struggled. Where he got typhoid is yet unknown, perhaps the seeds of it were sown before he left the Rock; anyhow, we hear that the P. and O. Company's officers were obliged to land him at Plymouth, where he died. The late Capt. Butler was born in Oct. 1850, and joined the 31st Foot in May, 1868; he became instructor of musketry in Oct. 1874, and was appointed adjutant in May, 1878, gaining his promotion to captain in March, 1880. He was greatly esteemed by all, and was a general favourite."

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Two further detachments of the regiment arrived at Wady Halfa on Thursday. The regimental transport is marching back.

40th South Lancashire Regiment will leave Bombay for Aden on Nov. 1, in H.M.S. Crocodile.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Capt. Stevenson and 103 men left for Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Goorkha.

44th Essex Regiment will leave Aden in H.M.S. Crocodile about the middle of November. Major Ventris has proceeded to Egypt to join the 56th, on promotion.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The promotion of Major Forster to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for service in the Soudan Campaign is well deserved, he having been severely wounded during the Egyptian Campaign, and having strong claims on account of his general zeal and devotion to duty. The "Fighting 46th" scarcely received their fair share of honours for the Egyptian business. No regiment suffered more severely or conducted itself more admirably under all circumstances.

49th Berkshire Regiment. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 19th inst. says:—"His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major-Gen. Mark Walker, Col. Hackett, and the several officers of the head-quarter and brigade staffs, proceeded at 9 o'clock this morning to the South Barracks to make a farewell inspection of the 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt. The battalion was drawn up in column, and after his Excellency had walked down the ranks of the several companies, the battalion was closed on its central companies, and his Excellency made the following speech to the regiment:—'Col. Huyshe, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Berkshire,—I have come this morning with Gen. Walker, who commands the Infantry Brigade, and Col. Hackett, the Adjt.-Gen., to see you on parade for the last time before you leave Gibraltar; and I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of those officers as well as my own, in saying that we are sorry that you are about to pass from under our command. It so happens that Gen. Walker, Col. Hackett, and myself had an opportunity many years ago of taking part in a great war in company with this battalion. That was in the Crimean War. It was a good regiment then; it is a good regiment now. Col. Huyshe, I think that you and the officers and men of this battalion have had a great compliment paid you in being selected for a second time to serve in Egypt. There are many officers and many regiments in the service who would be very glad to take your place. I need hardly say that Egypt is always a country of the highest interest, and never more so than on the present occasion; and you may feel assured that not only your own friends and fellow-countrymen in England, but the whole of Europe, are now carefully watching the movements and deeds of the British Army in that country. I feel sure that you will do all that lies in your power to maintain the honour of the regiment and of the Army. I will not say good-bye to you now, as the other officers and myself will come to see you when you are embarked; but I was desirous of seeing you on parade, and of wishing you all health and prosperity.' Lieut.-Col. Huyshe then replied as follows:—'Your Excellency,—On behalf of myself and the gallant regiment I have the honour to command, I beg to return you our heart-felt thanks for the kind words you have just spoken to us. Praise from a General, especially from one so experienced as yourself, is always highly prized by any regiment, and we are therefore very grateful for the manner in which you have spoken of us, and to myself personally it is a matter of great satisfaction to feel that some praise is not undeserved. I do not like, as a rule, to ask any favours, but there is one favour that I would wish, for myself and for the sake of my battalion, to ask you. We are returning to Egypt, and there is no knowing what work there may be to do, but if there is any fighting in progress I do trust you will put in a good word for us, and get us pushed on to the front if possible, and to give us an opportunity of proving that the Berkshire Regt. is as true and loyal as the old 49th has ever been.' The parade was then dismissed and his Excellency and suite returned to the town. We desire now to record our own farewell to this gallant corps, which first joined this garrison from Dover in March, 1881, did duty here till ordered to Egypt for the war on July 7, 1882, again rejoined on May 21, 1883, and now for the second time is ordered to Egypt, probably for active service; although the cloud of mystery still hangs over the question of an expedition. We speak for the public generally, when we say that this battalion has obtained for itself 'golden opinions' during its stay on the Rock. On the parade-ground, in the hunting-field, and before the wickets, the old 49th have brought credit to the service in general and to this garrison in particular. Many familiar faces will be missed when the hounds again draw the surrounding country, the master will lose one of his whips in Lieut. Turner, and the hounds will lose many a good rider from amongst Lieut.-Col. Huyshe and the officers of his regiment. As his Excellency the Governor remarked in his speech of this morning, the regiment 'was a very good regiment in the Crimean days, and is so now,' to which we may be pardoned if we add 'and must be in the future,' if the present *esprit de corps* is maintained, and the grand old principle of 'good-will to all' is the ruling motto of the regiment. In the men, we lose a very fine body of willing and steady soldiers, who we, without hesitation, assert will do full justice to the regiment, should they be called upon to face the foe. In conclusion, we beg Lieut.-Col. Huyshe, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Berkshire Regt. to receive our very best wishes for their future welfare, hoping that they will also occasionally look back with pleasure to the days they spent on the Old Rock, in spite of its many drawbacks and numerous guards."

54th Dorsetshire Regiment will, it is expected, proceed from India to Aden next year, with a view to its returning to England in 1885-6.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Lieut. Fortescue, A.D.C. to Gen. Sir F. Stephenson, commanding the troops in Egypt, has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. of the Army of Occupation during the absence of Major Sandwith in Upper Egypt on special service. The *Morning Post* says:—"Major Hutton has just arrived in England from Egypt, where his health has suffered owing to his arduous exertions in completing the organisation of the Mounted Infantry in that country. In consequence, to a great extent, of Major Hutton's unremitting efforts in this direction, which have been specially brought under the notice of Gen. Stephenson, that force is now in a highly efficient condition." Capt. Fetherstonhaugh and Lieut. Campbell left England on Wednesday in the troopship Goorkha for Egypt.

63rd Manchester Regiment left the Tower of London on Thursday for Shorncliffe. This corps has twice occupied the Tower since its return from India and Egypt, in November, 1882. The Queen has accepted a copy of the history of the old 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Manchester Regiment.

70th East Surrey Regiment will leave Bombay in H.M.S. Himalaya on the 6th prox. for Egypt.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Stockwell, C.B., had the honour of showing to the Queen, on Tuesday, four pieces of plate presented to the regiment, consisting of a centre-piece presented by his late Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the nobility and gentry of Stirlingshire, Dumbartonshire, Clackmannanshire, and Kinross-shire; and also a loving-cup to the serjeants' mess, a silver clock from the officers of the Highland Borderers Light Infantry Militia, and a regimental challenge shield, presented to the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Ghoorkas, who were brigaded with the regiment during the two years' campaign in Afghanistan. A correspondent, signing himself "Ross-shire," writes to the *Standard*:—"Being in Scotland lately, I made some inquiries into the allegations made as to the present recruiting for the Seaforth Highlanders, with whom I formerly served, and find, as your correspondent, Mr. Cameron, stated the other day, that it is mostly English recruits that are now joining the depôt. This seems to me, as a Scotchman, a great pity; but, on the other hand, I am perfectly aware that the strength of the regiment must be kept up; and if Scotch recruits cannot be got, then it is necessary to take English or Irish. I believe, however, that more Highland recruits might be got if the authorities went the proper way to work about it. The Highland regiments as complete corps, with their bands, pipers, and colours, are never seen in the Highlands. This may seem strange, but so it is. There is generally a battalion in Glasgow and another in Edinburgh Castle, and depôts at Fort George, Stirling, and Perth. But whoever saw a Highland regiment with its bands and pipers marching through any of the northern towns of Scotland? Take the Seaforth Highlanders, for instance. Ever since the return of the 1st Batn. from Egypt, more than 18 months ago, it has been quartered in the Isle of Wight, the most remote part of the kingdom from Scotland! I believe if this famous battalion—nearly all the men wearing, as they did on their return, four medals for Afghanistan and Egypt—had been sent to Scotland, and during last summer had been encamped, say, at Inverness, and its bands and pipers had attended the various fairs and gatherings of the adjacent counties, enough Highland recruits of the right sort would have been forthcoming to fill up its ranks."

74th Highland Light Infantry. On arrival in India from England, the regiment will be stationed at Dugshai.

80th South Staffordshire Regiment. Two officers and 50 men of the 2nd Batn. leave Lichfield this morning for Portsmouth, there to embark in the s.s. Poonah, for Egypt.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. A telegram from the Cape announces that the regiment has been ordered up to Etshowe.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Welman, a probationer, officiating wing officer, 13th N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay N.I. from Oct. 16, 1882.

88th Connaught Rangers. A correspondent writes from India:—"The reliefs for British Infantry have already been modified. It has been found that the 1st Durham Light Infantry (68th), at Allahabad, are too weak for Aden, so the 1st South Lancashire (40th), from Peshawur, are to go instead. This affects the Connaught Rangers (88th), who were to have gone to Allahabad in relief of the 1st Durham Light Infantry, and who will now go to Jullundur in place of the 1st South Lancashire. The Connaught Rangers will thus return over their previous march, they having been stationed originally at Mooltan. It is, however, quite possible that they will not go to Jullundur after all, as some further modifications are being considered."

94th Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Carden left England on Wednesday in the Goorkha, for Egypt, for service with the Mounted Infantry.

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Lieut. Alderson left England on Wednesday in the troopship Goorkha, for service with the Mounted Infantry.

106th Durham Light Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Coker succeeds Col. Girardot in command of the regiment.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieut. Woodhurst, having resigned his probationary appointment for the Bombay S.C., has been ordered to join the regiment at Malta.

Rifle Brigade. Lieuts. Sherston and the Hon. H. C. Hardinge left for Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Goorkha, to join the Mounted Infantry.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Nugent, C.B., Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. Edwards and Lea, and Acting Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. Leach, Capper, Leonard, and Firman, and Qrmrs. Crumplinn and Brooks, and 114 men, left for Egypt on Wednesday in the troopship Goorkha.

Pay Department. Capt. H. H. Gilbert is under orders of readiness for foreign service, if required.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Manchester Regiment. New colours were presented to the 3rd and 4th Batns. during the recent training on Fairfield Common. The officers present were Col. Wray, Majors Garland-Matthews and Powell, Capt. and Adjt. Hind, Capts. Taylor, Woodhouse, Foley, and Dunlop; Lieuts. Leyden, Langton, Balguy, Morton, and Daniell; and Qrmr. Lofts. Col. Wray called upon Mrs. Copley Wray to present the colours, a request to which the lady acceded by handing to Lieut. Leyden the Queen's colour, and to Lieut. Langton the regimental colour. Mrs. Wray said:—"Col. Wray, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 4th Batn. the Manchester Regiment,—I have the honour to be deputed to present these beautiful colours to you. It gives me great pleasure to do so, since my husband has been in the regiment for so many years, and has had its interests so much at heart. I feel sure that the honour and welfare of these colours will be secure in the hands of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of this battalion, and of the entire regiment. I wish you all God's speed." Col. Wray, addressing Mrs. Wray, said that in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his battalion, he thanked her for the honour she had done them in coming there that day, in presenting the colours, and for the kind and generous manner in which she had presented them. It was a matter of peculiar gratification to him that she should have performed the ceremony, as he was present with the regiment when it was first raised, and had been in it ever since. The Colonel then addressed the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 4th Batn., saying they had that day received colours for the first time since they had been formed as a separate battalion, and they had accepted a certain responsibility. He was old enough to remember the Crimean war, and how soon at that time the Militia were called upon to furnish garrisons for the Mediterranean, and seven Militia battalions volunteered for service in the field. The regiment to which they belonged—then the 6th Lancashire Militia—was amongst that number. It stood on parade upwards of a thousand men, with a full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers; and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man volunteered for active service in the field. The war came, however, to an abrupt conclusion, and their services were not required. He felt certain that the officers and men of that battalion would volunteer in case of a national emergency and in defence of their Queen and country. In such a case, these colours they had received might at some future time bear the name of actions in which they had taken an honourable part, and they would emulate the gallant deeds of the old 63rd and 96th Regiments—the two regiments with which they were connected, and which formed the 1st and 2nd Batns. of the Manchester Regt. Another interesting ceremony was witnessed during the day, when Mrs. Copley Wray, wife of Col. Copley Wray, was presented with an address, beautifully engrossed upon vellum, emblazoned on the one side with the badge of the Sphinx, and on the other with a second badge—that of the Manchester Regt. Major Garland-Matthews said he had a most pleasing duty to perform in presenting the address on vellum, which read as follows:—"Manchester Regt., 4th Batn. To Mrs. Copley Wray,—We, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 4th Batn. the Manchester Regt., on our own behalf and on that of our comrades, desire to acknowledge the honour, and record our sincere thanks for the kindness shown us, in the presentation to this newly-formed battalion of its first colours, whilst under the command of your husband, its first lieutenant-colonel. We trust the event we record may ever remain a pleasing recollection to you, and that your connection with the regiment may long remain unsevered.—Camp, Buxton, Aug. 15, 1884." Then follow the signatures.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, paid a visit to Aberdeen on Thursday to present new colours to the 3rd Batn. The regiment thus honoured was formed at the opening of the French revolutionary wars, when the invasion of this country was feared. It was then known as the Aberdeenshire, or 6th North British Militia. In 1801 the regiment formed part of the field covering force for the protection of Edinburgh. In 1802 the Peace of Amiens was concluded, and on April 20 of that year the regiment was disbanded. In 1805 it was again deputed to assist in the defence of the Scottish capital, and in 1814 it formed part of the garrison at the Tower of London. Having returned to its head-quarters, it was again disbanded on Sept. 23, but after the lapse of ten months was again embodied. At that time, however, its services were not required and on Feb. 24 of the following year, 1816, it was disbanded. On Feb. 20, 1855, however, the men were again under arms, and on this occasion the regiment was designated the 89th Royal Aberdeenshire Militia. New colours were then presented by Lady Saltoun. These colours, which were superseded to-day, will remain with the original ones in the custody of the regiment. Since 1858 the history of the regiment has been one of steady progress. It was honoured by being chosen to take part in the great Autumn Manœuvres at Aldershot, and it was at this time that the honorary colonelcy of the regiment was accepted by the Prince of Wales. In 1882 the regiment was attached to the 92nd Highlanders and became its 3rd Batn. The Prince wore the uniform of the regiment. He also wore the insignia of the Order of the Thistle. The Lord Provost having been introduced to the Prince, presented an address of welcome to his Royal Highness. In the Town Hall the Prince and Princess were entertained at luncheon by the officers of the regiment. Col. Turner occupied the chair, and proposed the loyal toasts. In reply, the Prince, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, said:—"My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I beg, in the name of the Princess and in my own name, to tender to Col. Turner for the kind way in which he has proposed this toast, and for the manner in which you have received it, our most sincere thanks. I appear before you this day in a twofold capacity—as a burgess of your town and as colonel of this distinguished regiment. The Princess and I are very glad to have this opportunity of coming here to-day, and the Princess especially, for the purpose of taking part in an interesting ceremony—that of presenting new colours to the 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders. It is now twelve years since I have seen the regiment, when they took part in the Salisbury manœuvres, and I know how much struck I then was with their discipline and efficiency. I feel no doubt that they will show to-day on parade that they have kept up the good name which they then bore, and which, indeed, they have always borne. This regiment is an old one, which was embodied at the end of the last century. Although it went through many vicissitudes, of disbandment and re-enrolment, and though it has not had an opportunity of seeing active service, still it has done good garrison duty, not only in Scotland, but also in England and in Ireland. I feel convinced that if the day should come when their services will be required for the defence of their country, and for the honour of their flag, they would not be wanting in their duty. I beg now to give a toast which I feel sure you will drink most heartily. It is the health of Col. Turner, who so ably commands the regiment, and the Regiment of Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders cannot regret, I am sure, being affiliated with the Gordon Highlanders. They serve under the same flag, and are connected with the same county. I myself feel it a great compliment to be associated as hon. colonel with a regiment connected with a county which I have known for so many years, and which has so many dear ties to me. I beg to propose 'The Health of Col. Turner and the 3rd Batn. Gordon Highlanders.'" The toast was very heartily responded to. Col. Turner returned thanks. After the banquet the visitors left the hall. The ceremony of trooping the colours was carried out after prayer had been offered. The battalion received the command to shoulder arms, and, the Princess having indicated her readiness to perform the ceremony of presenting the colours, the Queen's colour was handed to her Royal Highness by Lieut.-Col. Keen. The Princess received the flag, and gracefully presented it to Lieut. Kenrick, who accepted it, as senior lieutenant, on behalf of the regiment. The regimental colour was, in like manner, handed to the Princess by Major Leith Hay, and her Royal Highness gave it to the charge of Lieut. Gordon, the second senior lieutenant. Col. Turner acknowledged the presentation on behalf of his regiment. The procession was then reformed, and the Royal party returned to the station, being loudly cheered at all points. The special train left for Ballater at 5.40. While the party were *en route* to the station the weather cleared, and for the first time there was a glimpse of sunshine. All the Volunteers and others who took part in the ceremony were wet through. In the evening the city was illuminated.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 23, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Col. C. E. Stewart, C.I.E.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 26, 1884.

8th Hussars—The notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 25 cancelling the promotion of Capt. J. Davidson to the rank of Major is cancelled.

10th Hussars—Capt. R. P. Sandeman resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Capt. Lord A. C. Seymour to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 7—I, Royal Warrant, June 10, 1884 (Aug. 15).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. W. O. M. Mosse has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 19).

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. E. O. B. Cotgrave has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 19).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieuts. S. M. Mason has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 7); and R. E. Sullivan has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 4).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. C. J. Melliss has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 13).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. J. F. Simonet has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 16); Lieut. E. L. Herapath has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 21).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. F. Gildea, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Aug. 25).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Beamish retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The East Surrey Regiment—The notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 11, cancelling the promotion of Capt. F. F. F. Roupell to the rank of Major, is cancelled.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Major W. Tolson to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. Grattan, retired (Aug. 6).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Johnson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 29).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Serjt.-Major Matthew Billings to be Qrmr., vice T. Jarrett, retired on temporary half-pay.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. H. D. Merewether has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 3).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Berkshire Regiment—The notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 4, cancelling the promotion of Capt. A. J. Price to the rank of Major, is cancelled.

The Manchester Regiment—Major E. G. Keppel, from the Highland Light Infantry, to be Major, vice F. W. R. Jones, who exchanges.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut.-Col. M. L. Elliot retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. C. Girardot retires on half-pay; Major R. A. Crawford to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. K. Shaw, deceased (July 28).

The Highland Light Infantry—Major F. W. R. Jones, from the Manchester Regt., to be Major, vice E. G. Keppel, who exchanges.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. T. E. O'Leary, from the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., vice Lieut. E. B. Harrison, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Qrmr.-Serjt. Sinclair Forbes to be Qrmr., vice J. Kinnaird, superseded for absence without leave.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Major W. A. T. Helden, C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 21).

Royal Military Academy—Major E. Kensington, R.A., from Professor at the Royal Military College, Canada (Local Lieut.-Col.), to be a Professor, vice Lieut.-Col. W. Kemmis, R.A., who has resigned that appointment (Aug. 20).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. A. Baker to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., in recognition of his services during the recent operations in the Soudan (May 21).

Ordnance Store Department — Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance E. Houghton to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, in recognition of his services during the recent operations in the Soudan (May 21). Conductor of Stores C. F. Hunter to be Qrmr., in recognition of his services during the recent operations in the Soudan (May 21).

Army Pay Department—The under-mentioned Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army:—W. C. J. F. Nott (July 28), and E. H. Maunsell (Aug. 26); Pymrs. and Hon. Capts. T. C. Hood, from half-pay, to be Pymr.; J. G. Elliott, Retired List, is removed from the Army.

Medical Department—Surgs.-Major H. M. Macbeth to be Brig.-Surg., vice R. C. Lofthouse, M.D., granted retired pay (Aug. 6); W. W. Quinton, M.B., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg. The under-mentioned Surgs. on probation to be Surgs.:—John Richard Barefoot, Robert Hampden Clement, George Douglas Hunter, Walter Calverley Beevor, Louis Edward Anderson, George Blakeley Russell, M.B., Arthur Edward Cecil Spence, M.B., John Robert Mallins, Robert James McCormack, M.D., Henry Neville Thompson, M.B., Joseph Ignatius Purcell Doyle, Neville Manders, Lesley Robert Colledge, Samuel Foster Freyer, M.D., Cecil Birt, Robert Samuel Findlay Henderson, M.B., Henry Mitchell, Samuel Butterworth, Charles James Holmes, M.D., and Isaac Radliffe Lane, M.D.

Veterinary Department—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Vet.-Surgs. on probation:—Tom Marriott, Henry Aloysius Fullam, Henry Thomas Pease, Charles Henry Betser, George Henry Evans, and Ernest Reuben Charles Butler.

BREVET.

The following promotions are conferred upon the under-mentioned officers in recognition of their services during the recent operations n the Soudan (dated May 21):—To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors J. FitzE. Forster, the Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; A. F. Kidston, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); H. H. Parr, C.M.G., the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry); T. B. Hitchcock, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry),—the Brevet Majority conferred upon this officer, with date of May 21, is cancelled, he having succeeded to the regimental rank of Major with a prior date.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Cols. S. J. Graham, C.B., R.M.L.I., to be Col. (Aug. 6); J. C. Hore, retired, R.M.L.I., to have the hon. rank of Col. (July 19).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. C. Girardot, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Major-Gen. C. Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Aug. 4).

INDIA OFFICE, August 26, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. D. Battye, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 25); C. D. J. Dodd, of the Bombay S.C. (June 15); Lieut.-Col. A. Vivian (now Aylmer McIver Campbell), of the Bengal S.C. (May 19).

BREVET.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—To be Major-Gens.—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. D. Battye, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 25); and C. D. J. Dodd, of the Bombay S.C. (June 15). To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. A. Vivian (now Aylmer McIver Campbell), of the Bengal S.C. (May 19).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 26, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Cecil Arthur Hope, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Brigade, Scottish Division—Major G. Hewson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. C. N. Lamont to be Major.

INFANTRY.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—The promotion of Capt. A. D. Stevenson to that rank notified in the *London Gazette* of June 20, is antedated to April 30.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—John Vandeleur Phelps, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. S. B. Blyth, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. G. C. Rowley, 1st Batn. whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Sept. 1).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. H. B. Beresford resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. and Hon. Major W. C. Seymour to be Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 26, 1884.

Denbighshire—Major J. R. Barnes is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Shropshire—Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, to be Lieut.

West Somerset—Major C. C. Welman resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

1st West York—Vet.-Surg. T. Colley resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 26, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Argyll and Bute—Capt. R. Oakes, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. T. S. Howie, retired from the Royal Artillery (Aug. 14).

1st Forfarshire—Lieut. F. Stewart-Sandeman to be Capt.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. J. S. Bush, from the 1st Dorsetshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

1st Lanarkshire—Surg. R. Watson, M.D., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Midlothian (Midlothian Coast)—Major C. G. H. Kinnear to be Lieut.-Col. (June 26).

1st Norfolk—Capt. G. E. J. M., Viscount Dunwich, to be Major; Lieut. E. M. U. Adnams to be Capt.

1st Northumberland and Sunderland—Lieut.-Col. A. Potter, C.B., is granted the hon. rank of Col.

The Tynemouth—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Pilter is granted the hon. rank of Col.

1st Sussex—Lieut. T. J. Edgeworth to be Capt.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Surg. A. Megget resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

2nd Tower Hamlets (East London)—The services of Acting Surg. R. A. Fergusson, M.D., are dispensed with.

RIFLE.

1st Cinque Ports—Percival Longcroft Hart, Esq., to be Capt.; Atwood Thorne, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Durham—Lieut. W. H. Jobling to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. H. A. Duff to be Capt.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Ernest Kingscote, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

15th Lancashire—The services of Lieut. R. L. Ross are dispensed with.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard)—Alfred Cummins Wood, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—Capt. E. F. Sandon is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd London—Lieut. A. Mason to be Capt.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants (supernumerary):—Robert Hunter Hedderwick, Arthur Charles Fraser Gore, William Mackie, Craster Humble, and Charles Gordon Stuart.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Capt. H. Skrine resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

24th Middlesex—Capt. A. H. W. Hervey, 3rd Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Adjt., in succession to Major F. W. Kane, East Kent Regt., who has vacated the appointment (Aug. 1).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Edward George Cubitt, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood)—Lieut. H. Morse resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—The services of Capt. A. F. J. Fisher are dispensed with.

1st Stirlingshire—William Wilson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Surrey (South London)—Frederick Brooks Tilt, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. T. C. Bird, from the 2nd Shropshire R.V.C., to be Lieut.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. J. H. Lilly resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment—Colin George Campbell, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date August 27, and the current year must be understood.

THE LATE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to correct an error in the paragraph in your issue of Aug. 23, in which the services of Bishop Claughton as Chaplain-General are noticed. The long and earnest exertions of G. R. Gleig seem to be utterly forgotten, and a severe reflection cast upon the clergy who have during the past half-century ministered to soldiers. "Bishop Claughton was the first to introduce the rite of confirmation into the Army." I entered the service in 1845, and from that time to the present moment confirmations for soldiers have been held every year all over the world. I have more than once seen Bishop Wilberforce confirm upwards of 150 soldiers and sailors in the garrison church at Portsmouth, and wherever our troops were stationed at home or abroad there confirmations were held. The Bishop of Gibraltar held a confirmation even during active war in Scutari Barracks. In the life of James Skinner, recently published, you will find how wonderfully his labours were felt as a Chaplain to the Forces in Corfu, 1846-1850, and that the fruit of those labours was specially shown by the large number of soldiers who presented themselves for confirmation. For the last forty years instructing soldiers and their families for confirmation, and presenting them to the Bishop for God's blessing, has been deemed a season of revival. Bishop Wilberforce always said a garrison confirmation was one of special reverence.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD OFFICER.

Major-Gen. the Hon. W. H. A. Feilding, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, has been selected to attend the forthcoming manœuvres of the French Army, to be held at Agen, in the department of Lot et Garonne, in September, in the place of Major-Gen. Sir R. Buller, who has proceeded to Egypt. The officers selected to accompany Gen. Fielding are Lieut.-Col. W. H. Macnaughten, 13th Bengal Lancers, now in this country, and Major V. Cowan, R.H.A.

The *Morning Post* states that,—"Col. Utterson, 1st Batn. Leicestershire Regt., and Lieut.-Col. Gream, 1st Batn. Wiltshire Regt., have been appointed members of the Committee on the Dress of the Army."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Hospital Sunday and Hospital Saturday, by H. C. Burdett (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Rôle, Organisation, Attaque et Défence des Places Fortes (Paris: H. Charles-Lavauzelle.)—Magazines for September:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (Blackwood and Son).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

WITH reference to our article in a late issue on the examination for promotion introduced for Senior Surgeons-Major by the Circular of August 1 last, our attention has been drawn to the recommendations of Lord Morley's Committee on this subject. On page 35, paragraph 208, of the Committee's Report, it will be observed that it is recommended to reinstitute the examination for Surgeons of from three to seven years' service, and it is also recommended that facilities be given to medical officers to study in civil and military hospitals in London or in foreign capitals. We fail to find a single word regarding the examination of medical officers once they reach "field rank," much less to examine them after they have held this rank for from eight to fourteen years. We would much like to know by whose authority this was done; and if it has not been with the sanction of the Secretary of State for War and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, we trust this obnoxious order will be speedily rescinded. One point that has been prominently noticed is the fact that every medical officer is entitled to claim to be examined immediately after he has completed twenty years' full-pay service; but before he goes to all the trouble of working up for the examination in question, it will be only equitable that he should be informed if he has been favourably reported on, as, if not, he cannot be promoted, even if he pass the examination. This, then, will have to be communicated to each officer as soon as he completes twenty years' service. the question of the examination being optional seems to be an extraordinary condition. If an officer either declines to present himself before, or fails to satisfy the examiners, say, in discipline, interior economy, medicine, and surgery, is he to be permitted to remain in the service, doing executive duty, *i.e.*, in charge of large station hospitals, telling off prisoners, which he is officially proved to be unfit for; and is he to continue to practice his profession on the "corpore vili" of Thomas Atkins, the pronounced to be ignorant of surgery and practice of medicine? By a parity of reasoning, if a Surgeon-Major is ignorant of such subjects, he is certainly not a fit man to put in medical charge of her Majesty's troops at home or abroad. As a logical sequence of this examination, Medical officers found either unable or unwilling to qualify will have to be treated exactly as combatant officers would be under similar circumstances,—viz., be gazetted out on the gratuity or pension they may have earned. These points all go to prove how hasty and unconsidered this Circular has been. Crude in conception, and promulgated in indecent haste to serve some purpose not yet apparent, we understand this Circular was sent out to India some weeks before it was published in this country, so as nominally to allow it to appear in both countries at the same time; but it looks rather as if its appearance at home was delayed till after the rising of Parliament, for obvious reasons. It is greatly to be regretted that so irritating a document should have been permitted to have seen the light just as the Army Medical Department has emerged from the dark days of the past, when Medical officers were settling down to the present inevitable state of things, and when a good supply of eligible candidates were coming forward. Will the Government never take warning? If this objectionable step is not revoked or modified, it will certainly be followed by an outburst of discontent in the Department, which will be followed by agitation in the medical schools and colleges, the result of which the country knows to its cost.

Up to last night, though the appointments to Lord Wolseley's Staff had been made, official etiquette prevented their being made public, as certain formalities have to be gone through before the list can be regarded as finally settled. It has simply been a rearrangement of the old familiar names, and the service knows so well who the favoured ones will be, that when the details appear they will create little interest, except to those within the charmed circle.

The constitution of the proposed expedition will be decided upon on Lord Wolseley's arrival in Egypt. As far as possible those regiments will be chosen for service who are most acclimatised, as Lord Wolseley, although professing a great belief in the principle of short service, is one of those who regard the young soldier element as a fruitful source of danger on service, and he will, therefore, take care, should a force require to be dispatched up the Nile, to eliminate, as far as possible, all men but those whose physical development is such as to give promise that they will be able to stand the fatigues and privations of campaigning.

The appointments of Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine as Military Secretary, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel Furse as Director of Transports, will have given satisfaction to the service; for, unlike some other officers, they are both known to be men who have the courage of their convictions, and have never been, or professed to be, in favour of the system upon which the British Army is at present organised and administered.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Yeatman-Biggs has been appointed Brigade-Major R.A. at Aldershot, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne.

It has been finally decided that there shall be no British Cavalry reliefs in India during the season 1884-85 beyond the departure of the 13th Hussars, and the arrival of the 3rd Dragoon Guards from England. The 3rd take the place of the 13th at Mhow.

It is notified that the troops who garrisoned Fort Baker during the battle of Teb, and those who occupied the advanced zeriba during the battle of Tamai, will receive the clasps for the respective actions. This is right; but surely those who took part in the affair at Kassassin are as much entitled to the clasp for Tel-el-Kebir. It is at least as strong a case.

The non-commissioned officers and men from various Infantry battalions who were concentrated at Aldershot last week to form a draft of Mounted Infantry, to reinforce that arm in Egypt, were not all volunteers for this service. A sufficient number of men not having presented themselves in some battalions, the deficiency was made up by detailing them, in the ordinary way, though great pains were taken to select old and tried soldiers, and, if possible, those who had already gained some experience in campaigning. The universal opinion at the Camp is that a more soldier-like and serviceable-looking body of men never left Aldershot for service beyond the seas. As they marched off on Wednesday morning last, 224 strong, to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," many of them with the medals and stars for Afghanistan, the Cape, and Egypt on their breasts, their comrades of all ranks and arms, who stood on the general parade-ground, were convinced they would give a good account of themselves in whatever circumstances of peril, by flood and field, in which they might be placed.

We hear that colours will not be taken by the corps going up the Nile.

Captain W. Peacocke, R.E., who lately passed from the Staff College, is, we believe, to join the Afghan Boundary Commission, as Second Intelligence Officer.

The strength of the regiments *en route* for Wady Halfa, or under orders for that station, is, we understand, as follows:—

	Officers.		Men.
35th Regiment....................	7	...	762
56th Regiment....................	16	...	694
46th Regiment....................	15	...	599
38th Regiment....................	14	...	652
Squadron 19th Hussars	2	...	84
Mounted Infantry	10	...	226
Total.........	64	...	3,017

Four Chief Paymasters will shortly retire—Lieutenant-Colonels H. Leigh, J. George, and T. Bryson, in September, and J. Nowlan in November. We understand that the following Staff-Paymasters are under orders, if required, for service abroad:—Majors F. W. Dundee, G. L. Cuming, J. W. Minchin, and T. W. Drage, and two Paymasters, Major H. C. Dawson and Captain G. Dewar.

The total force in Egypt by latest returns was 10,128 officers and men, of which 601 were on the sick list.

We understand that the authorities were most anxious to secure the services of Major Graves, 20th Hussars, for another year as Adjutant of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, a petition having been signed in the regiment urging them to allow the Major to retain his appointment, but there was no precedent in the cavalry for the extension of an officer's period of service as Adjutant, and it was feared that difficulties might arise if one was established, notwithstanding the exceptional nature of the case.

In marked contrast to the prim and soldierly appearance on parade at Aldershot, on the morning of Wednesday last, of the detachments of the Mounted Infantry, Army Service Corps, and Army Hospital Corps for service in the Soudan, was the draft from the kilted regiment in the South Camp for the Black Watch in Egypt. These young fellows, good enough looking specimens of Scotland's youth, had evidently been having their "mornin'," and that pretty freely, and they seemed to make no effort to hide the fact. Here at once was seen the difference between young and old soldiers, in this respect; the other detachments, composed of men of considerable service, were firm as a rock on parade, and marched off with the steady swing of men who knew what they were about. Not a sign of drink was to be observed amongst them, although they, on the eve of leaving their native land, perhaps for ever, like the "Highland laddies," had not parted from their friends in camp without a "*doch-an-dorrach.*"

Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham could scarcely have expected to be passed over after the manner in which Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Hartington spoke of his services. He was offered a baronetcy, and refused it, thinking it certain that he would have further chances of distinction and service. It seems that the Government were afraid of their followers in the House being troublesome if they proposed a Vote of Thanks to the officers and men of both services engaged near Suakim, and that they did not like to disgust the country by resisting the Vote of Thanks brought forward by others, and so contrived matters that the question was never submitted to Parliament.

It is very wonderful if General Stephenson has expressed the opinion attributed to him, that the Nile route is impossible, and more wonderful still if General Lord Wolseley goes to Cairo on that account. Colonel Ardagh, who sailed this week, could give as good an opinion on the route as any one. It is not likely Lord Wolseley will stay boxed up at Cairo.

It is rather trying to Stephenson and Earle to be "out of it," but the General-in-Chief will give them any chance he can. The latter was his chief of base, &c., in the last Expedition. There are so many Generals in Egypt, some must be overlaid. Sir E. Wood cannot well be kept back from the front, but his Egyptians have been so vilipended that it will not be difficult to find reasons for preventing their being too forward. One or two of his battalions, especially the Negro or Berber Regiment, will certainly march and fight well if they have a chance. When Sir Redvers Buller was sent out, it was a foregone conclusion that the rumours prevailing since May that Lord Wolseley would command the possible Expedition would be justified.

The advocates of the route from Suakim to Berber across the Desert died hard. They had not a euthanasia. For a moment before death their spirits revived and their strength returned when they heard the Nile was falling, and they rejoiced over the dangers of the cataracts; but now all is over! However, when the British power is established in the Soudan, and an English mudirieh arises out of the rich growth of circumstances over which the Government of Downing Street has no control, there will necessarily be a railway made from the Nile to the Red Sea and Berber. Suakim appears to be the best line that can be adopted. Before that comes we shall have to deal with the marauding and murderous Abyssinians, who have been let loose under the unscrupulous Ras Aloula, on the unfortunate subjects of the Khedive, whom we are bound to protect, and have handed over to fire and sword.

The attention of one who was casually glancing through the officially-printed copies of the "Papers of Examination set last January for Military Promotions," was rivetted by the following astounding statements. At the top of page 13, under the heading "Examination for Promotion—Captains," he read, "1. A scale to an English map is marked with the representative fraction $\frac{1}{63360}$. Construct a comparative scale of Russian versts:—1 verst = 500 sagènes, 1 sagène = 3 archines, 1 archine = 28 English miles." According to the words quoted, a sagène must be 84 miles, and a verst 42,000 miles! But Russian soldiers often march more than 20 versts a day, that would be more than 840,000 miles. The writer of the paper may possibly have written *miles* when he meant *inches*; or the printer, in the exercise of his discretion, may have *corrected* the inches into miles. But surely some one, or more than one, ought to have read the proofs before they were passed as correct. What is the value of the supervision which allows so glaring an error to escape detection?

Neither Gordon nor Wolseley are teetotallers. The latter, indeed, has expressed strong opinions in favour of temperance in the Army, but practically, in the field, Lord Wolseley follows the example of the great Frederick whose silver plate now takes the field with the German Emperor in war time, and thinks, very rightly, that a glass of "shammy" is a very wholesome stimulant in hot climates, and never out of place among the head-quarters mess accompaniments. They both smoke tobacco—Gordon in all kinds, pipes, cigarettes, cigars—Wolseley the latter, and the best that can be had. Both are temperate in food and of incessant activity, but Gordon is often meditative—*un peu rêveur*. Wolseley thinks profoundly, but it is of work. He has no taste for abstract speculation, and does not interest himself in determining the exact locality which the Evil One favours with his bodily presence, having quite enough to do in dealing with the tangible enemy in front of him.

The Zhob Valley expedition is a settled fact, and the political officers have begun to collect the necessary supplies for next September.

The question of the increase of the daily regulation allowance of food for our young soldiers is a very pressing one. It has been recommended by experienced officers, who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject and have reason to know that the present allowance does not satisfy growing lads who have plenty of exercise, that the daily meat ration should be increased by ¼ lb., and the bread ration by ½ lb.; but the expense involved in such a step is so great that the authorities hesitate to ask Parliament for the necessary funds. In the meantime, "our boys" supplement their meagre meals at their own expense as far as possible, and they may be often seen after these unsatisfactory dinners appeasing their appetites in the canteen on bread and cheese and beer.

In every German Army Corps there will be divisional manœuvres this year, and in some corps, in addition, corps manœuvres. The following are the detailed arrangements for the Imperial manœuvres of the 7th and 8th Corps near Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, at which his Majesty the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and several distinguished foreign officers will be present:—

7TH CORPS.	
From 1st—9th Sept.	Exercises of Detachments.
11th ,,	Divisional Manœuvres 13th Division, between Neuss and Krefeld.
11th ,,	Divisional Manœuvres 14th Division, at Odenkirchen.
12th and 13th ,,	Field Manœuvres, 13th against 14th Division, Grerenbroich.
15th, 16th, & 17th ,,	Field Manœuvres of the 7th against the 8th Corps at Bedburg, on the Erft.
18th ,,	No exercises.
19th ,,	Grand Parade of the 7th Corps before the Emperor, at Wevelinghoven.
20th ,,	Corps Manœuvres, ditto.
8TH CORPS.	
1st—4th Sept.	Exercises of Detachments.
5th ,,	Divisional Manœuvres, 15th Division, at Oberemdt and Neideremdt.
8th ,,	Divisional Manœuvres, 16th Division, between Rheinbach and Euskirchen.
9th ,,	Field Manœuvres of the 15th against the 16th Division, between Euskirchen and Jülich.

On the 15th this corps manœuvres against the 7th, as above, and on September 23, the last day of the manœuvres, the whole of the 8th Corps manœuvres before the Emperor.

The Navy.

WHITEHALL, August 25, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto W. S. Brown, of Southsea, in the county of Southampton, Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet, her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with the last will and testament of the late Jane Brown-Grieve (formerly Jane Elliott-Grieve), henceforth take and use the surname of Grieve only, and bear the arms of Grieve; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect: and to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in her Majesty's said College of Arms.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 22, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer W. D. Beaton has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Inspector of Machinery (Aug. 22).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 23, 1884.

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet (dated Aug. 21):—Edward Waldemar Von Tunzelmann, M.B., Edward Bridges Townsend, Alexander Gascoigne Wildey, Patrick Brodie Handyside, M.B., Harold Rochester Osborne, James Macdonald Rogers, Charworth Louis Nolan, M.B., Harold Frederic Dale Stephens, M.B., Francis Harvey Julyan, Edward Copley Ward, M.D., William Robert Minching Young, George Lowbridge Baker, Herbert William Gibbs Doyne, Alexander Brown Murdoch, M.B., Thomas Dunlop, M.B., Samuel Johnson, M.B., George Albert Dreaper, William Henry O'Meara, William Wall Jacobs, Alexander Fleming Harper, Hubert William Austin Burke, Edward Robert Drummond Fasken, James Charles Francis Whicher, Alexander Gordon Andrews, Arthur Stanley Nance, and Evan St. Maur Nepean.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle, C.B., to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for service in the Dreadnought.

Lieutenants—Frederick O. Pike, to the Harrier; George Huntingford, to the Alexandra, additional; Julian C. A. Wilkinson, to the Malabar.

Sub-Lieutenant—Julian Charles Gaisford, to the Minotaur.

Midshipmen—Hugh R. Tilly, to the Northumberland; William Wynton, to the Garnet.

Chaplain—Rev. John Milford Morton, B.A., to the Euryalus.

Chief Engineers—William Barclay, to the Asia, for the Dreadnought; Robert J. Barker, to the Canada; Henry D. Garwood, to the Hector; John Yeo, to the President, additional, for service at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Surgeons—Edward W. Von Tunzelmann, M.B., Edward B. Townsend, Alex. G. Wildey, Patrick B. Handyside, M.B., Harold R. Osborne, James M. Rogers, Charworth L. Nolan, M.B., Harold F. D. Stephens, Francis H. Julyan, Edward C. Ward, M.B., Wm. R. Minching Young, George L. Baker, Herbert W. G. Doyne, Alexander B. Murdoch, M.B., Thomas Dunlop, M.B., Samuel Johnson, M.B., George A. Dreaper, and Wm. H. O'Meara, to the Duke of Wellington; Wm. W. Jacobs, Hubert W. A. Burke, and E. R. D. Fasken, to the Royal Adelaide; James C. F. Whicher, to the Impregnable; Alex. G. Andrews, to the Asia; Arthur S. Nance, to the Indus; Evan St. M. Nepean, to the Pembroke; Charles Anderson, to the Sultan.

Engineers—Robert Browne Priston, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Rodney; George White, to the Pembroke, additional, for service in the Rambler; George Weight, to the Serapis; John Lake Michell, to the Duncan, additional, for service in the Hydra; John Hughes, to the Asia, additional, for service with the Training School for Engineer Students; Henry Thomas Hammond, to the Asia, additional, for service in the Dreadnought; George E. Bench, to the Malabar.

Assistant-Engineers—Henry P. Vining, to the Malabar; Josiah H. Hunt, to the Asia, for the Devastation; Samuel A. Screech, to the Serapis.

Carpenters—William J. Pink, to the Asia, for the Devastation; Henry Cribb, to the Asia, for the Edinburgh; Isaac Finch, to the Asia, for the Collingwood; Wm. Hardy, to the Asia, for the Cyclops.

Clerks—Francis William Black Barnes, to the Malabar; Edward Henry Innes, additional, to the Hercules.

Gunner—John Swanson, to the Achilles.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—George H. Robertson, to the Valiant, additional.

Commissioned Boatmen—George Shane, Boyne, to be chief boatman, Hove, vice Wakely, pensioned; John Danaher, Cromer, to be chief boatman, Lynn, vice Dench, promoted.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Harry Rawson, flagship of Admiral Lord John Hay, was at Jaffa on Aug. 24.

ARAB, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on Aug. 24.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday last, with the 11th Hussars from Liverpool for Ballincollig. Having embarked the 20th Lancers, she sailed on Thursday afternoon for Portsmouth.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Hugh Pearson, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, was with cruising squadron, consisting of the Sapphire, Curacoa, Midge, Albatross, Cockchafer, and Espoir, at Chefoo up to July 6. The Commander-in-Chief has since arrived at Foochow. The Espoir proceeded to Tientsin on July 6, and was to rejoin the flag at Taku on Aug. 14. The Vigilant is attached to the cruising squadron; she would be sent to Hong Kong to pay off and recommission. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on July 1, and would remain at Shanghai as senior officer's ship. The Fly, in Yangtse River; was at Hankow on June 18; was ordered to remain until first or second week in July, and then proceed to Chinkiang. The Champion was at Amoy on June 16, and remains. The Daring was at Canton on June 23, and remains. The Linnet was at Hong Kong on June 26; has since been ordered to Singapore. The Zephyr, in Gulf of Tonquin, is alternately visiting Hoihow and Pakhoi. The Foxhound, at Hong Kong on June 7, has left for Singapore, calling at North Borneo ports and Labuan, and was expected to reach Singapore during first week in July. The Merlin, at Foochow on June 11, was to leave for Formosan ports, returning to Foochow about the end of June. The Swift left Woosung on June 25 for Hong Kong, to prepare for recommission. The Pegasus, in Straits of Malacca, was at Singapore on June 6. The Flying Fish was at Chefoo on July 6 for coals and provisions; about to return to Corea.

AVON, Lieut. and Com. Thompson, has been cruising since Aug. 2 between Portsmouth and Plymouth, embarking every fortnight a fresh detachment of 50 men of the Naval Artillery Volunteers, who entirely worked the ship, and are said to have done uncommonly well. The cruise ends on Sept. 1.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, flagship of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon, V.C. was at Simon's Town up to Aug. 26. The Frolic was at Simon's Town; would leave on Sept. 1 for Angra Pequena and St. Helena. The Opal was at Brass River up to July 26; if no contrary orders were received by mail at Anno Bom, she will proceed south, and act according to programme. The Flirt, in the Bights of Biafra, conveying H.M.'s Consul to ports in the Oil Rivers. The Goshawk, in the Bights of Biafra, under orders of Com. Craigie, of the Flirt; she will shortly proceed south. The Forward, on passage to Anno Bom; on the Opal meeting the Forward with mails at Anno Bom, the Forward will be ordered back to the Bights of Biafra, under orders of Com. Craigie, of the Flirt. The Alecto, in the Bights of Benin. The Stork, on the south coast.

BRITON, Capt. Lloyd, was at Aden on Aug. 28.

CANADA, Capt. Durant, has been ordered to be ready for sea by Sept. 9, to reinforce the China Squadron.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, C.B., flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V.C., was at Mauritius up to Aug. 5, having arrived there on July 11. The Osprey arrived at Mauritius on July 16. The Tourmaline arrived at Mauritius on June 25. The Ranger would shortly proceed to Colombo and Trincomalee, unless required at Aden. The Commander-in-Chief, with Euryalus, Tourmaline, and Osprey, would leave after arrival of the mail due on the 21st inst. for Zanzibar. The Tourmaline, on relief by the Turquoise, will proceed to England, *viâ* the Suez Canal, and the Osprey would call at Tamatave, *en route* to Zanzibar.

IRIS, Capt. Rice, arrived at Trieste on Aug. 24.

KINGFISHER, Com. Algernon Evan Thomas (acting), arrived at Devonport on Aug. 28 from the Pacific station, and left the same day for Sheerness, to pay off.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Britten, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the ships of the Channel Squadron in company, left Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly for Dublin Bay on Aug. 26.

NELSON, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney up to July 14, and would remain. The Diamond was at Santa Maria Banks Island on June 3, as senior officer's ship in New Guinea and adjacent islands, and has since arrived at Cooktown. The Espiègle was at Levuka on June 13, and left for Samoa and Tonga; will return to Sydney *viâ* Fiji. The Miranda was at Nouméa on May 28, and left on May 29 for New Hebrides. The Dart was at Suva on June 7, and then left for Rotumah, Gilbert, and Ellice Groups, and New Britain. The Lark was at Solomon Islands, surveying. The Raven left Brisbane for Fiji *viâ* Ugi on June 18, and would return to Sydney. The Swinger was at the Solomon Islands. The Undine was at Sydney on July 14, and was about to leave for New Hebrides. The Harrier left Sydney on July 10 for Cooktown, and will wait there for orders.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., was at Halifax up to Aug. 15, and would leave on Aug. 28 for Newport, Rhode Island, and St. John, N.B., returning to Halifax the middle of September. The Garnet was at Halifax on Aug. 15, and would visit Quebec during August. The Tenedos was on coasts of Newfoundland on July 19. The Dido was on passage to assume duties as senior officer of Barbadoes division, and left Halifax on July 12. The Griffon was at Barbadoes on July 2, and was ordered to Halifax to replace the Fantôme on the Newfoundland fisheries. The Fantôme was on coasts of Newfoundland on Aug. 5, and was ordered to Halifax in consequence of having grounded and sustained damage; will afterwards proceed to Bermuda to be docked, &c. The Mallard was on coasts of Newfoundland on July 19. The Flamingo left Port Royal on Aug. 4 to relieve the Bullfrog at Nassau, New Providence, and on arrival of the Express would be ordered to Bermuda and Devonport. The Bullfrog was ordered to Port Royal from Nassau.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Gibraltar on Aug. 25, and would leave next day.

RANGER, Com. Pipon, was at Berberah on Aug. 12.

SPHINX, Com. Caffin, flying the broad pendant of Com. Molyneux, was at Suakim up to Aug. 6, with the Briton, Tyne, Myrmidon, Condor, and Albacore. The Woodlark was *en route* from Aden to Suakim. The Humber was at Suez.

TURQUOISE, Capt. Woodward, left Aden for Zanzibar on Aug. 9.

WANDERER, Com. Churchill, arrived at Aden on Aug. 28, and would leave on Sept. 1 for Colombo. We regret to hear that matters are not as they should be on board this sloop, but hope that, now that attention has been called to the fact, things will in every way improve on board.

WYE, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Madeira on Aug. 25, and would leave next day.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the Russian naval manœuvres at Cronstadt and Bjorkesund have been followed with intense interest. In naval circles a very favourable opinion was formed of the capacity of the fleet as displayed in the various evolutions performed by the men-of-war. The actual sham fight took place on the 23rd inst., and as the wind was blowing from the right quarter, namely, the north-west, the thunder of the guns was heard distinctly at St. Petersburg. Vice-Admiral Pelikine, with the Afrique, Baïan, Svetlana, Jemtchong, and Ichardeika blocked, by means of torpedo-boats, the Toulboukhine Pass. The fire against the forts commenced at eight in the morning,

London Amusements.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, now undergoing extensive repairs and being thoroughly re-embellished, will open for the season on Thursday, September 11, with a revival of "The World."

At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Wilford Morgan has taken the place of Mr. Herbert Reeves as the representative of Tom Tug in "The Waterman."

At the LYCEUM has been reproduced "The Bells" and "Louis XI." for the last nights of the season, which terminated on Thursday night with a representation of "Richelieu." Miss Mary Anderson commences her season on Saturday, September 6, with "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy."

The PRINCESS's opens this (Saturday) evening with "Claudian," to be followed for a short period by "Chatterton," Mr. Wilson Barrett resuming in both pieces his original impersonations.

The COMEDY THEATRE will be reopened with "Rip Van Winkle" on Saturday, September 6. A special performance of the comic opera of "Falka," about to be taken on tour, is announced as a "full-dress rehearsal" for this morning (Saturday).

The CRITERION is closed for a fortnight, in consequence of the carriage-way in Piccadilly being under repair, and the theatre being thus rendered unapproachable by conveyances.

With this week the New York company of comedians terminate their short season at TOOLE'S THEATRE, their latest performances being an American adaptation from a German farcical play, here called "Needles and Pins," and the old comedy, "She Would and She Would Not." On Tuesday, September 9, the theatre will be reopened with the burlesque of "The Babes, or Whines from the Wood," under the management of Messrs. Willie Edouin and Lionel Brough.

Messrs. George Conquest and Paul Meritt commenced their fourth year of management at the SURREY THEATRE on Monday evening, with a new drama by Mr. Julian Cross, entitled "The Outcast Poor."

The COVENT GARDEN Promenade Concerts continue to be fully attended. On Wednesday evening, "the classical night," the vocalists were Miss Annie Marriott and Mr. Joseph Maas, whose enthusiastic reception is always a significant proof of the high estimation in which he is held by the audience.

James Connor, chief boatman, John Davie, commissioned boatman, William Clarke, chief boatman-in-charge, and Ernest Fippin, boatman, of the Coastguard; Thomas Baker, quartermaster, of the Pembroke; William Henry Lang, quartermaster, and William Trick, captain of the forecastle, of the Cambridge; John Tozer, leading stoker, of the Indus; James Turner, gunner's mate, of the Champion; Henry Houghton, stoker, of the Asia; Alexander Kippen, boatswain's mate, of the Excellent; Thomas Lane, coxswain, first-class, of the Boadicea; Hurley W. Jones, sick-berth steward, of the Flora (tender); Frank Bessent, acting chief captain of the forecastle, of the Alexander; Samuel J. Pain, second captain of the forecastle, of the Albacore; Henry N. Trotman, ship's corporal, first-class, of the Neptune; Alfred G. Ellis, corporal, R.M.L.I., of the Sultan; Thomas Chavill, leading stoker, of the Minotaur; Charles Tozer, leading stoker, and William Tozer Towell, gunner's mate, of the Britomart; Francis J. Bamsey, leading stoker, of the Tenedos; William Rendle, colour-serjeant, R.M.L.I., of the Dido; William Ward, captain's steward, of the Sylvia; George W. Pitt, ship's corporal, first-class, of the Constance; and Richard H. Pearce, second captain of the foretop, of the Mutine, have been awarded the long-service and good-conduct medal.

The Admiralty have ordered four new torpedo-boats of the first class, with engines of 750 horse-power, to be built forthwith. The order has been divided between Messrs. Thornycroft and Messrs. Yarrow.

The Caroline has been ordered to try her new breach-loading armament prior to being brought forward for commission.

The Russian Press criticises very severely the captain of the frigate Vladimir Monomarchus for his daring exploits in the Baltic. It is pointed out, however, by a Naval officer in the *Cronstadt Vestnik*, that the entire affair was probably due to a misconception. He mentions the existence of a report that the captain of the frigate was entrusted with despatches to the admiral commanding the enemy's fleet. These he ought to have delivered by means of a *parlementaire*. Instead of which he steamed into the midst of the fleet with simply the signal flying, "I have orders," and the fleet, ignoring it, opened fire upon him almost simultaneously with 50 guns, ranging in calibre from 6 to 11 inches, while torpedoes were exploded on every side. Angry at being rendered *hors de combat* in this unexpected manner, the more so since the engagement was the first Naval operation in which the Vladimir Monomarchus—the newest vessel of the Russian fleet—had been engaged, the captain refused to capitulate, and steamed on to Sveaborg. A court of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the affair.

Next week a new Swedish-built gunboat, intended for the Russian Siberian flotilla, will arrive at Cronstadt, and, after receiving her armament aboard, will proceed to the Pacific. The vessel is 187½ ft. long, 35 ft. broad, 10 ft. deep, and has a displacement of 900 tons. The armament comprises one 9-in. gun at the bow, one 6 in. astern, six 9-pounders, and two Hotchkiss machine-guns. The vessel will be brig-rigged, and carry a crew of 160 men. Her name will be the Sivootch.

Some rare good men and true have been trained for the world at the Royal Naval School, New Cross:—Major Dowell—"Victoria Cross Dowell"; Richards of Inkerman; Murray of the Engineers, who died in the Redan; G. Vivian Poore, whilom private medical attendant to two princes, the Prince of Wales and Albany; Major Strong, killed at Tel-el-Kebir; and Sir G. S. Nares, of arctic expedition fame, were all New Cross school-boys; and one might add to these a good score of "celebrities."

DEATH.

McCormick.—On the 24th inst., at Ridgway Place, Wimbledon, after long years of suffering, Louisa McCormick, in her eighty-first year, daughter of the late Robert McCormick, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., and sister of Deputy Inspector-General McCormick, R.N.

Advertisements.

THE CHURCH IN THE ARMY.

THE ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD offers a PRIZE of £20, open to all comers, and a PRIZE of £5, open to Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, for the best Essay on the following subject:—"How can the Church best Promote the Cause of Religion in the Army?"

The Essays should be written on one side of the paper only, not exceeding 10 pages of foolscap, 34 lines on each page, and be signed with a Motto. They must be accompanied in each case by a sealed envelope bearing outside the same Motto as at the foot of the Paper, and inside the name and postal address of the writer. These envelopes will not be opened until the PRIZE has been adjudged. The Essays will become the property of the Guild.

The Judges are Lieutenant-General J. E. T. Nicolls, Major-General H. L. Balfour, and the Rev. R. A. Corbett, C.F. The Essays must be sent in—Home Stations by November 1, 1884; Foreign Stations by January 1, 1885.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET,
Secretary-General G.H.S.
Ardeley, Stevenage, August 1, 1884.

BANDMASTER WANTED for the ROTHERHAM DETACHMENT, 2nd VOLUNTEER BATTALION, YORK and LANCASTER REGIMENT.—Apply by letter, stating age, terms, and experience, &c., to Captain HIRST, Moorgate Hall, Rotherham.

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March 31, 1880.

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NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

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in a healthy locality a few miles from London, wishes for the CHARGE of some CHILDREN, Indian or otherwise, to whom she would devote personal attention.—Address, "M. T.," 51 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. Eighty-three successes in 1882.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

The following have been admitted:—

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
"	53rd	Akenhead	4053
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon	5969
"	79th	Williams	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards	5515
"	—	†Warren	3994

* Cavalry Cadets. † Hon. Queen's Cadet.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.—

Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomas), Major LENDY continues to RECEIVE Candidates. He has already passed 1,300 Pupils, and of the last twenty he sent up to compete fifteen were successful. Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils

are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

MILITIA CANDIDATES for the LINE.

—TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS for the COMPETITIVE ARMY EXAMINATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel FITZROY WILSON, late Rifle Brigade, a Graduate of the Staff College, and afterwards Garrison Instructor of the Eastern District, offers the above; also TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS to Officers of the Regular Army, partly by letter or otherwise.

For prospectus, containing terms, testimonials, and references, address, East Bergholt, Colchester.

JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS (Limited).

PATRONS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of JERSEY.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. POPE,

Certificate of London University General Examination for Women, with honours, and distinction in French, Scholar of Girton College, Cambridge, and Second-Class Natural Science Tripos in the University of Cambridge.

This School has been established for the purpose of giving a high-class education, on the principles of the Church of England. The school buildings are situated in a healthy suburb of St. Helier's, near the sea. The climate of Jersey is mild and healthy. Special facilities are provided for the acquisition of the French language. Ordinary fees—board (washing included), sixteen guineas per term; tuition, three, four, and five guineas per term.—Application for prospectuses may be made to the Secretary, R. CREWS, Esq., Wyvil House, Georgetown, Jersey.

JERSEY LADIES' COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS.—Honours have been taken by the Pupils in the London and Cambridge University Examinations, and in those for the Brevet de Capacité (Paris).

Fifteen Resident Mistresses, Members of Newnham Hall, Cambridge, the London University, or Diplomées of the Académie de Paris and Conservatoire de Stuttgart.

School Fees:—Three to five guineas per term; boarding fees, eleven guineas per term. Reduction for sisters and Clergyman's daughters. No charge for Books and Stationery.

For particulars apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL, Ladies' College, Jersey.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.

—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE CANDIDATES were sent up, and SIX CADETSHIPS obtained (one Woolwich, five Sandhurst). Mr. H. D. Radcliffe took SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

NAVAL CADETS, ASSISTANT CLERKS

HOPE HOUSE SCHOOL, SOUTHSEA.

Principals { Mr. T. H. VICKERY.
Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond.

AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

CHARDSTOCK COLLEGE, CHARD.

Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

TO OFFICERS, ANGLO-INDIANS, and OTHERS.

—First-class School, established 15 years, where boys are prepared from an early age for the Army Examinations. Numerous Staff of Experienced Graduates in Honours. System pursued has resulted in 35 successes and no failures. Indian children received. Highest references.—C. V. GODBY, M.A. (Oxon.), Bute House, Petersham, S.W.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, WIDOWERS, OFFICERS going ABROAD, and ANGLO-INDIANS.

—Major WILLIAMS has a few VACANCIES for BOYS over 6 years of age. Healthy locality, home comforts, liberal diet. Extensive recreation grounds; superior educational advantages, preparatory and classical. Twenty-two Scholarships, &c., of £40 to £110 per annum, tenable at the Universities. Terms on application. Unexceptionable references.—Pyon Lodge, Bodenham Road, Hereford.

ANGLO-INDIAN HOME.—Mrs. PRICE-WILLIAMS,

St. Clare's House, Esplanade, Tenby, OFFERS a Happy, Refined HOME, combined with a first-class Education, and all the advantages of sea bathing and pure air, to CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad. Tenby (the Naples of Great Britain) is noted for its beautiful climate, which is especially adapted to children born in Foreign Countries. Highest references and testimonials.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST

in the Modern Side of Derby School. Fees £70. Sons of Officers £60. Lists of successes and of Scholarships tenable at School can be obtained from the Rev. WALTER CLARK, B.D., the School, Derby.

FRENCH and GERMAN on the CONTINENT.

New Army Examination Scheme, 1885.

Mr. GIBSON, M.A., Author of Sandhurst "Further" and "Preliminary" Guides and other Educational Works, will open on September 1, at COBLENZ-ON-RHINE, a Modern Language Department, in direct communication with his Establishment at Bromley, Kent.

THE GROVE COLLEGE, ADDLESTONE, SURREY.

A School of the first-class for the Sons of Gentlemen, particularly of Military and Naval Officers.

A Special Class in which boys are prepared for Service Cadetships, according to the Admiralty Regulations for the Britannia candidates. Success guaranteed in ordinary cases. Inclusive terms for this class, eighty guineas a year.

Only forty-five minutes from London.

Prospectuses and References as to standing and success from Principal, Rev. SAMUEL T. EALES, M.A. D.C.L

CAVENDISH COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This College has been founded by the County College Association, Limited, under the Presidency of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., in order to enable students at the earliest practicable age and at a moderate cost to take the University Degree, whether in Arts, Law, or Medicine.

Students are admitted at 16, and a Degree may be taken at 19.

The College charges for Lodging and Board (with an extra term in the Long Vacation), including all necessary expenses of tuition for the degree of B.A., are £84 per annum.

For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA.

IMPORTANT to STUDENTS.

Captain DUMARESQ DE CARTERET BISSON, M.A., Author of "Our Schools and Colleges" (graciously recognised by the Queen and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief), sends, free by post, a selected List of Prospectuses of all the most SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTORS, and gives his Counsel on Military and Civil-Service Education free of Charge. References kindly permitted to the late Secretary of State for War.—Apply by letter only, No. 69 Berners Street, London, W.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

CONNAUGHT MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS and GENERAL EDUCATION.—AVRANCHES.

—A GENTLEMAN, for many years successfully engaged in preparing Candidates for the Military Competitive Examination and Universities, wishes to RECEIVE PUPILS. Great facilities for acquiring the French language. Terms moderate. Highest references to Parents and Guardians of former Pupils, and to Clergymen and Country Gentlemen.—Apply to Captain CHAWNER, Bois-Guerin, Val-St.-Père, Avranches.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. J. WINDER, M.A.,

Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. In 1880, of FOUR Candidates for Woolwich, ALL of whom passed, one was 6th and another 29th. In 1883, of THREE Candidates for Sandhurst, TWO were successful.

KING EDWARD VI.'s SCHOOL, BERKHAMSTED, HERTS,

28 miles from Euston.—Twenty-seven School Scholarships. Four Exhibitions from the School. Laboratory, heated Swimming Bath, Fives Courts, &c.—Address, HEAD MASTER.

AN OFFICER in the ARMY WISHES to RECOMMEND strongly a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS on the South Coast.

—Apply to Colonel ABBOT ANDERSON, Professor of Military Topography, R.M.C., Yorktown, Farnborough.

ARMY and NAVY SCHOOL, BROMLEY, KENT.

Young BOYS PREPARED from the first on the SPECIAL LINES required for these SEVERE EXAMINATIONS.

Head Master—JOHN GIBSON, M.A., assisted by three resident Graduates, and a resident French and Drawing Master.

HARTLEY INSTITUTION, SOUTHAMPTON.

In the Departments of General Literature, Science and Engineering, and Preliminary Medical Education, CANDIDATES are SPECIALLY PREPARED by an experienced and highly qualified Teaching Staff for Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian and Colonial Appointments, and for Open Scholarships in Science and Mathematics at the Universities, &c.

T. W. SHORE,
Executive Officer.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.—The 22nd successful Candidate

in the recent India Civil Service Examination passed direct from TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Preparation for all Competitive Examinations, Classical and Modern sides. Preparatory Department for young boys. Large staff of Masters. Fine buildings, with latest sanitary improvements. Inclusive terms, 60 and 70 guineas.—Apply to the HEAD MASTER.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. J. R. MALLOCK,

late Royal Fusiliers, and Garrison Instructor of the Southern District for the last six years, RECEIVES a Limited Number of MILITIA SUBALTERNS as Resident Pupils, to PREPARE them for their MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

Terms, &c., on application. The NEXT COURSE will commence on OCTOBER 1.

Address—Pinewood, Bagshot, Surrey.

MILITARY COLLEGE, NORTHCOURT, ABINGDON, BERKS.

SANDHURST and MILITIA, Preliminary and Further. A small number (limited to 12) prepared for the above examinations.

Successes this year—Sandhurst—
H. W. U. Coates, 4454 (1st trial).
Robert A. Simpson, 6,151 (2nd trial).

A Militia Officer also passed his Literary.

Special terms for Officers' and Clergymen's Sons.

NEXT TERM begins SEPTEMBER 5.

Principal.—J. L. HASLEHAM, Esq.

SOUTH COAST.—PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

—Mr. H. N. TRAVERS RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of Gentlemen's Sons to PREPARE them for the Public Schools. Well-appointed house, facing the sea. Indian and delicate children receive every care. Reasonable terms. References to Noblemen and others.—Address, Pennington House, Bognor.

CAPTAIN F. H. FAWKES (retired Royal Engineers) prepares quickly and successfully for ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, &c.

Good house accommodation; excellent staff of Tutors; and all arrangements made with a view to secure in everything as high a standard as possible. Five years' successful experience. References to Masters at Eton and Harrow, and other Public Schools.

Recent Sandhurst successes:—
- Places—7th, 12th, 20th, 27th, 34th, &c.
- Mathematics—FIRST and SECOND places consecutively.
- English—FIRST, SECOND, and FOURTH places consecutively.
- Geology—95 per cent. twice consecutively.

Sandhurst and Woolwich Preliminaries, 21 out of 27.

JULY. { SANDHURST—4 out of 5; and PRELIMINARY—2 out of 3.

Address—UPTON PARK, SLOUGH, BUCKS.

RAMSGATE COLLEGE.

Established as Chatham House, 1809; Rebuilt, 1878 to 1882.

WARDEN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL,
The Rev. E. GRIPPER BANKS, M.A. Oxon.
HEAD MASTER,
E. C. MUSSON, Esq., M.A., Camb., F.G.S.
(Late Head Master of the Grammar School, Ashford.)

The College, standing in 17 acres of enclosed park, has unsurpassed Grounds and School Buildings, including a Private Chapel, Chemical Laboratory, Workshops, Gymnasium, Bath-rooms, Isolated Infirmary, Cubicles, Private Studies. The sanitary arrangements have been pronounced, by eminent engineers, perfect.

GENERAL SCHEME.—To provide for Sons of Gentlemen, in a climate especially suitable, a first-class education at a moderate cost. School system framed to combine the advantages of a Public School with the individual attention of a private tutor, so that all the boys—and not only the more clever—are made to work.

COURSE of INSTRUCTION.—To prepare Pupils for the Universities, the Services, the Professions, Mercantile Pursuits, and specially for Scholarships, at the Universities and the Hospitals, the India and Home Civil Service, entrance to the Legal and Medical Professions, Matriculation, and the further Examinations at the London University.

GREAT SUCCESS has been obtained for Woolwich and Sandhurst. The Head Master, who has had long and most successful experience, receives into his house a limited number of pupils who need special aid and attention.

HONOURS GAINED are many and varied, and include in the present year 1st Class in Lit. Hum. at Oxford, a high Wranglership at Cambridge, entrance to Cooper's Hill, Associateship at the R. School of Mines. Sandhurst entrance direct.

MODERN DEPARTMENT.—Great importance is attached to Science, and to Modern Languages, which are taught colloquially as well as grammatically, and by foreigners.

JUNIOR BRANCH, for BOYS, from seven upwards, in separate wing and with special supervision, such as is necessary for boys leaving home for first time.

The NEXT TERM will BEGIN September 20.

For Prospectus, &c., apply to the SECRETARY of the GOVERNORS of the PROPRIETARY COLLEGE at RAMSGATE (Limited).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE,

Spring Grove, Middlesex, W.

Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden.

French and German taught to every Boy.

Among the successes during the year are two OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS at CAMBRIDGE, and a 13th WRANGLER.

Several FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable at the School, which may be increased from a Special Fund in the case of those requiring it.

Three restricted to Sons of Officers with an additional reduction; also LEAVING SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable at SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, &c.

The NEXT TERM BEGINS THURSDAY, September 18.

Apply to the SECRETARY, or to the Head Master, H. R. LADELL, M.A.

WIMBLEDON COLLEGE,

Under the Management of a Board of Officers and Gentlemen.

Head Master—The Rev. CHARLES J. WYNNE, M.A., assisted by an Experienced and very Efficient Staff of Masters.

Thorough Preparation for the Universities and professional life generally. Also for the Naval as well as Military and other Competitive Examinations.

At the last Examination for Woolwich four educated at this School were successful in taking the 18th, 22nd, 25th, and 46th places, three of them being under 17 years of age.

Swimming bath, gymnasium, cricket, lawn-tennis, &c.

For further particulars, apply to the HEAD MASTER.

ARMY and UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. R. C. DAVIES, M.A., the Wood House, New Southgate, N., has VACANCIES. Three candidates were sent up for the July Sandhurst Competitive, and all were successful, two of them having twice failed previously, and now passing 40th and 41st. Large grounds and cricket-field. Average number of pupils, ten.

THE GRANGE, COWES.

HEAD MASTER—Rev. ARTHUR WATSON, M.A., Graduate in Honours, Cambridge; assisted by two resident Graduates, and other Masters.

Pupils receive individual attention in the necessary subjects of their Examinations.

In July, a Candidate, just 16, was successful for Woolwich.

For Naval Cadetships, 1st, 3rd (three times), 4th, 5th, &c., places have been gained.

THE WIDOW of a GENERAL OFFICER wishes highly to recommend a delightful HOME on the Coast of France for INDIAN CHILDREN in which several of her family have been well managed, kindly dealt with, and very happy during a long course of years. Liberal terms, highest references exchanged.—Address, "O. R." 55 Parliament Street.

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE, S.E.—SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.

In consequence of the numerous applications he receives as to various Examinations, Mr. WOLFFRAM begs to notify that he PREPARES ONLY FOR MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

At the last Army Examination, July, 1884, the following FIFTEEN PUPILS PASSED from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment:—

JULY, 1884.

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Examination.	No. in Order of Merit.
Kennedy, J. M. B.	7313	Sandhurst	5
Ludlow, E. R. O.	7031	Sandhurst	11
Fagan, H. R.	7006	Sandhurst	12
Frazer, G. S.	6611	Sandhurst	22
Bell, B. W.	6416	Sandhurst	36
Hassall, C. M. P.	6282	Sandhurst	6*
Swanston, C. O.	6219	Sandhurst	53
Godfrey, C. M. B.	6141	Sandhurst	61
Majendie, H. G.	6133	Sandhurst	63
Barton, A. E.	6095	Sandhurst	65
Mackenzie, J. E.	6020	Sandhurst	2†
Gardiner, J. F. P.	5838	Sandhurst	86
Hickie, A. F.	4950	Woolwich	29‡
Adair, C. O.	4711	Woolwich	36‡
Shute, C. D.	4775	Sandhurst	§

* University. † West India. ‡ The only two sent up for the Woolwich Competition. § India Cadet.

At the July Preliminary Examination the following nine out of ten pupils passed:—Messrs. Cameron, Carey, Connolly, Daniel, FitzGerald, Goldfinch, Kane, Montmorency, Murphy.

LIST OF SUCCESSES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS—1883-1882.

DECEMBER, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Newbury, B. A.	6	Sandhurst	5884
Prowse, G. W. T.	23	Sandhurst	5332
Hickie, W. B.	44	Sandhurst	5006
Chichester, A. G. V.	46	Sandhurst	4999
Williams, A. H.	48	Sandhurst	4886
Greenfield, H.	64	Sandhurst	4658
Cotton, C. L.	7	Sandhurst	4645
Forbes, Hon. W. R. D.	97	Sandhurst	4433
Anley, H. A.	100	Sandhurst	4382
Wallis, W. B.	102	Sandhurst	4352
Curteis, J.	...	Militia	2668
*Oswald, J. H.	...	Sandhurst	2094
*Richardson, H. L.	...	Sandhurst	1896
Chandler, L.	...	Militia	1867
Connolly, A. M.	1	Marine Cadet	1858

* Indian Cadets.

JULY, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Walker, H. S.	9	Sandhurst	5682
Walsh, H. H. A.	15	Sandhurst	5507
McConaghey, A.	18	Sandhurst	5389
Pratt, E. St. G.	21	Sandhurst	5364
Reid, J. W.	35	Woolwich	5082
Lamb, G.	47	Woolwich	4861
Barrow, G. de S.	51	Sandhurst	4935
Price-Davies, S. D.	53	Woolwich	4701
Clowes, H.	56	Sandhurst	4858
Audain, G. M.	73	Sandhurst	4721
Crosse, A. G.	91	Sandhurst	4573
Chichester, A. A.	*	Sandhurst	4118
Bedingfeld, N. M.	*	Sandhurst	3003
Eastwood, H. de C.	Militia Candidate		

* Cadetship.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickenson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston-Johnson, W.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Burne, Knightley, O.	1	Sandhurst	*
Warrand, W. N. M.	...	Marine Inf.	4655

* Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

JULY, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE.

AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES AUGUST 25.

NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. Worcester, moored off Greenhithe, Kent, is managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains. Chairman, Sir G. Chambers, 4 Mincing Lane, E.C. Youths from 11 to 15½ years of age, intended for the sea, are received on board and specially educated for a seafaring life. The annual terms in the Upper School, for cadets from 13 to 15½, are 50 guineas; and in the Lower School, for cadets from 11 to 13, 45 guineas, with a charge to each of 10 guineas for uniforms, medical attendance, washing, &c. The Board of Trade allow that two years passed on board this ship shall count as one year's sea service. The Admiralty annually give sea cadetships in the Royal Naval Reserve. The College will re-open September 20, after Midsummer vacation.—Forms and Prospectuses may be obtained on application to

W. M. BULLIVANT,
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OUR Naval strength, or rather want of strength, in China is attracting a good deal of notice at the present moment. A paragraph has gone the round of the Press to the effect that,—"There is an unusually large number of vessels at the various dockyards at disposal, but it is understood that the Admiralty prefer to despatch corvettes and composite sloops in preference to the ironclads, the former being much more useful for the purposes of protecting British interests off the coast of China, &c." Now, we will not accuse the Admiralty of having actually originated that paragraph, for it is our duty to state plainly that every word in it is untrue. In the first place, there is not an unusually large number of men-of-war, that is to say, efficient war ships, at the disposal of the Admiralty at any of her Majesty's dockyards. That the Admiralty should prefer to despatch corvettes and composite sloops in preference to protected ships, to meet the ironclads and heavily armed cruisers of France on the China station or elsewhere, is absurd. And how, we ask, can it be assumed that such craft are more useful for the purpose of protecting British interests against the ravages of the armoured, more heavily armed, and swifter vessels of France? Such a statement is entirely beyond our comprehension. Hence, we can only assume that the paragraph above quoted was penned to throw dust in the eyes of the public, to whom it would indeed be a surprise to know that, in the first place, the Admiralty have not a single vessel completed that they could send out through the Suez Canal, able to sustain the attack of the weakest French armour-clad attached to the flag of Admiral Courbet. Secondly, that even supposing their Lordships had the ships, they have not the men to man them, without calling out the Reserves, or forcing the crews of other ships serving on foreign stations to remain abroad much longer than the three years laid down by the rules and customs of the service. And, thirdly, that England is at present in a position of such entire and utter Naval collapse, that it will take years to overcome it, and once more place the Navy on the footing it was in of yore, when it swept the combined Fleets of the most powerful maritime nations of Europe from off the high seas. We do not desire to make matters appear worse than they are, for, in our opinion, it requires at the present moment but very slight tact or statesmanship to avert war, and remain at peace with all our neighbours for many years to come. Nevertheless, there is danger ahead. Are we prepared to meet it? What ironclads do we possess able to go through the Suez Canal? The only ones of sufficiently light draught to do so are the Iron Duke and Triumph, besides the Audacious, now acting as flagship to the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief on the China station. But of what use are these obsolete craft, with their light muzzle-loading guns, when opposed to the far heavier breech-loading ordnance of the French ships? These ships carry a similar armament, so to speak, to the Shah, when that ship failed to make the slightest impression on the thin 4-in. armour of the Huascar. What would such guns do against the far thicker armour of the French armour-clads now under the command of Admiral Courbet? The Naval strength of France in Chinese waters is great, and is being materially increased. Admiral Courbet flies his flag on board La Victorieuse, a wooden armoured ship carrying a central battery. She has a displacement of 4,504 tons, draws 22 ft. 3 in. aft, and steams 12·75 knots. Her armour is 6 in. thick on 26 in. of backing at the water line, and 4¾ in. over the battery. Her armament consists of four 9½ in. 15½-ton breech-loading guns in the central battery; two similar guns in the barbette towers, one 7¾-ton gun in the bows under the top-gallant forecastle, together with six 5½ in. and 4½ in. guns on the spar deck, besides Hotchkiss revolving cannon and torpedo gear. She is manned by 367 officers and men. La Galissonnière and La Triomphante are sister-ships to La Victorieuse, and are similarly armed. Their complements are respectively 346 and 367 men. Le Bayard is a still more powerful ship. She carries main-deck guns, supplemented by four barbette towers. Her compound armour is 10 in. thick amidships, 7 in. forward, and 6¼ in. aft, on a backing of timber 15 in. thick. The barbette towers carry 8 in. of armour, and are armed with four 9½-in. breech-loading guns. She also carries one 7½-in. gun under the forecastle, six 5½-in. guns on the deck, and revolving cannon round her bulwarks. Her speed is 14½ knots. Her ship's company numbers 450 officers and men. Le Duguay-Tronin is an unarmoured cruiser steaming 15¼ knots, manned by 311 officers and men, and carrying five 7½-in. and five 5½-in. breech-loading guns, besides machine-guns. She has a ram bow. Le Villars is a barbette cruiser, steaming 14 knots. She is armed with 15 5½-in. breech-loading guns and machine-guns, and is manned by 263 officers and men. Le D'Estaing is a similar class of vessel. Le Volta, Kersaint, and Hamelin are é'claireurs d'escadre, steaming 12½ knots, carrying six 5½-in. breech-loading guns with machine-guns, and each manned by 159 officers and men. Le Lutin, Lynx, Aspic, and Vipère are canonnières de station, armed with two 5½-in. and two 4-in. breech-loading guns, each manned by 78 officers and men, and steaming 10¼ knots. Le Fanfare and Léopard are wooden canonnières de station, armed with one 5½-in. and one 4-in. breech-loading gun, steaming 9 knots, and manned by 70 officers and men. La Surprise is a second-class wooden gunboat, steaming 8½ knots, armed with two 5½-in. breech-loading guns and a 1½-in. Hotchkiss; crew, 61. La Tramée, Le Yatagan, La Javeline, Le Hache, La Carabine, La Massue, Le Pluvier, L'Alouette, L'Eclair, and La Trombe are smaller gunboats for river service principally, while Le Parseval is a wooden gunboat which steams 12½ knots, carries four 5½-in. breech-loading guns, and a crew of 114 all told. In addition, considerable reinforcements are being sent out to Admiral Courbet, who is said to have received *carte blanche* as far as his future naval movements are concerned. The following is the list of vessels either on their way to Chinese waters or preparing for the voyage:—The Rigault de Genouilly, eight guns and 195 men; the cruiser *à barbette* the Champlain, 10 guns, 203 men; ditto, the Nielly, 15 guns, 264 men; and the Eclaireur, eight guns and 195 men. It appears probable that Admiral Courbet will keep his intentions secret, and that we shall hear nothing of further operations at Canton, or elsewhere, until the blow has been struck. There seems to be a growing feeling in France that Admiral Courbet has gone far enough, and that M. Jules Ferry and his colleagues should be satisfied with what has already been acquired. The fact is, that the French find that they have already gone much further than they intended, and are getting afraid of being lured on still farther and having to mobilise one or two Army corps, which would be the case if it became necessary to march on Pekin. Nevertheless, there is no telling what may happen, and, under these circumstances, it may be as well to compare our own Naval strength in Chinese waters with that of France. First, then, we have the Audacious, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, carrying 14 muzzle-loading guns, steaming less than 12 knots, and manned by 490 officers and men. She is thinly armoured, and no match for the French flagship, although of 6,010 tons. The Albatross is a sloop of 940 tons, manned by a crew of 125 officers and men, steaming about nine knots, and carrying four light guns. The Champion is a corvette of 2,380 tons, carrying 14 guns, manned by a crew of 265, all told, and steaming about 11 knots. The Cleopatra, Curacoa, and Sapphire are also corvettes. The Daring is a sloop of 940 tons, with a complement of 123 officers and men, armed with four guns, and steaming about nine knots. The Flying Fish is a surveying vessel, and therefore not to be counted. The Cockchafer, Espoir, Firebrand, Fly, Linnet, Merlin, Midge, Swift, and Zephyr are all small gunboats of approximately the same size, viz., of 465 tons, with a complement of 60 officers and men. They carry four guns, and steam about 8½ knots. The Wanderer is slightly larger, carrying three new breech-loading guns. The Pegasus is a sloop carrying six guns, and a crew of 139 officers and men, and the Vigilant is a small despatch-vessel. That constitutes the whole Naval force at the disposal of Sir William Dowell, excepting a sister-ship to the Hecate—the Wivern, a turret-ship laid up at Hong Kong; together with the gunboats Tweed and Esk, for which Admiral Dowell would have to find crews. The disparity between the strength of the two Naval forces of France and England in the China Seas is so glaring, that no remarks of ours are required to demonstrate the fact, or to prove that, even were the ships now serving in the East Indies ordered to reinforce the China Squadron, still Sir William Dowell would but be in a position to meet the French Fleet in case events rendered his so doing necessary. And what have we left in our Dockyards to oppose the French heavily-armed and well-protected ships now in China? Absolutely nothing. The Iron Duke and the Triumph are the only two ironclads we possess of sufficiently light draught to get through the Suez Canal. The Raleigh, the Shah, the Bacchante, the Active, the Arethusa, the Leander, the Blanche, the Calliope, the Calypso, the Caroline, the Conquest the Cordelia, the Comus, the Eclipse, the Emerald, the Encounter, the Inconstant, the Mercury, the Phæton, the Pylades, the Rover, the Royalist, the Ruby, and the Volage are the cruisers and corvettes the Admiralty have in reserve. They are all unarmoured, and therefore useless against ironclads. Should Sir William Dowell require to be reinforced, and his squadron with its obsolete ships and guns is certainly no match at present for the well-armed French ironclads under the command of Admiral Courbet, where are the men to come from to man the ships it would be necessary to commission? We have neither seamen, nor Marines, nor yet Stokers, in numbers sufficient to enable us to do so. At present, the Comus, the Inconstant, and the Ruby are undergoing repairs. The Caroline and the Raleigh are ready to be commissioned. The armour-clads Iron Duke, Triumph, Devastation, and Rupert, with the despatch-vessels Mercury and Cordelia, and the corvettes Active and Volage, would have to be manned. But how? Where are the men? And if it would be an almost impossible task to man these few ships all at once, in what position would England be if the emergency required every available ship in the *Navy List* to be forthwith commissioned?

THERE seems to be some danger lest in the excitement of debating the subject of the relative strength of our ironclad ships, as compared with those of foreign Powers, the equally important question of who is to fight the ironclads should be overlooked. "Manning the Navy," in case of real war, would be as much a problem as it ever was. So, leaving for the present the consideration of the seaman *personnel*, let us see what is the condition of the stoker element. It is a fact that every Naval man who knows or cares anything about the matter, looks forward with dread to the possibility of war with another Naval Power, if only on account of the wretched scarcity and incapacity of the rank and file of our boiler-rooms. Not for five-and-twenty years has the condition of the lower grades of the engine-room staff been so eminently weak and untrustworthy as it is now. We have spoken above of two distinct evils that require remedy,—scarcity and incapacity. With regard to the former, it is probably not too much to say that it would be impossible, for want of stokers, to commission six first-rate ironclads at a week's notice without almost entirely denuding of their meagre complements the ships of the First Reserve. And when this had been done, a large proportion of the drafts would consist of raw, weedy lads, utterly unfit for the severe labour of stoking and coal-trimming, liable to be prostrated by sea-sickness in the first gale of wind, and worse than useless considered as part of a fighting crew. Does it not seem marvellous that, while we really do take pains to ensure that our young seamen are carefully instructed, before they embark in a fighting-ship, in all the details of crossing royal yards, shifting topsails and jib-booms, and all the drills considered necessary to the smartness of the crews of our sailing-ships half a century ago, we are content to pitchfork a half-starved lad from the slums of some big town into the same fighting-ship, and call him a stoker? The men of the old sort, who came from the lime-kiln, the bakery, and often from the river steamer, come no more,—they can get better wages elsewhere. And worse than this; the old type of leading stoker, who would have licked even the unpromising raw material we get now into something like shape, is well-nigh extinct. The old petty officer, who could be trusted to sling heavy weights, make a big red-lead joint, or keep steam under difficulties, is a thing of the past. His versatility and handiness were often due to the fact that he had been an A.B. before "taking on" as a stoker. But this is now forbidden; and the leading stoker, who is up to his work, after ten years' service goes ashore to a better billet. To remedy this state of things it is manifest that the first necessity is to attract more and more able-bodied men by the offer of higher pay; and next, that no man should be sent to sea as part of the fighting complement of a man-of-war's stokehold till he has been somewhat inured to the hardships thereof by training in tugs and similar coast-going vessels. Further, it would undoubtedly be expedient to allow a certain number of seamen and Marines to qualify as assistant-stokers, fit to serve on an emergency, with a small extra rate of daily pay. The dangerous inefficiency of the present system is an immediate crying evil.

The Queen left Osborne on September 1, and having embarked at Cowes on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*, crossed over to Clarence Yard, and proceeded thence to Balmoral.

The Admiralty have issued orders for the ships of the Channel Squadron to have their defects made good at Portsmouth and Plymouth forthwith, and to be ready for sea in a month's time.

Admiral the Lord John Hay arrived at Alexandria on September 4, with the Mediterranean Cruising Squadron, to assist in organising the Nile Expedition by landing a strong Naval Brigade, and the rifle-calibre machine-guns of the Fleet. The *Falcon* has been ordered to Alexandria, together with the *Temeraire* and *Coquette*, to strengthen the Squadron.

The appointment of Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., to the Staff of General Lord Wolseley has been received with great satisfaction throughout the Naval service. Lord Wolseley has selected a most able and energetic officer to carry out work in connection with the Nile Expedition, work that will necessitate the possession of qualities such as Lord Charles Beresford has already given ample proof of. The haulage of 600 heavily laden boats over the Cataracts and against the stream to Khartoum will require constant supervision. Lord Wolseley knows full well, however, that work confided to Lord Charles Beresford will be sure to be properly carried out, even though the task be arduous and the self-sacrifice great in bringing it to a successful issue.

We regret to hear that Mr. Fegan, Paymaster-in-Chief, who has been for several years past employed at the Admiralty in connection with the compilation of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Government of the Navy, is so seriously indisposed as to prevent his continuance at his present post.

A correspondent assures us that one of the most pressing requirements of the day is "A Naval Executive Officer, of great influence and high moral courage, to undertake a crusade against the barbarous practice of holystoning decks at 4 a.m., and to endeavour to persuade the Admiralty that it is a species of refined torture—to those sleeping, or rather awaking, beneath or upon those decks—unsuited to the culture and requirements of the latter end of the nineteenth century, and a practice which should long since have been relegated to the 'dead-and-gone' limbo of the cat-o'-nine-tails and officers' rum." Can no other mode of cleaning and bleaching decks be resorted to than that of grinding the planks down with sand and stones?

A Committee is sitting at the Admiralty to consider the report of Lord Ravensworth's Committee on shipbuilding and repairing, which recommend that the construction of ships in Royal Dockyards should be discontinued, a reform we hope never to see adopted.

Considering that the Germans have ordered a fine healthy corvette, the *Bismarck*, to the West Coast of Africa, it is very weak policy on the part of the Admiralty to select such a "cramped-up" craft as the *Rapid* to replace the *Opal*, when there are more suitable vessels available. The matter is much to be regretted at the present time, when British interests in those waters demand special attention, and the presence of effective vessels is more than ever necessary.

The continuance of naval officers in home appointments is generally refused by the Admiralty, and even when conceded, is looked upon as an injustice to others, excepting when there are special circumstances in connection therewith. For what reason a navigating officer has been appointed for service with naval cadets in the *Britannia*, which he will hold for five years, when he has been indulged in Coastguard ships since 1877, is one of those matters which even a Naval Lord could hardly explain, especially when there are other officers equally, if not more deserving and better qualified for the post.

We have received the following particulars from Russia with reference to the formation of a Naval flotilla for the River Oxus. Recently the successful despatch of troops to Khiva has demonstrated that the best route to Turkestan runs from Mertvi Kultuk Bay, opposite the mouth of the Volga, to the town of Kungrad, situated in the delta of the Oxus. This discovery has practically led to the abolition of the military route to Central Asia *viâ* Orenburg, and for the future troops will be despatched to Tashkent by way of the Kultuk-Kungrad route, the River Oxus, and Bokhara. An essential feature in organising this new route is the formation of a flotilla of steamers to navigate the River Oxus from Kungrad to Ustik, in Bokhara, where the new line of communication turns off from the Oxus towards Samarcand and Tashkent. To float down the Oxus rfom Ustik to Kungrad occupies from five to seven days, but three weeks or more are required to haul the flat-bottomed boats of the Oxus up the stream. Hence, to put the communications on a satisfactory footing, the Russian Government has invited Gromoff, a well-known Turkestan contractor, who took a prominent part in Skobeleff's campaign, to form a subsidised company with a capital of £350,000. This company will place armed transports on the river, erect wharves, build barracks for troops in transit, and establish factories at Kungrad and Ustik. The relations between the Government and the company will be under the control of the Minister of Marine. Some idea of the advantages of the new route, which the company will co-operate in establishing, may be gathered from the circumstance that in the case of Khiva alone there is a saving of more than a month's hard marching in reaching the oasis from Russia.

The engines of the *Wild Swan* were originally specified to develop 900 horse-power, but as this was never reached, Mr. G. H. Beaton, Chief Engineer of Devonport Yard, suggested, after the ship was paid off, the advisability of compounding the engines on her being next brought forward for commission. This has now been done, and it is the first time that such work has been taken in hand at Keyham, and has been attended with very successful results, as shown by the following report of the six hours' full-power trial at sea on Friday, August 29. The length of stroke of the pistons remains as at first; but the diameters of the cylinders, originally 45 in., have been altered to 38 in. high and 66 in. low. The boilers have been thoroughly repaired, with all new internal parts. The draught of water on the trial was 11 ft. 8 in. forward, 15 ft. 9 in. aft. Pressure of steam in boilers, 62 7 lb. Vacuum in condenser, 26·8 in. Revolutions per minute, 95·3. Mean pressure in cylinders, high, 28 in.; low, 12·9 lb. per square inch. The horse-power of the high cylinder was 456, and of the low 638, making a total of 1,094; the speed of the vessel was 11·5 knots, and the consumption of coal per horse-power per hour was 2·7 lb. The improvement suggested and so successfully carried out by Mr. Beaton at Keyham has given the ship an increase in power of 300 horses, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ knots in speed above the results obtained when originally fitted in 1876 by Messrs. Hawthorn, of Newcastle. The Admiralty, we hear, are extremely well pleased with this result, which has, were it possible to do so, added fresh laurels to those already so deservedly won by Mr. Beaton as an engineer. It will be remembered that it was through the fertility of resource of this officer that the shipwrecked crew of the *Driver* were saved from dying of thirst on the barren isle of Mariguana, one of the Bahamas.

Rear-Admiral Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe is likely to succeed Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme, as Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, in February next.

Lieutenant Archibald B. Milne, R.N., has been promoted to the rank of Commander after only eight years' service in his rank. True, this young officer was lent to the *Osborne* for a short time. No doubt there are many lieutenants senior to Commander Milne in the service and in their rank who wish they also had interest enough at the Admiralty to secure their being allowed take a similar short cut to promotion.

Admiral Courbet has proceeded in search of the ships and gunboats of the Chinese Fleet with a view to destroying them. A report is current that at Kelung the French landed, but were repulsed by the Chinese.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the sanitary condition of the College at Portsmouth, the Admiralty have directed Fleet Surgeon W. Reid, of Haslar Hospital, in conjunction with the Superintending Engineer of the Dockyard and his Staff, to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The drainage of the building was overhauled and rearranged some four years since, but it appears to be doubtful whether the old system—if system it could be called—was uprooted and destroyed, as it certainly should have been. The foundations of many Government buildings are, as has been proved, completely honeycombed with old drains and sewers, varied by an occasional cesspit.

The *Turquoise* is, after all, not to proceed to the coast of Madagascar, but is to take up the duties of suppressing the slave-trade on the Zanzibar coast, formerly discharged by the boats of the *London*.

Notwithstanding that for eighteen months past it has been compulsory for every Acting Sub-Lieutenant to go through a course of instruction in pilotage, the attainment of a certain standard in this branch of navigation forming one of the conditions of receiving a Lieutenant's commission, it is somewhat remarkable that it should not have been considered necessary to appoint an officer specially to give instruction in this subject. At present, this duty is carried out by the Staff Commander of the flagship at Portsmouth, who has also to correct the charts in store, and swing ships for the adjustment of compasses, besides having, it is presumed, certain duties and responsibilities in connection with the stores on board the flagship and some of her tenders. The result of this piece of economy is that the officers who are studying pilotage are not unfrequently left to their own devices for the whole or part of a day. It is certainly very necessary that some practical knowledge of the art of navigation in narrow waters should be more common in the Navy than it has hitherto been; but the importance of such knowledge is not likely to be realised by young officers when the authorities leave them to pick it up almost at haphazard. At the present moment there are, we are given to understand, some twenty officers preparing for their examination in a pilotage; with half, or, at a liberal computation, three-fourths of a man to assist them!

A German-built torpedo-boat has been tried at Kiel against one purchased from Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., with the result that, according to the German papers, the *Stettin* beat the English-built boat in speed by nearly two knots an hour.

Some of the principal actions which have taken place in the month of September are as follows, viz.:

NAVAL.

September 13, 1799.—Dutch ships, Draak and Gier, captured, near Harlingen, by British sloops Arrow and Wolverine.

September 4, 1800.—Surrender of Malta, when French 64-gun ships, Athénien and Dégo, were captured.

September 28, 1801.—British sloop Sylph (18) had successful action with French frigate Artémise (44) off Cape Pinas.

September 18, 1804.—British frigate Centurion (50) beat off French ship Marengo (74), and two consorts, in Vizagapatam Roads.

September 25, 1806.—Capture off Rochefort, by Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, with British squadron, of French 40-gun frigates Armide, Gloire, Infatigable, and Minerve.

September, 1807.—Completion of surrender of Fleet and Forts, at Copenhagen, to British Fleet under Lord Gambier, and troops under Lord Cathcart. Ships captured enumerated last month.

September 11, 1809.—British brig Diana (10) captured Dutch 14-gun brig Zephyr.

September 20, 1809.—Capture of St. Paul, Isle de Bourbon, and French frigate Caroline (40), by Commodore Rowley, in conjunction with troops under Colonel Keating. Ships employed—the Raisonable (64), Boadicea (38), Nereida (36), Sirius (36), Otter (18), and the schooner Wasp.

September 13, 1810.—The Boadicea, Staunch, and Otter in action with two French frigates off Isle de Bourbon; capture of French frigate Venus, and recapture of British prize frigate Africaine.

September 1 and 18, 1811.—Completion of capture of Island of Java by combined naval and military force, under Admiral Hon. R. Stopford and General Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

September, 1813.—San Sebastian. Fleet under Sir George R. Collier; troops under General Graham.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

September 20, 1809—Isle de Bourbon. September 25 to 27, 1810—Busaco. September 25 and 27, 1811—El Bodon and Aldea de Ponte. September 19, 1812—Fort St. Michael, near Burgos. September 20 to 30—Burgos Castle. September 1 to 8, 1813—San Sebastian. September 12 and 13—Ordall. September 12, 1814—Baltimore.

That nondescript suit known as the new khaki clothing, the joint invention of the Aldershot Active-Service Dress Committee and the Adjutant-General to the Forces, is rapidly becoming a very old garment indeed, and those who are clothed in it present the appearance of convicts very much the worse for wear. There is an agreement of opinion among all ranks against it. Those who have seen active service in the field aver that it would go to pieces in a month on a campaign. Certain it is that although these are very peaceful times at Aldershot, with very few field-days to cause extra wear-and-tear, and very ordinary duties to perform, the 17th and 39th Regiments just now present the appearance, as far as the "mud" clothing is concerned, of having undergone recent arduous active service. Stained, greasy, threadbare, ill-fitting, generally shabby, and altogether ugly, this unhappy garment is the last instance of the mistaken zeal of those who, in their efforts to give us an active-service dress for the British Army, have given us that which is a laughing-stock throughout the service.

The French papers having no correspondents at Foochow, have taken it into their heads to revile England in consequence of the despatches forwarded to the *Times* from the scene of action. The *Times* having blamed the French for having continued their fire after all resistance had ceased, we are accused of having done the same at Alexandria, and of having bribed the mob to set fire to the city to burn the French out. The *Liberté* says that Nelson in 1801 did to the Danes at Copenhagen just what Admiral Courbet did to the Chinese the other day, and that he was made an Earl for so doing! According to the *Liberté* it was humanity which induced Sir Hyde Parker to make his signal to discontinue firing; but Nelson, putting his glass to his blind eye, pretended that he could not see the signal, and went on with the bombardment after the Danes had struck their flags. This is historically wrong; for the incident of Nelson's *declining* to see Sir Hyde Parker's signal occurred before the bombardment began. The *Liberté* naturally suppresses the letter which the British Admiral wrote to the Crown Prince of Denmark, saying, "Lord Nelson has been commanded to spare Denmark when she no longer resists. The line of defence which covered her shores has struck to the British flag, but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, he must set on fire all the prizes he has taken without any possibility of saving the men who so nobly defended them. The brave Danes are the brothers, and never should be the enemies, of the English." A truce ensued. Did Admiral Courbet send in such a letter to the Chinese Commander at Foochow?

The French Army, in its reorganised state, evidently does not resemble the Nasmyth hammer, which can crack a nut or weld a huge mass of iron. It is well calculated to furnish a million of men, but not a small force. The other day, says a French military writer, a reinforcement of 2,800 men was despatched to Tonquin. It might be supposed that a nation which can place 1,200,000 men in the field would think nothing of such a fleabite; but it suffices to be acquainted with the mechanism of the Army to be aware that 2,800 men drawn from the regiments means the immobilisation of five army corps and the disorganisation of the Continental forces. Let us see what happens in a regiment of Infantry. In time of peace, the effective of a company is 75 men; in time of war 250. Whence do the 175 new men come? From the reserves, when they are incorporated. What is the duty of the 75 men forming the company in time of peace? To act as a *cadre* for the reservists. Remove these 75 men, and the company can figure only in the second line. A man taken from the active Army is worth four. To deprive the active Army of a company is as if you deprived it of four, and so on. It matters little whether they take men from the 4th Battalions or the three others, in order to form an Expeditionary Corps. The 4th Battalions are in the plan of mobilisation as well as the others. Up to the present time Tonquin has absorbed twelve 4th Battalions. That is to say, twelve regiments have been disorganised, and, consequently, three divisions. The defensive forces of the country, too, have been again meddled with by attaching to the Expeditionary Corps a division of Marine infantry, whose proper place is on the frontier. The consequence is that, in the event of a Continental war, we shall find ourselves short by two army corps. And if China should now refuse to come to terms, it will evidently be necessary to send out more troops to occupy Formosa, to defend Tonquin, and to preserve order at Hué. It is already a question of sending out eight squadrons of cavalry, and this leads to the belief that the expeditionary force will be increased by two divisions. Two divisions taken without a partial mobilisation means three army corps deprived of their troops of the first line. It is thus by skinning our Continental forces that, in order to constitute a sufficiently strong expeditionary corps, the military authorities will have succeeded in immobilising five army corps. The French military critic to whom we are indebted for the above observations concludes his remarks by saying that this question deserves serious attention, as it concerns the security of the country. However, now that our neighbours are on such good terms with Germany, they have little to fear.

Nadar, in a sketch of military ballooning, furnishes us with the following interesting information:—Experiments in this art were first ordered to take place at Meudon by the "Committee of Public Safety," and a company of *aérostiers militaires* was created. Five weeks afterwards the company went to Maubeuge, which was besieged by the Austrians, and there Captain Coutelle and his men rendered signal service in the "Entreprenant" by watching every movement made by the enemy, upon whom the balloon created a great moral effect. The "Entreprenant" was next used at the battle of Fleurus, and "remained in observation for eight hours, in spite of the projectiles of the enemy." After the battle the "Entreprenant" got disabled by catching in a tree. The Committee of Public Safety raised another company of *aérostiers*, and replaced the "Entreprenant" by the "Céleste," the "Hercule," and the "Intrépide," which did good service on the Rhine, &c. At Wurtzburg, however, in year VI., a balloon and a company fell into the clutches of the enemy. Neither Hoche nor Jourdan took to "inflated silk," and nothing more was heard of the balloon in a military way until Carnot used one when he was besieged at Antwerp in 1815. In 1826, in consequence of an article by a M. Ferry, in the *Spectateur Militaire*, a Committee was appointed to report on balloons. It reported in favour of them, and was pigeon-holed. In 1830, when Algeria was annexed, a balloon accompanied the expedition, but it was never unpacked. In 1874, some experiments were made at Vincennes for letting projectiles fall from a balloon, but they ended in nothing.

CAVALRY IN MODERN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"X. X.," writing on the above subject in your issue of the 23rd, states that "no one would doubt that the improvements effected in firearms ...... have rendered cavalry, as at present constituted, useless as a fighting arm." With all due respect to the opinion of "X. X.," I beg most humbly to take the place of a doubter on this point. Had "X. X." been present at the discussion on "The Functions of Cavalry in Modern War," at the Royal United Service Institution on July 9, he would have heard some of the general and other senior officers in the service express opinions on this point that would have proved to him that there are very many more doubters in existence, men of great military experience. It is, doubtless, quite true that cavalry does not affect the issue of a battle in the way it did in days gone by. It is quite true that commanders do not rely upon cavalry as their chief and most important factor, in the sense that Hannibal, Scipio, and William I. did; but it is as true that even on the battle-field cavalry does still exercise a great influence, and the exercise of that influence being a matter of opportunity, a far greater degree of intelligence, tactical knowledge, and judgment is required of cavalry leaders than formerly. "X. X." speaks of "no groups of men and horses are exposed as targets for the enemy," referring to the happy conditions of a system he advocates. This would lead one to believe that groups of men and horses exposed as targets was the present rule. This really requires no serious contradiction, any more than does his "hold his own horse and fire" principle require serious consideration.—I am, &c.,

FRANK GRAVES, Major, 20th Hussars.

Lichfield Club, Lichfield.

An Admiralty order was posted at Portsmouth on Saturday last stating that petty officers and non-commissioned officers of Royal Marines pensioned, who are thoroughly competent for writerships in Dockyard and Victualling Yards at home, and are of good character, are eligible for such appointments. The scale of pay is 5s. and 7s. a day for six days in the week, in addition to pension. The limit of age at the date of appointment is 45. Candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in handwriting, orthography, copying manuscript, figures, tabular statements, and elementary arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

The cruise of the Channel Squadron round the Irish coast has been eminently successful, having evoked a spontaneous burst of loyal enthusiasm from the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, hardly deemed possible by the supporters of Mr. Parnell. Both officers and men were the objects of the most hearty hospitality during the stay of the Squadron in the various ports. The ships were also crowded with visitors from Londonderry, Buncrana, and the Lough Swilly District. On Wednesday, Aug. 27, the two divisions united off Innishowen, and proceeded to Kingstown, where it was joined by the Starling, sent by the Admiralty to act in lieu of a despatch-vessel. Considering the dismal failure of the Forward, a similar class of gunboat, last year, their Lordships might have chosen a better and more suitable vessel to replace the Seahorse. The Duke of Edinburgh may be expected to arrive at Plymouth with the Channel Squadron early next week, when some stay will be made in the Channel ports. The Ajax is to be commissioned to replace the Achilles, and the Minotaur will be paid off in December, when it is said that Rear-Admiral Richards will hoist his flag on board the Black Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh going to the Mediterranean. Previous to so doing the Duke will visit Chatham with the Duchess of Edinburgh early in October to be present at the launch of the Rodney, which ship will be christened by the Duchess. During the visit of the Channel Squadron to the Irish coast, the Duke of Edinburgh received addresses from the Mayor and Corporation of Derry and from the chairman and members of the Honourable Irish Society. His Royal Highness also visited Downhill as the guest of Sir Hervey Bruce. The Royal party also paid a visit to the Giant's Causeway, lunching at Portrush. Large crowds assembled at the railway stations to cheer the Duke of Edinburgh and young Prince Alfred. The Earl of Leitrim, who served as midshipman on board the Hector in 1869, entertained Rear-Admiral Whyte and the officers of the Lee Division at Manor Vaughan, while the weather division was in Lough Foyle. The Derry ball was attended by Rear-Admiral Whyte and some seventy officers of the squadron; the Duke of Edinburgh, being in mourning, was unable to be present. The Court-house was crowded on the occasion, and among the guests were the Earl and Countess of Leitrim, the Earl and Countess of Belmore, Sir John and Lady Ellis, Sir F. W. Heygate, and others. During the stay of the squadron in Dublin Bay, the Mayor of Cork visited the flagship to invite the officers to a ball got up in their honour by the good citizens of Cork. The Duke of Edinburgh fixed Wednesday, September 3, as the date most convenient. On landing, his Royal Highness created a very good impression by resolutely declining all police protection, and by moving fearlessly among the crowd, the people at once most respectfully making way, and in every possible manner giving evidence of their loyalty,—cheering loudly whenever he appeared. The Lord-Lieutenant, accompanied by Gen. Sir Thomas Steele, Lord Clarina, and an escort, met the Duke of Edinburgh at the Dublin Terminus, and conducted him to the Viceregal Lodge for lunch. In the afternoon the Royal party visited the National Horse Show. On Friday, Sir Thomas Steele and Sir T. Baker, with their Staffs, lunched on board the flagship. On Sept. 1, the Squadron reached Queenstown, and on Wednesday last the officers attended the ball given in their honour.

Queenstown, Sept. 3.

The Channel Squadron arrived off Queenstown Harbour about 9 a.m. on the 1st inst., and anchored till high-water. At 1.30, the Squadron entered,—the First Division, consisting of the Minotaur, Sultan, and Neptune, proceeded to the inner anchorage; while the Second Division, consisting of the Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland, anchored in the outer man-of-war roads. The Seahorse and Starling arrived early in the morning. The usual salutes were exchanged, and immediately on the Minotaur taking up her moorings, Admiral Lethbridge, commanding the Irish station, waited on H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Shortly afterwards, the Mayor and High Sheriff of Cork waited on his Royal Highness. The Mayor, in the name of the citizens, welcomed his Royal Highness to Cork Harbour, and assured him of the pleasure with which they regarded the visit of his Royal Highness and the splendid ships under his command. The Mayor added that the only regret they felt was that his Royal Highness and the other members of the Royal Family did not oftener visit this country, as it would enable them to form a more correct estimate of the feelings of the people toward Royalty than was conveyed by the contents of some of the public journals. The High Sheriff concurred in what the Mayor had said. His Royal Highness thanked the Mayor for his kind expressions of welcome, and for the sentiments which he had uttered on the part of the citizens; and assured him that he was deeply sensible of the kindness with which he and the officers of his Squadron had been received everywhere they had gone on the Irish coast. The Mayor having asked his Royal Highness whether it would be possible for him to delay the departure of the Fleet from the harbour over Sunday, the Vice-Admiral replied that his orders were to return at once to Devonport, where the ships will undergo a thorough overhaul after their lengthened cruise. After the Mayor withdrew, his Royal Highness went on shore to return Admiral Lethbridge's visit. On landing, he was received with great enthusiasm by a crowd of people who had collected in hopes of seeing him. During their stay here, all the ships are open to the public, and the opportunity of seeing them is fully appreciated, visitors in hundreds have been pouring on board. A public ball is to be given to-night to the Squadron by the Mayor and citizens of Cork, but great disappointment is felt in consequence of his Royal Highness having declined to be present. He went to Lord Shannon's residence yesterday morning, and will not return till to-morrow night or Friday morning. The transport Poonah arrived yesterday morning from Portsmouth, and embarked 120 men of the King's Royal Rifles, and a draft of the 1st Batn. Yorkshire Regt. She left at 3 p.m. for Malta and Alexandria, amidst loud cheers from the various ships in the harbour.

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lord Wolseley left England on Sunday evening last by the mail steamer from Dover for Calais *en route* to Egypt, *viâ* Vienna and Trieste. On Saturday the noble lords took leave of her Majesty at Osborne prior to their departure. They arrived in Vienna on Tuesday, and proceeded to Trieste on Wednesday *en route* to Alexandria, whither they are being conveyed by H.M.'s ship Iris. Lord Wolseley has telegraphed his acceptance of the Kasr Nussha Palace as his residence.

The steamship Shelley left the Royal Albert Docks on Wednesday to fetch a batch of 400 Kroomen from the Coast of Africa. The British India steamship Rewa also sailed on Wednesday with several of the Nile troop boats. Lieut. Peel, 2nd Life Guards, has been appointed to take charge of the boats, and deliver them on the Nile to Col. Butler, A.D.C., and Col. Groves, A.A.G., who will have general superintendence of the whole. The following arrangements have been completed for the conveyance of the boats forming the first part of the Expedition:—The President Garfield to take 21 boats from Surrey Commercial Dock and 65 from Portsmouth, and sail when ready. The Aston Hall to take 80 boats from Albert Docks, and sail on Sept. 15. The Pelican to take 30 from Albert Docks, and sail on Sept. 8. The Naranja to take 25 boats from Woolwich on the 10th and 41 from Portsmouth on the 15th, and sail on Sept. 17. The Magdala to take 44 boats from Liverpool between Sept. 5 and 15, and sail on the 17th. The Frutera to take 93 boats at Queen's Dock, Glasgow, between Sept. 8 and 15, and sail on the 18th. The 93 boats for the Frutera will be the largest freight taken by one ship, and will comprise all the boats built on the Clyde. Although the final selection of regiments for the Expedition will be made conjointly at Cairo by Lord Wolseley and Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, the general principle on which they will be selected will be that those corps which have been stationed in Egypt for some time, and are acclimatised, will go to Khartoum. The corps from the Mediterranean garrisons, including the Yorkshire and Berkshire Regiments, will, in all probability, in concert with the Royal Irish and East Surrey Regiments, assist in garrisoning Lower Egypt. The two latter, from India, are considerably below regulation strength, and these, with the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), from Barbadoes, are expected to be detailed at Alexandria and Cairo. Unless special circumstances intervene, the following Infantry corps will see active service:—Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Col. Richardson), Essex Regt. (Col. White), Black Watch (Col. Green), Gordon Highlanders (Col. Hammill), Sussex Regt. (Col. Vandeleur), Cameron Highlanders (Col. Leith). Five of these served in the 1882 campaign. As illustrating the climatic difficulties of the expedition, it may be mentioned that the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry have since their arrival at Keneh lost no fewer than four men in quick succession through sunstroke."

Gen. Buller and Cols. Fitzgerald, Hughes, and Alleyne arrived at Cairo on Thursday.

The following officers have proceeded to Egypt on special service in connection with the Expedition up the Nile:—Cols. Sir C. Wilson, head of Intelligence Department; H. Brackenbury, R.A.; Harrison, R.E; Sir H. Steward; Henderson, King's Royal Rifles; Lieut.-Col. Maurice, R.A.; and Capt. Lord Airlie, 10th Hussars.

It is authoritatively stated at Cairo that Gen. Stephenson's objections to the plan of campaign for the relief of Khartoum were directed against the Nile route.

The *Times*' correspondent at Wady Halfa, Sept. 2, telegraphs:—"The results of Gen. Wood's inspection of the Sarras and Semneh route yesterday will probably be the construction of a small tramway to turn the upper gate of the Semneh Cataract, and the adoption of the river route from Sarras, trains to Semneh being used for heavy stores. The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs, begging that the first steamer crossing the cataract may be sent to him at Merawi, as Major Kitchener is employing his steamer, which, moreover, is out of order. An attempt will be made to-morrow to haul the steamer Nassif Kheir up the Lower Cataract. It is apparently still intended to send two steamers only above the cataract. This seems a dangerous mistake. To ensure the success of the Expedition, as many steamers as can be got across in time should be sent. The opportunity once missed will be lost for another year. Two steamers can do little but act as river police, while an accident to one would materially impede the operations. The steamer Nassif Kheir has successfully passed the lower gates of the Wady Halfa Cataracts, but the manœuvre was much more difficult than was expected. Seven hours of toil were required to achieve the result attained. Com. Hammill, Mr. Poole, Mr. Delisle, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Hardy, and the Vakeel of Dongola were on board. At 9 o'clock (on the 3rd inst.) she reached the base of the broken water, where some 6,000 labourers were waiting. A portion of these were divided into parties and placed on either side of the channel, being superintended by members of the Naval Brigade, brought from Ap-car for the purpose. The channel is narrow and tortuous, with little depth of water over the rocks, the river not being now at its highest. A fortnight ago the task would have been infinitely easier, but nothing was then ready. The labourers, though willing, are new to the work. At last, by dint of much struggling and shouting by Com. Hammill and Mr. Poore, of the Naval Brigade, the steamer was brought into easy water with the loss of a few floats from the paddles and with one leak. A third of the difficulty is now conquered. There are three more gates to pass before the Great Gate is reached. It has been stated from Cairo that Gen. Stephenson has declared the Nile expedition impracticable. Without any special reference to the General, I am able to declare that the statement is utterly unfounded. That he should have regretted the extraordinary delay, or that he should have doubted the advisability of certain details, is extremely probable, though the matter is not within my personal knowledge. But that he ever declared the achievement to be impracticable I positively deny."

A Board of Inspection, consisting of Surg.-Major Rudd, A.M.D., Assist.-Comy. Rudd, and Qrmr. Steele, yesterday made a thorough examination of all kinds of the food supplies prepared for the Nile Expedition, and tested very many samples. In every instance the result was quite satisfactory, and the Board have certified that, in their opinion, the whole of the provisions are of excellent quality. Yesterday 18,000 cases of these commissariat stores left Woolwich in the steam transport Dunluce, whose berth at the Royal Arsenal was taken by H.M.S. Wye, from the West Coast of Africa and Ascension. The total number of cases prepared for the Expedition is 54,000, and most of these are fur-lined, and contain several canisters, all of which have to be replaced in the Government warehouses. Yesterday 100 of the medical chests, which are to be carried one in each boat on the Nile, were taken on board the Pelican in the Albert Docks. Special precautions are adopted in packing and closing these chests, on account of the value and nature of their contents, which include several bottles of wine and spirits and other luxuries. Only confidential workmen are allowed to touch them, and the list of contents inside the lid has to be signed by the packer and his foreman. After this the box is locked, the key secured in a pocket outside, the lid wired down and sealed, and two iron bands fastened over all. Two hundred and fifty of the vats enclosing stores and utensils for the boats were also sent to the Pelican, which will finish loading to-day and sail on Monday. In the experimental loading of a boat at Woolwich Dockyard on Thursday, the ease with which all these stores were distributed about the sides and ends of the craft and between the chests of cargo created some surprise, but it is intended to have another trial next week, under more exact conditions of actual service, in which the stipulated stores will be supplemented by the ten soldiers and sailors who are to form the crew, with their full equipment. In the trial on Thursday the full weight in equivalents was put on board, representing 5,164 lbs. of meat, biscuit, and other provisions; 550 lbs. of ammunition, a tent of 100 lbs., and the boat's gear, 200 lbs. Twelve men and their accoutrements will weigh about 2,000 lbs. more, but 16 men were put into the boat by way of experiment, and thus fully loaded the little cutter floated buoyantly, with a freeboard of 16½ inches. It is, however, thought that the goods may be more closely and comfortably packed, and that the best positions for the ammunition and articles liable to damage ought to be selected and arranged by official authority. Pieces of oiled canvas will be served out for covering the rifles and cartridge-boxes, and every canister of provisions and stores has been closed at the joints with canvas and shellac so securely that they have been kept 24 hours under water without damage. A water-proof bag is also provided for each man's kit, and, in addition to the boat-awning, a thick canvas cloth of tarpaulin material, but untarred, will shelter the whole in case of wet weather. These and other stores for the second 400 boats are now in course of delivery by contract; and Mr. Barrett, Inspector to the Ordnance Store Department, is daily employed in making new purchases. Five hundred sets of equipments for Mounted Infantry and trace-harness for 100 mules are being received, and there are many other indications of land operations, including water-carts, both of the barrel and tank pattern, the latter being furnished with seven taps for filling the soldiers' water-bottles. Serge clothing of a special pattern, adapted to the African climate, has been prepared for the whole force at the Government factory, Pimlico, and has been sent on to Cairo, where the troops will take it over in exchange for their ordinary regimental uniform.

The *St. James's Gazette* has the following:—"In the early part of 1857 the good ship Transit left Spithead with the head-quarters of the 59th Foot, and four companies of of the 90th Light Infantry, destined to form a portion of the China expeditionary force. The troops were under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Stephenson, of the Fusilier Guards, an officer who had held high staff appointments in the Crimean War, had been nominated Adjutant-General of the Forces in the Crimea, and was justly considered one of the most rising men in the service. On the Transit, commanding a company of the 90th, was one Garnet Joseph Wolseley, a young officer of five years' service, who had already gone through two campaigns, and received three severe wounds. The Transit was wrecked in the Straits of Sunda; and on being rescued Stephenson went on to Canton, Wolseley, with the 90th, to Calcutta. In the ensuing China War Stephenson and Wolseley again met; the former going through the campaign as Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Forces, and emerging from it a full colonel and C.B. Wolseley, having gained a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for the Mutiny, served in the Quartermaster-General's Department, receiving a substantive majority in the old 90th as his reward. And the whirligig of time has once more brought these two officers into juxtaposition on service—Lord Wolseley at Cairo as Commander-in-Chief; Gen. Stephenson as second-in-command. Of the many shipwrecked officers who spent that dismal fortnight together on the island of Banda, few would have ventured to predict that Capt. Wolseley would have outstripped Col. Stephenson in the race of life."

The officers and men who were landed to take part in the military operations in the Soudan, under Admiral Sir W. Hewett and Gen. Graham, are to have gratuities granted them according to their rank. The ships' companies included belong to vessels as under, and the dates for which payment will be made are as follows:—The Arab, from March 18 to 26; the Briton, from Feb. 28 to March 26; the Decoy, from Feb. 19 to March 26; the Euryalus, from Feb. 19 to March 26; the Humber, from Feb. 21 to March 26; the Jumna, from Feb. 19 to March 26; the Orontes, from Feb. 19 to March 26; the Ranger, from Feb. 19 to March 26; the Serapis, from Feb. 25 to March 1; and the Sphinx, from Feb. 19 to March 26.

The period of service for which Mr. G. H. Beaton was appointed as Chief Engineer of Devonport Dockyard expires in December next. We hear that his successor will be Mr. Robb, at present Chief Engineer at Malta Dockyard.

NAVAL NOTES.

Two courts-martial assembled on Sept. 3, on board the Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour. The courts were composed of the following officers:—Capts. Curtis, Canada, president; Harris, Malabar; Stewart, Hecla; Douglas, Serapis; Com. Drury, Excellent. Mr. G. P. Martin was the Deputy-Judge-Advocate. The first court was for the trial of Wm. Gough, stoker, second-class, of the Jumna, charged with desertion. Capt. Singleton, of the Jumna, prosecuted. The circumstantial letter showed that the prisoner was seen on the mess-deck of the ship by the master-at-arms at 6.45 on the 2nd ult., but on the men being mustered at 8 p.m. the same evening he was absent. His description was sent to the police, and at 11 p.m. on the 18th ult. he was arrested by P.C. Taylor, in White's Row. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He added that having broken out of ship he did not like to return. His parchment certificate showed that he joined the Navy in 1880, and had borne an indifferent character during the greater part of his service. The Court adjudged him to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be then dismissed from her Majesty's service. The second court was for the trial of Pte. Cassidy, R.M.L.I., serving on board the Asia, on two charges—first, stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Pte. Beach, R.M., serving on the same ship, on Aug. 17; and the second for stealing a pair of trousers the property of Pte. Newman, also serving in the Asia. Capt. Nicholson, of the Asia, prosecuted. The circumstantial letter showed that on the day in question Beach placed a pair of trousers in a pigeon-hole on the orlop deck, where the prisoner was doing duty as sentry. He subsequently missed the trousers, and saw the prisoner cutting a pair into pieces for mat making. Prisoner denied that the trousers belonged to Beach. Some evidence as to the identity of the trousers having been given, the Court adjourned and resumed on Thursday, and having heard further evidence, as also the prisoner's defence, the Court considered both charges proved, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Fleet Circular, issued last week, directs that each seaman's kit is to contain two white cap covers made of white cotton drill; white cap-covers are to be worn when the men are dressed in white frocks and trousers, excepting when straw hats are ordered to be worn. When white cap-covers are ordered for the men, they are also to be worn by the officers.

The Admiralty have approved of the payment of certain gratuities to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Marines who were engaged in the operations in the Soudan, and who served in the Arab, Briton, Carysfort, Decoy, Dryad, Euryalus, Hecla, Humber, Jumna, Orontes, Ranger, Serapis, and Sphinx.

The September *Navy List*:—Officers whose deaths have been reported since July 20, 1884.—Paymaster—Edward H. Whyte. Gunner—George Manley. Officers removed from the Active List since July 20, 1884.—Chaplain and Acting Naval Instructor—Rev. William E. Jackson, M.A. (resigned). Chief Gunner—Samuel Rogers (pensioned).

Capt. Francis Durrant, R.N., Governor to his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, who has been nominated a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is the second son of the late Mr. Bosville Durrant, of Southover, Sussex, by his marriage with Frances, second daughter of Mr. John Hubbard, of Stratford Grove, Essex, and was born in 1837. He entered the Navy in 1851, became a lieutenant in 1859, and was promoted to the rank of commander in 1869, and captain in 1876. He was appointed to the command of the Canada, having his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales on board as a midshipman, in May, 1883, and has since then served on the North American and West Indies station. Capt. Durrant married, in 1877, Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. William Liddiard, of Inverness Terrace, Kensington. His brother, Major Durrant, is well known from the prominent part he took in the political agitation of 1878, in support of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy.

John Johnson, cooper, of the Flora; Alfred A. Ford, caulker, of the Sapphire; John M. Chappell, plumber, of the Inflexible; Henry Hawker, captain of the main top, of the Hector; and James McCurniskay, gunner, R.M.A., of the Duke of Wellington, have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct.

The Admiralty have directed the Captains of the Steam Reserve to visit the gunwharf once each quarter for the purpose of ascertaining that the guns, carriages, and slides are appropriated to the ships in his charge and marked with their names. The senior ordnance store officer will then inform him if the whole of the ammunition and general stores are ready for issue to the ships, and should this not be the case will furnish him with a list specifying the description and quantities of stores required to complete the establishment of any ship. Full information as to the nature of the guns, &c., which are not ready for the ships of the first and second divisions, is to be given in this report. A report of the guns, gun-mountings, and other gunnery fittings deficient for any ships preparing for commission, whose date for completion is within six months of the date of the report, is also to be forwarded so as to arrive at the Admiralty on the 14th and 28th of each month.

An experimental armour-plate was tried on Tuesday on board the Nettle in Portsmouth Harbour. The plate was manufactured by Messrs. John Brown and Co., and was on the compound system, but differed from the ordinary make in having a steel plate on the back as well as on the front. It was 8 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, and 10⅜ in. thick, rather more than half the thickness being steel. The gun used was the 10-in. 18-ton muzzle, loaded with 70 lb. of powder, and a chilled iron shot, weighing about 400 lb. The plate was not fixed in a frame, but put on the target with ten bolts. Three shots were fired, the first two making indents about 4 in. deep, and the third remaining in the plate. No advantage was found to arise from the steel back plate, as the shots produced several extensive cracks, and the plate was not considered to have stood so well as an ordinary Cammell compound plate.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

In the September number of *Blackwood* there appears an article of sixteen pages in length, entitled, "The People and the Army," in which the writer criticises two "essays" on "Discontent in the Army" that were recently published in the columns of the *Times*. These "essays," it is contended, show clearly that the object of the *Times*' contributor was not to give any news whatsoever, but only to show to the officers of the Army that the complaints which they indulge in have no foundation in fact. Furthermore, that it is a mistake to suppose that recent changes have in any degree interfered mischievously with the condition or prospects of the officers. With respect to the "abolition of Purchase," it should be regarded as a positive advantage to them, even though one of the consequences of this experiment is that a captain who has reached his fortieth year becomes *ipso facto* compulsorily retired, with the solitary consolation of a pension of £200 a year. It may be argued, however, that it is "infinitely better for him, whether he sees it or not, than that he should be allowed to spend a fortune in bringing himself forward." Starting from this point, the essayist goes on to argue that lesser grievances, of which he enumerates seven, are all of them imaginary. Shortly after the publication of this essay a supplemental paper is published, in which the grievances of the rank and file are considered and discussed. Unfortunately, a great body of the officers shelved and not shelved refused to be convinced by this reasoning, and letters constantly appeared flatly contradicting both the premisses and conclusions of the essayist. Having thus cleared the ground, the contributor to *Blackwood* applies himself with considerable energy to bring all points connected with the people and the Army before his readers. The question has recently attracted very much public attention, but at the same time its vital importance to the country cannot be gainsaid, and no opportunity should be lost in giving it publicity. In the same periodical we find an interesting article entitled "Three Young Novelists,"—Mr. Anstey, Mr. Marion Crawford and Mr. Fargus. One of these three young writers made his debût in a "striking and powerful romance," another by "a curious and clever farce," and the third by a "piece of melodrama." The sketches are carefully prepared, and written without the least appearance of bias. Mr. Anstey, in "The Giant's Robe," suffers most under the pen of the reviewer; but it cannot be denied that his book deserves it. However, it would seem that the public formed a different opinion, as it ran quickly into a second, and it may be a third edition.

The *Army and Navy Magazine* for this month is up to the average. "What's in a Name," by Lieut. Esmé Forbes, tells of "Mounted Infantry," a subject which has been over and over again made the subject of discussion both at home and abroad, but which does not appear to make progress. The author has done his best to lend it some vigour, and with this view has given as concisely as possible the opinion of those who urge the formation of "mounted infantry" as a permanent branch of the service, and has also quoted extracts from well-known standard works, which go to prove that the duties which it is proposed to perform by mounted infantry are those which every efficient cavalry considers its own province, and carries out to the best of its power. "The Essential Properties of Naval Machine-guns" opens up a question of very great importance, and is ably advocated by Lieut. Sleeman. The subject of "Cramming and Schooling" rages as violently as ever. The article on it in this number is by H. G. Keene, C.I.E. There are some other subjects discussed quite worthy of comment.

Among the several cleverly-written articles which appear in the *United Service* (Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia) is one which will, no doubt, attract a fair portion of attention. The title of the article referred to is "Our Little Navy," and the article itself is contributed by "An Unpensioned Volunteer." From him, whoever he may be, we learn some particulars as to the present and probable future of the American Navy. The object of the article is to tell the country how, thirty years ago, her flag was respected and her men-of-war were invincible,—whereas now, the world laughs at the notion. In referring to the discussion going on in Congress as to the necessity of building up the Navy, an old and experienced officer draws a few lively pictures of the style in which the American Navy was conducted when the nation possessed one which was regarded as the most efficient for its size in the world. No doubt Theodorus Bailey carried matters with a high hand during the time of "the Fifties." When the American Navy was handled by him and other officers of a like stamp, his course of action was always sharp, short, and decisive. If a tithe of what we learn from this article be true, it behoves the American nation to look after her national defences.

In the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* for the current month, the consideration of the momentous subject of "Our Future Naval Battles, and How to Fight Them" is continued by Admiral Sir G. Elliot and Capt. H. Berkeley, R.N. These writers put their views as to the Naval battles of the future before us very clearly. Still, we cannot banish the reflection that actual experience alone can decide the vexed question of the advantages of "end-on" attack as compared with broadside fighting, or can show the condition to which iron ships, steaming at full speed, will be reduced by collision. The instances of accidental collisions, of which we have had too many, between our own ships, have been more costly than instructive. Mr. Melton Prior relates so graphically some amusing incidents from his personal experiences in the Ashantee War, that we hardly miss his facile pencil. Col. the Hon. A. Parnell treats the several aspects of "Gibraltar and its Value to Great Britain" so logically and forcibly as to convince any reader but the most unreasonable advocate of peace-at-any-price, of the immense contingent value of "the Rock" in the event of a European war, and of the folly of resigning to Spain a commanding position so daringly won and so stoutly defended. "Army Society—in Two Plunges," by J. S. Winter, agreeably diversifies the serious aspect of the number. The editor continues his carefully-written and amply-illustrated descriptions of "Army Magazine Rifles." Col. C. B. Brackenbury's third article on "Tactics" relates to the employment of infantry in battle. So much has been written on this subject during the last ten years, that it has become difficult to write anything original or instructive. We must await the stern test of actual war to show us the worth of the latest phases of theoretical infantry fighting. Capt. E. O'Callaghan contributes some most interesting details of British victories, which are very carefully compiled, and show a thorough knowledge of the subject. It would be hard to praise too highly the very numerous and admirable illustrations by Messrs. Overend, Caton-Woodville, Prater, and Rudolf Blind. In this particular the magazine is improving, though improvement was little needed, and hardly to be expected. There are so many articles of interest that we are reluctantly obliged to pass some of them without that notice which their merits may fairly claim.

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have published some interesting observations respecting the origin, progress, and development of Hospital Sunday and Hospital Saturday. The entire question is fully discussed in a pamphlet on *The Origin and Scope of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday and Saturday Funds*, which has been prepared by Mr. H. C. Burdett, who recently considerably enlarged its scope. We may say that the entire question is exhausted in this interesting pamphlet.

London Amusements.

After a brief recess, which has been turned to advantage by a redecoration of the theatre, the Princess's has been reopened for the season with "Claudian" and "Chatterton," reproduced with their original cast.

The Haymarket has added to its programme a three-act comedy called "Bachelors," already familiar to American audiences. The slight plot illustrates the conversion of three single gentlemen resolved on perpetual celibacy to a conviction of the superior happiness of the marriage state. Miss Julia Gwynne, Miss M. A. Victor, Mr. Stewart Dawson, Mr. H. B. Conway, and Mr. Brookfield, as an eccentric musical professor, capitally sustain the prominent characters, while a couple of amorous domestics find amusing representatives in Mr. C. Coote and Miss Mary Marden. The present version is adapted from the German by Messrs. Hermann Vezin and Robert Buchanan.

The Olympic programme has been strengthened by the production of a one-act drama, by Mr. W. F. Broughton, called "Written in Sand," which has the merit of telling a simple story in a lively fashion.

Under the title of "Daybreak," Mr. James Willing has supplied the redecorated Standard Theatre with an elaborate sensational drama.

On this (Saturday) evening Miss Mary Anderson commences her season at the Lyceum with "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy." On the same night the Comedy Theatre is reopened with the three-act opera comique of "Rip Van Winkle."

The season at the St. James's Theatre will begin on Monday, the 29th inst., with the drama of "The Ironmaster."

Toole's Theatre will be reopened on Tuesday next, under the management of Messrs. Willie Edouin and Lionel Brough, with the burlesque extravaganza of "The Babes; or, Whines from the Wood," written by Mr. Harry Paulton, with music arranged by Mr. W. C. Levey.

The Novelty Theatre will be opened about the middle of the month with a new comic opera, called "Polly," written by Mr. James Mortimer and composed by Mr. Edward Solomon.

"Called Back," at the Prince's Theatre, will reach its hundredth consecutive representation on Monday next, and seems likely to run on for another month or two.

On Monday evening next the 100th representation of the revival of the late H. J. Byron's comedy of "Our Boys," with Mr. David James in his original character of Perkyn Middlewick, will take place at the Strand Theatre. The occasion will also be the 1,486th performance of the play in London.

Large audiences continue to attend the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre.

The greater St. James's Hall is now occupied by Mr. Harry H. Hamilton's "Pansteorama of Passing Events," illustrating by pictorial views, embellished with dioramic effects, incidents in the last Egyptian campaign, and the scenery of the Nile and the Soudan. Mr. William Jones, late of the 24th, and decorated with the Victoria Cross, describes from personal knowledge the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift.

At a court-martial held on board the Constance, Ptes. James Paxton and James Scott, Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, belonging to the Mutine, have been found guilty on four charges of theft and one of attempting to desert, and were sentenced, Paxton to be imprisoned with hard labour for 12 months and Scott for two years.

Com. A. Carpenter, R.N., who has held the command of her Majesty's ship Myrmidon since December last, has been appointed to the charge of the Indian Marine Survey, in succession to Com. Dawson, whose retirement was recorded by us recently. Com. R. F. Hoskyn has been directed to take over the command of the Myrmidon.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

Indian Notes.

The *Times* says:—"It is finally settled that the Zhob Valley Expedition shall consist of—One squadron from each of the following three regiments, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and the 5th Punjaub Cavalry; of No. 9 Baty. Northern Division, R.A., half of No. 1 Mountain Baty., the 4th and 10th Companies Bengal Sappers, the 2nd Batn. of the North Staffordshire Regt., the 2nd and 3rd Bombay N.I., the 1st and 45th Bengal N.I., and the 4th Punjaub Infantry. The force will march from Quetta, *viâ* the Kawas Valley and Swalan, to Duki, where it will rendezvous on Sept. 30. Anambar, on the river of the same name, 35 miles to the north-east of Duki, and at the south-eastern entrance to the Zhob Valley, will be the base for the collection of supplies after the troops have entered the valley."

The following is the full list of the officers going from India with the Afghan Boundary Commission:—Assist.-Commissioner Lieut.-Col. Ridgeway; Attachés, Capts. Durand Yate, and De Lassoe, Merk, of the Bengal Civil Service, Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Hossein Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Ressaldar-Major Bahawaldin Khan, Central India Horse; Subadar-Major Hossein Khan, 2nd Sikhs; Sirdar Mahomed Aslam Khan, Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, Mirza Gholam Ahmed Khan, and Baba Khan; Medical Officer, Surg. C. W. Owen, C.I.E.; Commissariat and Transport officer, Major Rind; Naturalist, Surg.-Major Aitchison; Geologist, Mr. Griesbach; Survey officers, Major Hill, Capt. Gore, and Lieut. Talbot; Intelligence officers, Capts. Maitland and Peacocke; officers of the escort, Major Bax, Capt. Heath, and Lieut. Drummond.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta:—"It has now been decided that the escort to accompany the Frontier Commission shall consist of 302 of the 11th Bengal Lancers and 249 of the 20th Bengal N.I., Col. Prinsep commanding. As already announced, however, the final arrangements will only be made on the arrival of the Commission at Nushki, where it will depend on the condition of the Desert whether only the cavalry, or a mixed force of infantry and cavalry, shall be allowed to proceed. The transport will consist of 1,400 camels and 600 mules."

Obituary.

Gen. F. B. Corfield, Bengal Infantry, died on Tuesday at Knowle House, Church Road, Upper Norwood, at the age of 81. The deceased, who was born in 1803, entered the H.E.I.C.'s service as an ensign in the 15th Bengal N.I. in Dec. 1821, and, receiving his lieut.'s commission in Feb. 1823, took part in the siege and storm of Bhurtpore in 1825-26 (medal). Advanced to the rank of capt. in July, 1832, he was employed in the Cole country in 1836-37, and in 1830-40 served with the Army of the Indus, present at the storm and capture of Khelat. Subsequently, in 1843-44, he took part in the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star). Advanced to the rank of major in Feb. 1845, he commanded his regiment, the 31st Bengal N.I., throughout the Punjab Campaign, including the actions of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat, and in the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawur (medal with two clasps and brevet of lieut.-col.). He became a col. in Nov. 1854, major-gen. in Jan. 1861, lieut.-gen. in June, 1870, and gen. in Oct. 1877, being placed on the Retired List in the following year.

The death is announced of Com. J. McNeil Boyd, who served as naval cadet in the Baltic expedition, 1854-55; was actively employed at the bombardment of Sveaborg, in the Snapper, and was present in the Edinburgh's launch during the night attack by rocket boats (Baltic medal); midshipman and mate in China, 1857-60, was present in the Actæon at capture of Canton, and was landed as captain's aide-de-camp; was in the Inflexible's cutter (rocket-boat) at the capture of the Peiho forts (China medal, Canton and Tuak clasp.)

The Medical Department of the Prussian War Ministry, assisted by the Medical Department of the Bavarian and Wurtemberg War Ministries, and the Saxon Sanitary Board, are now bringing out a sanitary report of the German armies in the Franco-German war of 1870-71. The first and fourth volumes have just appeared, and, by the end of the year, the remaining six are expected to be published. The whole work is copiously supplied with maps, illustrations, drawings, and photographs. The eight volumes are divided into five parts—administrative, statistic, chirurgic, medical, bibliography, and registers. At the outbreak of the war, the army of the North German Confederation had, exclusive of Saxony, 3,679 doctors at its disposal, 1,083 of whom were civilians; of these 3,679, the mobile army received 2,767, the immobile 912. All of these had appointments connected with the army. In the hospitals for the reserve and for the prisoners of war, 1,779 civilians were employed as assistants; thus making a total of 5,458. Besides these, 347 foreign doctors volunteered their services, amongst whom were 39 English, 57 North Americans, 84 Dutch, 69 Swiss, 49 Russians, 22 Austrians, 15 Belgians, 2 Greeks, 2 Spaniards, 2 Italians, 1 Norwegian, 1 Swede, 1 Turk, 1 Roumanian, 1 Mexican, and 1 Servian. To these must be added 478 field-apothecaries, 6,918 hospital-assistants, 5,811 bearers (exclusive of 5,000 assistant-bearers). Including the rest of the sanitary personnel, there were in all 35,662 persons employed in the Sanitary Service of Prussia and the other States of the North German Confederation; Saxony supplied 500, Hesse 97, Bavaria 615, Wurtemberg 126, Baden 159 doctors. On an average, there was one doctor for every 170 men. The losses suffered amongst the doctors were as follows:—11 died before the enemy or from wounds received, 55 from diseases, 66 were wounded. Besides these, 352 German doctors became invalids. Amongst the immobile troops, 19 doctors died from the exertions imposed upon them. There are no complete statistics of the losses suffered by the other sections of the sanitary personnel.—*British Medical Journal.*

The Army.

2nd Life Guards. Lieut. Peel has been selected to take out the Nile boats to Egypt, and hand them over to Col. Butler.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Major Wardrop has accompanied Lord Wolseley to Egypt, as A.D.C.

18th Hussars. Capt. and Adjt. Morrison, who recently passed an examination in Subjects C and D for promotion, has been recorded as being distinguished in fortification.

21st Hussars. Lieut. Matthews has been appointed an extra A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Lieut. Dease, Royal Fusiliers.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. W. J. Williams, R.H.A., will complete his five years' tenure of command on the 10th inst., and be placed on the Retired Full-Pay List under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1884.

"D.A.C.G." writes :—"Allow me to endorse the opinion expressed by a correspondent in your issue of the 30th ult. as to the non-advisability of Artillery officers joining the Ordnance Store Department. The Department at the present moment is in a most unsatisfactory state ; it is under-officered and under-manned. The present officers are over-worked, and their just complaints are taken no notice of by the authorities. And, worst of all, the Department is really ruled by a few War-Office officials who pretend to know more about the wants and requirements of stations and districts than the officers themselves. Until the Ordnance Store Department, which is a most important one, is properly represented at the War Office and placed on a better footing, and until its officers are recognised by the Military authorities as something more than mere 'clerks,' I should certainly advise Artillery officers to stick to their regiment."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Qrmr. A. Hills has taken over the duties of Assist.-Superintendent of Records.

The 23rd and 27th Submarine Mining Companies are ordered to return to Chatham from Gosport, where they have been employed for some time past in submarine mining operations.

The following changes of stations have been carried out:—Col. T. A. L. Murray, commanding Royal Engineers, Malta, ordered home ; Brevet Col. W. C. Phillpotts, Cyprus, to be Commanding R.E. at Malta ; Major R. Y. Armstrong, appointed Inspector of Submarine Defences, War Office, vice Col. Malcolm, C.B. ; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. Bond, from Aldershot to Chatham ; Capt. D. C. Courtney, from London to Egypt ; Capt. J. F. Garwood, from Chatham to Bengal ; Capt. R. N. Barklie, from Chatham to Egypt ; Capt. H. W. Renny-Tailyour, from Woolwich to Chatham ; Capt. H. H. Hart, from Chatham to Devonport ; Capt. R. L. Hippisley, from Enniskillen to Aldershot ; Capt. T. Digby, from leave to Chatham ; Lieut. W. J. Mackenzie, from Cork to Chatham ; Lieut. S. D. Cleeve, from Chatham to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich ; Lieuts. C. E. Haynes, W. C. Hussey, and A. E. Sandbach, from Aldershot to Chatham ; Lieut. W. F. H. Kincaid, from Lydd to Egypt ; Lieuts. A. W. Roper, C. A. Leahy, and W. Du C. Luard, from Chatham to Egypt.

Grenadier Guards. The following officers arrived with the 1st Batn. in Dublin :—Col. Davies (in command), Lieut.-Col. R. Leeke, Capt. Craufurd, Lieuts. Anderton, Goulburn, Kinloch, Nicholson, Count A. Gleichen, M'Mahon, Fergusson, Wentworth, Roberts, Marshall, Capt. and Adjt. Ricardo, and Surg. Stuart.

Scots Guards. Lieut. Stracey has been confirmed in his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Gipps, commanding the Home District.

1st, or Royal Scots. The 1st Batn. will embark at Barbadoes *en route* to Egypt, on the arrival of the 64th Regt. as relief.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Lieut. Keith-Falconer, 1st Batn., has been awarded a special certificate in consequence of the high standard of proficiency evinced by him at his recent examination for promotion.

7th Royal Fusiliers. Capt. Dease, 1st Batn., has vacated his appointment as extra A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. Lieut. Tarry, 1st Batn., is a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

26th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The detachment which remained behind at Aldershot on the departure of the battalion last month, left the Camp on Tuesday last, *en route* to Glasgow, to rejoin head-quarters.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut. Teale is a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment has been pushed forward to Wady Halfa, to replace the 35th Regt., ordered to Dongola.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grieve, who has been on special reconnoitring duty to Kosseir, has returned to Keneh, and resumed duty with his regiment. Col. Grieve, who was mentioned in despatches and promoted for his service in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, has been ordered to proceed to Wady Halfa, and on arrival there will be employed on special service. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Forster has left England for Egypt to rejoin head-quarters, in anticipation of further active service.

ROYAL MARINES.

The Admiralty have approved of Lieut. White, of the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., and son of Major White, retired quartermaster R.M., of Chatham, beginning a course of study at Greenwich Royal Naval College, on the 1st prox. It will be remembered that this young officer behaved with such splendid gallantry in the Soudan campaign that his then commanding officer, Col. Tuson, R.M.A., specially mentioned his name in despatches to the Admiralty. Lieut. White had also the honour of a summons to Court, being present at Osborne when the Queen decorated three men of his regiment last week for bravery in the field.

The following promotions have taken place in the R.M.L.I. :—Lieut.-Col. S. J. Graham, C.B. (Plymouth Division), to be Col., dated Aug. 16, 1884 ; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hore, retired (Chatham Division), to have the honorary rank of Col., dated July 19, 1884.

"Y." writes :—"The British public are ever ready to cry out lustily in the cause of humanity,—the very word 'slavery' stinks in their nostrils. Should a few rascally Egyptians get a well-deserved flogging, or should a few soldiers belonging to her Majesty's land forces fall out from the effects of heat while on active service during the cooler months in the Red Sea, how great is the outcry, how rigid and searching are the questions put in the House, and to what extremities are unfortunate officials driven ! Where was the ice ? Where the medical comforts ? What are the doctors about ? Why were not precautions taken ? &c. But directly the sailors and Marines only are concerned, how great the difference, how little the interest shown ! What do a few sailors and Marines more or less matter ? They are of the species 'Salamander,' and, whatever the discomforts, must make the best of them. The above reflections will, I think, naturally occur to any one who has had the felicity of making the acquaintance of our sailors and Marines at that paradise, according to the authorities, 'Suakim.' Perhaps a plain statement as regards this place may be of some interest to your readers :—A dirty, tumble-down town on an island ; a dirtier Arab town on the main land, connected with each other by a causeway ; Quarantine Island, low and flat, covered with tents ; a narrow arm of the sea, fringed with coral reefs, called the Harbour, in which lie some half-dozen of her Majesty's ships ; an English burial-ground (alas ! rapidly increasing in size) on one side, an Arab on the other, the whole surrounded by detached mud forts, all situated in and on a desert of burning sand,—such is Suakim, compared with which Aden is Paradise and Suez Elysium. It is here in the burning desert—for what purpose who can tell ?—that our sailors and Marines keep weary watch for weeks during the hottest season of the year when the thermometer at night is 97 deg., and in the day in the kindest of shades 104 deg. Part of the time is a deadly calm, part the burning blast from the Desert ; metal in the shade so hot as to be almost painful to the touch, wood heated as if in an oven, the very clothes when put on feel as if they had been held before a roaring fire, and the water itself is lukewarm. Can it be wondered at that both officers and men succumb to such a climate,—120 sent to Suez sick (some since dead) within the last three weeks, and the ensigns half-mast nearly every day testify to its dire effects ; yet what does it matter, they are only sailors and Marines ? But to quote finally one instance. A corvette having, after a stay of some months, to lift her anchor and proceed to sea, placed 60 men on the sick-list in three days, which, I think, will show practically the effects of living in such a climatic Hades."

50th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). The head-quarters embarked at Limasol on Tuesday in H.M.S. Orontes for conveyance to Egypt.

55th Border Regiment. Lieut. Pelly, 2nd Batn., who recently passed an examination for promotion, has been awarded a special certificate in consequence of his having attained a high standard of proficiency.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The head-quarters of the 3rd Batn. landed at Limasol, Cyprus, from H.M.S. Orontes, on Monday. The *Morning Post* says:—"The health of Major Hutton will, it is hoped, be sufficiently restored to enable him to proceed to Egypt at the end of the present month to resume the command of the Mounted Infantry in that country in readiness for the departure of the main body of the expedition from Wady Halfa. For the present, Majors Gough and Barrow are respectively acting as commandant and second-in-command of that force."

64th North Staffordshire Regiment, at Manchester, is under orders to embark early in October for the West Indies, to relieve the 1st Batn. Royal Scots. Lieut. Higginson is a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

70th East Surrey Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies leave Bombay to-day in H.M.S. Himalaya for Egypt.

75th Gordon Highlanders. Lieut. Payne has been appointed to the command of a company of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

79th Cameron Highlanders. A correspondent addresses to us what he terms "The Lament of the Cameron Highlanders." He says :—"The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (old 79th) has now been in Egypt two years, having sailed from Gibraltar on Aug. 7, 1882, to take part in the Egyptian campaign of that year. In that campaign it had its full share of work, being in the first line of attack on the lines at Tel-el-Kebir, &c. Its behaviour was marked not only for gallantry in action, but for strict discipline, zeal, and almost complete absence of any kind of crime during the whole campaign. Since then, at the various general inspections, &c., it has invariably been highly complimented on its smart and soldierlike appearance and thorough efficiency generally. Yet, notwithstanding that the battalion was all that could be desired in point of efficiency, its numbers had been steadily and rapidly diminishing. On April 1, 1883, it was placed on the home establishment, viz., 581 of all ranks, its strength then being 675, although at that time not only serving abroad, but being in occupation of a foreign country. Recruiting was stopped from July 1, 1883, till Jan. 1, 1884, by order, and the battalion soon became a skeleton. The Suakim Expedition was the next important event, and orders were sent out for three battalions to proceed to the front from Cairo. Three did so, but the Cameron Highlanders, owing to numerical weakness, remained behind, while the Black Watch and Gordon Highlanders, the two other battalions forming the Highland Brigade in Egypt, marched gaily out. That a regiment of the old and famous Highland Brigade should sit quietly in Cairo when there was work to be done, was an event which had never been anticipated by any of its members, and bitter was the feeling against the treatment which had brought it to such a pass. Non-commissioned officers and men bought their discharges, and time-expired ones refused to extend their period of service with the colours. In fact, everyone felt that the battalion had received very rough usage indeed, and that these were evil days. There had been continual talk of our coming home, but nothing came of it, except a few contradictory orders, having no other effect than to unsettle everyone and leave things as before. On April 1, 1884, came an order raising the battalion to the 'colonial establishment,' on paper at least. It really looked as if we were being made April fools of, for, owing to recruiting having been stopped for so long, there were no men to send out. And so it has gone on till at the present moment, being actually on the spot, with a campaign imminent, instead of being 899 strong, all ranks—the total strength of the battalion is 487, being 412 below establishment. The result will be that, in place of the old 79th, with a long list of battles on its colours that any double battalion might be proud of, still more so a single one, taking its accustomed place in the van, officers and men doing their share of work and reaping their reward, it will again be left to do garrison duty and police work. Is this a fitting reward for long, faithful, and brilliant service? and is it to be wondered at that a feeling of bitter disappointment and dejection pervades all ranks ? But yet another blow was struck, as undeserved as it was humiliating,—news came that arrangements had been made by the authorities for the Cameron Highlanders to proceed at once to Ceylon to relieve the 1st Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, by which arrangement an additional 300 men or so would be brought to the front. Orders to proceed to the front have ever been hailed with joy by the Camerons. But actually to be ordered off the scene—shunted like an old and useless machine—the only reason being because two or three hundred more men were required in Egypt, *c'était trop fort.* Can it be true that, with the great system of which we have heard so much lately, the only manner of procuring a few men is by dealing a bitter affront to an old and honoured corps? Cannot men be found at home to reinforce us?' If not, surely it is a state of affairs which requires thorough investigation and reform. Hard as it is at present to obtain recruits, and to induce a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and men to extend their period of service, so as to retain an efficient body of non-commissioned officers, where shall we for the future find men willing to engage in a regiment which, owing to the impotence of the present system, is either left behind to do garrison and police duty, or actually ordered off the sphere of active operations altogether ? Is there no remedy, or are the authorities so regardless of the feelings and pride of a regiment as willingly to wound them, when a little consideration would have avoided so doing, by giving to that regiment its proper place in the field, when once again we shall march forth to the familiar air of our old regimental song ?—

'How proudly they walk, though each Cameron knows,
He may on his heather no more,
But gladly they follow their chief to the field
Where the laurels were gathered before.

I hear the pibroch sounding, sounding
O'er mountain and o'er glen,
Whilst light, springing footsteps are trampling the heath—
'Tis the march of the Cameron men!'"

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Four bandsmen of the Royal Irish Rifles, who hired a boat at Guernsey on Aug. 19, have been missing ever since. When last seen they were outside the harbour, apparently skylarking.

94th Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Campbell is a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. Dr. J. Collis Browne, formerly of the regiment, died at Ramsgate on the 30th ult., aged 64 years. The deceased during his regimental service was a great favourite.

105th King's Own Light Infantry. Lieut. Baskerville is a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Pay Department. By latest advices the officers of the Pay Department serving in Egypt are distributed as follows: —Chief Pymr.—Col. Olivey, C.B., at Cairo. Staff Pymr. —Major Thornhill, 42nd Regt., Cairo. Pymrs.—Majors Woodall, with 30th Regt., up country ; Kneller, at Chief Pymr.'s office, Cairo ; Brown, with 79th Regt. ; Orange, with 3-60th Regt. ; Dowdall, with 35th Regt., Wady Halfa ; Mansergh, 56th Regt., Assouan ; Webster, 19th Hussars, at Abbasseyeh ; Small, 75th Regt., Cairo ; Capts. Lloyd, 1-19th Regt., and Ternan, 50th Regt., Chief Pymr.'s Office ; Long, ordered home, sick ; Sawyer, 32nd Regt., up country. At Suakim, D.A.C.G. of Ordnance E. Houghton is acting pay officer.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Sept. 2, 1884.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capts. W. H. Atherton to be Major, vice F. A. Cracroft-Amcotts, retired (April 16) ; A. Baldrey to be Major, vice F. W. Hemming, seconded (April 21).

5th Lancers—Lieuts. J. Sinclair, Adjt., to be Capt., vice G. R. Tufton, seconded ; J. F. M. Fawcett to be Capt., to complete establishment (both dated June 9).

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Major F. W. Kane retires on retired pay ; Capt. A. C. Jackson to be Major, vice A. T. Leslie, placed on temporary half-pay (April 16).

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Supernumerary Major P. C. Yorke to be Major, vice D. L. Brain, retired (Aug. 20).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The name of "Lieut. Thomas Graves Lowry Herbert Armstrong" is as now and not as hitherto stated.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. C. L. Mortimer has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 31).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. S. J. Butler to be Major, vice H. McL. Hutchison, seconded (April 2).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. R. Scott, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (March 26); Lieut. M. R. Hyslop to be Capt., vice M. W. Brock, promoted Major on half-pay (Aug. 9).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Major B. J. A. Monsell, from half-pay, to be Major, vice H. L. Gipps, retired.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt. and Brevet Major R. C. Hare to be Major, vice W. S. Cooke, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. J. P. Gethin to be Capt., vice Brevet Major R. C. Hare (both dated Aug. 13).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. J. E. M. Pilkington has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 23).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. E. C. H. Price to be Capt., vice P. T. Rivett-Carnac, seconded (July 29).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt. J. Emeris to be Major, vice T. J. Chamberlain, seconded; Lieut. J. F. C. Hamilton to be Capt., vice J. Emeris (both dated July 9).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Capt. W. Capel to be Major, vice C. Carstairs, retired on temporary half-pay (Aug. 6); Lieut. E. H. M. Elliot to be Capt., vice D. P. Chapman, seconded (June 4).

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. H. S. Fleming to be Capt., vice J. E. Acland-Troyte, seconded (July 30).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Major J. H. S. Seagram retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt. F. E. Power to be Major, vice R. Anson-Cartwright, retired; Lieut. J. Collinson to be Capt., vice F. E. Power (both dated Aug. 20).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. M. Edwards to be Capt., vice W. A. Collings, promoted (June 28).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. L. Dorling, Adjt., to be Capt., vice G. E. Lloyd, seconded (May 28).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Major R. G. T. Cotton, from half-pay, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. B. Hitchcock, seconded, from May 15, for service on the Staff; Capt. B. McClintock has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Aug. 27).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. S. MacDougall to be Capt., vice J. D. Fetherstonhaugh, promoted (May 28).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. W. W. Hammond to be Major, vice A. Borthwick, retired on half-pay (Aug. 20).

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. P. O'Brien has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 20).

Staff—Lieut. J. B. Stracey, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. R. Gipps, commanding the Troops, Home District (April 1).

Royal Military Academy—Major and Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A., from Capt. of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, to be Secretary and Treasurer, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. D. Marsh, R.E., whose period of Staff service is about to expire; Major H. J. O. Walker, R.A., to be Capt. of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Col. A. Harness, C.B. (both dated Sept. 20).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Comy.-Gen. A. W. Pigott has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Comy.-Gen. (Aug. 24).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. F. Holden, M.B., retires on temporary half-pay. The date of appointment as Surgs. of the Surgs. on probation named in the *Gazette* of Aug. 26, 1884, is Aug. 2, 1884, and not as therein stated.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance H. Morgan to have the local and temporary rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance whilst acting as Senior Ordnance Store Officer in Egypt (Aug. 26).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B., Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Col. (Sept. 2); Major and Hon. Col. J. Geddes, retired pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. O. de B. Carey, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut. E. Bacon, half-pay, resigns his commission; Surg.-Major J. Bourke, late Medical Department, has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Aug. 12). The under-mentioned Deputy-Comys. and Hon. Capts. of the Bengal Establishment to have the hon. rank of Major:—J. Brown (May 20) and R. Monks (June 12). The hon. rank of Lieut. conferred on Deputy-Assist.-Comy. P. J. Ryan is dated Jan. 10, 1883, and not Jan. 11, 1883, as stated in the *Gazette* of July 13, 1883.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments of India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. E. F. H. MacSwiney, from the South Lancashire Regt. (dated July 6, 1882, but to rank from Oct. 2, 1879); L. H. Reid, from the Manchester Regt. (dated Feb, 28, 1883, but to rank from Dec. 4, 1879); T. H. Smith, from the North Lancashire Regt. (dated Aug. 22, 1882, but to rank from Feb. 2, 1881); J. A. Brown, from the Seaforth Highlanders (dated Feb. 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); A. R. Browning, from the Worcestershire Regt. (dated Feb. 16, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); E. W. Codrington, from the Manchester Regt. (dated Nov. 23, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); D. J. T. O'Brien, from the Manchester Regt. (dated Nov. 20, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); P. E. Dun, from the South Lancashire Regt. (dated March 26, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); J. O. S. Fayrer, from the Suffolk Regt. (dated Aug. 2, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); F. O. Anderson, from the Cheshire Regt. (dated Sept. 8, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—G. E. Staveley, from the East Yorkshire (dated March 10, 1883, but to rank from Feb. 20, 1879); C. H. Macdonald, from the R.M.L.I. (dated March 3, 1883, but to rank from Sept. 1, 1880); C. I. Fry, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers (dated Feb. 13, 1883, but to rank from Dec. 1, 1880); E. O. Owen, from the Royal Highlanders (dated Feb. 27, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); H. T. Kenny, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers (dated June 21, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); C. H. Brackenbury, from the Lancashire Fusiliers (dated March 20, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881).

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 3, and the current year must be understood.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 5, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. W. Kemmiss retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. Major A. H. J. Des Barres retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. W. Murdoch to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. Sir W. F. de Winton, K.C.M.G., seconded (Aug. 27). The promotion of Capt. J. P. Freeth to the rank of Major, notified in the *Gazette* of Aug. 19, is cancelled. Capt. J. P. Freeth to be Major upon the Seconded List, with seniority next below Major F. N. Innes (Jan. 9). Major C. S. Graham, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. Cottingham, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (Aug. 11).

The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors:—A. H. Armytage, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. S. Kyle, retired (Aug. 17); J. F. Harman, upon the Seconded List; A. E. Duthy, vice V. Wing, retired (both dated Aug. 20); C. M. H. Downing, vice A. W. Anstruther, seconded for service in the Department of the Director of Artillery and Stores (Aug. 26); R. S. Watson, upon the Seconded List; Hon. F. W. J. Shore, upon the Seconded List; W. N. Jervis, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. W. Murdoch, promoted (all three dated Aug. 27).

The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. A. Lambart, vice A. H. Armytage, promoted (Aug. 17); C. E. Maturin, vice A. E. Duthy, promoted (Aug. 20); K. S. Davison, upon the Seconded List R. M. Crofton, vice C. M. H. Downing, promoted (both dated Aug.; 26); C. H. Blount, vice W. N. Jervis, promoted (Aug. 27); G. N. H. Barlow, vice W. N. Lockyer, seconded for service in the Royal Small Arms Factories, Enfield; G. M. Boothby, vice A. P. Penton, seconded for service as an Instructor in the Royal Gun Factories (Sept. 1).

Lieuts. R. W. E. Carnegy to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Staff (Aug. 16); H. L. Murray-Dunlop to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Sept. 1). The first Christian name of Lieut. Dickinson is "Thomas," and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 15.

Royal Engineers—Capt. H. R. G. Georges to be Major, under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of June 19, 1884. Capt. J. H. Fox is placed upon half-pay.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. J. G. Medley, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (July 20).

Col. T. N. Harward, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-Gen., vice E. M. Playfair, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Aug. 1).

Lieut.-Cols. J. T. Leishman, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be Col. (Aug. 17); S. Penny, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Col. (Sept. 1).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 5, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Brigade, North Irish Division—Lieut. J. G. Griffith to be Capt.

2nd Brigade, South Irish Division—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—R. A. Gray and L. A. de V. Maunsell.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Maurice Abel Fremantle, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Greville John Massey Bagot-Chester, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The appointment of Lionel Nicholson Beatty, gent., as Lieut., notified in the *London Gazette* of May 2, is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. H. V. Russell to be Capt.; Roger Carmichael Robert Owen, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. R. Cockburn to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. W. H. Trahar resigns his commission.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—Capt. W. S. Woodhouse resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—Thomas George Sowerby, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—George Gerald de Courcy Harrison, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 5, 1884.

Royal 1st Devon—Richard Bowerman West, gent., to be Lieut.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Wiliam Yates, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 5, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devonshire—Frederick Percival Wharton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Edinburgh (City)—Major J. Laing to be Lieut.-Col. (July 26).

1st Shropshire and Staffordshire—Lieut. C. Robinson resigns his commission.

1st Worcester—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. Miles and D. Hall. Henry Watts, gent., to be Lieut.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. A. O. Marwood resigns his commission.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. C. L. Bell to be Major; Charles Willman, Esq., to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Herbert Stephenson, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Major A. N. Forbes-Gordon resigns his commission.

5th Cheshire—Lieut. C. W. Holliday to be Capt.

2nd Durham—Lieut. A. Metcalfe-Gibson to be Capt. The Revs. George Rodney Eden, M.A., and William Morton, M.A., to be Acting Chaplains.

4th Durham—Capt. J. W. Pattinson to be Major.

1st Fifeshire—Major J. McFarlane to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd Glamorgan—William David Joseph Morris, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Hampshire—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major J. R. Kealy, M.D., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Lancashire—Thomas Monk Newell, gent., to be Lieut.

9th Lancashire—Capt. G. Y. Bolton to be Major; Thomas Hutchinson, gent., to be Qrmr.

11th Middlesex (Railway)—Stouppe McCance, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—John Goodeve Lamb, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Nottinghamshire—Thomas Clarke, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Suffolk—Pryce Jones Langford Morris, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Sussex—Lieut. A. R. Bostock resigns his commission.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Vickers Dunfee, gent., to be Lieut.

MEMORANDUM.

Hon. Major H. B. Phipps, late Adjt. 3rd Monmouthshire R.V.C., is permitted to commute his retired allowance (Aug. 7).

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 6, and the current year must be understood.

THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.

"Another Old Officer" writes:—"Doubtless, there is a well-formed opinion throughout the Army that the Chaplain-General should for all good reasons be selected from the higher rank of Chaplains now actually serving on full pay. Military precedent should be followed, except, perhaps, not necessarily on one point: the selection should not necessarily have reference to combatant service. Chaplains have usually volunteered for such service, all credit to them; but they may not, therefore, be the most likely to be devoted to their more spiritual and important work. The Chaplain-General should be selected for his devoted but unobtrusive work amongst officers and men. He should on no account be a man of party bias; but rather of known wisdom in keeping together the uneasy stragglers of his flock. He should, of course, be a perfect gentleman, and if possible invested with the prestige so generally conferred at Oxford or Cambridge."

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ample provision having now been made for the widows and orphans of our soldiers and sailors who may be killed or die of their wounds in war, I venture to think that more in future might be done on behalf of the officers and men themselves. It is well known that besides the hardships which have of necessity to be undergone in almost every campaign, much unnecessary discomfort has to be endured when the hospital or transport is reached. During the late wars I endeavoured, with the liberal aid of many kind friends, to supply our soldiers and sailors with a good assortment of readable matter, which on the present occasion I propose to supplement with such extra comforts as jackets, loose trousers, stockings, smoking-caps, cigars, tobacco, or indeed anything short of actual necessaries which may be entrusted to my care. I must ask, as on previous occasions, that all contributions be delivered at my address here *free;* and I shall be glad at the same time to receive donations to defray the expenses of packing and transit, which are very considerable.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GILDEA, Major,
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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

How we Educate our Officers (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects, Vol. XXV. (H. Sotheran and Co.)—Magazines for September:—Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The United Service (Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersley and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

It is understood (says the *Times*) that during the eight months of the year terminating on the 31st ult., upwards of 22,000 recruits have been enlisted for the Regular Forces. This rate is almost precisely the same as that for the year 1883, during which a little over 33,000 joined the colours. It was the largest yield on record in times of peace, and it is, of course, satisfactory to find that the proportion is still steadily maintained. The number, although nearly sufficient to supply the vacancies ordinarily arising, is not adequate to make up the deficiency caused two years ago by the age and other restrictions then instituted for the first time, and the Army remains short of its establishment by about 9,000 men, of whom, speaking roughly, 5,000 men are required upon the Home and Colonial, and about 4,000 on the Indian establishment. The gap in the latter exists almost wholly in the Infantry of the Line, the Cavalry and Artillery being up to their establishment, and it is calculated that by the end of the trooping season, which commences next month, the drafts available for India will bring the infantry regiments in that country quite up to their strength. At home, however, the deficiency, though being somewhat lessened each month, does not seem likely to cease for some time, and having regard to the unusual demand caused by events in Egypt, the authorities lately announced their readiness to allow certain Army Reserve men to rejoin the colours so as to complete their full period of 12 years, offering them as an inducement a grant of deferred pay in respect of the whole of the time since their original transfer to the Reserve, and up to the date of their final discharge. This would be, as a rule, £18. In some districts it is understood that the offer has been eagerly accepted by many men fulfilling the required conditions, while in others hardly a man has come forward. The demand for work incidental to harvest operations has doubtless had its influence in keeping down the supply; but in a few weeks it is expected that as many men will be obtained as suits the purposes of the Military authorities. It is to be borne in mind, however, that this addition to the active Army is obtained at the expense of the Army Reserve, now mustering just 40,000 men, which if allowed to increase in the ordinary way would be about 4,000 above that number by the close of the year. The permission thus given tends, however, to impart to the soldier's calling more of that elasticity which has been so strongly advocated. It will enable the Reserve man either to remain in private life, subject only to the liability of being recalled to service in the event of war, or of again leading the life of a soldier, and if he pleases in his old regiment, for the men who are now invited to rejoin are to be allowed to select the corps in which they desire to serve, and most of them may be expected to resume their military career in the regiment in which their former service was passed. Several important changes in the Army Pay Department are impending. Four chief paymasters, Lieut.-Cols. Nolan (Dublin), Leigh (Devonport), George (Colchester), and Bryson (Portsmouth), are about to take retirement, and their places will be filled by selection from among the staff paymasters. Col. Nolan retires in November, and Cols. Leigh, George, and Bryson next month. Majors and Staff Paymasters Dundee, Cuming, Minchin, and Drage are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service should they be required. Since the new regulations, which permit an officer to resume duty as a combatant if he desires it at the end of five years, many captains and lieutenants have come forward as candidates for the Department, and it is expected that all the vacancies will soon be filled.

The officers of the Kronprinz'en Regiment have forwarded a letter of thanks to Gent. Cadet Claude de Montmorency Franklyn, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for translating (they state) in most correct and military German Gen. Graham's despatches on the late battles in the Soudan, and illustrated with his plans of formation. Mr. Franklyn received his German education at Herr Fahrland's School, Aachen, where the Crown Prince's Regiment of the Rhine has been stationed at the post of honour for years ("Die Wacht am Rhein"), and was the one which performed that almost incredible march of modern times,—57 miles on Metz without a halt, and without food or water.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 655.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

THE physical condition of our soldiers has become a question of such pressing importance just now, when the Army is only saved, by a succession of disingenuous devices, from vanishing under the empiric treatment of reformers, that no excuse is needed for noticing a pamphlet, entitled, "The Break-down of Young Soldiers under Training Explained," by Surgeon-Major Davy, M.D., though it was published last year. Dr. Davy's pamphlet consists of several papers written by him at different times from 1876 to 1881. The sole aim of these papers, which fill fifty-two pages, is to show that our system of setting-up drill is useless and injurious, instead of being, as it is generally considered, salutary and advantageous. He maintains that the expansion of the chest, which is a usual result of recruits' drill, actually lessens the breathing power, though it increases the external dimensions; that it induces hypertrophy of the elastic parenchyma of the lungs, partial obliteration of the pulmonary capillaries, functional disturbance, and later, organic disease of the heart; and that, in many men with whom a certain disease has become constitutional, it excites a morbid condition of the aorta likely to prove quickly fatal. He further condemns the position of "attention" as strained, unnatural, and hurtful; and he describes the attempt to touch the ground without bending the knees as almost deadly! "Is not," he says, "a gasping recruit with a purple face sufficient, or must we wait for vertigo or apoplexy before applying that dread remedy—common-sense?" The alarm which Dr. Davy's statements and opinions are calculated to arouse is allayed on turning to the last Army Medical Department Report, that for 1882, from which we learn that the total number of deaths of British soldiers in that year, from all diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems together, amounted to only 291, or almost exactly one in 600 of the average strength, and less than a seventh of the whole mortality. We derive some consolation from the condition and appearance of the Metropolitan Police and the Royal Irish Constabulary. The former are as well set-up as the "Regulars," and the Irish Constabulary are so effectually drilled, during a long course of training at the depôt in the Phœnix Park, that they never become slouching in their many years of service. Yet we do not hear of the prevalence of chest diseases among these bodies of men, though they have much night duty, and long periods of exposure and fatigue. The plain truth—the unpalatable truth to some—is that a large proportion of the recruits we get now break down, not because they are excessively or injudiciously drilled, but because they are physically unequal to the ordinary work of soldiers. Though we cannot help regarding the grave charges that Dr. Davy brings against drill and setting-up as enormously exaggerated, if not altogether fanciful, still some of his statements deserve serious consideration. There must surely be, because he states it positively, some drill-serjeants in some regiments who make recruits, when at "attention," hold in their breath till they are gasping, and lean forward till they nearly tumble, and who use blows with the pace-stick on the abdomen to keep men in what they think the correct position. If this be so, such pernicious foolery should be exposed and prohibited.

Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, V.C., commanding the Royal Engineers at Aldershot, has been appointed Military Attaché at Berlin.

A series of exhaustive trials of the Dœcker experimental felt tent-huts have been recently carried out at Aldershot by a Committee of officers, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, D.A.Q.M.G., is president. These tent-huts are intended to supersede the present service bell-tent, and are formed of patent felt on wooden frames, with canvas ends, or doors. They have been thoroughly tested, under all conditions, during fair and foul weather, and will shortly be finally reported on. Under certain circumstances, these temporary structures would be useful during a campaign; but it is not probable that they will ever be adopted as a substitute for the old-fashioned bell-tent, which, if not a roomy temporary dwelling, has, at least, the merit of portability, and can be pitched or struck quickly and with little trouble.

It does not often occur in the service that a Brigade-Major finds himself, in the absence of his Brigadier, the senior officer of the brigade, and in command. Yet such is the case at Aldershot at the present time. Major-General Feilding having proceeded to France to attend the manœuvres of the French Army, Colonel Nicholl, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed temporarily to the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade; but pending the return of Colonel Nicholl from leave of absence, the command has devolved on Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Molyneux, 22nd Cheshire Regiment, Brigade-Major. Brigadier Molyneux's command consists at present of two peace battalions, and a dismounted squadron of the 2nd Life Guards.

Major T. Huddlestone, Staff Paymaster, Royal Engineers, is about to be appointed Chief Paymaster, and will proceed to Colchester for duty.

We referred lately to the very natural indignation that exists amongst the officers of the Army Pay Department that no successor has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Lukin, Chief Paymaster, on April 16 last. We now hear that the authorities consider the post practically filled up by the special promotion, on May 21, of Lieutenant-Colonel Farwell, for services in the Soudan; and we find that, in order to disguise the injustice from ordinary readers of the *Gazette*, three Paymasters, in the *Gazette* of June 3, were promoted *en bloc* to be Staff Paymasters, without it being mentioned, as is the usual custom, whose steps they obtained. The first of these, Major Nott, was antedated to April 16, the day on which Lieutenant-Colonel Lukin retired! In reality, if properly announced, Nott was promoted vice Farwell, and Farwell vice Lukin. As matters now stand, however, we are confronted with the extraordinary fact, that Lieutenant-Colonel Farwell, an officer specially promoted for service in the Field, loses seniority, and the higher pay, and allowances from April 16 to May 21, merely for the barren honour of appearing in the Soudan *Gazette*. As announced last week, four Chief Paymasters are retiring during this month and next, and we trust the authorities in Pall Mall will evince a due regard for the interests and services of the senior officers of the Pay Department, by antedating Lieutenant-Colonel Farwell's step, and by promoting the Staff Paymasters selected for the higher grade, within a few days of the *Gazette* announcing their predecessors' retirements.

The Favret house-tent, the invention of an officer in the French service, has been sent to Aldershot for trial and report, and may now be seen near the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster-General, at the Headquarters of the Division. This tent, which provides accommodation for 80, or more, men, cannot be put up or taken down very quickly. It consists of an extensive wooden framework, complicated with screws, nuts, bolts, &c, very liable to damage if roughly used, the whole being covered with strong canvas, having windows at either end. A loft, or upper story, can be improvised, and hammocks slung among the framework. A number of these house-tents are said to be at present on service in China and Madagascar. The tent was visited on Wednesday by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison and the Head-quarter Staff. It will be subjected to experimental trials during the ensuing week.

It is rumoured that Colonel R. Harrison, who proceeded on Tuesday last to Egypt on special service, is not likely to resume his appointment at Aldershot, and will probably be succeeded by Colonel Gildea, who recently relinquished the command of the 1st Battalion, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. A better selection for this onerous appointment could not be made. The A.Q.M.G. at Aldershot is President of the Permanent Committees on Clothing, Equipment, &c., and Colonel Gildea, who has been till lately a valuable member of these Committees, is admirably fitted to fill the post vacated by Colonel Harrison, and would be the right man in the right place.

Major J. T. Coke, 25th King's Own Borderers, has been appointed to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department at the War Office.

Some rather interesting remarks of a confidential nature on recent divisional operations of opposing forces have been circulated to all concerned by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Aldershot Division. It is easy to understand why these remarks, formerly distributed freely that all might read, have during the past two years become very private documents indeed. By making them confidential, publicity is, of course, avoided, and the susceptibilities of the most thin-skinned are spared. How different was the case not so many years ago at the Camp, when the weekly "Remarks" were written by a well-known officer then on the Staff, whose criticisms were scathing and unsparing. No solicitude was then shown for those who were hauled over the coals; they just had to grin and bear it, for was it not set forth largely at the foot of these lucubrations, distributed by hundreds, that "these remarks, based on the reports of the umpires, and the observation of the umpire-in-chief, may not be absolutely correct, but they are to be considered as final." Now, in these enlightened times, when the remarks on Aldershot field-days and operations are written by one who is a master in the art of spiriting gently, it is to be regretted, in the interests of the service, that all ranks are not allowed to read, learn, and inwardly digest the valuable lessons contained in Sir Archibald Alison's observations.

It has been arranged that for the present Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Herbert, Quartermaster-General shall also fulfil the duties of Adjutant-General to the Forces, which post is temporarily vacant during the absence of Lord Wolseley with the Nile Expedition.

Calling out the Army Reserve is either an act of war or self-defence. The Army Reserve were called out by the War Office Circular of August 20, under the pretence,—"That a *limited* number of Reservemen, unmarried, and not over nine years' service, would be accepted, and allowed to extend their service with the colours for three years." The "limited number" will cover all at present required, and will gradually include all that can be induced to rejoin the colours for the bribe of £18 deferred pay, as it is now called—it used to be called bounty—which was given on enlistment. Deferred back pay is given at the end of the service, a better arrangement, but not one which will blind the Reservemen.

Several French papers speak of the probable resignation of the French War Minister, General Campenon, who finds it morally impossible to forward reinforcements to Tonquin, in consequence of some formal declarations which he made in Parliament on this matter. In fact, in the month of December, 1883, the French Chamber felt alarmed at the expenses which were being incurred, and also lest the number of men sent to Tonquin should compromise the mobilisation. The War Minister was examined before a Parliamentary Committee, and in reply to the question,—How many men can you detach from the Continental Army without in any way compromising the mobilisation? answered, "Six thousand men, not one more; and if that figure were exceeded, I would not remain War Minister." Already this number has been greatly exceeded, and though it is hard to believe all that opposition journals say, we are assured that 15,000 men have already been detached from the Continental Army. This, we repeat, is probably an exaggeration; but that figure will certainly be reached in a very short time, seeing the numerous posts which the French intend occupying, and the necessity of filling up vacancies caused by sickness.

We have an assurance from an unimpeachable quarter, and from the very best authority, that the paragraph in our issue of the 23rd respecting the failure of one of the new 43-ton guns at Woolwich was not correct, and that the statement only represented "the empty chatter of irresponsible frivolity," which was assumed to be the outcome of careful inquiries. We have taken steps to prevent the reappearance of such statements.

The experimental field-firing by companies has been brought to a conclusion at Aldershot this week. The result of these practices has been, on the whole, good, and would warrant a continuation of the system. Battalion field-firing will be commenced next week, under the supervision of Brigadiers, at the termination of which the troops will be exercised by brigades in attacking entrenched positions occupied by dummy artillery and infantry.

The friends of General Millot find it very curious that two days after telegraphing that he had adopted measures to protect Tonquin from a rumoured invasion by the Chinese forces, he should have asked to be relieved of his command on the score of ill-health. Henri Rochefort roundly declares that General Millot has been basely treated by M. Jules Ferry, and that on his return to France he ought to pull the Premier's ears off. In military circles it is represented that the General asked to be recalled because his advice was disregarded. He demanded reinforcements because 25 per cent. of the expeditionary force under his command were in hospital, and instead of having his hands strengthened he was ordered to send away 2,000 men to operate under Admiral Courbet. It is also complained that the Government should not have printed the report of Colonel Dugenne, who commanded the Bac Lé column, in the official journal, and merely extracts of the report of General Millot unofficially. However, from his own showing the Colonel acted with inconceivable rashness. It is difficult to believe that, although in telegraphic communication with the General in command, he did not ask for instructions when he found the Chinese resisting his march on Langson. The probability is that the Colonel wished to reap a crop of laurels all for himself, which crop escaped him.

From recent statistics, it would appear that Mr. Stansfeld's disease is on the increase in the Army, and is assuming a more malignant form. Many men conceal their condition, and only seek admission to hospital when in a very bad condition indeed. There seems to be a necessity for closer and more frequent medical inspection. Recently, in a departmental corps at a large station, a considerable falling-off in the working power of some of the men was observed. Inquiry was made and a number of men were found to be suffering from a malady more to be dreaded than Asiatic cholera, because of its dire after-effects on the human race.

It is not easy to understand why the course of cooking at the Aldershot Instructional Kitchen for training master-cooks should last well-nigh six months. It is certainly necessary that regimental serjeant-cooks should, on appointment, have some practical knowledge of plain cooking; nothing more is required of them, and certainly nothing more is ever obtained. It seems strange, therefore, that when courses of instruction of an infinitely more complicated nature than the cooking of a soldier's "plain statement," are successfully carried out in a month or six weeks, this waste of the valuable time of non-commissioned officers, in these days of short service, should be permitted. With the large staff of instructors at the instructional kitchen, it should be quite possible to complete the course of Army cooking in six weeks at the outside. This is a matter which would bear to be inquired into.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 29, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg. W. S. Fisher, B.A., M.B., has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (Aug. 22).

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 30, 1884.

Staff Surg. J. Buckley has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet (Aug. 27).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer E. Price has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Aug. 26).

The under-mentioned Assist.-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—A. Kerr, J. A. H. Hicks, S. Aston, H. J. Oram, J. H. W. H. Ellis, E. K. Odam, J. H. Pill, W. J. Featherstone, W. F. Stewart, and J. H. Slade (Sept. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 1, 1884.

Engineer E. R. Vine has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (Aug. 23).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 2, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg. A. McDonald, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Sept. 2).

The Rev. John Evans, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (Aug. 28).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of July 25, 1861, and May 17, 1867, Naval Instructor J. D. Paul has been placed on the Retired List (Sept. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 4, 1884.

The following promotions have been made:—Lieut. A. B. Milne to be Com. in her Majesty's Fleet (Sept. 3). Sub-Lieuts. E. C. T. Troubridge, A. L. Duff, and E. M. C. Key to be Lieuts. in her Majesty's Fleet (all dated Sept. 3).

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral—John K. E. Baird, to be Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, vice Lyons.

Captains—Henry J. F. Campbell, C.B., to the Rapid; Samuel Long, to the Agamemnon; Lord Charles Beresford, to the Hibernia, additional.

Commanders—A. Carpenter, to the Euryalus, additional, for charge of Marine Survey of India; R. F. Hoskyn, to the Myrmidon; Samuel A. Johnson, to the Hector; Samuel L. Osborne, to the Fantome.

Staff Commanders—Hugh H. Hannay, to the Britannia; Heaver Sugden, to the Hector; Thurston Stringer, to the Agamemnon.

Lieutenants—Archibald G. H. W. Moore, to the Northumberland; Robert C. Evershed, to the Defence; Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville, to the Alexandra; William H. L. Gale, Henry W. Steele, and Charles McCrea, to the Rapid; G. N. A. Pollard, to the Belleisle; W. C. Atherton, to the Hercules; Robert B. Abdy and Edmund M. C. Key, to the Alexandra, additional; William H. Chamberlain, to the Canada; Barrington H. Chevallier, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Dreadnought; Thomas F. Abbott, to the Victoria and Albert; Frank A. Garford, to the Swiftsure, as flag lieut.; Henry A. Ogle, Arthur T. S. Carter, Charles E. F. C. Graham, Ernest C. T. Troubridge, and Alex. L. Duff, to the Agamemnon.

Sub-Lieutenant—John de M. Hutchison, to the Canada.

Midshipman—Robert W. Johnson, to the Opal.

Chaplains—Rev. Charles E. Painter, M.A., to the Inflexible; Rev. Charles J. Todd, to the Lord Warden.

Chief Engineers—G. T. Craddock, to the Rapid; Robert Bacon, to the Victoria and Albert; David Wilson, to the Osborne; George E. M. Keey, to the Indus, for the Hecate; John E. Turner, to the Agamemnon.

Surgeons—Charles W. Hamilton and Henry Harris, to the Alexandra; Edward Fergusson, to the Rapid; John Ottley, to the Vernon; William H. O'Meara, to the Repulse; G. W. Low, to the Alexandra, additional; George A. Draper, to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Paymasters—John P. McP. King, to the Rapid; Henry Dawson, to the Penelope; Frederick A. Keogh, to the Agamemnon; Henry P. Brenan, to the Swiftsure, as secretary.

Assistant-Paymasters—Alfred E. Bourchier, to the Agamemnon; John H. G. Chappell, to the Duke of Wellington; Charles R. Smith, to the Swiftsure.

Engineers—Wm. Sharp, Nicholas Meaden, and Edwin K. Adam, to the Agamemnon; Joseph Bamford, to the Triton.

Assistant-Engineers—Robert St. John Raper, to the Alexandra, additional; Charles W. Gregory and Henry L. Manning, to the Agamemnon.

Clerk—Wingfield Walton, to the Rapid.

Gunners—James C. Rockett, to the President, for service at Admiralty; Alfred H. Churchill, to the Rapid; Richard Hutson, to the Agamemnon.

Boatswains—George Vosper, to the Rapid; John Allen, to the Agamemnon.

Carpenters—Edward Percy, to the Rapid; William Hanson, to the Agamemnon.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agents—Mr. A. P. Wells, at Douglas, Isle of Man; Mr. J. Claque, at Castletown, Isle of Man.

Agamemnon, Capt. Long, will, it is said, replace the Duncan as guardship at the Nore.

Alecto, Lieut. and Com. Harston, was paid off on July 28 at Cape Coast Castle, and was recommissioned the next day.

Alexandra, Capt. Harry Rawson, flying the flag of Admiral the Lord John Hay, with the Inflexible, Superb, and Monarch, arrived at Alexandria on Sept. 2 from Cyprus.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, senior Naval officer on the South-East Coast of America, was at Rio de Janeiro up to Aug. 10 with the Rifleman, Algerine, and Wrangler, and would proceed on Aug. 12 in continuation of her cruise.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden up to Aug. 19, and would leave the same day for Zeyla. The Ranger was stationed at Berberah.

Belleisle, Capt. Loftus E. Jones, was at Devonport on Sept. 3, when Mr. Charles Pritchard, carpenter of the Belleisle, was sentenced by a naval court-martial to be dismissed his ship and lose 12 months' seniority, for neglect of duty and absence without leave from his ship. The prisoner was sent on the morning of June 10 to the dockyard respecting boats for harbour service, and did not return to his ship until the following evening. He pleaded guilty. His certificates were good.

Bittern, Com. W. F. S. Mann, having been relieved by the Imogene at Constantinople, has proceeded to Suakim.

Canada, Capt. A. C. Curtis, is ordered to be ready for sea by Sept. 10.

Coquette, Lieut. and Com. Crowe, would leave Malta on Sept. 3 to relieve the Falcon at Patras. The Falcon was ordered to join the flag at Alexandria.

Defence, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, left Plymouth for Holyhead on Friday last.

Dreadnought, Capt. the Hon. E. Fremantle, will proceed to the Mediterranean.

Dryad, Com. Hulton, arrived at Aden on Sept. 3, on passage home, *viâ* Suez Canal.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, with the Tourmaline, has arrived at Zanzibar, and found the Turquoise there. The Tourmaline and the Decoy would leave for Aden on Sept. 4. The Osprey was expected from Madagascar. Two courts-martial have been held on board the Tourmaline at Mauritius for the trial of two men of the Euryalus, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, charged with theft. The first case was that of Allan Mann, able seaman, who was charged with stealing three rupees from Edward C. Bould, an able seaman of the same ship. The Court consisted of Capt. R. H. Boyle, of the Tourmaline, president; Capt. A. P. Hastings, Euryalus; Com. H. W. Dowding and Lieut. F. R. Pelly, Osprey; and Lieut. H. H. Hayes, Tourmaline. Mr. W. C. S. Hayne officiated as deputy-judge-advocate. Prisoner admitted having taken the three rupees, but denied that he had any felonious intent. The Court, however, considered the charge proved, but prisoner, in consideration of his previous good character, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment only. The next case was that of J. H. Gray, stoker, of the Euryalus, who was charged with stealing £3 16s. from George New, stoker of the same ship. The evidence, which was entirely circumstantial, was deemed conclusive by the Court, and Gray was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

Express, Lieut. and Com. Vesey Knox, left Gibraltar on Sept. 4 for the West Indies.

Kingfisher, Com. Algernon Evan-Thomas (act.), was officially inspected in Sheerness Harbour on Monday by Capt. James A. Poland, on behalf of Vice-Admiral E. Rice, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, on her return from the Pacific Station, after four years' service. The crew of the vessel were put through various evolutions, including gun-drill, all of which were executed in a very creditable manner. The men also assembled at fire quarters with considerable alacrity. Capt. Poland subsequently inspected the interior arrangements of the vessel, and found everything clean and shipshape, great praise being due to Com. Heber Thornton, who unfortunately was unable to bring his ship home through ill-health, for the high state of efficiency of the crew and cleanliness of the ship. An order has been received at Sheerness from the Admiralty directing only the perishable stores of the Kingfisher to be removed. She will be placed in the First Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, in readiness for immediate service if required.

Linnet, Com. G. W. Hill, was at Oleleh on Aug. 29.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, flagship of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the remaining ships of the Channel Squadron, left Dublin Bay on Aug. 31 for Queenstown, and arrived there on Sept. 1.

Nelson, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., was at Sydney on Sept. 3.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Limasol on Sept. 1, and would proceed next day to Alexandria.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim up to Aug. 15 with the Carysfort, Tyne, Woodlark, Condor, and Albacore. The Briton left Suakim on Aug. 15 for Aden to remain on the East Indian station. The Humber would leave Suakin on Aug. 16 for Suez, to continue the Lochard's programme. The Myrmidon was on surveying duties, and would arrive at Suez by the end of August.

Swiftsure, Capt. Aitchison, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Esquimault on Sept. 3.

Temeraire, Capt. Domvile, will leave Malta to join the flag at Alexandria on Sept. 8.

Tenedos, Capt. Drummond, senior officer on the Newfoundland coast, arrived on Aug. 12 at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, from Hawke Bay. The Fantôme arrived at Forteau on Aug. 2. The Mallard arrived at Hawke Bay on Aug. 8, and left same day for St. John's.

Watchful, Lieut. and Com. James E. C. Goodrich, was to sail yesterday for the West Coast of Africa.

The command of the Royal Adelaide will fall vacant in July owing to the compulsory retirement, through age, of Capt. Richard Carter. Instead of the old practice of the admiral nominating his own flag-captain, the Admiralty have the right of appointment now, and it is rumoured that the post will be conferred on Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., A.D.C., formerly commanding the Cambridge and now captain of the Achilles.

The Admiralty have placed at their disposal by the death of Capt. Edmund Wilson, R.N., a naval pension of £65 per annum, available for Retired Commanders.

BIRTH.

White.—On the 12th ult., at Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, the wife of Lieutenant William Shearburn White, R.N., H.M.S. Sparrowhawk, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Crawford—Saunders.—On the 4th inst., in Winchester College Chapel, by the Rev. the Warden, and the Rev. William Andrew Crawford, Rector of Shalden, Alexander de Castro Crawford, R.N. (Retired), to Isabel Priaulx, widow of the late C. H. Saunders, Esq.

BANDMASTER WANTED for the ROTHERHAM DETACHMENT, 2nd VOLUNTEER BATTALION, YORK and LANCASTER REGIMENT.—Apply by letter, stating age, terms, and experience, &c., to Captain HIRST, Moorgate Hall, Rotherham.

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Tralee, August 31, 1884.

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1st Batn. Royal (Lancaster Regiment...	0	10	Ann.
2nd Batn. King's Own Bord'ers, for 84-5	1	0	Ann.
2nd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1	0	Ann.
1st Batn. Royal Irish Rifles..............	1	0	Ann.*
1st Batn. Middlesex Regiment............	1	0	Ann.
2nd Batn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry	2	0	Don.
1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regt......	1	0	Ann.†
1st Batn. Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment........................	1	1	Ann.
2nd Batn. The King's Liverpool Regt...	2	0	Ann.
2nd Batn. Leicestershire Regiment...	1	0	Ann.‡
2nd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers	1	0	Ann.

*£2 Don. †£5 Don. ‡£1 Don.

We have already sent eleven boys this year to Military Bands. Funds urgently needed to cover expenses of removal to new buildings.

W. McNEILL RIND, Col.,
Hon. Secretary.

THE CHURCH IN THE ARMY.
THE ARMY GUILD of the HOLY STANDARD offers a PRIZE of £20, open to all comers, and a PRIZE of £5, open to Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, for the best Essay on the following subject:—"How can the Church best Promote the Cause of Religion in the Army?"

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The Judges are Lieutenant-General J. E. T. Nicolls, Major-General H. L. Balfour, and the Rev. R. A. Corbett, C.F. The Essays must be sent in—Home Stations by November 1, 1884; Foreign Stations by January 1, 1885.

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Captain Fleming, R.A.,
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were successful.

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For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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NEXT TERM commences OCTOBER 11.

For particulars see above.

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This School now offers a first-class education to the sons of the clergy, officers, professional men, &c., on moderate terms.

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The success of the School has been undoubtedly due to the large staff of Masters, and the individual attention which can thus be given to boys of different calibre. The New School Buildings also are a great advantage, and teaching is carried on with facility in the large, airy rooms.

After nearly ten years of work at improvements, the Council feel that they can now offer educational advantages, unrivalled in two Western Counties.

There is a School Chapel, large swimming bath, gymnasium, carpenter's shop, eight racquet and fives courts, 20 acres of beautifully situated playing fields, &c., and as a proof of the favour extended to the School under the present regime.

The NUMBERS have RISEN from 22 to OVER 150.

A special feature of the work is that of Preparing Boys in a Junior School for the larger Public Schools.

Since 1882, Six Scholarships have been won at Winchester and Marlborough by Newton Boys, and the work in the Examination all round has been quite up to this standard. Owing to its situation, the College has been able to render great assistance to delicate boys, and the highest references can be given on these points. Special Classes for Woolwich and Sandhurst.

A list of honours for the year (including a first-class at Oxford) will be sent on application to the HEAD MASTER. £400 given yearly to Scholarships.

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Head Master of Clifton College.
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WOODS.

The THIRD TERM of 1884 will begin on SATURDAY, September 20.

Application for admission may be made to the Secretary, at the School, or the Hon. Secretary, G. H. WOLLASTON, Esq., 24 College Road, Clifton, Bristol, from either of whom information as to Boarding Houses may be obtained.

CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

The following have been admitted:—

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
"	53rd	Akenhead	4053
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon	5969
"	79th	Williams	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards	5515
"	—	†Warren	3994
MARINES	—	Beaumont	5644

* Cavalry Cadets. † Hon. Queen's Cadet.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following read with Messrs. James and Lynch:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	Capt. E. W. Fleming, R.A.	2883
4.	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2793
9.	Capt. W. A. Smith, R.A.	2508*
16.	Major W. A. Collings, 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt.	2365*
19.	Lieut. F. Hammersley, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers	2332*
21.	Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Scots Fusiliers	2307*
22.	Lieut. E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	2296*
23.	Major H. C. B. Farrant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	2264*
24.	Capt. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	2241*
25.	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders	2239*
33.	Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northampton Regt.	2045*
35.	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2008*

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. — Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomas), Major LENDY continues to RECEIVE Candidates. He has already passed 1,300 Pupils, and of the last twenty he sent up to compete fifteen were successful. Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

MILITIA CANDIDATES for the LINE.—TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS for the COMPETITIVE ARMY EXAMINATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel FITZROY WILSON, late Rifle Brigade, a Graduate of the Staff College, and afterwards Garrison Instructor of the Eastern District, offers the above; also TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS to Officers of the Regular Army, partly by letter or otherwise.

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For particulars apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL, Ladies' College, Jersey.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and SEVEN CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, six Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of NINE successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

CHARDSTOCK COLLEGE, CHARD.

Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

TO OFFICERS, ANGLO-INDIANS, and OTHERS.—First-class School, established 15 years, where boys are prepared from an early age for the Army Examinations. Numerous Staff of Experienced Graduates in Honours. System pursued has resulted in 35 successes and no failures. Indian children received. Highest references.—C. V. GODBY, M.A. (Oxon.), Bute House, Petersham, S.W.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST in the Modern Side of Derby School. Fees £70. Sons of Officers £60. Lists of successes and of Scholarships tenable at School can be obtained from the Rev. WALTER CLARK, B.D., the School, Derby.

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Students are admitted at 16, and a Degree may be taken at 19.

The College charges for Lodging and Board (with an extra term in the Long Vacation), including all necessary expenses of tuition for the degree of B.A., are £84 per annum.

For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

CONNAUGHT MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations

---

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		Marks.
September Competition, with seven Candidates.		
2nd.	C. Ellis	1946
21st.	R. Bn. Phillipson	1800
61st.	E. Hawker	1735
October Competition, with only one Candidate.		
3rd.	Fred Theobald	3546
December, for Woolwich, all four Candidates, viz.:—		
11th.	H. Harvest	6098
48th.	C. Hill	4175
58th.	N. Pritchard	3739
59th.	F. Ravenhill	3697
December, for Sandhurst, with seven Candidates.		
2nd.	(University) A. Robeson	6205
11th.	(Cavalry) W. Basevi	4225
94th.	Henry Were	4436
March Competition, with three Candidates.		
26th.	J. Wetherall	1854
April Competition, again all four Candidates, viz.:—		
5th.	F. Logan	3248
9th.	F. La Terriere	3061
25th.	E. Rawlins	2376
34th.	A. Barrett	1900
July, for Woolwich, with two Candidates to "qualify" only.		
65th.	J. Fife	3509
July, for Sandhurst (published August 15, 1884), with seven Candidates.		
35th.	R. Cockerill	6429
81st.	R. D'Aeth	5928
97th.	A. Housden	5780

Eight "Preliminary" Candidates passed.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks after four months' work.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

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At the last Army Examination, July, 1884, the following SIXTEEN PUPILS PASSED from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment:—

JULY, 1884.

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Examination.	No. in Order of Merit.
Kennedy, J. M. B.	7313	Sandhurst	5
Ludlow, E. R. O.	7031	Sandhurst	11
Fagan, H. R.	7006	Sandhurst	12
Frazer, G. S.	6611	Sandhurst	22
Bell, B. W.	6416	Sandhurst	36
Hassall, C. M. P.	6282	Sandhurst	6*
Swanston, C. O.	6219	Sandhurst	53
Godfrey, C. M. B.	6141	Sandhurst	61
Majendie, H. G.	6133	Sandhurst	63
Barton, A. E.	6095	Sandhurst	65
Mackenzie, J. E.	6020	Sandhurst	2†
Gardiner, J. F. P.	5838	Sandhurst	86
Gibsone, H. J. C.	5667	{ Sandhurst 2d Mar. In.	...
Hickie, A. F.	4950	Woolwich	29‡
Adair, C. O.	4711	Woolwich	36‡
Shute, C. D.	4775	Sandhurst	§

* University. † West India. ‡ The only two sent up for the Woolwich Competition. § India Cadet.

At the July Preliminary Examination the following nine out of ten pupils passed:—Messrs. Cameron, Carey, Connolly, Daniel, FitzGerald, Goldfinch, Kane, Montmorency, Murphy.

LIST OF SUCCESSES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS—1883-1882.

DECEMBER, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Newbury, B. A.	6	Sandhurst	5884
Prowse, G. W. T.	23	Sandhurst	5332
Hickie, W. B.	44	Sandhurst	5006
Chichester, A. G. V.	46	Sandhurst	4999
Williams, A. H.	48	Sandhurst	4886
Greenfield, H.	64	Sandhurst	4653
Cotton, C. L.	7	Sandhurst	4645
Forbes, Hon. W. R. D.	97	Sandhurst	4433
Anley, H. A.	100	Sandhurst	4382
Wallis, W. B.	102	Sandhurst	4352
Curteis, J.	...	Militia	2668
*Oswald, J. H.	...	Sandhurst	2094
*Richardson, H. L.	...	Sandhurst	1896
Chandler, L.	...	Militia	1867
Connolly, A. M.	1	Marine Cadet	1858

* Indian Cadets.

JULY, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Walker, H. S.	9	Sandhurst	5682
Walsh, H. H. A.	15	Sandhurst	5507
McConaghey, A.	18	Sandhurst	5389
Pratt, E. St. G.	21	Sandhurst	5364
Reid, J. W.	35	Woolwich	5082
Lamb, G.	47	Woolwich	4861
Barrow, G. de S.	51	Sandhurst	4935
Price-Davies, S. D.	53	Woolwich	4701
Clowes, H.	56	Sandhurst	4858
Audain, G. M.	73	Sandhurst	4721
Crosse, A. G.	91	Sandhurst	4573
Chichester, A. A.	*	Sandhurst	4118
Bedingfeld, N. M.	*	Sandhurst	3003
Eastwood, H. de C.	Militia Candidate		

* Cadetship.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickenson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5863
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston-Johnson, W.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Burne, Knightley, O.	1	Sandhurst	*
Warrand, W. N. M.	...	Marine Inf.	4655

* Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

JULY, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5101
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE.

AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES AUGUST 25. The NEXT TERM for MILITIA OFFICERS reading for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE COMMENCES OCTOBER 14, 1884.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

Dr. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S LIST:—

SANDHURST, July, 1884.

	Marks.		Marks.
Walpole (1st)	8348	MacGusty	6355
King	6191	Hamilton-Jones	6153
MacDonnell	6057	Crosbie	6021
Wilson	5819	Ford-Hutchinson	5772

Humphrey (I. Cadet)... 5349

Woolwich, July, 1884.		Mil. Officers, April, 1884.	
Crosbie (6th)	6107	Annesley	2019

*** Walpole's score is by far the highest ever made for Sandhurst. Three times within three years first place at Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations has fallen to Dr. Chetwode Crawley's pupils.

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CORRECTED UP TO SEPTEMBER 6.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. G. Barnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Colchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	York	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood, C.B.	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Ballincollig	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Col. G. Luck, C.B. [p.s.c.	Hounslow	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster, C.B.	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Aldershot	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. H. Taylor	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Tower of London	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Wellington Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. W. Knox, C.B.	Chelsea Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbdos (for Egypt)-Gl'nc'rse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Edinburgh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Umballa—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Meerut—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Cork—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Cochrane	Meerut—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	—	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Col. E. Birch	Newry—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Umballa—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Galway—Bury St. Edmunds.	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Colchester—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Wetherell	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Utterson	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	*En route* to Egypt—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Egypt—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. J. J. S. O'Neill	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	—	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Peshawur—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Secunderabad—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Umballa—Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Dublin—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Glasgow—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	*En route* to Egypt—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowland	Dublin—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Malta—Winchester	1884	Malta	...
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Creagh	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Smyth	Aldershot—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Peshawur—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Natal—Warrington	1870	Aden—Natal	1884
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Gibraltar—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1884
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Straton	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. D. Bond	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Egypt—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Egypt—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Col. E. M. Beadon	Woolwich—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Dover—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. F. Gatacre	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Dublin—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Cyprus—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Aldershot—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Sh'rncl'ff—Asht'n-und'r-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam, C.B.	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	—	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Devonport—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Guernsey—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Rawul Pindee—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Bareilly—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Portsmouth—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Cleland	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. A. Corballis	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. G. Slade	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lieut.-Col. A. Portelli, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Sealkote
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Woolwich
I — ... Aldershot
K — ... Dublin

A BRIGADE (con.)

L Battery.. Umballa
M — ... Dublin

B BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Exeter
C — ... Aldershot
D — ... Kirkee

B BRIGADE (con.)

E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Canterbury
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Exeter
K — ... Rawul Pindee
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

DEPOT.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Mooltan
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Cawnpore
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Shorncliffe
M — ... Woolwich
N — ... Kilkenny
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... St. Thomas Mt.
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Shorncliffe
U — ... Athlone
V — ... Aldershot
W — ... Woolwich
Depôt ... Newcastle

2ND BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Deesa
B -- ... Neemuch

2ND BRIGADE (con.)

C Battery.. Hyderabad
D — ... Ahmedabad
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Nusseerabad
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Sheffield
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Woolwich
L — ... Limerick
M — ... Bangalore
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Coventry
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Bristol
R — ... Jullundur
S — ... Ipswich
Depôt ... Colchester

3RD BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Chatham
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Preston
I — ... Secunderabad
J — ... Trowbridge

3RD BRIGADE (con.)

K Battery. Morar
L — ... Meerut
M — ... Peshawur
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad
Depôt ... Hilsea

4TH BRIGADE.

A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Nowgong
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Newbridge
L — ... Ferozepore
M — ... Clonmel
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Sheffield
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh
Depôt ... Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Dover
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Jutogh
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Quetta
Depot ... Sunderland

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

1st Battery Hong Kong
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Lahore
5th — Gwalior
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Landguard Fort
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Aden
9th — Delhi
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.

1st Battery Alderney
2nd — Guernsey
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Pembroke Dock
5th — Jamaica
6th — Barbadoes
7th — Quetta

CINQUE PORTS DIVISION (con.)

8th Battery Mhow
9th — Murree Hills
Depot ... Dover

No 5.—LONDON DIVISION.

1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Aden
8th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Egypt
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Dover
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Campbellpore
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.

1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Dover
5th — Ferozepore
6th — Morar
7th — St. Helena
8th — Natal
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION.

1st Battery Malta
2nd — Kyra Gully
3rd — Calcutta

SCOTTISH DIVISION (con.)

4th Battery Sheerness
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.

1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Sandown
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery Devonport
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Bombay
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Londonderry

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

1st Battery Mount Wise
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Devonport
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Kalabagh
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train —Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Chatham
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Chatham (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th—Lydd (Field)
25th Co.—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Natal
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Sealkote
4th — ... Morar
5th — ... Bareilly
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Thull
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Meean Meer
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
18th — ... Nowshera
19th — ... Jhelum

BENGAL ARMY—(con.

1st Central I. Horse Agra
2nd — — ... Gunah
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Barrackpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Gorakhpore
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Morar
8th — — ... Nowshera
9th — — ... Peshawur
10th — — ... Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Lucknow
16th — — ... Fyzabad

BENGAL ARMY—(con.

17th Bengal N. Infty. Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Ferozepore
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Delhi
23rd — — ... Hurnai Pass
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Mooltan
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Agra
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar
38th — — ... Peshawur

BENGAL ARMY—(con.)

39th Bengal N. Infty. Cawnpore
40th — — ... Jhansi
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Jhelum
1st Goorka Regt.... Dhurmsala
2nd — — ... Dehra Dhoon
3rd — — ... Almora
4th — — ... Bakloh
5th — — ... Abbottabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.

1st Punjab Caval. Edwardesabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)

2nd Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Abbottabad
— 2 — — Edwardesabad
— 3 — — Kohat
— 4 Hazara Mn — Dera Ismail Khan
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Abbottabad
3rd — — ... Kohat
4th — — ... Edwardesabad
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat
2nd — — Kohat

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)

4th Punjab Infant. Dera Ghazi Khan
5th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
6th — — ... Edwardesabad
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

MADRAS ARMY—(con.)

1st Madras N.I. ... Beloochistan
2nd — — ... Saugor
3rd or Palamcottah Tonghoo
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Rangoon
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Kamptee
8th — — ... Rajpore
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Secunderabad
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Bangalore
15th — — ... Bangalore

MADRAS ARMY—(con.)

16th Madras N.I. Vizianagram
17th — — ... Secunderabad
19th — — ... Cannanore
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Setabuldee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Sumbulpore
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Quetta
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Neemuch
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Jacobabad
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.... Malligaum
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Dukki
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Aden
5th — N.L.I. ... Mhow
7th — — ... Ahmednuggur
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

BOMBAY ARMY—(con.)

12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Rajkote
14th — — ... Poona
16th — — ... Baroda
17th — — ... Neemuch
19th — — ... Deesa
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Satara
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry... Quetta
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry... Poona
29th —or 2 Belooch Hyderabad
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Kurrachee

CORRECTED UP TO SEPTEMBER 6.]

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Alex. Buller, C.B. ...	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agamemnon ...	4	400	S. turret ship ...	Capt. Samuel Long... ...	Sept., 1884—Plymouth ...	Fit. for flagship, Nore
Agincourt... ...	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead ... ... (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks ...	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	Re. Aug., 1884—C. C'st C'stle	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra... ...	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette... ...	Capt. Harry W. Brent ...	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. W. Stopford ...	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport ...	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat... ...	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood...	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B. (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance ...	2	132	S. troopship ...	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair...	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious... ...	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson ... (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel ...	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector...	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport ...	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. Loftus S. Jones ...	July 2, 1878—Chatham ...	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. F. S. Mann ...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church ... ... (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship ...	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rork	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship ...	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith...	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth [Ireland
Britomart... ...	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac ...	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Particular service C. of
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd ...	Re. April, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon ...	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge ...	29	180	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. G. Bosanquet... ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion... ...	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett... ...	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde...	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice ...	2	58	P. vessel	Com. John Hayes... ...	May 10, 1881—Sheerness ...	Danube
Cockchafer ...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. L. Groome	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. C. H. Domville...	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Constance... ...	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty ...	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean,
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop ...	Com. Hughes-Hallett ...	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther ...	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. A. M. Gardiner..	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol ...	Bristol
Dapper	2	24	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. S. H. M. Login	Tender to Britannia	Dartmouth
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching ...	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore... ...	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth...	Australia
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. A. J. Kennedy ...	June 15, 1880—Devonport ...	Rock Ferry
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness ...	Australia
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda ...	N. America and W. I.
Dolphin	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Eardley Wilmot ...	April, 1884—Sheerness ...	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Charles V. Anson ...	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Dreadnought ...	4	440	S. turret ship ...	Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle	Sept., 1884—Portsmouth ...	Fit. for Mediterranean
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Dec. 18, 1879—Devonport ...	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship...	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship...	Capt. J. A. Poland ... ... (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1882—Sheerness..	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington..	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Eagle...	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Enchantress ...	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine ...	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge ...	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Euphrates ...	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. E. St. J. Garforth...	Re. July 12, 1882—Portsm'th	Indian troop service
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. W. C. Karslake ...	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. D. L. Dickson	May 6, 1884—Devonport ...	China
Fire Queen ...	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne..	Tender to D. of Wellington..	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat... ...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. N. Custance ...	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Craigie...	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. John Rainier ...	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel ...	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish ...	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear.	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson...	Oct. 1, 1882—Plymouth ...	Particular service
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness ...	Particular service
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M‘Quhae...	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	Ord. home [of Africa
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. A. C. Parr ...	July 26, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship ...	Com. Walter B. Bridges...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Hon. V. A Montagu.	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness ...	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport ...	Gibraltar [of Africa
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Davies...	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner...	Lt.-Com. S. J. B. Willcox.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship ...	Capt. A. K. Wilson	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship..	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1880—Portsmouth ...	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne ...	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport ...	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship ...	Com. F. J. Pitt... ... ... (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta ...	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth ...	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Arnold J. Errington.	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship ...	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot ...	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Imogene	...	22	S. yacht	Lt. & Com. Hugh G. Gough	July 3, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Constantinople
Impregnable ...	22	193	Training-ship ...	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Indus...	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly ... ... (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	April 1, 1880—Devonport ...	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour ...	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth ...	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta...	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. U. C. Singleton ...	Re. June 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig... ...	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham ...	China
Lion...	24	186	Training-ship ...	Com. A. G. M‘Kechnie	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
London	2	296	Storeship	Capt. P. P. Luxmoore, C.B.	Re. Jan. 23, 1883—Zanzibar	Zanzibar
Lord Warden ...	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy ...	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship ...	Capt. R. H. Harris ...	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. H. W. Littledale	March 31, 1881—Devonport	Cape of Good Hope
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent ...	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds...	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 1, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. E. Hotham	Jan., 1884—Hong Kong ...	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten.. (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland ...	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Mistletoe	4	22	S. gunboat	Com. C. E. Read	Aug. 1, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Channel Islands
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship ...	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford ...	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Pacific [service)
Myrmidon... ...	...	111	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Alfred Carpenter ...	Jan. 14, 1884—Sheerness ...	Red Sea (surveying
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship ...	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield...	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham ...	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell ...	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton ...	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua...	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland.	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson...	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness...	[of Good Hope W. C. of Africa and C.
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 1, 1883—Chatham ...	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. Hon R. Bingham	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Wilmot H. Fawkes..	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth...	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding ...	Sept. 16, 1882—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Pegasus	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford ...	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport ...	Devonport
Pembroke... ...	1	57	S. block-ship ...	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr ... (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. George Robinson ...	May 1, 1878—Chatham ...	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay ...	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig ...	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Polyphemus ...	10	132	S. torpedo-ram ...	Com. E. F. Jeffreys... ...	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham ...	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	July, 1884—Chatham	
Ranger	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. E. Darwall ...	Re. April, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Rapid	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. H. J. F. Campbell...	Sept., 1884—Devonport ...	Fitting out
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness ...	Australia
Ready	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Frederick Echlin ...	July 17, 1884—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John...	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship...	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun ... (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. P. H. W. Mayow ...	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter ... (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent ...	22	172	Training-ship ...	Com. Bayes Watson ...	Re. April 1, '80—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. R. J. Kinahan ...	Jan. 18, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. B. F. Clark	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald ...	April 24, 1883—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage..	Tender to Boscawen... ...	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug... ...	Staff Capt. H. Hosken ...	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth...	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris...	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. A. L. Douglas ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated..	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G..	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883...	Greenock [survey
Sparrowhawk ...	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White...	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I.,
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Com. Crawford Caffin *...	Oct. 9, 1881—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt...	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders..	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness ...	On passage home.
Stork...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 3, 1883—Chatham ...	W.C. of Africa & C. of G.
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. E. Tracey... ...	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth..	Channel Squadron [H.
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship..	Capt. H. F. Cleveland ...	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Swift...	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. C. B. Bromley...	March 15, 1881—Chatham ...	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated..	Capt. H. C. Aitchison ... (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport..	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx ...	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	Australia [survey
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel...	Capt. Pelham Aldrich ...	March 16, 1882—Sheerness ..	S. E. C. of America,
Temeraire... ...	8	531	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Domville ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond ...	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua ..	N. America and W. I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery ..	Capt. John F. C. Grant ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda ..	Bermuda
Tourmaline ...	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness.	East Indies
Trincomalee ...	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy ...	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel ...	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard...	May 2, 1882—Sheerness ...	Survg., Home Station
Turquoise	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. Woodward... ...	May 20, 1884—Sheerness ...	Fitting out for E. Ind's
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship ...	Com. B. E. Cochrane ...	June 18, 1878—Chatham ...	Particular service
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. H. McA. Cutfield.	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill ship	Com. Stanhope Grove ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee ...	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent...	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica .	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles ...	Apl. 1, 1880—River Shannon..	Rathmullen
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare ...	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship...	Capt. A. H. Markham ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel ...	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel..	2	141	S. receiving ship..	Comdre. G. D. Morant ...	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht ...	Capt. F. T. Thomson ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington... ...	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—Hong Kong	China
Vivid...	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide...	Devonport
Wanderer... ...	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Orford Churchill ...	May 1, 1884—Sheerness ...	China
Wasp...	4	58	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lieut. & Com. J. D. Nicholls.	Dec. 1, 1881—Devonport ...	Particular service
Watchful	4	60	C. gunboat	Lt. & Com. J. E. C. Goodrich	Aug. 15, 1884—Devonport ...	...
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta ...	East Indies
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Cape of Good Hope
Wye	1	75	S. storeship ...	Staff Com. A. W. Miller ...	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope...	Oct. 6, 1880—Sheerness ...	China

(* Flying the broad pendant of Comdre. Molyneux.)

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO SEPTEMBER 6.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges...	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C... ...	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Forton Barracks, Gosport
3rd...	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, p.s.c... ...	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton ...	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THE question of "Army Reform" has occupied the public mind for a very lengthened period, but still no favourable results seem to have followed. According to the assurances of those in authority, who make themselves heard on the occasions of City banquets, &c., the British Army is at the present moment in a high state of efficiency; but among the working units of the military machine, within the Army itself, a wide-spread and general opinion exists that there are grave reasons for doubt as to whether any material benefit has resulted to the service consequent on the numerous attempts that have been made during the past fifteen years to improve its organisation. Among a crowd of Magazine articles and pamphlets that have been published on this subject, we find no difficulty in recommending the perusal of the latest.* It is evidently written by one who thoroughly understands his subject, and still more evidently by one who, while speaking openly and without reservation, marshals an array of facts in support of his theory which can scarcely fail to startle the most uncompromising champion of the so-called "Army Reform." Having rapidly glanced at the political events bearing on that question from the period of the General Election which took place in 1868, the writer of the pamphlet under notice refers to the vast number of "ponderous volumes" which were issued from the War Office, under the titles of "Revised Army Regulations" and "Army Circulars," and which may be taken at an average of 220 per annum. When speaking on the question of "Short Service" he thus mentions an incident which will always be regarded with interest:—

> "Short service, however, received an unexpected and very damaging blow, which it was not in the power of the reformers to conceal,—in a public speech made by Sir Frederick Roberts at the Mansion House early in 1881. The high authority of the speaker, and the account which he gave of the short-service regiments which he had commanded in the Afghan campaign, produced an effect on the public mind but little to the tastes of the War Office apostles of the system, the most prominent of whom, Sir Garnet, now Lord, Wolseley, thought it necessary to take up the cudgels in its defence in an article published in the *Nineteenth Century*. In this enterprise, however, as most people competent to judge thought at the time, he had very indifferent success; indeed, he did himself and his cause much more harm than good."

In concluding some remarks on the Airey Committee, "An Officer" refers to the question whether the new system could be modified and adapted to the very peculiar purposes for which a large part of the British Regular Army is required, and observes that the Duke of Cambridge seems to have struck the key-note with regard to this, when, at the close of his evidence, he made the following statement:—

> "In answering questions put to me, I have spoken on matters of fact, and not of opinion; but I feel that although I accepted the necessity for the introduction of the short-service system at the time it was brought into operation, it was impossible to know exactly how it would work; and as we now find various difficulties arising out of it, I have stated them, because any system must be considered as tentative until it is found to succeed."

"An Officer" continues:—

> "From the year 1870 to the year 1883 it was a tentative system. Up till the last-named date, it had certainly not been 'found to succeed;' on the contrary, it had proved itself, beyond all question, a failure. It has now been materially modified; or, to speak more correctly, it has been withdrawn as the sole system; while the old system of Long Service, with pensions, has been reverted to concurrently with it. It may be hoped that this combination may at last begin to show some symptoms of being 'found to succeed.' Some such arrangement, it must be allowed, would seem to be the most promising in the case of an Army of which more than half is continually on service in distant parts of the globe. But what is to be particularly noted is that the system must still 'be considered as tentative,' and that it is yet a great deal too soon for Lord Wolseley and the other reformers to go forth proclaiming it to the world as one which has actually proved successful. Meanwhile, does the history of Short Service, since its institution in 1870, afford proof of the wisdom of those reformers, or does it not? Was it a sign of wisdom, simply because short service had been seen to succeed in Germany, where there is a conscription and no foreign service, to rush incontinently into that system, and apply it as a hard-and-fast measure to an army whose circumstances are so totally different from those of Germany—its adoption involving, moreover, as we are told it did, the introduction of various other 'schemes' of unsettlement wholly repugnant to the traditions of our service? Was it, or can it ever be, a proof of wisdom to throw over entirely an old-established system in favour of a new one, when, as the Duke of Cambridge puts it, 'it was impossible to know' how the new one would work? But a sufficient, and perhaps the most effectual possible, proof that in this the reformers were not wise, but unwise, is the fact that, at the end of fourteen years, they have been absolutely compelled to go back again, to a great extent, to the old system of long service with pensions. In the face of this fact, it must be allowed that those of them who would endeavour to persuade the public that short service has been a success—whatever is to be said of their wisdom—are certainly not lacking in the quality of effrontery."

In considering the question of "Measures Consequent on Abolition of Purchase," "An Officer" points out how the second great step in Army Reform, taken by Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, was the abolition of Purchase; and observes how seldom it is that a question of State policy of such considerable importance has ripened so rapidly as this did. The question was allowed to lie dormant for a considerable time till 1870," when Mr. Trevelyan awoke, and "went on the stump" in the provinces with the Purchase Question; his mission, however, came to an untimely end, when on February 16, 1871, Lord Cardwell sprung a mine by announcing his intention to include the abolition of Purchase in the programme of Army Reforms. The history of this measure and its hard struggle for existence are too well known to require comment; but the great question is, What is to be the outcome of all this, so far as the British officer of the future is concerned? This question is, to a great extent, answered by the following observations:—

> "What we have been dealing in is history—the history of some fourteen or fifteen recent years. Throughout that period, less or more, the British officer has been kept in perpetual hot water. We have seen how those who have had his destinies in their hands, when they abolished the old order of things, were simply taking a leap in the dark, having no clear idea as to what should replace it. Calling in the aid of Committees and Royal Commissions, they proceeded to experiment, now in this direction and then in another—to settle, unsettle, and resettle everything. While on the one hand the sums of public money they expended have been enormous, on the other hand they have at times gone near to establishing among the officers of the Army something akin to a Reign of Terror, it being seen that they did not hesitate, in the supposed "interests of the Service," to set aside the rules of fair dealing between man and man. Now, are the results achieved, looking to the present as compared with the former state of things, commensurate with all this expenditure and turmoil? Must their proceedings during these fifteen years past be accepted as proof of the unerring wisdom and sagacity of our administrators and organisers? Do those proceedings afford ground for unswerving confidence in their administration for the future? The reformers themselves, as a matter of course, would answer all these inquiries with a ready affirmative. Never has any one of their measures lacked, on its first appearance, either the cocksure promises of boastful advocates, or applause of its wonder-working properties in inspired *Times* articles. When the measure has collapsed, the short memory of the public as to such matters called for little else than the maintenance of a discreet silence, so far as that public was concerned; but the collapses have been so frequent that the faith of closer observers in the skill of those practitioners who have charged themselves with the cure of the diseases they have been so ready to discover in the constitution of the British Army, has somehow or other been seriously shaken."

Before closing this notice, we must refer to the author's observations on the "Territorial Scheme," which no doubt will be considered interesting and pertinent. He thus writes:—

> "Now, as to this Territorial Scheme, even the small clique of opinionated men who foisted it upon the Army would themselves have admitted that nothing could justify it except the achievement of some great and important result. Three years have passed, and is there any such result to be seen, either accomplished or apparently probable? Most assuredly not. We have not observed that even its authors have as yet ventured to claim for it any really important success as an accomplished fact. There has been, indeed, some occasional cackling over an increase, here and there, in the number of Militiamen who have volunteered into their affiliated Line battalions, doubtless a very good object, so far as it goes, but one as to which it is sufficient to say that it might have been fully accomplished without any such drastic measure as the formation of territorial regiments. But the measure as a whole—like so many other War Office measures which went before it—is beyond all question a hopeless failure; and, being such, it was not merely useless, but most pernicious. That it produced intense irritation, as well as confusion, nobody has denied, while there has been no compensating advantage to show."

And again:—

> "The 'Territorial regiment,' as such, is in most cases, and will ever remain, an absolute sham and delusion, as can easily be shown. Take the Scotch regiments, which have been already referred to, for instance. Surely if any regiments are to be Territorial, these, with their separate nationality and distinctive dress, ought to be. As a matter of fact, they are now rapidly going to utter ruin, so far as—not merely their Territorial, but—their national character is concerned, for they have to be recruited by drafts from the South of England, or wherever else throughout the Empire men can be raised; and it may be confidently predicted that the time is near at hand when, again, 'something must be done' to prevent these 'Highland' regiments becoming too entirely ridiculous illustrations of the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. One of them may even now be selected as a specimen of the 'Territorial regiment' which seems to reach the acme of grotesque absurdity. Its Line battalions were formerly famous as the 91st and 93rd, but it has now got for a 'Territorial title' (in which Lord Wolseley expects it to take infinitely more pride than in the old numbers) 'The Princess Louise's Argyllshire and Sutherlandshire Highlanders.' From Argyllshire and Sutherland it is safe to say that it does not draw half-a-dozen recruits in the year, and perhaps this may be the reason for its Territorial head-quarters being placed at Stirling, some hundred miles from either of those counties; while the Militia battalions of this regiment of 'Highlanders' are those of the purely Lowland counties of Renfrew and Stirling, which, like Argyll and Sutherland, are separated from each other by a considerable distance. . . . . . But, after all, these overt proofs of failure in some of its most vital points were not required to condemn this Territorial Scheme. Even if it had succeeded better than it has done, or is ever likely to do—unless it could have been shown to be absolutely necessary in the first place, as well as successful—it would stand condemned as a wanton removing of the ancient landmarks. Nothing could better express this condemnation than the words of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, already quoted, and with which we take leave of the 'scheme'—'It is not necessary. All that is required can be done without it, and therefore, if that is the case, why do it?'"

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* *Fifteen Years of Army Reform.* By an Officer. London: Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

And in summing up his case against the "reformers," he writes as follows:—

> "Such, then, have been the inadequate, unsatisfactory, and even baneful results which are nearly all that some fifteen years of incessant innovation are now able to show. Be it understood that it is not pretended that, when the period in question began, there was no need of 'Reform' of any kind, or that the authorities properly charged with the administration of the Army ought to or could have sat still and done nothing. What is maintained, and is believed to have been proved, is that Reform, having fallen into the hands of a small clique of opinionated men, mostly *doctrinaires*, has been in some cases too violent and sweeping, and in others has gone in wholly wrong directions,—wantonly breaking up cherished traditions, creating a vast deal of unnecessary disturbance and discontent, and doing more harm than good. For, while these eager innovators have been wasting their energies upon things which profited not, but had far better been left alone—such as the territorial regiment chimera and the mobilisation vagary—other matters of practical importance and real urgency, wherein regulation and reform would be eminently beneficial, have been almost entirely neglected. Of these we shall only specify the drill and tactics of the army; the armament and equipment of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; the training the troops in the use of their arms; and the system of supply and transport in the field,—all of which remain at this day in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state. But, it will be asked, Of what use, after all, can it be thus to chronicle by chapter and verse the history of fifteen years of failure and fiasco? Why not let it sink into the speediest possible oblivion, as doubtless the authors and abettors of those fiascos would themselves desire? Certainly, if the only object were to discredit the school of army reformers as a set of bungling busybodies, any record of their doings would not be worth the trouble. But there are much more adequate reasons to offer. The state of the Army is a consideration of the most vital importance; the very salvation of the country may be said to be involved in it. Now, we are told that public opinion is for the future to be a main factor in the management of the Army; if so, it is clearly desirable that this should be an enlightened opinion based upon knowledge, and not a bogus public opinion, manufactured by interested parties to suit their own purposes. If the Army is hereafter to be a people's army, the sooner the people come to have some real understanding of how it is administered the better. It may, indeed, be permissible to doubt whether the Army of a democracy is ever, in the nature of the case, likely to be as perfect and efficient a weapon as that which is under the control of more despotic forms of government; but in any case, it is manifest that everything will depend on the soundness or otherwise of the system of army administration which is established. Now, the present state of affairs in England is this: that at the end of fifteen years' administration of a certain sort, notwithstanding the annual expenditure of about sixteen millions of money, the country finds itself without anything like an efficient army after all. It seems high time, therefore, that the country were beginning seriously to inquire whether the system of administration which has been pursued is the proper one or not, and whether, all the while the War Office has been so busy in reorganising the Army, what stood by far the most in need of reorganisation may not have been the War Office itself."

In closing this ably written pamphlet, we have no difficulty in stating that it deserves attentive perusal. While exposing in a masterly manner the humiliating position which the British Army occupies at the present time, it points out in forcible language how its highly-prized traditions have one by one been destroyed altogether or cruelly mutilated. Whoever it is that writes under the title of "An Officer," may regard the effort he has thus made to awaken attention to the present position of our Army with no small amount of gratification. The task was an invidious one; but it has been performed, no doubt, with satisfaction to himself and with advantage to his readers.

THE Royal Marines have been employed so often of late years to fight our battles on shore, that it is not astonishing to find them now ordered to take part in the Nile Expedition. No service can boast of possessing a finer body of men, or one in which every man can so readily adapt himself to the requirements of war both *per mare* and *per terram*. Reinforcements are being sent out to the battalion in Egypt from the various Divisions, but, as yet, no General Officer of Marines has been appointed to command what will shortly be a brigade of Marines as strong as any Infantry brigade the War Office can put into the field. It is not as yet by any means clear, however, what the work is that the Government intend the Marines now in Egypt to perform; but, be that work what it may, either in Egypt or the Soudan, it is bound to be purely of a Military character, and the Marines should, consequently, be under the command of one of their own Brigadiers. We may also rest assured that however arduous the task imposed on the Marines, it will be thoroughly well carried out. That the Marines are, now-a-days, employed on every opportunity side by side with the Infantry of the Line is the best tribute that could be paid by the authorities to their efficiency. They are always the first to be selected and the first to start when any sudden emergency necessitates the presence of an English armed force abroad. This is due to the splendid organisation of the corps, which enables it to embark a strong battalion of seasoned soldiers within a few hours of its being ordered off. Hence, whenever difficulties have arisen, the first thing done of late years has been to send abroad a battalion of Marines. But if the Marines are to be thus employed at all times in our small wars, it is surely time that steps were taken to increase the strength of the corps. The Marines, as a matter of fact, are the only corps which are constantly kept up to their full strength, and whose ranks are filled by veteran, able-bodied soldiers of long service. Hence they can at a moment's notice supply a battalion of thoroughly trained, seasoned, well-drilled, and disciplined troops. The Marines, from their gallant Adjutant-General to the youngest recruit, have no other desire than to be employed on active service, and are not of a disposition to grumble at the honourable position assigned to them in the van of our military expeditions, occupying at all times as they do the post of danger. Our desire is not that they should be less employed, but that the nation should learn their real value, and fully appreciate it. When this is the case, the public will not fail to insist on the Marines receiving proper recognition and rewards for their gallant services in the field. Hitherto, as is well known in Naval circles, they have occupied an unsatisfactory and most anomalous position,—something between the Navy and the Army. Their interests have never been fairly protected. They are nearly always under the absolute command of Naval officers, who generally, though unconsciously, are somewhat prejudiced against them. When on active service they are never commanded by one of their own General Officers, being at all times brigaded with Regulars. Here reform is absolutely necessary, but until a General Officer of Marines is given a seat at the Board of Admiralty, we fear that nothing will be altered. The pressure of public opinion is required to bring about the only change that can possibly be of any benefit to the Marines. It is to be hoped, therefore, that both Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Hopwood will renew their efforts in the House of Commons, when we sincerely trust that they will meet with more support from Members of Parliament than they did last Session. A fair discussion of the disadvantages under which the Marines labour is required, both in Parliament and in the provinces; and when this does take place, we may hope at no distant date thereafter to see justice done to the Marines. The circumstances under which the Marines were first sent out to Egypt should not be forgotten. It is of itself an example of the disadvantages they suffer under. They were not sent out originally as a battalion, but in the same manner that they were sent abroad in 1882, ostensibly to reinforce the detachments serving on board the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet. For months past, however, they have been hulked at Suakim, doing duty at Suez, or quartered at Port Said; and now that hostile operations have been decided upon on a scale of some magnitude, and troops have been assembled to march to the relief of General Gordon under Lord Wolseley, it is to be feared that the Marines will again be brigaded with other corps under an officer of the Army, while many a gallant Marine officer is left chafing in idleness at home. This was what happened in Zululand and in the last Egyptian Campaign; and while all the world resounded with praises of the gallant deeds of the Marines, they were not allowed to be led by one of their own Generals, and their actual commanding officers had to be carefully selected with reference to seniority to avoid their being able to take precedence of some Naval or Military officer in the field. Surely it is high time that such a state of things should cease to exist, and that the position of the Marine as a soldier should be fully recognised!

THE Memorandum setting forth the new system of Infantry Attack, to which we called attention recently, is in every respect so remarkable a document, and, if finally adopted, will effect such drastic changes in Infantry tactics, that we feel under no necessity to apologise to our readers for asking their further consideration to a subject of such enormous importance. It cannot be too clearly understood that the new system is no half-measure of reform, but is a complete departure from the path which we have hitherto been following. The vexed question of strong, as opposed to weak, companies is at last settled. The soundness of the Continental system of Infantry tactics is at length recognised; the weakness of our own is admitted. The division of the battalion into double-company columns, which are to find their own skirmishers, supports, and reserves, which are to be self-supporting throughout the attack, and which, in short, are to be tactically independent bodies, working under separate leaders; what is this but the German system pure and simple, disguised, it may be, under English forms, but none the less followed to the very letter in all its essential characteristics? We are not questioning the expediency of the change; on the contrary, our only regret is that it was not made long ago. We claim to have been among the first to recognise the altered conditions of modern battles. Formerly the battalion was the tactical unit, as it still remains the administrative unit. It was brought up to the enemy as a compact and integral body, working under the direct command of its leader. This is no longer possible. The commander who seeks to direct his battalion with his own voice and hand after it has been let loose for the attack against trained troops armed with breech-loaders, finds himself engaged in a hopeless task. We must have smaller units. The rôle of the battalion leader is quite as important as ever; but he works in a different way. In place of directly commanding an integer, he must seek to indirectly control the several fractions into which the integral body becomes divided. It will be by instruction and training during peace, almost more than by actual command during the fight, that his leadership must be exercised. He must endeavour to train up an efficient body of officers and non-commissioned officers, each one having his own definite place and work in the chain of responsibility, which extends from the battalion chief down to the section leader. He is no longer a mere drill-master; he has become the instructor, the trainer, the organiser of his battalion. This is what we meant when we said that organisation must now be substituted for drill. We say we must have smaller units. What should be their size? By some it is thought that the English company of 100 men is the proper fighting unit. Lord Wolseley certainly held this opinion up to a very recent date; and his views must have undergone a rather sudden change, if, as is reported, he now actively supports proposals which, in a speech delivered at the United Service Institution in May, 1883, he described as "wild" and "mad." It would, it is true, be quite possible to apply the principle involved in General Newdigate's Memorandum, and at the same time preserve the individuality of the existing company. Instead of having four columns of attack, each column being composed of two companies, we might have eight columns of attack, each column being composed of one company (in column of sections). The first section would be extended as skirmishers, the second section would be in support, the third and fourth sections in reserve. This system of attack has often been tried, but is not generally recommended. It carries the principle of decentralisation to an inconvenient length. The orders of the battalion commander would require to be distributed by him directly among too many subordinates. The eight small columns of attack, working together co-equally, would be handy, no doubt, as far as their own commanders are concerned, but would be wanting in cohesion and unity of aim, and there would be the risk of their losing touch of the battalion leader at the most critical period of the fight. For these reasons the double company of 200 men is thought to be the more efficient tactical unit. Lord Wolseley has apparently been won over to this view by General Newdigate, who has made a special study of Infantry tactics, and who has long been an advocate of the strong company organisation, which every great military Power has adopted with the exception of England. His lordship has always founded his objections to the strong company on the ground of the difficulty which the commander would experience in controlling it. As a matter of fact, however, under the system proposed in General Newdigate's Memorandum, it will be easier to control a strong company of 200 men, working in deep formation on a narrow front, than it now is to control a weak company of 100 men, working (according to the system laid down in our drill-book) on a broad front. Here is the testimony of a regimental officer to the truth of this assertion. Colonel Crichton, of the Grenadier Guards, wrote as follows in 1879, when the controversy as to the respective merits of the strong and weak company was at its height. "As a commander of a company, my company is as a rule extended to cover the front of the half-battalion, about 120 yards. I have very strong lungs, I have very smart non-commissioned officers, but I have never been able to control that front properly as a captain. In the larger company, let me extend a quarter of it, and I will control it. Let me reinforce it by my own men, and I will control them. Let me reinforce it by the rear half-company (which I would have commanded by a second captain to my company), and I would control that too. I would not reduce the officers—we want officers and non-commissioned officers in the same proportion to the numbers as now; but if with such officers I had command of a company of, say, 200 men, as a captain in time of peace, I believe I should be able to command them thoroughly well on active service." We have dwelt at some length with this question, because it would be unwise to minimise the effect which this new system can hardly fail to have. It is, we repeat, simply the German system under another name. The proposal is at present tentative, but if finally adopted it will be necessary to carry out the change to its natural conclusion by placing the double-company under one head, both in barracks and in the field. It is a principle of modern military organisation that the administrative and tactical unit should be identical. The fundamental conception of the new system is that the leader of each of the columns of attack should know his men, and accustom them to work under his command, and under that of his subordinate officers. It will be impossible for this to be the case unless his men are taught to follow his leadership,—not merely occasionally at drill, but at all times, both in and out of doors. There would be no difficulty about adapting the new proposal to existing circumstances. We should have each of the four Majors of the battalion commanding a strong company of 200 men, with a Captain as second-in-command, and with four Lieutenants—each in charge of a section of fifty men. A company of this size would be strong enough for separate instructional parades under its own officers, and we should cease to hear of those complaints, which are now so true and so common, that the present companies of 100 men are too weak for independent tactical training. We must now conclude our remarks, and while we congratulate the authors of the new system of attack upon the success of their efforts, we venture to remind them that tactics and organisation go hand in hand together, and that changes in the one demand corresponding changes in the other, even though such changes may necessitate the complete remodelling of existing institutions.

The Duke of Edinburgh struck his flag on board the *Minotaur*, at Spithead, on Monday morning, and proceeded to London on a month's leave.

The Channel Squadron returned to the home ports on Sunday, the weather division, under the Duke of Edinburgh, proceeding to Portsmouth, the lee division, under Rear-Admiral Whyte, to Plymouth. The ships will be given a month in which to refit, but as the engines of the *Minotaur* are to be compounded, that ship will be replaced by another ironclad.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell was to leave Foochow on Tuesday for Hong Kong. From this fact it may be inferred that the French Squadron, under Admiral Courbet, is not expected to again visit the Min River.

From Devonport the report reaches us that a rumour is there current to the effect that Sir W. Houston Stewart will shortly relieve Sir A. C. Key as First Naval Lord.

After lying in a corner of the large basin in Portsmouth Dockyard, and nominally ready for sea for some five or six years, the *Dreadnought*, on being required, is suddenly discovered to be deficient in some arrangements for working her coal-bunkers. It is a pity that, with all our elaborate "Steam Reserve" machinery, we cannot manage to keep a single vessel ready at a week's notice. The *Devastation*, *Rupert*, *Bacchante*, *Volage*, and *Cordelia*, in the same basin, are all supposed to be ready for the pendant; but are they?

The Earl of Northbrook and Lord Wolseley arrived at Alexandria in the *Iris* on September 9, and proceeded to Cairo, where Lord Northbrook was received in audience by the Khedive.

It would surely be an improvement if officers who are placed on full pay for the special purpose of going through a course of instruction were to be exempted, unless specially ordered, from sitting on courts-martial, instead of being compelled to have recourse to the stratagem—necessarily winked at by the Port Admiral—of applying for one day's leave whenever the court-martial signal is hoisted.

We hear that the "Old Russian" movement is spreading to the Russian Navy. It is only a short time ago that the uniform of the Army was changed to the old Russian style, and rendered totally distinct from the types of Western Europe. It is now proposed to effect a similar alteration in the fleet, the seamen being provided with a short *kaftan*, fastened with hooks instead of buttons. The Russian press warmly approves of the proposed reform. In its opinion the present dress of Russian seamen is too similar to that of Western Europe. "It is the first essential," says one Moscow paper, "that our seamen should look like Russians; it is a secondary consideration that they should look like seamen. There is no reason to believe that the present dress worn by European seamen is the best that could be devised, and we are persuaded that an alteration could be effected assimilating it with the Russian national costume, without interfering with the comfort and efficiency of the wearers."

Lord Walter T. Kerr, whose period of service in command of the Medway Steam Reserve expires in November, will, it is said, be given the command of the *Conqueror*, which will be ready for the pendant about that time.

Commander R. B. Maconochie has passed a most creditable examination at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, winning two prizes; but the rules of the service debarring an officer from taking more than one prize, he was forced to resign that for foreign languages to Captain Skipwith, R.M.L.I., who came second on the list with some 50 marks less than Commander Maconochie.

The Admiralty have decided, we hear, to appoint Vice-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., Chief at the Nore.

Rear-Admirals Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe, Edge, and Graham are spoken of at Devonport as competitors for the Admiral Superintendentship of that dockyard, on Rear-Admiral Curme vacating the appointment in February.

We learn from the Admiralty that a telegram has been received from Vice-Admiral Dowell, at Foochow, reporting that two shells were fired at H.M.'s gunboat *Zephyr*, on the 6th inst., when coming up the Min River from the Chinese forts, under a misapprehension. A further telegram, dated September 8, reports that the Chinese authorities have offered an apology and reparation. Navigating - Lieutenant Godfrey G. Hubbard, and a seaman whose name has not transpired, were wounded; both are doing well.

Major T. E. Hungerford and Quartermaster E. A. Syms, of the Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., have been ordered to proceed to Egypt for duty with the Royal Marine Battalion. There are two quartermasters attached to this battalion, one with the Head-quarters at Suakim, and the other with the companies quartered at Suez.

Surgeon George J. Gray, R.N., son of Colonel T. B. Gray, R.M.L.I., was drowned while bathing at Stonehouse on Monday last. Mr. Gray was on the Retired List of his rank.

With regard to the four ironclads of the heaviest type that have been ordered for the Russian Black Sea fleet, we learn from Sebastopol that the *Tchesmé*, which is being constructed there, is a quarter finished, and the *Catharine the Second*, at Nicolaeff, one-third. The latter will be half finished by January next. As regards the third, the *Sinope*, commenced a short time ago at Sebastopol, about 400 tons of steel have, to use the Russian expression, "been put into position." The fourth ironclad is only now being taken in hand.

A committee has been sitting at the Royal Marine Artillery Barracks, Eastney, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry Barracks, Forton, to examine the forms and periodical returns in the several offices, with a view to a reduction of clerical labour, by recommending the abolition of what may be deemed unnecessary.

The respective advocates of the turret and barbette systems have now a good opportunity of comparing the points of their "particular vanities" in the matter of fighting-ships. The most recent vessel of each class—viz., the *Colossus* and *Collingwood*—are lying amicably "cheek by jowl" in the basin at Portsmouth; and though the turret-ship is, of course, in a far more advanced condition than her neighbour, the *Collingwood* has her gun-carriages placed in the foremost barbette, and a very good idea can be formed of the probable aspect of the whole structure when the guns are in position. There is a prevailing idea that the barbette system must necessarily entail considerable exposure of the gun's crews to the fire of small-arms. As a matter of fact, however, in the *Admiral* class they will be very fairly protected, both when loading and aiming; and only the "captain of the barbette"—if we may be permitted to coin such a rating in anticipation—will be exposed to any great extent, a drawback which is considered by many to be more than counterbalanced by the all-round view which he will command of the fight while others are suffocating below, in blissful ignorance of what is going on. It must be admitted that the *Collingwood* commends herself to the casual visitor as a fighting-ship in a more favourable light than the *Colossus*. There is a massive and formidable air about her, and a striking absence of "gingerbread" work, and her upper deck bids fair to be a far more roomy and satisfactory platform than the tortuous and sadly lumbered "flying deck" of the turret-ship, racked and shaken as it must not unfrequently be by the tremendous concussion of the huge guns almost beneath it. It appears doubtful whether a heavy shot striking close to the top of the barbette tower might not dent it so as effectually to "lock" the revolving-gun platform within, the clearance being something under a foot.

The regimental officers who have proceeded on Staff or regimental service to Egypt, for the Nile Expedition, will not be seconded.

Should the Duke of Connaught return to England in March next, giving up the command of the Meerut Division, Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson will, it is believed, be transferred to Meerut from Allahabad, leaving the Allahabad Division open for the Duke's successor on the divisional staff, who will be of the British service. It is reported from India that considerable friction has arisen from the haste which led to matters of seniority and precedence being overlooked when appointments were made at home.

New rules have been published in India regarding the appointment of officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps on the general and departmental staff of the Army. The following appointments are limited in tenure to five years:—Secretary and Deputy-Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, ditto for local Governments; also Accountant-General, Military Department, Controllers of Military Accounts, Commissaries-General of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, Judge-Advocates-General, ditto, Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations, and Director of Army Remounts. The following offices must be vacated on promotion to the rank of general officer:—Deputy-Judge-Advocate of Bengal, Deputy-Commissaries-General of the three Presidencies, Military Secretary of the Punjab, and others. Officers of the Commissariat, Military Accounts Branch, and Judge-Advocate-General's Department will vacate on (1), succession to colonels' allowance, (2) promotion to major-general, or (3) attainment of 52 years of age; but these three last conditions do not take effect until January, 1887.

Captain Clough Taylor, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has resigned his appointment as A.D.C. to the Marquis of Ripon in India.

The following is a list of officers still serving regimentally who were present at the first of our great victories over the armies of Russia in the Crimea on September 20, 1854, exactly thirty years ago:—

Cavalry.—Veterinary-Surgeon Harpley, Royal Horse Guards; Quartermaster Heffron, 8th Hussars.

Yeomanry Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, Denbighshire Hussars.

Infantry.—Colonel FitzRoy, Coldstream Guards; Major (Quartermaster) McBlain, Scots Guards; Colonels Harkness and Pocklington, 5th Foot; Luke O'Connor, V.C., 23rd Foot; Captain (Quartermaster) Nettles, 39th Foot; Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, 68th Foot; Captain (Quartermaster) Lamb, Rifle Brigade.

Militia.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Lothian Regiment; Quartermaster Anderson, East Kent (the Buffs) Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, Royal Irish Regiment; Captain (Quartermaster) McLeod, Scottish Rifles; Colonel Aldridge, Sussex Regiment; Captain (Quartermaster) Reid, Derbyshire Regiment.

An official statement has been published in India showing the number of troops located in the hills in the Bengal Presidency during the present summer. In the hill depôts—which include Darjeeling, Naini Tal, Landour, Kasauli, Dalhousie, Murree, Clifden, and Pachmaree—there is a total of 2,652 men, 253 women, and 578 children; to which Kasauli contributes 827. Murree and Clifden, with a total of 744, come next; and the rest follow pretty much in the order in which they are written. Under the next heading, hill stations, Darjeeling, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Dagshai, Subathu, and Jutogh are included; with a total of 3,688 men, 232 women, and 445 children. Here Dagshai is the largest contributor, with a total of 1,186; but it is closely followed by Ranikhet, with 1,158. Besides the depôts and stations, there are also the temporary localities, which are too numerous to detail, but which provide summer residences for some 3,115 men, women, and children. From the year 1870, we find, the number of troops in the hills gradually rose from 6,107 to 11,855 in 1878. In 1879, there is a large decrease, accounted for by the Afghan war. The total then fell to 7,725; it increased again in 1880 to 9,389, and has steadily continued to do so since. The largest total since 1870 was in 1877, when it reached 12,284; but in that year the proportion of women and children was much greater than in the past or ensuing years.

"Alpha" writes:—"On July 8 an examination for promotion took place at all stations. The result as regards officers examined at home stations has been made known for some weeks, whereas those who were examined at Mediterranean stations are informed, on application at Winchester House, that the result will not be known for about a fortnight from this date. Now the papers from Malta and Gibraltar must have been received within five days of those from English stations. Can you account for this unreasonable delay in looking them over? The promotion of some officers is deferred, owing to the result of examination not being known."

THE BOXER FUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my letter of the 21st inst. I mention the circumstance that the prevailing opinion appears to be that the operations of setting and fixing the fuze at the gun cannot be safely and conveniently performed with the Boxer system of fuze; also that the adoption of a fuze similar in principle to the one known as the Armstrong E time-fuze, is necessary to the attainment of this object. I venture to think that I have sufficiently exposed the fallacy of the first proposition, and it might seem unnecessary, therefore, further to discuss the subject in relation to the second; nor would I do so, were it not for the circumstance that a serious mistake (at least, what I regard as a serious mistake) has been lately made, by the adoption of the Elswick pattern fuze for the new breech-loading guns. This construction of fuze (which is of German origin) is a very ingenious contrivance, particularly as modified by Sir W. Armstrong, and is extremely likely to find favour with those who do not sufficiently consider the circumstances in which it would be employed in war. It was used in the service with the Armstrong segment shell, during a period of seven years (1860-67). The results were unsatisfactory from the first, and after many attempts to improve it were made, it was condemned (but it now appears, not finally) in 1867, when my system of shrapnel shells and fuzes was adopted for all rifle-guns. In these circumstances, and considering the fact that this construction of time-fuze has inherent defects which render its use dangerous to friends on a field of battle, I am naturally surprised that it should again be brought into the service to replace a fuze the efficiency of which has been established by the unerring test of thirty-three years' experience, under every sort of condition, as regards safety-keeping qualities in various climates and use in war. As this metal time-fuze has, I believe, been adopted principally because "the Navy wish to be able to alter the setting of the fuze at the latest moment before loading," I presume that the shell is to be brought up to the gun with the fuze fixed. To set the fuze for any particular range, the shell must, therefore, be placed in a convenient position at the gun to perform this operation (I fail to see how this can be done with the heavy shells now supplied to the Navy). A screw-nut at the head of the fuze has then to be loosened, and a moveable ring set to a mark on a circular surface, and held there until the nut is screwed up tightly. If the circumstances attending an action be duly considered, it appears to me evident that the chance of success with such arrangements is rather remote. My principal objection, however, to this form of fuze is, that if this vent, which secures the moveable ring, be not screwed up firmly (and this may often happen in the heat of action), a premature burst at or near the muzzle of the gun will probably take place. It is almost unnecessary for me to point out that, unless there be perfect security against "premature burst," shells could not be used with safety in a great variety of circumstances which occur in warfare. By far the most valuable feature of my systems of shells and fuzes, which were adopted more than 30 years ago, is that by which this fatal defect of "premature bursts," which belonged to the old system, was completely remedied. This was illustrated in a remarkable way at the siege of Sebastopol, when mortar-shells and fuzes belonging to both systems were employed. I have a letter, written from the Crimea, in my possession from the late Sir Edward Warde, who commanded the English artillery in the attacking batteries, describing the many failures of premature burst which occurred when the old-pattern fuzes were used, and how the lives of our own troops were thereby endangered; and how completely this defect was remedied by the application of my system. I find that the further observations I desire to make upon the important question of fuzes will occupy more space than I can now reasonably ask you to afford me; but perhaps you will allow me to make the following additional remarks upon the subject of my letter of the 21st inst.:—1. I stated that the 15-sec. time-fuze which was adopted in 1878 had four powder channels, I should have said six. 2. With the heavy muzzle-loading guns with which our ships are now armed, the proper time for removing the fuze-hole plug, and fixing the fuze, is when the shell is in the safest and most convenient position for performing these operations, namely, just inside the bore of the gun. 3. In the Boxer wood time-fuze for rifle ordnance, which was introduced into the service in January, 1864, for use with the larger natures of Armstrong breech-loading guns, special provision was made to insure the fuze being correctly and easily bored with a simple bradawl by comparatively unskilled gunners. The arrangements for effecting this object, which I regard as, perhaps, the most important improvement upon my original construction of fuze, have not been carried out in this 15-sec. fuze; not only so, but the dots which are made to indicate the positions of the side holes, as a guide to the gunner in boring the fuze, do not (at least in the samples I have seen) exactly correspond with these side holes, and are indistinctly marked. The consequence is that a "hook-borer" is required to set the fuze, instead of a simple bradawl; the operation is a comparatively tedious and difficult one, and not likely to be correctly performed on service, and, moreover, the bit or other tool used for setting the fuze is extremely likely to be broken in the operation of boring, if performed in a hurry. I mention these circumstances because when I wrote to the War Office on the subject, I was not aware of these particular defects in the construction of this 15-sec. fuze, and therefore omitted to draw attention to them.—I am, &c.,

Upton, near Ryde, Aug. 27. E. M. Boxer.

LATE BATTLES AND MODERN TACTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In *Blackwood's Magazine* for May last appears an article upon "The late Battles in the Soudan and Modern Tactics," upon which I desire to offer a few remarks, as it is in some respects misleading, and also seems to reflect upon "our officers." In the first place, the writer institutes comparisons between the line (against column) formations of old wars and late savage warfare in which a square formation was adopted; but he altogether omits any consideration of the nature of the ground on which the engagements he mentions took place, and which makes just all the difference. The broken country, dense patches of bush, &c., in the Soudan had a good deal to do with the necessity for keeping the troops in a condensed formation; and there can be no fair comparison between formations suitable for such a country with a mobile foe in great force, hidden in every hollow and patch of scrub, and those suitable for an open country with a fairly-known enemy. Nor can I agree with the writer of the article that, when arms of precision came into use, it was concluded "that breech-loading fire had increased the chances of the attack and diminished those of the defence in battle;" nor, judging by my own experience, could "our officers" have been "accordingly taught by the drill-book to believe" that the modern attack formation gave a superiority to attack over defence, even "although the enemy's fire was fourfold more powerful." On the contrary, it was at once realised that, although the attack formation was a step in the right direction, the confusion caused by mixing up companies at the crisis of the struggle was a distinct element of danger, and gave an additional chance to the defence, which had already gained by the introduction of arms of precision. Then the writer in *Blackwood* says:—"This sort of teaching had its natural result in the disaster of Isandhlwana, where the officer in command left his ground to advance in a thin skirmishing line, with flanks unprotected, against savages outnumbering him by five to one." Now, this rather passes the bounds of argument, as not one of the statements here made is correct. The force at Isandhlwana fought upon its own selected ground, which was "a sort of ravelin sticking out, and was admirably adapted for a rallying-place." The formation was practically "line," utilising the cover afforded by boulders. Both flanks were covered, the left by a company of infantry with supports, the right by the mounted troops. And the force was outflanked and surrounded by "the savages," who outnumbered it by about twenty to one. Again, because it was thought advisable in Ashantee, at Ulundi, and in the Soudan to adopt a square formation under peculiar circumstances, what soldier dreams of imagining that this is "a system of tactics" to which we have committed ourselves? But, leaving these questions, there are some remarks upon "skirmishers" and their great value in attack, which are well worthy of perusal, although the writer seems to favour an attack formation of a "closed line," covered by a cloud of skirmishers. The best attack formation probably is,—skirmishers, advanced fighting-line, supports to feed fighting-line, and reserve. Each company (not double company) should be strong enough to form the whole depth of the formation, commanded by a Major (mounted), and be the real tactical unit (four such companies forming the battalion). And lastly, in one paragraph the writer in *Blackwood* forcibly depicts the present condition of the Army,—that the "satisfactory composition" of "battalions serving abroad" is "effected by the entire sacrifice of efficiency in the battalions serving at home, whose condition is a reproach both to the Government and to the country at large." Shall we never learn the connection between "the strong man armed" and "peace?"—I am, &c.,

An Old Adjutant.

The *Volunteer Service Review* says:—"Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in many circles with regard to the proposed transfer of Chelsea Hospital from the hands of the Commissioners to those of the War Office authorities. It is contended that it is an independent institution, founded by, and paid for, out of the resources of the Army itself, and that therefore it belongs to the soldier and not to the nation. We are perfectly aware that we live in an age of revolution, when contracts are no longer respected, and when the position of neither officer nor soldier can be considered secure from day to day. At the same time, care must be observed, in taking possession of Chelsea Hospital and its revenues, that the Government of the day does not commit any wrong, legal or moral. We are perfectly aware that one Government is just as bad as another in dealing with military matters, and we know also that it is not within the province, or even the power, of any of those interested to successfully resist a move from Pall Mall of this nature. It behoves those who take any interest in the subject to narrowly watch the proposed transfer of Chelsea Hospital, its funds and resources, into the hands of an irresponsible Government department."

The use of war-rockets is to be discontinued for land and sea service, except when required for special purposes by her Majesty's ships at the following stations, viz.:—Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and West Coast of Africa, China, and East Indies. When services requiring the use of war-rockets are ordered to be carried out, issues thereof will be made on special demands approved by the senior Naval officer, and for this purpose 24-pounder rockets, rocket-machines, and the necessary stores appertaining thereto in approved proportions will be maintained at the following stations to meet the services alluded to, viz.:—Sydney, Simon's Town, Ascension, Hong Kong, Bombay, Trincomalee. All 9-pounder rockets are to be condemned. Orders have been issued by the Admiralty for the return into store from her Majesty's ships of all war-rockets and their appurtenances.

A general order issued from the Horse Guards announces that after the examination of December, 1885, the study of mathematics will cease at the Staff College. The following regulations are to be substituted for those at present in force:—Mathematics limited to arithmetic, algebra, as far as quadratic equations inclusive; geometry, as far as the sixth book of Euclid inclusive; plane trigonometry, as far as the solution of triangles inclusive; 400 marks. The following is also substituted in Par. 5:—Mathematics—a *minimum* of 250 marks must be obtained for qualification. This alteration is to be in force at the next ensuing entrance examination.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—However slightingly the Marines may be represented to the public, although their recent behaviour has been pronounced admirable, it seems unfair that when so much is being done for the Army, no effort whatever is made by the authorities to enhance the comfort of Marines. This is all the more provoking since, when taken into comparison with their coadjutors, the Blue-jackets, who are paid in proportion to the clothing, &c., they require, the pay of Marines seems exceptionally inadequate, as they have to provide themselves with nearly half the uniform which they are expected to wear. I refer particularly to the white clothing Marines wear in tropical climates, for which no allowance is made. On leaving barracks for a foreign station a Marine has to provide himself with white clothing, for which he is charged 16s. 11d., but when he arrives in the tropics and takes them into wear, what with painting, scraping iron, blackening, iron rust, &c., he soon discovers that to appear at all decent, and avoid punishment in many aggravating forms, he requires much more white clothing than was considered necessary for his use on board; and when, also, it is remembered that it has to be renewed several times, it will be understood that the personal expenditure of a Marine during a commission is considerable. A Blue-jacket is in many respects better off than a Marine; his clothing is cheaper, more serviceable, and being serge, upon which sea-water has no deteriorating effect, lasts longer than a Marine's, whose red coat the slightest spray entirely ruins. And the white clothing of a Marine is simply ridiculous; it is made of the frailest material procurable, and fit only for parading before an admiral and for Sunday wear, for which occasions two suits of the present pattern would be sufficient during a commission; the remainder of a Marine's white clothing might be made of "duck" for working purposes. The question now arises, Would a Marine, if paid like a Blue-jacket, find himself heavier in funds at the end of the year than at present? Nobody can deny that he would; and the only remedy for the above seems either to raise the pay of Marines in proportion to the clothing they have to pay for, or provide them with the whole, and not half, of their uniform only, as at present.—I am, &c.,

R.M.L.I.

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The advantages of the Army were brought somewhat prominently forward in the Committee of Supply in the House of Commons recently, when Mr. Causton, M.P., referred to an intelligent body of men, viz., the Military Staff Clerks of the general staff. In accordance with the existing Regulations, a non-commissioned officer or soldier with not less than two years' service may be recommended, provided that he is of exemplary character, for the appointment of military staff clerk. This appointment is looked upon as an important one at the time a candidate registers his name, and may be rightly so, as a man with any superior attainments—and there are many such—who, with a view of letting his superiors see what he is made of, joins the staff, naturally is of opinion that he will have a good opportunity of advancing himself in the service, and so he has up to a certain point. The pay is immediately an increase on that of a non-commissioned officer's regimental pay, and he can look forward to additional pay and rank after each three years' service, till he obtains the highest granted by the Royal Warrant. Here he is at a standstill. The establishment of staff clerks of the general staff is somewhere about 130, of which 80 hold the rank of quartermaster-serjeant and 12 that of warrant officer; there are as many quartermaster-serjeants as there are in the maximum establishment of 27 Infantry battalions, or the real strength in that rank of the whole of the Cavalry of the Line, and this without the prospect of a single commission. There are as many warrant officers as 12 battalions similarly without prospect. The candidates for staff clerkships are numerous; and although a man on enlisting is not cognisant that there are such openings for a fairly well educated man, yet the value of the appointment is shown by the numbers who avail themselves of the privilege of registering their names. It would be very advisable on the part of the authorities, when the promised inquiry is made, to provide some means to reward the senior staff clerks of the general staff in the same manner that warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of all other branches of the service are cared for, in the shape of a commission, for which they are not now eligible.—I am, &c., A Staff Clerk.

A Royal Warrant has been issued amending the provisions of the Warrant of June 10, 1884, relating to the nursing staff of the Army. The new Warrant directs that Art. 298, as regards the pay of lady superintendent of nurses, shall stand amended as follows:—Lady superintendent of nurses, £150, increasing by £10 yearly to £200 a year, with an additional allowance of £50 a year to the lady superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, for training the nursing staffs and carrying out such duties as the Director-General of the Army Medical Department may from time to time direct. The following is to be added after Art. 776:—A senior nurse acting as superintendent shall receive pay at the rate of £20 a year, in addition to her wages. The pay of the woman servant appointed to attend on the nurses at each hospital shall be at such rate (not exceeding £25 annually) as the Secretary of State shall determine. The following is to be added to Art. 982:—The lady superintendents at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, retired pay at the the rate of 20 per cent. of the salaries, after ten years' service, rising by 2 per cent. for each additional year of service, up to a maximum of 50 per cent. An acting superintendent or nurse retiring without having previously obtained permission to do so shall forfeit all claim to pension.

ADMIRAL COURBET'S OPERATIONS.

We insert the letter below these lines with pleasure, admitting the justice of some of the writer's criticisms and the grounds he had for his strictures on the inconsistency between the general remarks on the practice of lecturing our neighbours in one article and another article in the *Army and Navy Gazette*. *Humanum est errare.* An editor is only a man, and as the Provost of Dumfries said that "he felt obliged with pain to confess that even he himself might be mistaken," so we are compelled to admit, in our editorial capacity, that a paragraph may slip in of which we do not approve, as was the case in the article to which our correspondent adverts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A French reader of your most interesting *Gazette* has, of course, no right whatever to interfere with the judgments you may bear on French or other foreign affairs. Be so kind, however, as to allow me to tell you my surprise when, having read in your last number (Aug. 30, p. 634), a few lines blaming your English contemporaries for "lecturing their neighbours," I found at the following page another article "lecturing" Admiral Courbet's fleet with no little acrimony. At page 634 you point out the impropriety of a correspondent "who never saw such a rare spectacle" being "horrified by ships blazing," &c., and despatching emotional telegrams to the *Times*, and causing a general outcry in the Press. You then acknowledge with praiseworthy impartiality that the French loss was heavier at Foochow than the English one was at Alexandria, and that the Chinese made a stout resistance; you praise Admiral Courbet's skill and courage, and declare you must await further details before you can join your contemporaries in criticising the operations. How is it, then, that at the following page you charge that same Admiral Courbet with having entered the river Min and passed the forts and obstructions therein in time of peace with hostile intentions in his mind? Were not the Chinese fully aware of what his intentions could be, should they not comply with our requests? Were they not authorised, at all events, to prevent him from so doing without fighting it out, when they knew perfectly well what for Admiral Courbet had left the Tonquin shores for the Min? Did they not like to see him "put his head in the lion's jaw?" How is it, again, that you only mention the small Chinese gunboats, junks, and transports, omitting the larger ships, one of which was sunk by a torpedo-boat, which was struck and disabled by a shot when doing so; which looks very much as if that ship had not "ran up the French colours in sign of submission" before the torpedo-boat gave her the *coup de grâce*. Only one torpedo-boat was lost, you say, in what you call a "realistic experiment carried out at little or no risk;" but there were no more than two torpedo-boats in the French Fleet, and one out of two is a quorum, I suppose. As to Chinese crews left to sink and swim, but for the help rightly and kindly afforded them by English men-of-war, can any one really expect to see ships engaged in real fight lowering their boats, and sending their guns' crews to the rescue of drowning enemies,—nay, of drowning friends? I am afraid I have already too much encroached on your valuable space, and must leave the final appreciation of the Foochow affair to your impartial readers, if you are so kind, Sir, as to let them know these comments, in an incorrect language, of

A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER.

THE GERMAN GUARD CORPS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

As a military spectacle, nothing can compare with the grand parade of the Guards Corps in Berlin. The review this year before the Emperor was in every way a brilliant success. The whole of the splendid Guard Corps was on the ground, with the exception of the 4th Queen's Grenadiers Regiment, at Coblentz. The Tempelhof Field was the rendezvous. There Staff officers met the various columns, pointing out to each body of troops the exact place it was to occupy. Each commanding officer had also been furnished with a diagram, showing the exact position of his corps and of the neighbouring ones, so each took up its ground without fuss, or worry, or subsequent shifting, and with admirable quiet precision. We commend the above plan to our military authorities, which we noticed with pleasure was followed at the Volunteer field-day at Dover on Easter Monday last with the best results. Among the foreign officers who witnessed the review was General Prince Dolgorouki, and twelve stolid-looking, but keen-eyed, Japanese officers attracted particular notice. The trooping of the colours, performed with even more than usual solemnity, as befitting so great an occasion, was witnessed with much attention by many critical eyes; but no more critical or competent a judge could be desired than the Imperial Monarch himself, who surveyed the ceremony from a window above. The Crown Prince was present in full General's uniform, and his two sons, Prince Henry in Naval uniform, while Prince William commanded his battalion, the 1st of the 1st Regiment of the Guard. The Emperor looked remarkably well, and was, as usual, received with the greatest enthusiasm, and when he afterwards mounted his horse and rode towards the troops, which were drawn up in two lines, deafening cheers rose on all sides. A Royal salute is given, and as he approaches each battalion the noble old soldier says cheerily, "Good morning, my children!" Immediately the whole battalion answers as with one voice, in loud tones, "Good morning, your Majesty!" the rifles still at the present. The effect of this is very striking. The marching-past was excellent, and all agreed that the appearance of these splendid troops left nothing to be desired. The precision and singular quietness with which everything is done is a sign of the perfect training of all ranks. You never hear, as you do sometimes at our reviews, in stage-whispers that can be heard from one end of the parade to another, "Now then, there, close up!" "Will you look to your front, Jones!" All that is done at home at their private parades (of which, of course, they get plenty). Here nothing but the actual words of command were heard, and these given with a smartness and clearness which some of our commanding officers would do well to imitate.

Reviews.

Robert the Bruce. By Alexander D. M. Clark Kennedy. Illustrated by James Faed, Jun. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

IT is a matter of considerable difficulty to do more than offer an opinion as to the measure of success which may attend the publication of this historical and romantic poem. That it deserves at the lowest a *success d'estime*, is beyond question. That it will not receive greater is quite possible; a halo of aristocracy, one even of royalty, hangs round this volume, which has been brought before the public in a highly attractive form. It is easy to conceive the amount of interest in Scotland and elsewhere which has been aroused by its publication, but it is also just to the author to point to the skill and patience with which he performed his task and the dramatic force with which he pictures some of the most pathetic passages. We learn from "Fordun and Hearne" the terrible sufferings, both bodily and mental, which were endured by Robert the Bruce, and we cannot but feel that works such as Mr. Kennedy's unpretending volume may serve to engender feelings of loyalty that cannot fail to strengthen the prosperity of the Scottish nation.

Prairie Experiences in Handling Cattle and Sheep. By Major D. Shepherd, R.E. (Sampson Low and Co.)—Major Shepherd ushers in his prairie experiences by some simple and yet interesting observations as to what the traveller will undergo in Wyoming, Montana, Washington Territory, California, Nevada, and Idaho. Major Shepherd is of opinion that time spent east of the Missouri is time wasted. This useful and entertaining volume is written with vigour. The illustrations, taken from sketches by the author, will prove of considerable assistance to the reader.

Foreign Literature.

Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung, No. 66.—"New Ships for the Russian Navy."—Although the Russian Navy possesses a great numerical strength, and although the construction of the existing material has swallowed vast sums—which, by the way, very frequently have been employed for other purposes than those for which they were intended—its constitution leaves much to be desired. To meet the want of really seaworthy vessels, of which the Russian Navy has but very few, a large number of ships are now building which fulfil the requirements of the time. At the present moment, no fewer than twelve large powerful battle-ships are constructing, of which seven are on the stocks at St. Petersburg and five in Nicolaieff and Sebastopol, and this month (August) the keels of two other huge vessels, the Alexander III. and the Catharina II., which will have a burthen of 10,000 tons each, have been laid down in the Baltic wharf. Improvements in torpedo-vessels are also on the point of being introduced. Russia has nominally 100 torpedo-boats, but most of them are entirely useless, which is especially true of the 50 submarine boats (Chetvetski's system), which have cost together 900,000 roubles. These vessels cause such a noise that they betray their presence at long distances. As they are moved by hand-power, their speed is so little that they have been declared utterly useless. Besides these boats, there are several other systems of torpedo-vessels in the Russian Navy. Several boats have been constructed on Alexandrovski's system, in which the motive-power is compressed air. A vessel has likewise been constructed by a naval officer, Tverskoi, worked by an engine of novel construction. The Emperor is taking great personal interest in this system, and has granted to the inventor 3,500 roubles, besides placing a vessel at his disposal for making experiments. Unfortunately, the engineering works where the models were ordered failed, and the undertaking has received a temporary check. Another engineer, M. Kriminski, has constructed another submarine boat, which resembles the Fleischer hydromotor both in construction and mode of propulsion. The boat, however, has the disadvantage of running only half a mile (!) in the hour. It may finally be mentioned that the Russian Government has ordered a large floating dock in England, which is intended for the central station of the Russian Pacific Squadron at Vladivostock.

There is considerable activity in the constructive department, as well as in the steam reserve, at Chatham at the present time, in consequence of the orders from the Admiralty for two of the large armoured ships now in the steam basin to be hastened forward for commission. These are the Ajax and the Conqueror, neither of which has yet hoisted the pennant.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

At the competition for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in April, 1885, at the competitions for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in July, 1885, and at the examination to be held in April, 1885, of Lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—Chaucer, Prologue to Canterbury Tales; Shakespeare, King Lear, Henry VIII.; Pope, Essay on Man, Satires (with Prologue), and Epistles; Bacon, Essays XXIII. to LVIII., inclusive; Johnson, Life of Milton, Life of Gray, and Life of Pope. The examination in English history will be limited, at the candidate's choice, either to the period A.D. 1760 to 1790 (inclusive), or to the period A.D. 1790 to 1820 (inclusive). The candidate's reading on the period selected should include that part of Bright's History which treats of it.

At the examinations to be held in October, 1885, of Lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, and at the competition to be held in December, 1885, for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—Chaucer; Spenser, Faery Queen, Book II.; Shakespeare, King Lear, Henry VIII.; Pope, Essay on Man, Satires (with Prologue), and Epistles; Bacon, Essays XXIII. to LVIII., inclusive; Johnson, Life of Milton, Life of Gray, and Life of Pope. The examination in English history will be limited, at the candidate's choice, either to the period A.D. 1760 to 1790 (inclusive), or to the period A.D. 1790 to 1820 (inclusive). The candidate's reading on the period selected should include that part of Bright's History which treats of it.

At the competition for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to be held in December, 1885, the examination in English history will include (1) a general paper on English history, and (2) a paper on the special period from 1727 to 1760 (the reign of George II.). The candidate's reading on the period prescribed should include that part of Bright's History which treats of it.

Civil Service Commission, August, 1884.

THE TRAINING OF RECRUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The evil effects attributed in Dr. Davy's pamphlet to the "extension motions" are so wonderfully exaggerated (if one can apply that term to what does not exist at all) that it seems absurd to notice them seriously, or to believe that they are intended to be taken so. If the stamina of our recruits is such that half an hour occasionally of such exercise brings on such an array of maladies, the sooner we cry "Capivi,"[*] vacate our place amongst nations, and join the Peace Society, Quakers, or any non-combatant association, the better. Stooping down with straight knees I admit to be useless, and may be hurtful; but at the worst it only lasts a few seconds. All the rest of the motions are not only completely harmless, but calculated to have good results. When our training is contrasted with that to which most foreign nations subject their soldiers, our national physique must be most wretched, if our men cannot go through it without injury. How do our rowing-men, pedestrians, navvies, coalheavers, &c., manage? It is the degenerated race of recruits which, as a rule, we now take into the ranks which accounts for the failing in physique. I have had very long service as a regimental officer, and am old enough to recollect the Grenadiers and light-company men being picked out of the raw material before they had tasted the Queen's rations—fine athletic fellows. I further say that in the whole of my service, and having been in many large garrisons where there was any amount of recruit drill, I never saw a blow of any sort struck; and I question if Dr. Davy can state that he himself saw what could be called a blow given, which could hurt or injure a man in the slightest degree.—I am, &c.,

SENEX.

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[*] We suppose our correspondent meant to write "Peccavi."—ED. *A. & N. G.*

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your correspondent's letter on the old 79th with much regret, and hope yet to hear of them at the front; but, at the same time, I feel sure that many good men could be got in the North and in the Isles for the Highland regiments, if the authorities would quarter these battalions in the different Scotch towns during their tour of home service. At present, there are six Highland corps serving at home, distributed as follows:—71st Highland L.I., Dublin; 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, Parkhurst, I.W.; 73rd Perthshire, Aldershot; 74th Highlanders, Devonport; 92nd Gordon Highlanders, Devonport; 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, Portsmouth. And this while Inverness, Fort George, Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, and Stirling all have garrison accommodation; and outlying detachments from these stations, regimental recruiting parties sent into the country districts, and the occasional route march of a Highland corps from station to station, would do much to bring in the right sort of men, real Highlanders. Your correspondent "Ross-shire," in a recent letter on the 72nd, made some valuable suggestions on this question. Had the 92nd or 93rd been lying in Aberdeen during the Prince of Wales's recent visit there, to present colours to the Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia, many fine lads would have joined, and there is no doubt many could be secured in the North, when the Militia trainings terminate, were one of the "country" regiments in garrison alongside.—I am, &c.,

SCOTUS.

Albert Poynter, coxswain, 1st class, of the Northumberland; Henry Edward Tew, ship's corporal, of the Hercules; Alexander McBean, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the St. Vincent; William James Stewart, Peter Selbie, William Halleran, John Fitzgerald, commissioned boatmen, and William T. Vernon, boatman, of the Coastguard, have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The head-quarters and service troops embark at Portsmouth on the 9th prox. in the Jumna for conveyance to India. Capt. McClellan, on examination for the rank of major in July last, attained the higher standard of proficiency, entitling him to a special certificate, and was recorded as "distinguished" in military law.

5th Dragoon Guards. The head-quarters, under command of Lieut.-Col. Kenyon-Stow, marched from York on Thursday morning, *en route* to Manchester, *viâ* Leeds, Halifax, and Rochdale. They arrived in Manchester on Monday.

7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Chapman has leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

9th Lancers. By latest accounts from India, Col. Bushman had gone to the Straits Settlements on two months' leave.

12th Lancers. The death is announced of Capt. C. Armstrong, quartermaster on the Retired List. The deceased, who was in his 85th year, was awarded a good-service pension in 1880. He was the oldest Line quartermaster in the service, and had enlisted in the Army as far back as 1816, serving for upwards of 42 years in the 12th Lancers, which he joined at the close of the Waterloo Campaign, accompanying the regiment in the now almost forgotten expedition to Portugal in 1827, and afterwards filling the duties of quartermaster from 1837 to 1859.

15th Hussars. Before leaving Aldershot for Hounslow, the regiment was inspected by Major-Gen. Fraser, who addressed it as follows:—"Col. Field and 15th King's Hussars,—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison desires me to express his approbation at the smart appearance and work of the regiment, and also to express his regret at losing the regiment from his district. And I, old 15th, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, shall have great pleasure in reporting very highly of the regiment, and am very sorry to lose you from the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. I wish you luck from the bottom of my heart, wherever you may go."

19th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Barrow succeeds to the command, vice Lieut.-Col. Webster, retired, Major Blackett becoming second lieut.-col.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. Harness, C.B., will take up the appointment of Secretary and Treasurer of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich on the 20th inst., in succession to Col. Marsh, R.E., who has held the appointment for the last seven years. Major H. J. O. Walker has been appointed captain of a company of gentleman cadets at the Academy, vice Harness.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major C. Strahan, Capt. St. G. C. Gore, and Lieut. the Hon. M. S. Talbot have, it is said, been appointed to accompany the Perso-Afghan Delimitation Commission as surveyors.

Lieut. H. P. Leach has been selected for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff in Egypt.

1st, or Royal Scots. Lieut. Acheson, 1st Batn., joins the Commissariat and Transport Staff, on probation.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Major Gibbs, 2nd Batn., is about to retire on pension.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). In weather far from auspicious, the annual athletic sports of "The King's" came off on the Race-course, Cork, on Saturday, Sept. 6, when, notwithstanding the elements, a goodly crowd assembled to witness the various contests. Pte. Perryman, F Company, again came to the fore, carrying off the chief events. With more training and judgment, he will make an excellent athlete. The mounted race for officers was not the least amusing event of the day, each warrior having himself to saddle and bridle his horse, to light a cigar, and carry an open umbrella when mounted. The race was about a quarter of a mile out and in round a post, and was successfully carried off by Lieut. Custance, 32nd L.I., Capt. Mellor, of "The King's," being a good second. By kind permission of the colonel and officers, the band of the 32nd L.I. played for the visitors inside the enclosure, and the nigger minstrels of the regiment amused the general public outside. Refreshments were served inside the Grand Stand to all comers. Col. Williams obtains the command of the 1st Batn. at the end of January on the retirement of Col. Tanner, Major Dawson becoming the second lieut.-col. Col. Le Mesurier obtains command of the 2nd Batn. in Nov. next, vice Col. Cochrane, Major Crawley becoming second lieut.-col. 1st Batn. The anticipated early move of the 1st Batn. to the Curragh has hitherto been postponed. Capt. Beresford, 1st Batn. has successfully passed the recent entrance examination to the Staff College, and proceeds there to join in February next.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Massey remains with the 1st Batn., on promotion. Lieut.-Col. Stockley is posted to the 1st Batn., on promotion from Staff employ. Lieut. Comins, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 27th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from July 21, 1883.

12th Suffolk Regiment. Lieut. Grey, a probationer, wing-officer 38th N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from June 21, 1883.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Capt. Lambart has leave from India to England for six months.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lieut. Firman, 2nd Batn., has been selected for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff in Egypt.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. On July 29, in the Red Sea, a boy named Jones, a stowaway on board the steamer Nubia, from Liverpool, fell overboard. The engines were promptly stopped and reversed, and Major Goodwyn, who was a passenger by the steamer, without waiting to divest himself of any clothing, plunged into the sea, and swam in the direction in which the boy was last seen. On the ship's boat reaching and taking on board the major, who by this time had been about 20 minutes in the water, exposed bareheaded to a mid-day sun, he expressed regret that he had found no trace of the lad. When the accident occurred, the vessel was running at the rate of 11 knots an hour, with all canvas set; and as the Red Sea is well known to be infested with sharks, too high praise cannot be bestowed upon Major Goodwyn for his gallant conduct.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Hill has completed his period of service as commandant of the hill depôt of Nynee Tal, and returns to regimental duty.

41st Welsh Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Haydock has arrived home from Natal, on leave on medical certificate.

44th Essex Regiment. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Capt. Ventris, who has just been promoted major from Dec., 1883, dates his first commission from Feb. 11, 1875. He thus obtains his majority with less than nine years' service, and passes over the heads of 300 officers of the Bengal S.C., 55 of the Madras S.C., and 105 of the Bombay S.C., or a total of 460 officers of the Indian Army." Capt. Powell, who enters the Pay Department, has been posted to the 2nd Batn., 24th, as paymaster. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Gregory, late of the regiment, died at Southwold, Suffolk, on the 7th inst., suddenly of disease of the liver.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut. Holland, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 5th N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from May 2, 1883.

47th North Lancashire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Cleather, from the Gymnastic Staff at Aldershot, succeeds to the command, vice Col. Straton, retired.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Major Power has been selected for duty with the depôt.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major Hungerford, Plymouth Division, R.M.L.I., will embark on the 15th inst. at Portsmouth for passage to join the Royal Marine battalion at Suakim, replacing Major Rose, lately invalided home.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines has notified that officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who embarked in Coastguard and harbour ships, as part of the autumnal relief, between Oct. 1, 1882, and Jan. 11, 1883, who had previously served afloat in Egypt and the Mediterranean, will be relieved on the 30th inst. with those who have completed the usual term of two years' service in those ships. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Joseph Phillips, C.B. (Plymouth Division), serving on board the Indus, will, in consideration of similar previous service in Egypt and the Mediterranean, be also disembarked on that date, as a special case.

The retirement of Captain J. C. R. Scott, R.M.L.I., Garrison Adjutant at Cork, promotes Henry C. Eagles to his company at the Plymouth Division, subject to his passing the required examination.

A further contingent has been ordered to proceed to the Red Sea for duty with the Royal Marine battalion under Col. Ozzard, viz., Major H. Morris, from Chatham, and Lieut. B. C. Couchman, from Plymouth, with three serjeants, three corporals, one bugler, and 65 privates. Passage will be taken in the transport Bulimba from Plymouth on Sept. 16.

59th East Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Leonard has been selected for duty with the Commissariat and Transport Staff in Egypt.

70th East Surrey Regiment. The regiment is due in Egypt about the 20th inst., and, though considerably under the regulation strength, the regiment is composed of a body of men of superior physique. Both this and the Royal Irish Regiment, from India, will be accompanied by their Indian followers, and carry with them their camp equipage and a month's supplies.

74th Highland Light Infantry. The head-quarters and service companies embark at Portsmouth on the 30th inst. in H.M.S. Serapis, for India.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Lieut. Cox, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 5th Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from July 2, 1883. Lieut. Burton resigns his probationary appointment for the Bengal S.C. Lieut. Law is attached to the Ordnance Store Department at Woolwich.

85th King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Capt. Capper has been selected for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff in Egypt.

86th Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Welman has been appointed to do duty with the Commissariat and Transport Staff in Egypt.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. E. H. Mulock died at Murree on the 31st ult., from an accident, aged 22 years.

88th Connaught Rangers. Lieut.-Col. Penton has been appointed commandant of the hill depôt of Nynee Tal.

97th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). Col. Browne, to the great regret of all ranks, is about to be placed on half-pay on the completion of his term of service in command. He will be much missed, for he was devoted to his regiment and his profession. Lieut.-Col. Safford succeeds to the command, Major Murray becoming second lieut.-col.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Lieut.-Col. Stewart has been appointed commandant of the Kasauli Convalescent Depôt. Capt. P. Hicks, late of the regiment, died on the 26th ult., at Jersey, aged 41. He was the youngest son of the late Gen. G. Hicks, C.B.

106th Durham Light Infantry. Major Reynolds has been appointed an Instructor in Tactics, &c., at the Royal Military College.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. O'Brien has been appointed to the 11th Hussars as pymr., on appointment to the Pay Department.

Medical Department. "Surgeon-Major" writes:—"We have to thank you for the articles in your issues of the 16th and 30th ult., concerning the recent Circular of Aug. 1, intimating that all surgeons-major of 20 years' service were to be examined prior to promotion to brigade-surgeons. It states in paragraph 9 of the Circular that the examining board is to be appointed by the Director-General; on reference to the *Medical Directory*, I find that 15 of the administrative officers have only a single qualification, viz., Mackinnon, Madden, Hassard, Holton, O'Nial, W. M. Webb, J. Bylon Reade, Herbert Reade, Cattell, J. Ferguson, Meadows, Hungerford, Barnett, Corbett, and Chappell. Are these men, I would ask, who have no qualification themselves in medicine, to be appointed examiners in medicines? 'O' of paragraph 9 says,—'Questions in operative surgery and practical medicine will also form part of the examination.'"

Pay Department. During the month of August, the following changes of station, promotions, and appointments took place in the Pay Department. Changes of station:—Lieut.-Col. Bryson, to Unattached List; Major Davis, to Unattached List; Major Drage, 33rd Regtl. District, Halifax, under orders for Egypt; Major Compigné, from the 66th Regt., to 1st Regtl. District, Glencorse; Major Willoughby, to Unattached List; Major Dougherty, from the 17th Regt., to 37th Regtl. District, Winchester; Major Booth, from Egypt, *en route* home; Majors Dawson and Stokes, to the Unattached List; Capt. Pearson, District Office, Woolwich, to Barbadoes; Major Howard, to the Unattached List; Capt. Dewar, District Office, Dublin, to Egypt; Capt. J. Reid, to the Unattached List; Capt. Addis, *en route* home; Capt. Johnston, to 74th Regt.; Capt. Harward, to 2nd Batn. 6th Regt. The number of officers on probation is increased by seven. Promotions—Capts. W. C. J. Nott (July 28) and E. H. Maunsell (Aug. 26), to have the hon. rank of major in the Army. Appointment—Capt. Harward, from 6th Regt., antedated to Nov. 12, 1883. Forty-four officers are required to fill up the vacancies in three cavalry and 33 infantry regiments and eight district offices. Major H. C. Ryder having exchanged with Major T. W. Drage, the latter proceeds to Egypt at once, and will be replaced, as a temporary measure, at the 33rd Regtl. District, Halifax, by Lieut.-Col. D. Hepworth, on the Retired List. Capt. L. E. Amedroz, 105th Regt., is on probation for the Department at the 14th Regtl. District, York, and Capt. R. W. Andrews, 34th Regt., has been instructed to join the Pay Office of the 39th Regtl. District, Dorchester, also on probation for the Department.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Scots Fusiliers. The 3rd Batn. has this year for the second time since the institution of the match in 1881, won the Militia team prize in the Army Inter-Regimental Matches. This event, being intended to test and encourage rifle practice in the ranks of the Militia, is limited to non-commissioned officers and privates who have not previously served in the Army or the Volunteers, and it is much to be regretted that as yet it has received only very limited support from Militia battalions.

Indian Notes.

Orders for the reorganisation of the Subordinate Medical Department have been issued, giving the relative rank of captain and lieutenant to the higher grades, as in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. The grades of hospital-assistant and hospital-apprentice are abolished, and in their stead the grades of sub-assistant apothecary and military pupil have been created. No further promotions will be made to the rank of honorary surgeon. The staff pay for station hospitals is increased. No one under three years' service can leave without refunding the aggregate amount received up to date, including that received during college training. While on general or sick leave in India, three-fourths of pay and compensation for quarters will be given. Medical warrant officers in charge of civil stations will receive from rs. 350 to rs. 700 per mensem. Furlough allowances and pensions are much improved.

The 4th Sikh Infantry has won, with a score of 783 points, the Commander-in-Chief's Prize for Musketry, together with the cup subscribed for by Native Infantry regiments. The following, together with the scores which they have made, which have won this prize since the Native Army was armed with Snider rifles:—In 1876, the 4th Goorkhas, 460 points; 1877, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 483 points; 1878, 4th Punjab Infantry, 632 points; 1879, 40th N.I., 630 points; in 1880 there was no competition, the majority of Infantry regiments being on service; 1881, 4th Punjab Infantry, 647 points; 1882, 18th N.I., 662 points; 1883, 4th Goorkhas, 666 points; 1884, 4th Sikh Infantry, 783 points. The total number of entrances this year was 8,314; and the amount distributed in individual prizes, rs. 2,078-8.

It is believed that an exchange of commands will shortly take place between Gens. T. E. Gordon, commanding at Bareilly, and Dandridge, commanding at Peshawur.

We (Lahore paper) hear that the paymasters of several regiments are declining to pay the extra rs. 100 a month to majors who have served their three years in that rank. This is causing a good deal of dissatisfaction; as, to everyone but the paymasters, the Warrant seems perfectly clear upon this point.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 9, 1884.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieuts. H. Gillon has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 26); A. A. G. Anderson, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt. N. H. Bacon resigns his commission.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. H. Paynter, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieut., vice T. G. Peacocke, transferred to the Worcestershire Regt.

8th Hussars—Capt. E. J. Fell to be Major, vice E. E. Lushington, promoted (April 1).

19th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster, C.B., retires on half-pay.

Royal Engineers—The following Lieuts. to be Capts., under the provisions of Article 7 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of June 10 (dated Sept. 12):—H. D. Love, J. W. Sill, K. Mackean, A. H. Bagnold, H. B. Willock, W. V. Constable, R. Jennings, C. H. Darling, J. Jervois, H. E. Rawson, E. F. Rhodes, W. J. Mackenzie, H. S. Andrews-Speed, P. T. Buston, J. C. Tyler, and G. H. Sim.

Coldstream Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. Lord W. F. E. Seymour, Assist. Military Secretary at Head-quarters, has been placed on half-pay (Sept. 5).

Scots Guards—Supernumerary Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. Broadwood to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice H. Fludyer, promoted (June 11).

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. C. M. H. Merriman has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 5).

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Massy to command a battalion; Major C. M. Stockley to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. C. Vibart, retired (both dated Aug. 20); Capt. D. K. Robertson to be Major, vice A. H. Longfield, retired (June 28).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. W. G. Gifford has been placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (July 22).

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. C. C. Tennant has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (May 25).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The name of the Gent. Cadet from the Royal Military College, appointed to a Lieutenancy in the *Gazette* of Aug. 22, is Lionel *de* Rosen Jervis, and not as stated in that *Gazette*.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt. D. W. Rogers resigns his commission.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. L. Griffiths retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Supernumerary Capt. G. C. E. Rowley to be Capt., vice S. B. Blyth, appointed Adjt. 4th Batn. (Sept. 1); Lieut. L. de R. Jervis, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice F. Morris, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. R. H. Cholmondeley is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. R. J. B. Parkinson has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 30).

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. G. T. Peacocke, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice T. E. Hickman, seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Supernumerary Major C. W. Gore to be Major, vice A. J. Preston, seconded from June 28, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Border Regiment—Capt. R. W. Andrews has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Sept. 5).

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut. R. F. C. Gordon, from the 18th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice W. H. Johnson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; Lieut. M. de Montmorency, from the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. W. A. Oswald has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 17).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. M. Straton retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Gent. Cadet William Osborne Smith, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice M. W. Baugh, transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. A. P. Cronyn has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Aug. 24).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. S. Cave-Brown-Cave to be Capt., to complete establishment (May 28).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. P. A. Rowe is removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Major R. H. L. Anstruther retires on half-pay; Capt. C. D. Sherston has been seconded as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. A. H. W. Hervey has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated Aug. 1).

2nd West India Regiment—The dates of promotion to the rank of Capt. of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Capt. C. E. A. Coleman (Oct. 3, 1883), and Capt. F. E. S. Claridge (Nov. 7, 1883).

STAFF.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments on the Staff of the Army in Egypt:—

Gen. the Right Hon. Garnet Joseph. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Egypt (Sept. 1).

To be Military Secretary:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) (Sept. 1).

To be Aides-de-Camp:—Major F. M. Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt. and Brevet Major A. G. Creagh, R.A.; Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E.; Lieut. J. Adye, R.A. (all four dated Sept. 1).

To be a Major-General on the Staff:—Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., as Chief of the Staff (Aug. 26).

To be Aide-de-Camp:—Lieut. Lord W. Fitzgerald, the King's Royal Rifle Corps (Aug. 26).

To be Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. F. Butler, C.B., half-pay, from Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., Western District (Sept. 1), and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Furse, half-pay (Aug. 18).

To be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Alleyne, R.A. (Aug. 26).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. C. Phillpotts, R.E., to be a Col. on the Staff to command the Royal Engineers at Malta, vice Col. T. A. L. Murray, R.E., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Aug. 18).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, R.A., to be a Brigade-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Alleyne, R.A., who has proceeded on service to Egypt (Aug. 25).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Salmond, R.E., to be Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., R.E., at Head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. E. Micklem, R.E., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Oct. 1).

Lieut. L. W. Matthews, 21st Hussars, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Earl Spencer, K.G., Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland, vice Lieut. G. Dease, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), who has resigned that appointment (Aug. 26).

Royal Military College—Major H. C. Reynolds, the Durham L.I., to be an Instructor, vice Lieut.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, half-pay, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Sept. 1).

Commissariat and Transport Staff—Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. A. H. Langdon to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen., vice C. W. B. McKenzie, deceased (Aug. 13).

Medical Department—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. T. J. Murphy, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.; Brig.-Surg. FitzG. E. Scanlan is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.

Army Pay Department—Chief Pymr. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. Bryston retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. The promotion to the rank of Chief Pymr., with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., of Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major R. B. Farwell, in recognition of his services in the Soudan, is antedated to April 16. Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major W. B. Davis retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Pymr. and Hon. Capt. T. P. Lloyd to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Sept. 5); Capt. G. F. Pinkey, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Pymr. (Feb. 20); Capt. A. G. St. George, the Hampshire Regt., to be Pymr. (June 14).

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen. H. H. Crealock, C.B., C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Sept. 4).

Major-Gen. F. Marshall, C.M.G., has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Gen. (Sept. 5).

Lieut.-Col. F. G. Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards, to be Col. (Sept. 11).

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Webster, C.B., half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capts. F. B. Browne and W. L. A. Eyre and Lieut. H. G. Armstrong resign their commissions.

Lieut. J. P. Wood, 3rd Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 9, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors M. Clementi (June 11), E. R. Conolly and C. H. Palmer (both dated June 12), Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M. Evans (June 20), Majors R. M. Clifford and G. R. Gibbs (both dated June 25), and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. L. Woodruffe (June 28).

To be Captain:—Lieut. H. M. Temple (June 8).

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Macnaghten, C.B. (June 10), and H. Y. Murray (June 20).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors K. J. L. Mackenzie, J. W. Macdougall, J. P. James (all three dated June 11); G. H. Trevor, M. M. Bowie, D. T. Hatchell, W. G. Hughes, A. T. Woodhouse, A. S. Grove, H. C. Davies, and C. G. Watson (all eight dated June 12).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors J. Withers (June 4), C. C. Pemberton (June 11), M. M. Carpendale, H. C. Morse, C. H. Coles (all three dated June 12), C. A. Cuningham (June 20), and Major and Brevet Col. G. F. Beville (June 27).

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 10, and the current year must be understood.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1884.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Major G. M. J. Moore, R.A., to be Military Secretary to the Governor, Madras (April 1); Lieut. R. W. E. Carnegy, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. A. Carnegy, commanding a Division of the Bombay Army (March 19).

The following appointments to the Staff of the Bengal Army have been made by the Government of India:—Capts. E. E. Money, Bengal S.C., to be Deputy-Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major A. Gaselee, whose tenure of appointment has expired (May 31); W. R. Routh, Suffolk Regt., to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major H. R. Young, whose tenure of appointment has expired (June 16); Lieut.-Col. M. Clementi, Bengal S.C., Deputy-Judge-Advocate, to be Deputy-Judge-Advocate-Gen., vice Col. C. Nedham, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Capt. W. H. F. Macmullen, Bengal S.C., to be a Deputy-Judge-Advocate vice Lieut.-Col. Clementi (both dated July 1).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 12, 1884.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire—Major W. H. Wheeley is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—The resignation of the commission held by Capt. F. B. Browne, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 8th ult., is cancelled.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. W. H. Porter to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Turner to be Major.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major J. Luttman-Johnson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. C. R. A. Leslie to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. J. M. Piercy, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major H. H. Mathias, the Gordon Highlanders, whose term of service as Adjt. expires (Sept. 19).

3rd Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry—William Capel Clarke-Thornhill, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. T. T. S. Carlyon to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Arthur Otway Jacob, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. E. H. Herrick and M. W. O'Donovan.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 12, 1884.

Ayrshire—John George Alexander Baird, gent., late Lieut. 16th Lancers, to be Lieut.

Staffordshire—Capt. and Hon. Major T. J. Levett to be Major; Lieuts. (Supernumerary) T. B. Shaw-Hellier (Lieut.-Col. 4th Dragoon Guards) to be Capt. (Supernumerary); R. Hardy to be Capt.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Capt. T. Fetherstonhaugh resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 12, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Devonshire—Lieut. E. W. Paul resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire—Lieut. A. Graham to be Capt.

1st London (City of London)—Lieut. F. H. Hall resigns his commission.

1st Worcester—The Rev. C. M. Owen, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Capt. J. R. W. Eldridge resigns his commission.

ENGINEER.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Capt. A. Torkington to be Major.

RIFLE.

1st Cinque Ports—A. M. Brookfield, Esq., late Lieut. 13th Hussars, to be Lieut.-Col.

1st Elgin—Lieut. J. F. Cramond to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Samuel Gordon Allison, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Lieut. C. J. Shaw to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. T. R. Hamlen resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Major G. Hely (retired) to be Lieut.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern)—Lieut.-Col. J. Dykes, jun., resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire—James Robert Knowles, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Francis Sawer Ainslie, gent., to be Lieut.

17th (North) Middlesex—Capt. T. Salter, jun., resigns his commission.

2nd Nottinghamshire—The Rev. G. E. Mason, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Surg. D. H. Monckton, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Frederick Philip Joseph Daniels, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—Edward Allfree Smithers, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—D. Vickers and G. E. Branson.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 13, and the current year must be understood.

Col. the Hon. Archibald Douglas-Pennant, second son of Lord Penrhyn, Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, died on Tuesday morning at Lord Penrhyn's shooting-box, Dinas, near Bettws-y-Coed. He caught cold while shooting on the mountains on Friday afternoon.

THE PROPOSED RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Lords Northbrook and Wolseley arrived in Egypt on Tuesday.

The Mudir of Dongola telegraphed on the 8th inst. from Debbeh as follows:—"Thank God, good news. I have to-day met the rebel hosts from Kordofan and Berber, and obtained a complete victory over them at Kosti, near Ambukol. After the fight we found among the dead the bodies of Achmet Hlai, chief of the rebels, Mahmoud, called Emir of Dongola, and the Emirs appointed to Tripoli, Cairo, Keneh, Esneh, and Assouan. I need not mention that the rebels were in vast numbers, whereas the soldiers of the Mudirieh were few; but although our numbers are small, we have slain great numbers of the enemy. The province, and for some distance south, is now safe and tranquil, for which thanks be to God. As I have told your Excellency, Major Kitchener wished greatly to be present at the fight, but fate did not permit it. I hope to return to Oordeh in a few days." His agent at Oordeh telegraphs under the same date, and states that the Emir Mahmoud and those who came with him from Kordofan to take Dongola have been killed. Very few escaped, and many prisoners have been taken. The news has been publicly announced, and guns have been fired in honour of the event. Major Kitchener telegraphs from Oordeh under the same date:—"News has been brought to-day that the Mudir has gained a victory at Ambukol. Hlai has been killed. Mahmoud, from Kordofan, escaped. The messenger came from the Mudir. I cannot say what truth there is in the report."

The *Times*' correspondent at Wady Halfa, Sept. 11, telegraphs:—"As there is apparently no likelihood of a fresh rise of the Nile, it has been decided to make a further attempt to haul the Nassifkheir over the cataracts before another fall of the stream renders such an attempt absolutely impossible. Operations were, therefore, commenced this morning. Every precaution was taken to insure success, but the result was hardly satisfactory. The steamer passed the first gate safely, but failed at the second, where the passage is so narrow that at no time were both paddles clear. When fairly in the gate, she struck and grated continually, and at the same moment two hawsers parted, causing her to drift heavily on to the rocks. A boat bringing up a fresh hawser was wrecked, and the crew were saved with some difficulty. A moment later, when the steamer was again in motion, the port paddle was smashed against the rocks, and so wrecked as to render the engines helpless. The head hawser also parted at the same time, and the steamer swung on to the west shore, held by a small hawser only. Operations were now ended for the day, but will be continued when the paddle has been repaired. Some little progress was made. In spite of the difficulties, it seems likely that the steamer will eventually pass the cataracts, according to the opinion of authorities. Sir E. Wood was present throughout the operations, which lasted the entire day. The hawsers that parted were a six and a half inch grass and a five and a half inch hemp, which were deemed strong enough to resist any strain likely to be placed on them. Twelve nuggers are expected on the 15th at Sarras from Dongola."

A telegram dated Cairo, Thursday, says:—"The Nile at present is stationary. The natives at Wady Halfa are expecting it to rise very shortly. Gen. Earle leaves to-morrow morning for Wady Halfa. Col. Stewart, accompanied by Lord Airlie, will proceed to Dongola to take command there; and Col. Maurice has been directed to undertake the command of Assiout, for which place he leaves immediately. The Highland Brigade is under orders to proceed up the Nile. Gen. Lord Wolseley, while remaining for the present at Cairo, will take the command from to-day of all the troops above Assiout."

It has been decided by the authorities that next year there shall be no reduction in the amount claimed by Volunteer Corps for the allowances for the number of days encamped. The reduction of 20 per cent. this year of the allowances has pressed very heavily on many corps, whose numbers were estimated in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 903 of the Volunteer Regulations.

Officers commanding Line battalions and depôts having been called upon to give their opinion on the great-coat now in use, in almost every instance it has been suggested that the period of wear—four years—be reduced, and that a better material should be provided.

It is the opinion of the majority of commanding officers of Militia that the only means of filling up the existing vacancies in the establishment of Militia subalterns is to increase the pay and allowances, that the examination should be less difficult, and the employment more constant.

The following officers on the retired lists of the Royal Navy have been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pensions, as specified in order in Council of May 19, 1884:—Pymr.-in-Chief, W. B. Mainprise, £50; Chief Gunners R. Spry and J. Robarts, V.C., £35 each; Chief Boatswains G. Lane and W. H. Cruys, £35 each; Chief Carpenters W. Kerr and G. H. Church, £35 each; Gunners H. Warner, R. Ratcliff, T. Howels, J. Hickman, J. Woodman, C. Williams, H. A. Dewar, D. Hamm, J. Pibworth, J. Wright, R. Keen, and W. V. J. Buckle £25 each; Boatswains G. Kennedy, J. Colyer, J. Layton, J. Smith, W. Dart, J. R. Borlase, J. Cameron, W. White, R. Melling, and J. Sedgman, £25 each; and Carpenters R. Johnston, E. Bulley, J. Carter, W. Elliott, S. Moore, and J. Barnes, £25 each.

At the Royal Gun Factories in Woolwich Arsenal, the manufacture of the new steel guns, chiefly for the Navy, is said to be proceeding briskly, as at the present time upwards of 400 have been finished, almost sufficient for the armament of the smaller ships in her Majesty's service.

The Admiralty have contracted with the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, of Jarrow-on-Tyne, for the building of two twin-screw steel despatch vessels, to be named the Alacrity and Surprise, each to have a displacement of 1,400 tons, and engines of 2,000 horse-power.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

BAND.—A band with side-arms is treated like any other party with side-arms.

A. A. H.—Yes.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

THE following letter from Skobeleff has just been published in Russia:—

"*Bami, July* 19-31, 1880.

"To General Pavloff, Chief of the Staff of the Caucasus Army.

"In the work published by Marvin on last year's campaign against the Akhal Tekkés, the humanitarian author (goomanist-avtor) bestows special praise on several officers of the cavalry, protesting *by their acts* against the severe measures of their superiors, with reference to the fugitive Turcoman families, on the occasion of the assault of August 28 (O.S.), 1879. . . . . . The harsh demands of war are everywhere the same. The measures ordered by General Lomakin need no justification. The same was done before Paris in 1870-71, and by ourselves before Plevna. *In the future men will war exactly the same.* That is a matter I do not concern myself with; but I insist upon this, that a soldier on duty cannot be allowed any other opinion but the fulfilment of orders. The infraction of this is an incomprehensible phenomenon in a well-regulated army. I will, therefore, ask you, for the sake of the service and the enterprise confided to me, to send me only officers who, whether active or asleep, hold no other opinion. I am particular on this point, because should what Marvin has described be repeated again among the troops entrusted to my care, I will immediately try the offenders by court-martial. You can readily understand how disagreeable it would be to be driven to such an extremity."

The Russian troops arrived before Geok, or Dengeel Tepé, in the afternoon, and taking up a position on a hill overlooking the crowded Turcoman camp, began bombarding it. After a few rounds, the Tekkés sent out to say they would surrender. But Lomakin refused to accept the submission, and the firing continued. Subsequent offers of the Tekkés were also rejected. Prince Galitzin, the chief of the cavalry, did not approve of the turning-back of the women and children into the camp, but was compelled to obey orders. After the mob of women and children—several thousand in number—had been driven back, the cavalry retired, and the artillery played afresh. General Lomakin reported:—"During six hours, over twelve cannon kept up a continued fire on the fortified village settlement, where were collected nearly all the population of Akhal, including women and children, more than twenty thousand persons. The effect of our artillery was dreadful. The Turcoman prisoners say that several thousands of their people were killed." Of course, there are massacres and massacres, and an enormous disproportion between the killed of the two belligerents does not necessarily imply savagery on the part of the victor. In the Soudan thousands of Arabs immolated themselves on the bayonet and breechloader. The same was the case at Ulundi, and during the Afghan War. In none of these cases was the heavy slaughter premeditated, and even where, as at Tel-el-Kebir, the exigencies of the situation seemed to excuse it, the work was spoken of regretfully. From Skobeleff's point of view, Makram was a great battle; he gloated over the clever piece of strategy which took the army of the enemy on the flank and swept it clean into the river, when the soldiers "were drowned like flies." If Roberts, during the Afghan War, had remorselessly driven a mob of 20,000 Afghans into a river, after all the fighting was over, and maintained a cordon along the bank while they were drowned before his eyes, he would have been denounced by public opinion as a monster. Admitting that it was necessary for Lomakin to give the Turcomans a good thrashing, can any palliator extenuate thrusting thousands of women and children into a crowded hollow, and pounding them with grape-shot from the hills above it? The Germans were more than once harsh—exceedingly harsh, from the ultra-sentimental point of view, which forgets that war *must* be war—but public feeling in Germany criticised and condemned these severities. We nourish the conviction that Germany would be the first to indignantly repel any comparison between Lomakin's conduct at Geok Tepé and her own during the siege of Paris. When Professor Gradovsky, late of the *Golos*, ventured to deprecate Skobeleff's massacre of the 8,000 Tekkés, he was assailed as unpatriotic and a caviller on all sides. But Skobeleff's letter, in a word, is not one that civilisation and humanity can commend.

The opinions which were expressed in this journal as soon as the orders were made known for the construction of those ridiculous row-boats for the expedition on the Nile have been corroborated by the assent and concurrence of every man who has any experience of the country and the river. A more wicked waste of money was never perpetrated—a more silly quackery was never devised by any public department than that of which Lord Hartington and the Duke of Cambridge, representing the War Office and Horse Guards, have really and truly been guilty in ordering that monstrous armada of boats, an unfloatable flotilla for the Nile! Burn them for firewood! Send them to Jericho, to ply on the Palestine Canal of the future! Make matches of them—do anything with them! Put men in them, and try to send them up the Nile Cataracts—never, we beg of you! It is very fortunate after all that the wiseacres who thought of these little row-boats did not take it into their heads to order 1,000 caiques from the Bosphorus and 5,000 Ganges boatmen at the same time! Of course, it may turn out that the row-boats can be utilised, and that all these vaticinations of ours may turn to our discomfiture and to the credit of the wiseacres, and we honestly confess it would please us well if so it were. But on certain matters connected with Egypt we have proved to be true prophets, and even now it is not to be denied that the armed interference with the national Government under Arabi, which the *Army and Navy Gazette* condemned three years ago, has produced immense mischief, and has led to the deplorable results which were foreshadowed in this journal, and we venture to think that the warnings and advice which were given in our columns week after week, month after month, year after year, have been amply justified and vindicated since the Government of the Queen undertook to control by force the internal affairs of Egypt.

The selection of the Earl of Dufferin as successor to the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India will be hailed with general approval. In the precarious, if not strained state of our relations with most foreign powers, it is of the utmost importance that the governors of the outlying portions of our empire, as well as our representatives at European Courts, should be men of uncommon tact, ability, and force of character. In his new position, Lord Dufferin will find ample scope for the exercise of those valuable qualifications which he possesses in an eminent degree.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Ward, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Artillery at Jersey, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Bridgen at Guernsey.

Lieutenant R. H. Cholmondeley, 27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

It is gratifying to find that the doubts we expressed respecting the truthfulness of the statement that General Stephenson had opposed the Nile route as impracticable had an excellent basis, and that there was no foundation for any assertion of the kind, though the General dissented from some details of the War Office plan. He certainly never could approve of the little row-boat regatta himself.

The President of the Aldershot Permanent Committee on Infantry Valise Equipment is at present Colonel Utterson, 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment, who has been appointed, vice Colonel Harrison, C.B., R.E., proceeded to Egypt on special service. The only thing really permanent about this Committee is its name. Not one of its original members is now serving on it. The "new" valise which this Committee has produced, after much labour and endless experiment, turns out to be merely a modification of the present regulation valise, which has been condemned by all officers who have had practical experience of it on service. This interminable valise-equipment business is exactly where it was when Sir Thomas Steele's Committee, in 1879-80, turned a cold shoulder on the Oliver equipment, and went in for invention themselves. It is not probable that the present Committee will exist much longer.

Captain C. L. Mortimer, 7th Royal Fusiliers, has taken up the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Edinburgh from the 1st inst.

Further trials are about to be made at Aldershot of the mode of attaching the sword of the cavalry soldier to the saddle, when mounted, instead of to his body. This matter, on which there is much difference of opinion, has been under trial and discussion for some time past. It is said that the proposed system does not find much favour in the 6th Dragoon Guards and 9th Lancers, by whom it has recently been tried.

The minor operations of last week at Aldershot were so far successful, that Colonel Utterson, 17th Regiment, the commander of the force (two battalions of infantry and a troop of cavalry), for the protection of the convoy (half-a-mile long), succeeded in getting his charge safely across the canal, and *en route* to the entrenched camp at Farnborough, in spite of the determined efforts of his opponent (Lieutenant-Colonel Farrington, 73rd, with two battalions and a troop of cavalry) to cut it off. It is painful to notice the ever-recurring complaints of troops of all arms exposing themselves to fire, and not taking advantage of cover during these operations. In many instances, it is really impossible for cavalry or infantry to know that they are being fired at until informed by some good-natured umpire that such is the case, and that half their strength must be put out of action. Batteries of artillery sometimes blaze away at nothingness, while they are supposed by the umpires to be making splendid practice at the enemy somewhere. No such absurdities are possible on the real battle-field. If in an exposed position, a commander would soon learn by painful experience that such was the case. It has been said that nothing is more unlike real war than a sham-fight. The truth of this axiom is made plainly evident at Aldershot once a week during the present dull season; and it is at least open to doubt whether these operations, major and minor, are of such great value as a means of instruction in the art of war as is generally supposed.

Brevet Major E. A. Groves, 50th Queen's Own, succeeds Major St. Clair, 49th Regiment, as Garrison Instructor in Egypt.

Major J. S. Rothwell, R.A., from the Staff of the Intelligence Department, has taken up the duties vacated by Major Clarke as Professor of Staff Duties, Military Administration and Law, at the Staff College.

The appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery at head-quarters is vacant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tillard being about to leave for India, to take up duty as Assistant-Adjutant-General, R.A., in the Madras Presidency.

In a letter which appeared in the *Morning Post* of the 6th inst., on the "Collapse of Short Service in the Army," Major-General E. W. Bray gives expression to opinions generally held by officers of experience, including even many of those who are personally interested in the apparent success of the late military revolutions. General Bray places in strong contrast the public utterances of army reformers and their actions. He shows how, while they speak and write of the short-service system as if it were a success, their acts prove it to be a decided failure. He shows how, whenever the real work of war has to be done, even on the smallest scale, no effort is spared, no expedient left untried, to secure the services of the oldest soldiers procurable. He advocates a return to the old system of pensions—a return not announced in warrants of equivocal verbosity, but in such plain terms as may restore the confidence of soldiers and of soldiers' friends—the confidence which has been shaken, if not almost destroyed, by recent "transformation scenes." General Bray has the courage of his opinions, and claims our earnest support.

Surgeon-Major W. D. Wilson, A.M.D., has succeeded Surgeon-Major W. F. Stevenson in medical charge of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Captain J. W. Murray, R.A., has succeeded Major J. S. Rothwell as D.A.Q.M.G. on the Staff of the Intelligence Department.

The appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia at Aldershot is, it is believed, likely to fall vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Cleather to the command of the 47th Regiment, in which case it will, it is said, most probably be offered to Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Onslow, half-pay, late 20th Hussars, an officer of great experience in this particular branch of military training.

We notice with considerable satisfaction that our recent paragraph animadverting on the delays and omissions in the *Gazette* announcements regarding the Army Pay Department has had a good effect, as last Tuesday's *Gazette* contained the following:—"Army Pay Department—The promotion to the rank of Chief Paymaster, with honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, of Staff Paymaster and Hon. Major R. B. Farwell, in recognition of his services in the Soudan, is antedated to April 16, 1884." And we trust this attention on the part of the authorities indicates that in future the successors to vacancies will be announced with reasonable promptitude.

Deputy-Surgeon-General J. O'Nial, C.B., P.M.O., of the Northern District, has proceeded to Egypt.

Captain M. G. Neeld, 17th Lancers, has been appointed A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir G. Willis at Portsmouth.

Lieutenant G. A. Shute, R.E., has been appointed an Assistant-Instructor in Fortifications at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

Following the lead of the Home authorities, the Indian military authorities have published new regulations for the musketry training of the Indian Native regiments. Under the existing regulations, which were introduced with the Snider about 1877, a Sepoy fires in individual practice 63 rounds, this amount being divided over nine distances. Under the proposed new system the number of distances will be reduced to six, and 10 rounds will be fired at each distance. For the cavalry, the 250 yards range is to be abolished, and 10 rounds fired at each of the other distances. Recruits will also fire 60 rounds. Other changes are contemplated, such as raising the number of points which a man must obtain to become a marksman to 120, and introducing a moving-object practice. The distance to be abolished for the infantry will be 800 yards. Alterations have also been made in the distribution, but not in the amount of the prizes. The new system will probably take effect immediately.

The Favret tent has been handed over during the week to the 7th Hussars, at Aldershot, for trial and report. A portion of this regiment is now under canvas, near the West Cavalry Barracks, while their rooms are in the hands of the Royal Engineer Department for painting purposes.

Colonel Gordon, 65th York and Lancaster Regiment, late commandant of the Military Police at Cyprus, has been offered and has accepted an appointment under the Colonial Office in Hong Kong.

We hear from New Zealand that a large meeting has been held at Christchurch, to consider the question of colonial defence. The Mayor presided, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously, and ordered to be sent to the New Zealand Government:—"1. That this meeting considers it of the greatest importance that the principal portion of the colony should be put in a state of defence forthwith by mounting and placing in position the 22 heavy guns which were purchased at a cost of between £40,000 and £50,000, and which have been lying useless for about six years. 2. That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived for the Volunteer Force of New Zealand to be put on a somewhat similar footing to that of the Victorian Volunteers, viz., the principle of payment for one entire day's drill in each month."

Major F. H. Maitland, who, it is believed, is the heir to the title and estates of Lauderdale, is now Political Agent at Chirkari, in Central India. Major Maitland was originally in the 8th and 4th Hussars, and joined the Staff Corps in 1869.

The batteries of Artillery and regiments proceeding to India during the next trooping season will be stationed as follows:—3rd Dragoon Guards, at Muttra; T Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Kirkee; U Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., Kamptee; N-1 Battery, Eastern Division, R.A., Murree Hills; No. 1 Battery, London Division, R.A., Campbellpore; 2nd Battalion, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, at Subathu; 31st East Surrey Regiment, at Ranikhet; and the 74th Highland Light Infantry, at Dagshai.

Major-General A. B. Johnson, C.B., Bengal S.C., Military Secretary at the India Office, has succeeded to colonels' allowances from July 30, but will retain his appointment.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 6, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Com. H. W. Rochfort has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Sept. 2). The Rev. A. B. S. West has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (Sept. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 8, 1884.

Gunner W. T. Willis has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet (Sept. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 9, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. J. C. R. Scott retires from the service, receiving a gratuity (Sept. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 11, 1884.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Bristol Brigade).—John Arkle Waring, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., to be Surg. (Sept. 11).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of June 26, 1867, and Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Capt. J. G. Dathan has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. (Sept. 8).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—John Ingles, to the Excellent, additional.

Commanders—G. C. Langley, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for service in the Agamemnon; Charles Lindsay, to the Cambridge; William McC. F. Castle, to the Sappho.

Staff Commander—William H. Heywood, to the Pembroke, for the Conqueror.

Lieutenants—C. A. Forlong, to the Rapid; Hon. H. A. S. Stanhope and E. F. Inglefield, to the Alexandra, additional; Henry J. Keane, to the Pembroke, for the Kingfisher; Thomas T. C. Dundas, to the Ganges, for the Sealark; Gilbert E. Harrison, to the Sultan; Ernest G. Rason, to the Hector; George A. Callaghan, to the Duncan, for the Trent; William L. Down, to the Indus, for the Mariner; Lewis F. Blackburn, to the Indus, for the Lily; Francis S. Wheeler, to the Impregnable, for the Nautilus; Herbert G. Giles, to the Serapis; James Knowles, to the Hercules.

Naval Instructor—Edward M. Tims, to the Britannia.

Fleet Surgeon—E. J. Sharood, to the Agamemnon.

Staff Surgeon—H. M. Nash, to the Rapid.

Chief Engineers—George Watson, to the Northumberland; Edward R. Vine, to the Pembroke, for the Kingfisher.

Surgeons—J. L. Bagnall-Oakeley, to the Lion; Edward Ferguson, to the Agamemnon; J. B. Clibborn, to the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines; J. E. H. Williams, to Plymouth Hospital; William W. Jacobs, to the Starling.

Paymasters—W. E. P. Saer, to the Shannon; George M. Blyth, to the Agamemnon.

Engineers—William A. Ellis, to the Sultan; Edwin Bell, to the Hercules, for the Hawk; Edward Barret, to the Indus, for the Hecate.

Assistant-Engineers—F. P. Smith, to the Indus, for the Tamar; William R. Parker, to the Canada; Charles E. Shorey, to the Agincourt.

Gunners—William Cadwallader, to the Asia; John S. Rice, to the Condor; George Long, to the Asia, for the Volage; Samuel H. E. Dawe, to the Asia, for the Calliope; William Branch, to the Indus, for the Hyacinth; Thomas L. Ellis, to the Indus, for the Mariner; W. J. Crothers, Geo. Darby, and W. J. Sivyer, to the Agamemnon, for the Mariner; Joseph W. de Matose, to the Pembroke, for the Kingfisher.

Boatswains—Samuel C. Philpot, to the Duke of Wellington; Henry Shaw, to the St. Vincent; Charles Miller, to the Agamemnon, for the Kingfisher; James Rice, to the Alexandra, for the Kingfisher; John C. Swayne, to the Superb, for the Kingfisher.

Carpenters—Henry Evans, to the Agincourt; William H. Soper, to the Belleisle; Henry S. Turner, to the Ganges.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Frank A. Harston,—whose crew were brought home from the West Coast of Africa in H.M.S. Wye, and discharged to the Royal Naval Barracks, Sheerness, from which they will receive the usual leave of absence granted to men returning from foreign service,—hoisted the pennant at Sheerness in April, 1883, and has been recommissioned with a new crew, it being considered undesirable, on account of the unhealthy climate, to keep men on the West Coast of Africa for more than 18 months. The Alecto is a new vessel, having been built by private contract especially for service on the Gold Coast, in the place of the Pioneer, which is at present attached to the Medway Steam Reserve.

Amethyst, Capt. H. W. Brent, arrived at Para on Tuesday last. The Ready joined the Amethyst at Fernando Noronha on Aug. 29.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Spithead on Monday night from Queenstown, with the second division of the 20th Hussars, which, on landing, proceeded by route-march to Aldershot. The division consists of six officers, 215 non-commissioned officers and men, and 133 horses.

Bittern, Com. W. F. S. Mann, was at Suez on Wednesday.

Canada, Capt. A. C. Curtis, went out of harbour and anchored at Spithead on Wednesday.

Cherub, Lieut.-Com. Haszard, tender to the Penelope, is having the damage sustained in collision with the armour-plated turret-ship Hydra made good by a party of mechanics belonging to Sheerness Dockyard. The vessel has been thoroughly examined by the officials, and it has been found that her port bow anchor bollards are broken. The covering boards over the anchor ports have also been carried away. The planking under the ports is damaged, and the port lower boom is broken. The other injuries are all above water-line, and are not of a serious character. The collision was caused by the wheel-ropes of the Cherub parting just as she had arrived in Sheerness Harbour from Harwich. The Hydra, which was at anchor, escaped uninjured.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, was at Honolulu on Aug. 29. Letters to be addressed Coquimbo.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge, left Zanzibar on Sept. 7 for Aden.

Defence, Capt. A. J. Kennedy, lost a man on Tuesday by his falling from the fore-topgallant yard on deck, death being instantaneous.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley-Wilmot, left Alexandria for Suakim on Wednesday.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewett, arrived at Zanzibar from Tamatave, Madagascar, on the 7th inst., and intends to leave for Aden on the 13th.

Express, Lieut. and Com. Knox, left Gibraltar on the 8th inst. for the West Indies.

Falcon, Com. J. E. Pringle, arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday.

Himalaya, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, arrived at Bombay on Saturday last.

Kingfisher, Com. Evan-Thomas (act.), is ordered to be paid-off all standing at Sheerness on Sept. 18, and will be shortly recommissioned.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, after hauling down the flag of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and discharging powder at Spithead, proceeded into Portsmouth Harbour, and was berthed in the tidal basin on Monday.

Nelson, Comdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C., will be paid off early in January, 1885, and recommissioned at Sydney, N.S.W. Her ship's company will be relieved by a new crew of 500 Blue-jackets and Marines, who will be selected from the Naval establishments at Sheerness and Chatham. The Nelson was commissioned on June 29, 1881, and left Sheerness early in the following August. She was the first ironclad employed on the Australian station. She will now hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral George Tryon, C.B., the Admiralty having decided, in view of the growing importance of the Australian station, to place the command in the hands of a Rear-Admiral. The new crew of the Nelson will be conveyed to Australia in the Tamar, which is at present undergoing a thorough refit, but which will be ready for sea early in October.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, was at Halifax, N.S., on Aug. 28, and was to leave on the same day for Newport, Rhode Island, and St. John, returning to Halifax on Sept. 18. The Garnet would also leave on Aug. 28 for Quebec. The Tenedos was employed at Newfoundland as senior officer on fisheries. The Dido was at Bermuda on Aug. 12, and would assume duties of senior officer of the division. The Griffon was at Jamaica on Aug. 7, was ordered to Halifax to replace the Fantome on the Newfoundland fisheries. The Flamingo was also at Jamaica on Aug. 7; on being relieved by the Express, will proceed to England, calling in at Bermuda on her passage. The Fantome was at Newfoundland on Aug. 26, on passage to Halifax, and will proceed to Bermuda to be docked. The Mallard was at Newfoundland on Aug. 26, and the Bullfrog at Jamaica on Aug. 17.

Opal, Capt. A. T. Brook, commissioned at Sheerness on March 13, 1883, has completed the term of service for which ships are usually stationed on the West Coast of Africa, and the Admiralty have now ordered her to proceed to the Australian stations to join the squadron under the command of Comdre. James E. Erskine, to which she will be attached until the expiration of the three years' service for which she was commissioned. The Opal will relieve the Espiègle, Capt. C. A. G. Bridge, which has been employed on the Australian station since Oct., 1881. The Espiègle will return to England, to be paid out of commission. The Opal's place on the West Coast of Africa will be taken by the Rapid, which was commissioned on Tuesday by Capt. H. J. F. Campbell, C.B., with a crew of 161 men. The Rapid is a new unarmoured composite corvette of the Satellite class, and is equipped with a powerful armament of breech-loading and machine-guns.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Malta on Sept. 8 from Alexandria with 150 naval invalids and time-expired men, and 380 drafts from different regiments on board, and proceeded the same day to Gibraltar.

Osborne, Com. Fawkes, left Portsmouth for Port Victoria (Sheerness) on Sept. 12.

Pelican, Com. Richard Hope, arrived at Plymouth on Sept. 10, and went into harbour. She was commissioned on April 3, 1884, for the Pacific. She arrived at St. Vincent on May 14, and left the same night for her station, arriving at Monte Video on June 17, which she left on the 24th. Her sudden arrival at Plymouth is therefore somewhat surprising, but the Admiralty announcements are infallibly correct.

Rapid was commissioned at Devonport by Capt. Campbell, on Tuesday, for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, with a complement of 161.

Rifleman, Com. P. H. W. Mayow, sailed from the South-East Coast of America station for Devonport on Aug. 30.

Sphinx, Com. Caffin, flying the flag of Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim up to Aug. 22, with the Carysfort, Tyne, Woodlark, Condor, and Albacore in company. The Wanderer left Suakim on Aug. 21 for Massowah, *en route* to China. The Myrmidon was on surveying duties, and would arrive at Suez by the end of August. The Humber was carrying out "Lochard's" programme.

Sultan, Capt. Tracey, having discharged her powder at Spithead, proceeded into harbour, and was berthed in the tidal basin.

Swiftsure, Capt. the Hon. Thomas S. Brand, flagship of Rear-Admiral Lyons, was at Esquimault on Aug. 21; she will remain on the Vancouver division for the present; was at Esquimault on Sept. 3. The Constance left San Francisco on August 1 for Honolulu, Karatonga, the Hervey Group, Tahiti, and Coquimbo. The Heroine was at Calloa on Aug. 6, conducting duties of senior officer on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The Sappho was at Calloa under orders of the senior officer on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The Pelican was at Coquimbo on July 25; also under orders of the senior officer on the coasts of Peru and Chili. The Satellite left Callao on Aug. 8, on passage to Esquimault; was to call at Panama, Acapulco, and Guymas; will probably not arrive until the second week in October. The Mutine was at Esquimault; will proceed to the southern division of the station when relieved by the Satellite.

Temeraire, Capt. Domvile, left Malta on Sept. 8 for Alexandria.

Tenedos, Capt. E. C. Drummond, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on Aug. 20 from Sydney, La Poile, and Great St. Lawrence, and was to leave about Aug. 30.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. H. Boyle, left Zanzibar for Aden and Devonport on Sept. 7.

Vigilant, Lieut. and Com. Maxwell, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, was at Amoy on July 24 (has since arrived at Foochow). The Audacious was at Chefoo on July 20, and about to proceed to Amoy. The Sapphire left Chefoo on July 20 for Amoy. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on July 24, and would remain. The Albatross was at Ningpo (and Yang-tse) on July 24. The Fly was at Chinkiang (Yang-tse) on July 19, and would remain. The Champion is *en route* to Foochow from Amoy. The Linnet left Chefoo on July 20 for Pagoda Anchorage; she will be sent to Singapore (has since reached Olehleh). The Merlin was at Foochow on July 24, and would remain. The Daring left Hong Kong on July 10 for Hainan Straits to search for disabled steamship Kremlin, and would return to her station at Canton. The Swift was at Amoy on July 24, and was to return to Hong Kong on the arrival of the Sapphire. The Cockchafer left Chefoo on July 20 for Tamsui. The Zephyr was in the Gulf of Tonquin; alternately visiting Hoihow and Pakhoi. She was at Hoihow on July 5, and has since arrived at Foochow, being fired upon by the Chinese batteries in the Min in mistake. The Curacoa was at Chefoo on July 20, and was to remain as senior officer's ship in the Gulf of Pechili. The Midge was at Chefoo on July 20, and was to visit Newchwang and return to Chefoo if all was quiet. The Espoir was at Tientsin on July 21, and remains. The Pegasus was in the Straits of Malacca; at Singapore on June 25; would leave for Acheen on June 26, and return to Penang; she was to proceed to Hong Kong on the arrival of the Wanderer from England. The Foxhound was at Singapore; left Hong Kong for Singapore on June 7, calling at North Borneo ports and Labuan; she was to reach Singapore during the first week in July. The Flying Fish was at Corea on July 24, surveying the coast and off-lying islands.

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, returned to Devonport on Saturday, after three days' experimental cruise in the Channel. The trial was satisfactory, the vessel making over 11 knots an hour. She left Plymouth for the West Coast of Africa on Tuesday, calling at Madeira *en route*.

A court-martial, of which Capt. Stewart was president, assembled on board the Victory at Portsmouth on Monday morning for the trial of Lieut. H. F. J. Wyatt, of the Serapis, who was charged with improperly leaving his ship on August 23. Capt. Douglas prosecuted. The troopship was in the dockyard at the time, and the prisoner was left in command as commanding officer and lieutenant for day-duty. Some time between 8 and 9 p.m. he quitted the ship in plain clothes, telling the officer of the watch he was to go on board the Malabar. He left the dockyard and did not return to the ship till a little before 11 p.m. The prisoner humbly submitted that though he left the ship for a temporary purpose, of an urgent private nature, he did not do so improperly. He did it openly and without hesitation. The prisoner's certificates were of the highest character. There was not a single record against him. The Court found the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to forfeit one year's seniority as lieutenant and to be severely reprimanded and dismissed the ship.

The Pylades, which has been under construction at Sheerness Yard, will be ready for being launched in the course of a few weeks, when a new unarmoured ship, to be named the Swallow, will be commenced on the same building slip.

The clipper Kreutzer, which has been re-engined this summer, and her speed thereby increased by five knots a hour, will leave Cronstadt in a few days' time for the Pacific. On her way thither she will call at Brest and deposit a crew there to take to the Black Sea a sea-going torpedo-boat, the Gagri, of the improved Batoum type, which has just been finished by a French shipbuilding firm.

The Admiralty have appointed a committee, with Capt. P. H. Colomb as president, to consider and report upon the desirability of amalgamating the victualling store departments and establishments with the several dockyards, with the view of promoting greater economy and efficiency.

The Orient Line steamship Lusitania, Capt. H. T. Slader, R.N., from Australia, *viâ* Suez, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday, and landed 42 naval and military invalids, the majority from Egypt.

Mr. James Angear, Chief Constructor of Devonport Dockyard, has joined the Technical Committee at the Admiralty, to work out the recommendations of Lord Ravensworth's Committee on dockyard *versus* contract labour. The work of the experts is likely to last several days.

The Polyphemus made a preliminary trial of her electric light machinery at Portsmouth on Wednesday. The readjustments which have been made in her underwater torpedo fittings, at the recommendation of a special committee, are almost ready for trial. The difficulty has been to launch the torpedoes from the beam at high speed. Hitherto the torpedo was impelled along a guide bar, to which it was attached by a T-piece, until it got sufficiently far from the ship not to be affected by her way. The pressure of the water, however, caused the guide, which moved from the side with the torpedo, to vibrate to such an extent under the pressure of the water as to either jam the torpedo effectually or to injure its tail at the moment of leaving the "ways." This defect has now, it is hoped, been removed by the addition of a strong and rigid gun-metal shield, which is projected from the side, and takes the pressure of the water from the guides. After the testing of the torpedo fittings, the official trial will be made of the machinery. Up to July, upwards of £248,475 had been spent upon this experimental craft, and considerable sums must have been expended upon her since.

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THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

The Malabar, Capt. Harris, opened the Indian trooping season on Wednesday. The other dates for the Malabar leaving Portsmouth for Bombay are Nov. 27 and Feb. 12. The remainder of the troopships will commence their duties on the following dates:—Crocodile, Sept. 20; Serapis, Sept. 30; and Jumna, Oct. 10. Each vessel will make three trips to and from India during the trooping season. The Euphrates is undergoing an extensive repair, and is withdrawn from the trooping service for this season.

The Admiralty have directed estimates to be sent in of the cost of refitting the Kingfisher, recently arrived from the Pacific.

The Admiralty have placed at their disposal by the death of Retired Capt. (Navigating) Edward J. P. Pearn, a Naval pension of £50 per annum. Capt. Pearn entered the Navy over half a century ago, and rose to be master of the Powerful. He served as a volunteer during the action with the Egyptian Army in Syria, and was present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840.

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London Amusements.

The reopening of Drury Lane Theatre took place on Thursday night, when Mr. Augustus Harris began his new campaign with a revival of "The World," originally brought out at the end of July, 1880.

The Lyceum was reopened on Saturday night, under the management of Mr. Abbey, with Miss Mary Anderson in "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy." Mr. Terriss is now Pygmalion.

To the Gaiety has been brought back the burlesque-drama of "Camaralzaman," with Miss E. Farren and her many associates, while the Empire is now furnished with Mr. Robert Reece's extravaganza of "Little Robin Hood," originally produced at the Gaiety in September, 1882. The latter is a piece to be seen.

The Strand Theatre is still occupied by "Our Boys," which on Monday night here passed its one-hundredth representation, having been already represented in the Metropolis 1,486 times. The enduring vitality of the comedy holds out every hope that the present career will be prolonged for several weeks yet to come.

Passing under the direction of Messrs. Willie Edouin and Lionel Brough, Toole's Theatre is now reopened with a lively entertainment in the form of a burlesque, called "The Babes; or, Whines from the Wood," previously played with considerable success in the provinces.

At the Vaudeville, Mr. Henry A. Jones's new domestic drama will be produced in a fortnight, under the title of "Saints and Sinners," and Mr. T. Thorne will make his reappearance.

The Comedy Theatre has reopened with Planquette's lively three-act opera of "Rip Van Winkle," first produced here two years ago. Mr. Frederick Leslie repeats his spirited impersonation of the hero of Sleepy Hollow, and Mdlle. Berthe Latour, previously a member of the Carl Rosa Company, now represents Gretchen with excellent effect. Miss Coote is a pleasantly vivacious Katrina, and Mr. Harry Paulton and Mr. Henry Walsham afford valuable assistance to the revived opera now replaced on the boards with a liberal expenditure, signifying a renewed run is expected.

Vessels and boats employed on submarine mining service are in future authorised to carry the blue ensign with a badge of the following description:—Hand issuing from a mural crown and grasping a thunderbolt.

The Ajax, Agamemnon, and Dreadnought are about to be commissioned. It is to be hoped that the steering qualities of the two former have been improved, or they will prove very unsafe when in company with other ships, owing to it being impossible to place any reliance on the helm. The Arethusa is also being brought forward for commission.

"Health Exhibition."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

BIRTH.

Crookenden.—On the 11th inst., at 5 Osborn Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Major Crookenden, A.P.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Butlin—Lynes.—On Sept. 3, at Wyke Regis, Dorset, by the Rev. R. F. Lynes, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. R. A. England, Rector of the parish, William Brooks Butlin, Major the Cheshire Regiment, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the Rev. J. Lynes, of Sandesfort House, Wyke Regis. No cards.

Crawford—Saunders.—On September 4, in Winchester College Chapel, by the Rev. the Warden, and the Rev. William Andrew Crawford, Rector of Shalden, Alexander de Castro Crawford, Commander, R.N. (Retired), to Isabel Priaulx, widow of the late C. A. Saunders, Esq.

Stone—Dawes.—On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's, Kidderminster, by the Rev. T. L. Claughton, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. Stockdale, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Warner Stone, late 80th Regiment, of Whittington House, Lichfield, and Long Crendon, Bucks, to Lucie Alleyne, elder daughter of the late Major Wentworth Dawes, late Army Pay Department, of Honeybrooke, Franche, near Kidderminster.

DEATH.

Lambert.—On the 4th inst., in North Wales, John Wilmot Lambert, of Woodmansterne and Banstead, Surrey, Esq., late of the Rifle Brigade, only son of the late John Lambert, formerly of Garratts Hall, Banstead, in his 32nd year.

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The Judges are Lieutenant-General J. E. T. Nicolls, Major-General H. L. Balfour, and the Rev. R. A. Corbett, C.F. The Essays must be sent in—Home Stations by November 1, 1884; Foreign Stations by January 1, 1885.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET,
Secretary-General G.H.S.

Ardeley, Stevenage, August 1, 1884.

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NOTICE. — At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

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March 31, 1880.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE ENTRANCE, 1884.

Of Six Candidates who read with Colonels Hale and Fothergill:—

Captain Fleming, R.A.,
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Captain Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons, and
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were successful.

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Individual attention from each instructor.

From 1881-1884 (seven examinations) 22 pupils have competed, and 15 passed, viz., 1st, 8th, 10th, 21st, 28th, 29th, 30th (twice), 33rd, 34th, 37th, 58th, and 64th. Preparation for the Further and Preliminary. Terms moderate.

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A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., will be formed at

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Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

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For particulars see above.

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Head Master—Rev. G. TOWNSEND WARNER, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb. (assisted by twelve Resident Graduates).

This School now offers a first-class education to the sons of the clergy, officers, professional men, &c., on moderate terms.

The system is arranged so as to embrace every kind of Education necessary for the Universities, Army and Navy, Civil Services, Commercial Life, Colonial Life, &c. There are Classical and Modern sides, quite distinct, with all appliances for a Modern Education separate from that required for the Universities and learned Professions.

The success of the School has been undoubtedly due to the large staff of Masters, and the individual attention which can thus be given to boys of different calibre. The New School Buildings also are a great advantage, and teaching is carried on with facility in the large, airy rooms.

After nearly ten years of work at improvements, the Council feel that they can now offer educational advantages, unrivalled in two Western Counties.

There is a School Chapel, large swimming bath, gymnasium, carpenter's shop, eight racquet and fives courts, 20 acres of beautifully situated playing fields, &c., and as a proof of the favour extended to the School under the present regime.

The NUMBERS have RISEN from 22 to OVER 150.

A special feature of the work is that of Preparing Boys in a Junior School for the larger Public Schools.

Since 1882, Six Scholarships have been won at Winchester and Marlborough by Newton Boys, and the work in the Examination all round has been quite up to this standard. Owing to its situation, the College has been able to render great assistance to delicate boys, and the highest references can be given on these points. Special Classes for Woolwich and Sandhurst.

A list of honours for the year (including a first-class at Oxford) will be sent on application to the HEAD MASTER. £400 given yearly to Scholarships.

FLORIDA.—A CLERGYMAN'S SON, who has been three years in Florida, is returning in October. He will be glad to communicate with TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN to JOIN him —"M. H.," care of Mr. GLEN, 379 Strand, W.C.

CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.: —3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

The following have been admitted:—

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
"	53rd	Akenhead	4053
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon	5969
"	79th	Williams	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards	5515
"	—	†Warren	3994
MARINES	—	Beaumont	5644

* Cavalry Cadets. † Hon. Queen's Cadet.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following read with Messrs. James and Lynch:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	Capt. E. W. Fleming, R.A.	2883
4.	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2793
9.	Capt. W. A. Smith, R.A.	2508
16.	Major W. A. Collings, 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt.	2365
19.	Lieut. F. Hammersley, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers	2332
21.	Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Scots Fusiliers	2307
22.	Lieut. E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	2296
23.	Major H. C. B. Farrant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	2264
24.	Capt. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	2244
25.	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders	2239
33.	Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northampton Regt.	2045
35.	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2008

and four others qualified.

NEXT COURSE for STAFF COLLEGE and PROMOTION commences OCTOBER 15.

Militia and other Courses now going on.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.—Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomas), Major LENDY continues to RECEIVE Candidates. He has already passed 1,300 Pupils, and of the last twenty he sent up to compete fifteen were successful. Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

MILITIA CANDIDATES for the LINE.—TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS for the COMPETITIVE ARMY EXAMINATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel FITZROY WILSON, late Rifle Brigade, a Graduate of the Staff College, and afterwards Garrison Instructor of the Eastern District, offers the above; also TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS to Officers of the Regular Army, partly by letter or otherwise.

For prospectus, containing terms, testimonials, and references, address, East Bergholt, Colchester.

ARMY and other EXAMINATIONS.—G. W. VON TUNZELMANN, B.Sc. London, Assistant Examiner in Magnetism and Electricity, Science and Art Department, RECEIVES a limited number of Pupils. Special facilities for French, in view of new regulations. Terms moderate. Good success. Highest references. NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 20.—Devon Lodge, Dartmouth, S Devon.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of TEN successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIX SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond.

AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

CHARDSTOCK COLLEGE, CHARD.

Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

TO OFFICERS, ANGLO-INDIANS, and OTHERS.—First-class School, established 15 years, where boys are prepared from an early age for the Army Examinations. Numerous Staff of Experienced Graduates in Honours. System pursued has resulted in 35 successes and no failures. Indian children received. Highest references.—C. V. GODBY, M.A. (Oxon.), Bute House, Petersham, S.W.

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ANGLO-INDIAN HOME.—Mrs. PRICE-WILLIAMS, St. Clare's House, Esplanade, Tenby, OFFERS a Happy, Refined HOME, combined with a first-class Education, and all the advantages of sea bathing and pure air, to CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad. Tenby (the Naples of Great Britain) is noted for its beautiful climate, which is especially adapted to children born in Foreign Countries. Highest references and testimonials.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST in the Modern Side of Derby School. Fees £70. Sons of Officers £60. Lists of successes and of Scholarships tenable at School can be obtained from the Rev. WALTER CLARK, B.D., the School, Derby.

THE GROVE COLLEGE, ADDLESTONE, SURREY.

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On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held in the New School Buildings, at 8.30 p.m.

The Hospital contains 270 beds.

The new wing, containing 70 additional beds, was opened by her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) on July 2 last.

Five Open Scholarships in Natural Science (one of the value of £100, and four of £50 each) will be offered for competition on Tuesday, September 23, and following days.

The School Buildings, to which large additions have been made, especially as regards the laboratories for the teaching of Physiology and Chemistry, are in full working order.

In addition to the open entrance Scholarships, class prizes, and usual appointments, Scholarships will be offered for competition at the end of each year; open to all pupils of the Hospital. As an incentive to clinical study, all the medical appointments in the Hospital, including the five House Surgeoncies, are open to pupils without additional fee or expense of any kind, thus offering advantages both professional and pecuniary of the highest importance to the student, and forming a valuable addition to the system of Scholarships and prizes. These offices are awarded after competition, preference being given to the qualified perpetual pupils of the Hospital. Special Classes are held for the preliminary scientific and intermediate M.B. of the University of London, and for the F.R.C.S. examinations.

For prospectus and further information, apply to the Dean, who may be seen personally at 3 p.m. daily, or to the Medical Superintendent at the Hospital. GEORGE P. FIELD,
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ARMY EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

Dr. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S LIST:—
SANDHURST, July, 1884.

	Marks.		Marks.
Walpole (1st)	8348	MacGusty	6355
King	6191	Hamilton-Jones	6153
MacDonnell	6057	Crosbie	6021
Wilson	5819	Ford-Hutchinson	5772
Humphrey	5349		
WOOLWICH, July, 1884.		Mil. Officers, April, 1884.	
Digby (6th)	6107	Annesley	2019

*** Walpole's score is by far the highest ever made for Sandhurst. Three times within three years first place at Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations has fallen to Dr. Chetwode Crawley's pupils.

In previous Academical year, 17 passed for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c; 7 for Class I, &c.; 18 for Royal Irish Constabulary cadetships, besides 42 miscellaneous Examinations.

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At the last Army Examination, July, 1884, the following SIXTEEN PUPILS PASSED from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment:—

JULY, 1884.

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Examination.	No. in Order of Merit.
Kennedy, J. M. B.	7313	Sandhurst	5
Ludlow, E. R. O.	7031	Sandhurst	11
Fagan, H. R.	7006	Sandhurst	12
Frazer, G. S.	6611	Sandhurst	22
Bell, B. W.	6416	Sandhurst	36
Hassall, C. M. P.	6282	Sandhurst	6*
Swanston, C. O.	6219	Sandhurst	53
Godfrey, C. M. B.	6141	Sandhurst	61
Majendie, H. G.	6133	Sandhurst	63
Barton, A. E.	6095	Sandhurst	65
Mackenzie, J. E.	6020	Sandhurst	2†
Gardiner, J. F. P.	5838	Sandhurst	86
Gibsone, H. J. C.	5667	Sandhurst 2d Mar. In.	...
Hickie, A. F.	4950	Woolwich	29‡
Adair, C. O.	4711	Woolwich	36‡
Shute, C. D.	4775	Sandhurst	§

* University. † West India. ‡ The only two sent up for the Woolwich Competition. § India Cadet.

At the July Preliminary Examination the following nine out of ten pupils passed:—Messrs. Cameron, Carey, Connolly, Daniel, FitzGerald, Goldfinch, Kane, Montmorency, Murphy.

LIST OF SUCCESSES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS—1883-1882.

DECEMBER, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Newbury, B. A.	6	Sandhurst	5884
Prowse, G. W. T.	23	Sandhurst	5332
Hickie, W. B.	44	Sandhurst	5006
Chichester, A. G. V.	46	Sandhurst	4999
Williams, A. H.	48	Sandhurst	4886
Greenfield, H.	64	Sandhurst	4658
Cotton, C. L.	7	Sandhurst	4645
Forbes, Hon. W. R. D.	97	Sandhurst	4433
Anley, H. A.	100	Sandhurst	4382
Wallis, W. B.	102	Sandhurst	4352
Curteis, J.	...	Militia	2668
*Oswald, J. H.	...	Sandhurst	2094
*Richardson, H. L.	...	Sandhurst	1896
Chandler, L.	...	Militia	1867
Connolly, A. M.	1	Marine Cadet	1858

* Indian Cadets.

JULY, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Walker, H. S.	9	Sandhurst	5682
Walsh, H. H. A.	15	Sandhurst	5507
McConaghey, A.	18	Sandhurst	5389
Pratt, E. St. G.	21	Sandhurst	5364
Reid, J. W.	35	Woolwich	5082
Lamb, G.	47	Woolwich	4861
Barrow, G. de S.	51	Sandhurst	4935
Price-Davies, S. D.	53	Woolwich	4701
Clowes, H.	56	Sandhurst	4858
Andain, G. M.	73	Sandhurst	4721
Crosse, A. G.	91	Sandhurst	4573
Chichester, A. A.	*	Sandhurst	4118
Bedingfeld, N. M.	*	Sandhurst	3003
Eastwood, H. de C.	Militia Candidate		

* Cadetship.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickenson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5863
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston-Johnson, W.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Burne, Knightley, O.	1	Sandhurst	*
Warrand, W. N. M.	...	Marine Inf.	4655

* Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

JULY, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818

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AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES AUGUST 25.
The NEXT TERM for MILITIA OFFICERS reading for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE COMMENCES OCTOBER 14, 1884.

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The THIRD TERM of 1884 will begin on SATURDAY, September 20.

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⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

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"GENIUS" is erratic. It is sometimes considered that if a man be erratic, inconsistent, whimsical, fantastic, he must be a genius. It may be a just, or it may be an unjust conclusion. Take the case of Major-General Gordon. Above and before all things he hated Turks in general and Pashas in particular, and his antipathy to the rule of the Sultan was intense—a passion of his nature. Gordon was sent by Ismail Pasha to the Soudan to continue Baker's work and exterminate slavery. In the course of his Lieutenancy, he signalled out as the special object of his indignation, on account of his alleged complicity in the slave-trade and as the chief of the slave-dealers, one Zebehr Pasha, and he executed Zebehr's son for revolting against his authority. Some years later on, Gordon was sent back at his own request to settle matters in the Soudan a second time, to arrange for the retreat of the various garrisons and subjects of the Khedive Tewfik scattered over the region between the Red Sea, the Abyssinian frontier, and the two Niles, and to evacuate Khartoum and all the provinces south of Nubia. He arrived at Khartoum, and immediately decreed that slavery was lawful—not slave-trading, may it be said—but slavery itself. That is, he legalised a possession which could only be obtained by the process which he did not sanction. It was lawful to have the article, but the manufacture was forbidden. Next he demanded that Zebehr Pasha should be sent to him as his Lieutenant and successor. He urged it over and over again, and he repeats the demand to-day. Meantime, he fights and prays, and prays and fights, and has not the smallest intention of evacuating any place. Not only that. He is bent on "taking," and he insists on legions of Turks—under Pashas, of course—being let loose on the Soudan. And yet, for all this startling antithesis to his former policy, there may be actual method in Gordon's strange ways, arising out of a clear grasp of the situation by a man of genius on the spot, despising charges of inconsistency or fickleness, and blessed with a perception denied to matter-of-fact dullards. But if Lord Wolseley is bent on emulating the eccentricities of Gordon, we cannot so readily accept his vagaries as proofs of genius, though for the actual conduct of war the genius of Lord Wolseley is incontestable. In his "Soldier's Pocket-Book" there was a good deal of space *pro ratâ* devoted to the consideration of the position of "the plague of modern armies—the Special Correspondent." Lord Wolseley described him much as a naturalist would give an account of a new species of objectionable animal or insect, and examined the means of dealing with his teeth, his beak, his claw, his scratch, neutralising his venom or extracting his honey,—for the creature has the properties of a great variety of the wonders of creation. But presently, when it came to Lord Wolseley's turn to command an army, he not only patronised the "plague," but he actually inoculated the Staff of his army with the virus. Captain A. was allowed to be correspondent of the "*Daily Doldrum*," and Captain B. was recognised as the purveyor of military intelligence and opinions from the Head-quarters camp to the "*Everlasting Weathercock*," so that the world might rely on accurate official accounts, and on the promulgation of orthodox views according to general orders. There was, however, another phase of the war-correspondents' relations with an army when the Expedition to Egypt took the field under Lord Wolseley's command. A code of draconic severity and Spartan simplicity was drawn up for their treatment. They were labelled, ticketed, numbered like railway baggage or railway porters. They were very considerably "sat upon," and were attacked by the moral paralysis which assails the mind of a man who feels he is under a ban, degraded by special codes and edicts, implying deficiency in ethical principle and perception. But they worked on, poor fellows, nevertheless, and they had their reward. There was a great public dinner in London one fine night, and Lord Wolseley stood up, and in a most flattering oration poured out a flood of oratorical, flowery, flaming butter on the heads of the astonished specials and war-correspondents, that flowed down over their heads and dress-coats like the precious unguent applied to the person of the Israelite of old, and nearly smothered them! They, brave and beautiful, were the guides, philosophers, and friends of Generals; they saved armies, and they were the salt of Military life. It was all very nice and pleasant. The Press was delighted with Lord Wolseley's recognition of their merits and with his graceful recantation of his heresies anent the order in the "Soldier's Pocket-Book." But *ecce iterum Crispinus!* The report comes that the new Expedition to relieve Gordon, or whatever else it may be sent out to do, is to be allowed to be sent into the Libyan wastes without any cloud of correspondents in front by day or any pillar of fire from their camps at night. They may fly their own balloons, ply their own row-boats, ride their own camels, swim their own cataracts, and do their own foraging and catering, telegraphing, railway-laying, well-sinking, &c., as they please, but they "will have no facilities!" In that marvellous procession—the like of which was never seen since "Aïda" was produced under Ismail Pasha's auspices and Verdi's direction at Cairo, and Mariette Pasha marched the Egyptian Army, dressed in accordance with the costumes to be seen on the Pharaonic temples, across the stage—the Correspondent is to have no part. He may see the Life Guards mounted on the camel, the Cavalry—Lancers, Hussars, Heavies, and Lights—careering on the dromedary, perhaps on the llama and the ostrich—he may behold the hardy Canadian voyageur impelling the birch bark of the Indian up (or down) the cascades of the Belley of Stone; he will watch Kroomen aloft in balloons; and he may watch a neat epitome of the British Army of all arms, except artillery, aided by sailors, marines, nurses, departing on this mysterious anabasis to the source of the Nile; and then may be left on the banks of the sacred river, lamenting like Lord Ullin, whilst the Staff is charged with the duty of transmitting to a delighted people the full particulars of all the feats of arms and legs, and the desperate exploits of the marvellous conglomerate of means and men directed "to relieve Gordon." Camels are to be used as beasts of draught, which is clean against experience and nature. No animals are so bad; dogs would do far better—for dragging. Next, crowning the edifice, the Egyptian soldiers are not to be employed in their own country. The Mudir of Dongola has used Egyptians to conquer his province; and if he had not done so, there might have been by this time an invasion of Nubia. They can march wonderfully, and want little food and no drink, and for desert work are admirable; but because Baker's rabble ran away, and Hicks' convicts were destroyed, the Regulars, on whom Wood and his officers have exhausted all their energies with excellent results, are to be kept where they will be really dangerous if disaffected. Their English officers believe in them. But they are in the way. When all is said, however, the broad fact remains that Lord Wolseley has all the wealth and resources of the Empire at his feet; that where General Stephenson or any one else could not get a regiment or a pound, Lord Wolseley can have legions and millions. He is master of the situation. He may be as fantastic as he pleases, if he be successful. If he asked for Mr. Augustus Harris and his Drury Lane troupe to-morrow to amuse his officers and men, he could have them as far as Government and Treasury could secure them. And that he may be successful we hope, as that he will successful we believe; but the delay of the Government has placed tremendous difficulties in his way. We advocated the Nile route all along, but we never believed that there could be such crass stupidity on the part of the men charged with the administration of public affairs as to wait till the Nile was falling before they prepared a force to ascend it. Lord Wolseley's genius will be proved by the victory he achieves over the Government which has sent him to conduct an army from Cairo to Khartoum in the month of October.

THE opinions of Admiral Symonds and others on the condition of our Navy have been plentifully quoted by the French Press, and the result has done much to encourage the vituperation now so much in vogue on the other side of the Channel. It is some cold comfort to find that there are critics not wholly satisfied with the state of the French Navy on the other side of the Channel. The *Débats* has recently given a prominent place to Naval affairs, and this is how it writes of the service in two long articles. It begins by complaining of the inaction of the Fleet at Alexandria, where French influence in Egypt was allowed to escape, and where French subjects were allowed to be massacred. It was the same at Tonquin until De Rivière was assassinated. Then Admiral Courbet, who had long been under a cloud, was sent out to replace an officer devoid of energy. Afterwards the writer ejaculates: "The country, which has made enormous sacrifices in order to have a large Naval force, has a right to expect such a force. Vain illusion! The money is wasted in useless constructions, and goes to support institutions which are unnecessary. . . . . . We have a squadron of evolution which costs vast sums. What is this squadron? Among the ironclads of which it is composed, the *Marengo* has just been replaced, her boilers having been condemned. Had the boilers of the *Redoubtable, Trident,* and *Richelieu* been examined, it would have been the same with them. The *Amiral Duperré* is alone fit for active service; in the event of war, she alone could be depended upon. Must the *Trident*, the *Redoubtable*, and the *Richelieu* be replaced? If yes, by what ironclads? By the *Suffren*, which has replaced the *Marengo* and the *Colbert*, both of wood; the *Dévastation*, under trial for the last five years; and the *Friedland*, which is reposing, and that is absolutely all. It is, therefore, to be presumed that in order to hide this deplorable penury, and to continue to persuade the country that it possesses a powerful fighting squadron, the Government will compose the evolutionary squadron of four ironclads, two coast-defence rams, and four torpedo boats." According to the *Débats*, this squadron would be unable to hold its own in the Channel, and can be of no service in China, as the ships are too large for the Suez Canal; and the writer demands more money and new ships, declaring that to keep up the squadron in question, even as it might be constituted, has merely, for effect, to inspire France with a dangerous security, as the armies of the Empire did before Metz and Sedan. The *Débats* informs us that sad complaints are made by all the Maritime Prefects and "majors" of the fleet by the penury of the *personnel*, and says that their observations are fully confirmed by the accidents which happen to all the ships commissioned and sent to sea in a hurry. Then, "the ignorance in which our engineers are of the different types of machines every day more complicated, explains these accidents. . . . . . Five years ago, it was wished to rearm the *Tourville*, and it was found necessary to recall the head engineer from his village, as he alone was acquainted with the machinery and could set it up." The writer in the *Débats*, who seems to us to protest too much that the state of the French fleet is rotten and the service going to the devil, concludes his observations thus:—"It appears to us that the war with China offered a favourable opportunity for taking a glance at our Navy, and for showing in what a sad way it is managed. If we do not take care, we shall be surprised by a serious war in such a state of disorganisation as not to have a real fighting squadron to send to sea. We might console ourselves if we had in its place fleets of cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats, capable of destroying all the enemy's squadrons, and of supporting, under the new conditions of Naval warfare, the great struggles which will take place at sea. But we are ready neither for the future nor the present." The *Débats*, in fact, advocates the doing away with monsters, and hence its attack on the present fleet. And there are other journals in France quite as hostile to the present naval administration, as Lord H. Lennox and the Admiral of the Fleet are to the present occupants of office at Whitehall.

THE Royal Warrant of June 25, 1881, was issued in connection with the wholesale reorganisation of the Army, which took effect from July 1, 1881, and was at the time of issue supposed to be especially perfect, both in outline and in detail, and all the more so because a special Committee had been sitting for many months elaborating their work, which was to be free from all the blemishes and defects which had disfigured former Warrants, and rendered it necessary to amend them almost immediately after their issue. But the flourish of trumpets which heralded the birth of this famous Royal Warrant had scarcely died away when, *horribile dictu*, once again amendment followed with such rapidity on amendment, that on March 11, 1882, the whole Warrant was reissued in a complete form, and with so many alterations that in many particulars it could hardly be recognised as the same Warrant, although ostensibly it was so, for all its provisions were to take effect from the old date of July 1, 1881. After this, all should have, of course, gone well, but from March 11, 1882, until the present time, alterations and amendments have taken place almost without cessation. Nearly every month the Army Circulars contain a short Royal Warrant, enacting something new, or altering something unworkable. And it soon began to be rumoured that it would be necessary once again to have a reissue of the Warrant ere the volume of corrections outstripped in bulk the Warrant itself. And at last, after months of delay, a new Warrant, dated June 10, 1884, a much smaller book, printed in smaller type, makes its appearance. All the articles, altered or unaltered, retain their original numbers, new articles being inserted where necessary, and designated by a letter of the alphabet. The altered or new articles are distinguished by an asterisk; and it is interesting to find that there are upwards of 400 of these asterisks! Of course, the great bulk of these alterations have appeared before in Army Circulars, but there are 20 or 30 alterations which appear now for the first time. And even now, alas! of the making of alterations, there is no end! For in the Army Circulars for September there are two additional short Warrants promulgated, one with reference to the "Nursing Staff at Hospitals," and the other to "Gratuities for Long Service and Good Conduct." Of the alterations which appear in the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884, for the first time, there are a few which are worthy of especial notice, and the first of these is Article 32A, which is entirely new, and runs as follows:—"Our Secretary of State may, under very special circumstances, on the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, exempt a Major promoted for distinguished service, or a Captain who may have shown marked ability and gallantry in the field, from the prescribed examination for the position of Regimental Major." This is a fair and just relaxation of a rule which has already worked very harshly in several cases of officers who have been doing their duty on active service in the field, and we welcome the article accordingly. Another new article is 73A, which provides that "any service in an acting appointment in the field shall be permitted to reckon as qualifying service for increased rank; but service in an acting appointment during peace shall not so reckon." This provision applies almost exclusively to Lieutenant-Colonels, but to them it is most important. The new regulations as regards the Army Pay Department are, of course, embodied in the new Warrant, but besides the rules which admit of the admission to the department of Lieutenants of seven years' service, and allow officers to be seconded in their regiments for the first five years in the department, with the option of returning to regimental duty at the end of that time, the only points calling for special remark and congratulation to those concerned are the increase of a Chief Paymaster's pay by 2s. 6d. a day after five years' in the rank, and the alteration of Article 365, in order to make a Chief Paymaster eligible for "charge pay" when serving with an army in the field. Another important concession is contained in Article 963 of the new Warrant, which now grants half-pay to "an officer who may become unfit for service in consequence of wounds or injuries received, or of ill-health contracted in the service," leaving out the word "temporarily" before "unfit" as it previously stood, and granting the half-pay "for such period of his non-employment as Our Secretary of State shall determine" instead of "until he shall recover," as in the previous Warrant. There are many other minor alterations which may be found by any one interested enough in the matter to wade through the 400 odd articles to which the asterisk is prefixed; but even without that fearful amount of labour, those concerned with different points will doubtless speedily find out for themselves the alterations in which they are specially interested, and accordingly bless (or otherwise) the new Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884.

We hear that there was a very formidable competitor, with the highest interest in one branch of the service to back him, for the post carried off by Lord C. Beresford. What it exactly is we do not know.

Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle will very soon commission the double turret-ship *Dreadnought*, which is intended to relieve the *Inflexible* in the Mediterranean. The *Dreadnought* was launched at Pembroke as far back as March, 1875, but hitherto she has not hoisted the pendant. It is satisfactory to learn that this ship is at last to be actively employed abroad, and under such a competent officer.

The appointment of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, consequent upon Vice-Admiral Edward Brydges Rice, C.B., vacating that position at the end of next month, on promotion to the rank of full Admiral, has not yet been definitely decided upon, although the names of three officers have been prominently mentioned. Considerable anticipatory comment has, as usual, taken place, the claims of the most likely successors of the present Commander-in-Chief having been freely discussed. Almost immediately after his promotion, Admiral Rice will be placed on the Retired List by reason of his age. The distinguished career of the gallant officer may be especially referred to, on the occasion of his forthcoming retirement from active service. He was awarded a medal for gallantry in the China War of 1842, and was in command of the *Prometheus* in the memorable engagement with the Riff pirates in 1854, where the British brig *Cuthbert Young* was recaptured. The sum of £1,000 was voted by Parliament to the officers and crew of the *Prometheus* for this act. Vice-Admiral Rice subsequently served with distinction in the Crimean War, being awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals and the Sebastopol clasp. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Queen from 1869 to 1873, and was made a Companion of the Bath in 1881. Vice-Admiral Rice hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, K.C.S.I., on July 22, 1882. It is satisfactory to record the distinguished services of this gallant officer on his retirement.

Some interesting, and to a degree satisfactory, particulars have been received relative to the deplorable error by which the commander of the fort at Kinpai, on the Foochow River, fired on the English gunboat *Zephyr*. When the report of the disaster was circulated, anticipations of undesirable complications were freely indulged in, and the French journals were excited. Happily, the explanations have been so straightforward and clear, that the British Government are quite satisfied with the issue of the unfortunate incident, although the results are greatly lamented. It appears that the *Zephyr* had never been stationed at Foochow, and was unknown to the Chinese. She had been detached by Admiral Dowell to assist in protecting the Europeans in the town. A strong head-wind was blowing at the time, and the British flag was quite invisible to any one looking at the vessel from the front. The *Zephyr*, too, is said to resemble in build and rig one of the French gunboats engaged in the bombardment a few days before. The fort opened fire, the first shell cutting through the rigging and the second falling on deck, wounding severely the officer of the watch and a quartermaster, and slightly injuring another sailor. A sudden change in the course of the vessel revealed the British white ensign, when the firing ceased. The commander of the fort at once put off in a boat to explain the error to the British officer, and a messenger was despatched to the city with the news of the mishap to the Chinese Naval and Military authorities there. The report was promptly telegraphed by the latter to Pekin, where it caused the utmost consternation. Reparation was at once offered to the British Representative, the Foochow Naval Commander-in-Chief was ordered to offer the amplest apology in person to Admiral Dowell, while the Governor of Foochow was directed to call on the British Consul with a similar message. The Pekin Government dealt with the occurrence with commendable promptitude, and the British Government will not, it is gratifying to know, be put to the unpleasant necessity of making any demands on China. Complications will thus be avoided, and this "little cause" will not produce, as was augured by some, any "great event." The Chinese Government have done more than would, under the circumstances, have been required of them by Great Britain, for they dismissed with disgrace the commander of the fort. Thus terminates the *Zephyr* episode.

There is great head-shaking over the little row-boats for the Nile. But they will be useful, no doubt, for various purposes hereafter,—not like the Forty Thieves of Crimean days.

We find in a French paper the following list of vessels in commission:—Squadron of Evolutions, 10; Cochin China and Tonquin, 13; China and Japan, 4 (evidently before Admiral Courbet's arrival); Algeria, 2; Levant, 6; West Indies, 4; Guyane, 2; Newfoundland, 4; Iceland, 2; South Atlantic, 5; Gaboon, 3; Senegal, 6; Pacific Ocean, 4; Tahiti, 6; Indian seas, 3; Réunion, 1; New Caledonia, 4; on various services at home and on trial, 88. This makes 169 vessels, with crews amounting in all to 27,341 men. The total number of ships in the French service is set down at 339. In another paper, we find some details concerning the French naval gunners, whose exploits at Foochow have given great satisfaction. The French naval gunner first passes eight months on board the *Souverain*, never once going ashore. Every four months this vessel receives a contingent of 300 picked men, out of these about 250 pass, and the fleet, therefore, receives 750 excellent gunners a year. The *St. Louis* is another school-ship. We learn that 20,000 rounds are fired from guns of various calibres, that the men are instructed in the use of hydraulic and other carriages, and that a staff of 100 instructors keep the school up to the proper mark. The school-ships do not last long, being shaken to pieces, and the *Souverain* is about to be replaced by the *Couronne*. On the *St. Louis* are the veterans, who, having received their brevet over four years, return for four months to study improvements. Nearly all these men are petty officers. The apprentices are divided into companies of 90 men each—two officers, one a pupil, 11 instructors, and one quarter-master. In addition to artillery practice, these men are taught the use of the musket, revolver, machine-gun, and field-piece, and formed into companies 150 strong receive twice a week military education.

The immediate necessity of augmenting the Squadron of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, in China, having been fully recognised, the determination of the Admiralty as regards selection has been awaited with more than usual interest. Many rumours were afloat on the subject, and it was announced a few days since that the turret-ship *Ajax* would probably be despatched to China to strengthen our Fleet. This report has not proved to be correct, instructions having been received directing that the *Ajax*, now in the steam basin at Chatham Dockyard, is to be retained at that port, and that the *Agamemnon* be prepared at Devonport for the special service indicated. The order from the Admiralty directs the *Agamemnon* to be at once provided with the necessary fittings to protect her from attacks by torpedoes. Captain J. A. Fisher, C.B., of the Torpedo Committee, has recently been engaged on board the *Ajax* in making arrangements respecting the character of the fittings to be provided to meet contingencies. The *Agamemnon* and *Ajax* being almost exactly similar in construction—both being of the *Inflexible* type, although smaller—it is considered that the fittings decided upon for the *Ajax* will be suitable in all respects for the *Agamemnon*. The latter, it may be stated, was built and launched at Chatham Dockyard about two years ago, having been since in the Steam Reserve; therefore, she will be commissioned for the first time for China. The *Ajax*, her sister-ship, was constructed at Pembroke Dockyard, and on being launched she was sent to Chatham to be completed for service afloat. She is now fully equipped, her 38-ton guns being mounted in her turrets, and only awaits orders from the Admiralty for hoisting the pendant. The *Agamemnon* will be a most desirable addition to the China Squadron. It is understood that the orders made by Capt. A. Fisher, C.B., as to the torpedo fittings for the *Ajax*, will be strictly carried out in the *Agamemnon*, the full instructions, with all necessary plans and drawings, being sent to Devonport Yard from Chatham for that purpose. The torpedo-defence fittings will consist of booms of from 12 ft. to 20 ft. in length, projecting at intervals from the vessel's sides, close to the water-line, to which will be attached strong nettings. During the time the ship is under weigh the booms will fall loosely from the sides, but when the vessel is at anchor the booms will be fixed in their proper positions and the torpedo nettings lowered. A similar arrangement will also be carried out in entering or leaving a harbour to guard against torpedoes. The *Agamemnon* will leave for China with the least possible delay, and the work in connection with the torpedo fittings which may not be completed when the vessel leaves Plymouth, will be finished on her arrival at Hong Kong. The *Agamemnon*, being the largest vessel of war which has as yet been sent through the Suez Canal, it will be necessary to reduce her weights in order that she may not exceed the draught of vessels which can safely make the passage of the Canal. Active employment at the present time will, it may reasonably be expected, be given to the *Ajax*.

It is alleged by a daily contemporary that the Governments of China and Japan view the movements of the Russian Fleet in Chinese waters with considerable uneasiness. The English Government have been communicated with on the subject, and it is stated that "fears are entertained that a sudden descent is intended upon the Korean island of Quelpart, at the entrance to the Korean Straits. Quelpart is well adapted for a 'place of arms,' and occupies a commanding position with regard to Korea, Japan, and the Yellow Sea. The attention of English statesmen in the East has often been drawn to its advantageous position. The principal harbour in this island is Port Hamilton, where the Russian flagship is at present stationed. It is probable, however, that the Russian Government does not contemplate immediate action, but is merely preparing against the possible contingency of an alliance between France and Japan, by which Korea might be promised to the latter Power."

Referring to the bombardment and destruction of the Foochow Arsenal, and to the recent events that have attended the Franco-Chinese quarrel, a well-informed correspondent urges that "the lesson that arsenals should not be on the banks of rivers or on the sea-coast does not apply to China alone." "Marine arsenals," the writer argues, "should be ten miles from the shore, a short railroad being applied to transport such outfits as are required to ports while the main stores are kept in the interior." "It is evident," continues the correspondent, "that if a fleet can creep up a river defended by torpedoes and batteries, there is no safety for shore arsenals. Torpedoes have been very much overrated. They are always fished up. And casemated batteries are useless against ironclads, the chief defence of which is to be sought in vertical fire." The writer evidently entertains very strong opinions, and expresses his meaning boldly, but his arguments are, to say the least, "open to criticism." Although inland arsenals may be more secure from attack than those on river banks or on the coast, their situation up-country would be undoubtedly inconvenient, and difficulties would arise in respect to transit, tending to delay and expense. Then it is by no means evident that a fleet can "creep-up a river defended by torpedoes and batteries." Chinese mismanagement and careless engineering does not prove the writer's assertion, which must be regarded merely as an expression of individual opinion. It has not been shown conclusively that "torpedoes have been very much overrated," and it is certainly not a fact that "they are always fished up." Much as the torpedo system of attack and defence may be condemned from a certain standpoint that may be termed heroic, science has introduced a mode of warfare that must be utilised to the bitter end when stern necessity compels the adoption of the best "means to the end." Arsenals on rivers or the sea-coast may be efficiently protected by torpedoes, as auxiliaries, at least. The attention foreign nations are devoting to the torpedo service indicates that its importance is much more appreciated, if not better understood, abroad than at home. Recent agitations will doubtless tend to bring about changes that are absolutely required without further delay. Passing over the subject of casemated batteries and ironclads, it is satisfactory to know that the events which have caused this correspondence have led to suggestions and criticisms from intelligent observers. The writer maintains that the destruction of China is not desirable to the interests of the British Empire, as it is clear that her population would be added to military Powers already gigantic.

Lord Henry Lennox, in the speech he recently made at Portsmouth, successfully disposed of more than one statement made by Sir Thomas Brassey regarding the condition of the British Navy. The speech was supported by "facts and figures;" but it has been admitted that figures can be arranged to conceal, rather than demonstrate, the actual condition of affairs. Lord Henry Lennox's statements were, however, made with great fairness, and his address was an able answer to Sir Thomas Brassey's "comforting assurances." Without doubt, the British Fleet is strong, but yet "relatively" weak; and a feeling of uneasiness has been increasing in the country for some time past as to the state of our Navy. The anxiety manifested is real, and will not be permitted to continue without an effort to remove it. Conclusive evidence has been furnished since Lord Henry Lennox made his speech, and it has been clearly shown by exhaustive statements that our Navy is, at least, less effective than it has been for years past. Active measures are required to be taken to render the Navy of Great Britain not only thoroughly efficient but superior in every respect to that of all other Powers, as it was wont to be in past times.

The correspondence published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on Thursday, under the heading "The Truth About the Navy," was continued yesterday by articles on the subject contributed by Admiral Sir John Hay, Bart., M.P., and Vice-Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton, M.P. The former remarks that "We spare ourselves conscription and the cost of a great army, because we believe that our Fleet is more numerous and more powerful than any combination of fleets that may unite against us. It was so once. It is so no longer." The writer illustrates and strengthens his remarks by giving comprehensive tabulated statements. Sir John Hay contends that "the vital question is the necessity for building, without delay, a sufficient number of ironclads to give us preponderance at sea;" and concludes by remarking,—"I do not think we shall be moderately safe, without an addition of at least thirty vessels, such as the *Riachuelo*, for our immediate wants." Vice-Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton comments upon the terrible results that might arise from the bombardment of our fortified places, the defending works of which lie partly or altogether between the town and the assailant. Who is there, he asks, "who knows Portsmouth, Malta, Gibraltar (to a less extent), Devonport, or other places which could be named, who does not feel the danger of the position?" Is not the moral, enquires the writer, that "the main defence of such places should be, far more than it is now, entrusted to the Navy, so that the intending assailant should be encountered at a distance from his object?" Vice-Admiral Egerton does not think that the Navy is strong enough to undertake such an addition to its work. The questions affecting our Navy are dealt with by both correspondents from different standpoints, and with obvious moderation.

The question of soldiers' ammunition has again been brought prominently forward. The Judges all over India never lose an opportunity of having a hit at the military authorities for allowing the soldiers to remain in possession of their 20 rounds, and as shooting cases have been rather frequent of late, it is said that the Head-quarters officials are discussing the advisability of a new arrangement. Nothing official, however, has transpired to give credit to the rumour.

One hundred and sixty-four non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps have been ordered to proceed from various stations to Aldershot at once, to prepare for embarkation to Egypt.

The big camps of exercise which were to have taken place at Delhi and Hassan Abdul have been vetoed by the Government of India on the double ground that the expense is too great, and that the Zhob Valley Expedition will give enough employment to the Army for one year. It is, however, proposed to hold the usual camps of exercise at Lahore, Meerut, and Umballa for the troops in the commands, and probably any regiments and batteries which they can catch marching in relief.

The preparations for the Zhob Valley Expedition still continue in India. The reason given for General Kennedy's force being divided into two Brigades is that one is to move by the Zhob Valley, the other by the Gomal Pass. The Hindostan regiment to be added to the Frontier Force regiments will probably be the 1st Native Infantry, at present stationed at Rawul Pindee. This regiment was one of those disappointed when the Indian Contingent was cut down at the time of the Egyptian War. The officers and men of the Punjab Frontier Force have been told that all leave and furlough will be suspended on account of the Zhob Valley Expedition. The privilege possessed by the officers of getting 90 days' leave in the year, instead of the ordinary 60 days, is also to be taken away.

Colonel the Hon. R. Talbot will command the Heavy Cameliers.* Colonel McCalmont has been appointed to command the Light Cameliers. They are both what are called "Wolseyites," though Colonel Talbot was sent away from Utrecht very unexpectedly after Lord Wolseley came out of Zululand.

The appointments to the Camel Corps—the creation of the Corps itself—are understood to have been made from Egypt without any reference to the home authorities. In some cases, as in that of Colonel Primrose, the orders from abroad were over-ruled. In most instances they were obeyed and approved.

Colonel Ewart does not go out to Egypt, because of his seniority in reference to Colonel Stewart.

Colonel Fludyer does not go out as second-in-command of Guards' detachment. His place is taken by Colonel Maryon-Wilson.

We hear from Dublin that Sir Thomas Baker is expected to leave for India in October, and that great regret, mingled with satisfaction at his well-deserved promotion to the important post of Adjutant-General, is expressed at Head-quarters on account of his departure.

Aldershot is now nothing more than a huge depôt, where men are brought together from all parts to be prepared for service. At present the Camel Corps for Egypt, and further drafts of the Royal Engineers, Army Hospital Corps, and Departmental Corps for the same happy land, are being concentrated at the Camp, to be equipped and prepared for embarkation about the middle of next week. The six battalions which at present form the garrison are so reduced in strength, owing to the system of feeding one battalion abroad at the expense of another at home, as to be mere *cadres*, and the edifying spectacle of highly-trained officers instructing small squads of recruits in the rudiments of drill, may be seen daily at the Camp. It has only been found possible to carry out very minor operations during the past month, and even these have had to be discontinued during the present week. Easy times, indeed, these are for the enormous Aldershot Staff.

The 17th French Army Corps is manœuvring in the vicinity of Nérac, under the orders of the celebrated theorist General Lewal. No less than fifty-six foreign officers—German, Russian, American, English, Austrian, Swedish, Danish, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, Turkish, Swiss, Greek, Roumanian, Servian, and Japanese—are in attendance. And in some quarters it is urged that French manœuvres should be kept dark!

It is not curious, but it is true, that English officers sent to attend foreign manœuvres always return in a satisfied state of mind. "They have very little to teach us," or "We have very little to learn from them," is the general verdict, whether "they" be French, Austrians, Russians, or Prussians. But our satisfaction at and in these gratifying assurances is somewhat lessened when we reflect on the fact that the breechloader came from Prussia, as the Minie came from France before it, that the rifled cannon with studded projectiles came from France as the first ironclads did (the *Devastation*, *Lave*, and *Tonnant*, at Kinburun in 1855), that we went to Springfield, U.S., for our small-arm machinery in 1855-60; and so on to this day, when Woolwich goes far afield to cull artillery sweets from every foreign flower in its foundries. Captain Brackenbury energetically cried out "fire" when he saw the needle-gun at work against the Danes in 1864, but the War Office heeded him not, and remained serenely indifferent till Königgratz frightened our lives out in 1866. In truth our military genius is not very original. Fortunately there is one inestimable quality to atone for want of originality—viz., fighting power. "Army," "Division," "Brigade," "Corps d'Armée," "Cavalry," "Infantry," "Artillery," "Fortress," "Cannon," "Bayonet," "Bullet," and "Strategy," "Tactics," "Evolutions," "Manœuvres," and innumerable cognate words, denote their foreign derivation. If we look a little more closely at the reports of our own experts, we will often discover a "but" or an admission that there may be here and there a few "wrinkles" picked up abroad in harness equipment, ammunition supply, or internal economy. The new attack of General Newdigate bears a strong resemblance to the Prussian "anstoss," and, indeed, our infantry drill and formations were copied from those of the Great Frederick by such masters as old Abercrombie and Munro. In fact, there is always something to be copied if we would only take it as we did our models and ships in the old war, and then improve on them.

We hear that Surgeon-Major Hume Spry, 2nd Life Guards, will, in all probability, go with the detachments of the Household Cavalry ordered to Egypt.

We have not yet done with the Langson massacre which produced the present situation between France and China. It is now said that the recall of General Millot is in part due to an unguarded opinion expressed before he went to Tonquin, that the occupation was both useless and absurd. This did not prevent him from applying for the post of Commander-in-Chief of the expedition. We also learn that Colonel Dugenne, who commanded the unfortunate column, has been ordered home for having rashly attacked an overwhelming force without asking for orders. A letter, written by a soldier who was engaged in this affair, is published by a French provincial journal. It runs thus:—"We had left Hanoi about a week, and were boldly marching along the banks of the Red River, when we saw a flag of truce on the opposite side. We immediately showed another, and two old Chinamen arrived, and entered into discussion with the Colonel. One of them said,—'You can return to Hanoi; but if you wish to enter Langson you must kill 20 companies of 400 men, —choose.' The Colonel replied that in half an hour he would resume his march. Then the Chinaman broke a branch of bamboo and said,—'If you over-step that branch we shall open fire. Half an hour afterwards we passed the limit, and after a siege of a day-and-a-half we were obliged to fly,—it was high time, a little later and we should all have been captured. Out of 400 men (Frenchmen) we had 275 killed or wounded. Shortly before the struggle began, a Commandant said to the Colonel:—'If we do not fall back at once I shall blow my brains out.' Suddenly there was a cry of *sauve qui peut!* Everyone fled, but we had destroyed our convoy of provisions, throwing the tea and coffee into the river. The rest of our effects, however, remained on the field of battle. Two days later, when the battery arrived to save us, we were like so many bandits, filthy and disgusting. On the day of battle the Chinese were 8,000 against 400 Frenchmen." This description, if not entirely due to the imagination, differs very materially from the official reports published in Paris, and proves, as General Millot's report and as Colonel Dugenne's report proved, that there was no surprise, and that the Chinese were attacked with a full knowledge of the difficulties of the undertaking. However, as a French writer remarks, every time a disaster occurs in Algeria it is always set down to treachery on the part of the enemy, and to overwhelming numbers.

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* Since this paragraph was written, we hear that Colonel McCalmont has been passed over, and that, *par ordre supérieure*, Colonel Stanley Clarke, Equerry to the Prince of Wales—a very good officer—has been named, to Colonel McCalmont's very great disappointment.

From the French military journals we gather that the French Government, in carrying out its new Colonial policy, has demobilised the Marine Infantry, which, in the event of a European war, would be unable to furnish the two divisions which it ought to be able to furnish towards the organisation of the 20th Army Corps. We see that in Tunis the French have 18,000 men, 7,000 of whom are drawn from France, and in Tonquin 9,000 men, 5,000 of whom belong to Algeria. If, therefore, the mobilisation of the 18 home Army Corps remains intact, that of the 19th and 20th Corps is compromised. "Experience," says one writer, "has shown that in case of necessity we could place 1,200,000 men on the frontier," and yet that it is impossible to detail 100,000 men for an expedition. Every time a distant expedition is decided upon convulsive spasms show the impotency of our military organisation to detach a solid expeditionary force. It is remarked that the War Minister has not sent a single one of the 12 battalions of *chasseurs à pied* abroad, and the reason given is that these battalions are so weak that it would be necessary to amalgamate two in order to bring one up to the proper strength. It may be remembered that in the new organisation of the French Army there are independent cavalry divisions and independent battalions of foot chasseurs, and consequently the chasseurs might have been sent to Tonquin without interfering with the mobilisation of any Army Corps. Some French papers advocate an attack upon Nankin and a trip up the river of Golden Sand; others a march on Pekin with 20,000 men, 15,000 to be drawn from Algeria. The Nankin is perhaps the favourite project, "as the English went there in 1842."

THE EXPENSE OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The British Army is costly, more costly, in proportion to its numbers, than that of any other country. There must be, of course, many and various reasons for this, the chief, perhaps, being the fact that the officers and men composing the British Army are better paid and pensioned than are those of other armies. Now, since the object of Army reform is, or should be, an increased, or at least equal, efficiency at a reduced cost, let me briefly show one way in which this might be effected. The charge for non-effectives is a serious item in the cost of the British Army, and is, I believe, under present arrangements, likely to increase rather than decrease, as regards that for commissioned ranks; that for the non-effectives of the rank and file will decrease. How to lessen the cost of commissioned non-effectives, then, is the question. It is an acknowledged fact that every year a large number of officers of the ranks of captain and major are compulsorily retired from the British Army to vegetate on "half" or "retired" pay, the majority of these officers being quite efficient and physically able to perform active duty for years to come. Why, then, are they retired compulsorily to draw annually large sums of money for doing nothing, and when they are just as fit to perform the active duties from which they have been ousted as the officer to whom their retirement gives promotion? The reason is, of course, principally to cause this promotion; but it is an entirely false policy to turn out of the Army to become recipients of non-effective pay, experienced and able officers, to make room for younger and consequently less experienced and often less able ones. But if there were no compulsory retirements there would be scarce any promotion, and grey-headed subalterns would be the result, simply because there are so many—in fact, too many—of them; but reduce the number of subalterns by, say, one-half, and the ordinary promotions consequent on retirements from command of regiments, voluntary retirements, deaths, &c., will be sufficient to absorb them all, and give them two chances to their one at present of attaining command of a battalion; and reduce the number of admissions of officers into the Army by one-half, and you thereby reduce the number retiring by about the same ratio, and there must be an equivalent reduction in the number to whom pensions and retired pay have to be given! What a grand idea this, to be sure, and withal how simple! It will, however, be asked,—Who is going to perform the duties of the subalterns to be dispensed with? In reply, I ask,—(1.) Who does the work at present? Out of two subalterns per troop or company allowed at present, how many on an average are present doing duty, and how many absent on leave? The duration and frequency of leave enjoyed by officers of the lower ranks is absurd, and quite unnecessary, and, besides, detrimental to the efficiency of the Army. (2.) Are the ordinary duties of a subaltern officer so intricate and important that they cannot be performed by any one who has not received a Sandhurst College education; and could not cook-houses, wash-houses, and barrack-rooms be inspected, and even a guard "turned-out" and sentries visited, without a knowledge of German, French, and geometry? (3.) Who performs such duties in the Native Indian Army? Why, native commissioned officers! Yes; but are native commissioned officers of equal status, intelligence, and education with the British subaltern? Are they even to be compared in two of these respects with the British non-commissioned officer? Therefore, why could not the ordinary orderly officers' duties be performed equally as well by a superior British non-commissioned officer as by the native Indian commissioned officer? Yes, most certainly they could; and as for parade duties, it is well known that a colour-serjeant or troop-serjeant-major is of more use than a subaltern officer; therefore, in place of half the present number of subalterns who can be dispensed with—that is, one per troop or company—we want one non-commissioned officer per company to perform some or all of the duties now performed by the orderly-officer. For this purpose I suggest that each colour-serjeant and troop-serjeant-major have warrant rank,—that is all that would be required; no extra non-commissioned officers even, for the company warrant officer could do all the work now done by colour-serjeants and troop-serjeant-majors, only instead of commanding guards they would do orderly officers' duty. There, I have ventilated my idea, and leave it to you to draw to it the attention of the Secretary of State for War or other high authority who is desirous of considerably reducing the cost while maintaining the efficiency of the British Army.—I am, &c., Ben Trovato.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The appointment of a joint Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan Frontier again gives prominence to the Eastern Question. As an old writer on this subject, and a former contributor to your journal,* I would invite attention to the late Gen. Skobeleff's project for invading India, as detailed in his letters to Prince Tcherkassky, reprinted in the *Royal Engineers' Journal* of Sept. 1884. Whatever may be the ulterior designs of Russia, the invasion of India has long been the dream of her statesmen, the ambition of her generals, a goal desired by her troops, and the bait to be offered to the savage hordes of Central Asia, who will be found ever ready to attempt a repetition of history, in following the banners of a northern conqueror, for blood, rapine, and plunder, across the frontiers of India. The idea took possession of Skobeleff's mind during his service in Turkestan and in Trans-Caspia; and he, being held in memory as one of Russia's best generals and a first-class military statesman, his views will find adoption in any future operations of Russia in the direction of India. Skobeleff's project may be very briefly summarised in the following passages:—Possession of the Balkan Peninsula and the command of the Bosphorus being a permanent object with Russia, any diversion she could create in the direction of India, by drawing the armies of England for employment in that country, would materially facilitate her own designs and operations in Europe. In short, India should be used as a lever to assist in effecting the purposes of Russia in Europe. While Persia and Afghanistan in their present integrity are ramparts protecting India, they should be used by Russia as parallels of approach for the invasion of India. Russia having secured a preponderance in Persia, the latter Power should secretly be encouraged to renew her pretensions to Herat, which would soon afford the pretext for Russia's advance in that direction. With the completion of her strategical lines in Trans-Caspia, from the shores of the Caspian through Askabad to Merv, and dominant in the rich province of Khorassan, Russia could bring 30,000 troops from her Trans-Caucasian garrison, and lead them into the valley of the Heri-rud, Khorassan being rendered a base for supplies, Trans-Caucasia, Trans-Caspia, and Persia finding the transport. In Afghanistan, efforts should be made to foster an alliance with the Amir, and to secure the reception of a Russian mission in Cabul, from whence communications would be entered into with disaffected elements in India. In return for the co-operation and alliance of the Amir, Russia would promise the restoration of the Peshawur Valley, so much coveted by the rulers of Afghanistan. If the Amir should resist the overtures of Russia, and remain an ally of the British Government, then the claims of some pretender should be supported, and civil war created in Afghanistan, Russia, too, in the name of her ally and vassal, the Amir of Bokhara, reviving Bokhariat claims for a portion of Afghan-Turkestan to the slopes of the Hindoo Koosh. For operation in Afghanistan, the Turkestan districts would be strengthened by several regiments of Cossacks and other troops from Western Siberia, thus collecting a force which, while providing a sufficient garrison for Turkestan, would admit of 20,000 Russian troops, with corresponding artillery, and independent of feudatories, being moved into Afghanistan. "Finally," writes Skobeleff, "it would be our chief duty to organise masses of Asiatic cavalry, and hurling them on India, as our vanguard, under the banners of blood and rapine, thus bring back the days of Tamerlane." Such, in the briefest outline, are some of the salient points of the late Gen. Skobeleff's project for the invasion of India. When, in my article of February last, I advocated the appointment of a joint commission for the delineation of the Persian and Afghan frontiers, I suggested that it was the only possible peaceable solution of a grave and pressing question. How far the labours of the Commission may frustrate the ulterior designs of Russia against India seems problematical, but they will assuredly retard her progress, and delay any attempt at the dismemberment of Persia and Afghanistan. While calling for the exercise of considerable diplomatic skill, the work of the Commission will afford British officers great opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of provinces and people now but little known, of proving the sincerity of the British Government in its desire for peace, with the integrity of the dominions of Persia and Afghanistan, and of showing the reciprocity of interests that really exists between those Powers and the British Government of India. The disaffected and the disloyal in India, and those who look with satisfaction to the approach of Russia towards India, should mark well the utterances of Gen. Skobeleff, and, studying the past history of their own country, should consider how far it would be desirable to exchange the just, peaceable, and beneficial rule of the British Government for a revival of the inroads of northern conquerors, and a renewal of the periods of rapine, plunder, and devastation that marked the advent of Mahmud, of Ghuzni, of Tamerlane, and of others whose examples Russian Generals of this century wish to follow.

—I am, &c., Edward H. Paske,
Colonel.
Merrow, Guildford, Sept. 19.

PURCHASE SUBALTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see you have again been good enough to take up the case of the Purchase Subalterns; and I am sorry I did not see "Minus £800's" letter in time to reply last week. I trust, however, you will find room for this, and will, so far as your space allows, continue to urge our claims. Perhaps a little more writing about it, and we may succeed in getting those still serving to unite to press them, the only chance of anything ever being done. If we only combine, we must eventually succeed, as the authorities have practically conceded our right to compensation by granting purchase captains a bonus on retirement. What we ought to claim, and continue to claim till we get it, is an addition to pension at the rate of 5 per cent. on money actually lost to us; and lost, it must be remembered, by our complying with the rules under which we entered the service. The one-year allowance suggested by "Minus £800," is of very little use to those of us who have already attained field rank—such as it is now-a-days—and for myself I should infinitely prefer the addition of £40 a year to my pension. Some years ago, being then in India, I wrote a letter, signed "One of Them," to you on the subject, but I missed seeing the result till the last letter appeared, saying only 16 officers had responded to my suggestion —that we should form a fund and get some one who had left the service to carry on the work for us. If every officer who has purchased one or two steps would forward their names to you, and you would consent to receive them, till we have got some one to undertake it for us, I think it might yet be done. I calculated that £1 each would be quite enough for all expenses, and I shall be glad to send my subscription as soon as the matter is fairly set on foot. The amount actually lost by us is much more than £800; most of us have lost the interest of our money for over 20 years, and it would be much nearer the mark to say we are,—

Minus £1,600.

Capts. Ker and McNabb, 1st Lanark R.V.; Tolmie, 10th Lanark R.V.; Walker and Morton, 1st Renfrew R.V.; Paterson, 2nd Ayr R.V.; Edwards, 1st Suffolk R.V. Major Walrond, 4th Batn. Devonshire Regt. Capts. Benwell, 2nd Vol. Batn. Royal West Kent Regt.; Brinton and Cooper, 2nd Hants R.V. Major Cardwell, 1st Sussex A.V. Capts. Stephenson, 13th Middlesex R.V.; Collyer, 7th Middlesex R.V.; Chambers, 15th Middlesex R.V.; Adams, 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.; Clarke, 1st London A.V.; Hamilton, East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry. Major Birley and Capt. Garstang, 7th Lancashire A.V. Major Harrison, 3rd Durham R.V. Capts. Booth, 1st Vol. Batn. West Riding Regt.; Welsh, 2nd Vol. Batn. West Riding Regt.; Formby, 13th Lancashire R.V.; Wood, 2nd Vol. Batn. Lancashire Fusiliers. Major ffarington and Capts. Fletcher, 4th Lancashire R.V.; Medgeley, 22nd Lancashire R.V.; have passed the examination in tactics laid down for captain before promotion to major. Ten failed to pass. Lieuts. Davidson, 1st Edinburgh R.V.; Adam, 1st Midlothian R.V.; Hutchinson, 2nd Midlothian R.V.; Scott (S.M.), Rodger, McEwan, Muirhead (S.M.), McEwan, and Strong (S.M.), 1st Lanark R.V.; Cooper, 1st Aberdeen A.V.; Stewart and Williamson, 1st Renfrew R.V.; Maxwell and Sir A. Grierson, Bart., 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers; Elwes, 1st Norfolk R.V.; Stedman, 3rd Vol. Batn. Norfolk Regt.; Harvey, 1st Devonshire A.V.; Cunliffe, 5th Brigade, Welsh Division, R.A.; Colborne, 3rd Monmouth R.V.; Metford, 1st Vol. Batn. Gloucester Regt.; Mossop, 1st Vol. Batn. Worcester Regt. Capt. Woodhouse, 2nd Vol. Batn. Somerset L.I. Lieut. Wilmot Brook, 2nd Vol. Batn. Royal West Kent Regt. Capt. Pearce, and Lieuts. Alexander and Palsgrave, 1st Hants A.V.; Emanuel, 2nd Hants R.V.; Caparn, 3rd Hants R.V.; Bowra, 4th Vol. Batn. Essex Regt.; Barber, 5th Middlesex R.V. Capt. Marston (S.M.), 2nd Middlesex A.V. Lieuts. Grundtvig, 1st Middlesex E.V.; Prasger and Behan, 2nd Middlesex A.V.; Delap, Bucks Yeomanry; Hardy, Staffordshire Yeomanry. Capt. Baggally, 1st London R.V. Lieut. Schloss, 7th Lancashire A.V. Capt. Darling, 1st Berwick-on-Tweed A.V. Lieut. Bradbury (S.M.) and Capt. Lucas, 4th West Yorkshire A.V. Lieuts. Banrose, 1st Derby R.V.; Hill, 1st Vol. Batn. West Riding Regt.; Bridgford, 6th Lancashire R.V.; Hodgkinson, 22nd Lancashire Regt.; Timmins (S.M.), 2nd Cheshire. Lieut.-Col. Clapham, 6th Lancashire, passed the examination for lieutenant before promotion to captain. The six marked S.M. were "specially mentioned." Twenty-five failed to pass.

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* "Power and Position of Russia in Asia." *Army and Navy Gazette*, February 23, 1884.

THE PROPOSED RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The commission issued to Lord Northbrook has been published, and also further details respecting the Military Expedition. As regards Lord Northbrook, we only learn that he is to "report and advise" on "certain weighty matters to be adjusted in Egypt, especially in connection with the present exigencies of Egyptian finance." The military preparations are being pushed forward with rapidity. Lord Wolseley and his Staff will move up to Wady Halfa as soon as the troops and transport have passed the Second Cataract there. The expedition will move thence by water as far as Dongola, where a decision will be adopted as to the route to be taken to Khartoum.

The *Times*' correspondent writes :—"The most contradictory opinions are expressed in military circles as to the prospects of the campaign. While some anticipate a collapse of the rebellion on the arrival of the troops at Dongola, and make light of the difficulties in reaching Khartoum, others basing their opinion on Suakim experience, expect continuous fighting, consider 10,000 troops insufficient, and the difficulties of transport for a greater number insurmountable, and ominously declare that Egypt is the grave of great reputations. Few such critics possess both military experience and a knowledge of the country, but Coetlogon Pasha, a colonel on Gen. Hicks's Staff, late of the 7th Regt., whose services were offered to and declined by the authorities, combines both. Having traversed the desert route from Korosko to Hamad he declines to express an opinion on the bend of the river between these places, but assuming all difficulties to Hamad overcome, and all troops and supplies safely there, he discusses the prospects of the route from Hamad to Khartoum. The first portion, from Hamad to Berber, 133 miles, is absolutely impassable for any boats. At highest Nile only five boats on the river are able to mount the stream, remaining at Khartoum till the following year's rise. In 1877, five steamers attempted to mount; three succeeded, one was totally wrecked, and one was on the rocks for a year. In this portion we must,* therefore, entirely trust to marching, transporting all necessaries. Berber to Shendy, 140 miles, is better, and possibly navigable at high Nile for steamers towing boats, but here there would be a difficulty about coal, as he considers that Gen. Gordon must be burning wood from the Khartoum houses to work his steamers. South of Shendy is the Sixth Cataract, a narrow pass barely 60 yards wide at the broadest part, and overhung by rocks which an enemy could render impassable, but in any case the steamer could only tow up the rapids with great difficulty. In Col. Coetlogon's opinion, the rebels will retire south on the approach of the British, adopt an outwardly friendly attitude, and await events. Gen. Gordon would certainly refuse to go unless the population and garrison were guaranteed safe departure. To ensure this Khartoum and Sennaar would require to be strongly held till the evacuation was completed. The population and garrison of Khartoum and Sennaar amount to about 40,000 or 50,000 souls, and he estimates that the evacuation would occupy two years with the present available transport. As the places became evacuated the rebels would enter and become hostile in front, and in the rear as soon as signs of retiring were apparent. Col. Coetlogon advocates the Suakim-Berber route, which he himself marched in February with a thousand men without any hydraulic appliances, finding a sufficiency of water even for washing purposes. Col. Coetlogon concludes,—'In my opinion this expedition will itself require a relief expedition.'" A Camel Corps is to be formed of detachments of two officers and 44 rank and file, or 1,100 in all, from the three Household Cavalry regiments and the 16 cavalry regiments at home, as well as from the seven battalions of the Guards. They are to be formed into three divisions, the first to consist of Heavy Cavalry, the second of Light Cavalry, and the third of Guards. No horses whatever will be taken, as the officers, who will number largely in proportion to the force, will be mounted, like the men, on camels. Col. the Hon. Everard Primrose, Grenadier Guards, will command the detachment of the Foot Guards, and Col. the Hon. E. Boscawen, Coldstream Guards, will be second-in-command. The National steamship Erin has been engaged to take out the corps.

It is believed eight battalions will go as far as Berber, two guarding the line of communications. Three will remain at Berber and five will push on to Khartoum.

The 53rd Shropshire Regt. and the 107th Royal Sussex Regt. have been ordered to be ready early next month to proceed from Malta to Egypt. The P. and O. Company's ship Deccan will, on Wednesday next, embark at Portsmouth a regiment, the married men being accompanied by their families, and exchange the regiment at Malta for the 107th. Another P. and O. boat, probably the Australian, will on the same day embark at Tilbury the 1st Batn. 7th Fusiliers from Colchester with their families, and leave them at Malta, taking the 53rd on to Egypt. H.M.S. Orontes will on Tuesday embark the 64th Regt. at Portsmouth and convey them to the West Indies, whence she will take the Royal Scots to join the Nile Expedition. Each of these infantry regiments will consist of about 35 officers, 750 men, and the usual proportion of women and children.

A detachment of the Post Office Volunteers which has been selected for service, consisting of 12 non-commissioned officers and men, telegraphists, belonging to the 24th Middlesex Corps, have arrived at Aldershot to await embarkation.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo writes :—"Cairo, Wednesday night. Six telegrams have been received this evening from Gen. Gordon. They are all in cipher, and at present (midnight) only three of them have been made out. They are addressed respectively to the Khedive, to Nubar Pasha, and to the British Resident, and they were enclosed in a letter dated August 25, and sent to Major Kitchener, at Debbeh; by whom they have been put on the wire. Gen. Gordon says that he is sending Col. Stewart out with a large force to Berber, which he is to take, to occupy for ten days, and then to burn—razing it to the ground. Col. Stewart's orders are to proceed after this to Dongola, sending his men back to Khartoum. In the telegram addressed to the British Resident, Gen. Gordon reproaches the Home Government as the cause of all the evil that has happened. He says that it is absolutely necessary to push on the Expedition, in order to save the garrisons. Baker Pasha and Sir C. Wilson arrived here this evening, together with M. Camille Barrère."

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo writes :—"Sir,—Your issue of August 23, p. 617, under the heading 'The Proposed Relief Expedition,' quotes a long despatch commencing, 'the apprehensions entertained, &c.,' and doubtless by clerical error attributes it to the *Times* correspondent in Cairo. Without wishing in any way to criticise that despatch, I am sure you will allow me to state as publicly in your columns, that no such despatch appeared in the *Times*, either from Cairo or elsewhere."

WITH THE RESERVE COLUMN IN NATAL.

"An Occasional Correspondent" says :—"It may interest some of your readers to have a short account of the doings of this small column, which now for many months has been at Etshowe, soldiering and doing their duty far away from the remotest civilisation. We have no 'special correspondents' this time to record (and criticise) our actions; but, perhaps, it is as well that our friends in and out of the service should hear something of us, sick and tired of South African expeditions as the British public is. The Etshowe column has been in existence now ever since the disturbances last year after Cetewayo's defeat by Usibepu, soon after which the late King was forced to give himself up to Mr. Osborn, the Resident Commissioner of Reserve Territory, whose official residence is near Etshowe. The troops came up country originally under command of the late Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, of the 41st (Welsh) Regiment. His sad end from the bite of a snake near the Tugela (while marching up) all will remember; and since that event the column has been uninterruptedly commanded by Col. Curtis, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. The troops originally consisted of a detachment of Dragoons, the greater portion of the 41st (Welsh) Regiment, and two guns, C-1 Royal Artillery. On the arrival of the 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Natal from the Cape in November last, one company was sent to Etshowe. In April, 1884, the head-quarters Welsh, together with their mounted company, returned to Pietermaritzburg, after many months' absence, leaving, however, a strong detachment at Etshowe. They were relieved by the mounted company and a strong detachment of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders under Major Mills. A month later two more companies of the latter regiment went up, and about the end of May the head-quarters, so that the whole battalion is now in Zululand, for the second time in five years. The garrison at Etshowe was further strengthened a little later by another squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons from Pine Town. The duties have all along been pretty severe on the troops. "Fort Curtis" was built by the 41st, and owing to numerous reports concerning the movements of the Usutu party, patrolling and night duties often fell heavily on all, more especially on the cavalry and mounted infantry. Although healthy, the climate for the most part of the year is very trying and disagreeable,—heavy storms of thunder, wind and rain, fogs and mists, and for some months in the year most bitterly cold nights and hot days. British soldiers are, however, as usual, equal to every occasion, so it will surprise no one to hear that in the intervals of pretty severe duty, cricket, football, polo, and occasional gymkhana meetings have been indulged in. A very few have managed a flying visit to Durban or Maritzburg, but latterly we have been pretty well tied down. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leicester Smyth came up as soon as he landed from the Cape, and arrived at the camp on May 20, and stayed a day or two. On May 23, an advanced post was made at the Entumene Hills; 100 of the 91st occupied a position there, built a fort—called Fort Chater, after the officer commanding the detachment*—and this force was increased to 200 directly the head-quarters of the regiment arrived. The Entumene Hills are about 12 miles N.W. of Etshowe, overlooking Kouro, the head-quarters of rebel Usutus. For the next month or so, several reconnaissances were made by the cavalry and mounted infantry, the latter force having been augmented by the mounted company of the 41st Welsh, who have certainly had their turn of Zululand, having only for about a month tasted the sweets of even Pietermaritzburg. The Governor of Natal, Sir Henry Bulwer, also visited the camp in June. The next visitor, however, was the unfortunate Usibepu, who took refuge at Etshowe, after his defeat by the Usutus, —or, more properly speaking, by the Boers. The first real move was made early in July, when a reconnoitring column left under Colonel Curtis, consisting of two squadrons of dragoons, under Major Martin; two guns Royal Artillery, under Lieut. Stokes; and the mounted infantry of Welsh, under Lieut. Hunt. At Entumene they were joined by the 200 Highlanders under Major Chater, and the whole force pushed on at night about twelve miles to the Essunglwene Hills, near the waggon road leading to the middle drift of the Tugela. A large force of about 3,000 loyal natives accompanied this force, under Mr. Galloway, late administrator under John Dunn. This position being close to Kouro and the Nkandhla Bush, enabled many reconnaissances to be made by mounted troops. The Usutus kept pretty well in the background, much to the disgust of the troops, who were all spoiling for the chance of a fight. After some days the majority of the force returned to Etshowe, having established a post at Essunglwene. Here another fort was thrown up, and left in charge of the Highlanders, together with some 600 natives. This was named Fort Yolland, after the officer, R.E., who has been some time with the column. The loyal natives, who had been in hiding for months, have now, to the number of many hundreds, returned to their kraals, emboldened by the sight of the troops. At present, in August, the Etshowe column is thus distributed in the Reserve :—At Etshowe, Col. Curtis commanding, Major McKean, 6th Dragoons, staff officer; two squadrons Dragoons, two guns, C-1 R.A., mounted company and detachment Welsh Regt., under Major Auley; the head-quarters, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robley. At Fort Chater, Entumene, a few of the mounted infantry, and three companies of Highlanders, under Lieut.-Col. Forbes-Robertson, and at Fort Yolland, Essunglwene, the mounted company, and two others (91st), under Major Chater. Politics are not intended to form part of this letter, it being simply written to let the world know that a small body of troops are, and have been for many months, taking their share in service of a pretty arduous nature. How long it will last no one can tell, but one and all would only be too glad to settle it out of hand, if the powers that be would only allow it. There are no signs of it at present, but constant night work, all the precautions, exposure, and privations of active service, without the excitement, are apt to break the spirits of the best troops in the world."

WINTER RECONNAISSANCES.

The following General Order relating to reconnaissance has just been promulgated :—"Officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry will be practised in field sketching and reconnaissance during the winter months. Non-commissioned officers of cavalry and infantry who, having already been through a course of instruction, possess adequate knowledge of the subject, will also be exercised in these duties, either working independently or assisting the officers, according to their capabilities and the nature of the reconnaissance. That the work may be of practical utility and interest, some specific object will invariably form the subject of each reconnaissance, the scheme for which may be drawn up by the commanding officer, or may form part of a general idea issued by the general officer commanding the district, as the latter may direct. The duties will be carried out regimentally under the authority of general officers commanding districts. Classes will be formed in each regiment and battalion for the instruction of non-commissioned officers who may have no previous knowledge of the subject, or may require further instruction to enable them to work independently. The instructors will be selected from the best qualified officers. Non-commissioned officers showing exceptional ability should be employed as assistant-instructors if required. The necessary arrangements for the formation of these classes will be made by general officers commanding districts, assisted by their garrison-instructors, under whose general supervision the work will be carried out. For the use of the non-commissioned officers a limited amount of instruments and materials will be supplied to garrison-instructors, and issued by them to regiments and battalions according to requirements on requisition. The 'Text-book of Military Topography,' compiled by Col. W. H. Richards, Professor of Military Topography at the Staff College, having been approved as the official text-book, the instructions and principles therein laid down will be carefully observed in executing sketches and drawing up reports. Especial attention is directed to the section which treats more particularly with the subject of reconnaissance. The sketches and reports of all the officers and non-commissioned officers who have been practised in accordance with these instructions, will, at the end of each winter's course, be forwarded to the garrison-instructor of the district, who will submit them with his remarks to the general officer commanding, by whom they will be transmitted by April 1 to the Quartermaster-General of the Forces for the inspection of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. The names of those officers and non-commissioned officers whose work is considered worthy of note will be recorded, and the sketches and reports will then be returned to their respective districts." Of course, the officers will be full of *reconnaissance* too!

THE NEW SYSTEM OF ATTACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been expecting to see in the columns of your journal some opinions on the new system of attack; but from the little notice of it that has appeared one is led to suppose that the improvements (?) are unanimously approved of. I am, therefore, extremely chary in offering a few remarks on what appears to give such satisfaction throughout the service; but it has occurred to me that the officer commanding a regiment in action cannot possibly like to break up his regiment into four separate commands, and in a manner to part with the control of his officers and men. I should also be afraid that the system would lead to disjointed attacks. How can any particular double company be told off as one of direction? Is it not possible that the one selected may find such a superior fire in its front as not to be able to advance even after its supports and Reserves come up? Are, then, the other three double companies to have their advance arrested? and is the whole front of attack to be delayed until reinforcements for that particular part of the line have arrived? Again, it is well to lay down the central point of attack, but necessity may arise from that point to be changed. Again, by distributed commands, is it likely that each commander will proceed with the same dash, caution, or activity? Clear instructions are given for the actual charge, and for reforming afterwards. This is well for drill purposes, but in action there could be but little difficulty in reforming after a successful charge. Lastly, we are now getting majors of seven years' service and captains of four years. Are these qualified to take command of double companies of men from one to seven years' service? I don't know whether attention has been drawn to the fact that all the senior officers in a regiment become adjutants of Militia, Volunteers, &c., and though with young soldiers we want old and seasoned officers, they are not forthcoming, and yet we constantly see men of 20 years' service being removed from the Army, when they might be utilised for the above appointments.—I am, &c.,

A FIELD OFFICER OF 18 YEARS.

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* Colonel Coetlogon thinks so.

* Rather a change from the position of A.D.C. to the Marquis of Lorne in Canada!—ED. *A. & N. G.*

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NAVY."

In a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the present condition of the British Navy was referred to, "irrespective of party," and the question was asked peremptorily, "What, then, is the truth about the Navy?" Definite replies were asked for to the following questions:—

"1. Our war risks have enormously increased. Has our Navy, which is our national insurance, been correspondingly strengthened?

2. Can we or can we not demonstrate beyond all gainsaying our 'irresistible superiority' in armour, guns, speed, and coal-carrying capacity over any combination of fleets which it is reasonable to believe could be brought against us?

3. If at this moment we are in this position, how will it be five years hence, when the ironclads now building are in commission?

4. Have repairs been sacrificed to building, or are our ships in commission really serviceable?

5. If our ironclads are superior in hull, is their armament up to their mark? Is it or is it not true that both the French and Italian Navies are armed with heavier guns of greater precision and more convenient for handling than are our own ships?

6. In case of a sudden outbreak of war with any Naval Power, have we at this moment a fighting-ship on each of our foreign stations better than the best that the enemy could send against us?

7. Have we sufficient store of fast ocean cruisers to scour the seas in search of the innumerable vessels which in case of war would at once be let loose upon our commerce?

8. Are our coaling and telegraph-stations secured against the sudden descent of a hostile ship?

9. Are our own seaports in a state of defence, and our own harbours adequately protected?

10. If an ironclad were disabled in any part of the world, have we provided docks wherein it could be refitted within reasonable distance of the scene of action?

11. Have we sufficient trained sailors and gunners, first, to man our ships; and, secondly, to supply the wear-and-tear of service in time of war?

12. And, lastly, if all these questions can be answered in the affirmative, have we a sufficiently numerous mosquito fleet of torpedo-boats, steam-launches, and picket-boats to fend off the attacks of an enemy's torpedoes, and save our gigantic ironclads from sudden destruction?"

In answer to the above questions, an exhaustive statement—extending over five pages—has been made by "One Who Knows the Facts." It is to be regretted that the authority for so elaborate an answer to the twelve questions is not given, because the author's signature would add very much to the weight of the statements and arguments. The question now asked is, "On whose authority are these assertions made?" At the conclusion of the article, the writer remarks:—

"I think I may now claim to have given you a full, although a somewhat cursory, reply to each of your twelve questions as to what is 'the truth about the Navy.' For convenience, I will summarise my answers in the same form as you summarised your inquiries:—

1. Increased Risks.—Our risks from war have enormously increased since 1868-9. The Naval expenditure of other Powers has increased 40 per cent. Our population has increased 16 per cent., our trade 40 per cent., our wealth 40 per cent., our shipping 30 per cent., and our possessions have been enormously extended. Yet in face of all these increased responsibilities and increased danger, our Naval expenditure has been slightly diminished. To bring it up to the relative position of 1868-9, it ought at least to be increased four millions a year, and even then the increased premium would not be equivalent to the increased risks.

2. Ironclads Afloat.—So far from being able to demonstrate our 'irresistible superiority' in armour, guns, and speed, to any probable combination of fleets, we are just a little ahead of France in ships, behind her in guns and in the age of our ships, and about equal in armour and speed. France has outbuilt us by 10,000 tons of ironclads in the last 10 years. To restore the proportion between the shipbuilding votes of the two countries that existed before 1879, our shipbuilding vote should be increased by at least one million per annum.

3. Ironclads Building.—Instead of making up lost ground we are losing it, and two years hence France will be ahead of us in second-class ironclads, and our superiority in the first-class will have been slightly diminished.

4. Repairs.—Repairs have to some extent been sacrificed to building, with the result that more than half our third-class ironclads can hardly be regarded as fit to go into battle.

5. Guns.—Our guns actually fitted are inferior both in weight and in power to those of France and Italy. We have not one ironclad afloat armed with the new breech-loader, of which 500 have been made since 1880.

6. Our Foreign Stations.—In case of sudden war, the French have better fighting-ships on the China station than England; the Chilian ironclads are stronger than our Pacific cruisers, the new ironclad of Brazil would sweep our South-American squadron off the sea. On the other tations we have ships better than the best that could be sent against them.

7. The Protection of our Marine.—Our fast ocean cruisers available for policeing our maritime highways against the Alabamas of the future are insufficient to allot three to each station. We have 19,000 merchantmen scattered all over the world to protect, and only 24 unarmoured ships of a speed exceeding 14 knots for their protection.

8. Coaling and Telegraph Stations.—A hostile cruiser could with almost entire impunity destroy to-morrow the coaling stations of Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay, the Cape, Ascension, St. Helena, Mauritius, St. George's Sound, Fiji, and Vancouver's Island, which are virtually unprotected, although Hong Kong has four torpedo-boats, and there are slight fortifications at one or two of the other ports.

9. Docks.—We have eight foreign stations and four docks. There is no dock in all India in which an ironclad could refit, and although a dock is building at Hong Kong, if the Audacious were injured, she would have to go to Sydney or come back to Malta to refit.

10. The Defence of Home Ports.—There are not more than two harbours in the United Kingdom adequately protected, and some of the most important commercial ports absolutely lack a single torpedo-boat.

11. The Personnel of the Navy.—We have not sufficient trained men to man our Fleet when war is declared without drawing 8,000 from the Reserve, and that Reserve is not half as numerous as that of France.

12. The Mosquito Fleet.—In the cheapest and deadliest mode of defence our naval supremacy, instead of being absolutely irresistible, is absolutely non-existent. To bring us into line with our rivals 100 torpedo boats should be laid down at once."

"One who Knows the Facts" concludes as follows:—

"I have done. The substantial accuracy of my answers to your inquiries will not be impugned by any competent authority in the Navy or out of it. I have shown that on almost all 'the vitally important points' mentioned by you 'the truth about the Navy' is that our naval supremacy has almost ceased to exist."

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Commissioners are "at it again." In a memo. dated Aug. 8, they have issued a new schedule in lieu of that issued on the 6th inst.:—

At the competition for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in April, 1885, at the competitions for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in July, 1885, and at the examination to be held in April, 1885, of lieutenants of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—Chaucer, "Prologue to Canterbury Tales;" Shakespeare, "King Lear," "Henry VIII.;" Pope, "Essay on Man," "Satires (with Prologue) and Epistles;" Bacon, "Essays XXIII. to LVIII.," inclusive; Johnson, "Life of Milton," "Life of Gray," and "Life of Pope." The examination in English history will be limited at the candidate's choice, either to the period A.D. 1760 to 1790 (inclusive), or to the period A.D. 1790 to 1820 (inclusive). The candidate's reading on the period selected should include that part of Bright's "History" which treats of it.

At the examinations to be held in Oct., 1885, of lieutenants of the Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, and at the competition to be held in Dec., 1885, for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—Spenser, "Faery Queen," Book II.; Shakespeare, "King Lear," "Henry VIII.;" Pope, "Essay on Man," "Satires (with Prologue) and Epistles;" Bacon, "Essays XXIII. to LVIII.," inclusive; Johnson, "Life of Milton," "Life of Gray," and "Life of Pope." The examination in English history will be limited, at the candidate's choice, either to the period A.D. 1760 to 1790 (inclusive), or to the period A.D. 1790 to 1820 (inclusive). The candidate's reading on the period selected should include that part of Bright's "History" which treats of it.

At the competition for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to be held in Dec., 1885, the examination in English history will include—(1), A general paper on English history, and (2), a paper on the special period from 1727 to 1760 (the reign of George II.). The candidate's reading on the period prescribed should include that part of Bright's "History" which treats of it.

Civil Service Commission, Aug. 1884.

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE—A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has often been stated in the Press that the general public are profoundly ignorant of naval and military matters. The charge is undoubtedly true, as I have been able to prove in many cases. Even the most intelligent of our tradesmen in garrison towns might, as far as their knowledge of military matters is concerned, be living on the top of Ben Nevis. Now, I beg to propose a method by which military and naval affairs might be brought before the general public with some hope of educating the ignorant, and by showing the taxpayers of England that their money is being frittered away in useless and costly experiments and expeditions, instead of being employed in putting our sea and land forces into such an efficient state as to bid defiance to any and all filibustering Powers. Of late years clubs, both Liberal and Conservative, have cropped up throughout the length and breadth of the land; but, with the exception of the rich clubs, the service papers do not find a place on the reading-room tables. I would suggest, then, that all those who subscribe to the military journals should, when finished with, send them to some small club; also, that as far as Conservatives are concerned, the Patriotic Association should take steps to supply Conservative clubs and associations with military and naval literature. My *Army and Navy Gazette* is sent weekly to the club of which I have the honour to be a vice-president. This is the only way in which to educate the masses in military and naval affairs.—I am, &c., J. D. B.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Some Turkish officers who made a trial of the Berdan fuses for shrapnel at Tchatakdja on Saturday have made a very favourable report to the Sultan. The peculiarity of the invention is that it utilises the rotatory motion of the shell and causes an explosion at a given distance independently of the time which the shell takes to reach its destination. It is thus not affected by many causes of inaccuracy to which ordinary time fuses are subject."

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. A. J. Talbot goes out to Egypt in command of the Heavy Cavalry detachments for the Camel Corps.

11th Hussars. Capt. Lord Ernest Hamilton, son of the Duke of Abercorn, while passing St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in command of a detachment of the regiment on Saturday evening, met with a serious accident. His horse became restive, and fell with its rider, whose leg got beneath the animal. He was taken to the hospital, when it was found that several of the small bones of the foot were dislocated. The injured foot was dressed, but his lordship was unable to proceed on board the Assistance, which sailed for Cork in the course of the afternoon. His Lordship is under treatment at Liverpool, with the prospect of soon joining his regiment.

13th Hussars will sail from Bombay in the Serapis, and may be expected at Portsmouth on Dec. 8.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig., London Division, under the command of Major W. H. Auchinleck, embarked at Portsmouth, yesterday, in H.M.S. Crocodile, for conveyance to Bombay. U Baty. 1st Brigade, commanded by Major J. W. Inge, from Athlone, will embark in the same ship at Queenstown on Tuesday next.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Inglis, C.B., who has been in charge of the iron defences of the country since the first application of armour to works of fortification, is about to be retired, and consequently vacated his appointment at the War Office on Saturday.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Hamilton has been definitely appointed commanding R.E. in the Home District, vice Col. C. E. Webber, ordered to Egypt.

By the special permission of the Duke of Cambridge a party of officers left Chatham, on Saturday, for the purpose of proceeding on a tour of inspection of the principal engineering firms and works in the Northern and Midland districts of England. Accompanying the officers were Lieut.-Col. H. O. Seddon, principal instructor in construction and estimating; Brevet Major H. W. Smith, and Capt. C. L. Young, assistant instructor at the Royal Engineer Establishment, Brompton. The officers composing the party are Lieuts. G. A. Carr, G. A. Stone, J. W. Pringle, H. V. Kent, E. Houston, B. E. Morony, W. B. Brown, C. F. Mould, F. B. Renny-Tailyour, C. S. Rose, W. A. J. O'Meara, J. I. Lang, W. G. Lawrie, A. C. Painter, J. V. Purves, H. Bonham-Carter, E. F. Taylor, R. U. H. Buckland, R. S. Curtis, W. P. Brett, and B. C. Johnston. The officers will be required to furnish full reports on the places and works inspected.

Grenadier Guards. Col. the Hon. E. H. Primrose will command the detachment of Foot Guards proceeding to Egypt for service with the Camel Corps.

Coldstream Guards. The honorary Colonelcy vacant by the death of Gen. Sir W. Codrington has been very judiciously bestowed on Gen. Sir T. Steele, commanding the troops in Ireland, who entered the regiment in 1838, nearly half a century back. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. Boscawen will be second-in-command of the detachment of Foot Guards proceeding to Egypt for service with the Camel Corps.

1st, or Royal Scots. The 1st Batn. will be conveyed from the West Indies to Egypt in H.M.S. Orontes, which leaves England on Tuesday next, with the relieving battalion, the 64th.

4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). The 1st Batn. proceeds shortly from Preston to Colchester.

7th Royal Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. has been placed under orders of readiness to embark for Malta, to relieve the 53rd, proceeding to Egypt.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The annual athletic sports of the 1st Batn. came off with due *éclat* at Castlebar on Friday Sept. 12. Favoured as the proceedings were by glorious weather, and carried out from start to finish without a single hitch, nothing could possibly have gone off better. The chief features of the day were perhaps the steeple-chase, the obstacle race, and the officers' donkey race, nor must we pass unnoticed the excellent clowning of Pte. Newbury (who kept everyone in roars of laughter). As an athlete, Corpl. Smith, of the band, was *facile princeps*, carrying off first in the hurdle race, also 100 yards, long jump, band race, and corporals' race. Pte. Adcock, also of the band, showed very good form in the long races, taking first in the steeplechase (a very difficult course), and second in the mile. At the end of the day the prizes were given away by Mrs. Cosby.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn. will leave Malta about the first week in January for Bombay.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Col. Gildea has made a present of a silver cup to the warrant officers, staff serjeants, and serjeants of the 1st Batn., from the command of which he retired, sincerely and deservedly regretted, last month. Serjt.-Major John Smith said, when handing the cup over to the care of the serjeants' mess, :—"I have called this meeting to-night for the purpose of showing the members of this mess this splendid present from Col. and Mrs. Gildea. I value it, as I am sure you all do, not alone for its worth, but coming from the hands of an officer who, with his wife, took such a deep interest in the welfare of every man, woman, and child in this battalion. I value it for another reason, in which you will no doubt join and agree, because, looking round this room, where all our tokens of friendship are, I may say, exhibited, I fail to find one token to remind us of any commander of this battalion except this which I have the honour and privilege of handing to your care to-night, with one request,—that it may be handed down with care and respect to those who, in course of time, must fill the place which we now occupy; that it may be preserved as an heirloom in this battalion; and that the gallant officer whose name is inscribed on it may be kept green in the memory of those who may yet serve under the colours of the regiment he commanded so well." The health of Col. and Mrs. Gildea was then drank, with hearty cheers for each.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The name of Capt. (Qrmr.) Knightley, 2nd Batn., was omitted from the list of survivors of the battle of Alma which we published in our last issue.

27th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Gen. Randall Rumley, col. of the regiment, died on Saturday from a carriage accident. He entered the Army in 1824, obtained a lieutenancy in 1825, became capt. in 1827, and major in 1844. He served with the 6th Regt. throughout the Kaffir War of 1847 (medal). He was promoted lieut.-col. in 1848, and col. in 1854. He became a major-gen. in 1862, lieut.-gen. in 1871, and gen. (retired) in 1877. He was considered an officer of great ability, but he had not the chance of showing it much on active service.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment will leave Portsmouth on Wednesday next to relieve the 105th at York.

31st East Surrey Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will leave Gibraltar on Dec. 21, in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to India.

37th Hampshire Regiment. Capt. St. George is a candidate for the Pay Department, and does duty with the 65th Regt., at Dover.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. Major J. O. Sherrard died at Assouan on the 9th inst., of fever, much regretted. The deceased entered the Army Oct. 15, 1868; became lieut., Oct. 28, 1871; capt., March 28, 1879; and major, Jan. 26, 1884. He served as staff officer of the left attack against Sekukuni in 1878, and as acting adjt. of the 80th Regt. during the operations of the column under Col. Rowlands on the Swazi border in 1879, and during the invasion of Zululand and the battle of Ulundi (medal with clasp).

39th Dorset Regiment. Capt. Piercy has been appointed to succeed Major Mathias, of the 75th, as adjt. of the 3rd Batn.

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The *Morning Post* says:—"The arrangements for reinforcing the Quetta garrison during the absence of the troops composing the Zhob Expeditionary Force have now been completed. The 1st Batn. of the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., from Ahmednuggur, will arrive in Bombay and embark for Karachi on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., arriving at their destination on the 26th. The head-quarters of the regiment proceeds to Quetta, and a wing proceeds to Duki (Thull Chotiali), when they will in some measure serve as a reserve to the expeditionary force."

48th Northamptonshire Regiment, from the Curragh, will relieve the 1st Batn. 4th, at Preston.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. E. G. Wilkinson and Lieut. F. White, R.M.L.I., have been directed to proceed to the Royal Naval College on the 30th inst., for a course of study commencing 1st prox.

Majors J. J. Morris and T. E. Hungerford, Capts. C. W. Hawkins and C. W. R. Kitching, Lieuts. B. C. Couchman and E. B. Roe, and Qrmr. Syms, six serjeants, six corporals, two buglers, and 139 privates, R.M.L.I., embarked on board the transport Bulimba on the 16th inst., for service in the Red Sea.

Major H. A. Peake, and Lieut. L. J. Hadley, R.M.L.I., have been ordered to proceed to the Recruit Depôt, Walmer, for duty.

Capt. and Brevet Major E. S. Innes, R.M.L.I., has been directed to rejoin his divisional head-quarters, Plymouth, from Gosport.

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) is under orders of readiness to proceed from Malta to Egypt.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The *Standard*, we are glad to see, says:—"Since his arrival in England on sick leave, the health of Major E. T. Hutton, which was seriously affected by his efforts to complete the organisation of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, has considerably improved, and, on his return to that country shortly, he will at once resume the command of that force."

64th North Staffordshire Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies embark at Portsmouth on Tuesday next in H.M.S. Orontes for conveyance to the West Indies.

71st Highland Light Infantry. A transfer of 150 privates, 2 serjeants, 2 buglers, and 5 corporals arrived at Plymouth on the 15th inst., for the 2nd Batn., from the 1st Batn., at Dublin. The draft was under the command of Major de Lancey, Lieuts. Mansel and McMurdo. On the 16th inst., 69 privates, 2 serjeants, and 1 corporal of the 2nd Batn. left Plymouth for transfer to the 1st Batn., in charge of Major de Lancey and Lieut. McMurdo.

105th King's Own Light Infantry. The head-quarters and service companies leave York on Wednesday next to embark for Malta.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment is under orders of readiness to proceed from Malta to Egypt.

109th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Capt. Short has been selected for duty at Pimlico in connection with the preparation of clothing, &c., for the Nile Expedition.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The following officers, who are candidates for commissions in the Line, were examined at Aldershot on Wednesday:—Lieuts. Mangles, 3rd Royal West Surrey; Dobbie, 4th Oxfordshire L.I.; Portal, 3rd Royal Irish Rifles; Reeves, 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers; Arathoon, 3rd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.; Nelson, 3rd Devon; Walker, 3rd East Lancashire; the Hon. W. Wrottesley, 3rd North Staffordshire; Foster, 3rd York and Lancaster; Combe, 6th Rifle Brigade; Batson, 4th Royal Warwickshire; Mosenthal, 4th Yorkshire; Howell, 4th Worcestershire; Pinney, 3rd Wiltshire; Martin, 4th Devon; Newton-King, 1st Royal Guernsey L.I.; Feilden, 3rd Norfolk; Hilliard, 4th Royal Warwickshire; Lowndes, 3rd North Lancashire; Amphlett, 3rd North Staffordshire; Temple, 3rd Wiltshire; and Fox, 3rd Middlesex.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Sept. 16, 1884.

Coldstream Guards—Gen. the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Ireland, from the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Col., vice Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, G.C.B., deceased (Aug. 7).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. C. F. Fordyce, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B., transferred to the Coldstream Guards (Aug. 7).

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Sept. 19, 1884.

4th Hussars—The appointment to a Lieutenancy of Gent. Cadet H. T. Fenwick, from the Royal Military College, in the *Gazette* of Aug. 22 is cancelled.

12th Lancers—Capt. P. Montagu has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Sept. 11).

19th Hussars—Major H. W. R. Blackett retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

21st Hussars—Serjt. Thursby Henry Ernest Dauncey, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice C. H. Paynter, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut. J. B. Stracey has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Major J. R. Gibbs retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Colour-Serjt. Stradling Louis Vaughan Crealock, from the Leicestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice S. M. Mason, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. V. R. Rae has been seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Sept. 10).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Major H. H. Oddie retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. C. G. Carnegy, from the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. J. Melliss, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Essex Regiment—Serjt. Francis Rivers Drake, from the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. S. Fleming, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Supernumerary Lieut. R. de H. Burton, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice P. B. Warren, transferred to the King's Own L.I. (South Yorkshire Regt.).

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. E. G. Trevor, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. J. G. Utermarck, promoted.

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieuts. R. T. Crichton, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation; D. D. Baynes, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation; T. C. Ross, from the Manchester Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—The dates of promotion to the rank of Capt. of the under-mentioned officers to be altered as stated against their names:—Capts. A. H. Middleton and S. MacDougall (both dated June 28). Lieut. W. Thorburn, from the Worcestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice S. MacDougall, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut. G. N. A. Proby to be Lieut., vice E. Peach, transferred to the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.) (Aug. 29).

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—The names of the under-mentioned Lieuts. are as now described, and not as previously stated:—A. Mattei, A. Trapani, A. Samut.

Staff—Capt. and Brevet Major E. A. W. S. Groves, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be a Garrison Instructor, vice Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. J. R. Mallock, retired (Sept. 4); Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. Slade, R.A., to be a Brig.-Major for Royal Artillery (Sept. 1).

Army Schools—Inspector, with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., W. Robinson has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (July 12).

Medical Department—Surg.-Major J. d'Altera is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major T. Huddlestone to be Chief Pymr., with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., vice T. Bryson, retired; Pymrs. and Hon. Majors M. C. Gahan to be Staff Pymr., vice T. Huddlestone, promoted; C. F. Carey to be Staff Pymr., vice W. B. Davis, retired (all three dated Sept. 10).

Memoranda.

Major J. H. Tarleton, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 13).

To be Hon. Major on retirement:—Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Capt. J. Lyons, Bombay Establishment (May 8).

To be Hon. Captain on retirement:—Assist.-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. M. Corkery, Bombay Establishment (May 14).

To be Hon. Captains:—Assist.-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts. P. Carr and J. H. Sharpe, Bengal Establishment (Feb. 26); and Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. A. Forsyth, Bengal Establishment (May 17).

To be Hon. Lieutenants:—Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries T. O'Brien, Bengal Establishment (Feb, 26), T. D. Bond, Bengal Establishment, and R. Chalmers, Bengal Establishment (both dated May 17), and Deputy-Assist.-Comy. J. H. Quilter, Bengal Establishment (June 14).

Indian Staff Corps.

To be removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I, Bengal (Aug. 23); Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal (Sept. 20).

To be General:—Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Hughes, C.B., Bengal (Aug. 23).

To be Lieutenant-Generals:—Major-Gens. C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay (Aug. 23); Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal (Sept. 7).

To be Major-Generals:—Cols. W. R. Houghton, Bombay (Aug. 23); L. W. Buck, Madras (Sept. 7).

To be General on the Retired List:—Lieut.-Gen. R. Hamilton, C.B., Madras (Aug. 23).

To be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major-Gens. W. S. Simpson, Madras (Aug. 23); Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal; J. M. Macgregor, Madras; G. Holroyd, Bengal; J. R. McMullin, Bengal; F. J. B. Priestley, Madras; F. P. Layard, Bengal; A. Cooper, Madras; A. Howlett, C.B., Madras; and G. S. A. Anderson, Bombay (all nine dated Sept. 7).

Indian Local Service.

To be Major-Generals:—Cols. W. B. Butler-Shawe, Bengal Infantry (Aug. 23); C. R. Blair, Bombay Infantry (Sept. 7).

To be General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Lieut.-Gen. A. R. Manson, Bombay Infantry (Aug. 23).

To be Lieutenant-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major-Gens. W. Q. Pogson and F. W. Baugh, Bengal Infantry (both dated Aug. 23).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. T. Duncan, 4th Batn. Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Sept. 19, 1884.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. G. C. Harries is superseded for absence without leave.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. N. N. Bedingfeld resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Capt. and Hon. Major H. F. Speed resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Worcestershire Regiment—Oscar Tolley Mence, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalions, the East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. F. Y. McMahon resigns his commission; William Theodore Roden, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—Somerset Charles Godfrey Fairfax Astell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—William Herbert Williamson, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—Capt. J. Braybrooke resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

8th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. W. A. Mervyn to be Capt. (June 30).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Sept. 19, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute—Lieut. A. Macnaughton resigns his commission.

1st Hampshire—Lieut. B. Jumeaux resigns his commission; John Herbert Devenish, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal)—Capt. A. Brent resigns his commission.

1st London (City of London)—Joseph Perry, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Midlothian (Midlothian Coast)—Capt. D. Whitelaw to be Major; Lieut. R. K. Pringle to be Capt.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Robert Henry Fowler, gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Acting Chaplain the Rev. E. C. Oldfield, M.A., resigns his appointment.

3rd Hampshire—Major C. Mumby to be Lieut.-Col.

2nd Lanarkshire—Capt. G. Walker to be Major; Lieut. R. Thomson to be Capt.

3rd Lancashire—Lieut. W. Mossop to be Capt.

7th Lancashire—The Rev. Canon Thomas Eagar, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

18th Lancashire (Liverpool Irish)—Major R. J. Gillow to be Lieut.-Col.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury)—Lieut. H. Coghlan resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. A. J. Wood to be Capt.

1st Pembrokeshire—Capt. A. W. J. Stokes resigns his commission.

3rd Renfrewshire—Capt. R. Galt is granted the hon. rank of Major.

6th (West) Suffolk—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Rowley is granted the hon. rank of Col.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Major H. Corbett resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 20, and the current year must be understood.

Reviews.

England and Canada. By Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G. (Sampson Low and Co.)—This volume describes "a summer tour between Old and New Westminster," and is written in a pleasant, easy manner, which should recommend it to readers generally. Mr. Fleming took notes, and sent them home as opportunities offered. These are by no means ordinary "notes." As a matter of course, they were prepared for publication in book form, and some historical matter was included in the narrative. "England and Canada," "The Old and New Colonial Systems," "Political Exigencies," "The High Commissioners: Lord Lorne's Views," "The Future," "The French Element in Canada," "Colonial Federation," and "The Larger Union," are discussed in turn, and the author, who is a distinguished colonial administrator, closes his work with the following observations:—"We may look hopefully to the closer union of all countries where our language is spoken as a consummation to be desired by the general interest of mankind. In the meantime, as Canadians and British subjects, our first duty is the strengthening and consolidating of the State to which we owe allegiance. It is the peculiar privilege of Canada to make manifest her earnest desire to build up and uphold the empire of which we are an integral part,—an empire without a parallel in the world's history."

The Art of Solving Problems in Higher Arithmetic (Longman and Co.) is considered in a short treatise, prepared by the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A., to which is added a chapter on "The Arithmetic of Latitude and Longitude." The work is clearly intended to serve as a book for senior schoolboys and for examination candidates. The author expresses his regret that the practice of what is called "Coaching and Cramming" should ever have to be resorted to in arithmetic, "a science which, in the deliberate study of it, involves a discipline so conducive to the proper growth of intellect." Some valuable hints on this and on analogous subjects are annexed by the author.

W. and A. K. Johnston's war-map of Foochow and the river Min, showing the forts bombarded by the French Fleet, is published at a very opportune time, and at the trifling charge of 6d. The "Liliputian" map of China and Japan may almost be called a work of high art.

SUBALTERNS' PAY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You were good enough to call attention, a few months ago, to the hardship experienced by subaltern officers of over 10 years' service serving in India, by losing the extra shilling a day. I have made three applications to the proper authorities, and in every instance have been told that only two rates of pay are authorised in India. Consequently, I am out a shilling a day for the privilege (?) of serving out here. Now, if the Indian Government is not prepared to pay the extra shilling to subalterns on completing 10 years' service, it would be only fair that they should be offered the option of serving elsewhere, where the Indian regulations are not in force. As a matter of fact, I should be better off in England on 7s. 6d. a day, than in the Punjab on 256 rupees a month. As there are so few subalterns with more than 10 years' service in that rank (there are only about four in the Bengal and Punjab), the State would hardly be put to much extra expense, and a grievance would be removed. It is bad enough to see junior officers of six and seven years' service promoted in every *Gazette* in the other battalion, but to be deprived of the slight advantage given for length of service is rather exasperating. I must apologise for intruding our woes upon you again, but I am convinced that the authorities at home cannot be aware of the facts of our case; and up to the present all official applications have been returned with the same unsatisfactory reply, and the matter has dropped.—I am, &c.,

10½ Years a Lieutenant.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

La Guerre du Pacifique; Notions sur la Viande Fraiche, 2 tomes; Instruction Pratique sur le Service de la Cavalerie en Campagne (Paris: Henri Charles-Lavanzelle)—The British Merchant Service Journal, September (Hughes and Son)—Ballads and Poems for Recitation, by Emilia Aylmer Blake (J. and R. Maxwell)—A Text-Book of Operative Veterinary Surgery, by George Fleming, LL.D., F.R.C.V.S. (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox)—International Health Exhibition Handbook—Ambulance Organisation, Equipment, and Transport, by Surgeon-Major G. J. H. Evatt, M.D. (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—War Map of Foochow and the River Min (W. and A. K. Johnston).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

A SUBSCRIBER (WORTHING).—Yes, "eligible" certainly. We presume you mean "liable." If so, the answer is the same, unless exempted by age from serving on a jury.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

THIS day thirty years ago, a British Army of 26,000 men was engaged, in co-operation with a French army of the same strength and some 8,000 Turks, in one of the most remarkable and hazardous operations of war,—forcing a strong and partially entrenched position held by an enemy of almost equal strength, with a river in front. The history of the battle of the Alma recounts how the work was done. The French advance on the extreme right of the line was covered by the fire of the Fleets, and their flank was guarded by the Turks. There was no pretence or pretext for the assertion that the English Army then owed anything to its allies. It is true they were a little late in moving, and the

Second Division, left in some unaccountable way without orders, did not march till some time after Prince Napoleon's corps on its right had advanced towards the Alma; but when the battle actually began, the English Army bore the brunt of the fighting, and suffered by far the greater loss. The extreme left of the Russians was forced to retire from the plateau and ridges near the sea by the fire of the ships, and the French right had in climbing the slopes to the plateau and flanking the enemy near the Telegraph Tower no difficulty to encounter from the Russians; but they met a stubborn resistance higher up the stream, and made but little way in establishing themselves on the plateau in front till the British attack opened, and De Lacy Evans became hotly engaged beyond the burning village of Bourliouk, whilst the Light Division, crossing the river on his left, made straight for the epaulement and its devastating artillery. The storming of that work by Codrington's Brigade, the recapture of it by the Russians, the retreat of part of the Brigade, the advance of the Guards under Bentinck, and the swoop on the flank of the epaulement by Colin Campbell's Highlanders, determined the fate of the day, and after three hours' fighting the enemy, in dogged, sullen masses, ploughed by the French and by the British guns, fell back, covered by their cavalry, on the Katcha in a retreat which the advance of Lucan's horse and horse artillery, supported by the untouched regiments of the Third and Fourth Divisions, would have converted to headlong flight. A total rout, indeed, the retreat very nearly resembled some hours later, and there is no reason to question the truth of Todleben's assertion that if the Allies had moved next morning with the dawn, Sebastopol must have been at their mercy. But the French would not or could not continue the pursuit at the close of the day on September 20. Lord Raglan did not think he could go on without the French. Next day the French were ready to go on, but Lord Raglan, having waited so long, thought it best to put his wounded on board ship, &c. And so the Allies halted for three days on the battle-field, and Sebastopol was saved! The decision taken three days after the battle by the Council of War on the Katcha, to abandon the fleet as a base, and to make a flank march round Sebastopol to the south side, was the direct *causa causans* of the bombardments of the Southern City and defences,—there was no siege,—of the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, of the winter war, of the mortality and death in that dreadful time in open trenches, and of more serious evils still, for it may be said to have had for its outcome the war with Persia and the Indian Mutiny. Such may be the consequences of a day's delay—of one mistake.

The Military Secretary will resume his weekly levées on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at the Horse Guards, War Office.

The meeting of the three Emperors has occurred, and the three Emperors have parted, but no one except their confidants and councillors know what they did or said. France was out of it. So was England. So were the smaller States, but for all that, Russia, Germany, and Austria, potent as they are, dare not, we think, affront the rest of Europe, or set at defiance the united fleets of Great Britain, France, and Italy, should there be need of their services. After all, it may well be that the Conference tended to ensure the continuance of peace, and a reduction of the cruel pressure of the standing armies which are nightmares to the world.

Major-General Dillon has returned to London from attending officially the Belgian manœuvres, and gives a very favourable account of the efficiency of the Belgian Army. So much the better. It may be needed to help itself at any moment.

General Higginson has also returned to London, and has prepared a lengthy and interesting report on the manœuvres he attended officially for the War Office.

The officers of Household Cavalry appointed to the Camel Corps are:—1st Life Guards:—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, Major the Hon. C. C. G. Byng, and Lieutenant Lord Rodney. 2nd Life Guards:—Captain Lord Cochrane and Lieutenant Beach. Royal Horse Guards:—Major Lord A. Somerset, Lieutenant Lord Binning, and, should another be required, Lieutenant Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart.

Whilst the War Office is committing the most extraordinary excesses in expenditure on an outfit of an eccentric, fantastic sort, never yet seen out of the range of the *mise en scène* of some grand *ballet d'action* at the Opera, they are apparently indifferent to the health of officers and men quartered in such pestilential places as the Richmond and other barracks in Dublin. It is scarcely credible, but it is true, that at the very height of the International Health Exhibition fever in London, and in the full swing of lectures on Sanitation, the barracks in Dublin in which the Grenadier Guards are quartered should be in very much the same state as Edinburgh was at the end of the last century, when the cry of "Gardey lo!" prepared the pedestrian for the deluge of unmentionable matter from the windows of the houses above, and the plaintive appeal, "Wha wants me?" indicated the absence in the dwellings of the ordinary arrangements which in the cities of to-day lead to Barking Creek and the like. But so it is, and this very day or night the primitive and nasty means which were in vogue a century ago for the removal of *excreta* are still employed at Richmond Barracks!

Captain Alexander, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, takes up the appointment of Superintendent of Gymnastics at Glasgow.

We have been shown an ingenious application of the pocket compass to the general purposes of military surveying, which has been patented by Major A. Wilkinson, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment. It consists of the usual magnetic needle in a compass-box, fitted with Colonel Richards's working meridian. The compass-box is fixed to a clamp, by means of which it can be attached to any note-book, sketch-block, plane table, map, &c. We think that this instrument will form a most useful addition to an officer's field kit, for it is no larger than the pocket-compass, which all should carry, while, provided with it, an officer could do whatever might be required in the rough sketching line. The compass can, if desired, be carried attached by a strap to the inside of the lid of the field-glass case. It appears to be already well launched, the first two made having been taken, one by an officer on the Staff of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and the other by an officer of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt. The instrument is made by Messrs. Barker, 12 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

Captain W. R. Routh, 12th Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed a Brigade-Major on the Bengal Establishment.

Inquiries have been made as to what prospects there would be of buying suitable remount horses for the English cavalry in Canada, and what they would cost delivered in Quebec. In connection with the above, the Ontario Agricultural Exhibition, shortly to be held in Toronto, will have a special class of horses suited to cavalry purposes, and have named the Adjutant of the Cavalry School Corps as one of the judges in this class.

Captain C. G. Alison, late 91st Highlanders, has been elected to fill the vacant Chief Constableship of the County of Somerset.

Surgeon W. S. Pratt, on the Army Medical Staff at Gibraltar, has been appointed to the charge of Lord Wolseley's personal Staff, and embarked for Egypt on the 8th inst. During the Franco-German War, Doctor Pratt was attached to the French Army, and was shut up with Bazaine in Metz. He was present at the battles of Rezonville and Gravelotte, and was awarded the Legion of Honour for his subsequent services in the fortress of Metz.

Captain C. V. Ibbetson, late 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Assistant Chief Constable of Lancashire.

The remarks of the Umpire-in-Chief (Major-General Lyons) on the minor operations of the 11th inst. at Aldershot, have been circulated. The most notable feature in connection with this document is that it is not "confidential," which is unusual. If these strictures on Aldershot operations are considered necessary, they should certainly not be for private circulation only. As they are intended for instructional purposes, they should be read by all ranks.

Major Dixon, Royal Dragoons, has been selected for special duty at Pimlico, in connection with the transmission of supplies for the use of the troops in Egypt.

The Infantry Committee on Valise Equipment assembled at Aldershot on Tuesday last, when, it is said, the question as to wherein lay the difference, if any, between the present regulation valise and the new Woolwich-Aldershot modified valise (1884 pattern) was discussed.

The report comes to us from India that the Duke of Connaught thinks he has not been well treated with respect to the Bombay command, which his Royal Highness was promised, or was led to believe he would get, presently. But it is not easy to understand how, if the promise were made, any one who had the power to appoint could have broken faith, or how the Duke of Connaught could have relied on a pledge or declaration from any authority who could be overruled. So that there is a mystery in the business, if the story be true at all. Furthermore, it is said that the wish of the highest personage that the Duke should be appointed, expressed in the Constitutional way in which such wishes are conveyed, was not acceded to. There have been instances in which the desires of the Queen were withstood, as was the case when the First Lord of the Admiralty passed over the promise, ere he was put out of office, of Mr. W. H. Smith to the Prince of Leiningen to give him the post of second-in-command of the Channel Squadron; but they are rare, and justly so, inasmuch as her Majesty is generally most reasonable. It is believed in India that the Queen is anxious to have the Duchess of Connaught at home, but that her Royal Highness, though quite satisfied with what she has seen of life in India, in camp, court, and quarters, does not like to leave her husband; and, as the Duke has not in prospect the command to which he aspired, their Royal Highnesses will return together. There is only one opinion of the manner in which the Duke of Connaught has discharged the duties at Meerut. It would not surprise us very much if he tried to be let make a razzia on the Nile, when he arrives in the Red Sea; for it must be very trying to be so near the scene of an action for a keen soldier as he is, and meantime the Duchess of Connaught would be suitably received at Cairo, which is a veritable caravanserai for Princes, but it is roumoured that he would like to return by way of America.

Colonel C. W. Robinson, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed an Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, in succession to Colonel R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., R.E., proceeded to Egypt.

The choice of Lord Dufferin to succeed Lord Ripon in India is infinitely wise, and happy is the Government to have such a man at hand at such a time to preside over the Council Board at Calcutta. It was thought that, having aspired to the post some time ago, and not having received it, Lord Dufferin would not care to go to India. We are glad, indeed, to hear that was a mistake. Again, in Sir E. Malet the Government are able to put their hands on a diplomatist whose past career, young as he is, gives promise of his fitness to sit in the chair left vacant by Lord Ampthill's death—difficult as it must be to take up the threads dropped by those delicate fingers, and to continue the work of that fine and subtle brain. Egypt has prepared them both, and we can only hope there will never be any complications in their new scenes of action such as they had to deal with on the banks of the Nile.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived from a round of visits in Scotland on Wednesday, attended by Major-General Bateson, and transacted business at the Horse Guards on Thursday and yesterday. His Royal Highness leaves town again to-day.

More than two years ago, a certain Soudan merchant, Abou Gaourt, having escaped through the Mahdi's army with part of his caravan, struck the Nile at a point where Dr. Russell was travelling at the time. Abou Gaourt gave a graphic account of the Mahdi's progress and of the danger to Khartoum, but expressed a confident opinion that if Dongola and Berber were fortified and garrisoned at once, that not only would the Soudan and Nubia be made safe, but that the Mahdi would never venture to move north of Khartoum. When Dr. Russell returned to Cairo, he reported this conversation to Baker Pasha, and subsequently when Abou Gaourt arrived at the capital, introduced him to the Pasha and Lord Dufferin. To them, to Cherif, to the Khedive, he expressed the same opinions that he had uttered months before on the Nile, and entreated that Berber and Dongola should be put in a position of defence. But nothing was done. Had not Gordon and his gunboats been at Khartoum, Abou Gaourt's prophecy of evil would have been fulfilled long ere this. The courage and energy of the Mudir of Dongola have averted the conquest of this province, and the odds are now that Berber has been retaken by Gordon's expedition under Colonel Stewart from Khartoum, that all the Mahdi's followers will vanish from the vicinity of the Nile, and the Mudir and Gordon may shake hands before Lord Wolseley arrives within striking distance. Under the circumstances, it seems to be very doubtful policy indeed, to send up Colonel Herbert Stewart to supersede or interfere with the Mudir in his own Mudirieh, and much mischief may come of it; but Colonel Stewart has capacity and tact, and will do his spiriting gently.

During Colonel Lockhart's absence in Acheen, Major Mark Bell, V.C., has charge of the Indian Intelligence Department.

There has been great influence used to obtain "situations" for officers on the new Egyptian Expedition. No wonder officers should be eager to go. The climate is very pleasant now, the country intensely interesting, and if there be the least taste of fighting, the honours, decorations, and rewards, including promotions, promise to be stupendous. The pressure on War Office and Horse Guards has been enormous. Every one is eager, and as all cannot go, the disappointed ones can cut a dash. "I applied, but the confounded fellows would not let me go, you know—an infernal shame! Lady Simper asked the Duke for Giggle, and worked it, of course, and Toady got his county Members to bear on the Sec., but a fellow without friends has no chance!"

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 13, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg. J. Buckley has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Sept. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 15, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Rev. R. L. Neale, M.A., has been placed on the Retired List (Sept. 12).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lieut. J. W. Robyns to be Capt., vice Scott, retired (Sept. 3).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 18, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and March 3, 1873, Assist.-Pymr. C. W. Jago has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Sept. 8).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Charles Johnstone, Herbert H. Edwards, Swinton C. Holland, and John Ingles, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College.

Commanders—Henry W. A. Littledale, Robert H. Archer, Gerald W. Russell, and Charles J. Burton, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College; Herbert W. S. Gibson, to the Lily.

Lieutenants—Arthur T. S. Carter, to the Valorous; Frederick C. T. Jones, to the Zephyr; Thomas Hill Jerman, to the Lion, for the Liberty; Henry J. Oldfield, to the Impregnable; Lewis F. Blackburn and Hugh B. Barton, to the Lily; Archibald J. Pockington, Robert B. D. Bruce, and John Gibbings, to the Excellent, additional; Robert H. Stewart, Alfred E. Tizard, Lancelot B. Denman, Gerald S. Hawker, and Paul W. Bush, to the Vernon, additional; Charles E. Gladstone, to the Vernon; Charles S. Needham, to the Heroine; Frederick R. Gransmore, to the Lily.

Navigating Lieutenant—Charles D. A. Morshed, to the Wye.

Sub-Lieutenants—Peter N. Richards, to the Agamemnon; Pennant A. I. Lloyd, to the Curaçoa; William P. Hillyar, to the Assistance; John F. Lea, to the Satellite; Frank H. Peyton, to the Zephyr; Spencer V. Y. de Horsey, to the Inflexible; Henry D. Wilkin, to the Rapid.

Chaplains—Rev. G. P. Archer, M.A., to the Agamemnon; Rev. John Evans, B.A., to the Pembroke; Rev. Frederick H. J. Grace, to Hong Kong Hospital; Rev. Reginald Dolby, to the Orontes; Rev. Auguste B. S. West, to the Achilles.

Fleet Surgeon—William D. Longfield, to the Royal Adelaide.

Staff Surgeon—Bernard Renshaw, to the Boscawen.

Chief Engineer—Richard T. Rundle, to the Lily.

Surgeons — Herbert E. Marsh, to the Alexandra, additional; John Brunt, to Royal Marine Artillery, Eastney; George R. Charlton, to the Lily.

Paymasters—Alfred G. Hill, to the Lily; Henry G. Snowden, to the Lord Warden.

Assistant-Paymaster—William H. F. Ray, to the Alexandra, additional.

Gunners—David H. Williams, to the Indus, for the Lily; Trayton K. Page, to the Sultan; James Magner, William J. Talbot, John Courtnell, and Henry G. Keenor, to the Alexandra, additional; George J. Metters, to the Revenge; William Leather, to the Brilliant, additional.

Boatswains—William Cotter, to the Revenge; William Tozer and Alfred Radford, to the Alexandra, additional.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—John S. Maskens, to Calshot Castle, Lepe, and Fawley; Charles Williams, to Port Isaac, Cornwall; John J. O'Doherty, to Cushenden and Cushendall.

Commissioned Boatman—William Swain, Porthleven, to be chief boatman, Penzance, vice Veal, promoted.

ACHILLES, Capt. Alexander Buller, C.B., A.D.C., will be undocked at Devonport early next week, and the Northumberland, Capt. F. R. C. Robinson, will be taken into the dock vacated to complete repairs.

AGAMEMNON, Capt S. Long, was commissioned on Tuesday, in Keyham basin, for the China station. The ship is about to make a trial of her machinery, and the new 6-in. guns on Albani mountings will be tested.

ASSISTANCE, troopship, from Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown on Monday morning, and landed the 3rd Division of the 11th Hussars, comprising six officers and 130 men. The vessel would have sailed immediately but for a fatal accident which occurred to one of the crew. An able seaman named Coughlan, who had been ashore, was returning to the vessel, which lay alongside of the deep-water quay at Queenstown, and being under the influence of drink a comrade offered to assist him. He, however, refused any help. A moment afterwards he staggered and fell over the quay. He was found jammed between the vessel's side and quay wall, his head being in the water. The unfortunate man was taken out with difficulty and restoratives were applied by the naval and army surgeons, who were in the vessel, but he never rallied. There was a severe wound on the head caused by the fall, but the medical evidence at the inquest was to the effect that death was caused by suffocation.

CANADA, Capt. Curtis, which has been detained at Spithead in consequence of the desertion of two of the crew, sailed on Saturday afternoon for the North America and West Indies station. The Canada was commissioned at Portsmouth on May 1, 1883, by Capt. Durrant, and subsequently left England with Prince George of Wales as one of her midshipmen. She returned prematurely on August 2 and after undergoing a slight refit she has gone back to her old station to complete her commission. Capt. Curtis has assumed the command, while Mr. Berkeley has been succeeded by Mr. Barker as chief engineer. Previous to leaving the dockyard, as some of her 6-in. breech-loaders had exhibited defects in their breech mechanism, they were taken out and their places supplied from the armament of her sister-ship Cordelia.

CROCODILE, Capt. Carr, the second of the troopships proceeding to India this season, is under orders to leave Portsmouth to-day (Saturday) for Bombay, with four batteries of Royal Artillery, and draughts of various regiments. She will call at Queenstown to embark troops for India.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. H. C. Bigge, arrived at Aden on Thursday.

DIAMOND, Capt. Dale, will be recommissioned for a further term of service on the Australian station. She was commissioned at Sheerness in Oct., 1881. Her present crew will return to England, and a new crew of 230 officers and men will be selected at the various naval establishments at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devonport. The Diamond's crew will be conveyed to Australia in the troopship Tamar, in company with the new crew of the Nelson, armour-plated ship, which is to be recommissioned as flagship of Rear-Admiral Tryon, C.B., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station. Owing to the number of desertions from the Diamond and Nelson during their present commissions, the Admiralty have directed that only men of upwards of five years' service shall be selected for these ships. The Diamond is one of the few of the old class of wooden corvettes at present employed on active service.

GRAPPLER, Lieut. and Com. Charles H. Cochran, is at Gibraltar.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, which conveys a battalion of the line from Bombay to Egypt, is to proceed to Portsmouth after landing the men of the battalion, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. C. Buckle, remains at Alexandria; mails to be sent to Alexandria.

KINGFISHER, Com. Algernon Evan-Thomas, was paid off at Sheerness on Wednesday last. The Admiralty have decided to recommission this ship in a few days for service on the East Indies station, in the place of the Dryad, Com. E. G. Hulton, which has received orders to leave the squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., and return to England immediately, without waiting to complete the three years' foreign service for which she was recommissioned in January last. It is thought inadvisable to keep the Dryad on the station any longer. The vessel is one of the now almost obsolete class of wooden sloops, and it is very improbable that she will again be refitted for foreign service. The Dryad is the vessel which, under the command of Capt. Johnston, played such a prominent part about a year ago in the affairs at Tamatave on the outbreak of hostilities between France and Madagascar.

NEPTUNE, Capt. H. Maxwell, was taken into dock at Portsmouth on Thursday.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, which left Gibraltar on Saturday afternoon, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday. She will leave again on Tuesday to convey to Barbadoes the North Staffordshire Regiment, stationed at Manchester, which will relieve the Royal Scots Regiment to be conveyed by the Orontes to Alexandria. She brought home drafts of invalids and supernumeraries, numbering 26 officers, 589 men, 96 women, and 134 children. There were two deaths on the voyage.

OSBORNE, Royal yacht, Com. W. H. May, returned to Portsmouth on Wednesday, having conveyed the Crown Princess of Prussia to Flushing. The Osborne brought over H.S.H. the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Princess Irene to Port Victoria.

POLYPHEMUS, Com. W. H. May, anchored at Spithead on Thursday.

RIFLEMAN, Com. P. H. W. Mayow, arrived at St. Vincent from the South-East Coast of America on Sunday. She was under orders to leave for Devonport on Thursday last.

STARLING, Com. F. W. Sanders, which has been selected to act as a despatch vessel to the Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., has received orders to undergo a thorough overhaul and repair at Sheerness Dockyard. It is intended to employ her with the Channel Fleet until one of the new despatch vessels building for the Government at Jarrow-on-Tyne is ready for active service.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. C. E. Domvile, arrived at Alexandria on Saturday last.

TRENT has been commissioned by Lieut.-Com. Rogers. She will replace the Slaney, recently employed as gunnery tender to the Duncan, the iron screw gun-vessel having been put in the first division of the Medway Steam Reserve at Sheerness.

WANDERER, Com. Orford Churchill, arrived at Colombo on Wednesday last, and will leave Singapore on Monday next.

WASP, Lieut. and Com. John D. Nichols, arrived at Clifden on Monday from Westport, and sailed on the following day for Boffins Island. She has since arrived at Baylyak.

WATCHFUL, Com. J. E. C. Goodrich, arrived at Madeira from Devonport on Thursday, and has since left for Cape Coast Castle.

WOODLARK, Com. A. Kingscote, arrived at Alexandria from Suakim on Saturday last. She will proceed to Malta to complete defects.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

A DELICIOUS COOLING DRINK is supplied in ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH.

PRIZE LIST FOR SESSION 1883-84.

General proficiency:—Lieut. H. E. Purey Cust, £100; Com. J. E. T. Nicolls, £80; and Com. R. B. Maconochie, £50. Best examination for gunnery lieutenant:—Lieut. T. B. S. Adair, £80. Best examination for torpedo-lieutenant:—Lieut. L. Bayly, £80. Six prizes for proficiency in the following subjects:—Pure and applied mathematics,* £50; physics and chemistry,* £50; navigation, nautical astronomy, and marine surveying,* £50; marine engineering and Naval architecture, Capt. R. D. King, £50; fortifications and other military subjects,* £50; foreign languages, Capt. G. Skipwith, R.M.L.I., £50.

* Standard not reached.

The Admiralty have issued instructions for her Majesty's ships Arethusa and Rambler, fitting out at Chatham Dockyard, to be completed for sea with all possible despatch, and in order to expedite the work a party of sailors from Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks have been sent to Chatham to assist in masting and rigging the vessels. The Arethusa is one of the new class of powerful ocean cruisers of 3,750 tons, fitted with machinery of 5,000 horse-power. There are at present four of these vessels being brought forward for commission, viz., the Leander, Arethusa, Phaeton, and Amphion. The Rambler is a composite gun-vessel of 774 tons, fitted with engines of 690 horse-power, and is being overhauled and repaired for surveying duty in the China Seas, in the place of the wooden sloop Fawn, 7 guns, which was recently condemned as unfit for foreign service.

Advices from the North American and West Indies station, from the commodore at Jamaica, announce that the Bullfrog and Urgent were at Port Royal, the former refitting; the Flamingo was at Nassau, and the Griffin had left there for Halifax.

The Admiralty have requested the Medway Steam Reserve authorities to immediately furnish the names of twelve warrant officers, six chief gunners, and six chief boatswains for the command of the boats to be employed in the Nile expedition. H.M.S. Wye is having her defects made good in the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard, in readiness to convey stores to Egypt.

Lord John Hay left Alexandria on Monday for Limasol, where he arrived yesterday with Alexandra, Temeraire, Inflexible, Superb, and Monarch, calling on his way at Port Said.

Great activity exists at the Clarence Victualling Yard, Portsmouth, the millers and bakers being employed at the rate of nine working days per week.

Her Majesty's ships Dragon and Philomel were at Muscat on the 19th ult. The latter ship was to leave on the 29th for Kurrachee.

The Sappho, after leaving Callao, was about to visit the Southern Ports of the Pacific at the end of August.

Robert Stumble, boatman, of the Coastguard, and Joseph Anning, quertermaster, of the Cambridge, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

The Naval Pension of £50 a year for Staff Commanders and Navigating Lieutenants, and for Captains and Commanders retired from Staff Commanders, vacant by the death of Retired Capt. E. J. P. Pearn on Sept. 2, 1884, has been awarded to Retired Capt. William Henry Fawckner from that date.

Com. Samuel Pritchard has been awarded the Retired List Commanders' Naval Pension of £65 per annum, vacant by the death of Capt. Edmund Wilson, from Aug. 23, 1884.

The body of a naval officer named Alfred Shaw, belonging to the Pembroke, flagship of Admiral Superintendent Watson, at Chatham, was discovered early on Thursday morning wedged between the sides of the ship and the wall of the dock. No explanation as to how the deceased came to be in the position in which the body was found has been given. An inquest will be held.

Mr. J. A. Hearson, R.N., of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has succeeded Professor Unwin as Professor of Engineering at the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

The transport Bulimba, after embarking a detachment of marines from the Plymouth Victualling Yard, and a large number of naval supernumeraries from the flagship and boys from the Impregnable, left Plymouth on Wednesday morning for Malta.

We are requested to state that the sentence on Mr. Bernard Francis Meyer, paymaster, late of the Kingfisher, recently tried by court-martial on board the Duncan on a charge of drinking to excess, whereby he was incapacitated from duty, was forfeiture of eighteen months' seniority only.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope states that the Boadicea was at St. Simon's Bay on the 27th ult. The Frolic was to sail on the 1st inst. for Angra Pequena and St. Helena; mails to West Coast. The Firebrand sailed for Singapore, and the Goshawk was expecting orders to proceed to Simon's Bay on the 15th inst.

Preparations are being energetically made in anticipation of the approaching launch of the steel armoured turret ship Rodney at Chatham on Oct. 8. The ceremony of christening this fine ship will be performed by the Duchess of Edinburgh. Several hundred mechanics and other workmen are busily engaged in completing the Rodney, 10, 9,700 tons, 7,500 horse-power, by far the largest armoured ship which has been constructed in the ordinary way on a building slip at Chatham Dockyard. Hitherto, ships have been built at Chatham in a dry dock, from which, on the water being admitted, they were merely floated out in the usual way. The Duke of Edinburgh will inspect the turret-ship early next month.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will commence their annual tour of inspection of the various dockyards and naval establishments in the second week of October.

The Channel Squadron will, according to present arrangements, assemble at Portland at the end of next month. Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh has issued an order to the ships to complete with stores for six months from Oct. 1. The Fleet will proceed on a cruise, and not return to England until January.

LORD HENRY LENNOX ON THE NAVY.

In reply to the speeches recently delivered on the Navy by Lord Northbrook and Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., spoke at Portsmouth a few nights since on Naval matters. He said that the present Admiralty were without a shipbuilding policy, and at the very outset they laid down the convenient doctrine of avoiding details. But the question was eminently one of detail. They took displacement as the fairest measure of the relative power, but that was the most misleading way of learning the comparative fighting power of ships of different nations. There was no attempt to prove that, either in speed, thickness of armour, perfection of design and construction, or armament, our ironclad Fleet was as superior as it ought to be to that of France alone. Sir Thomas Brassey stated that the effective armoured fleets of the leading Powers of Europe might be summarised as follows :—England, 329,520 ; France, 201,789 ; Germany, 74,007 ; Austria, 63,110 ; Russia, 83,621 ; and Italy, 59,905 ; and that in this computation only those ships were included which were actually ready for sea. But although the figures bore the weight of official authority, he was convinced that they were erroneous and misleading. He had carefully analysed the effective armour tonnage, including every ship except those building and completing, and, giving the Admiralty credit for the Conqueror, the Colossus, and the Impérieuse, which were to be finished this year, he could only find a tonnage of 228,070 tons which would be effective. Sir Thomas Brassey's statement with regard to the effective armoured tonnage of other countries was equally exaggerated, for the total tonnage of France, compared with similar English ships, was 162,068 ; and with regard to the other Powers, the Austrian effective armoured fleet had a tonnage of 28,800 ; Germany, 62,102 ; Spain, 8,208 ; Russia, 36,165 ; and Turkey, 22,580. Tonnage of displacement, as the fairest measure of relative power of armoured fleets, might be useful as a matter of comparative value as between ironclads of any particular type, but it was most misleading when dealt with in the wholesale manner of Sir T. Brassey. It was a manifest absurdity to include the Minotaur, 10,960 tons; Northumberland, 10,780; Hector, 8,710 tons, or other heavy obsolete ship, in the same return with the Inflexible, 10,880 tons; Dreadnought, 10,820; or Conqueror, 6,200; or to contrast them with the Admiral Duperre, 10,427; Lepanto, 10,000; or Italia, 13,825 tons. Sir Thomas claimed an advantage for an administration which pursued the wiser course of having fewer ships in hand and pushing them forward with vigour, but he hoped Sir T. Brassey did not take them for such *gobemouches* as to believe that the ships were built quickly, or that much vigour had been displayed. There was no appreciable difference between ourselves and the French in the average thickness of armour and the weight of armaments, said Sir Thomas Brassey. He (the speaker) knew this was not true, and if it were true, the Admiralty ought to be impeached for talking of our supremacy being safe under such conditions. In the next place, Sir Thomas Brassey took the case of torpedoes, and pointed out that Germany was building only one large ironclad, but had voted £850,000 for the purchase of 70 torpedo-boats, and added that the French and Russians were also expending large sums annually on torpedo-boats. It would have been much more satisfactory if he had given a numerical comparison as to ourselves and other nations in the matter of torpedo-boats. The fact was we had only eight first-class torpedo-boats fit for sea, while Russia had over a hundred, and France still more. Sir Thomas Brassey admitted the importance of the *personnel*, and held that the manning of the Navy was a still more vital question than the number and type of our ships. If that were really so, why had the number of men and marines steadily decreased for some years? Proceeding to deal with armoured ships, Lord H. Lennox said it would be seen by the Navy Estimates that in March next year there would be nine ironclads in various stages of construction, of a gross tonnage of 79,000 tons. It had also been whispered that another ironclad of about 10,000 tons was to be laid down at one of the dockyards at the close of the year. France, three months earlier, would have eleven ironclads in various stages of construction, of a tonnage of about 100,000 tons, excluding eight *cannonières cuirassées*, and the importance of these could be judged from the fact that the eight collectively were estimated to cost as much as one of the biggest ironclads in course of construction. The Italian Navy had recently been remodelled, and there were now seven monster ironclads building, four of 10,000 and three of 13,000 tons. The mere possession of these ships had raised Italy to the position of one of the three important Naval Powers in the Mediterranean. Taking the whole of the money spent by the Liberal Administration between the years 1869-70 and 1873-4 on armour-clad shipbuilding in the dockyards and by contract, including labour and material, the annual expenditure was £694,277 during the five years, while the annual expenditure under the Conservative Administration that followed it was £800,773, and under the present Administration £969,114. The average outlay on unarmoured shipbuilding from 1869-70 to 1873-74 was £505,952. Under the next Government it was £851,226, and under the present Government £721,069. They could only argue from these facts that the last Liberal Administration spent so little on unarmoured ships that the following Conservative Government was compelled to make good the deficiencies. The same rule applied to the repair and maintenance of the Fleet. During their last Administration the Liberals spent £3,093,743 on repairs, giving a yearly average of £618,748; while the Conservatives in the following, exclusive of the Vote of Credit year, spent for the same purpose £4,640,503, or a yearly average of £928,101, or half as much again as their predecessors. The present Administration had spent on repairs £3,288,357, or a yearly average of £822,089. Again, if they took the total amount of money devoted by either Administration in the shape of expenditure on ships, armoured and unarmoured, building and repairing, including labour and material, they saw that the Liberals when last in office spent £9,094,891, or £1,818,978 yearly. The Conservatives, excluding the Vote of Credit year, spent £12,800,498, or £2,560,099 yearly. The present Administration had spent £10,086,062, or £2,521,515 yearly. He regretted that he had been compelled, in connection with the Fleet, to mention the words Liberal or Conservative, for the Navy was a national question, dear to all alike, but he could not allow such statements as had been made by the First Lord to pass unchallenged.

Obituary.

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We have to record the death, in his 61st year, on Sept. 4th, at Chant-oiseau, near Dinan, France, of John Ferdinand Beckwith, only son of the late Major-Gen. W. F. Beckwith, consequently grandson of Major-Gen. John Beckwith, of the 20th Regiment, who distinguished himself at Minden, and in the Seven Years' War; and great-grandson of Col. John Beckwith of Beaconsfield; nephew of Gen. Sir George Beckwith, G.C.B., who commanded the troops in Ireland; of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sydney Beckwith, K.C.B., who commanded the Rifle Brigade and Light Division in the Peninsula, and died in command of the troops in Bombay; and of Brigdr.-Gen. Ferdinand Beckwith, first cousin of Major-Gen. Charles Beckwith, C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Light Division in the Peninsula; of Lieut.-Col. Henry Beckwith, who died in command of the Reserve Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in Canada; of Lieut.-Col. Sidney Beckwith, of the Rifle Brigade, who died of cholera in the Crimea, the day before the battle of the Alma; and of Capt. Thomas Sidney Beckwith, who died of consumption in the same regiment. He himself served in the Rifle Brigade for a few years.

The following alterations are to be made in the Queen's Regulations, 1879 :—Page 286, Art. 857.—Cancel, and substitute :—875. He [the armourer] is to be very careful of the tools he receives from the War Department for the use of the armourer and other artificers, to whom he is to furnish only such as they may want for immediate use, and he is to require them to account particularly for all those delivered to them. Page 286, Art. 858.—Add :—He is also to take care that the small-arm materials and spare parts of arms are constantly inspected, oiled, and kept free from rust. Page 560, Art. 1,768, par. 2.—After the word "sent," in line 2, insert "in duplicate."

Extraordinary efforts are to be made at Portsmouth to complete the Cormorant, composite sloop, for the pendant during the current financial year. This ship—which returned to England in 1882, after a four years' commission on the Australian station—is being fitted with a poop for the first time. It was intended to give her an improved armament, consisting of eight of the new 5-in. breech-loading guns, but this order has been countermanded. She will therefore carry the same armament as during the last commission, consisting of a couple of 7-in. guns amidships, arranged to fire either on the port or starboard, two broadside 64-pounders, and two guns of the same nature in the bow and stern, the former firing through two and the latter through three ports. But in addition to these guns, she is to be provided with two 1-in. four-barrelled Nordenfelt machine-guns on the forecastle, two 1-in. two-barrelled Nordenfelts on the poop, and a brace of 0·45-in. five-barrelled Gardner guns on the broadside, besides torpedo stores. The suggested change in armament—which has been countermanded, as stated—was abandoned because it would "materially protract her completion for sea." The Cormorant has been, however, waiting to undergo a thorough repair for nearly two years.

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

London Amusements.

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At the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Madame Patey, Mr. Walter Mills, and Mr. Barrington Foote have been the principal vocalists engaged during the week. This evening (Saturday) is identified with the "first grand military night of the season." Jullien's "British Army Quadrilles" will be a prominent feature of the programme, and Mr. Walter Joyce will recite "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

The Court Theatre was reopened on Thursday evening, Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil commencing their second season with a revival of the comedy by Tom Taylor and A. W. Dubourg called "New Men and Old Acres," originally produced at the Haymarket on Oct. 25, 1869. The present cast includes Mr. Arthur Cecil as Vavasour, Mr. John Clayton as Samuel Brown, Mr. H. Reeves Smith as Bertie Fitzurse, Mr. G. W. Anson as Bunter, Mr. E. D. Lyons as Berthold, Miss Le Thière as Lady Matilda Vavasour, Miss Marion Terry as Lillian, Miss Fane as Fanny Bunter, and Mrs. John Wood as Mrs. Bunter.

The new five-act play, by Mr. Henry A. Jones, entitled "Saints and Sinners," and illustrating English middle-class life, will be produced at the Vaudeville Theatre on Thursday next. The prominent characters will be embodied by Mr. Thomas Thorne, Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Kate Phillips, and Messrs. Henry Neville, Mackintosh, Frederick Thorne, E. M. Robson, Lestocq, Grove, and H. B. Conway.

The Savoy Theatre was reopened, after a short recess, on Monday night, with the "Princess Ida," the cast being the same, with two unimportant exceptions as when Gilbert and Sullivan's still popular opera was originally produced. Mr. Cellier has resumed his position as musical director.

The Grand Theatre, Islington, of which Mr. Charles Wilmot is now the sole lessee and manager, has been furnished by Messrs. Arthur Goodrich and J. R. Crauford with an effective melodrama called "A Ruined Life," ably acted by Mr. J. H. Clynds, Mr. Arthur Goodrich, and Mr. Harry Proctor.

With this week, Mr. Brookfield has brought to a close his brief autumnal season at the Haymarket, which has not to be regarded as a remarkable financial success.

On Thursday night the Moore and Burgess Minstrels commenced their twentieth consecutive year at the St. James's Hall, the occasion being celebrated by a special performance.

Mr. Gilbert Farquhar has a matinée at the Gaiety next Thursday, when he will make his reappearance on the stage after his long and dangerous illness.

To the Royal Westminster Aquarium Mr. Farini has brought a troop of dwarf earthmen from the interior of South Africa, and belonging to a tribe inhabiting a region to the north of the Kalahari desert. They have a remarkable power of pantomimical expression, and present a curious type of the human race in an undeveloped condition.

Mr. Henry Irving entertained a large number of personal friends on Sunday last at the Continental Hotel, Regent Street, at a farewell dinner previous to his departure for the United States, which took place on Thursday evening.

The troopship Tamar, which has undergone extensive repairs in Devonport Dockyard, has just made a successful full-power six hours' trial of her engines in the Channel. The new engines have been made by Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field, and are very similar to those fitted by the same firm on board the Himalaya. During her trial, the Tamar was in charge of Capt. Edward Kelly, of the Steam Reserve; the navigating duties were carried out by Staff Com. Thomas, of the Indus; and Mr. O. N. Brooke, Chief Inspector of Machinery, was present on behalf of the Engineering Branch of the Steam Reserve. The engines were in charge of Mr. H. Warrener, the manager for Messrs. Maudsley, Son, and Field. The machinery worked very satisfactorily, the speed attained being 13½ knots per hour. This final trial has been made considerably in advance of the time originally fixed, and the officials immediately concerned are to be congratulated on the result attained.

BIRTH.

Arbuthnott.—On the 14th inst., at Montrose, N.B., the wife of Captain C. W. Arbuthnott, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Molyneux—De Crespigny.—On the 16th inst., at Hampton Wick Church, by the Rev. F. Champion de Crespigny, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Molyneux, late 7th Dragoon Guards, of Sandfield, West Derby, Liverpool, to Sarah, daughter of the late Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny, Baronet.

Roney-Dougal—Logan-White.—On the 17th inst., at St. Mary's, Dalmahoy, by the Rev. J. C. Roney-Dougal, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Bullock, incumbent, Richard John, second son of the late Colonel Roney-Dougal, 96th Regiment, of Ratho Park, Midlothian, and Balnageith, Morayshire, to Agnes Rosa, elder daughter of the late William Logan-White, Esq., of Kellerstain, Midlothian, and grand-daughter of the late Sir James Foulis, Bart., of Colinton.

DEATH.

Morgan.—On the 12th inst., at 1 Douro Terrace, Jersey, Major H. F. Morgan, late 28th Regiment, aged 50.

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The Judges are Lieutenant-General J. E. T. Nicolls, Major-General H. L. Balfour, and the Rev. R. A. Corbett, C.F. The Essays must be sent in—Home Stations by November 1, 1884; Foreign Stations by January 1, 1885.

G. E. WYNDHAM MALET,
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UNIVERSAL PASSENGER AGENCY, —Messrs. WM. HOOLEY and CO. having peculiar facilities for engaging passages to New Zealand, India, Australia, United States, Canada, West Indies, Brazil, the Cape, and all parts of the world, are prepared to do so at the lowest possible rates, either by steamers or sailing vessels. Fullest information given on application to 128 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or 2 Oriental Place, Southampton. N.B.—No commission is charged to passengers for engaging passages.

FALKNER'S "REAL MALT" WHISKEY.

PURE DUBLIN DISTILLATION.

The same as supplied to the principal Clubs and Regimental Messes. Has been esteemed in Ireland for the last century as the FINEST IRISH WHISKEY procurable, being pure as distilled, and refined by age only. A stock always kept in bond ready for shipment to India and the Colonies.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE CHIEF WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and reinstates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonish everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.— Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE ENTRANCE, 1884.

Of Six Candidates who read with Colonels Hale and Fothergill:—

Captain Fleming, R.A.,
Major Creagh, R.A.,
Captain Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons, and
Major Churchill, Northumberland Regiment,

were successful.

Captain Grieve, R.A., qualified.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, 1885. MAJOR COWPER has vacancies for two or three pupils desiring a small class and expeditious preparation.

Individual attention from each instructor.

From 1881-1884 (seven examinations) 22 pupils have competed, and 15 passed, viz., 1st, 8th, 10th, 21st, 28th, 29th, 30th (twice), 33rd, 34th, 37th, 58th, and 64th. Preparation for the Further and Preliminary. Terms moderate.

Testimonials and References on application to MAJOR COWPER, 10 Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, W.

ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY.

Under the patronage of her most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

CHAIRMAN—Major-General J. T. BOILEAU, R.E., F.R.S.

Applications from Candidates for admission to this School, either by Election, by Votes at £12 per annum, or at £80 per annum without votes, should be forwarded without delay to the Secretary.

The Daughters of all Officers on the Active and Retired List in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, are eligible; but the Daughters of Officers who have severed their connection with the Army by having sold out or commuted their pensions, are eligible *only* if born before the date on which such officers quitted the service.

Office, 20 Charing Cross, corner of Craig's Court, London. By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

LEAVE SEASON.
OFFICERS' PROMOTION.

A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., will be formed at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS,

on October 15.

Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

N.B.—Abingdon is two hours' from Paddington on G. W. R. There are ample facilities for hunting, boating, tennis, &c.

FINAL MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS.

NEXT TERM commences OCTOBER 11.

For particulars see above.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

Dr. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S LIST:—

SANDHURST, July, 1884.

	Marks.		Marks.
Walpole (1st)	8348	MacGusty	6355
King	6191	Hamilton-Jones ...	6153
MacDonnell	6057	Crosbie	6021
Wilson	5819	Ford-Hutchinson ...	5772

Humphrey 5349

WOOLWICH, July, 1884.		Mil. Officers, April, 1884.	
Digby (6th)	6107	Annesley	2019

*** Walpole's score is by far the highest ever made for Sandhurst. Three times within three years first place at Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations has fallen to Dr. Chetwode Crawley's pupils.

In previous Academical year, 17 passed for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c; 7 for Class I, &c.; 18 for Royal Irish Constabulary cadetships, besides 42 miscellaneous Examinations.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY,
LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c.,
Queen's Service Academy, Ely Place, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED 1852.—Over 1,000 Pupils successful.

JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS
(Limited).

PATRONS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER.
His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of JERSEY.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. POPE,

Certificate of London University General Examination for Women, with honours, and distinction in French, Scholar of Girton College, Cambridge, and Second-Class Natural Science Tripos in the University of Cambridge.

This School has been established for the purpose of giving a high-class education, on the principles of the Church of England. The school buildings are situated in a healthy suburb of St. Helier's, near the sea. The climate of Jersey is mild and healthy. Special facilities are provided for the acquisition of the French language. Ordinary fees—board (washing included), sixteen guineas per term; tuition, three, four, and five guineas per term.—Application for prospectuses may be made to the Secretary, R. CREWS, Esq., Wyvil House, Georgetown, Jersey.

CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

The following have been admitted:—

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
"	53rd	Akenhead ...	4053
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle...	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon ...	5969
"	79th	Williams......	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards ...	5515
"	—	†Warren	3994
MARINES	—	Beaumont ...	5644

* Cavalry Cadets. † Hon. Queen's Cadet.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following read with Messrs. James and Lynch:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2. ...	Capt. E. W. Fleming, R.A.	2883
4. ...	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2793
9. ...	Capt. W. A. Smith, R.A.	2508
16. ...	Major W. A. Collings, 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt.	2365
19. ...	Lieut. F. Hammersley, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers	2332
21. ...	Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Scots Fusiliers	2307
22. ...	Lieut. E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	2296
23. ...	Major H. C. B. Farrant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	2264
24. ...	Capt. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	2244
25. ...	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders	2239
33. ...	Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northampton Regt.	2045
35. ...	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2008

and four others qualified.

NEXT COURSE for STAFF COLLEGE and PROMOTION commences OCTOBER 15.

Militia and other Courses now going on.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

MILITIA CANDIDATES for the LINE.—TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS for the COMPETITIVE ARMY EXAMINATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel FITZROY WILSON, late Rifle Brigade, a Graduate of the Staff College, and afterwards Garrison Instructor of the Eastern District, offers the above; also TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS to Officers of the Regular Army, partly by letter or otherwise.

For prospectus, containing terms, testimonials, and references, address, East Bergholt, Colchester.

ARMY and other EXAMINATIONS.— G. W. VON TUNZELMANN, B.Sc. London, Assistant Examiner in Magnetism and Electricity, Science and Art Department, RECEIVES a limited number of Pupils. Special facilities for French, in view of new regulations. Terms moderate. Good success. Highest references. NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 20.—Devon Lodge, Dartmouth, S Devon.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks. after four months' work.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.— Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of TEN successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIX SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

NAVAL CADETS, ASSISTANT CLERKS
HOPE HOUSE SCHOOL, SOUTHSEA.

Principals { Mr. T. H. VICKERY.
Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond.

AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

CHARDSTOCK COLLEGE, CHARD.

Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

TO OFFICERS, ANGLO-INDIANS, and OTHERS.— First-class School, established 15 years, where boys are prepared from an early age for the Army Examinations. Numerous Staff of Experienced Graduates in Honours. System pursued has resulted in 35 successes and no failures. Indian children received. Highest references.—C. V. GODBY, M.A. (Oxon.), Bute House, Petersham, S.W.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, WIDOWERS, OFFICERS going ABROAD, and ANGLO-INDIANS.— Major WILLIAMS has a few VACANCIES for BOYS over 6 years of age. Healthy locality, home comforts, liberal diet. Extensive recreation grounds; superior educational advantages, preparatory and classical. Twenty-two Scholarships, &c., of £40 to £110 per annum, tenable at the Universities. Terms on application. Unexceptionable references.—Pyon Lodge, Bodenham Road, Hereford.

ANGLO-INDIAN HOME.— Mrs. PRICE-WILLIAMS, St. Clare's House, Esplanade, Tenby, OFFERS a Happy, Refined HOME, combined with a first-class Education, and all the advantages of sea bathing and pure air, to CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad. Tenby (the Naples of Great Britain) is noted for its beautiful climate, which is especially adapted to children born in Foreign Countries. Highest references and testimonials.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST in the Modern Side of Derby School. Fees £70. Sons of Officers £60. Lists of successes and of Scholarships tenable at School can be obtained from the Rev. WALTER CLARK, B.D., the School, Derby.

THE GROVE COLLEGE, ADDLESTONE, SURREY.

A School of the first-class for the Sons of Gentlemen, particularly of Military and Naval Officers.

A Special Class in which boys are prepared for Service Cadetships, according to the Admiralty Regulations for the Britannia candidates. Success guaranteed in ordinary cases. Inclusive terms for this class, eighty guineas a year.

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Prospectuses and References as to standing and success from Principal, Rev. SAMUEL T. EALES, M.A. D.C.L

CAVENDISH COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

This College has been founded by the County College Association, Limited, under the Presidency of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., in order to enable students at the earliest practicable age and at a moderate cost to take the University Degree, whether in Arts, Law, or Medicine.

Students are admitted at 16, and a Degree may be taken at 19.

The College charges for Lodging and Board (with an extra term in the Long Vacation), including all necessary expenses of tuition for the degree of B.A., are £84 per annum.

For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA.
IMPORTANT to STUDENTS.

Captain DUMARESQ DE CARTERET BISSON, M.A., Author of "Our Schools and Colleges" (graciously recognised by the Queen and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief), sends, free by post, a selected List of Prospectuses of all the most SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTORS, and gives his Counsel on Military and Civil-Service Education free of Charge. References kindly permitted to the late Secretary of State for War.—Apply by letter only, No. 69 Berners Street, London, W.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, Spring Grove, Isleworth.

CONNAUGHT MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.— Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS and GENERAL EDUCATION.—AVRANCHES.— A GENTLEMAN, for many years successfully engaged in preparing Candidates for the Military Competitive Examination and Universities, wishes to RECEIVE PUPILS. Great facilities for acquiring the French language. Terms moderate. Highest references to Parents and Guardians of former Pupils, and to Clergymen and Country Gentlemen.—Apply to Captain CHAWNER, Bois-Guerin, Val-St.-Père, Avranches.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.— Mr. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. In 1880, of FOUR Candidates for Woolwich, ALL of whom passed, one was 6th and another 29th. In 1883, of THREE Candidates for Sandhurst, TWO were successful.

KING EDWARD VI.'s SCHOOL, BERKHAMSTED, HERTS, 28 miles from Euston.—Twenty-seven School Scholarships. Four Exhibitions from the School. Laboratory, heated Swimming Bath, Fives Courts, &c.—Address, HEAD MASTER.

AN OFFICER in the ARMY WISHES to RECOMMEND strongly a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS on the South Coast.—Apply to Colonel ABBOT ANDERSON, Professor of Military Topography, R.M.C., Yorktown, Farnborough.

ARMY and NAVY SCHOOL, BROMLEY, KENT.

Young BOYS PREPARED from the first on the SPECIAL LINES required for these SEVERE EXAMINATIONS.

Head Master—JOHN GIBSON, M.A., assisted by three resident Graduates, and a resident French and Drawing Master.

BRIGHTON.—TUITION for SANDHURST.— A Private TUTOR who takes only five Resident Pupils, has ONE VACANCY. Terms, £150 per annum; no extras. Can enter at any time.—83 Montpellier Road, Brighton.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. J. R. MALLOCK, late Royal Fusiliers, and Garrison Instructor of the Southern District for the last six years, RECEIVES a Limited Number of MILITIA SUBALTERNS as Resident Pupils, to PREPARE them for their MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

Terms, &c., on application. The NEXT COURSE will commence on OCTOBER 1.

Address—Pinewood, Bagshot, Surrey.

SOUTH COAST.—PREPARATORY SCHOOL.— Mr. H. N. TRAVERS RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of Gentlemen's Sons to PREPARE them for the Public Schools. Well-appointed house, facing the sea. Indian and delicate children receive every care. Reasonable terms. References to Noblemen and others.—Address, Pennington House, Bognor.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.— Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have succeeded at purely Military Competitions. Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST & WOOLWICH.— Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomés), Major LENDY continues to RECEIVE Candidates. Of the last 22 Pupils sent up to compete, 19 were successful. Last July four only went up, and passed 4th, 7th, 10th, and 77th. Sunbury-on-Thames.

HINDUSTANI TAUGHT, Cito, Tuto, Jucunde. Correct Idiom guaranteed. Instructed only one candidate, Captain Fleming, R.A., for Staff College, Sandhurst, and he passed in second.—PUNDIT, 21 Beechholme Road, Clapton, London.

A LADY, living in a healthy Suburb of London, WISHES to RECEIVE one or two little children, whose parents are abroad or in India, to live with her and educate with her own little girl, five years of age. She can offer a happy home with thorough good education. Having had great experience, would be willing to take charge of a delicate child needing special care. The highest references given.—For further particulars apply in first instance, "M. D.," 58 Coleshill Street, Eaton Square, S.W.

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE, S.E.—SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.

In consequence of the numerous applications he receives as to various Examinations, Mr. WOLFFRAM begs to notify that he PREPARES ONLY FOR MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

At the last Army Examination, July, 1884, the following SIXTEEN PUPILS PASSED from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment:—

JULY, 1884.

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Examination.	No. in Order of Merit.
Kennedy, J. M. B.	7313	Sandhurst	5
Ludlow, E. R. O.	7031	Sandhurst	11
Fagan, H. R.	7006	Sandhurst	12
Frazer, G. S.	6611	Sandhurst	22
Bell, B. W.	6416	Sandhurst	36
Hassall, C. M. P.	6282	Sandhurst	6*
Swanston, C. O.	6219	Sandhurst	53
Godfrey, C. M. B.	6141	Sandhurst	61
Majendie, H. G.	6133	Sandhurst	63
Barton, A. E.	6095	Sandhurst	65
Mackenzie, J. E.	6020	Sandhurst	2†
Gardiner, J. F. P.	5838	Sandhurst	86
Gibsone, H. J. C.	5667	Sandhurst 2d Mar. In.	...
Hickie, A. F.	4950	Woolwich	29‡
Adair, C. O.	4711	Woolwich	36‡
Shute, C. D.	4775	Sandhurst	§

* University. † West India. ‡ The only two sent up for the Woolwich Competition. § India Cadet.

At the July Preliminary Examination the following nine out of ten pupils passed:—Messrs. Cameron, Carey, Connolly, Daniel, FitzGerald, Goldfinch, Kane, Montmorency, Murphy.

LIST OF SUCCESSES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS—1883-1882.

DECEMBER, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Newbury, B. A.	6	Sandhurst	5884
Prowse, G. W. T.	23	Sandhurst	5332
Hickie, W. B.	44	Sandhurst	5006
Chichester, A. G. V.	46	Sandhurst	4999
Williams, A. H.	48	Sandhurst	4886
Greenfield, H.	64	Sandhurst	4658
Cotton, C. L.	7	Sandhurst	4645
Forbes, Hon. W. R. D.	97	Sandhurst	4433
Anley, H. A.	100	Sandhurst	4382
Wallis, W. B.	102	Sandhurst	4352
Curteis, J.	...	Militia	2668
*Oswald, J. H.	...	Sandhurst	2094
*Richardson, H. L.	...	Sandhurst	1896
Chandler, L.	...	Militia	1867
Connolly, A. M.	1	Marine Cadet	1858

* Indian Cadets.

JULY, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Walker, H. S.	9	Sandhurst	5682
Walsh, H. H. A.	15	Sandhurst	5507
McConaghey, A.	18	Sandhurst	5389
Pratt, E. St. G.	21	Sandhurst	5364
Reid, J. W.	35	Woolwich	5082
Lamb, G.	47	Woolwich	4861
Barrow, G. de S.	51	Sandhurst	4935
Price-Davies, S. D.	53	Woolwich	4701
Clowes, H.	56	Sandhurst	4858
Audain, G. M.	73	Sandhurst	4721
Crosse, A. G.	91	Sandhurst	4573
Chichester, A. A.	*	Sandhurst	4118
Bedingfeld, N. M.	*	Sandhurst	3003
Eastwood, H. de C.	Militia Candidate		

* Cadetship.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickenson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5863
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston-Johnson, W.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Burne, Knightley, O.	1	Sandhurst	*
Warrand, W. N. M.	...	Marine Inf.	4655

* Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

JULY, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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NOTICE.—Captain R. Armit, *Central London Rangers, formerly Lieutenant R.N., lately engaged on the Staff of* The Army and Navy Gazette, *having received notice of dismissal six months ago, has ceased to have any connection with this office. This notice is rendered necessary in consequence of statements having been made in circulars, &c., that his connection with* The Army and Navy Gazette *was severed voluntarily by Captain* Armit.

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THE Annual General Return of the British Army for 1883, although the information given therein does not bring us up to any later date than January 1, 1884, has only just been published. What the necessity for the delay may be we fail to perceive, unless it be to afford an opportunity of replying to any adverse criticisms by a declaration that the information is so old that it is not fair to argue upon it, without knowing what has taken place since; this later information always being kept back, however, until it, in its turn, has become stale. Nevertheless, we shall decline to modify our criticisms on the present Return for any reason of the kind referred to, and we think that we may with safety state that the Return now before us is by far the most unsatisfactory that has been presented for several years. In the first place, we find that, on January 1, 1884, with a reduced establishment of 189,069 of all ranks of the Regular Army, the total number of effectives amounted only to 181,227, leaving a deficiency of 7,842 below the authorised establishment. This deficiency is by far the largest which has appeared in any return for the last 20 years, with the one exception of 1871, when the deficiency stood at 9,280; but this is easily accounted for by the fact that at that time the authorised establishment had just been raised, on paper, by about 10,000 men. Within three years, however, this high establishment was reduced below the number at which it stood before, and since then there has never appeared such a deficiency as that existing on January 1 last, and this, too, in the face of the fact that a larger number of recruits had been enlisted in 1883 than in any year since 1864. At first sight, this state of affairs would appear to be inexplicable; but in a table in the Return, which shows the past services of the non-commissioned officers and men on January 1, 1884, will be found a key to the mystery. From the table in question it will be seen that of the 33,096 men enlisted in 1883, there were only 29,576 remaining on January 1, 1884; of the 23,802 enlisted in 1882, there were only 18,517 remaining; and of the 26,258 enlisted in 1881, there were only 19,484 remaining. Thus it will be seen that in three years the "waste" from 83,156 recruits amounts to the alarming total of 15,579, none of whom had enough service to have been transferred to the Reserve. Here, then, is probably the secret of the whole affair. With the numbers of recruits that have been enlisted lately, the authorised establishment could easily have been maintained but for this fearful "waste." And now we see for the first time that when Lord Wolseley, in the early part of the present year, was boasting of his 33,000 recruits, he quite forgot to tell us that already 3,520 of them had ceased to belong to the Army. But let us now pass to the tables in the Return which show the quality of those recruits who are remaining in the Army still; and here we find that of the 33,000 enlisted, 1,193 were boys under 17 years of age, 59 were between 17 and 18 years of age, 7,988 between 18 and 19 years of age, and 11,573 between 19 and 20 years of age, making in all a total of 20,813, or about two-thirds of the whole number of recruits enlisted under the age of 20; while during the last ten years the highest number ever before enlisted under the age of 20 in any one year was 15,197. The tables which show the physique of the recruits for 1883 only serve to tell the same story of degeneracy. There were 10,903 recruits enlisted under 5 ft. 5 in. in height, and another 6,280 under 5 ft. 6 in., making together 17,183 under 5 ft. 6 in.; and we know that of those below 5 ft. 5 in., many are no more than 5 ft. 3 in. in height, that being now the minimum for Infantry recruits. Again, there were 1,316 enlisted whose chest measurement was under 33 inches, 9,632 more under 34 inches, and 11,658 more under 35 inches. The state of the Militia is even worse than that of the regular Army, for the Return shows that, on January 1, 1884, the rank and file of the Militia numbered only 97,778, showing a deficiency of 29,875, the figures given being the lowest for the enrolled strength and the highest deficiency for any one year since 1873. And further, there was on the date of inspection of the different regiments a total of 669 officers below the establishment. If something be not done immediately to remedy this state of things, matters will necessarily go from bad to worse, for something must indeed be radically wrong with a force which cannot even maintain its establishment of officers at a respectable figure. The Yeomanry, having presumably attained, in 1882, as low a pitch as possible without disappearing totally, has, in 1883, actually increased from 11,173 to 11,204 of all ranks. The Army Reserve and the Volunteers show real and appreciable improvement. The Reserve now amounts to 43,185 men, of whom 34,589 belong to the 1st Class. The Volunteers, on November 1, 1883, had reached the highest number (209,365) ever known. But their improvement does not stop at an increase of numbers, but extends in other directions which are, if anything, more important than mere numbers. The total number present at inspection in 1882 was 175,878, but in 1883 this number had increased to 179,739, being an increase of 3,861; while the total increase of enrolled members of the force was only 2,029. And again, in 1882 the number of efficients was 199,374; but in 1883 that number was increased to 202,428, a total increase of 3,054 efficients. These figures show that the Volunteers are earnest in that which they do, and are always striving to improve themselves. And it is this example of the Volunteers which should lead us in our most despondent moments to think that there is yet hope of an efficient British Army, if only a Secretary of State for War shall arise who will take the matter in hand without prejudice, and will seek advice from those who have gone step by step through the regimental mill rather than Staff officers, whose good fortune it has been to escape the drudgery of regimental work, and who have consequently come to regard the commanders of regiments, troops, and companies as little better than "drones and dullards,"

A SAD disaster at sea, attended by very great loss of life, has removed one of her Majesty's ships from the *Navy List*. It is lamentable to state that, from the evidence given by the survivors, the melancholy occurrence was by no means the result of circumstances beyond control, or at all unavoidable. About four o'clock last Monday morning, while cruising off the North-west Coast of Ireland, the *Wasp*, gunboat, Lieutenant and Commander John D. Nicholls, was totally wrecked off Tory Island, every soul on board being lost with the exception of six men. The *Wasp* was in no strange waters, although cruising off a wild and stormy coast, fringed with islets and open to the huge waves of the Atlantic Ocean. She was a well-furnished craft, and, as her name implies, one of the smallest of her Majesty's vessels-of-war. The *Zephyr*—recently fired upon by the Chinese in the Min river—closely resembled the useful and capable little vessel just lost, together with so enormous a proportion of precious lives; and the *Sheldrake*, the *Stork*, and the *Starling* are similar gunboats. Her commander was a most skilful sailor, and took a great pride in his ship, the remarkably neat trim of which evoked favourable comment. The crew comprised picked seamen, and most perfect discipline existed. The little *Wasp* was a composite gunboat, of 465 tons, and 470 horse-power; she carried four guns, and her crew consisted of 58 men. Two officers were on leave and one seaman was absent, and nine only of her full complement survive. The scene of the disaster, on the coast of Donegal, is a well-known and perilous spot, where the sea cliffs of the mainland tower over "a constantly tempestuous sea;" and a sound, eight or ten miles wide, through which the north-easterly breezes blow fiercely, separates the islet with its lighthouse from the craggy shore. The *Wasp*, with her comparatively diminutive displacement, afforded but little space for watertight compartments, and she may be said to have had ribs of iron and a skin of wood. Thus her chance of flotation after striking the rocks was comparatively small. It was in the month of June last year that her Majesty's despatch-boat *Lively* ran upon the Chicken Rock, while on her passage from Ness to Stornoway, with the Crofters' Commission on board, a circumstance to which we allude from the fact that it has been stated that the *Wasp* was going round to Moville for the purpose of taking the sheriff and an evicting party, and landing them at Innisbrahock Island to superintend certain evictions. If this be so, it may be urged that the employment of the officers and crews of her Majesty's Navy for such services is most impolitic and undignified. Immediately after the disaster was reported, many statements and alleged particulars obtained publicity, and it was not until last Thursday that the actual circumstances attending the loss of the *Wasp* became known. It was at first anticipated that the loss was attributable to extraordinary conditions of weather, and it was inferred from the immense disproportion of the victims to the rescued that the wreck was appallingly sudden. But the very plain facts were scarcely expected in connection with the wreck of a well-found English vessel-of-war, provided with charts, on a familiar though dangerous coast. The *Valiant* ironclad was despatched from Rathmullen to inquire into the sad story, the details of which were necessarily delayed. The latest particulars respecting the loss of the gunboat, establish beyond any doubt whatever that the cause of the disaster was careless navigation and "keeping too near to the unfriendly shore." Remembering the acknowledged skill and the usual care manifested by the commander, some of the circumstances are inexplicable. The *Wasp* was endeavouring to weather Tory Island on the Atlantic side under sail, her fires having been banked, so that for the nonce she was practically a sailing ship. This is a point that should be remembered. A fresh breeze was blowing from the west, veering towards the north-west, and the position of Tory Island was most clearly indicated by the lighthouse at the western extremity. The tide was favourable, yet she struck within fifty yards of rocks. It would appear that the men were alarmed when it was too late—the ship being only under sail—at the proximity of the shore. A vessel under steam may, in rounding a point situated to leeward, take a course that would not be justifiable, and perhaps highly dangerous, for a ship entirely depending on her sails. And this seems to bring us very near to the actual cause of the disaster. The *Wasp*, while on this course, undoubtedly possessed, in herself, all the means and appliances of a steam-vessel; but that power was not available, and she was evidently attempting, under sail, to steer a course which would only have been safe under steam, if it were then justifiable. It is estimated that she ought to have been "about three hundred and fifty yards further out to sea than she was." It is an unpleasant duty to be obliged to state facts tending to cast blame on a gallant officer who lost his life when his ship was wrecked; but facts are stubborn things, though it is possible that at the court-martial which will be held to inquire into the loss of the *Wasp*, some defence or excuse for the course adopted by the unfortunate Commander may be given in evidence. When the dangerous position of the vessel was seen by the watch on deck, it is alleged that her course was maintained until she struck on the rocks; and even if steam power had been available, it is doubtful if it would then have been of any service. It was not until after she struck that any attempt was made to use her engines. Most remarkable it was that her Commander, after she struck, immediately ordered the engineers to get up full steam. But the fires were banked, and the order could not possibly be obeyed,—indeed, it is asserted that steam could not have been got up under an hour. Thus it appears that the Commander calculated upon a power that was absolutely not available, and failed to realise that *de facto* the *Wasp* was dependent on her canvas. The end soon came, for the sea swept her off, and she sank rapidly in deep water, the fatal rock being only about fifty yards from the shore. Attempts to launch the lifeboats failed, for they were dashed to pieces by the waves, and thus so many lives were lost within hail of the shore. It has been asserted that, had steam been up, and had the first indication of alarm been met by prompt remedial measures, the *Wasp* would still have been afloat; but that is mere conjecture. Reliance on the engines under the circumstances was unjustifiable, and this disaster is an additional illustration of how terribly sudden are the effects of mishaps at sea. All was over in a few minutes, and the wreck had soon entirely disappeared. Considering the statements upon which these remarks are founded, there is reason to arrive at the conclusion that those who were responsible for the navigation and the safety of the *Wasp* failed to take into account, as it was their duty to have done, the extent to which she was at the mercy of accidents or Tory Island would have been given a much wider berth, for there was really no cogent reason for making a short cut to economise time. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at, it is certain that the *Wasp*, depending alone on canvas, ought not to have been permitted to "hug a lee shore" on such a dangerous coast, under the swell of the Atlantic. The Court-martial will elicit every circumstance likely to afford further information, and it is to be hoped that the wreck of the *Wasp* may teach a useful lesson, and prevent in future unnecessary risks. It may be a question whether steam ought not always to be "up" in gunboats when on a dangerous coast.

THERE are probably no men in her Majesty's dominions better pleased at the great movement which is gathering force every hour for the strengthening of the Navy than Lord Alcester and Sir Cooper Key, and those Naval officers who, in the present or in the late Ministry, had to accept the situation and do their best on the Board with the materials in hand, and all the time feel and declare that the condition of the Navy was dangerously unsatisfactory. For many a long year—indeed, since the paper was started—has the *Army and Navy Gazette* preached on the same text; but in vain have leading articles been written, speeches been spoken, letters been published, the voices of men like Symonds, Elliott, Hay, &c., raised, and their cries uttered, or the remonstrances of officials in office delivered *sotto voce* to their chiefs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury sat on the money-box, and no First Lord had the courage to tell the Government that they were trifling with the life of the Empire, and that he would not be responsible for the result of their cowardly concessions to party exigencies. We are told there is no "party" in the Navy. But every Government, in framing the Naval estimates, has one eye on the estimates of the Government it displaced, and another on the faces of the economists in the House. When the policy of a Ministry is attacked, the defence is conducted on party lines. It is considered sufficient to show that the Board of to-day does not spend so much as the Board before it, and that it lays down as many keels, is as active in repairs, and advances its ships in at least equal fractions. Very often the exaggeration and violence of the attack divest it of real force, and render repulse easy. We have abstained from producing laborious statistics, to all of which, perhaps, the detection of one flaw would be taken as a complete refutation, but we have insisted that there was a clear case for inquiry presented in the antagonistic statements of Lord Northbrook, Sir T. Brassey, and Mr. Bannerman on one side, and Lord H. Lennox, Sir J. Hay, Admiral Symonds, and Mr. W. H. Smith on the other. We know that officers like Sir H. Keppel, Sir B. Seymour, the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord John Hay,—in fact the great body of professional officers,—with such men as Sir E. J. Reed, Mr. Barnaby, and Mr. White in rear of them, were unanimous in thinking that what is called the pessimist view of the Navy was more nearly correct than that of the official representations to Parliament; but as long as the latter were accepted, and the country was content, protests and demonstrations were futile. Now, what will be done? What ought to be done may be very much in the direction indicated by Admiral Elliot in the *Morning Post* of Thursday:—

> "A grant of £10,000,000 for defensive armaments would go far to restore our prestige, and a great deal might be done within the short space of twelve months, under pressure, to increase our defensive power in the matter of guns and torpedo vessels alone. For £3,000,000, 50 first-class and 100 second-class torpedo-boats could be produced within twelve months in this country, and distributed for home and colonial defence, and 50 more of the first-class added to our Fleet. Another £2,000,000 could be utilised to hasten the completion of war-ships. Another £5,000,000 should be appropriated for our war Fleet, and with proper exertions much might be done in a couple of years. Many ships in the lists of available war-ships in the *Pall Mall Gazette* are now unserviceable, their boilers being worn out, and none ready to replace them. I say nothing about gunboats, but of the 70 or 80 we can muster, all told, about half carry an 18-ton breech-loading gun, and the other half guns of lighter calibre. Immediate steps should be taken to organise a coast brigade, which should muster at least 25,000 men, to man the coast flotilla. A selected portion of engineer mechanics should receive torpedo instruction and have extra pay."

These suggestions are excellent, and Admiral Elliot gives others of great value as to details; but is it not quite possible, if he were on the Board to-morrow,—we ask, without offence,—that he might point out to any one in opposition who made such proposals in Parliament that there was no occasion for all this hurry, and that there was not the least chance of a sudden outbreak of war? It is thus we go on year after year cowering under the lash of the politicians and hiding ourselves under Ministerial responsibilities. As for the complimentary platitudes of the Chevalier Eduardo de Martino, none, we presume and hope, would pay less attention to them than the officers of the British Navy, proud as they are of their traditions and their sailors. Naval officers are all aware that the Navy is not what it ought to be. They do not despise the descendants of the sailors who fought so well that the victories we won were never empty honours or bloodless contests, and they are convinced that torpedoes and ironplates have no feelings. The cry of "keep out the shells," which arose between decks on October 17, 1854, came from no coward lips.

NO one who has not experienced it can know or form any idea of the bodily agony caused to a beginner by a long ride on a camel. Many people have experienced the misery and pain produced in unaccustomed muscles by a heavy day's work in the pigskin—the "loss of leather," the burning heat, the racking torture in back and legs, the parched mouth, sleepless hours, and feverish thirst,—but these are quite pleasurable sensations and results compared with the state of body and feeling superinduced by thirty miles' jog as a "Shuttee Sowar." And whereas the horseman gets himself to rights in a few days, a European may take a week and more to recover from the effects of his first voyage outside the "Ship of the Desert." There are camels and camels, just as there are horses and horses. The best of them are "kittle cattle," the worst—well, wait till the British Cavalry and Infantry find the adjectives! *Punch* depicted a lovely Lifeguardsman in a comfortable saddle astride a camel, with a regulation bit and bridoon and reins in the creature's mouth; but the camel rein is a rope or thong put through a hole in the cartilage of the nostril, and the native guides the beast by the pressure of his heel to the side of the camel's neck. The camel bites like a shark and kicks like a horse. Its passions are furious and insatiable, its love of liberty romantic but troublesome, its noises and smells dreadful to ear and nose, and some of its procedures disgusting to the eye. To the manners and customs of this frightful quadruped the British soldier will entertain decided repugnance; he will regard him very much as Mr. Winkle did his horse, and as to feeding and watering him, he might as well be expected to look after a hippogriff or hippopotamus. Therefore, there must be a great company of natives to the manners of camels borne in attendance on the force; and we devoutly hope there may be no fighting, for in that case the natives will certainly not be in attendance on the camels. But with all these little drawbacks, the men will enjoy the camelcade when they get used to it, as "Johnny Ross's" riflemen did in 1858 in India. Nubia and the Soudan are far better countries to travel in than Oude and Rohilkund. There is no ophthalmia below the Saaed, and the green veils and spectacles provided for the men will not be needed; but there will be fever as the Nile recedes. Murray says there are no flies in Nubia. There may not have been when Mr. Eaton, or whoever it was prepared the Handbook, was there; but since then the flies have all come back, and we are quite ready to make a bet that they will show heads with any flies in the world. In a few weeks it will be quite cool on the Nile in the morning and evening, and chills should be avoided sedulously.

RECENTLY most serious statements, accompanied by weighty statistics as to the present condition of the British Navy, have produced a feeling of keen anxiety. It has been shown that since 1868-9 the Naval expenditure of other Powers has increased forty per cent., while that of England has diminished. Something approaching a "scare" has been created. "Are these statements true; and if correct, what is to be done?" If the country is convinced that its Navy has been permitted to decline, prompt initial measures will be insisted upon to restore the British Fleet to its proper state. There seems to be a general concurrence on one point,—that if our Navy is inadequate, it ought to be raised as rapidly as possible to a condition of efficiency to enable it to cope with any probable combination. Threatening voices have been heard of late, and unpleasant rumours of coalitions against England have been circulated; but when statements, clearly backed by facts and figures, announced all over the world that Britannia is "practically dethroned from the sovereignty of the ocean;" and that the Navy is not strong enough to assure victory, the fact was met in a manner which ought to convince us it was not disagreeable to anyone but ourselves. Our brilliant Naval history is still the national boast. Richard Cobden asserted he would cheerfully expend a hundred millions sterling, rather than that any two foreign Naval Powers should be able to equal the Navy of Great Britain. It has been urged very recently, in a quarter essentially commercial, that "we must still be prepared to spend our money like water, if necessary, in order to keep up the strength and the reputation of our Fleet. This was long ago the opinion of so distinguished a non-Interventionist as Mr. Cobden, and it is the opinion which has been more than once avowed by Mr. Gladstone." Without inquiring whether Mr. Cobden's views were attributable to abstract patriotism, or to his knowledge that the immense commerce of Great Britain depended upon our Naval supremacy, the sentiments of all true Englishmen will accord with those of Mr. Cobden. We do not anticipate that the country will grudge any necessary expenditure on our Navy, for be it remembered that the "one vote never seriously challenged" in the House of Commons is that for ships, men, and guns for the Royal Navy. In the days of Nelson, when seamanship and pluck rendered the name of Britain glorious on the seas, we had force enough to block the ports of France and Spain, to convoy fleets of merchant vessels laden with valuable cargoes, and to protect our coveted Colonies! But since those halcyon days all has become changed. Foreign nations have increased their Naval armaments; and some, at one time possessing scarcely any ships, have powerful vessels on the most approved designs. Fifteen years since, England expended as much on her Naval armaments afloat in one year, as France, Germany, Italy, and Russia combined. Now, it has been estimated, we are spending only, *pro rata*, eleven to fifteen. The late First Lord of the Admiralty remarks that, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Government, there has been in the public mind, for some time since, a sense of insecurity as to the condition of our Naval defences. This feeling of alarm and insecurity has, the writer affirms, widened and deepened, and the representatives of the Government, he asserts, avoid the real issue, and satisfy themselves by piling figures upon figures, in order to prove that they have at least done as well as those who preceded them in office. This plain-speaking will be readily understood and its veracity admitted, although there have been also plenty of figures used to show Government remissness and neglect of the Navy. Mr. Smith says what the country really wants to know is,—"Whether our own shores, and our Colonial possessions are safe; whether we have a fighting Fleet which can dispose of any probable combination of forces which could be brought against it in battle; whether our food supplies, our trade, and our commerce are reasonably secure from interception by an enemy; whether, in point of fact, we are strong enough to make it in the highest degree improbable that an attack shall be made anywhere, and impossible that such an attack can be made successful?" Mr. Smith recommends the adoption of a proposal, made in the last session of Parliament by Sir John Hay—to which he gave his support—namely, that the whole matter should be referred to a Committee either of the House of Commons or of both Houses conjointly, "whose verdict would carry with it the confidence and respect of the nation." The questions are not of a party nature, for they are "being urged with the greatest vehemence by warm supporters of the Government; and unless they are dealt with exhaustively and immediately by such a Committee, disquiet and anxiety will increase and swell until some little incident will turn it into a panic." Although it has been announced that the autumn session will be devoted to the Franchise Bill only, "the country will not be satisfied with any such answer," argues Mr. Smith. We need not fear that such an inquiry will teach our rivals anything which they do not already understand. Our foreign neighbours know "the truth about the Navy" by this time; and our foes will certainly not be more inclined to attack us when they learn that Britain intends to make herself more secure. Mr. Smith points out that ships now building may be got ready for sea with despatch, and a year or two economised, thus strengthening our Navy with all speed. In conclusion, he asks the plain question,—"Will the Government grant the inquiry when Parliament meets in October?" The answer depends much upon public opinion. Mr. Smith has not expressed any opinion on the question whether the anxiety now felt in the country is well founded or not. As an ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, he has said as much as he deems necessary at present. But he will doubtless be ready to state whether, in his judgment, "the Navy, in its present and prospective condition, is entirely adequate to the discharge of the duties required of it," before the responsibility of the Admiralty is transferred, as he proposes, to a Parliamentary Committee. It is maintained that another four millions a year will be required to place this country in the position we held fifteen years ago. What are four millions out of a revenue of nearly eighty millions? The Treasury, however, control the Admiralty, and a mistaken economy tends at times to defeat the intentions of the Admiralty, which has to submit to financial considerations. We entirely concur in the statement that the country is perfectly ready to sanction "whatever expenditure may be necessary in order to place the Navy and the national defences connected with it in a thoroughly satisfactory condition." No Board of Admiralty can successfully shelter itself under the authority of the Treasury if the Navy be proved to be insufficient. It has been stated regarding our relative position that we are a ship or so ahead of France in number, but inferior to her in guns, armour, and speed. The official statement of the French Minister of Marine, that "it was absurd to compare the small French Fleet of ironclads with the invincible armoured armada of England," has been quoted. The facts will not corroborate this estimate. We are altogether behind in torpedo boats and home defences; "half our third-class ships of the line could not go into action," and "our cannon are inferior to those of France and Italy, and not a single breech-loader is shipped upon our ironclads." Our Mercantile Marine comprises nearly 20,000 vessels of varied tonnage, and we have "only twenty-four fast cruisers to protect them against swift depredators of the *Alabama* type." Many of our chief stations, including Singapore, Bombay, the Cape, and St. George's Sound, are open to attack by an enemy, and "only two of our great harbours are adequately guarded" at home. Then, to continue this sorry statement, it is alleged that we have only "men enough to man our Fleet for the first month of a war, and not a dock in the East where an ironclad could be refitted." It is not a question now as to responsibility. Mr. Smith has spoken in no party spirit, and his remarks are conscientiously written at a time of unmistakeable anxiety. Lord Northbrook is absent on affairs unconnected with his office as First Lord of the Admiralty, during a period when his presence is required at home. When he returns, unless he can "satisfy the country that its present alarms are wholly without foundation, the demand for such an inquiry as Mr. Smith recommends will speedily become irresistible." At all risks, at any cost, and with vigorous energy, the proud position of Great Britain as the first Naval Power must be maintained. We cannot entertain the idea of being "vanquished on the sea," which has ever been England's glory. Our best interests demand prompt action. To possess boundless wealth, to build fleets, to rule the seas, and to be in a state of helplessness, is a position altogether indefensible and humiliating; an inquiry is necessary, to allay public anxiety, without delay.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary to the Admiralty, returned to London on Tuesday night.

There is no truth in the statement of the *Hampshire Telegraph* that "Lord Alcester has been ordered by the Admiralty to concentrate his ships at Alexandria, and to there land a strong Naval Brigade to co-operate with the Military authorities organising the Gordon Relief Expedition." Lord Alcester is a Lord of the Admiralty, and has no ships that we know of, and there has been no order given by him to himself to concentrate his imaginary fleet, and land a Naval Brigade at Alexandria or anywhere else.

By the retirement next month of Vice-Admiral Rice, on promotion, Captain J. Rowley, flag captain at Portsmouth, will attain flag-rank, and the appointment of Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty will be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

On the expiration of the tenure of Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, K.C.B., as Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, which will take place shortly, this important appointment will become vacant. Although announcements have been made as to Admiral Stewart's successor, no nomination has yet been made, and the anticipatory statements are altogether premature. On relinquishing his present position, Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart will, it is stated, probably be appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, but this has not been finally decided.

In the event of it being found necessary to strengthen the squadron in China waters for the protection of British interests, it is understood that the reinforcements will be drawn from the Straits Settlements and East Indies stations. A quantity of war stores were shipped on Thursday morning on board the steamship *Benarty* for conveyance to Hong Kong.

The accession which is promised to the list of works by Royal authors in "The Cruise of the *Boadicea*," by Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales, will be heartily welcomed, and, if it be not too much "edited," will prove, we are sure, very pleasant reading; but we hope judicious Mr. Dalton will let their young wits play as they please, and allow them, like Nora Creina's gown, "to rise and fall as Nature pleases," subject to the laws of grammar—though even these—"princeps sum et supra" grammaticam—might be disallowed, if it did not discredit the teaching of one of the most assiduous of tutors.

Among the many rumours that have been circulated recently in connection with Naval matters at home and abroad, was a report that the Chinese Government had offered to sell to that of Germany the two ironclad breastwork monitors built by the Vulcan Company of Stettin, and which are now, and have been for some time past, at Kiel. The acquisition of these two vessels would just now have been most desirable, and the purchase of itself would undoubtedly have been regarded as a valuable addition to the German Navy, as the two ironclads are of a class of vessel which would be of very great service to Germany in any future naval war. But the rumour, it appears, has no foundation in fact, and the Chinese Government doubtless fully appreciate the value of these ships at the present critical period. Like European nations, the Chinese are determined, under somewhat adverse circumstances, it must be admitted, to increase the strength of their Navy rather than sell most useful modern war-vessels. To carry out their views of adding to their war-ships, the Chinese Government are now in negotiation with Messrs. Howald, a Kiel firm of shipbuilders, for the construction of several new corvettes. On former occasions, Messrs. Howald have built war-vessels for the Chinese Government. France is well informed of the arrangements that are being made for these additions to the Chinese Navy.

Rear-Admiral Tryon will, we believe, leave England next month. His Flag Captain will be Captain L. Hay, Commander de V. Hamilton will be Commander, and Mr. Pawsey Admiral's Secretary.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Americans should have discovered also their naval defences are in a position altogether unjustifiable. This discovery comes just now when the naval deficiencies of Great Britain are commented upon extensively. "It is a humiliating confession which patriotic Americans are forced to make," remarks a well-known New York daily paper, "that their sea-board is open to attack from the fleets of inferior nations, and that neither the Federal nor the State governments can furnish in a sudden emergency sufficient force to protect life and property from mob rule, much less to repel foreign invasion."

The steel guns manufactured at Spezzia by the Italian Government have proved a great success, and according to the *Italia Militare*, they will forthwith be issued to the ironclads *Vesuvius*, *Stromboli*, and *Doria*.

In connection with the loss of the *Wasp*, a Naval correspondent writes to remonstrate against the employment of her Majesty's Navy in such very disagreeable duties as those connected with the evictions of the miserable tenantry on the islands on the West Coast of Ireland. We presume that her Majesty's ships are available, and properly so, for the use of the local authorities in maintaining law and order; but we confess that the duty assigned to the *Wasp* in conveying "an evicting party" to their destination, and taking back a return cargo of wretched peasants, does not seem very agreeable.

The French squadron of evolution, composed of the *Richelieu*, *Trident*, *Redoutable*, and *Admiral Duperré* entered the port of Algiers on the 21st inst.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral J. Corbett, C.B., to succeed Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, will necessitate comparatively few changes. The new Commander-in-Chief will take up his appointment on the 27th ult. Captain J. A. Poland will continue his duties as flag-captain of the *Duncan*, and Vice-Admiral Corbett has selected Lieutenant C. E. J. C. Graham, late of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, to succeed Lieutenant F. D. S. Scott, as his flag-lieutenant. Mr. W. B. Risk, who has so ably discharged the duties of Secretary to Vice-Admiral Rice, will continue to act in the same capacity to the new Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Alexander Buller, C.B., now in command of the *Achilles*, is named as the successor of Captain Richard Carter, of the *Royal Adelaide*, flagship at Devonport. The latter officer's period of command will terminate in December.

The launch of the armour-plated ship *Rodney*, which will be named by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, is anticipated at Sheerness Dockyard with considerable interest. It is satisfactory to announce the addition to the British Navy of this powerful vessel, which has been built upon the slip from which the *Agamemnon* was launched about four years ago. The *Rodney* is of the "Admiral" type, and will be fitted with all the latest improvements in shipbuilding science. She will be equipped with ten heavy guns, together with Nordenfelt and Gardner machine-guns. When ready for commission, this ship will be a perfect example of modern Naval construction, no improvement tending to secure efficiency in detail having been omitted in her fittings. The cost of the hull of the *Rodney* is estimated at £440,000. The dockyard authorities at Sheerness have received directions to hold H.M.S. *Sampson* in readiness to assist at the launch on next Wednesday week.

It has been decided by the French Minister of Marine that the steam fleet shall be divided into seven categories, to wit: ironclads, cruisers, despatch-boats, gun-boats, steam-launches, torpedo-boats, and transports. The sailing vessels are to retain their old denomination.

The Woolwich authorities, it is stated, are erecting Siemens-Martin furnaces for the production of steel-castings for guns. In Sheffield this innovation has caused very naturally some heart-burning, as four large firms in that town have already extensive facilities for the production of steel castings for this purpose; but Col. Maitland stated at the United Service Institution not long ago that he could not get them large enough for his purpose. It is asserted in Sheffield that Woolwich, being so far away from the raw material, cannot manufacture the castings so cheaply as Sheffield; but this contention must be taken for what it is worth, considering the circumstances. The British ordnance has hitherto been composed of steel tubes with coils of wrought iron. In future the guns will be composed entirely of steel.

A thorough inspection of H.M.S. *Black Prince* has just been concluded by Mr. Sennett, from the Controller's Department of the Admiralty, with a view to her refitment as flagship of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. It having been found that she can be rendered serviceable at a moderate cost, she will doubtless be brought forward for service almost immediately. It is not yet decided whether her defects are to be made good at Devonport or at Portsmouth, but in the latter case she will be towed round by the *Valorous*. The favourable character of Mr. Sennett's report cannot be otherwise than most satisfactory; and it will be gratifying to notify the readiness of this ship for active service again.

Respecting the relative strength of the Navies of France and England, there are, as in other matters, generally two opinions. The *Débats* does not at all support Lord Henry Lennox's views about the efficiency of the French fleet. It declares that it is a vain delusion to think that France, which has made enormous sacrifices to possess a large fleet, has really got it. Four of her most formidable ships, the *Marengo*, *Redoutable*, *Trident*, and *Richelieu*, are unserviceable for want of boilers, and of all the others only one is pronounced fit for active service in the event of war, that vessel being the *Amiral Duperré*. It goes on to state that presumably to hide this deplorable penury, and to continue to persuade the country that it possesses a powerful fighting force, M. Ferry's Government will probably compose the evolutionary squadron of four ironclads, two coast-defence rams, and four torpedo-boats.

The German Naval manœuvres are of great interest and significance, and it is surprising that the tactics that have already taken place this summer in German waters by various portions of the fleet have hitherto created so little interest in England. The manœuvres very clearly indicate the determination of Germany to become a first-rate naval power. The Army is admirable, and the Navy, it is intended, shall be worthy of the Empire, and its prestige among the Great Powers. Already, Germany occupies the third rank amongst Naval Powers, having, within 30 years, replaced Russia, which is now content with seventh place. Germany could at the present time employ 24 ironclads in the attack on a blockading fleet, of which only four would be obsolete vessels, and the number of her armoured vessels which, owing to their storage of coal and their sea-going qualities, may be employed for foreign expeditions, has risen to nine. In a few years' time Germany will be able to maintain the sea against a coalition of the Baltic Powers and Holland, supposing such a coalition were ever to be formed. With a view of being able to hold the position which an increase of her Naval strength in the near future entitles her to, Germany is equally persevering in improving the quantity and quality of her torpedo-boat service. Quite recently, in a comparative speed trial of German and English-built boats, a torpedo-vessel constructed by the most eminent English firm of torpedo-boat builders was beaten by the German boat by one mile an hour. It is evident that Germany aims high, as regards Naval excellence and efficiency, and the steady persistency with which all the essentials to insure success are being pursued by the stolidly persevering Germans, is characteristic. The utmost care is bestowed on the training of the crews and manning the German Navy, the progress made being an evidence of earnest determination to achieve perfection. The German manœuvres teach Great Britain a lesson, as well as warn us of what we may expect in the near future. The Naval policy of Germany alone ought to bid old England put her "house in order." The facts reported merit most serious consideration. While keenly aware that powerful ships are a primary consideration, the Germans quite understand that the seamen must be made thoroughly efficient by instruction, drill, and constant practice. The manœuvres in the Baltic and North Sea unmistakeably prove this fact. In the operations off Dantsic, Kiel, and Wilhelmshafen the leading idea was the attack of sea forts and attempted landings on the one side, and their defence on the other, night attacks being conspicuous features of the operations, whilst torpedo-boats and submarine mines were equally important factors in the mode of attack and defence. In his reports on the various manœuvres, the head of the German Admiralty, General von Caprivi, expresses himself satisfied on the whole with the operations, and mentions, even with undisguised praise, some of the skill displayed in individual cases. The fact of German Naval commanders being satisfied with the progress made expresses more than appears on the surface. To preserve peace, it is maintained, nations must be prepared for war, and the progress of Germany as a Naval Power will, perhaps, stimulate other powers to devote more attention to their Naval armaments, manœuvres, and general efficiency. This week extensive operations off Zoppot have formed a fitting conclusion to the German Naval manœuvres which have been carried on during this summer in the Baltic and North Sea.

It is announced that every officer belonging to the Royal Marine Battalion landed at Suakim receives 5s. a day field-allowance, and every non-commissioned officer and private receives 6d. a day. The blue-jackets, officers, and men of the ships stationed at Suakim receive no extra pay.

A change, tending to desirable concentration, simplicity of detail, and undivided control, is in contemplation by the Admiralty authorities in conjunction with the War Office. It is proposed to transfer the whole of the Naval gun-mountings and fittings, hitherto in the ordnance stores at the various ports, and in charge of the War Department, to the dockyards, making Portsmouth the principal store. This proposed amalgamation will place the whole of the arrangements as to guns, fittings, &c., connected with ships' armaments under the immediate control of the Admiralty, without the authority of the War Department intervening. In order to carry out the changes suggested, new buildings will be required to be erected at the dockyards, with the necessary overhead travelling-cranes and other machinery, the estimated cost of which the authorities at the several yards have reported upon to the Admiralty. The contemplated arrangement appears to be desirable; and although not finally determined, the obvious advantages that must arise will probably secure the change, with its consequent advantages.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir T. Symonds, and Military mentor unattached Sir E. Sullivan, have been the Solomon Eagles of the time. "Woe! woe! unutterable woe!" was their cry, in print and out of it; but a people stricken with a plague of franchise fever and the blight of Lords of the Treasury, cared nothing for their warnings. One is reminded now of the passage in "Peter Plymley's Letters," wherein the retaliations of Mr. Canning on the "great Gaul" were so mercilessly ridiculed, and the horrors of a possible French invasion placed in a vivid picture before the indifferent eye of the nation. And yet there was never a period in our history when the efficiency and completeness of Army and Navy—of Navy first and Army afterwards—was of such vital consequence. The violent irruption of England into Egypt, without any European mandate, has placed her in a position in which every step is fraught with danger, and in which immobility is death. If we had an army of 500,000 men ready for the field, and a fleet to correspond with our military power and naval necessities, England might go on her way without much heed. But we have only the territorial organisation, and its shadowy battalions do not furnish us with substantial legions, and the Reserve is fading into the first line and into civil life. But who is to blame for the state of the Navy? Is everyone's business nobody's business? Is it true that the Naval Lords have, ever since Lord Northbrook came into office and they with him, been raising up voices which never went beyond the green-baize doors of the Admiralty? We do not know it as a fact, though we have heard it; but we do know that no Government that ever was called to power and no Parliament that ever sat had graver responsibilities and heavier arrears to make up than Mr. Gladstone's Ministry and the House of Commons of to-day.

It has been said that if the Infantry battalions had responded with more alacrity to the call for volunteers for the Mounted Infantry, the Camel Corps would not have become a necessity, and would have been unheard of. Be this as it may, when on the desert war-path the Mounted Infantryman on his camel meets his brother Infantryman of the Foot Guards, also on his camel, experience will by that time have taught them (what is now a mystery to the uninitiated) the distinct and different functions of the two corps, and why they have been both alike armed with the Infantry Martini-Henry.

The following regimental moves are shortly to be carried out, viz.,—1st Battalion, 6th Royal Warwickshire, from Chatham to Devonport; 39th Dorsetshire, from Aldershot to Chatham; 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from Winchester to Plymouth; and 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from the Curragh to Aldershot.

The *Globe*, of Thursday, contained the following paragraph:—

> "Dr. W. H. Russell kindly volunteers to direct us as to the management of the *Globe*. He is of opinion that 'if we thought it right to state that Captain Armit had severed his connection with the *Army and Navy Gazette*,' we should also have inserted Dr. Russell's indignant correction that Captain Armit had not so much severed himself from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, as that the *Army and Navy Gazette* had severed itself from him. The difference between these two operations is so tremendous, that neither the universe nor Dr. Russell can be expected to have any peace of mind until we point it out."

We dare say there is some "tremendous" sarcasm in this; but we are too crass to feel or perceive the point, and so transfer the sentence to the appreciation of "the universe." Our contemporary is rather incoherent in his playfulness, and "scratches Priscian's head" consumedly, over the "indignant correction." There was no indignation at all expressed or felt in the correspondence. We can assure the *Globe*, however, that "Dr. Russell" never dreamed of undertaking such a task as that of helping the editor in the direction of his important "organ." The *Globe* made a misstatement in reference to a matter connected with the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*—thinking the *Globe*, as it considered it worth while to mention the subject at all, might like to be accurate—wrote a civil note stating the truth about it. The *Globe* did not notice the communication; whereupon the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* wrote again to the *Globe*, and obtained the elegant notice we reproduce for our readers. We shall only "volunteer" to direct the *Globe* management so far as to venture to point out to its manager that there is a "tremendous difference" between wit and impertinence.

It is announced that General Campenon, struck with the defects of the new military organisation in France, brought to light by events in China, will shortly submit to Parliament a plan for the formation of a colonial army. The creation of such a force has for some time been advocated. It is calculated that it will cost the country £240,000 a year, with an outlay of £120,000 to begin with.

It is not easy to understand what position the Duke of Connaught is to occupy at the Horse Guards; but *Truth* affirms his Royal Highness is to be installed there until a higher post is handed over to him.

The selection of officers for the composite Camel Corps and the Expeditionary Force has been attended with bitter heartburnings. Seniority has been upset, and selection,—*i.e.*, favouritism in most instances,—has rolled over the bodies of the unlucky ones. We do not say that there is a single bad officer selected; but some at least as good, senior to them, have been passed over. Of course, the Queen approves of the lists sent to her, and nothing more is to be said, except in private, where a good deal is said. By-the-bye, as to this matter of her Majesty's approval, which is constitutionally most proper to insist upon, is it not rather disrespectful that officers should set out wholesale for Egypt to take up Staff and other appointments, and that then, after they have gone for a week or more, the *Gazette* should gravely announce their names and functions?

The friends of Captain C. C. Brooke, who for nearly twenty years has held the post of Ridingmaster to the Royal Military College, will be glad to hear that a subscription is being raised to present him with a tangible memorial of regard in the form of a life annuity. As the circulars issued may fail to reach so many of Captain Brooke's old friends, we beg to second the endeavours of the promoters of the scheme by stating that any subscriptions to the credit of "The Brooke Fund" will be received by Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court.

The position of the Major-General at Suakim reminds us very forcibly just now of the state of affairs very aptly described in the well-known phrase of "coachman over a wheelbarrow." There is the coachman in full array, with his Aide-de-Camp, Brigade-Major, Commissariat and Ordnance Store Officer, but the forces under his command consist of five companies of Marines, and one company of Engineers only. A veritable wheelbarrow in all conscience, compared with the large forces in other places, where the Staff is no larger, and, in many instances, where there is no Staff at all, and only a lieutenant-colonel in command. Surely some more useful employment could be found for these officers in rendering assistance along the Nile where it is so sadly needed at the present time, instead of keeping them kicking their heels at Suakim with a force so small that it is absolutely impossible for them to find employment in their various departments.

Count Herbert Bismarck has made the greatest score in diplomacy—not even excepting Sir E. Malet's—of any we know of since Emperors and Kings made Ambassadors off-hand *ad libitum*. He has gained the esteem and friendship of the highest personages here, and if Count Herbert Bismarck were to take his place, society would even put up with the departure of Count Münster and his four-in-hand without a tear; but it is not likely that the young diplomatist will have such a responsibility at present.

The authorities at Aldershot have had a busy time of it with the officers and men whose novel concentration and mobilisation have furnished them with constant occupation.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*—who is not a soldier, we imagine, from his very unprofessional account of a field-day at Aldershot ("within sight of Chislehurst," he says)—makes the following observations on

> "These British soldiers that seem to spend their time in fighting fancy wars with naked heathen in the four quarters of the globe. And certainly from a distance they looked well. The accoutrements are effective and simple. The cavalrymen are mounted on beasts that would raise the envy of any regular United States Army officer. What money can do seems to have been done to give England's Army of over 100,000 men the tools necessary for the annihilation of her enemy. But leaving trappings, and coming down to the individual, the English soldier of to-day is not a better man than the German, and by no means the superior of the United States enlisted man. The English gentleman is, to be sure, an accomplished athlete and sportsman, and that has tended to give the impression abroad that the English soldier was gifted with an individual capacity and intelligence far beyond that of ordinary soldiery. But a little mingling with all branches of the English service will soon disabuse a military student of that impression. To look at the large proportion of thin-necked, pinched-faced, and stunted young men in her

> Majesty's forces, one would think that the slums of big cities were the main recruiting grounds for them. Although the United States have not a quarter of the men that England has, it would be difficult in any of our white regiments to find so large a proportion of incompetent-looking men, and in comparison with the hearty levies of the 'Fatherland,' these men are children at war."

Alas! that this, with a little touch of exaggeration, should be so in some cases! We have, however, seen very poor critters in United States uniform, notably the garrison in the forts at San Francisco not long ago; and the American who wants to see English troops at their best must go to an Indian camp, or even to Egypt, or though he might have excepted the latter as not regular service men for ordinary work, unless in case of war, till recently, see a turn-out of the Guards.

The 64th North Staffordshire Regiment left Manchester on Tuesday morning for Portsmouth, where it embarked for the West Indies in the *Orontes*, to relieve the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots, which being composed of older soldiers, has been selected for service in Egypt by Lord Wolseley. Although recruits of three months' service were ordered to be taken out, the 64th Regiment embarked for foreign service nearly 300 under its establishment. It will be distributed as follows on arrival in the West Indies, namely, head-quarters and four companies at Barbadoes, three companies at Jamaica. The garrisons of these Islands will indeed be of the most formidable proportions.

There is a delicate suggestion in the comparison made in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 25, by a mysterious gentleman "whose official duties connected with the management of one of the Scotch railways brought him into contact with Mr. Gladstone last week," between the reception accorded to the Grand Old Man and that of the Prince of Wales at "Old Meldrum." We suppose the gentleman may have been the stoker, and we think it very likely he was, but, anyway, he throws on the coals and a lot of greasy adulation which illuminates our contemporary's columns like an electric light, in the midst of which the Premier is seen "booin' an' booin'," like Sir Pertinax MacSycophant to his worshippers, and the poor Prince, "in the shade," is left to "look on astonished and amazed." But for all that, "he bowed kindly to Mr. Gladstone, than whom a king could not have had a worthier welcome!" Old Meldrum fiddled, and scratched, and yelled, whilst something bigger than Troy was burning.

There is a deal of nonsense written, spoken, and printed in reference to the use of ballooning for the purposes of war. Until a balloon is navigable in the same way as a ship is navigable, capable of direction by sail or steam, it cannot be used with certainty,—that is, there may be occasions on which a balloon may be relied on to obtain information not to be had otherwise; but it is quite uncertain whether a balloon can be used when wanted. A free balloon in the nature of things is practically valueless for war purposes except for escape from a beleaguered city or invested position outside of which there is safety in descent. If a balloon were sent up free from any position, it would be carried in the direction of the enemy without any means of returning when the current of air set from the front, and it would be absurd to send up a free balloon to sail to the rear of the position. When a captive balloon is employed the air must be quite still, or the balloon begins to rotate at the end of its tether. If the wind be strong in the direction of the enemy the rotation is violent, and the balloon is depressed, with unpleasant possibility of capture and destruction. If the wind be the other way, the occupants of the balloon have a very unsatisfactory view of their own camp, and none of the enemy's. In low countries, under favourable conditions, captive balloons may secure good results, but in Nubia, near the Nile, where there is always a strong north or south wind, much mirage, dust storms, &c., balloons would be a mockery, a delusion, and a humbug. Still, it can be no harm to have one on an off-chance.

It is to be regretted, says the *Morning Post*, that the authorities at the Horse Guards have not thought fit to avail themselves of the services of Colonel Burnaby. It will be remembered that this officer was specially thanked in General Orders by General Graham for the assistance rendered by him in the Soudan. Colonel Burnaby speaks Arabic, and is one of the very few English officers serving who has been to Khartoum. Perhaps that would be a reason against him. But there are no authorities at the Horse Guards. The Powers that be are far away. The "authorities" who remain have merely to register ukases, to fill up returns, inspect troops, make speeches, and keep up appearances generally. There are many cases like those of Colonel Burnaby, whose seniority is distinctly against him. Besides, he is not *persona grata*.

It has been brought to our notice that the Civil Departments of the War Office have hit upon a new plan for carrying on the war against the "malignant" Purchase officers who have money claims on retirement against the Government as represented by the Civil Secretary of State for War. War-Office letters on financial questions to retired or retiring Purchase officers were always addressed "by direction of Secretary of State for War," and signed with the puissant names of Knox, Thompson, De la Bère, Cave-Browne-Cave, &c., which frequently produced very disagreeable and unpleasant replies. Even the mighty name of Hayter seemed to have no effect whatever on extra-malignants, who objected to be turned out of their profession without the return of their purchase-money. The officers, in fact, ignored these high functionaries, and addressed their replies straight to the Secretary of State for War—often by name. These letters on unpleasant financial questions are now sent to officers under cover and protection of the Commander-in-Chief, by which means it may be supposed that his Royal Highness is identified with, and takes an active part in, these contentions between the officers and the Civil War Office. This is very misleading, and we question whether the Commander-in-Chief's name should be mixed up with such purely financial questions at all, with which he has really nothing to do. Any way, this clever ruse is quite understood, and seen through, by such officers as have money claims on the Government, arising out of the abolition of Purchase, and the numerous contentions and fights over compulsory retirement.

We hear from India that more than three years ago Sir A. Hardinge having tested the working of the troops very carefully in what is called "the new attack," recently promulgated here, and attributed to the Adjutant-General and Major-General Newdigate, sent the book of orders in relation to it to the Horse Guards. Our correspondent thinks that the credit due to the "inventor," which we ascribed to General Newdigate, really belongs to Sir A. Hardinge; but we cannot undertake to express an opinion on that matter.

A correspondent writes from Zululand:—"On the arrival of the column at Rorke's Drift as a 'moral support' for Chief Hlubi, many thousands of refugees were encamped with their cattle on the left bank of the Buffalo; but all have now returned to their homes, as the arrival of the British troops has restored confidence. On July 31, the detachment of the Inniskilling Dragoons, under Major Froom, accompanied by Sub-Commissioner Pretorius and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bennitt, 6th Dragoons, commanding the Rorke's Drift column, with Major Boyle, Rifle Brigade, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, made a reconnaissance to the far edge of the Ingutu Range. Many Boer waggons were reported on the banks of the Nondwene, which river here forms the boundary of the Reserve; and a very distinct view was obtained of the Ezunganyan Hill, where the Usutu Chief Medhlokazulu (son of old Sirayo) is hidden with all his followers in the caves; but no Boers or Usutus were seen in the Reserve, where all is reported quiet. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir L. Smyth, C.B., K.C.M.G., and Staff accompanied the reconnaissance."

It is very desirable that the Duke of Cambridge should visit Ireland and examine the military situation there with his own eyes, for it is possible—and it ought to be certain—that the horrible condition of the barracks and quarters in Dublin and elsewhere, which Generals and doctors have reported upon and protested against in vain, will not be allowed to last the moment the weight of a Royal Duke Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is brought to bear against the Treasury obstructionists. When Lord Strathnairn commanded in Ireland in troublous times, he drew out an admirable scheme for the concentration of troops in case of a rising, the only thing wanting to complete which was the absence of a force to operate against; but some changes might be found necessary to-day, and the want of barrack accommodation is certainly a blot to be hit. The situation of Mallow, commanding the railway from Dublin to Cork and its junction, with the railways to Waterford on the east, and to Kerry on the west, is adapted admirably for a military station; but we hear with astonishment that the Government have selected Buttevant as the site of the new barracks, on account of some paltry economy. Buttevant could be isolated from the north and from the south, but Mallow occupied, and Limerick Junction in possession of the troops, the south and west of Ireland would be in secure communication. The Duke will find a great and a melancholy change in Dublin and in a review in the Phœnix, since first he saw them "warm and young" as Prince George of Cambridge and of the 17th Lancers; and as for the rest of Ireland, we fear he will be disposed to say "age has not withered nor custom staled thine infinite variety" of desiderata.

In reading the voluminous reports in the daily papers of the French, German, and Russian Manœuvres, we encounter considerable discrepancies and differences of opinion; and as we are not able to identify the writers, we do not know whose judgment is most to be relied upon. The leading journal's correspondent eulogised very highly the endurance, spirit, hard work, and efficiency of the Rhinelanders who have been manœuvring against the Westphalians before the Emperor, and no doubt deservedly; but he could not help dropping into the besetting sin of Chauvinism which is growing on us; and in order to illustrate the excellent marching and springiness of the Germans, he lugged in the bearing of "the Highland Brigade at the Alma," as if that was the acme of military perfection. Mr. Kinglake, who never saw a shot fired till he was in the Crimea, and who was far from the scene he describes so poetically and rapturously with Lord Raglan's Staff, has cast over the appearance of the Highlanders a glamour of words and imagery which is in sharp contrast with the facts. So far from the Black Watch "gliding smoothly, easily, swiftly, like the shadows of sailing clouds up the hill," Sir Colin describes them as "struggling in a disorderly manner" through the enclosures near the river, and of his being "enabled to collect a goodly number" of them under the cover of the left bank, "as it was high." When they reached the top of the high ground sloping towards the Alma, he says "the men were too much blown to think of charging, so they opened fire whilst advancing in line." It must be remembered, too, that the Highlanders were exposed to no fire, and lost neither officer nor man in their advance to the river; that they were exposed to no enemy at all till they gained the brow of the hill, as the Light Division and the Guards had cleared the enclosures, and the epaulment and guns had been taken; and that they had scarcely any casualties when they did come on the right flank of the Russians just as the day was won, the left having been forced by the French, and the centre by the 2nd Dragoons and the Guards. But like "Up Guards and at them!" the legend will live

There will be a good roll in the Bay to-night, and the troopers which left yesterday will be well into it; but it is astonishing how speedily men shake into their places in a well-ordered troopship, and by the time the Rock is sighted in some four and a half or five days' time, we expect there will be none but pleasant letters ready for home. Amen!

At the inspection of the heavy and light divisions of the Camel Corps on Thursday, at Aldershot, the Commander-in-Chief did not seem to be particularly pleased with the marching-past of the force—857 of all ranks representing 19 cavalry corps. The marching might certainly have been better, had a band been present; but, singular to relate, the only musical instruments on the ground were carried on the trumpeters' backs, and remained there, and the gallant Cameliers marched past their Commander-in-Chief amidst painful silence. No wonder they were out of step and dressing! It was the opinion of the bystanders, however, that, under the circumstances, they came out of it remarkably well. A certain awkwardness was also observable in the handling of the infantry Martini-Henry. This is easily accounted for. The cavalry carbine, to which the men have been accustomed, is much lighter and handier, but not such an effective weapon as the one which has been supplied to them.

The daily papers, in their accounts of the preparations for the departure of the Egyptian contingent, state that the Peninsular and Oriental, &c., ships "are manned by Hindoos." A Hindoo would as soon think of manning a troopship as the Prince of Evil would bathe in holy water. The skinny, wiry, muscular little men, with bandy legs, whom the newswriters saw, were Mahometans to a man—Lascars—on whom our shipmasters for the Eastern seas mainly rely.

In an interesting article on the Russian Press in the *Morning Post*, the writer says:—

> "The *United Service Gazette* claims to be the oldest military paper in the world, but the *Rooski Invalide* is twenty years its senior. Founded in 1813 by Pezarovius, a foreigner in the Russian service, and afterwards edited by Volykoff, the satirical poet, it gradually developed under the auspices of a number of clever military editors into one of the most influential newspapers in Russia. During the Polish revolt of 1863 it actually encouraged the national movement, and for a long time denounced the policy of oppression preached by the *Moscow Gazette*. Ultimately the Government decided that it was inconvenient for a military paper to hold forth on politics, and cut down its programme until it made it what it is to-day, a mere military gazette of four poorly-printed pages, with a few stale cuttings from home and foreign papers, and perhaps a professional article, which is only worth reading when it discusses military events of some such safe and distant period as that of Peter the Great. The result of this policy is, that whereas the *Rooski Invalide* was once a good paying paper, with a large circulation, it now costs the State £1,000 a year, and is only subscribed for by persons interested in the gazette."

The following Divisional Order was published at Aldershot yesterday:—"The Lieutenant-General commanding has received the orders of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to notify to the Division under his command, that, on the occasion of the inspection yesterday, his Royal Highness had every reason to be satisfied with the admirable manner in which the troops of all arms turned out and drilled. His Royal Highness desires that the expression of his thanks be conveyed to the Generals of Brigades and to the officers generally, to whose care and attention the excellent state of the Division is to be attributed."

It is instructive to note that the claims of the rival candidates for the Presidency of the Great Republic—Mr. Blaine and General Cleveland—are mainly regarded by the Democrats and Republicans from a moral point of view. Mr. Blaine is accused of having loved too well, where he should not have loved at all; and General Cleveland has had to encounter damaging charges about his relations with a gay widow-woman—very distressing for elderly gentlemen.

The Commander-in-Chief has made his autumn inspection of the Aldershot Division much earlier than usual this year, and with it the drill season, if such it can be called, may be said to have terminated. The combined minor operation which was to have taken place yesterday has been postponed until further notice, and we have probably heard the last this season of these interesting tactical movements of small bodies of the three arms, which are so much appreciated by all ranks who take part in them. The numbers on parade on Thursday were 4,742 men, 1,654 horses, and 50 guns, less by 1,000 infantry than the number on parade on the occasion of the autumn inspection last year. The effective strength of the Aldershot Division proper grows smaller every year. The official field state of Thursday last shows that there are now at Aldershot over 8,000 men eating rations daily, yet, with every available man in the ranks, it is not found possible to put 5,000 in line!

The *Times*' correspondent remarks on the sad fate of the English officers at the manœuvres in regard to decorations. Poor Sir F. P. Haines and his Staff had to stand by and see the Kaiser showering stars and ribands on their comrades the other day. Well, Sir F. P. Haines is not so badly off as it is. He is G.C.B., C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; medal and clasp for Sutlej, Moodkee, and Ferozeshah, 1845; medal and clasps, Punjaub, 1848-9; Ramnuggur, Chillianwallah, Goojerat; Crimea and Sebastopol medal, with Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and siege clasps; Turkish war medal, Mejidieh, &c. Sir Howard Elphinstone, too, glitters like a mackerel in the moonlight with medals well won all. Then "General Higginson (of the Bengal Cavalry," according to the leading journal, who may possibly—nay, must be—Major-General Higginson, late Commanding Home District), a Guards officer, is a C.B., and other things besides of service record. The fact is that the English rule places the English officer in a high position as regards himself and his country, and in a very disagreeable and ungracious one as regards the Sovereign of a foreign country.

THE GERMAN NAVY.—TORPEDO WARFARE.

The following account of torpedo-boats and torpedo shooting in the German Navy will be of especial interest, considering the keen interest taken in Naval matters at present. In no previous year have the experiments with torpedo-boats and in torpedo shooting assumed such dimensions in the German Navy as in the late Naval manœuvres. Not only were all the ironclads provided with torpedo-shooting apparatus, but a special torpedo-boat division was formed, which joined the squadron at the end of July, another experimental division being added later for the testing of the new torpedo-boats. This year's experience has enhanced the favourable opinion of the value of the submarine weapon for the protection of the German coast. The idea of putting one or two torpedo-boats on board every large ironclad seems to have been finally abandoned. It is found preferable to make these boats larger and more seaworthy, and to attach them to the ironclad squadron as a floating appendix. In distant expeditions in which torpedo-boats could not be dispensed with, the boats would have to be sent on special transport ships. This year's manœuvres have confirmed the conviction that colossal ironclads can be sunk by a single blow from a torpedo. Even in bright moonlight nights, and with keen vigilance, no ship is safe within reach of a hostile coast plentifully supplied with torpedo boats, especially if at anchor. Even in motion the blockading ships will not be safe, for the torpedo boats can follow them, and will recognise their victims by the lights which the enemy, if he sail in squadron, will not be able to dispense with. A stricken ship, even with watertight compartments, becomes *hors de combat*, for she become motionless. No strengthening of her armour can hinder this. As far as one can see at present there are no means of securing even the mightiest battle ships which modern science has built against the annihilative effect of a surprisal by torpedo-boats. Watch boats have been tried surrounding the ships at a distance of 500 mètres, but experience has shown that even on moonlight nights, and with crews fresh from their sleep, they do not suffice to secure the threatened ship. Just as little has the idea of drawing a submarine guard of wire nets round resting ships yielded practically useful results, while this fence will always entail the disadvantage that if the ships are attacked they cannot move, and are consequently rendered almost defenceless. The boats themselves are difficult to hit, and have in torpedo shooting the advantage over big ships, that it is easy to give them the direction which they must have if the torpedo is to hit. They can be used with effect, however, only when they can surprise the enemy under veil of night or fog or powder smoke, or by darting out from a hiding-place on the coast. As to the torpedo itself, experiments with the different kinds have clearly proved that the German Navy alone possesses the most death-dealing torpedoes. The German Navy uses a torpedo invented by a captain of the Austrian Navy. The secret of the invention was bought by the German Admiralty for 180,000 marks (£9,000), and then the further perfecting of the weapon was taken in hand by the Navy itself. It has now attained singular perfection, and is one of the wonders of modern times. For non-experts it is always a puzzle how the fish-torpedo can be steered under water. Being a kind of underwater ship, able to move both horizontally and vertically, its steering apparatus is duplex. The apparatus which keeps its course horizontal is not automatic, and does not differ in principle from the helm of a ship. The mechanism, on the other hand, which keeps it at the desired depth, is automatic. In the details of its construction lie the importance and the main secret of the German torpedo.

THE TRAINING OF RECRUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me space for a short reply to "Senex." He asks,—"How do rowing men, pedestrians, coal-heavers, and navvies manage?" The answer is that they practise their work; and what is wanted is that the soldier, whom we enlist for hard work, should be allowed to do the same. I am glad he allows that one of the extension motions is useless, and may be hurtful; but he says the others are harmless, or calculated to have good results. But he can neither tell why he says they are harmless, nor what the good results, nor who calculated them. He says our national physique must be wretched if the men cannot bear half an hour of this training without damage—a just observation, if the training were good—but here we have interference with respiration and with the circulation of the blood put down as the equivalent of work! Let "Senex" stand for 15 minutes faithfully in the attitude of the soldier as laid down in the drill-book, with "the fore part of the feet bearing the principal part of the weight of the body," and he will find out what I mean, even though he does no extension motions and does not swell his chest, as the recruits are obliged to do. If he adds these he will find out that the attitude soon becomes unbearable. I described in my pamphlet (p. 17) how the men deal with the orders of the drill-book. The men who are fit to soldier are the men who in time manage to evade the orders. Were it not for evasion of orders, desertion of recruits, and the hospital, the evils of this false system must have been exposed long ago. Would "Senex" object to a full inquiry? Is he of those who think that other things may advance and improve, but not recruit training? Let the soldier work hard, but at his work. For that we select him. But we surely might remove grave defects in his training, which are shown to render him unfit for hard exercise.

THE PAY OF MAJORS.

"Major" observes:—"When the amalgamation scheme was first introduced, promotion was to have gone by battalions for seven years from the date of the order, but as this scheme did not answer it was shortly afterwards altered and promotion was to take place regimentally in precisely the same way as in the double battalion regiments. This scheme is now in force, but for pay there is a different scheme. In the old double battalion regiments the four senior majors draw the increased rate of pay for majors irrespective of the battalion to which they belong, but in the remaining regiments of the line they do not do so, but only the two senior majors of each battalion (a seconded major though not belonging to either battalion for purposes of pay belongs to the battalion from which he was seconded). Owing to the two senior majors in the regiment belonging to my own battalion, I find that though I am fourth senior major in the regiment and am liable for promotion in either battalion, I am drawing less pay than a much junior major simply because the latter belongs to the other battalion. Now this in the case of a purchase officer who has probably borrowed money for his promotion for which he is possibly paying interest at the rate of £50 per annum and has lost the capital, is very hard, especially where the junior major referred to has not spent any money for his promotion. If it was found necessary to alter the amalgamation scheme so as to make it identical with the old double battalion system, as far as promotion is concerned, it surely would have been more just to have carried it out in its entirety at the same time, and have made it identical, as far as pay is concerned, instead of having two systems going on side by side, one for pay, another for promotion, conditions of service being equal. Although the Secretary of State for War has declared he will not re-open the case of purchase officers, he will only be doing them a duty by seeing they are not exposed to further injustice."

The designation of the various vessels of which the French Navy consists, has been changed, by an order of the Minister of Marine. The ironclads will be divided in future into the following classes:—1. Squadron ironclads, large armoured ships, which, with few exceptions, will be employed abroad; 2, armoured cruisers, those at present in Chinese waters; 3, ironclad coasting yachts; 4, ironclad gunboats of the first and second class; 5, ironclad floating batteries. The designation, *éclaireur d'escadre*, has been abolished. The vessels of that description will be comprised amongst cruisers, of which there are five classes:—Cruisers with batteries, cruisers with barbette of the first, second, and third classes, and torpedo cruisers. The *avisos* form four classes:—*Avisos* of the first and second classes, transport *avisos*, and torpedo *avisos*. Gunboats will be known as gunboats and gun-launches. The torpedo-vessels form four classes:—High-sea torpedo-boats (a new type), torpedo coastguard vessels of the first and second classes, and torpedo vedettes, the latter of which are to be taken on board large war-vessels. There are, besides, three classes of transport ships.

Capt. Lord C. Beresford arrived at Alexandria on Sept. 11 from Trieste, and proceeded to Cairo by the afternoon train, to assume his duties as naval aide-de-camp to Gen. Lord Wolseley, and has since gone up the Nile towards Wady Halfa.

A massive sculptured memorial in marble of the late Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B., Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, has just been erected by Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, over the family vault in Perivale churchyard, near Ealing, from a design specially prepared by Mr. Physick, in which the various services of the deceased, both in China and the Arctic regions, are also effectively introduced.

The sum of £100,000 in gold was sent to Lord Wolseley on Wednesday, being shipped in the steamer Australia, which left the Royal Albert Docks to receive the Camel Corps and other troops at Portsmouth.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE NEW ANABASIS.

[A Romantic Drama, in Several Acts. Time—Reign of Queen Candace II. Scene 1. A Rapid River in Ethiopia. Cascades in the background; rocks, crocodiles on sandbanks in foreground. Hippopotami gambolling in the rushes by the brink at each side. Small row-boats, Picts, Celts, &c., asleep under awning, or smoking, appear, towed by Ethiopians on shore. The *voyageurs* paddle gracefully to the refrain.]

"Row, brothers, row! the stream runs fast!
More rapids are near, just like the last."

Music and chorus.

Elderly Crocodile.—By Jingo! Cook's tourists up as high as this! I'm off to Gondokoro!

Hippo.—And all of us! The river is becoming unbearable!

[A general splash, dive, rough-and-tumble in the water. Ethiopians halt, and boats sway to and fro in the stream.]

Jones-el-Crusty, a Pictish Centurion (*from boat*).—Now then! Pull, you niggers, or you'll get toko all round! Pull at once, will you?

Sheik Rum-el-Wateer.—My sons are tired, and will work no more to-day. As to toko, friend Captain, know the courbash is abolished. See Article 7, Clause 11, Ethiopian Constitution! But (*looking up*), by the beard of Ptolomy Euergetes, what is this?

[A grand procession of balloons appears, and a chorus is heard overhead:—

"Up in our balloon, boys! Up in our balloon!
We'll teach the Mahdi soon to sing a very pretty tune.
Up in our balloon, boys! very near the moon!
That's the way to make this war, and end it very soon."]

Jones-el-Crusty.—Why, here they are at last! Our General Intelligence Department! I can see the Mushir, El Brackenbury, and the whole bilin'. (*Something falls from above.*) Hallo, what's that? A champagne cork! There are more of them! What a time they are having of it! Oh! why did not my mother get me into the Balloon Corps, instead of my toiling for three long weeks on this confounded river! They're blowing off gas, and going to anchor for the night. We'll do the same.

[Martial music heard—"The Camels are Coming," and enter the leading files of the Dromedary Dragoons on the R. They are attired in suits of buckram, corduroy breeches, cowhide boots, and spurs; on their heads pith helmets, on their noses green spectacles, over their faces mosquito-veils; each man, in addition to the equipment of the soldier of the period, carries a revolver of the Candace pattern, a medicine-chest, a pound of beef-essence, a sword, a telescope, a case of dynamite-cartridges, a Bible and family Prayer-book, an accordion; a kilt and bagpipes for state occasions. They slowly file and defile across the front, the camels gurgling and groaning, and the cameliers praying in emphatic sentences, in which the words "blooming," "b——y," and similar energetic adjectives abound. The parachutes are let down from the balloons. The Mushirs, Generals, Emirs, Mudirs, Muddlers, Fuddlers, and other great officers descend. Mushir Alcibiades sings to zither, accompanied by a gentle swain:—

"Some talk of Alexander and some of Hercules,
Of Solon and Lysander, and fellows such as these.
But of all those gallant heroes
There's none can be the peer,
With his tow-row, tow-rowdy-dow,
Of the man of Tel-el-Kebeer."

(*Speaks.*) What ho! without there! Turn on the ballet!

[The strains of the triumphal march of Ramses II., *à la Verdi*, are heard, and a brilliant dance of Gawazis in full dress is performed in front; the Coryphées are all K.C.B.'s, the corps are all C.B.'s, C.M.G.'s, or other things too numerous to mention.]

Alcibiades.—Here we will halt to-night! To-morrow fly or sail through the soft air and o'er the turbid wave. How many days to Khartoum? Let us see!

[Examines map. Suddenly a tremendous alarm is heard in front. Sheiks, Bedouins, camels, &c., rush to the rear, and boats fly past in wild confusion. Enter excited newspaper correspondent, brandishing revolver, and waving British ensign.]

"Hurra! hurra! hurra! We're all coming! He'll be here in a minute with Stewart! The Mahdi's smashed! All the garrisons are playing skittles, and ——

Alcibiades (sternly).—Cease this mumming! Who are you? Of whom speak you?

Excited Correspondent.—What!—not know me? I'm British Vice-Consul, Khartoum! Correspondent of the *Times!* And look! See, there's Stewart! And there's Gordon! And there are the prisoners! Hurra! Hurra! Hurra!

[Alcibiades faints. General rush for balloons as small man in fez, smoking pipe, stick in hand, appears on a pony waving the Mahdi's flag.]

"Ah! Alcibiades! Just come in time to save you." Tableau!—*Finis.*

The Alexandra (flagship), Temeraire, Inflexible, Superb, and Monarch sailed from Larnaca on Monday for Alexandria. Before leaving, Lord John Hay, accompanied by 17 officers, went to Mount Troodos, on a visit to Sir Robert Biddulph, the British High Commissioner.

A DELICIOUS COOLING DRINK is supplied in ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL in water; effervescing in all the Mineral Waters. It is non-alcoholic, and highly medicinal, purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*, and Medical Profession. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL. Wholesale Stores—11 Curtain Road, London; and Leith, N.B.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Talbot, Major Hon. C. Byng, and Lieut. Lord Rodney have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

2nd Life Guards. Capt. Lord Cochrane and Lieut. Beech have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Major Lord A. Somerset and Lieut. Lord Binning have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps. Capt. Brocklehurst has proceeded on special service to Egypt. Amidst a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm, which extended from one end of Windsor to the other, the draft from the Royal Horse Guards for the Camel Corps, under the command of Major Lord Arthur Somerset, left the royal borough about mid-day last Wednesday. There were thousands of people in the streets, and the cheering of the crowd at some points was tremendous. When the detachment, which had been preceded by the band of the regiment, reached the South-Western Railway, a corporal gave the word and called for "Three cheers for the Rev. Arthur Robins, the soldiers' friend,"—this was answered with a will; Mr. Robins, their chaplain, who had walked with the men from the barracks, calling for "Three cheers for the Blues," which the multitude took up and shouted till they were hoarse.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Gough and Lieut. Hibbert have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Parke has been selected for the adjutancy of the Northumberland Yeomanry.

4th Dragoon Guards. Capt. Darley and Lieut. Law have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

5th Dragoon Guards. Major Atherton and Lieut. Gore have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Brevet Major Gough and Lieut. Burn-Murdoch have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

2nd Dragoons. Capt. Hippisley and Lieut. Wolfe have proceeded to Egypt with the Camel Corps.

3rd Hussars. The Duke of Cambridge visited York on Saturday, and inspected the regiment. The Duke addressed the regiment, and expressed his high approval of the way in which all the movements had been carried out. It was only a short time since he had inspected the 3rd Hussars at Hounslow, and he was glad to have the opportunity of seeing them again, but he could only endorse the remarks which he had then made in their favour. He added that he was particularly anxious to see them after their very long march, and congratulated them on the good condition of the horses, which evidently had not suffered much from the journey. Major Beckett and Lieut. Scott have embarked for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

4th Hussars. Capt. Peters and Lieut. Kincaid-Smith have proceeded to Egypt with the Camel Corps.

5th Lancers. Major Carmichael and Lieut. Costello have proceeded to Egypt with the Camel Corps.

7th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Calmont, Capt. Paget, and Lieut. the Hon. R. T. Lawley have gone to Egypt with the Camel Corps.

10th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brabazon and Lieut. Hon. G. L. Bryan have proceeded to Egypt with the Camel Corps.

11th Hussars. Major Swaine and Lieut. Harrison have embarked for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

13th Hussars. The depôt proceeded on Tuesday from Canterbury to Colchester.

15th Hussars. Capt. Holland and Lieut. Coke have embarked with the Camel Corps for Egypt.

16th Lancers. Major Davison, Capt. Lord St. Vincent, and Lieut. Browne have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

18th Hussars. Major Gould and Lieut. Knox have embarked with the Camel Corps for Egypt.

19th Hussars. It is interesting to note, says the *Morning Post*, "as an unusually rapid case of promotion, that Capt. J. C. K. Fox, who has just passed the qualifying examination for that rank, was only three years back serving as a corporal of horse in the 1st Life Guards. He enlisted as a private in Sept., 1878, and served as adjt. of the 19th Hussars, his present regiment, during the Egyptian War of 1882." Our contemporary apparently does not know that Capt. Fox, ere he enlisted in the Life Guards, was an officer in a distinguished regiment of Prussian cavalry, which he left in consequence of the results his kindness in becoming liable for brother officers; and as he brought to his new corps great experience and aptitude, Col. Keith Fraser, who knew his case, pushed him rapidly forward to deserved promotion, so that Corpl.-Major Fox was appointed as subaltern to the 19th in an unusually short time.

20th Hussars. Capt. and Adjt. Courtenay and Lieut. Richardson have left with the Camel Corps for Egypt.

21st Hussars. Major Wyndham and Lieut. Fowle have left with the Camel Corps for Egypt.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. T. H. E. Acton has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd Lancashire A.V.

The following officers return home from India this winter to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness:—Capts. H. Willoughby and W. De Jersey; Lieuts. H. Rogers, H. Chance, A. Stuart, G. Rundle, S. Lane, and B. Baker.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The left half of the 26th Company of the Royal Engineers and Nos. 9 and 11 Companies of the Commissariat and Transport Corps left Boolak Dacroor *en route* for Wady Halfa on Sept. 13.

Gen. Browne, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has issued the following order on the departure from that institution of Col. Marsh, whose appointment as secretary and treasurer has expired:—"The *Gazette* has announced that Col. Marsh, R.E., is about to leave the Royal Military Academy, after a service of many years in responsible appointments—for the last seven years as secretary, an office bringing him into close and constant communication with all branches. The great advantage that Col. Marsh has been to the institution is so well known that it is needless to dwell upon it here. His views on sound military education, his intimate knowledge of all that has passed here, have been of the very greatest use to me personally; for his advice and assistance, sometimes in cases of extreme difficulty, I thank him. I am quite sure the remainder of the staff will join me in bidding a kindly good-bye to Col. Marsh, and wishing him success in his future course. Col. Marsh's kindness and thoughtfulness have been appreciated by not only the cadets now studying at the academy, but by many and many a one who has gone before into the two regiments. I desire in the name of the former to bid him God speed.—J. Browne, Lieut.-Gen. Governor."

Grenadier Guards. Lieut.-Col. Herbert, Capt. Crabbe, and Lieuts. Wolrige-Gordon, D'Aguilar, and Count A. Gleichen have left with the Camel Corps for Egypt.

Coldstream Guards. Lieut.-Cols. Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen and Graves-Sawle, and Lieuts. V. Dawson, Hon. H. Amherst, and D. Dawson have left with the Camel Corps for Egypt.

Scots Guards. Lieut.-Cols. Cumming, Willson, and Sir W. G. Gordon-Cumming, and Lieuts. A. S. Drummond and Baden-Powell have left for Egypt with the Camel Corps.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Major W. Clarke died at Russell House, Plymstock, on the 18th inst. He joined the Army, Feb. 17, 1857; became lieut., Oct. 1, 1858; capt., April 1, 1870; and major, July 1, 1881.

4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment. The 1st Batn. proceeded yesterday to Aldershot from Preston.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The 1st Batn., at Chatham, is under orders to proceed to Devonport.

7th Royal Fusiliers. The order for the embarkation of the 1st Batn. for Malta has been countermanded for the present.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). The 1st Batn. left Cork yesterday for the Curragh, to relieve the 48th Regt., two companies at the same time proceeding on detachment to Castlebar, under command of Capt. Beresford, relieving the 14th Regt. at that station. Serjt. Master-Tailor Plunkett was granted a medal on parade for long service and good conduct last summer; mention of the fact at the time was accidentally omitted. Colour-Serjt. S. Broadbent, who has recently taken up duty at the depôt at Warrington, received his good-conduct medal before leaving headquarters.

12th Suffolk Regiment. The 2nd Batn. has moved from Galway to Cork.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. The 1st Batn. has moved from Castlebar to Galway.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Major Smyth obtains his lieut.-colonelcy, vice Col. Hallowes, placed on half-pay.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 1st Batn., on arrival in Egypt, is to be sent on to the front. The battalion was inspected by the Duke of Connaught, prior to its leaving Meerut. The regiment paraded in fighting kit. After riding down both lines the Duke addressed the regiment. He referred to the past services of the Royal Irish in New Zealand and Egypt, hoped they would give a good account of the enemy, and said they carried with them his best wishes. The officers who accompanied it were:—Col. Shaw, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Wray; Majors Simpson, Dixon, and Tufnell; Capts. Morgan, Gavin, Spyer, and Forster; Lieuts. Morris, Boisragon, Stevens, Doran, Moore (adjt.), Apthorp, Rickman, Doran, and Koe; Major and Pymr. Mosse; Qrmr. Jamieson, and Surg.-Major Lloyd.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Major Wahab obtains his lieut.-colonelcy, vice Col. Bowlby, retired on full pay.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment. Three officers and 100 rank and file arrived at Tynemouth from Portsmouth on the 18th inst., in relief of the detachment of the 105th. The head-quarters will eventually proceed to York.

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Col. Campbell has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment embarked at Sarras for Dongola on the 8th inst., and were conveyed on board 19 boats fitted-up with awnings, and two of them had also been fitted-up as floating hospitals, each of 20 tons, and accommodated 40 men with their stores and equipments. The men were very comfortable and cheerful, and had plenty of room. The flotilla succeeded in passing the Samneh Rapids without the boats being unloaded, so that the camels, which had been collected for the purpose of transporting the stores and baggage to the further side of the rapids, were not required.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment is under orders to move from Aldershot to Chatham.

42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders left Cairo on Tuesday and proceeded up the Nile, *en route* to the front.

50th Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment). The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo writes:—"The West Kent will probably go up the Nile, as Lord Wolseley expressed his great satisfaction at their general fitness."

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. T. I. P. Evans, R.M.L.I., has been directed to join his Divisional Head-quarters for duty, from the Recruit Depôt, Walmer.

Major F. R. Beechey, R.M.L.I., has been placed on the Half-pay List for six months; he will then be surveyed as to fitness for further service.

Capt. E. G. Wilkinson and Lieut. F. White have been ordered to proceed to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for a course of study, commencing on the 1st prox.

The following gentlemen have been appointed lieuts., on probation, to the Royal Marine Artillery from Sept. 1, 1884, and have been ordered to join the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on the 30th inst.:—Messrs. Harold Arthur Buxton, Humphrey Oldfield, Cecil Alvend Fitzherbert Osmaston, Sydney Gaitskeld, Gerald Noel Anstice Harris, Edward Roden Cottingham, and Arthur French Sladen.

The following gentlemen have been appointed lieuts. in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, with seniority of Sept. 1, 1884, and posted to the Divisions noted against their names:—Messrs. Frank William Luard and Godfrey Estcourt Matthews, Chatham; Francis William Archibald Hervey, Portsmouth; John Frederick Whyte, Hugh John Craig Gibsone, Richard Lane Bayliff, Godfrey Lancaster Beaumont, and Robert Douglas Beith, Chatham.

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). The order for the removal of the regiment from Malta to Egypt has been countermanded for the present.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The 2nd Batn., at Winchester, is ordered to proceed to Plymouth.

64th North Staffordshire Regiment left Manchester on Tuesday for Portsmouth, and embarked in H.M.S. Orontes for conveyance to Barbadoes.

70th East Surrey Regiment arrived in Egypt yesterday from India.

75th Gordon Highlanders are to form part of the Highland Brigade of the Nile Expedition.

79th Cameron Highlanders are to form part of the Nile Expedition.

80th South Staffordshire Regiment will shortly proceed from Lichfield to Manchester.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The regiment, the *Portsmouth Times* says, is under orders to proceed from Portsmouth to Windsor.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Major Prior has passed the higher standard in Hindustani.

105th King's Own Light Infantry. The order for the embarkation of the regiment for Malta has been countermanded for the present.

107th Royal Sussex Regiment. The order for the removal of the regiment from Malta to Egypt has been countermanded for the present.

Rifle Brigade. The 2nd Batn. is under orders to move from the Curragh to Aldershot.

Army Medical Department. Surg.-Major Flood, Surg. Harding, Qrmr. Mullins, and a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps are under orders to leave the capital for Dongola. Surg. J. McD. Stewart, of the Army Medical Department, has been directed to assume medical charge of the station at Assiout. Surg. Davies has been directed to take over the duties of Sanitary Officer at Cairo to the Army of Occupation from Brig.-Surg. Norris, who is under orders to proceed to Wady Halfa with a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps. The following officers left England on Thursday for Egypt, viz.:—Surgs.-Major Hopkins, Harvey, Price, Waters, Garde, Tolmie, Beattie, Martin, Jennings, Greene, Brown, Kinahan, Govan, Seymour, Fishbourne, and W. Barrow; Surgs. Bradshaw, Stevenson, Powell, Trevor, Rainsford, Greene, Allen, Ryan, Wilson, Pinching, Carleton and Boyd. Capts. of Orderlies Osborne, and Qrmr. Strange. A correspondent writes:—"I have not the pen of a ready writer, but I beg to offer you my thanks for the articles which have appeared in your *Gazette* about the Army Medical Department. It is not that I alone am grateful, but every one of the A.M.D. I have come in contact with, or heard of—even those rabid Unificationists and Would-be Military doctors—agree most thoroughly with you. The whole aim of the present administration of the A.M.D. is to destroy every vestige of self-respect, professional pride, and responsibility. Every circular that has been issued of late is calculated to sink everyone to the lowest level, and instead of directing good Medical officers to see that the juniors are instructed, and do their work—as they would soon have done under the regimental good *régime*—senior officers are now put on orderly medical officers' work, 'to go round wards at certain hours,' and, in fact, do serjeant-majors', and ward-masters', and stewards' work altogether. Then look at the scandalous anomaly of being 'reported upon unfavourably by military or medical authorities!' The medical officer concerned never is told a word of this, and many men passed over cannot find out why! The greatest scoundrel in the ranks, when 'crimed,' is brought before his commanding officer and charged with his delinquincies, and he has an appeal to the General, or even the old Commander-in-Chief. Whereas all this bare justice is denied us. If medical officers are supposed only to learn their operative surgery before going up for an examination for promotion, then they will only do so, and take very little interest in their work, and have very little respect for those whose opinion of them is so unjust."

By permission of Major-Gen. J. T. Boileau, R.E., 100 orphans from the Soldiers' Daughters' Home will be entertained by Messrs. Welford and Sons, of the Warwick Farm Dairies, Maida Vale, at the Health Exhibition on Friday next.

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"Steps are about to be taken in the Queen's Regulations to provide that in future soldiers shall not be committed to ordinary prisons except for disgraceful crimes. The theory of the Judge-Advocate-General's office is that this rule is now observed, but in fact the case is far otherwise. The most recent return shows that of 284 soldiers then undergoing punishment in civil prisons, nearly two-thirds has been found guilty by courts-martial of purely military offences. In no other country in the world, I believe, are soldiers guilty of mere breaches of martial duty under an Army Discipline Act, or similar law, sent for punishment with ordinary criminals. Sir Edmund du Cane's recommendations have produced the desirable change, it appears. In his most recent communication to the War Office, however, it is very interesting to find him advocating an elaborate system for the detection of men guilty of fraudulent enlistment, that offence having been responsible for about two-sevenths of the committals of soldiers to penal servitude while it was punishable with penal servitude. Sir Edmund, while he would not degrade the soldier by putting him into a convict prison, would deal with men who defraud the recruiting department in the same way that habitual criminals are now dealt with by the police. He would keep a descriptive register of them, and place them under supervision."

Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, at Devonport, has given a handsome cup to be sailed for in the first week of next month by all service boats.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Cholera Treatment and Cure, by K. H. Cornish, Surgeon to the Royal Humane Society (Ballière, Tindall, and Cox)—Le Général Comte Todleben, par Le St. Général A. Brialmont (Bruxelles: C. Muguardt)—Magazines for October:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Longman's Magazine, Vol. IV. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

T. S., Liverpool.—You had better write to Sir E. Newdigate, Major-General, Commanding at Dover, where the Court was held.

ALIQUIS.—We have nothing to do with the matters to which you direct attention, and if our excellent contemporary really thinks Sir F. Campbell's honour is damaged, it must be regarded as an individual private opinion. "Aliquis" may not be aware that it is a costly luxury to bring an action for libel, even if there be verdict for damages and costs awarded. Our damages and costs in a suit against a paper owned by a firm of bankers and army agents remain yet unpaid, on the pretext that their publisher, against whom the action was brought, died insolvent! In the case of defendants against whom damages are awarded in vain, the remedy for a wrong by action for libel is worse than the disease.

JOHN BULL.—Yes. The British Fleet passed the Elsinore batteries in peace time, and was enabled to begin the bombardment of Copenhagen and the attack on the Danish Fleet without any molestation from the forts at the entrance. Our Fleet at Alexandria was in a strong position taken up in peace time before the bombardment commenced, and there was no declaration of war. Navarino was fought, and the Turkish fleet destroyed, without any declaration of war, &c. Admiral Courbet would have been very silly if he had not availed himself of his advantages to save his ships and crews from the fire of the forts; and it was the fault of his enemy, who, under all the circumstances, ought to have forbidden the passage, that he was allowed to pass up the river.

"HUMBUG."—You are right. No commanding officer of Volunteers, or, for the matter of that, Regulars, can place officers or men of his corps at the disposal of anyone.

"U. S. A."—The best answer to the charges made with the authority of "Stone Pasha" against Lord Alcester for recklessness, &c., in the bombardment of Alexandria, is furnished by and in the official report to the U.S. Navy Department of Com. Goodrich, U.S.N. Stone Pasha, when he was brigadier in your war, did not quite cover himself with laurels at Ball's Bluff, the only action in which he was engaged in command; and he did not make up for the deficiency in Egypt. His trained battalions did him little credit at Tel-el-Kebir.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

THE extraordinary device of ordering detachments from the Household Cavalry, the Brigade of Guards, the Cavalry and the Infantry at home, is exceedingly clever. It is a "dodge" which secures the popularity of a possible campaign, and enlists the sympathies in a medal-hunt of the greatest number with the greatest good of their friends. At the same time, it reduces no regiment or battalion to mortal agonies by depletion, and it leaves undisturbed the actual arrangements in camp and quarters of the home district. The Guards and Household Cavalry constitute an immense social and moral force in the country. The Cavalry and Infantry regiments *pro ratâ* have their weight in every shire and town; and if the officers are disappointed as individuals, they are gratified regimentally, and take a pride in the preparation of the force in which their men and brother officers will be employed. True, it is, as an organisation, essentially unmilitary. It is a violation of all the principles on which our bogus system pretends to be founded. Many misfortunes, from the repulses and disasters at the Redan down to Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, can be traced to the vicious system of employing composite bodies of troops of many different corps; but in dealing with the Nile Arabs, a General may take liberties. In accordance with the traditions of the service, formerly the Guards were never employed unless in a foreign war; and they were only once in service after Waterloo, with the exception of the battalion engaged in the Canadian rebellion. But the Guards were sent out to Egypt under the Duke of Connaught by a Minister who distinctly stated there was no war at all; and the Household Cavalry, though they were kept at home during the great war with Russia in 1854, similarly figured as the "Compound Householders" in a military operation which was not war. The theories of our military Le Bœufs concerning the fitness of our battalions and regiments first on the roster for service to march at once were treated as too delicate to be played with, and an *olla podrida* was formed out of the whole home army except the artillery. "Send me out lots of Lords, plenty of squires, and give me a brick from every barrack-room in the three kingdoms to build up a Temple of Glory at Khartoum." That is the device, and it would not be possible to carry it out under any military administration in any other country. We have no doubt it will succeed. All the Army will be represented, and any credit acquired by the force will be divided among all its components. For our own part, we do not think it likely or possible there will be any such actions as Graham's force had with the desert Arabs near Suakim, because the tribes under the Mahdi are not of the same fierce indomitable type as the Arabs between the Nile and the Red Sea; and it is probable that the greatest danger to which the force will be exposed may have to be encountered only when the retreat of the garrisons begins, unless it be considered necessary to repeat Hicks' march to El Obeid, and to smash the Mahdi. That latter operation would surely bring on hard fighting; but it may be found impossible to make a retreat covering the civilians until the Mahdi's power is broken or peace is made with him. It is very possible many of the people in Khartoum may refuse to go, and more probable still that the force of circumstances and common sense may compel the Government, whether they leave Egypt or not, to allow that Khartoum must be held by the Power that holds Cairo. Meantime, we wish our gallant fellows "God speed, good luck, and safe home!" It is on the cards that before they have done with their expedition they will have to welcome many brother-officers and comrades to Egypt, for the sky looks very black; and it may turn out, indeed, some graver questions than even the increase of the Franchise or Redistribution will imperatively claim the attention of the Government, and demand the sacrifice of all party interests before the year closes upon us.

Colonel G. D. Barker, late Assistant Director of Military Education, has been selected to act as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Western District, vice Colonel Butler, who has proceeded to Egypt.

We are glad to see in Tuesday's *Gazette* that Major H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, at present serving in Egypt, has obtained a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy for an act of daring and cool courage which has been seldom equalled. A few months ago he enlisted in Cyprus 200 Turks, and brought them over to Cairo to serve in the Egyptian Army. Some of them deserted, but the remainder were sent up the Nile. On arriving at Assiout, 32 of them mutinied and crossed the river. Colonel Grant went in pursuit, but on arriving at the bank found the boat there too small to carry his party over, so he crossed alone, and discovered the mutineers had taken refuge in the house of the shiek of the village. On approaching the house he saw a sentry guarding the door, who ran in and gave the alarm. Colonel Grant followed, and there the 32 men were, with fixed bayonets, confronting him. He ordered them to lay down their arms, but they refused, one man rushing forward to attack him; the Colonel shot him with his revolver in the temple. A second, who followed, received a bullet in the stomach; and a third a ball in the throat. It was only after thus disabling three men (one of whom was killed) that the others laid down their arms. The Colonel carried the arms out of the room, locked the door on his prisoners, and quietly waited outside till his party came over the river and secured them. Colonel Grant is a son of the distinguished old veteran, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, the present Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a grandson of another distinguished soldier, the late Field-Marshal Lord Gough; he is, therefore, descended from a line of Field-Marshals, and we trust there are in store for him honours equal to those of his gallant ancestors.

Dr. G. Fleming, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, who lately had a severe illness, is making fairly good progress.

The large numbers of 150 Captains and 700 Lieutenants, it is estimated, are required to fill existing vacancies in the establishment of the Militia of the United Kingdom. It is to be hoped that the suggestions of those commanding officers who, from past experience, can show the cause for such a falling-off in the applications for Militia commissions, will be carefully considered. Evidently the assimilation of the Militia with the Territorial Regiment has not had the desired effect of keeping up the establishment of officers; and the same remarks equally apply to the Volunteer forces, the number of resignations of officers being very much on the increase.

Surgeon-Major O'Donnell has been appointed to take charge of the Army Hospital at Assouan.

The Frontier Force column of the Zhob Valley has been countermanded, the reason given (unofficially) being that it might get too close to the Mahsud Waziri country. The tribe received a good lesson as late as 1881, when a force was sent against them; but it is more than possible that the temptation of being able to act on the rear of the column might prove too much for them. The experience of former wars on the frontier points to the disastrous consequences of such an event; and General Kennedy is not to take his force against the Zhob Valley tribesmen, who will now be dealt with solely by the Quettah column. One result of this counter-order is that the talk of a camp of exercise at Hassan Abdul has already been revived. Sir Michael Biddulph, who commands at Pindee, and who is probably the "hottest" soldier in India, is said to have been much disappointed when it was counter-ordered, as all the plans were ready, and as he is now in Simla it is possible we may hear more of it shortly.

Major Hutton, restored by the healing waters of Spa to perfect health, left England this week for Egypt, to take command of his 300 Mounted Infantry.

Keen disappointment is felt by all ranks of the Artillery that their regiment is not to be represented in the Expedition up the Nile. No guns to be sent, and scarcely a single regimental officer is to be employed in any of those multifarious and special duties which are the outcome of the peculiar nature of the Expedition now being organised by Lord Wolseley. The wide and varied experience of Artillery officers with mule, elephant, and camel batteries in India, might be utilised with advantage in various ways, and particularly in connection with the Camel Corps which is now being sent to Egypt. Detachments of officers and men from the Cavalry, Infantry, Engineers, and from all the departments of the Army, are daily leaving the country for service in the East. The Artillery alone have been left out in the cold.

The railway from Suakim has been completed as far as the mainland (a distance of about a mile), but the guage is very narrow and the carriages are, as a consequence, so small that a load of one ton each would be the utmost that they could carry. Upon this toy show a sum amounting to nearly £500 a week is being spent, but at the rate the works are at present proceeding, the railway will not be finished this winter if it is to be carried as far as Berber.

The *Times* positively announced three weeks ago that Baker Pasha was appointed to be Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Expedition, and the news caused general satisfaction, and no surprise or annoyance. It was regarded as a natural and suitable appointment. A Sunday paper, a few days later, contradicted the statement on authority; but it was supposed that the contradiction referred merely to a specific post on the Staff. The announcement that Baker Pasha has resumed his post in command of the Constabulary (the papers and correspondents will vex the authorities by terming the force "Gendarmerie") is perplexing. It is known that Baker Pasha sent a powerful appeal to Lord Hartington for his restoration to the British Army, and that his case was under the consideration of the Government as a Cabinet question before he left England. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Hartington were in favour of his restitution (on the Retired List) in the Army as an act of grace, and it is understood that the belief in the hostility of the highest personage as the cause of the rejection of efforts in that direction is not well founded. As to the number of officers who think the time of amnesty came when Baker Pasha took the field on the Staff of a British army, and was terribly wounded, if not before that, they are legion. It would seem, however, as if, as yet, the Cabinet were inexorable and pitiless, if not unjust. It would seem as if those who have so long opposed the restoration of Baker Pasha to the Army, no matter how heavy his punishment, no matter how great his sufferings and his services, have prevailed. It is quite plain his Gendarmerie cannot be made available even as a camp police or provost guard with a British force, and the Egyptians are not of it.

Lieutenant-General Maunsell, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has been admitted to Colonels' allowances.

We noticed amongst the many absurdities connected with the preparations—(for what?)—on the Nile, that the flotilla will be provided with a supply of fishing nets, hooks, and other fishing tackle, in order that the men may beguile the journey and vary their diet on the Nile. The men certainly cannot fish or net whilst on their way, but the great objection to Nile fishing is that the fish, when caught, are "beastly." They are nearly all siluroids—some poisonous, all nasty, some with spines sharp as lancets, others with horrid teeth and great wattles like the hideous catfish of the Mississippi. The Arabs eat some of them, but not with "gusto;" and though the kamr-el-bahr and the fesikh, &c., are just eatable, the best thing that the lucky angler can do is to treat his fish as Dr. Kitchener served his salad, especially if there be an electrical eel among them, which is not unlikely.

Brigadier-General Annesley arrived at Marseilles on September 20, and proceeded to Bombay to complete his term of duty as Adjutant-General.

The number of General officers on the strength of the Army of Occupation is now nearly as large as that engaged in the campaign of 1882. General Lord Wolseley, Lieutenant-General Stephenson, Major-Generals Lennox and Dormer (Cairo), Davis (Abbasseeyeh), Lyon-Fremantle (Suakim), Earle, Buller, Wood (Expedition), make a total of nine General officers as compared with twelve during the 1882 campaign, wherein there were twice as many soldiers of all arms, the present strength in Egypt being 13,000 odd. What General Stephenson, Major-General Lennox, Major-General Dormer, and Major-General Davis do at Cairo it would not be easy to say, but one thing we may be sure they will do if they be left there. The present arrangement of the Staff gives the possible plums to the new lot. Major-General Earle gets a shove-up to Wady Halfa, but has not much chance of the front, as Sir H. Stewart has passed over him southwards to take command at Dongola, and, may be, quarrel with the Mudir,—not that he is quarrelsome, but that the Mudir may resent the irruption of a stranger after all the fighting is over. Stewart has an excellent A.D.C. in Lord Airlie, and a capital commissariat officer in A.-C.-G. Nugent, C.B. The first duty of a soldier is to obey, but surely a more bitter pill, and one more utterly destitute of gilding, than that which Sir H. Stephenson has had to swallow has seldom been prepared by the War Office and Horse Guards' alchemists, who have got their hands quite into the work recently. In some maladies it is desirable to produce nausea. Capital practitioners in that line are to be found in Pall Mall.

The Earl of Dufferin, who is at present in London, will proceed on a short visit to his estates near Belfast presently, and will then return to England to complete the preparations for his voyage and departure to India, which is, we believe, fixed for the first week in November. Lord Lytton had even less time to prepare for his Vice-Regal.

What are we coming to? The British public went mad after Lord Cardigan for awhile when he returned from the Crimea, and nearly pulled every hair out of his horse's tail! Then they dropped him like a hot potato, and the horse was left in peace to encourage his tail to grow again. Now we read that the worthy manager of the P. and O. "introduced some privileged visitors on board the *Chusan* to *the Doctor's horse*, which was an object of interest through having been at Tel-el-Kebir and with the cavalry dash to Cairo"!

The 1st Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment is in Egypt, and the 2nd Battalion has been ordered to proceed thither from Malta; but yet the two battalions have only four Majors between them, one of the vacancies having been open for nearly a year. The other three vacancies are dated respectively, April 16, May 28, and August 6. The long delay which has taken place was probably caused originally by the arrangement by which captains who failed in the examination held last January were allowed to try again in July. But surely the results of the July examination must be known by this time, and still nothing is done, although the regiment is under orders to proceed up the Nile, and when the promotions do go on some five or six captains and about the same number of subalterns will receive a step.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 23, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Aug. 11, Staff Com. D. Pender, on the Retired List, has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. (June 25).

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Major F. R. Beechy is placed upon half-pay, in accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov. 30, 1882, paragraph (*a*) (Sept. 22).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 24, 1884.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. :—Mr. Frank William Luard, Mr. Godfrey Estcourt Matthews, Mr. Francis William Archibald Hervey, Mr. John Frederick Whyte, Mr. Hugh John Craig Gibsone, Mr. Richard Lane Bayliff, Mr. Godfrey Lancaster Beaumont, and Mr. Robert Douglas Beith (all dated Sept. 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Alfred Carpenter, to the Euryalus, additional; Richard F. Hoskyns, to the Myrmidon.

Lieutenants—Francis A. Brooks, to the Monarch; Herbert A. Warren, to the Hector; Herbert M. Wyatt, to the Assistance; Charles H. Cross, to the Undine, in command; M. L. Bridger, W. T. Warren, S. H. M. Login, and Henry Preedy, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College; T. J. Oswell, to the Polyphemus, for navigating duties.

Navigating Lieutenants—William J. Bullmore, to the Serapis; Henry Backer, to the President, additional, for the Royal Naval College.

Midshipmen—Archibald W. Shaw-Stewart and Francis G. Powell, to the Duke of Wellington, additional.

Fleet Surgeon—William J. Eames, to the President, additional.

Staff Surgeon—Robert W. Biddulph, to the President, additional.

Chief Engineer—James Stiven, to the Indus, additional, for the Resistance.

Surgeon—Otway P. Browne, M.D., to the Asia.

Assistant-Paymaster—Francis C. Alton, to the Royal Adelaide.

Engineers—John H. Slade, to the President, additional, for the Royal Naval College; Ernest F. Ellis, to the Asia, for the Colossus; John H. Walton, to the Asia, for the Dreadnought.

Assistant-Engineers—Edwin W. Cudlip (a.), to the Neptune; James H. Watson, to the Asia, for the Dreadnought.

Clerk—Alfred Clarke, to the Agamemnon.

Gunners—William Hatson, to the Agamemnon, for torpedo duties; Frank Holsgrove, to the Temeraire; Albert Smith, to the Excellent.

Boatswains—Joseph Leech, to the Alexandra, additional; Michael Kennelly, to the Pembroke; George R. Vickery and Charles Duggan, to the Indus.

Carpenter—Samuel J. Wicks (a.), to the Pembroke, for the Kingfisher.

ACHILLES, Capt. Buller, having undergone repairs at Plymouth, was taken out of dock on Monday, and will remain in the basin to complete her refit. The Northumberland, Capt. Robinson, has been placed in the same dock, and when both ships are ready they will proceed to Portland to join the eastern division of the Channel Squadron, prior to proceeding on the winter cruise.

AGAMEMNON, Capt. S. Long, is expected to be out of the dockyard hands at Davenport in the course of next week. When the ship is ready to proceed to Portsmouth to be docked, her machinery will undergo the usual six hours' trial. A preliminary trial, however, will be undertaken outside Plymouth Breakwater, when officers from the Cambridge, gunnery ship, will attend, and the efficiency of the 6-in. guns on the Albani mountings will be tested.

AJAX, in the first division Steam Reserve at Chatham, awaiting orders from the Admiralty for being commissioned, is expected to be selected to take the place of the Dreadnought, as gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, on the latter vessel proceeding to the Mediterranean to relieve the turret-ship Inflexible, which is about returning home to be put out of commission. The Ajax is to be supplied with torpedo nettings, to protect her against attack by torpedoes. These nettings will be exactly similar to those fitted to the sister-ship Agamemnon, preparing at Devonport to be despatched to China to strengthen Vice-Admiral Sir W. Dowell's squadron.

ARAB, Com. R. W. Stopford, was at Aden on the 9th inst., and Ranger, Com. W. E. Darwell, was at Berbarsh on the same date.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair, which was under orders to leave Portsmouth on Tuesday for Queenstown to bring over drafts, had her instructions countermanded in consequence of the alteration in the Egyptian military programme. The dockyard authorities, however, have received orders not to take any of her defects in hand, as her services may be required almost immediately.

BRITOMART, Lieut. and Com. William E. B. Atkinson, arrived at Plymouth on Monday from Queenstown, and went into harbour to have her defects made good.

CONDOR, Com. Domville, has left Alexandria for Zebel Zukar.

CROCODILE, Capt. Carr, sailed for Bombay on Saturday with relief drafts, amounting to about 400 officers and men, calling at Queenstown to fill up with troops.

CYGNET, Lieut.-Com. A. M. Gardiner, at Port Said, will, on arrival of the Falcon, Com. J. E. Pringle, proceed to Suakim to relieve the Albacore, which ship, on relief, will join the flag at Alexandria.

DRYAD, Com. Edward G. Hulton, has arrived at Malta from Port Said.

EURYALUS, Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B., arrived at Aden on Wednesday last. Vice-Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewitt, K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station, was on board.

GANNET is being refitted at Sheerness, great activity being displayed to bring this unarmoured, composite sloop forward for another term of foreign service. To afford increased accommodation for officers and men, she is being fitted with a poop, which will be protected with Bessemer steel, and surmounted with machine-guns and a new long-range breech-loading gun. The Gannet is a sloop of the "bird" class, and has only served one commission on the Pacific station. She is now in No. 4 dock at Sheerness Yard, and before she is again commissioned it is expected that some alterations will be made in her armament. It is anticipated that the Gannet will proceed to the Pacific station to relieve H.M.S. Sappho.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, arrived at Suez on Wednesday last.

LILY, Com. Gibson, was commissioned at Devonport on Thursday with a complement of 100 officers and men for the North America and West Indies station.

MALABAR, Capt. Harris, arrived at Malta on Sunday from Portsmouth. She sailed on Monday for Bombay, having on board 1,100 officers and men, the drafts of various regiments.

NELSON, Comdre. James E. Erskine, A.D.C., will be re-commissioned as flagship of Rear-Admiral George Tryon, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station. The new crews of the Nelson and the Diamond will be composed of men with at least five years' service, this arrangement having been determined upon by the Admiralty in consequence of the numerous desertions of young seamen on the Australian station.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday the 1st Batn. of the North Staffordshire Regt. (late 64th Foot), which arrived from Manchester for conveyance to Barbadoes to relieve the Royal Scots Regt., which will be conveyed to Alexandria in this troopship. The strength of the battalion of the North Staffordshire Regt. consisted of Lieut.-Col. Watt, 17 officers, two warrant officers, 39 non-commissioned officers, 567 men, 45 women, and 72 children. She also takes out 14 men belonging to the Royal Artillery from Dover to Jamaica, and Capt. Birlow and 12 men, R.A., from the same place to Barbadoes; Lieut. Bunon, 1st Shropshire Regt.; Lieut. Apthorp, 1st West India Regt.; and Surg.-Major Kingston, Surg. Hayes, and three men of the Army Hospital Corps, for duty on the voyage. Owing to delay in the arrival of the baggage and the advance party, which ought to have reached Portsmouth on Sunday night, the Orontes did not sail until Wednesday morning.

OSBORNE, Com. W. H. Fawkes, left Portsmouth yesterday morning to embark the children of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, who are about to return to Germany.

POLYPHEMUS, Com. E. J. Jeffreys, arrived at Spithead on Thursday.

RAMBLER is being refitted with all possible despatch at Sheerness. Upon survey, it has been found that the defects of the vessel are not of an extensive character, and it is anticipated that she will be quite ready for commission before the close of the present financial year. The Rambler is nearly a new ship, having been built at Govan, Glasgow, by Messrs. Elder and Son in 1880. She has had one commission of three years' duration on the South-East Coast of Africa station. The vessel is intended to be employed on surveying duty, instead of the Fawn, an old wooden sloop, which has been condemned as unfit for further service. It is expected that when completed she will receive orders to proceed to the China station.

SLANEY has been placed in the first division of the Medway Steam Reserve, in readiness for active service.

TAMAR is almost ready for sea, the vessel having been thoroughly overhauled and fitted with new engines and machinery at Davenport Dockyard. When turned over from the Dockyard authorities she will be one of the most efficient troopships in the service. The crews of the Nelson and Diamond are to be selected by the end of October, in readiness to leave England for the Australian station early in November, when they will embark on board the Tamar, the new crews taking her to Australia, and the present crews of the Nelson and Diamond navigating her back.

TOURMALINE, Capt. Boyle, will, on her arrival at the Nore from the East Indies, be put out of commission and paid off at Sheerness, after which she will be placed in the Chatham Steam Reserve. The Tourmaline has been in commission since Sept. 25, 1880.

WARSPITE, now in the steam basin of Chatham Dockyard, is ordered to be brought forward for commission as soon as the work in progress at the establishment will permit of her being taken in hand.

WATCHFUL, Lieut. and Com. J. E. C. Goodrich, arrived at Madeira on the 17th inst., after a rapid passage of eight days from Plymouth. The Watchful is a new type of gun-vessel, three of which have already been constructed for the Admiralty by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She is armed with two 5-in. and two 4-in. breech-loading guns and two Gardner machine-guns, fitted either for use on board or in the boats. She has a complement of 62 officers and men. The Watchful achieved on her measured-mile trial, after being commissioned, a speed of 11 knots, and on the passage from Plymouth to Madeira proved herself a good sea-boat, a fast sailer, and a swift and economical steamer. Having coaled at Madeira, she left again on the afternoon of the 19th inst. for St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle. On her arrival at the latter place, the Stork will be despatched to the West Indies to relieve the Mallard, which vessel will then return to England to be put out of commission.

The scheme for the employment of female trained nurses in the Royal Naval Hospital, which has been under the consideration of the Admiralty for about two years, is to come into operation, experimentally, at Haslar Hospital on the 1st of next month. Nine trained nurses will enter upon their duties, and it is anticipated that the scheme will supply a requirement long felt.

"HEALTH EXHIBITION."—"Visitors should not fail to view the fine exhibit of Messrs. Rose and Co., London, of their Lime Juice Cordial, and other Lime Juice beverages, at Stand No. 116, in main transept. The exhibit includes a fine display of the Jamaica Lime Fruit from which these delicious non-alcoholic beverages are made. Their Lime Juice Cordial supplies a most refreshing summer drink in water, effervescing in all aerated waters. No beverage has received higher recommendation from the medical profession as eminently wholesome."—See *Lancet*. No table should be without it. The Wholesale Stores are 11 Curtain Road, Finsbury.

NAVAL NOTES.

Capt. Field, R.N., has been selected as the Conservative candidate for Colchester, in succession to the late Mr. Percy Mitford.

The compulsory closing of the ancient ferry across Chatham harbour, from Gillingham and Chatham to Upnor—under the provisions of the Act for the extension of Chatham Dockyard—having deprived a number of men of their livelihood, their cases have been brought under the consideration of the Admiralty with the view to compensation being awarded them. After carefully considering the cases of the ferrymen, and the loss they had sustained, the Admiralty have awarded the whole of those who were successful in establishing their claims to compensation a gratuity of £10 each.

The following official intelligence has been received from the Admiralty, relative to the China Squadron. The Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., was to leave for Hong Kong on the 9th inst. The Fleet were thus distributed, according to the official advices :—The Audacious was at Amoy, there to remain for the present. The Sapphire and Champion were at Pagoda Anchorage, River Min, on Aug. 18, the former bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. The Merlin was at Foochow on Aug. 18, and was to remain. The Daring was at Canton on Aug. 13, and was ordered to proceed to Hong Kong when relieved by the Swift, and thence to Ningpo. The Fly left Ningpo on Aug. 15 for Takao, Formosa. The Swift was at Hong Kong on Aug. 15, and would probably leave Hong Kong for Canton on Aug. 19 to relieve the Daring. The Vigilant left Hong Kong on Aug. 16 to join the flag. The Zephyr was in the Gulf of Tonquin, Pakhoi, and on being relieved by the Foxhound would proceed to Hong Kong. The Cockchafer was at Tamsin, Formosa, on Aug. 11, and was to remain for the present. The Tweed was at Hong Kong on Aug. 16, and left for Swatow; she was commissioned temporarily as tender to the Victor Emanuel. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on Aug. 16, and would remain. The Albatross was in the Yangtse River; was at Chinkiang on Aug. 7. The Curaçoa was at Chefoo on Aug. 2; and was to remain as senior officer's ship in the Gulf of Pechili. The Midge was at Chefoo on Aug. 2; was to proceed to Ningpo, thence to Foochow when relieved by the Daring. The Espoir was at Tientsin on Aug. 5, and would remain. The Pegasus was at Penang on July 31, and was to leave for Acheen in pursuance of Admiralty orders. The Linnet was at Singapore; and left Hong Kong on Aug. 2 for Singapore, to keep up communication between Acheen and Penang. The Foxhound was at Singapore on July 22, and was to proceed to the Gulf of Tonquin and relieve the Zephyr. The Flying Fish was at Corea, surveying the coast and off-lying islands; proposes to call at Nagasaki for coal in September.

Preparations are being made in Sheerness Dockyard for the construction of H.M.S. Swallow, which will be commenced shortly on the building slip. The Swallow will be built on the same lines as the Mariner, one of the new class of gun-vessels, and will carry an armament of eight 5-inch breech-loading guns mounted on the Vavasseur system. She will be fitted with machinery of 950 horse-power, and will have a displacement of 1,040 tons. She will also be provided with electric machinery for discharging torpedoes.

A new war-vessel is being built at Dumbarton for the Greek Government.

Inquiries have been made of the Portsmouth Dockyard authorities as to whether the defects of the Shah can be undertaken at Devonport Dockyard. It appears that this inquiry has been made in consequence of the whole force at Portsmouth Dockyard being engaged on the construction of new vessels, and consequently only a few artisans are available for carrying out repairs, and making good defects of ships that are required for active service afloat.

Orders have been received at the Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Plymouth, to hold the following detachments of Marines in readiness to embark in the following ships on Oct. 1 :—Britannia—1 colour-serjeant, 1 serjeant, 22 privates; Royal Adelaide—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, 22 privates; Indus—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, 69 privates; Cambridge—1 corporal, 1 bugler, 6 privates; Impregnable—1 bugler, 10 privates; Lion—6 privates; Ganges—1 colour-serjeant, 1 corporal, 9 privates; Revenge—1 serjeant, 8 privates; Valiant—1 serjeant, 3 privates; Shannon—4 privates.

A court-martial was held on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, under the presidency of Capt. Stewart, of the Hector, for the trial of Lieut. C. F. M. Somerset, belonging to the Duke of Wellington, and lent for service to the Orontes, for drinking to excess between August 13 and 18, whereby he was incapacitated from the performance of his duties as officer of the watch. Capt. Andoe, of the Orontes, said in the forenoon of August 18 he observed on inspecting the wine book that the prisoner had been taking an excessive quantity of spirits, and he therefore called upon that officer for an explanation. He found him in a nervous condition and not fit to take charge of the ship as officer of the afternoon watch. Staff Surg. Grant, of the Orontes, said that with his concurrence Capt. Andoe cut off all alcoholic supplies to the prisoner with the exception of two bottles of ale and one glass of port daily. Mr. Child, the steward of the ship, put in evidence the wine-book of the general mess, which showed that the prisoner had charged to him a large quantity of alcoholic liquors. The log of the Duke of Wellington showed that the prisoner had been previously admonished in respect to excessive drinking. The court convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to forfeit one year's seniority, and be dismissed the Duke of Wellington.

The Falcon arrived on Sept. 13 at Alexandria, being replaced as despatch-boat at Constantinople by Coquette.

We note that the Ocean Steam Yachting Company, Limited, propose sending the Ceylon on a cruise to the Mediterranean as far as Alexandria. This will afford peaceful but enquiring travellers an opportunity of witnessing the great activity and precision which precede and accompany preparations for war without themselves experiencing unnecessary discomfort, as they will have their good ship to return to as a home at any moment.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should like to supplement my last letter on the above subject, for which you were good enough to find space in your number of August 23, with a few remarks on the important subject of expenses incurred during trainings. I consider that this subject more nearly concerns subaltern officers than senior officers of Militia battalions, so propose to consider the question chiefly in reference to subalterns. In my former letter I said that, as a rule, these officers only make use of the Militia for the purpose of passing through it by the prescribed course into the Line; but all the same, whilst serving with their Militia battalions, they have to share the expenses of trainings almost equally with their senior officers. Again, the question of expense during trainings does not so much affect senior officers of Militia as subalterns, for the reason that they are invariably men of means, and are generally actuated by the desire "to do things well" during the training, which, after all, only lasts 28 days! Now, to go practically into the matter, let me take the case of a subaltern who joins a Militia battalion with the intention of passing into the Line. If his regiment be under canvas, his total pay will amount to 11s. 9d. per diem. His messing, exclusive of beer or wine, will cost about 6s. a day, so at first sight it might appear that he would clear 5s. 3d. a day, or a total of £7 7s. towards defrayment of extras for 28 days' training. To go minutely into all items that come under the heading of "extras" would be unnecessary, but I may briefly state that entertainments are one of these, and it is my experience they are the chief cause of the heavy expenses of trainings. At the first mess-meeting after assembly, which generally takes place on the first or second day of training, the question of entertainments is invariably discussed, and, in most cases, the one fixed upon is a ball. Indeed, so much is this the case that when a regiment is about to assemble for training, the residents in that place immediately begin to speculate as to what date will be settled for the ball. Moreover, a ball is somehow considered as a portion of the training in many, if not most, Militia regiments, and I may instance the following fact as proof of this. I was present at a mess-meeting such as I have just spoken about, when this was the procedure in connection with the subject:—C. O. (who, of course, presided).—"Well now, what about our ball; I suppose we shall give one, as usual? Who'll propose a ball?"—"I will," said Captain V.—"I second it," said Captain S. C. O.—"Anyone say no? Well then, gentlemen, it has been carried *nem. con.* that a ball be given. Now, then, for the committee, &c." This ball duly took place; we were in rather an out-of-the-way neighbourhood, it was managed in the usual style, and my share, the cost being divided equally among all officers, was £9 10s. By foregoing remarks it might be inferred that I am opposed to balls and all such entertainments. This is far from being the case; on the contrary, I think every Militia regiment should return, and return well, any hospitality it receives during the training; but I beg to protest against a ball or any expensive entertainment being considered an absolute right by the inhabitants of any town or place of training, and that if such right were withheld, they (the inhabitants) would feel themselves grievously wronged. In my opinion a regiment should not seek to acquire the goodwill and popularity of its place of training by an annual tribute to that place of a lavishly-managed ball or other entertainment. I have now tried to show that extras are the expensive items during trainings, and also that the chief of these extras, as a rule, may be defined by the ball. Clearly, then, it is over extras that a subaltern may sigh when the day of reckoning at conclusion of training arrives. In a future letter, Sir, if I may, I should like to deal with certain matters in connection with Militia messes. But, meantime, may I offer the suggestion that, when the much-needed subject of Militia reorganisation receives attention from the authorities, it be distinctly laid down that all entertainments given during trainings be carried out in strict accordance with the Queen's Regulations for the Army, as contained in Section 7, par. 65 to 69? Again apologising, Sir, for the length of my letter, I am, &c.,

P. J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a Militia officer of over twenty years' service, I beg, for one, to thank you for bringing to the notice of the authorities and the public the deplorable condition into which the Militia is now drifting, chiefly for want of officers. Now, Sir, during my long service, I have witnessed our branch of the service under many different phases, but the present appears one of the darkest; for a force to be short, lamentably short, of officers cannot but be regarded as a weak force, and a Militia regiment is, perhaps, of all other branches of the service most in need of being well officered, considering the great amount of efficiency which is looked for, and which has more or less to be attained in a few days' training, if we deduct the time taken up in "giving out" and "taking in" arms, &c., ball-firing (the *bête noire* of a Militia training), broken weather, swearing-in reserve men, boards, &c. Again, a weakly-officered regiment must, *per se*, be an expensive regiment. Certain and various subscriptions must be paid, if five or five-and-twenty officers remain, which is simply unfair, particularly on those whose means are limited. Why, I ask, should a few officers really pay out of their own pockets to uphold and support what the nation ought to provide? Lord Hartington was asked the question in the House last spring if he was prepared to allow officers, in regiments which were weak, some compensation for the extra expense they are put to. His answer was, "No." By this time probably the noble lord will have discovered that application was not made without some grounds. Government ought to allow a sum of not less than £25 for each regiment towards the band alone. When regiments have their head-quarters at some little rural, out-of-the-way country-town, bandsmen are not to be obtained, because there is no source—or very small—of income to be derived out of the training period. They prefer large towns, where, out of the period they are on full pay, they can and do earn money by playing at balls, shows, parks, &c. As it is, £50 for a month's hire of bandsmen for a Militia regiment is not an unheard-of circumstance. Ought this to be? I wonder if the War-Office authorities know what are the expenses attending a Militia training? With your permission, I will give you what may be considered a not over-estimated list:—Hire of band for the training, £50; hire of mess waiters, &c., £40; stationery, newspapers, &c., £6; hire of furniture for mess and ante-room, £10; hire of table-linen, washing, glass, and knives, £15; gas, or candles, £4; coals, £2; various tradesmen's bills, £5; total, £133. Mess and wine account, say, £20 for each officer; if the proverbial ball is given, £100. The inspection lunch and other entertainments, say, £25. If the bandmaster has £50 salary, that sum, like the rest, comes in for division. Then there are extra travelling expenses, should an officer reside out of the county, and hotel expenses. I may have omitted some items of expense, as they are so numerous and various, that place and circumstance alone can define; for example, if a regiment is in camp, there will be the hire or purchase of a cooking-stove, and perhaps a mess hut, items which add largely to the expenses. But why should the Militia be so short of officers now? Is it not in a great measure, if not entirely, because the War-Office authorities have taken into their heads to alter the "nomination" plan which was found to answer so well in filling the ranks of the Militia? Why not revert to it again, it is said "never to be too late to mend"? No officer ought to be allowed to remain in the Militia if his private position is such as to render impossible his going for any length of time and to any place with his regiment, if required. Are there not some now serving who belong to this class? What good are they, really? They certainly now fill up a gap, but they are not the class who ought to be allowed to remain, as when the chief time arrived when their services would be most required, where will they be? Simply *non est!* Colonels of Militia are not now what they once were; now, they spend little or no money over their regiments—not that I would for a moment advocate any system which would in any way pauperise officers, but there are occasions when a colonel might step in and say,—Now I will pay so and so,—and thus keep the wheels oiled and reduce the present friction, and not try and get as much as possible out of the thing and be at as little expense as possible. We find Volunteer colonels spending large sums over their regiments. If it is an honour to command the regiment of your county, let it be paid for. An impecunious colonel of Militia is not a desirable man to have to manage a regiment. If the War-Office authorities would assemble a board of officers who would be likely to grasp the Militia question, and take such evidence as might be considered of use, something might result to the good. The sooner the present system of drilling Militia recruits at the depôt is abandoned, the better. They are imperfectly instructed—by order—and are, no doubt, considered a nuisance. If a Militiaman has an incomplete kit and his arms and himself are dirty, the probabilities are he is for the depôt. It has been said that the evil under which the Militia suffers lies deep; it is pretty certain that if a few of the big errors which now lie on the surface were removed, and which are, perhaps, easy to alter, a different state of things might result. The present 4s. allowance might with advantage be supplemented by an additional 4s. per day—in the case of subalterns only. The ball-firing ought not to interfere with the training proper, as it does so much at present, but keep up the battalion which has to fire for ten days after the other battalion has been dismissed. It would be found that the men would have become more accustomed to handle their rifle, would be better "set-up," and better practice would be the result.—I am, &c.,

A Militia Officer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your article in a recent edition of the *Army and Navy Gazette* touching the condition of the Militia must strike every one acquainted with that branch of the service as a faithful description of its present state. I have had over 20 years' experience of the force, and can affirm that not only is it now, but that it has been from the time it was revived in 1852, exactly as you describe it; and it will probably continue the same to the end of the chapter, unless some great national danger or disaster forces the consideration of our military position on our rulers, or until the country comes to understand that, however wide the distinction may be between the Regular Army and the Militia in its present form, the latter is of necessity the force it must look to for protection against invasion. To hold that invasion is a contingency too remote to be seriously considered is to emulate the ostrich when he buries his head in the sand to avoid the unpleasant necessity of looking danger in the face. If we look the present position in the face we shall have no difficulty in discovering that we are hated and distrusted by every nation in Europe; that, owing to our recent foreign policy, England is discredited all over the world; that foreign armies, as regards numbers and organisation, are in the highest state of efficiency; that the navies of the Great Powers have become so powerful of late that, should a coalition be formed against us, a well-directed combination of their fleets would bring a successful invasion of our shores within measureable distance; and that, if we turn our attention more closely to what is taking place on the Continent, we shall see that our relations with Germany are strained, and that she is at this very moment bidding for an alliance with France, possibly with an eye to a rupture with this country, and to a combination against our naval superiority. In the event of France and Germany combining against us, the invasion of England would become quite possible; and if a landing were effected, what, let me ask, have we to oppose the 100,000 or 150,000 picked men who would form the expeditionary force? Probably not more than 50,000 Regular troops of the best quality. What then? The Militia? But will any soldier in England, with the least experience of war, advise the employment of the Militia in its present state against Continental armies? If such a one can be found, I would remind him of the fate of Arabi Pasha, of Hicks and Baker, and of Osman Digna; without going so far back as the Franco-Prussian war, when Paris, with a garrison of some 50,000 Regulars, and five or six times that number of Gardes Mobiles, surrendered to a German Regular Army of about 200,000 men. And so it would happen with London, unless we were prepared to meet the enemy with a well-appointed force of 150,000 or 200,000 men. Such a force, I maintain, can only be found in the Militia of the country, unless we adopt the conscription. But before the Militia become reliable as soldiers, or of any value, our military system will have to be entirely recast. At present, the Militia is a sham, maintained and periodically tinkered to delude the nation, and to supply recruits to the Army. Names are altered, uniforms changed, gold substituted for silver lace, but only with this object in view; and as long as it answers, the same neglect, the same cold-shouldering, the same indifference, will continue. Professional prejudice on the part of the military, ignorance of the Army Estimates on that of the civilian authorities responsible for our military forces, will prevent the auxiliary element from becoming a reality and what it ought to be,—the national army for the protection of the country. As long as the country chooses to put up with things as they are, no Government will incur the odium of raising the Army Estimates to provide anything better. It is to be hoped, however, that England will wake up, and become alive to the state of false security she is in before it is too late. Then, and not till then, will she compel the Government to organise her Military strength in a manner to give confidence to the nation, and produce an Army which, if called upon to repel an invasion, would enter upon its duties with every chance of success in its favour. But it is very difficult to move and hard to convince John Bull; nevertheless, the Military Press are performing a great service in endeavouring to open his eyes by exposing the weak points and showing up the rotten condition of the forces the country depends upon to protect it from invasion, should an enemy ever succeed in eluding or defeating our fleets.—I am, &c.,

Monitor.

Gen. Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, met with a serious accident while out hunting. His horse fell and rolled over him, breaking a rib of the rider. No grave consequences, however, are expected.

BIRTHS.

Booth.—On the 18th inst., at Sutton, Hounslow, the wife of J. Brooke Booth, late 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

Gardiner.—On the 23rd inst., at 10 St. Michael's Terrace, Stoke Devonport, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. A. Gardiner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Cashin—Were-Fox—On September 22, at St. Giles, Oxford, by the Rev. R. W. M. Pope, B.D., assisted by the Rev. R. H. Charsley, M.A., John Cashin, Surgeon, H.M.S. Achilles, to Alice Maud, third daughter of the late Thomas Were-Fox, of Hoe House, Plymouth.

Wadeson—Curtis.—On August 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev. F. R. Sandberg, F. W. G. Wadeson, Lieutenant, 2nd Sindh Horse, to Ada Mary Savage, elder daughter of Colonel F. G. S. Curtis, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

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A WIDOW LADY, residing in Liverpool, is DESIROUS of TAKING CHARGE of TWO or THREE CHILDREN, whose parents are going abroad. References given and required.—Apply, in first instance, to Mrs. HADDEN, 222 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

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NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
8 Park Place, St. James's Street.

NOTICE.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club, held on May 26 last, it was unanimously resolved that an Entrance Fee of Ten Guineas shall be imposed on all Members elected after October 1 next.

W. O'B. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
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SANDHURST & WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomés), Major LENDY RECEIVES a limited number of Candidates. Of the last 22 Pupils sent up to compete, 19 were successful. Last July four only went up, and passed 4th, 7th, 10th, and 77th.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

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Major Creagh, R.A.,
Captain Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons, and
Major Churchill, Northumberland Regiment,

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Captain Grieve, R.A., qualified.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at

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NEXT TERM commences OCTOBER 11.

For particulars see above.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, 1884.

Dr. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S LIST:—

SANDHURST, July, 1884.

	Marks.		Marks.
Walpole (1st)	8348	MacGusty	6355
King	6191	Hamilton-Jones	6153
MacDonnell	6057	Crosbie	6021
Wilson	5819	Ford-Hutchinson	5772

Humphrey 5349

WOOLWICH, July, 1884.		Mil. Officers, April, 1884.	
Digby (6th)	6107	Annesley	2019

*** Walpole's score is by far the highest ever made for Sandhurst. Three times within three years first place at Woolwich and Sandhurst Examinations has fallen to Dr. Chetwode Crawley's pupils.

In previous Academical year, 17 passed for Woolwich, Sandhurst, &c; 7 for Class I, &c.; 18 for Royal Irish Constabulary cadetships, besides 42 miscellaneous Examinations.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY,
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ESTABLISHED 1852.—Over 1,000 Pupils successful.

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CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for the Army, *via* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; also special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

The following have been admitted:—

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
"	53rd	Akenhead	4053
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon	5969
"	79th	Williams	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards	5515
"	—	†Warren	3994
MARINES	—	Beaumont	5644

* Cavalry Cadets. † Hon. Queen's Cadet.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following read with Messrs. James and Lynch:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	Capt. E. W. Fleming, R.A.	2883
4.	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2793
9.	Capt. W. A. Smith, R.A.	2508
16.	Major W. A. Collings, 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt.	2365
19.	Lieut. F. Hammersley, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers	2332
21.	Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Scots Fusiliers	2307
22.	Lieut. E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	2296
23.	Major H. C. B. Farrant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	2264
24.	Capt. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	2244
25.	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders	2239
33.	Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northampton Regt.	2045
35.	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2008

and four others qualified.

NEXT COURSE for STAFF COLLEGE and PROMOTION commences OCTOBER 15.

Militia and other Courses now going on.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION in FRANCE.—M. D. I. COWLES, M.A., Oxford, and Mr. W. H. RUSTON, M.A. (18th Wrangler), late Senior Assistant-Master of the Oxford Military College, RECEIVE PUPILS at the CHATEAU de la SALLE, Montreuil-Bellay, near Saumur. Special arrangements for receiving Students from the Universities and Public Schools during Vacations.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of TEN successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIX SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

CHARDSTOCK COLLEGE, CHARD.

Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

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TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, WIDOWERS, OFFICERS going ABROAD, and ANGLO-INDIANS.—Major WILLIAMS has a few VACANCIES for BOYS over 6 years of age. Healthy locality, home comforts, liberal diet. Extensive recreation grounds; superior educational advantages, preparatory and classical. Twenty-two Scholarships, &c., of £40 to £110 per annum, tenable at the Universities. Terms on application. Unexceptionable references.—Pyon Lodge, Bodenham Road, Hereford.

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This College has been founded by the County College Association, Limited, under the Presidency of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., in order to enable students at the earliest practicable age and at a moderate cost to take the University Degree, whether in Arts, Law, or Medicine.

Students are admitted at 16, and a Degree may be taken at 19.

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For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INDIA OFFICE, September 20, 1884.

An EXAMINATION for FIVE APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON in February, 1885.

Copies of Regulations for the Examination, with information regarding the pay and retiring allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.

The exact date of the Examination will be announced hereafter.

EDMUND NEEL,
Assistant Military Secretary.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA.

IMPORTANT to STUDENTS.

Captain DUMARESQ DE CARTERET BISSON, M.A., Author of "Our Schools and Colleges" (graciously recognised by the Queen and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief), sends, free by post, a selected List of Prospectuses of all the most SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTORS, and gives his Counsel on Military and Civil-Service Education free of Charge. References kindly permitted to the late Secretary of State for War.—Apply by letter only, No. 69 Berners Street, London, W.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, 16 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

CONNAUGHT MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed 2nd from the Staff College), PREPARES SIX LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for MILITARY COMPETITIVE, also Officers for Promotion and other Military Examinations.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, three minutes from the High-Street Station.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS and GENERAL EDUCATION.—AVRANCHES.—A GENTLEMAN, for many years successfully engaged in preparing Candidates for the Military Competitive Examination and Universities, wishes to RECEIVE PUPILS. Great facilities for acquiring the French language. Terms moderate. Highest references to Parents and Guardians of former Pupils, and to Clergymen and Country Gentlemen.—Apply to Captain CHAWNER, Bois-Guerin, Val-St.-Père, Avranches.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. In 1880, of FOUR Candidates for Woolwich, ALL of whom passed, one was 6th and another 29th. In 1883, of THREE Candidates for Sandhurst, TWO were successful.

KING EDWARD VI.'s SCHOOL, BERKHAMSTED, HERTS, 28 miles from Euston.—Twenty-seven School Scholarships. Four Exhibitions from the School. Laboratory, heated Swimming Bath, Fives Courts, &c.—Address, HEAD MASTER.

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Head Master—JOHN GIBSON, M.A., assisted by three resident Graduates, and a resident French and Drawing Master.

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Lieutenant-Colonel FITZROY WILSON, late Rifle Brigade, a Graduate of the Staff College, and afterwards Garrison Instructor of the Eastern District, offers the above; also TUITION in MILITARY SUBJECTS to Officers of the Regular Army, partly by letter or otherwise.

For prospectus, containing terms, testimonials, and references, address, East Bergholt, Colchester.

BRIGHTON.—TUITION for SANDHURST.—A Private TUTOR who takes only five Resident Pupils, has ONE VACANCY. Terms, £150 per annum; no extras. Can enter at any time.—83 Montpellier Road, Brighton.

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Terms, &c., on application. The NEXT COURSE will commence on OCTOBER 1.

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At the last Army Examination, July, 1884, the following SIXTEEN PUPILS PASSED from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment:—

JULY, 1884.

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Examination.	No. in Order of Merit.
Kennedy, J. M. B.	7313	Sandhurst	5
Ludlow, E. R. O.	7031	Sandhurst	11
Fagan, H. R.	7006	Sandhurst	12
Frazer, G. S.	6611	Sandhurst	22
Bell, B. W.	6416	Sandhurst	36
Hassall, C. M. P.	6282	Sandhurst	6*
Swanston, C. O.	6219	Sandhurst	53
Godfrey, C. M. B.	6141	Sandhurst	61
Majendie, H. G.	6133	Sandhurst	63
Barton, A. E.	6095	Sandhurst	65
Mackenzie, J. E.	6020	Sandhurst	2†
Gardiner, J. F. P.	5838	Sandhurst	86
Gibsone, H. J. C.	5667	Sandhurst 2d Mar. In.	...
Hickie, A. F.	4950	Woolwich	29‡
Adair, C. O.	4711	Woolwich	36‡
Shute, C. D.	4775	Sandhurst	§

* University. † West India. ‡ The only two sent up for the Woolwich Competition. § India Cadet.

At the July Preliminary Examination the following nine out of ten pupils passed:—Messrs. Cameron, Carey, Connolly, Daniel, FitzGerald, Goldfinch, Kane, Montmorency, Murphy.

LIST OF SUCCESSES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS—1883-1882.

DECEMBER, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Newbury, B. A.	6	Sandhurst	5884
Prowse, G. W. T.	23	Sandhurst	5332
Hickie, W. B.	44	Sandhurst	5006
Chichester, A. G. V.	46	Sandhurst	4999
Williams, A. H.	48	Sandhurst	4886
Greenfield, H.	64	Sandhurst	4658
Cotton, C. L.	7	Sandhurst	4645
Forbes, Hon. W. R. D.	97	Sandhurst	4433
Anley, H. A.	100	Sandhurst	4382
Wallis, W. B.	102	Sandhurst	4352
Curteis, J.	...	Militia	2668
*Oswald, J. H.	...	Sandhurst	2094
*Richardson, H. L.	...	Sandhurst	1896
Chandler, L.	...	Militia	1867
Connolly, A. M.	1	Marine Cadet	1858

* Indian Cadets.

JULY, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Walker, H. S.	9	Sandhurst	5682
Walsh, H. H. A.	15	Sandhurst	5507
McConaghey, A.	18	Sandhurst	5389
Pratt, E. St. G.	21	Sandhurst	5364
Reid, J. W.	35	Woolwich	5082
Lamb, G.	47	Woolwich	4861
Barrow, G. de S.	51	Sandhurst	4935
Price-Davies, S. D.	53	Woolwich	4701
Clowes, H.	56	Sandhurst	4858
Audain, G. M.	73	Sandhurst	4721
Crosse, A. G.	91	Sandhurst	4573
Chichester, A. A.	*	Sandhurst	4118
Bedingfeld, N. M.	*	Sandhurst	3003
Eastwood, H. de C.	Militia Candidate		

* Cadetship.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickenson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5868
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston-Johnson, W.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Burne, Knightley, O.	1	Sandhurst	*
Warrand, W. N. M.	...	Marine Inf.	4655

* Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

JULY, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,288.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

WRECK OF THE "WASP."

On Tuesday afternoon we received the following communication from the Admiralty:—"The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and regrets to inform him that a telegram has been received this afternoon at the Admiralty reporting the total loss of her Majesty's gunboat Wasp, at Tory Island, North-west coast of Ireland, on the 22nd. Only six men saved out of a total complement of 58. The lieutenant commanding and other officers are not among the survivors. Her Majesty's ship Valiant, from Rathmullen, has been sent to Tory Island to render assistance, and to obtain particulars.—Admiralty, Sept. 23, 1884." Almost simultaneously Lloyd's Agent at Innisboffin telegraphed:—"Her Majesty's gunboat Wasp wrecked, Tory Island, only six men saved, on Monday morning, 3 o'clock; not practical to proceed from mainland in open boat."

About three months ago the Wasp was set apart for special service on the north-west coast of Ireland, to proceed with several Commissioners of the Harbour and Fishery Board round the different harbours and rivers where statistics and other information were being collected relative to the fisheries and navigation. The Wasp was a composite gunboat of 470 horse-power, carrying four guns, and of 465 tons burden. She was commissioned at Devonport on Dec. 1, 1881, and was engaged on particular service on the North-west coast of Ireland. Lieut. and Com. Nicholls is represented on all hands as having been a highly qualified officer, and a great favourite with his men. The Irish Fishery Commissioners, who knew him intimately, speak specially of his watchfulness in cases of difficulty. He was always in the habit of remaining on the bridge until assured that all danger was past. His mother resides at Shaftesbury Road, Southsea, and his brother is Adjutant of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth. Com. Nicholls, who had been in command of the gunboat since Jan. 1, 1883, was well acquainted with the North Coast of Ireland. The first intimation which his brother, Capt. Nicholls, received of the disaster was while he was at dinner with his brother officers at the Royal Marine Artillery mess, at Eastney, on Tuesday evening, a message having been despatched to him from the office of Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby, Commander-in-Chief. His brother officers expressed their sincere condolence, and the mess was at once broken up. Capt. Nicholls has sent a telegram to Ireland, directing that in the event of the body of his brother being recovered, it should be sent to England for interment. A letter was received on Monday from the late commander of the Wasp. He merely explained that he was going to Moville, and made no mention of the vessel experiencing either rough or foggy weather. Navigating Lieut. G. H. King was appointed to the Wasp only about a month ago, succeeding Navigating Lieut. A. Warden. Lieut. King had previously served on board the Merlin, gunboat, in China, and arrived at Plymouth about three months since. His friends reside at Gazely, Newport, Suffolk. Lieut. King entered the navy in 1869, and was promoted to lieut. Aug. 10, 1881. Sub-Lieut. Thomas S. Guppy was a son of Dr. Guppy, of Falmouth, and was 22 years of age. He was educated at the Falmouth Grammar School, and went thence to the New Cross College, where he obtained his nomination by examination. He was educated as midshipman on board the Britannia training-ship for cadets at Dartmouth, from which vessel he went to the Volage, while it was stationed on the South Coast of Africa. After serving on board one or two other ships he joined the Cleopatra as senior midshipman, and accompanied the Princess of Wales and family on their cruise in that vessel. On his return home, he went to Greenwich Naval College, and was appointed sub-lieut. of the Wasp on Sept. 13, 1883. Lieut. Guppy was brother to Dr. Guppy, at present serving abroad in the Lark, which is on survey duty. Another brother, a surgeon in the army, on Lord Blantyre's Ambulance Corps during the Russo-Turkish war, died while with the Turkish army at Erzeroum in 1877.

The north coast of Donegal is of a wild and rugged character, studded with numerous little islands, of which Tory Island is the most important. Bold headlands and precipitous cliffs render the coast very dangerous for navigators in stormy weather. Tory Island is about two and a half miles long and one mile broad, and has a lighthouse on the north-west end. The north side presents a range of cliffs from 100 ft. to 300 ft. high. Towards the south the land slopes down and the shore is flat. The lighthouse stands 122 feet above the sea level. There are about 70 families on the island, depending chiefly upon fishing. Innisboffin is an island about one mile from the mainland, and has a coast-guard station. The islet is about a mile in circumference. When the news of the wreck reached the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, who is fulfilling Lord Northbrook's duties *ad interim*, was in the office, and instantly telegraphed to the nearest available responsible officer to proceed to the spot and report upon the disaster. Meanwhile, a further telegram was received from one of the crew confirming the earlier news, but giving no additional facts. It is evident from the number of lives lost that the vessel must have sunk very rapidly, as she was well supplied with boats and lifebuoys, which were always kept ready for immediate use. The Wasp belonged to the Queenstown division of the British Squadron on the Irish coast.

A report that eight Commissioners were on board at the time of the disaster caused a painful apprehension that the Fishery, Piers, and Harbour Commissioners had been lost. We are happy to announce that they were not on board at the time of the fatal occurrence. On Wednesday the following communication was received from the Secretary of the Admiralty:—"The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and begs to inform him that her Majesty's ship Valiant left Duncrana at 11.40 this morning for Tory Island. Very heavy squalls, with rain, reported. Admiral at Queenstown reports that he is informed men saved are in the lighthouse on Tory Island. Surg. O. P. Browne and Engineer William Hudson were on leave, and James Eva, able seaman, was in sick quarters at Westport. The names of the other officers belonging to the ship who were on board at the time the wreck took place are:—Lieut. and Com. John D. Nicholls; Lieut. George H. King (for navigating duties); Sub-Lieut. Thomas S. Guppy; Gunner John W. Kerrigan. Admiralty, Sept. 24."

On Wednesday afternoon Lord Leitrim sent his steamer, the Norseman, to Tory Island, but the men saved from the Wasp refused to leave the island until officially ordered. The men seemed to be suffering from wounds received in landing. The master of the Norseman landed his mate at noon. At a meeting of the Piers and Harbours Commissioners, held at Dublin Castle, Col. Nolan, M.P., in the chair, a resolution was passed expressing the deep regret of the Commissioners at the death of Com. Nicholls and the officers and crew of the Wasp, and bearing testimony to the care, skill, and efficiency with which the vessel was navigated by Com. Nicholls during the recent inspection of the Commissioners on the West Coast of Ireland.

The following telegram was received at the Admiralty on Thursday, from Com. Marrack, of H.M.S. Valiant, at Rathmullen:—"I succeeded in embarking the six survivors of the Wasp yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, from Tory Island, and returned to Lough Swilly at 11 p.m. The names of the men saved are,—John Hutton, ship's cook; Richard Rattenbury, quartermaster; Phillip Andrews, second captain forecastle; William Henry Dunn, able seaman; and Alfred Broomhead and William Styles, privates, R.M.L.I. They state that everybody else perished except Surg. Browne and Engineer Hudson, who were on leave; and James Eva, A.B., who was left behind at Westport, breaking leave. Ship struck north-west of Tory Island, whilst trying to weather it, about 3.45 a.m., Monday last; under plain sail at the time. Wind moderate. Fires banked. Weather clear. Wreck entirely disappeared; apparently sank in deep water. No bodies have been washed up." On the receipt of the above telegram, a despatch was sent to the commander to forward the six survivors, if well enough to travel, to Dublin, where they would place themselves under the care of Surg. Browne, of the Wasp. Thence they would proceed to Portsmouth and join the flagship, the Duke of Wellington, on which ship the court-martial will be held shortly. The Admiralty, on receiving the list of saved, did not at once issue the names of the drowned, preferring to take the safer course of verifying every name rather than run any risk of unnecessarily alarming relatives and friends. The list of the crew now in the possession of the Admiralty was correct up to June 30 last, but there may have been changes among the seamen since that date of which the officials in London are not cognisant. So far as the disaster itself is concerned, as much has now been revealed as will probably be known until the survivors are subjected to examination before a court-martial.

Another telegram from Rathmullen says:—"When the Valiant arrived off Tory Island the state of the sea was appalling. To attract the attention of the islanders two guns were fired, and after some time the officers at the lighthouse made signals, which were responded to by those on board the war-ship. Com. Marrack at once intimated that he wished, if possible, to take on board the six survivors, and one of the island fishing-boats, although the sea was heavy and the wind rising, was soon manned, and the gallant fellows who had been immured under such melancholy circumstances in the Tory Island lighthouse since Monday morning last at once expressed their willingness to join in an attempt to reach the Valiant. After a very dangerous passage the war-vessel was reached, and the six survivors, all of whom were suffering from their recent exposure, were received on board, where they had a cordial welcome and hearty congratulation from Com. Marrack. The chaplain of the vessel, the Rev. Mr. Tucker, was also present when the men stepped on board, and made several inquiries as to the fate of their late officers and comrades who had met with so untimely an end. The men were in need of rest, and every attention was at once paid to their wants. Several of them, through being dashed against the rocks, have received some ugly wounds about the head, body, and limbs, but they are now sufficiently recovered to start for Portsmouth, to which place they will travel *viâ* Londonderry and Dublin. Of course, their evidence will be taken before a court-martial as soon as the authorities are prepared to hold it; but from the statement they made, no doubt under reserve, it is not at all probable that they will be enabled to throw very much light upon the causes which led to the disaster. Until Wednesday morning the weather was so rough and treacherous off the north coast of Donegal that it was impossible for the Valiant or any other vessel to make any attempt to communicate with those on Tory Island. But at the same time the Valiant left Lough Swilly, the weather having somewhat moderated, and was enabled to reach Tory Island about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After firing signal-guns, as already stated, to attract attention, the survivors appeared at the south part of the island at Port Doon, and ultimately at 6.10 they were safely got on board. The Valiant then proceeded towards her moorings in Lough Swilly; but seeing that the north-west wind was gaining in force, Com. Marrack deemed it prudent to come to an anchor for the night off Ballymas Lake, just at the entrance to the Lough. The seas off Tory Island were tremendous, and all along the coast of Donegal the sea was very high. On Thursday morning the Valiant reached her moorings off the pier at Rathmullen before noon. The whole circumstances of the wreck, as reported to Com. Marrack by the men, have been forwarded in the shape of a report to the Admiralty authorities, who all this week have been telegraphing almost hourly until Thursday for full particulars, which were not forthcoming until then. By permission of the commander of the Valiant, I was enabled to hear from the lips of the survivors themselves all that they had to tell me of the terrible calamity that overtook their ship last Monday morning. The narratives are given in the order in which they were relateed by the men thmselves."

STATEMENTS OF THE SURVIVORS.

John Hutton said:—I was ship's cook on board her Majesty's ship Wasp. I was in my hammock, when, about half-past 3 o'clock or a quarter to 4 o'clock on Monday morning, I was roused up by a cry of "The ship's on the breakers." I at once got out of my hammock, and on coming on deck, I saw the four officers on the bridge. I soon found myself washed overboard. For about 20 minutes afterwards I was struggling in the water as best I could, and the next I remember was finding myself in the lighthouse on Tory Island. I was on the forecastle when I was washed off, and I saw, just before, about one-half of the crew in the rigging. I think it was from 10 minutes to a quarter of an hour, as nearly as I could judge, after the vessel struck that she went down. After I found myself struggling in the sea, I knew nothing until I found myself taken off the rock by the two lighthouse keepers. They took me to the lighthouse, and I received from them the greatest assistance any shipwrecked sailor could receive. It was bright, but a stormy night, and I noticed that the lighthouse light was burning brightly. It appeared to me that the officers and the bridge were swept away together. I have been three years on board the Wasp.

Qrmr. Rattenbury said:—I was down, sleeping in my bed, when I was aroused by a cry of "Clear lower deck; ship's on a reef." I immediately ran on deck, and I at once saw where the ship was; she was ashore on the rocks. All hands then were on deck, and I had to use my utmost efforts to keep the men from crowding together up the companion. When the alarm was given they made a rush for the deck. I noticed as soon as I came on deck that the light of the lighthouse was burning brightly, and that it was bearing right off our starboard beam. I got up the rigging, and after that I did not see anything more. When getting up the rigging I noticed that the port bulwarks were washed away. From the time the blow was struck until the ship went down was about a quarter of an hour. When I was in the rigging the ship was taken from underneath me, and I found myself in the water. The Wasp was schooner-rigged, and at the time she struck she was under all plain sail, barring the spanker. The night was bright and clear, but there was a heavy sea on. When the vessel sank those in the rigging came to the level of the water; after that all was silent. This is all I know. The total number af lives lost was 50. There was no pilot on board. Pilots are only employed when ships are navigating in strange waters.

Philip Andrews, second captain of the forecastle, said:—The first alarm heard was about 20 minutes to 4 o'clock in the middle watch. I heard the order given, "Brace up," and when I looked round I saw that it was among the breakers. I was one of the watch on the deck. I was second captain of the forecastle of this watch, and I was forward at the time. The order to brace up was obeyed, and after bracing up the lighthouse light was quite plain. It had been seen two or three hours before the vessel struck. It was not raining at the time. The order was given to shorten sail, and after the shortening of sail the upper deck was covered with water up to my waist. I heard no order to lower the boats. When I saw that the ship was breaking, I did my best to climb up a rock which was on our starboard quarter. She struck below the lighthouse. When I got on to the rocks I saw no one until I got on the top. The vessel struck to the north-west of the lighthouse. It was about 100 yards from where the Wasp struck upon the rocks to the lighthouse. There was a nice steady breeze at the time, but there was a heavy sea on.

W. H. Dunn said:—I was up the yard before the alarm was given, bracing. We were sailing at the time with the wind right aft. Just immediately before she struck we braced up, according to orders, and after we had belayed the braces, she struck. We braced up the foresail, the topsail, and the topgallantsail. After the vessel struck she forged ahead, and the seas began to break over her. I then heard a crash, and knew that she was on the rocks. She took us under when she sank. It was the bottom of the ship struck first. I went up the rigging, and found myself under the quartermaster. He was washed out of the rigging, and I went up further. There was another man, a seaman, named Styles, who was washed from the cross-trees, and I was washed on to the rocks. The night was clear, and the lighthouse light was burning brightly.

Alfred Broomhead said:—I am a private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry. I was below in my hammock about a quarter to 4 o'clock on Monday morning, when there was a pipe, "Clear lower decks; the ship's on the rocks." I was thrown under water, and the seas rolled over me, and I was ultimately washed ashore on the rocks. I found that I could move, and then I climbed up the rock some 30 ft. or 40 ft., when I found that I was on the level surface of the island. When I got to the top I saw another man (Dunn), who told me he could see a lighthouse. I made for it. I saw none of the other members of the crew, except Dunn, until the four other survivors were brought into the lighthouse. I had not been three minutes in the rigging when I was washed overboard.

William Styles, also a private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, said:—I belong to the Plymouth division of the Royal Marines. I was below, and sleeping beneath the forecastle, when I heard the alarm, "Clear the lower deck; the ship is on the rock." I jumped into my pants and ran on deck, and I could see nothing but foam all round and the rocks about us. The weather boats were carried away. The order to shorten sail was given from the bridge, on which were Com. Nicholls and Sub-Lieut. King; and on the forecastle before that I saw the Navigating Lieut. and Gunner Kerrigan. I heard no particular voice from the bridge before the ship went down; a number of voices were heard together on the bridge just before she went down. I was washed out of the gallant yards, and the seas washed over me. I caught hold of an old jibboom that had been washed off the deck, and I was washed on and off the rocks several times, still clinging to the jibboom, which at last was washed into what appeared to me to be a crevice in the rock. I stuck on there, and was saved. The vessel struck three or four times before the order to shorten sail was carried out. I should say that it was 20 minutes after the vessel struck before she went down.

Up to the present time, it is stated that no bodies have been washed up. Com. Marrack states that the tide runs east and west of Tory Island, and that it is quite probable that some of the bodies may be washed up on the Donegal mainland. The survivors speak in the highest terms of praise of the considerate and kindly treatment they received, not only from the officials in the lighthouse, but from the simple peasantry who live on Tory Island. The weather has since increased in violence, and no attempts to reach the island from the mainland will be made for the present. The Royal Irish Constabulary have received strict orders to watch the coast in the neighbourhood of the scene of the disaster. A Letterkenny correspondent telegraphs that five Admiralty divers have passed through that town on their way to the scene of the disaster. There have been a trunk and pieces of boats washed ashore in the vicinity of Lloyd's signal-station at Malin Head, also a brush with "John Marshal" printed on it. They are supposed to have belonged to the Wasp.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Londonderry, says:—"The survivors of the Wasp have left the Valiant, now lying in Lough Swilli, for Portsmouth. They were recognised at various railway stations on the way to Londonderry, where they were the objects of considerable attention. Their hands and faces still exhibit traces of the violence with which they were cast upon the rocky coast of Tory Island."

Several sailors belonging to the Shannon, guardship on the Clyde, had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday morning. They were sleeping on board the steam launch, which was moored at the steps of the Albert Harbour, Greenock. As the tide receded the stern of the launch sank in the harbour. The water rushed in, and speedily filled the vessel. The seamen had barely time to spring ashore before the launch went down. They lost most of their clothes.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, —How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

THE RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Russian Naval and Military manœuvres this year have been of peculiar and special interest, and this fact seems to have been duly appreciated by most of the foreign Governments in sending some rather strong deputations of officers to watch the mimic warfare around Krasnoe Selo. Each of the great military Powers sent three more or less distinguished military men, to whom were added their regular military agents attached to the different Embassies; while England was this time equally well represented by Gen. Higginson, of the Bengal Cavalry; Col. Law and Capt. Davidson, R.H.A.; assisted by our own Military Attaché, Col. F. Chenevix Trench. The troops of the Guard, some 40,000 to 50,000 strong, were in camp at Krasnoe Selo three or four weeks before the actual grand manœuvres began, and the latter part of this time was occupied in the initial ceremonies, *fêtes*, and preliminary operations which always usher in the Russian autumn manœuvres proper. His Majesty the Emperor opened the proceedings on August 1 by attending the religious ceremony of blessing the colours. The following day was occupied in watching the tactical exercises of the 37th infantry division, 1st and 6th reserve battalions, and 1st reserve artillery brigade, ending with the capture of the Kavelakht hills, the first piece of high ground on the south-east of the perfectly flat country round St. Petersburg. These separate operations were treated from the point of view of actual warfare, by the placing of dummies and figure targets in position to represent the enemy's troops. The artillery practice especially, says the same paper, must have astonished many of the foreign officers present. The military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* speaks of the present efficiency of this arm. Still vigorous efforts continue to be made here towards further improvement, and there has long been a rumour of Armstrong supplanting Krupp by taking over an unsuccessful Government works for a fixed period, in much the same way that Messrs. Cammell have undertaken to manufacture armour-plates at the Kolpino Works during the next five years. Hotchkiss and Nordenfelt, it may be mentioned, are also competing fiercely with each other for Russian orders. About two months ago a comparative trial was made of a Nordenfelt 12-barrelled gun, firing Martini-Henry cartridges, with two 3½-in. field-guns, using shrapnel with 232 bullets in each shell, against four targets 50 ft. long and 9 ft. high, at distances from 1,400 to 1,550 ft. The Nordenfelt, in something less than two minutes, made 574 hits, or 45 per cent. of shots fired, while the two field-guns made 1,561 hits, or 33 per cent. of the bullets fired in twelve minutes. In the manœuvres more particularly referred to above, the artillery result was 36 per cent. of hits, and the brilliant success of the infantry firing was proved by the scoring of 7,988 balls out of 17,225 cartridges fired by three battalions, making an average of 46 per cent. The Finnish battalion made the highest score of 53 per cent. of hits. His Majesty reviewed the entire forces before they divided to take up the positions of two hostile armies. The two contending forces were divided into Eastern and Western corps. The Eastern corps defending St. Petersburg, and consisting of 31½ battalions, 21 squadrons, and 88 guns, was under the command of Gen. Driesen, who is reputed to be one of the best officers in the Russian Army. The Western, or enemy's army, which was supposed to have effected a landing in the Gulf of Finland, and to be advancing on St. Petersburg, was composed of 28 battalions, 24 squadrons, 74 guns, and one telegraph park, under the command of Gen. Timofeieff. The details of the plan of operations were promulgated each day for the troops to work out. The general idea was a simple and practical one. In regard to the way in which the Russian troops worked, one can only repeat with reference to the Infantry of the Guard what is so well known already, that they are excellent troops in size, physique, and discipline, and that, as usual, they made their long marches without showing any signs of distress, and generally appeared in hard health and condition. Notwithstanding the distances they often traversed, there were no stragglers and no drunken men. They appeared to be well handled by their officers, and threw up their hasty entrenchments wherever necessary with great rapidity. As at all manœuvres, they often exposed themselves in positions where in real war they would have been all killed to a man. The artillery, both field batteries and horse, did not appear to be very well managed. The horse artillery especially seemed to be too fond of changing positions, and sufficient care was not taken to mask the gunners and the guns, and that, too, in positions where it could have been easily done without any diminution of effective firing. On other occasions, when they had to retire and were ready limbered up, they might have been observed standing still, with their teams and all exposed to the fire of the horse artillery. It is plain that as they were intended to retire when they were limbered up, the sooner they were off the better. Their horses, though much smaller than the English artillery horses, are wonderfully strong, active, and hardy little animals, and they retained their condition well during the manœuvres. From what I heard on good authority we may rest assured that both in fortress and siege artillery we have not much to learn in Russia. In regard to the cavalry, or mounted infantry, whichever it may be called, there is not much to be said. They appeared to be wanting in enterprise, in patrolling, in reconnoitring, and in obtaining information of the enemy. It is only fair, however, to say that their horses are very good, and in the main well equipped. No one would call them smart cavalry in our sense of the word; but the Russian soldier does not pretend to that. Individually he is about the most slovenly man you could find, and has nothing of the 'set-up' of other armies. The ordinary Russian, too, however otherwise endowed, is not a horseman by nature; and, considering this and the difficulties with which they have to contend in the character of the climate during six months in the year, it is wonderful that such good results are obtained as were to be seen at these manœuvres. It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that besides the grand manœuvres around Krasnoe Selo, the troops of the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts have been inspected and manœuvred by the three Grand Dukes Vladimir, Michael, and Nicholas respectively; while those of Poland will be manœuvred at the fortress of Novogeorgifsk by the Czar himself. The numbers of the two forces operating at Novogeorgifsk are 49 battalions, 30 squadrons, and 84 guns for the attack, and 40 battalions, 24 squadrons, and 70 guns for the defence."

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The German manœuvres were concluded on Tuesday, by the operation of the 8th (Rhineland) Corps against a skeleton enemy. The *Times* correspondent at Cologne writes:—"What with beautiful weather and lovely scenery the final act of this year's *Kriegspiel* drama was a very brilliant spectacular display, but that was all. Manœuvres against a marked enemy are executed according to a strict programme, leaving no margin for the unexpected or for originality on the part of the leaders, and to-day's evolutions, therefore, offered no special feature of interest. The more fatigue these sturdy and high-spirited Rhinelanders undergo the stronger and fresher they seem to become—which is a fact well worth the careful consideration of all possible foes of the aforesaid Rhinelanders. It is now nine days since the manœuvres began, and I am sure the Rhinelanders have had more than their fair share of hardship. During this period they fought a three days' desperately contested battle with the Westphalians, they bivouacked in the open for a night or two, and after that they entered on a two days' march to the scene of to-day's operations. Yesterday, in spick-and-span condition, they paraded to perfection before the Emperor, and to-day they performed a great deal of marching and fighting over heavy ground, and when it came to the final storming of the phantom foe's position their elastic step and cohesive order only fell short of the bearing of the Highland Brigade at the battle of the Alma. Nothing, on the whole, but good can be said of the Rhineland Corps, and what is said of this corps must be said of every other unit of the same kind in the German Army, and unless I am very much mistaken, this is the opinion of every foreign officer who has attended this year's German manœuvres. It only remains to be said that to-day's manœuvres, which took place about three-quarters of an hour by rail south-west of Cologne, were witnessed by the Emperor, the Empress, and the Princes of their house, including the Crown Princess, who rode by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Count Moltke, and more of his Majesty's mighty men of valour. The Emperor drove during the combat, but when the halt sounded all along the long line, after the centre of the enemy's position had been taken, he mounted his charger to make the usual critique on the day's doings, and to receive the adieux of the foreign officers, who have enjoyed his Majesty's munificent hospitality for more than a week, and not only hospitality but also favour, for most of his guests will return home the richer by a coveted decoration. By the laws and customs of their Court, Englishmen are precluded from accepting foreign orders, otherwise Sir Frederick Haines, as well as Col. Howard Elphinstone, would certainly have added a Prussian Order to the numerous war medals which adorn their breasts. But as it is, they had to stand by and behold a shower of distinctions falling on Austrians, Frenchmen, Italians, Belgians, Servians, Roumanians, Spaniards, and Japanese. Addressing his assembled guests before the manœuvre curtain fell, the Emperor said a few gracious words to all, and hoped that they would always think pleasantly of the time they had spent in his peaceful camp. The Emperor with his Court then returned to Castle Brühl."

"REAL JAM" FOR A PREMIER'S SCOTCH BREAKFAST.

Suspension of Law of Liquidation—
("Sharp practice of Northbrook's. But 'better than nothing at all.'")
Porte protests to the Powers against action of British Government in Egypt—
("Bother Porte! Never mind; its 'action' he's protesting against, not 'inaction.' Shall have to propose another Conference, to gain time; and 'time is money.'")
Boers threaten to take Natal and shoot down all Englishmen—
("Dreadful! After all I've done for them, too!"
English colonists, dissatisfied with British Government' inaction, will side with the Boers—
("Good gracious! 'Inaction!' Can't they see how busy Northbrook is in Egypt, and how I've got my hands full with the Franchise. Really they ought to know better.")
Strong anti-English feeling on the Continent—
("Where's the Continent? Granville can see to this; but when I've got this Franchise Bill passed, then we shall be at peace with everyone everywhere."
Inefficient state of the Navy—
("Nonsense! We've got a lot of boats being repaired. Perhaps they mean 'navvy.' Going to enfranchise him.")
Gordon disgusted with the British Cabinet—
("He means me, I do believe.")
telegraphs to say he throws entire responsibility of bloodshed and carnage—
("What dreadful expressions!")
on British Government—
("He's so obstinate and impetuous! so inconsiderate too, at the moment when he must know I'm so busy with the Franchise Bill. But Wolseley and 'the camels are coming.' What can Gordon want more? If latest telegrams correct, question whether he'll want them.")
Sir Hercules Robinson—
("Dear me! why doesn't he keep quiet till I've got my Franchise Bill out? And what's this?")
Angra Pequena—
("Where is 'Angra Pequena?' Not in Midlothian, or I should have stopped there, and won 'em with a speech. No; let me see —that's something to do with Granville and Bismarck. What a nuisance Bismarck is! Can't he understand how entirely occupied I am with the Franchise?")
Mr. Parnell says—
("Ah! I can wait till October for that. And when I have 'disposed of my correspondence,' I must plant a few more sycamores, make some more speeches on the Franchise, receive addresses on same subject, and say good-bye to Great Glamis.") [EXIT.

—*Punch.*

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

No one knows when Lord Wolseley will leave Cairo on his journey up the Nile, but it is stated that he will move his headquarters about the middle of October, by which time all the troops and the requisite stores are expected to have passed Wady Halfa. Meantime, he is pleasantly housed in the Kasr-el-Mussa, a palace frequented by princes in Ismail's time, and occupied by the Duke of Connaught on his return from Tel-el-Kebir. The *Standard* correspondent at Sarras telegraphs:—"All hands here are working with a will, preparing for the advance. Stores are accumulating below the Cataract, and are gradually being passed up. The enterprise and co-operation of the Mudir of Dongola are enabling our officers to make an amount of progress in forwarding stores which would be otherwise impossible, for we are at present exceedingly short of boats. The armed steamer Nasefra has started for Dongola. Should she be successful in passing the upper rapids, she will in a fortnight's time be able to steam up beyond Debbeh, which lies some thirty miles above Dongola. The presence of a vessel flying the British flag in the upper waters, which are regarded as the Mahdi's country, is expected to produce a great effect upon the natives, who will then, for the first time, be convinced that a force is on its way to Khartoum. The other steamer, which had been intended to accompany the Nasefra, has stuck half way up the Cataract. Every day impresses more strongly the fact that the work has been begun altogether too late. Had the whole Expedition been collected at this spot two months ago, its prospects would have been very different, as we could then have taken advantage of every rise in the Nile to get over the difficult points. At present there are frequent variations in the water level, and to-day there has been a slight rise; if it continues there are hopes that the steamer may be able to get off to-night. Every effort will be made to move her the instant the rise affords a chance of doing so. The first instalment of the Egyptian troops, 100 strong, has gone forward; it is intended that they shall for the present occupy Dal, some 70 miles up the river. Five more cipher telegrams have been received from Gen. Gordon. He insists strongly on the necessity of retaining Khartoum; holding it with Indian troops, and establishing a just government there. He says that all the troubles there arise more from misrule than from fanaticism or any religious movement. He has also returned entirely to his old opinion, rejecting the ostensible object of his mission, namely, the evacuation of the Soudan."

The detachments of the Foot Guards forming part of the Camel Corps for Egypt were inspected at Wellington Barracks on Thursday by the Duke of Cambridge. They were drawn up in open order at half-past 10, under Lieut.-Col. Boscawen, Coldstream Guards, Lieut. Crutchley, Scots Guards, and Surg. J. Magill, being also present. Officers and men were equipped in the special uniform. At a quarter to 11 the Duke arrived, and was received by Gen. Gipps. His Royal Highness made a minute inspection of the men, after which they marched past, returning in quarter-distance column, They then formed square, facing inwards, and the Duke, entering the square, addressed a few remarks to them. He said that they were going to start on a peculiar service, but he felt quite sure that they were ready to do anything, even to ride on camels. A large part of the Army would be represented in the Expedition they were to take part in, and the Guards would have an opportunity of showing what sort of stuff they were made of. He felt a great interest in the corps they formed part of, as it was one composed of men who had volunteered. But they should remember that it was made up of men from different regiments, and that each of these detachments should do its utmost to sustain its regimental prestige. He hoped that this would produce a spirit of emulation on the part of the Guards which they would do their best to carry out, and that the officers and non-commissioned officers would set them an example in this. The Marquis of Hartington had wished to be present on this occasion, but this not being possible, he had desired him (the Duke) to wish them "God speed" in their arduous undertaking. The Duke afterwards visited Aldershot, to inspect the mounted portion of the corps at the North Camp. After making an inspection of the officers and men, the Duke saw the troops march past, after which he addressed them and wished them success in the campaign upon which they were about to start. A detachment of the Army Hospital Corps, consisting of about four officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded on Thursday from Aldershot to Woolwich Arsenal, and embarked on board the steamer Anglian for Egypt. There were crowds of spectators present on both occasions.

In the event of it being decided to construct a railway to Berber from Suakim now or hereafter, Lord Wolseley is stated to have received an offer from an English firm of railway contractors in London to supply rails and patent sleepers with switches for £400,000 for a distance of 300 miles.

A Portsmouth correspondent telegraphed last night:—"Portsmouth Dockyard was alive with excitement to-day on the occasion of the embarkation of the members of the Camel Corps for the Soudan. Numbers of friends and relatives of both officers and men came from London and other parts to witness the embarkation of the troops and the departure of the vessels. These, the Deccan and Australia, both belonging to the P. and O. Company, lay along the south railway jetty on to which the various trains ran on their arrival at the Harbour station. The first to arrive were 350 officers and men of the Household Cavalry, who came by special train from Victoria. A little later the cavalry division arrived from Aldershot. The men were rapidly detrained, and told off to their respective messes on board the two transports, which lie stern to stern alongside the Dockyard. The men presented a smart and serviceable appearance in their new uniforms and accoutrements, and much interest was taken in them by the spectators who had assembled."

The following officers form the Staff of the Camel Corps:

Cavalry Division.—In command, Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. A. G. Talbot, 1st Life Guards; Adjt. and Qrmr., Capt. Lord St. Vincent, 16th Lancers; Surg., J. T. Falvey, A.M.D.

Light Cavalry Division.—In command, Lieut.-Col. Stanley Clarke, from half-pay; Adjt. and Qrmr., Capt. Paget, 7th Hussars; Surg., P. B. Connolly, A.M.D.

Infantry Division.—In command, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen, Coldstream Guards; Adjt. and Qrmr., Lieut. Crutchley, Scots Guards; Surg., J. Magill, A.M.D.

Col. Clarke, as senior officer, will command the whole corps, Capt. and Pymr. Mackie, A.P.D., will act as paymaster, and Surg.-Major L. Corban, A.M.D., is senior medical officer.

THE STAFF OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was in 1870 that the present First Minister of the Crown abolished Purchase in the Army, and so ushered in two great changes,—(1), the admittance as a general rule of the middle classes by severe and earnest competition; (2), the making of the Army a profession for life, in place of—as had been often the case—a stepping-stone to one's position in society, and as a proof of good training. Those men, however, who were willing to work in this new and *bonâ fide* profession, like many Continental officers, hoped that they would have the same chance of mounting the difficultly attainable rungs of the ladder of fame as any one else; but they have, it is said, both old and young, to bitterly complain of their unequal chance as compared with those who either participated in the Red River Expedition or the Ashantee campaign, and whom some of them are pleased to denominate "the stones of the Garnet ring." In addition to good regimental officers, there are those who also, from their varied abilities, pass through the Staff College, obtaining high certificates, whose talents are well-known to the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities. In days gone by it was pretty well the rule that officers serving in various parts of the world should there continue, in order to equalise foreign service, and give men on the spot where a campaign was going on the chance of distinguishing themselves in their turn; but now, from the system which has of late years been adopted of calling the same men from all parts of the world, and so monopolising nearly all the titles, rank, and honours, the greater number of British officers, faithful, ardent, and in many cases talented, are looking on in positive anger, and a fire of injured *amour propre* is burning in their breasts. The present state of things seems a flat injustice to many, and more particularly since the rules have been introduced for the shelving of officers at an early age. The Horse Guards and War Office can recommend, if they like, man after man with great talents, and who have stood the proof; the present shower, however, of stars, crosses, titles, and other honours on the same men is the cause of the present bitterness. The rules for the distribution of honours and decorations require a thorough change, and date back beyond the Crimean War, where there was such a prostitution of the Medjidie, for the sake of all field officers who had been one week in the Crimea, that it robbed it of its value for juniors who had to go through hard work to get it. This, however, has been exceeded in the case of the heroes of 1882, some of whom did not assist at Tel-el-Kebir, yet carried off promotion and three decorations for less than three weeks' field service, and, in many instances, the C.B. to boot. And it is a fact that any man now, never having smelt powder, but being in command of a regimental corps in Egypt, will, in all probability, if he writes a report or is named in a despatch, carry off the same number of decorations for a short run of service. The question which the public may now ask is—Have we only a few brilliant staff officers? and if so, how is it? The accomplished General who has gone to command the Nile Expedition is a man who since Feb., 1852, has worked conscientiously and well, and has always been ready with his portmanteau packed, to start at a moment's notice. Every one knows that a good Staff is of immense value, but this is also quite ready if needed, without the Horse Guards and War Office, the same members being collected from all parts of the world. Many of the men who are now pretty-well covered with honours have really no more ability than others who are left in the cold; but on the outbreak of war they all appear as the curtain rises from the East and West, the North and South, and carry off more and more titles, honours, and rewards, while men by the hundred who have served for long years through severe campaigns find themselves with only the regulation five-shilling piece and its ribbon. Others have three and four decorations for three weeks' field service in 1882. The most astonishing thing is how the Ministers and country now give carte blanche for any expense, although with the Great Duke they grudged him rice for his bullocks in India, and boots for his soldiers in the Peninsula, and left him to make the best of it, and constantly fight the home Government besides the enemy in his front. Truly, one might cite to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the words of Theodor Körner,—"Die Ehrenstellen löschen den Durst des Ehrgeizigen nicht, sondern sie vermehren ihn" ("Offices of honour appease not the thirst of the ambitious, but increase it.")—I am, Sir, &c., Justice.

Obituary.

Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance H. Blakeney, whose death took place recently at Brighton on the 11th ult., had seen a good deal of active service. He served in the Crimea throughout the campaigns of 1854-55, and was on the personal staff of Lord Raglan at the battle of the Alma. He received the Crimean medal with four clasps and the Turkish medal. He served in China during the war of 1857 to 1860, and was in charge at Canton and Hong Kong.

Reviews.

Desert Warfare. By Bennet Burleigh. (Chapman and Hall).

The author of the letters from luckless Sir Gerald Graham's column in the operations for the relief of the garrisons near the coast of the Red Sea and Suakim won his spurs in a field wherein he had rivals of fame; but we doubt if he did wisely in publishing this volume, unless it should turn out that there are more people take an interest in the actions of El Teb (or "the mound") and Tamai than we think likely. However, we shall be glad to find we are wrong; and the addition of all the official despatches, of geographical information, and of maps and plans, makes the book valuable as a work of reference, and as a history of the episode in which the General who was victorious, and who was described publicly by Lord Wolseley as "irresistible," has been rewarded for his successes by compulsory inactivity and unwelcome repose.

The admirable publication of M. Challamel (Aîné, publisher of charts, &c., of the Marine), called "*L'Année Maritime*," edited by M. Durassier (formerly Secretary of the Minister of Marine), in the volume for the present year, in a well written preface in which the newly developed "politique coloniale" in Tonquin, Madagascar, on the Congo, Senegal, &c., is considered with moderation, and, we think, some distrust, makes some remarks on the bombardment of Alexandria, which we cannot but characterise as unjust, and, if read by the light of Admiral Courbet's procedure, *in pari materiâ*, very unjustifiable. The writer says "the excesses and bad direction of the operation approached to barbarism, and was neither to the credit of British Naval artillery, nor to the honour of British policy." The opinions of a disinterested neutral critic on the spot do not bear out the views—or let us say the statements founded on prejudices—of the Naval editor of "*L'Année Maritime*"; Commander Goodrich, U.S.N., makes no charge against the British of exaggeration or bad direction, and exculpates Lord Alcester from responsibility for the sack and burning of the city. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and we have read accounts of "bombardments" of open towns which much more nearly "*confine à la barbarie*" than that of Alexandria. But on the whole we can say we wish we had some publication like *L'Année Maritime*, and not having it, we can only recommend this substitute to our readers.

The first number of a new volume of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, which is now published, is rich as well in its illustrations as in its letterpress. The contents bill for October is varied and attractive. Its principal features are the first four chapters of a serial by the author of "Called Back." It is named "A Family Affair," and already promises to be highly sensational. Then comes Part II. of a "spiritual romance," by the well-known author of "John Inglesant." Its title is "The Little Schoolmaster, Mark." The subjects chosen for illustration are the "Horse, Ancient and Modern," engraved by Alfred Watson; "Loch Fyne," illustrated by David Carr; and several views of Heidelberg, by E. R. Butler.

Longman's Magazine, for October, contains several pleasantly-written short stories, in addition to further instalments of "Jack's Courtship" and "Madam." The feature of the number, however, is a touching story told in a few short chapters by W. E. Norris, the author of that most charming novel, "Mademoiselle de Mersac." The name of this tale is "The Hermit of Saint Eugene." It is a mere trifle, but amply sufficient to stir the feelings of its readers and mark the ability of the writer.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. (Limited) have issued an attractive bundle of literature in the October number. There is no particular novelty to point out, but readers can scarcely make a mistake, no matter what selection they may fix upon. This little cutting from *Cassell's Household Guide* may be useful to many:—"There is a vast field for the employment of medical women, lying within the British dominions, and completely outside of the work on which men are engaged—we mean in India. There—as has been recently stated on the best authority—women are almost absolutely without medical help; and the suffering and death consequent on this state of things it is not easy to overrate. Attention has often been called to this state of things in India, and efforts are being made in Madras, and other Indian cities, to give ladies such medical instruction as will fit them to be the attendants so much required by native women. Englishwomen with proper medical degrees would find in India a field for their labours which is, as yet (with the exception of a few American ladies), totally unoccupied, and one which would be not only useful, but most lucrative."

EGYPTIAN ITEMS.

"The latest news from El Obeid is to the effect that the missionaries and sisters in captivity there are being well treated, and that the Mahdi has placed a house outside the town, with a garden attached to it, at their disposal. Baron Seckendorff's servant is in command of a battery of artillery. Both he and Mr. Vizetelly are said to have embraced the Mussulman faith."—*Egyptian Gazette.*

"Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., who has been acting as correspondent in the upper country for the *Daily News*, is leaving for England, as in consequence of his relations with British officers his position had become untenable. In consequence of his statement respecting the Army the British authorities had found it necessary to forbid him admittance to the camp at Assouan. Col. the Hon. J. C. Colborne will replace Mr. O'Kelly as the special correspondent of the *Daily News* at the front."—*Egyptian Gazette.*

THE BOERS, THE BRITISH, AND BECKUANA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Durban telegraphs :—Feeling at Cape Town runs high among the English population regarding Boer action in Bechuanaland, and a monster memorial to the Queen is talked of. All sorts of stories about the Boer proceedings are circulating, but I hesitate to repeat them, reports from that quarter being so contradictory. It is clear, however, that the Boers in Goshen and Stellaland are carrying matters with a high hand. Meetings have been held at Grahamstown and George Town to invoke Imperial intervention. Usibepu has declined a location near Inkankhla, declaring the Usutu submission to be a mere blind to get the troops away. There is no truth in the report that the Reserve is to be controlled by John Dunn and Usibepu; the ordinary garrison remains there for the present. The prospect is peaceful. A deputation of three Boers from the new Republic visited the General prior to his departure. I believe that the results of the interview were satisfactory. An enthusiastic meeting has been held in Cape Town in regard to the Bechuanaland question. The audience sang 'Rule, Britannia' as the Mayor took the chair.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Wednesday, Nov. 26 next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be 50. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the Regulations. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about Jan. 7 next.

SELECTION *V.* SENIORITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph appears in your impression of Sept. 20 to the effect that Col. Ewart, C.B., has declined or is debarred from service in Egypt during the present campaign by reason of a question of seniority as between Col. Sir Herbert Stewart, K.C.B., and himself, which paragraph surely implies that Col. Ewart has been given to understand that he would be required to serve under Col. Stewart, or at least to occupy a position inferior to him. I am mindful that both these officers served in the same brigade in the 1882 campaign, and that while Col. Stewart occupied a comparatively subordinate position on the staff, Col. Ewart in command of a combined regiment of Household Cavalry was reported by Lord Wolseley himself to have acquitted himself most creditably. Col. Stewart has since successfully commanded the cavalry under Gen. Graham in the Soudan to the exclusion, however, of many cavalry officers, his seniors, who naturally looked for advancement in that branch of their profession to which they had devoted themselves and to which, until recently, Col. Stewart (who had exchanged or been transferred from the infantry) had not. If, therefore, an officer of the distinction of Col. Ewart has been virtually superseded, the question arises, how many other cavalry officers' claims have been similarly over-ridden or dismissed? Though 19 cavalry regiments and seven battalions of the Guards sent a contingent of 40 men to form the Camel Corps not one of the commanding officers of these regiments or battalions is detailed to command. Can it be that the same question of seniority interferes with the appointment or selection of any one of these 25 officers, and that Col. Stewart is the officer fortunate enough to have been selected to command the corps? Whether or no, the total exclusion of these officers certainly appears remarkable to

AN INQUIRER.

The Rev. Arthur Robins has given a copy of "The Soldier's Prayer," and "The Soldier's Hymn," written by him, to each officer, non-commissioned officer, and trooper of the Household Cavalry, who is appointed to the Camel Corps, and to all the soldiers of the Household Brigade who are leaving Windsor for Egypt. He was heartily cheered by the detachments leaving Windsor for embarkation.

Advices from the North-American and West Indies station announce officially letters from Commander-in-Chief at St. John's on the 11th inst. The Northampton was at St. John, N.B., on Sept. 11 (at present at Halifax). The Garnet was at Quebec on Aug. 28, and would return to Halifax shortly. The Tenedos and Mallard were on the Newfoundland coast on Aug. 26, on fishery duties. The Dido was at Barbadoes on Aug. 7; senior officer's ship on the Barbadoes Division. The Fantôme was at Halifax on Sept. 2, and is to proceed, when ready, to Bermuda to be docked. The Griffon was at Halifax on Sept. 9; ordered to St. John's, Newfoundland, to replace Fantôme on Newfoundland fishery duties.

A very hopeful suggestion is made from India, in pursuance of the reform of our Army system, whereby regiments are associated by names and by centres with the counties from which in the main they spring. It is that, instead of sending all time-expired and invalided soldiers returning from India to one discharge depôt at Gosport, as at present, there to receive their deferred pay and their savings-bank balance, and there to be immediately surrounded by ravenous harpies to rob them of their savings and keep them from their homes, they shall in future be sent direct to their respective counties, and their pay and savings be remitted to the depôt centres nearest their homes, or their intended places of abode. At these same centres, too, they would have their discharge-papers completed. There would be gain every way by such a change. The invalids would be brought under the care of home or of relatives; the strong would be spared needless temptations; and by a wise use of the Post-Office Savings-Bank economy in administration could doubtless be effected. It would be another step in the direction of keeping the soldier within reach of the humanising influences of home.

We are requested to state that the firm of Charles Lancaster, of 151 New Bond Street, gunmaker, is totally distinct from that of Mr. Alfred Lancaster, of 27 South Audley Street, gunmaker, whose bankruptcy is noticed in the papers of Tuesday.

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 23, 1884.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. G. Dyson, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. Gillon, seconded (Sept. 24).

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. W. J. Williams, C.B., has been placed upon the Unemployed Full-pay List, under the provisions of Art. 79-I. of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884; Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. J. Hope-Johnstone has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (both dated Sept. 10).

Major W. R. Rudge, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice A. H. J. Des Barres, retired (Sept. 6); Capts. C. J. Blake to be Major upon the Seconded List; W. W. Smith to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, seconded for service on the Staff (both dated Aug. 27); Lieuts. F. B. Elmslie to be Capt. upon the Seconded List; N. B. Inglefield to be Capt., vice W. W. Smith, promoted (both dated Sept. 1); C. E. Jervois to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service in the Bengal Ordnance Department; R. C. O. Stuart to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with No. 1 Mountain Battery, Native Artillery, Bombay (both dated Sept. 5).

Gent. Cadet William Anthony Foster Von Iffland, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut., vice C. E. Walker, promoted (June 26).

The dates of the promotion of the under-mentioned officers to be altered as stated against their names, viz. :—Majors C. M. H. Downing (Aug. 25); R. S. Watson, the Hon. F. W. J. Shore, and W. N. Jervis (all three dated Aug. 26); Capts. K. S. Davison, R. M. Crofton (both dated Aug. 25); C. H. Blount (Aug. 26); and G. N. H. Barlow (Aug. 27).

Royal Engineers—Col. T. Inglis, C.B., has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity and the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Sept. 14); Capt. H. H. Whatley retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Capt. F. Beauclerk retires, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Scots Guards—Lieut. W. A. W. Lawson, from the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. B. Stracey, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. R. L. Retallack resigns his commission.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. A. A. Etheridge has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 24).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt. R. L. Appleyard, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. H. L. Dodgson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 12).

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. B. W. Morton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 12).

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. P. R. T. Gurdon has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 12).

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieuts. J. D. McAndrew has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 2); H. W. Campbell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 6); W. I. Ryder, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. F. H. Dillon, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieuts. H. G. Burton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 6); W. N. R. Bates, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. E. Sullivan, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hallowes has been placed on half-pay, on appointment to the command of the Deolali Depôt (June 30): Lieut. D B. Thomson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 19); Qrmr.-Serjt. William Speak to be Qrmr., vice C. J. Knott, deceased.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. L. N. Herbert has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 24); Lieut. E. C. Ryall has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 4).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. H. R. Bowlby retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. C. G. Eyre resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. C. M. Edwards has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 13).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieut. C. L. M. Rich has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (June 25).

The Hampshire Regiment—Capt. J. A. Eastham has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Sept. 22).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. M. J. E. Fenwick has been seconded for service in a civil capacity under the Egyptian Government (July 18).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Major E. W. Carleton retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. D. J. C. Macnabb, from the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. K. P. Burne has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 1).

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. A. H. Lindop to be Adjt., vice Lieut. F. L. C. Thomas, who resigns the appointment (Aug. 4).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay S.C., has been appointed to the command of a brigade of the Bombay Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen. (Nov. 1, 1883); Capt. Lord C. W. De la P. Beresford, R.N., to be Naval Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., commanding the Forces in Egypt (Sept. 2). The Christian name of Lieut. Lord Frederick FitzGerald, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, appointed in the *Gazette* of Sept. 9 as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., is as now, and not as therein stated.

Royal Military College—The appointment of Lieut. F. G. Stone, R.A., as Instructor, to bear date Sept. 1, and not Aug. 1, as notified in the *Gazette* of July 15 last.

Army Schools—Schoolmaster J. B. Eldridge to be Sub-Inspector, in succession to Inspector W. Robinson, retired (July 13).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. J. G. Faught to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice F. Holton, M.B., retired upon temporary half-pay (Sept. 3); Surg. P. J. Gallwey, M.D., has resigned his commission (July 12).

Army Pay Department —Chief Pymr. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. George is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Sept. 23); Capt. G. H. Powell, the Essex Regt., to be Pymr. (Oct. 12); Capt. E. L. R. Thackwell, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Pymr. (Nov. 16); Capt. I. W. T. S. Smythe, the King's (Shropshire Infantry), to be Pymr. (Feb. 11); Capt. H. S. Tunnard, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Pymr. (April 26).

BREVET.

Major T. C. Price, R.A., to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 (*f f.*) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (Sept. 10).

Major H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, to be Lieut.-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Gen. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has been placed upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List, under the provisions of Article 107 of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (June 21).

Col. Sir W. Bellairs, K.C.M.G., C.B., from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be Major-Gen., vice H. H. Crealock. C.B., C.M.G., retired (Sept. 4).

Lieut.-Col. F. Brodigan, the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Col. (Sept. 22).

Capt. J. Jervois, R.E., to have the local rank of Major, whilst employed as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. in South Australia (Sept. 12).

Capt. R. L. Appleyard, half-pay, is placed on the Retired List.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 24 and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 26, 1884.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) —Capt. and Hon. Major K. A. A. Brasier-Creagh to be Major.

3rd Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment—Major D. Broughton, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major R. V. S. Riall, 1st Batn., whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Oct. 1).

3rd Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gordon Edward Boileau Wood, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. R. W. Coombs to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Major W. C. Seymour resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., and is permitted to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. H. P. Williams to be Major.

8th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. A. W. Lawe resigns his commission.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—John Edmund Longfield, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—Capt. H. H. Gray, from the 4th Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt. W. W. Sandeman, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. C. Roberts, promoted to a Majority on half-pay (Sept. 1).

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut. R. W. E. Grant resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 26, 1884.

Royal North Devon—The Hon. C. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Sept. 26, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Cumberland—Lieut. J. Jenkinson resigns his commission.

1st Devonshire—Capt. W. Harvey resigns his commission. Capt. W. Vining resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Inverness-shire—John Taylor Garrioch, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal)—Charles Edward Grainger, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Sussex—Henry Habgood, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire—John Wright Mason, gent., M.B., to be Lieut.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire—Arthur Wood Sonnenthal, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieut. E. Fisher resigns his commission.

1st Dumbartonshire—The Rev. George Alpine, B.D., to be Acting Chaplain.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—Capt. C. A. Bushman, 2nd Batn. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. H. Tarleton, half-pay, whose term of service as Adjt. has expired (Sept. 13).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Horace Barlow-Massicks, Esq., to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. H. W. Plant to be Capt.

1st London (the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Lord E. W. P. Clinton is granted the hon. rank of Col.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Lieut. W. R. Tindale to be Capt.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. A. R. Mackintosh to be Capt.

1st Sussex—Henry Frederick Leicester Locock, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Robert Ward Ringrose, gent., to be Lieut.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut.-Col. T. E. Vickers is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Major W. Prest is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (both dated Sept. 30).

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Sept. 27, and the current year must be understood.

London Amusements.

◆

When a piece produced in the Metropolis has once secured popularity, a long career is generally assured. "The World," at DRURY LANE, has proved a most successful revival, and is still drawing crowded houses. "Our Boys," at the STRAND, seems likely to keep its place till Boxing Night; and the drama of "In the Ranks," at the ADELPHI, on Wednesday evening passing its three hundredth consecutive representation, may probably remain in the programme at Christmas.

Miss Anderson will revive "Romeo and Juliet" at the LYCEUM about the middle of October. The designs for the dresses and decorative accessories have been furnished by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. Mr. Standing has been engaged for Mercutio, and Mr. Farren for Friar Laurence.

The VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, closed for three nights to receive some needful attention from painters and paperhangers, reopened on Thursday evening with Mr. Jones's new and original five-act play, entitled, "Saints and Sinners." The scene is laid in an English country town, and depicts middle-class life. Mr. Thorne represents Jacob Fletcher, minister of Bethel Chapel, Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Robson the senior and junior deacons, Mr. Frederick Thorne the collector of pew rents, Miss Phillips the minister's housekeeper, and Miss Graham the minister's daughter. Mr. Conway plays Eustace Fanshawe, a captain in the Army, and Mr. Neville his friend George Kingsmill. The plot, suggestively indicated by an enumeration of the characters, is novel as a subject of stage treatment, and the scenic illustrations are elaborately realistic.

The GAIETY THEATRE is henceforth to be managed by the directors of "The Gaiety Company, Limited." Mr. Browne's comedy of "A Wet Day" is announced for Monday evening, and Mr. Merivale's burlesque, to be entitled "Called There and Back," is promised as an early novelty. Miss Farren will play Gilbert Vaughan, Mr. Royce Macari, and Miss Gilchrist Pauline.

Mr. Samuel Hayes has arranged a series of performances of Italian opera at HER MAJESTY'S, to be given at what are called "popular" prices. Four representations are announced for each week, beginning at the end of October, and though no great names will appear on the programme, it is understood that the operas most in favour with the general public will be rendered with care and completeness.

When the successful revival of "New Men and Old Acres" has run its course at the COURT THEATRE, the American play of "Young Mrs. Winthrop," by Mr. Bronson Howard, will be produced; and early in the ensuing year may be expected a version of "Les Rantzeau," written by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, and adapted by Mr. Scott and Mr. Stephenson.

The next novelty at the GLOBE THEATRE will be a farcical three-act comedy, called "Out of Sorts," tentatively produced at the Windsor Theatre last Saturday to preserve the English copyright.

Mr. Baily has taken the OPERA COMIQUE for six weeks, and will open the theatre on Saturday, October 11, with "Nita's First" and "Vice Versâ."

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.—Captain R. ARMIT, *Central London Rangers, formerly Lieutenant R.N., lately engaged on the Staff of* THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, *having received notice of dismissal six months ago, has ceased to have any connection with this office. This notice is rendered necessary in consequence of statements having been made in circulars, &c., that Captain* ARMIT *had severed his connection with* THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

*** *NOTICE.—The* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the EDITOR *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *can be obtained in Paris of our Agent,* Mr. J. W. S. NEAL, *English Stationer,* 248 *Rue de Rivoli, to whom Advertisements and Orders for the Paper may be sent.*

THE unfortunate announcement of the *Times* yesterday that Lord Wolseley had been recalled afforded another proof of the indiscretion which has been manifested in the direction of the leading journal since the death of Mr. Delane, and of which several conspicuous examples have been afforded under the *régime* of Mr. Chinery's successor. Homer may sometimes nod, but it does not answer now-a-days for Jupiter wide awake to "fright the isle from its propriety" with flashy stage thunderbolts out of a clear sky. There is not a word of truth in the precise statement that Lord Wolseley has been recalled, and that he is to come home before the end of the month. The story was telegraphed from Alexandria—the head-quarters of the Father of lies, as Durban is of the Mother thereof—and its origin may have been some idle telegram from Cairo referring to a report which was being circulated in that lively and mendacious capital; but we have reason to believe that if the gentleman who has for some time past displayed such ability and activity as correspondent of our great contemporary in Egypt had not been disabled by a severe and unlucky accident at this critical time, the telegram would never have appeared, for he would, with his usual energy, have tested the truth of the information, and have examined the basis on which it rested, when the whole fabric would have collapsed, and the *Times* have been spared some considerable mortification. The strange part of the affair is the corroboration of the figment which was given to it in London by the persons to whom our contemporary applied for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, and the result at which the *Times* arrived in consequence of special inquiries, that Lord Wolseley had actually been recalled, and that General Stephenson was to take his place in command of the Expedition! It will take twenty-four hours to run down the blunder and smother it. Indeed, in remote parts of the world, it may go on living for days and weeks, and newspapers in all languages may be discussing learnedly the reasons for the extraordinary action of the Government. But it is wonderful how it could have been accepted at such a moment. Lord Hartington was in attendance at Balmoral; Mr. Gladstone was just beginning to find out in his quiet moments that there were countries as interesting as, and much larger than, Scotland, and that they cared more about Egypt than they did about the Franchise Bill or Redistribution; the Duke of Cambridge was enjoying in Ireland the unwonted and not ungrateful manifestations of the attachment to royalty which has such infrequent occasions for its exhibition; Lord Granville was by the sad sea wave, cogitating an expedient to "nobble Bismarck," and it really was unlikely that Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. Mundella, and Sir C. Dilke would form a caucus to recall Lord Wolseley, or that he would come if they did summon him. But, after all, events may quite justify the *Times*, which will then have prophesied in the *paulo-post futurum* tense; for if Gordon's razzia on Berber has succeeded so well, he may alter his intention of retiring from the place, when he hears that an English force has reached Dongola; and should the Nile route be opened up to Khartoum, the Government may consider it desirable to have the Adjutant-General near at hand when Parliament opens, and questions of great gravity may claim the attention of the War Office. Meantime, Lord Wolseley and his Staff are serenely breasting the muddy current of the Nile in one of the most interesting sections of the Sacred River, and are probably at this moment resting at the base of the cliffs in which are hewn out the wondrous statues and the rock temples of Abou Simbel. They are, we may be sure, enjoying themselves in scenes which, despite a monotony of crop-covered banks and arid rocks, of palm and doûm trees, and of golden sand-hills rolling away to the desert horizon, are full of attraction, the air delicious, the commissariat quite good enough, and a prospect at the end of the journey of a scrimmage or two and more promotion. Had it, indeed, been the case that Lord Wolseley was recalled at this stage of the operations to relieve the garrisons—for Gordon is quite safe, having relieved himself—it would have implied that Lord Wolseley, for some inexplicable cause, had not been considered necessary to conduct the operations he was specially commissioned to organise in his own fashion,—in other words, was in disgrace; or that some secret change was revealed to the Government, which made them anxious for the presence of a trusted, indispensible, if not unique, military adviser at their command. Had Lord Wolseley been summoned back, the collapse of the expedition would by no means have followed, of course; but the execution of it on the lines laid down by the General would certainly have been modified, and if it be undesirable to swop horses when crossing a stream, it is still more objectionable to change Generals when an army is on the march. There would, of course, have been a considerable break-up of the Staff arrangements also, and there would have been a very great friction produced in the working of the old stagers and the new comers. It must be remembered that the real work of the Expedition is commenced only when Khartoum is reached. Then begins the solution of a very grave and difficult problem. What is to be done with the civil inhabitants, the men, women, and children—in thousands and tens of thousands—in the towns on the Upper Nile, on the Bahr-el-Gazal—at Gondokoro even—in the districts between Abyssinia and the river, and between the river and the Red Sea? Already we hear the people refuse to leave one of the ceded towns and to abandon their property, and that it would need 30,000 camels to transport their effects! We may be sure the people of Khartoum will not move, except under compulsion. It will be an operation of exceeding difficulty to get away the garrisons south of Khartoum, even if yielding to necessity and common-sense Mr. Gladstone abandons his position and leaves it to Egypt. Perhaps the difficulty may be smoothed down by negotiations with the Mahdi. Or Gordon's expedient may be tried, Zebehr Pasha may be installed—a bitter pill to swallow—but one more or less for the Ministerial stomach cannot matter much.

"HOW We Educate our Officers"* is the title of a small volume which has very opportunely issued from the press. We need scarcely remind our readers of the vital importance of this subject in order to enlist their interest. The latest War Office edicts anent the Army examinations constitute a veritable pronunciamiento, threatening to revolutionise the whole mode of education for our officers. In the latest Warrant for the regulation of the competitive examinations, we look in vain for some rational and intelligible basis that would justify in some measure the many sweeping changes it is proposed to make. But like so many, if not most, of the laws that govern our Army, this Warrant has been framed by men profoundly ignorant of the requirements of the services. The Warrant referred to was framed in consultation with the Head Masters of our Public Schools. Had the War-Office authorities consulted the report issued by the Public Schools Commissions of 1864, or the report of the more recent Commission on Wellington College in 1880, they might easily have foreshadowed the kind of advice likely to emanate from that source. That our readers may be the better able to grasp this question and its bearings, we place both the new and the old Regulations in juxtaposition.

Regulations for the Competitive Examinations for Commissions in the Line and Cavalry:—

Up to the End of the Year 1884.	Marks.
1. MATHEMATICS — viz., algebra, up to and including quadratic equations; the theory and use of logarithms; "Euclid," Books I. to IV. and VI.; plane trigonometry; and mensuration	3,000
2. ENGLISH COMPOSITION, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods: the authors and periods being notified beforehand	3,000
3. LATIN	3,000
4. GREEK	2,000
5. FRENCH; the Examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
6. GERMAN; the Examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
*7. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES—viz., (*a*) chemistry and heat; or (*b*) electricity and magnetism	2,000
8. GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	2,000
9. DRAWING, freehand	1,000
10. ,, geometrical	500

Of these ten subjects Candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four nor less than two.

* Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) are alternative; a Candidate will not be allowed to take both.

From the Year 1885 inclusive.	Marks.
CLASS I.	
1. MATHEMATICS — viz., algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI.; plane trigonometry up to and including the solution of triangles; and mensuration	3,000
2. LATIN	3,000
3. FRENCH (600 for colloquial)	3,000
4. GERMAN (600 for colloquial)	3,000
CLASS II.	
1. GREEK	2,000
2. HIGHER MATHEMATICS, including analytical geometry; conic sections; differential calculus; statics; and dynamics	2,000
3. ENGLISH HISTORY:—One paper general. One paper limited to a fixed period, of which notice will be given	1,500
4. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES†—viz., (*a*) chemistry and heat, or (*b*) electricity and magnetism	1,500
5. GENERAL & PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1,500
CLASS III.	
1. ENGLISH COMPOSITION, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis	500
2. DRAWING, freehand	500
3. ,, geometrical	‡500

† Subjects (*a*) and (*b*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take both.

‡ Of these subjects candidates must take up three subjects in Class I., and may, in addition, take up one subject in Class I. or II., and all the subjects in Class III.

In this new scheme mathematics rank very high, and deservedly so; we have no fault to find with the provisions made for this subject, they constitute the one redeeming feature of the whole scheme. Under the old Warrant the marks allotted are,—for English composition, history, and literature, 3,000; for experimental sciences, 2,000; for general and physical geography and geology, 2,000; for freehand drawing, 1,000; or in all 8,000 marks for the four subjects,—and for a soldier, four of the most important subjects. Under the proposed new scheme, these marks are changed as follows:—For English history and literature, 1,500; for composition, 500 = 2,000; for sciences, 1,500; for general and physical geography and geology, 1,500; for freehand drawing,

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* London: Allen and Co.

500; total for the four subjects, 5,500, or 2,500 less than under the old Warrant. Latin and Greek are to remain stationary, viz., 3,000 and 2,000 marks respectively being awarded for them. For French and German, 2,000 marks each were awarded under the old Warrant, the examination being partly colloquial. The new Warrant proposes to award 3,000 for each, of which 600 may be gained for colloquial knowledge. What is the reason for lowering the marks so conspicuously for English, sciences, and drawing? Is it less important for an English officer and a gentleman —we still look upon these as terms synonymous—to be acquainted with the history and literature of his own country, and to write his mother-tongue correctly, than to possess a smattering of Greek? Is freehand drawing of so little utility to an officer? Are such subjects as chemistry, electricity, magnetism, general and physical geography, and geology of less importance to an officer than Latin, or a parrot-like knowledge of French and German? It would appear that such is the opinion of the framers of this document. When pressed to assign some reason for their extraordinary decision, they reply, "Those are regular crammers' subjects, and our object in framing that Warrant was to put cramming and the crammer down!" May we ask,—What are the crammer's crimes, that he should deserve extermination? His offences are, no doubt, both numerous and grave; but, after all has been said, it must be confessed that he is as much sinned against as sinning; he is the creature, not the creator, of circumstances. Before introducing competitive examinations, our legislators should have taken into consideration the question of preparing for them; but in this, like in other matters, we have imitated and imported from our neighbours, without troubling ourselves about the accessories necessary for a successful transplantation. Our old public schools declined, and still decline, to prepare for these special examinations; they declare it an impossibility to embody the required subjects in their curriculum. What are parents and guardians to do in these circumstances? They adopt the only course open to them, and send their sons to some of the more modern public schools, such as the Oxford Military College or the Cheltenham College, or to special tutors. The latter receive their pupils—who have, perhaps, spent between seven and eight years at some classical school—steeped in ignorance; and, with little time at their disposal, the private tutors or crammers force into their pupils as much ill-digested knowledge in a brief few months as their brain will hold. The examination once passed, the knowledge so hastily amassed is soon forgotten. How can it be otherwise if we persist in forcing the brain in as many months as it should take years to stow away a certain amount of knowledge? Thus, in spite of public schools, competitive examinations, and crammers, we produce annually a number of essentially ignorant officers,—men who, under a better system, might be converted into shining lights. These facts have gradually dawned upon the public, and loud has been the outcry from time to time; but instead of bringing the guilt home to the real culprits, criticism has generally taken the form of abusing the crammers, whose main faults consist in complying with a well-known law of political economy—namely, to supply a demand. Our legislators have created a want, which the crammer has supplied; and thanks to his aid, thousands of young men with legitimate military aspirations have attained the goal of their ambition, to serve their Queen and country. That the crammer has not at all times supplied this want in a manner most conducive to his pupils' prospects in life, and that the system is an objectionable one in many respects, we admit. But the remedies proposed in the new Warrant are far worse than the disease. The first effect of the operation of the new Warrant will inevitably be to lessen the study of sciences, a most deplorable result, when it is borne in mind how important a factor science is in modern warfare and in our daily pursuits,—how all but indispensable it is now-a-days to the soldier. As for English history and literature, few candidates will think the subject sufficiently paying to take it up; a parrot-like knowledge of French and German will carry them further at the examinations than the most profound knowledge of their own mother-tongue, history, and literature. After debasing modern languages, we now find them ranging as next in importance to mathematics, to the exclusion of more important subjects. We do not undervalue the importance of modern languages to a soldier; on the contrary, we fully recognise their immense utility; but their utility, although great, nowise justifies the preponderating influence assigned to them under the new Warrant. The motives of the framers of the new scheme and their advisers is not far to seek. Latin, Greek, and even mathematics, they say, we can manage, so you had better award high marks for them, which is done accordingly. At the age of 17 or 18, when boys begin to be tiresome, we like to get rid of them; they bother us, and require supervision and special treatment. You object to the crammer. Very well, then, award extra high marks for modern languages,—they are said to be useful and necessary to a soldier. We do not exactly believe it; at all events, we cannot and will not teach them; but then everybody knows they cannot be learned except by going abroad, so candidates for the Army must go abroad. That is the way to put down cramming! The extra high marks, and the 600 marks allowed for colloquial knowledge, will undoubtedly have the effect of driving thousands of our Army candidates annually abroad. One of the gravest charges brought against the crammer is a want of moral training and an absence of supervision over his pupils. There is also too much truth in these assertions to attempt a denial, but, we repeat, it is the system, not the men, that are at fault. Will this absence of moral training, this want of supervision, be supplied by a residence on the Continent? What special advantages has the French or German tutor over his English colleague in this respect? Are Continental morals superior to our own? We leave our readers to answer these questions for themselves. The new Warrant will undoubtedly do much to extinguish cramming at home, and transplant it on a foreign soil.

THE condition of the British Navy has now been very freely discussed and criticised by authorities on Naval matters, whose opinions and suggestions are entitled to the respect of the country. Among the numerous correspondents, there exists a remarkable unanimity of statement on the main point, and there is a general concurrence of opinion that the first line of defence is lamentably weak, and ought to be strengthened without delay. The work of bringing up the strength of the Navy to a state of admitted efficiency will require considerable time, the construction of our most powerful ironclads occupying years, therefore any unnecessary delay in adding to our Naval strength would be of the most serious consequence. To make up for our deficiency, vessels of a class which would place this country in a position of very much greater security may be constructed in less than two years. Sir William Armstrong, in referring to the steel cruiser *Esmeralda*, built for the Chilian Government, asserts that no cruiser in the British Navy is swift enough to catch her, or strong enough to take her; and although she has sufficient coal-carrying capacity to enable her to keep the sea for an unusual length of time, she has also the great advantage of being of comparatively small dimensions. Although unarmoured, this remarkable vessel is almost absolutely secure against the worst effects of projectiles. A cruiser of this type of "the sea-wolf of the future" can be built in less than two years. No nation is so dependent upon her commerce as England, and our Mercantile Marine is the most numerous in the world; yet Sir William Armstrong states "our Fleet of swift cruisers is perfectly insignificant in relation to the number of ships to be protected or the extent of ocean to be covered." Imagination may suggest with adequate reason, based on a knowledge of facts and some experience in the past, how immense would be the damage that one smartly-handled *Esmeralda* might do, if let loose against England. She would probably give the "go-by to our ironclads," and inflict fatal injury, with very little damage to the cruiser. The Navy is in need of fast cruisers, and ships of this class may be constructed at a comparatively small cost—while "the fate of a nation might turn upon the loss of a monster armour-clad, either by defeat or accident." The ex-First Lord of the Admiralty was recently twitted, after his recent suggestions, because he had refrained from expressing any opinion on the question whether, in his judgment, "the Navy, in its present and prospective condition, is entirely adequate to the discharge of the duties required of it," and whether the anxiety in the country is well founded or not. Mr. W. H. Smith has just supplied this alleged omission. He states that he has examined very seriously indeed the question whether the provisions for the security of the seas and for the safety of every ship flying the English flag are sufficient. He had seen what was being done by the European Navies, and he had come to the conclusion that our present Naval force was inadequate. Like Sir W. Armstrong, the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty repeats the "old, but still unlearnt lesson" of the danger to our commerce, and contends that "we must have fast cruisers enough to make it impossible for the cruisers of the enemy to sweep the seas, and it was a serious question whether we had enough fast cruisers to keep the seas secure from the enemy." France, if engaged in a war with England, would not attack the English fleet of ironclads, but she would arm and equip and send into all parts of the world a number of fast cruisers, which would attack our ships and cripple our commerce. To meet such a possible contingency it behoves England to construct cruisers like the one built for the Chilian Government, heavily armed, and "swift as a flying scud." Mr. Smith believes that war is as possible now as at any period of the history of the world, while he regrets that England has so few friends. The British nation is bound, he contends, "in justice to themselves and to others, to use all the precautions which are necessary to make the sea as safe for the flag of this country as they believe their island home to be." The ex-First Lord significantly declares that unless the professional officers of the Navy are able to say positively that they are prepared now to secure the interests of this country at sea, the force must be increased. Professional officers of the Navy have declared that the force is insufficient. Sir Edward Reed, always an able critic of the Naval policy of successive Administrations, has spoken to some purpose on this subject. He is avowedly a strong supporter of the present Administration. After admitting that he has frequently been silent because he would not create embarrassments for the party he represents, Sir Edward Reed has at length spoken in the plainest possible terms. The difficulty is "to encounter the great, astonishing, and continual indifference of the people of England to our position as a Naval nation." "You are content," he asserts, "to let your Navy go forward, starved and sacrificed, because you do not realise the frightful position that must ensue from a single overthrow of your Naval force." He contends that the question to be confronted is not,—Is it equal, and will it be equal three or four years hence, to a combination of Naval Powers, but to a single Power? Sir E. Reed maintains that no Cabinet has kept the power of England at sea in a state adequate to demands upon it; what they thought of was to prevent any increase of the Estimates. Therein lay the root of the whole question, and hence it was that we had reached the position we now occupied. These three important speeches have the merit of variety and straightforwardness. Parliament will speedily be obliged to discuss this question, and if "there is not a member of the present Board of Admiralty, from Lord Northbrook downwards, who is not ready to admit that the statements of both Mr. Smith and Sir Edward Reed are substantially correct," then the time for discussion or committees has passed, and the time for action has come. It is essential that some official statement should be made to relieve the national anxiety.

THE letters and articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the subject of the Fleet have attracted a good deal of attention on the other side of the Channel. To the assertion that the French Government, after making up its mind to diminish the Naval expenditure by £2,000,000 in the ordinary Budget, had asked for £2,600,000 from the extraordinary Budget to complete the armament of the fleet and the coast defences, the following reply is given:—"The Minister of Marine has asked for this money, but the Committee on the Budget has not yet come to any decision on the matter." We are then told that the sum is not for immediate expenditure, but to be spread over a period of ten years. The *Temps*, a very able and moderate paper, complains that the French Navy has been credited in the way of sea-going ships with vessels which have been condemned, and with vessels the keel of which has not been laid, and that the inverse proceeding has been resorted to with regard to the British Fleet. The Budget of the French Navy, it adds, hardly exceeds 150 million francs, while that of England exceeds 275 million. The *Temps* admits that in the event of a Naval war England would be exposed to an immense danger, and that this is our feeble point. We are reminded of the excitement caused in England in 1878 when Russia purchased a fleet of cruisers, and the writer might have mentioned, when it was found that one of these cruisers was knocking about the Channel ready to commence operations at any moment. According to the *Temps*, the English Fleet is quite inadequate to protect the "army of vessels" which imports annually

15,000,000 and exports 17,000,000 tons of merchandise. It is true that the *Temps* says the problem which English statesmen have to solve is insolvable, and that if we were to double the strength of our Fleet, to render our coasts invulnerable, to possess any number of torpedo-boats, we should still be exposed to suffer irreparable loss in the event of war with even a third-rate Power, so immense is our commerce. It none the less behoves our rulers to accord our commerce afloat the greatest possible amount of security. If we turn to the *Avenir Militaire*, which deals with naval as well as military matters, we find such observations as these. Sir Thomas Symonds declares that England could not send to sea such a squadron as that which France sent to China at the end of August, composed of the *Terrible*, *Furieux*, *Fulminant*, *Tonnerre*, and *Tempête*. The *Avenir* points out that the gallant Admiral jumped at a false conclusion on reading in the *Times* that five ships had passed through the Straits of Gibraltar steering east. The five vessels signalled formed the squadron of evolution under the command of Rear-Admiral Juarez, and did not include any of the ironclads mentioned by Sir Thomas Symonds. The *Terrible* and *Furieux* are not yet finished, and will not be ready for sea for another year. The *Fulminant* and *Tempête* are not in commission, nor have any orders been given to arm them, although they are more formidable than the wooden ironclads composing the squadron of Admiral Juarez. These vessels have hardly any freeboard, and are so uncomfortable that it is not probable that they will be employed, except in the event of war. The *Tonnerre* and the *Vengeur*, the same type as the *Fulminant* and *Tempête*, have been sent to sea merely to test their capabilities. "Thus," says the *Avenir*, "vanishes the phantom which troubled the imagination of the British Admiral, who sees French ironclads which are still on the stocks, even those commenced last year, already afloat, with guns and stores on board." The writer concludes by observing that the English Government would not have presumed to violate their engagements in Egypt had they not been aware that the superiority in the way of ironclads is still, and will be for some time, in their favour.

AN interesting International Conference is being held at Washington for the purpose of endeavouring to fix a Prime Meridian, to be universally accepted by all nations. The United States Government has received the learned gentlemen who have assembled in the Federal capital in a manner signifying the high importance in which the subject to be discussed is estimated. Admiral Rogers, of the United States Navy, has been elected permanent Chairman, and the Conference is composed of forty representatives of twenty-two countries. The necessity for this Conference is obvious. While English geographers have adopted Greenwich as their Prime Meridian, Parisian scientists have calculated from Paris, Americans from Washington, Russians from Pulkova, and other countries use the places within their own dominions, the result being that it becomes necessary for the observer, under the present confused conditions, to ascertain what meridian the explorer has reckoned from. As a greater number of the maps are constructed on the Greenwich basis, the Prime Meridian has been calculated by the majority of geographers from that point, owing to the fact that our sea charts are undoubtedly the best, our navigators having surveyed every land and sea. The ancient Greeks, regarding their country as the centre of the earth, calculated the meridian accordingly, and so modern nations have severally chosen the meridian running through their capital, or chief observatory, as the right one from which to reckon. Ferro, one of the western isles, was the Prime Meridian at one time, which many nations adopted; but that basis was abandoned, and a chaotic state of things has been permitted to exist which this Conference will, it is anticipated, terminate. Modern navigators have been furnished with the means of ascertaining longitude with great accuracy by the relation of a meridian to time. The Prime Meridian question occupied the attention of the Geodetic Congress held in London last autumn, and after an exhaustive discussion it was agreed, almost unanimously, that Greenwich ought to be accepted by all nations as the "universal starting-point for the measurement of longitude." The representative of France stood alone in opposition, and it is alleged that this course will be repeated and the adoption of any other meridional zero except Paris strenuously opposed. If this policy is due to patriotism, it is very much misplaced—if not altogether absurd. Apart from all other considerations, the general adoption of Greenwich would be the most economical and convenient solution of the question; and it is difficult to discover any other that could possibly be accepted by England. The adoption of Greenwich is no reflection on France whatever, and assuredly England is not aggrandised by the arrangement. If any other Prime Meridian were decided upon, the results would be most disadvantageous, and the changes necessary almost impracticable. As the Geodetic Congress could not bind other nations, the subject was referred to the decision of an International Congress, held under State authority. Thus the Conference of Washington has been summoned by Congress, and the inaugural address was delivered by the doyen of the Ambassadors accredited to the United States. Passing the scientific matters involved, we are reminded that "Harrington, by his invention of the Chronometer in 1761, afforded the means of conveying the mean-time to Greenwich—or any other meridian—to any part of the world, and since then, a comparison between the local time and the time of the selected meridian, at once informs the navigator how far the two places are apart. If he has a chart calculated from one meridian, and a chronometer showing the time at another, he has to calculate a second difference; and it would be a manifest gain to mariners if this trouble could be set aside, and if the charts prepared in all countries could be rendered equally available for the ships of all nations." It is satisfactory to know that the Conference is composed of scientific gentlemen who will bring to bear on the discussions great technical and practical knowledge. Without desiring to anticipate the result of the deliberations, it is only reasonable to suppose that the decision of the Geodetic Conference in London will be maintained. France may oppose, but it is not likely, under the circumstances, that she will do other than protest, as her interests will be best upheld by joining in an international understanding. Another question, in addition to the general or nautical uses of the meridian, will be discussed, in reference to the fixing of time. It will be considered whether in future longitudes should be calculated, not east and west of the Prime Meridian, but simply so many degrees from it, following the sun in its course round the world, without regard to the duration. It is proposed in future to reckon degrees of longitude in time. This subject is somewhat exhaustive, and need not now be discussed, as the question has yet to be considered at the Congress. The progress of the Washington Congress will be watched with interest, and the conclusions regarding the Prime Meridian for longitude will be embodied in the Law of Nations, thus by universal consent settling a question of paramount importance.

The *Wasp* court-martial should clear up many matters. One matter is clear enough already. A glance at the *Navy List* will show that many of the gun-vessels employed on "particular service" are very much under-officered as regards deck watch-keeping. There are two of these vessels, one of 600, the other of 450 tons; one lieutenant in command and one warrant officer. Two vessels, one of 600, the other 330 tons, carry one lieutenant and one warrant officer, but have an additional warrant officer for temporary service. Seven others carry two officers available for watch-keeping purposes under the officer in command, but in three ships out of the seven the extra officer is only additional for temporary service.

Rear-Admiral Tryon has selected Staff Commander James R. Quinn, now on half-pay, as the staff commander of his flagship.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Admiral Lord John Hay, and consisting of the *Alexandra*, *Inflexible*, *Superb*, and *Téméraire*, arrived off Limasol from Brindisi, on Thursday, and subsequently anchored in the harbour.

The Admiralty have issued orders directing that both divisions of the Channel Squadron are to be ready for sea on the 16th inst., under the command of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh. It is understood that the programme of the winter cruise of the squadron has presented some difficulties to the authorities, owing to the prevalence of cholera on the seaboard of the Continent, both on the Atlantic and Mediterranean sides. But the cruise, according to present arrangements, will probably be to Madeira, the Azores, and the Canary Islands, and afterwards to Gibraltar for orders. The squadron will not be allowed to be more than a few days away from a telegraphic station, owing to Eastern complications. All supernumeraries of the seaman class in the Channel Squadron ships are to be drafted into the Reserve for newly-commissioned ships, and as many boys as can be passed out of the various training-ships will be sent to replace them.

Vice-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., who has been selected for the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, will hoist his flag on board the *Duncan* at Sheerness, on the 27th inst.

The French Naval Divisions are seven in number:—The Northern Atlantic; the division of China (Japan, Tonquin, Cochin China); the Indian Sea division; the South Atlantic division; the Pacific Ocean division; the division of New Caledonia; and the division of the Levant.

We are scarcely surprised, considering the apathy shown by the Government on all matters of national defence, that the absolutely defenceless condition of Esquimault, in Vancouver's Island, our only naval depot along the whole coast of North and South America, continues unnoticed. In the event of war, it seems probable the whole of our commerce in the Pacific will have to be sacrificed, in order that the few ships we maintain in those seas should protect Esquimault, and the hardly less important neighbouring coal-field of Nainaimo. So extraordinary has been the position chosen for the depôt, that in order to defend it ships in the anchorage would have actually to fire over and through the storehouses. No dock exists here for the repair of our ships; in short, everything seems prepared for a disaster to our shipping in that part of the world.

Captain Long, who has served for the last three years as Chief Organiser and Vice-Admiral of the Chinese Imperial Navy, has resigned the position he held under the Chinese Government, in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities between France and China.

The German Squadron will proceed to the West Coast of Africa about the middle of this month. It has been semi-officially explained that this movement has been ordered "for the protection of German interests, and the proper representation of the German flag on the West Coast of Africa. The vessels selected are of the corvette class, and are the two cruisers of the second class, *Bismarck* and *Gneisenau*, and two cruisers of the third class, *Olga* and *Ariadne*. The first destination of the squadron is Fernando Po, from which point it is to cruise down past Lüderitzhafen as far south as the frontiers of Cape Colony. West Africa is to be the fifth naval station of the German Navy, and at the same time, the most important of them. With the exception of the East Asian station, there is no Commodore on the other stations, the German flag being carried only by single vessels on the three other stations, which are those of the South Pacific, the eastern and western coasts of America.

We regret to announce that Admiral Chaloner, C.B., is lying seriously ill at his seat, Loughall, near Guisborough, Yorkshire.

The Lords of the Admiralty will, it is understood, be present at the launch of the armour-plated ship *Rodney* on Wednesday next, after which they will commence their annual inspection of the Dockyards and other Naval establishments. The First Lord, being in Egypt, cannot this year accompany his official colleagues, whose tour will be regarded with particular interest on account of the national anxiety expressed regarding the state of the Navy. Colonel Percy Smith, Director of Works, has completed his preliminary examination of the sites for proposed new works which are now being numbered for the convenience of the Lords of the Admiralty. The *Enchantress* will leave Portsmouth for Chatham to-day for the use of their Lordships during their inspection. It has been decided to give a public reception to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on their visit to Chatham, when the Duchess will christen the *Rodney*. Extensive preparations are being made for the launch, accommodation having been provided for many thousands of visitors.

The condition of the French Navy has recently been keenly criticised, and its comparative excellence freely discussed. While the state of the British Navy has been the subject of interesting correspondence tending to demonstrate deplorable weakness, the French Press, with singular unanimity, deny that the French Navy is "anything like so good as the English." *Le Voltaire* treats the article written to prove its alleged superiority as an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of British taxpayers, who will, it insinuates, soon be asked to pay heavy Naval Estimates. *La Justice* has taken precisely the same view, and has warned the French not to flatter themselves that they are in a position to withstand the English successfully at sea. In the *République Française* a warning article has been published on this subject. Admiral Symonds is accused of "laying a trap with a bait for French vanity," and at the same time bringing Great Britain to make new sacrifices. It denies that the ironclads *Terrible*, *Furieux*, *Fulminant*, *Tonnerre*, and *Tempête* are on the way to China, as they are lying quietly in French ports, but Sir T. Symonds is too eager to be always accurate. Moreover, the Naval Estimates have, says the *République Française*, been so cut down that it would be impossible, were these vessels wanted, to get them soon ready. The French Press do not assuredly evince any disposition to overrate their national maritime strength, and it may be questioned whether they take proper credit for their Naval strength and efficiency.

An appointment will shortly become vacant in the *Victoria and Albert*, in consequence of the retirement of Staff Commander Stopford C. Tracey, who will be invalided out of the service, much regretted.

The Admiralty are, it appears, taking practical measures for strengthening the British Fleet in China waters. A considerable supply of war stores have been despatched from Woolwich to Hong Kong in the *Benarty*, and on Wednesday the Admiralty commenced the shipment, on board the *Glenalvon*, in the West India Docks, of 600 tons of ordnance, shot, shell, and other war stores, addressed to "The Senior Officer of Ordnance Stores, Hong Kong." Amongst the ordnance is a full battery of 8·1 in. 70-cwt. muzzle-loading howitzers, with broad-wheeled gun-carriages and limbers complete, together with the requisite ammunition; 160 rounds of common shell will be sent out with each gun. Fittings are being made on board the P. and O. steamship *Ganges*, loading in the Royal Albert Docks, Woolwich, for the accommodation of 60 Blue-jackets, ordered out for duty at the China station.

Captain Raven, of the German Navy, has, according to a telegram, announced that he had placed the African coast line between latitude 26 deg. S. and Walvisch Bay, as well as that north of the latter point as far as Cape Frio, under German protection. The German flag had been hoisted at Sandwich Harbour, as well as north of Walvisch Bay and at Cape Frio, and boundary posts had also been erected bearing the German national colours. This information is sent by the representative of a German firm in Angra Pequena, with a request by Captain Raven to communicate the intelligence to all German or English war vessels which might call at Angra Pequena.

The appointment of British Consul in the territories of the African Chiefs in the districts adjacent to Lake Nyassa, has become vacant by the death of Captain C. E. Foot, R.N., who was appointed to that post only in October, news of which has just been received from Mozambique. Captain Foot rendered valuable service in the suppression of the slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa, and commanded her Majesty's ship *Ruby* in the Egyptian War of 1882, having previously served with the Naval Brigade in the Indian Mutiny and on the West Coast of Africa. He received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India for effecting the capture of the ex-Sultan of Muscat on his attempt to land with an armed force to seize that place in October, 1875. The vacant appointment is now one of special interest, and Captain Foot's successor will be invested with authority, in the discharge of which much tact and discretion are essential.

The International Prime Meridian Conference was opened at Washington, in State, on Wednesday. Forty delegates were present, representing twenty-two countries, and were welcomed by Mr. Freylinghuysen. Count Lewenhaupt, the Swedish Minister, acted as temporary chairman. Admiral Rogers, of the United States Navy, was elected permanent president. The important scientific considerations by this Conference will be regarded with universal interest.

It is reported that when the French Chambers meet, both the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine will have to ask for more money. Tonquin and the complications with China have already cost France about £10,000,000, according to M. Jules Richard, who adds,—"Our armaments are killing us. Our Estimates provide for over 600,000 soldiers and sailors. It is proposed to augment this number by forcing all the men of 20 years of age to serve for three years. . . . . . . Better have war at once than this Budget which drains us of men and money." And the writer thinks that on the same principle that Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III. were driven from the throne, M. Jules Ferry should be turned out of office.

The Inspector-General of Fortifications, &c., Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke, will visit Aldershot on Monday next, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings in the command, especially those which are being erected in accordance with the plan of camp reconstruction. This scheme looks imposing enough on paper. It provides accommodation, in permanent buildings, for the whole of the troops of all arms composing the 1st Army Corps for active service, and sweeps away the wretched kraals which cumber the ground in the North and South Camps. But to carry out this measure of wholesome reform, an expenditure of at least two millions will be necessary; and hitherto the vote for Aldershot Camp reconstruction has not exceeded £10,000 a year, which means construction at the rate of one building (capable of housing 40 men, about a half-battalion) per month. At this rate of progress it is highly probable that not a few of the Aldershot huts, patched and repaired from year to year until none of the original materials are left, may yet outlast some of the "permanent" buildings, with felted roofs, which have been built during the last two years at a cost of about £800 each, and which already stand in need of repair.

The following startling paragraph appears in the *Times of India* received this week:—"The sentence of the general court-martial on Private Connors, of the Royal Irish Regiment, was read out on Wednesday in presence of the whole of the European troops in the garrison. The crime was attempting to shoot an officer; the punishment awarded, ten years' penal servitude, and discharge with ignominy, both confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. It is an astonishing fact that this is the third time this soldier has been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy. In the two previous instances the sentence was remitted by the Commander-in-Chief in India. It is really too bad that such scoundrels as Private Connors should be sent back to serve in their corps among respectable soldiers." Some inspired articles have appeared in the *Times* lately on the want of discretion occasionally shown by commanding officers in dealing with questions affecting discipline, and urging what appears to us culpable leniency in dealing with such cases. We trust that the warning conveyed by Private Connors' case may not be disregarded, and that all officers in command will be encouraged to maintain discipline with the requisite strictness, notwithstanding the disappointment it must naturally cause those in authority who are advocates of young and immature soldiers, to find the returns of crimes and punishments affected thereby. Even the writer in the *Times* could hardly counsel a policy of expostulation with would-be murderers.

The number of sick in the Aldershot command on the occasion of the recent inspection of less than 5,000 troops at the Camp by the Commander-in-Chief was 423. The two battalions in the Permanent Barracks (the 1st Battalion, 17th, and 19th Regiments), close to the lowest haunts of vice in the town of Aldershot, had respectively 47 and 43 men in hospital, a much larger number than any other corps in camp. More than one-half the sickness at Aldershot among the troops at the present time is due to preventible causes.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Winnipeg on September 7, says:—

> "A scene took place yesterday in Winnipeg that certainly gave an onlooker food for reflection, and would have thrilled the pulses of an Imperial Federationist. Something like 4,000 people crowded on to the platform of the station in the evening to bid farewell to 75 Manitobans, who were bound for Wolseley's army in the Soudan. There was considerable enthusiasm and much hurrahing and shaking of hands as the two cars full of embryo campaigners rolled out towards the Red River. It seemed a strange thing to stand upon a spot that but yesterday was a desert prairie, crossed by a few Indian and half-breed trails, and find oneself carried off one's feet by a surging and a shouting throng of stalwart Britons bound for the banks of the Nile.

A combined minor operation took place at Aldershot yesterday (Friday) morning, in which nearly the whole of the effective Infantry strength of the Division was engaged. The general idea was that the rear-guard of a force retreating northwards on Chobham had taken up a position on the Fox Hills, to cover the passage of the main body across the Basingstoke Canal, and to check a pursuing force advancing from Farnham. The Northern Force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Helsham Jones, R.E., consisted of the 1st Battalion, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, 73rd Highlanders, three squadrons of the 7th and 20th Hussars, and one Battery, R.H.A.; and the Southern Force, under the command of Colonel Nicholl, 3rd Rifle Brigade, consisted of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; the 1st Battalion, 17th, and 62nd Regiments, two squadrons 2nd Dragoon Guards, and one field Battery. The operation commenced shortly after 10 o'clock. The officer commanding Southern Force received instructions to press on vigorously, and delay the construction of earthworks by the enemy at Chobham, by causing him to reinforce his rear-guard; while the Northern commander was ordered to delay the enemy as long as possible, and give the officer commanding the main body at Chobham time to complete his entrenchments. After a sharp engagement, in which the Cavalry of the Northern force must have suffered severely, the Northern commander skilfully withdrew his force across the canal, and was holding his opponent well in check, when the "cease fire" sounded. Major-General T. C. Lyons, acted as Umpire-in-chief, with Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, 20th Hussars, Major Hickman, R.H.A., and Major Bridge, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, umpires for Northern force, and Major Hunt, 7th Hussars, Major Douglas, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Boughey, 62nd Regiment, for Southern force. Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., and Divisional Staff were present during the operations.

L'Armée Française raises its voice against the excessively laudatory terms in which were couched the orders of the day addressed to the troops recently engaged in autum manœuvring. The Reservists were congratulated for their spirit of sacrifice, their devotion to their country, and their discipline. In fact, the troops were congratulated as if they had struggled victoriously through a hard-fought campaign. In another column, *L'Armée Française* points out that the officers of the Reserve were found sadly wanting, that most of them are old one-year volunteers, who are not sufficiently up to their work, and who exhibited the greatest incapacity. The writer truly observes that in order to be a lieutenant, it requires more than one year's soldiering under easy conditions.

The reconstruction of Aldershot Camp drags slowly on, one building, capable of housing about 40 men, being erected each month. At this rate of progress, when the reconstruction is complete, the huts now being built will be very old bricks and mortar indeed. It is not improbable that some of the now condemned huts, erected during the Crimean war, and patched and repatched year after year since until scarcely any of the original material is now left, may yet out-last a few of the permanent buildings erected last year, and which seem to stand in need of repairs already. Accommodation will be provided in permanent buildings for the troops of all arms composing the 1st Army Corps for service. But an expenditure of about one and a half millions will be necessary, and hitherto only £20,000 a year has been voted for the purpose.

Àpropos of our recent remarks on the pernicious Pecksniffian custom of our great dailies and their fashion of lecturing, we take from the *Egyptian Gazette*, which is a Jingo of the Alexandrian type, the following sensible remarks:—

> "Nations, like individuals, are not partial to advice. For years together our *Times* used to lecture the French Empire on the exaggerated character of its armaments, but with no result; and it appeared later on that the French would only have been acting sensibly had they exaggerated their armaments fourfold. After the Empire fell, our writers in the daily press took Italy under their protection, and they have not done with her yet. 'Of what use is a large army to you,' they ask, 'since no one threatens you? You are ruining the country by keeping up an army and navy out of all proportion to your requirements. Much better would it be for you if you gave yourselves to commercial pursuits, and spent your money on educating your millions of ignorant peasants.' Whether the advice be wise or not we cannot undertake to say, but that it should be expected that such advice would be acceptable does not argue a profound acquaintance with the people to whom it was given. There is abundant proof that Italians of all shades of opinion have formed a set determination to give the greatest possible development to their naval and military forces. We see this proof in the literature of the country, in the conversations of statesman, in the support accorded to each successive Government when it is a question of strengthening the national defences. Italians want to show that they have done with foreign patronage; and a country which has suffered, as it has done, under the dominion of the stranger, may well be excused if it takes every reasonable precaution against the recurrence of invasion and a possible fresh dismemberment. 'Our first duty,' writes an Italian, 'was to exist; the next to think about the means of existence.'"

There is but little "generosity" in the treatment of "allies" by any people. In a Spanish History in use in the schools of the Peninsula it is stated, in the account of the invasion by the French in the beginning of the century, that "at this time the English Government, anxious to make a diversion which might save their coasts from invasion, sent an expedition under a General named Wellesley, which rendered considerable help to the National Armies." We, on the other hand, take very little note of the immense support that General received from the Spanish armies and the guerilla. So there is little of Eugene and a great deal of Marlborough in the English histories of Ann's wars, the aid given by the Prussians to Wellington at Waterloo is not prominently recognised, except by such careful and conscientious critics as Hooper and Brackenbury; while the Prussians, *en revanche*, treat Waterloo as a battle in which the British allies made a fine resistance to Bonaparte, but were about to give in when Blucher appeared, and finished off the Emperor. Bazancourt and Kinglake do not quite agree in their appreciation of the relative *rôles* of French and English in the Crimea. Our last example is the case of the Mudir of Dongola, who has fought quite as well and as successfully as Gordon, without his steamers and his Krupps, and who has had not only no leading article, but very considerable suspicion, vilification, and now, it would seem, supersession for his portion. Sir Herbert Stewart could not serve under the Mudir, nor could any English troops; but Major Kitchener, who has shown character and ability, and has gained the Mudir's confidence, could have been left as an intermediary, being in the Egyptian Army. However, if Gordon *farà da se*, it will not much matter. Undoubtedly, the preservation of the great Mudirieh of Dongola has been of an enormous importance and assistance to Gordon in his defence of Khartoum. In an English paper, published in Alexandria, we read:—

> "His Highness the Khedive has received a telegram from the native officers of Debbeh, in which they give an account of the fight and victory of the Mudir of Dongola over the Mahdi's forces. Their account confirms in every respect the one sent by the Mudir, whose forces, it appears, numbered only 400, all told; whilst the enemy brought 3,000 men on the field, all of whom were armed with Remington rifles. The Mudir is stated to have behaved with the greatest bravery throughout the battle."

The same paper announces that the Khedive has promoted Mustapha Bey Yawar, Mudir of Dongola, to the rank of Pasha, in recognition of the loyal and faithful services rendered to the Government of his Highness in holding the province of Dongola against overwhelming odds. We should like to see our own Government making some acknowledgment of their sense of this gallant "native's" courage and conduct, all the more conspicuous in that he is a very fervid Moslem. There has been a steady and apparently successful attempt to run down the Egyptian as an arrant coward because Hicks's army was defeated after three days' desperate fighting without food or water, and Baker's disaster with an impossible canaille. We have not seen in any English newspaper the "orders" which were issued respecting the conduct of the Egyptian troops serving with Sir Gerald Graham's expedition. They were as follows:—

"The Sirdar Sir Evelyn Wood has much pleasure in publishing the following favourable reports on the conduct of Egyptian troops serving with the late Expeditionary Force on the Red Sea Littoral:—*Artillery.*—From Major Lloyd's report, embodied in Gen. Graham's report, dated Tokar, March 3, 1884:—'The Egyptian soldiers and camel-leaders behaved well under fire, and showed perfect discipline, but they were not engaged at the guns. I also received much assistance from Muckhtar Effendi, an Egyptian officer attached to the force. *Infantry.*—Extract from report of D.A.C.G. Rainsford, officer in charge of transport, to S.C.O., dated April, 1884:—'The conduct of the men throughout was good." Extract from report of A.C.G. Nugent, S.C.O., to S.C.O., dated Alexandria, April 19, 1884:—'I can thoroughly endorse the good opinion expressed by D.A.C.G. Rainsford and Major Quirk on the conduct of these men. Their duties were very arduous, but throughout the operations the Egyptian soldiers were cheerful and obedient.' *Cavalry.*—Extract from a copy of a letter received by the Adjutant-General, Egyptian Army, from Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, commanding Egyptian Cavalry:—'Commander Rolfe, R.N., informed me that these men (14) performed their duties during the action not only well, but bravely.' "

Classes for the training of officers and men of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces in "ambulance drill and first aid to the wounded," will be formed during the present month at all military stations where practicable. The instruction will be carried out under the orders of general or other officers commanding, and principal medical officers of districts. Commanding officers have been ordered to afford medical officers and others undertaking the duty every facility for the formation and instruction of classes, and will detail a competent non-commissioned officer to assist the medical officer in the drill. Officers and men of any branch of the service will be allowed to attend. The course of instruction will consist of at least twelve lectures and drills, of which nine attendances must be certified by the instructing medical officer before application is made for examination as to proficiency. A class will consist of not less than eight persons. Any number of officers and men may qualify, but certificates of proficiency will not be granted to the Regular Forces, but only to the Militia and Volunteers. In Militia and Volunteer corps, two for each company of the rank and file of those holding certificates will be selected as the recognised stretcher-bearers of the corps, and as such, will be entitled to wear the Geneva badge on the right arm. To ensure efficiency, and the retention of the right to wear the badge, the recognised stretcher-bearers of Militia and Volunteer corps will be required to attend four stretcher drills annually.

Whatever steps may have been taken to attract candidates for first appointments as subaltern officers in the Militia to fill the existing vacancies, will be of little avail unless provision is made for the promotion to higher rank of captain now serving, by the retirement at an earlier age than 55 and 60 years of majors and lieutenant-colonels respectively. Were these appointments still held by county gentlemen of influence, the establishment of Militia officers generally would be made up, as formerly, of gentlemen whose position in a county rendered them indifferent to the mere fact of qualifying for higher rank; but the offer of Line commissions has resulted in numbers of young gentlemen joining the Militia with the ulterior object of transfer to the Line—those who are successful in passing the prescribed examination do not all succeed in obtaining a commission in the Line on account of the number of commissions being limited—and after having been put to great expense and oftentimes inconvenience in preparing for examination, submit their resignations with a feeling of disappointment. Promotion is very keenly sought for by the subaltern officers, and comparing the number of vacancies for captain with those for lieutenant it will be clearly seen that with better inducements the establishment for the former would soon be completed, and thus a spirit of emulation would be infused into the lower rank with the effect of candidates offering themselves in larger numbers than at present is the case. In many regiments the same vacancies during training are filled annually by captains whose services are not required with their own battalions, and for whom pay is allowed, providing the vacancy exists in the establishment, through sickness, duly certified. This is in itself a proof that officers are desirous of giving their services; and it would be very advisable if pay were sanctioned to those captains who are attached to fill vacancies caused by the absence of officers on leave or Parliamentary duties. Much dissatisfaction prevails from the knowledge that one's services during a training are not recognised by the Financial Department. If the establishment of captains were complete, the necessity of obtaining the services of officers from other battalions would be obviated, the practice being much deprecated by many commanding officers. Should it happen that the country requires the services of the Militia, the paucity of captains and subalterns would be severely felt, and it is in the interest of the authorities to make the Militia sufficiently remunerative to its officers to enable them to meet the expenses of the annual training, as well as to offer a more certain chance of promotion than now obtains.

Foreign Literature.

The *Militär-Wochenblatt*, referring to the ride made in July of last year by the Russian School of Cavalry Officers, when 149 miles were covered in $40\frac{1}{2}$ hours, of which $27\frac{1}{2}$ hours were actual riding, mentions two further experiments, undertaken in December of last year and March of this year. The ride in December extended over 370 versts (230 miles), and was made from St. Petersburg to Novgorod and back. It was undertaken by seven officers, seven men, and 18 horses, the latter having been prepared for their work during the previous month by forced marches in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg. The march extended over four days, the average daily performance being estimated at 89·96 versts (55·60 miles). A start was made each morning at half-past 6, and night quarters were to be reached in time to give the horses at least nine hours' rest. Halts during the day were not to be less than three hours. The detachment was to ride alternately pace for one verst (about two-thirds of a mile) and trot for two versts, trotting to be at the rate of from four to five minutes per verst. A start was made on December 27 at 6.30 a.m., and Novgorod was reached at 9.45 p.m. on December 28. The return march was commenced on December 29 at 7.30 a.m., and St. Petersburg was made on December 30 at 10 p.m. The temperature varied between 10° and 12° R. below zero. There was a slight fall of snow on the march to Novgorod, and here and there ice on the ground, but the wind was in the back. On the return march, however, the detachment had snow and wind full in the face the whole way. Officers and men, however, bore the fatigue very well. The horses were all well, one only had a graze. They were fed the whole way on oats and hay. The march took up 3 days $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, including halts. Deducting rests, the detachment did the 230 miles in $41\frac{1}{4}$ hours. The detachment made from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ versts ($5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 miles) per hour. The conclusion drawn from the report is that a horse can do from 56 to 62 miles per day of 24 hours, supposing that it has been properly trained, and work and rest are reasonably distributed. Such marches, however, could not be executed by large masses of cavalry, but by flying columns previously trained. The third forced march was undertaken in March of this year from St. Petersburg to Pskoff and back, a distance of $563\frac{1}{2}$ versts (nearly 350 miles), by a detachment of 13 officers, seven men, and 22 horses, 16 of which had taken part in previous forced rides. The horses had been trained for their work from the middle of January, and during the march similar regulations as during the previous rides were observed. The detachment started from St. Petersburg on March 20 at 6 a.m., reached Pskoff on March 23 at 1 p.m., when a rest was made until the next day. Starting from Pskoff on March 24 at 9 a.m., St. Petersburg was reached on March 26 at 10.30 p.m. Duration of march, 5 days $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The actual time of marching was $63\frac{1}{2}$ hours, which gives an average of close upon $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. During all the time the weather was unfavourable, and the roads were bad, owing to snow and ice. Notwithstanding this, the horses were perfectly sound, with the exception of one. Of course, the heavy work had told upon them, and had taken down superfluous flesh; but they were quite fresh, and fed heartily,—on the whole, better on the return than when starting.

WHOLESALE RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ages of majors of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers—one-fourth from the top of the List—are 45 years; and there is, I believe, no major under 40 years of age. Under existing regulations, majors are to be retired at the age of 48; and since the retirement of lieutenant-colonels can be pretty closely calculated, it is evident that the lower three-fourths of majors R.A. and R.E. must be retired under the age-clause. This will certainly have the good effect of giving promotion to juniors, but it brings ruin on the victims who entered the service thinking to spend their life in it, and who will be too old to start afresh. Surely it cannot be seriously intended thus to retire wholesale a large body of officers because it has been their misfortune not to receive adequate promotion before arriving at the mature age of 48 years.—I am, &c.,

UBIQUE.

Some interesting naval exhibits are displayed at the International Electrical Exhibition, Philadelphia, having been contributed by the United States Naval Department. These include several electric-light projectors used when making land in bad weather, or in time of war, in sweeping for torpedo boats. The 36-in. projector will plainly illuminate an object two-and-a-half miles from its focus. A model of the McEvoy single main torpedo system is arranged to show how, with a single main wire, any one of a group of sub-marine mines can be exploded, or, if desired, the explosion can be left to percussion. The electrical condition of such a group can at any time be determined by the Converse torpedo indicator, which rings a bell when any torpedo is not in firing condition, and fires automatically any mine which is struck by a vessel. The McEvoy torpedo detector, which consists of an induction coil dragged beneath a boat, shows by induction in a telephone when the boat is near such a mine. A fine collection of nautical instruments is also exhibited.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Zhob Valley Expedition started from Quettah on September 14 and 16. The list of the Staffs has been published:—Brigadier-General Sir O. Tanner, K.C.B., to command; Captain J. N. Walker, Bombay S.C., Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieutenant W. Chase, V.C., Bombay S.C., Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Brigade-Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, Principal Medical Officer; Captain B. L. Reilly, Bombay S.C., Commissariat and Treasury Officer; Lieutenant H. Parkin, Assistant Commissariat and Treasury Officer; Captain G. F. Francis, Bombay S.C., Transport Officer; Major W. T. Tomkins, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineers; Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., Field Engineer; Captain M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer; Lieutenant F. Blyth, Bengal S.C., Superintendent of Army Signalling; Major H. F. Smyth, R.A., Provost Marshal. Brigadier-General Tanner was second-in-command of his regiment, the 2nd Beloochis, or 29th Bombay N.I., as late as 1879, so that he has of late been lucky in his promotion. He has, however, deserved it. He was of great service to General Roberts during the latter part of the Cabul-Candahar march, and also was in Egypt in 1882, when he was made a K.C.B. for his services. There have been complaints lately of the preponderance of Staff Corps officers on the Staff of the Bombay Army. A glance at the above list will show that Major Smyth is the only officer of the British service on the Staff of Sir O. Tanner for the Zhob Valley Expedition holding an appointment open to officers of both services. The Duke of Connaught has been down to Meerut to inspect the Royal Irish previous to their starting for Egypt. No regiment will replace them at Meerut, but the wing of the Connaught Rangers at Rainkhet are expected to go to Bareilly to take the place of the East Surrey (70th) who have also gone to Egypt. The 1st South Lancashire (40th) leave Peshawur on October 12 *en route* for Aden, their place being taken by a wing of the 2nd Wilts (99th), pending the arrival of the 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th) from Ferozepore in the ordinary course of relief next cold weather. The murderer of Colour-Serjeant Frankland, of the 1st South Lancashire, at Cherat, has been identified, but could not be arrested as he was brought in under safe conduct. The troops in the different Hill stations in the Umballa Division are to be assembled for manœuvres from September 25 to October 10. The scheme includes an attack on Simla, which is to be defended by the Ghoorkhas and Volunteers. The Delimitation Commission were expected to leave Simla on September 1 for Quettah. Surgeon-Major Aitchison takes Dr. Scully's place, and some native botanists from Saharunpore will accompany him. Captain P. J. Maitland, of the Intelligence Branch, and Captain W. Peacocke, of the Royal Engineers, have been nominated by the Commander-in-Chief as members of the Commission. The escort will probably consist of 200 of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry and 150 of the 11th Bengal Lancers. The route selected will probably be by Nushki and the Helmund. The sudden death of General Medley, R.E., late Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways at Lahore, has caused very general regret. The deceased officer had only resigned his appointment a couple of months before, and after being fêted in Simla and Lahore, had left India for good, only to die on his voyage home. Although he had previously been in bad health, he had latterly been much better, and his death was most unexpected. The soldiers employed on the Kashmir road dislike the work immensely. In place of the old system of working pay, a new style of lump payment has been invented, which results in the men getting less than nothing to recompense them for their labour and the wear-and-tear to their clothes. After paying for the tea and biscuit served out in the early morning, the net earnings of a party of 200 men came to about five rupees one month. The Commander-in-Chief's prize for shooting and the cup subscribed for by the Native Infantry have been won this year by the 4th Sikhs. Major-General Rowlands, commanding at Bangalore, was thrown from his horse and severely shaken the other day. Brevet Generals Dandridge and Gordon, the former of whom has been suffering from illness at Peshawur and is now on sick-leave, were anxious to arrange an exchange, but the Commander-in-Chief did not sanction it. Lieutenant-Colonel Unwin, second-in-command of the 5th Ghoorkhas, is about to retire from the service. He has held his present appointment since 1878. Captain A. W. Stiffe has been elected Commandant of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, vice Captain Brebner, resigned. On July 1 this year a large number of Majors of Infantry regiments came, under the term of the Royal Warrant, on the list for increased pay. Several of the Paymasters of regiments, however, have refused to pay the extra amount, and have referred the case to Calcutta.

One hundred orphan children of soldiers killed in action, &c., from the Soldiers' Daughters Home, were entertained at the Health Exhibition yesterday by Messrs. J. Welford and Sons, of the Warwick Farm Dairies, Maida Vale.

The Admiralty have accepted the tender of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, at Barrow-in-Furness, to fit new engines complete on board the Icarus, building at Devonport, for the sum of £12,725.

A REAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the middle of 1872, after waiting, with many others, for two years before getting a commission, I received a sub-lieutenant's commission in a Line regiment. What with new Warrants and promotions going very slowly, it was not until nearly the end of 1883, being abroad at the time, that I was offered, by telegram, a company in another regiment. Not seeing any chance of a step in my own regiment for some years, I accepted the promotion; but it was not until some time after that my name appeared in the *Gazette* at home as a captain, whereas the officer whose step I was given had received his majority some three months previous, and I lost thereby, both seniority and pay, the Government saving the difference of pay between the rank of subaltern and captain for three months. On receiving my pay previous to embarking for home, I was informed that I could only get the difference between a subaltern of over ten years' service, viz., 7s. 6d., and a captain, in addition to my Indian pay as a subaltern from the date of my gazette as captain. Now, as I had only been in receipt of the same pay as a subaltern of three years' service, having received no additional pay in India for over ten years' service, I received less pay than I would have done by a shilling a day, had I had but three years service, Government taking the extra shillings. To put a finishing touch to my ill-luck, the subaltern next to me in my old regiment, who was adjutant at the time I accepted promotion, received the step in his own regiment and was antedated a captain a month previous to my gazette, having been for more than ten years my junior, and being given, by his antedate, pay as a captain in the regiment in which I was actually drawing subaltern pay and senior to him. This is the way I have been treated after serving eleven and a half years in the rank of subaltern.—I am, &c., CRUSHING LUCK.

THE NEW ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your articles on the recent circulars enacting that the surgeons and surgeons-major, A.M.D., shall severally have to pass examination for promotion, deserve the thanks of all concerned. It is also satisfactory to notice, from the earnest letter of the ex-president of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, that the Irish schools will protest strenuously against the amplification which the recommendation of Lord Morley and the Committee on this subject has undergone in the pages of the Circular. What was the use of this Committee, with all of its exhaustive inquiry into the condition of the Army Medical Department, if, as in this case, its recommendation is to be treated as inadequate, and to be put aside by those very "superior persons" who drew up the Circular? The Committee recommended the restoration of the examination of surgeons for promotion. The Circular does so, but tacks on that the surgeon must possess a certificate in operative surgery from a professed teacher of the same. You will say that this is mulcting the officer of the five guineas or so, the fee for such a course. Can such a fine (for it is nothing else) be enforced? I doubt it. It is entirely without precedent. In thus exceeding and departing from the Committee's views, and in so far, has a mistake been made. The further departure from their views in exacting an examination for surgeons-major over 20 years' service, which includes questions in operative surgery and practice of medicine, is surely the craze for examination fairly gone mad. It is, as you say, like proposing to examine lieutenant-colonels after 25 years' service in company drill or the rudiments of musketry. Nothing of this is found in the Committee's report, and the Duke of Cambridge, in his evidence before it, expressly stated that examinations after officers have passed the age of 42 are a mistake. By that time an officer's record of service offers sufficient material for pronouncing on his efficiency or otherwise. But, no; the Circular directly traverses his Royal Highness's opinion, and so these old officers must pass under the fasces, or forego promotion. No such blow as this has ever been dealt from without on the Department. Unlucky Department! Discredit without, humiliation within, must be the natural results of this last decree of the *Dii minores* of Whitehall; and grey-haired officers find themselves as schoolboys again, and under a pedagogue *régime!* Surely some modification of this circular will be made in the interests of COMMON-SENSE.

THE NEW VALISE EQUIPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the credit of the inventor of the new valise equipment, I hope you will kindly correct the statement you made in your issue of the 13th inst., that the "new" valise (by which name I suppose the whole equipment is meant) which the Aldershot Equipment Committee "has produced, after much labour and endless experiment, turns out to be merely a modification of the present regulation valise, which has been condemned by all officers who have had practical experience of it on service." The inventor is Lieut. C. B. Mayne, R.E., on whose efforts you at one time inserted a paragraph in your valuable paper. He carried out his ideas in a practical form in 1881, after two years' experience in the Afghan War; and the Equipment Committee adopted his ideas *in toto*, with the exception that he proposed a valise which would unrol and form a waterproof sheet, while the Committee have attached a small waterproof sheet to the flap of the existing valise, and also added two small side pockets to this valise to carry the oil-bottle and the cleaning materials. All the four regiments who have tried it, under the most severe conditions, have reported unanimously in its favour, as also a committee of doctors at Aldershot; and the "much trouble and endless experiment" you refer to have been due to the resistance offered to the Committee's recommendations by the introducers of the 1882 valise equipment. The new valise equipment consists of three distinct and independent parts, viz.,—1st, the waist-belt, with its load (*i.e.*, pouches, ammunition, water-bottle, bayonet, entrenching tool, and grog); 2nd, the braces, from which the waist-belt is suspended at six points; and 3rd, the valise and its contents, which simply hook on to the braces in front and rear. Hence, with regard to the equipment as a whole, it is as far from being a modification of a pre-existing pattern as any two inventions for the same object can be, for it possesses the following invaluable advantages, which the present regulation one has not, and which no mere modification could provide for:—1. The weight is as evenly distributed in front and rear as it is possible to be, and causes a minimum drag to the rear. 2. The valise itself can be rapidly taken off and put on at will by the soldier himself, without interfering with any part of the rest of the equipment; this will be of great value to relieve the men of the weight of the valise in action, at a halt on the line of march, on outpost and sentry duties, for entrenching work on the battle-field, in railway and boat travelling, kit inspections on parade, &c. 3. When the valise is so taken off, the waistbelt and its load is still suspended directly from the shoulders by the braces; in the existing patterns, the whole equipment has to come off with the valise. 4. The waistbelt and valise are quite independent of one another, and, therefore, the removal of the latter does not in any way affect the carriage of the former. 5. The waistbelt is suspended all round from the shoulders, which enables any extra weight (such as extra ammunition) to be placed on it without imposing any hurtful weight on the hips, waist, or back. 6. The buttocks of the soldier is better utilised in helping to carry part of the weight of the valise than in any other existing pattern; the natural tendency of a soldier is to get the valise to rest on his buttocks. 7. The water-bottle and entrenching tool can be carried on the belt without interfering with the arms (which is one fault of the 1882 equipment), and can be easily got at, at any time. 8. The braces pass vertically down in front, and so do not cut the armpits. 9. The pouches can be shifted as required to give relief to the soldier. 10. The waistbelt can be worn loose or open on the line of march (as none of the weight is taken, as in the present equipments, by the tightness of the waistbelt) with increased comfort to the men, and without fear of any of the articles of equipment falling off. 11. The greatest facility is given for marching in light order,—*i.e.*, with great coat, mess tin, and ammunition, but without valise. In the new equipment the sling of the haversack is the only thing which crosses the chest, but by a modification of this sling the haversack can be hung from the waistbelt and this evil avoided. Lieut. Mayne also proposed that a tin or zinc pannikin should be attached to the water-bottle so as to provide the soldier with a mug, so that he may easily obtain drinking-water from streams passed on the line of march, as the water-bottle can only carry a small quantity. This proposal, however, was not accepted. The new equipment, after the valise is removed, is also eminently adapted for an officer's equipment, the sword being carried on the left by two short slings from the waistbelt (as in the "Sam Browne" belt), which also would carry the water-bottle, field-glasses, revolver, ammunition-pouch, food-haversack, great-coat, and, if necessary, a waterproof sheet. A similar belt was worn by a great number of officers in Afghanistan. The adoption of such a belt-equipment for the cavalry would be equally advantageous, and also would enable the carbine to be easily carried on the back when entering into action (in the manner suggested by the Cabul Committee on Equipment), so that, should a man be separated from his horse, he will still have his carbine and ammunition with him.—I am, &c., M.

CAVALRY WEAPONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been my pastime to study the various weapons used by different troops under certain circumstances, particularly when contending against a barbarous or half-trained enemy—as, for instance, in Mexico, 1812-1814; and in late times in Ashantee, Affghanistan, the Cape, and Egypt—and to consider the respective effectiveness of those weapons. May I trouble your readers with a few of my ideas on the subject, given for what they are worth, and with all deference to those who are better judges in these matters than myself? I may say, first, that cavalry armament, so to speak, appears to me the most capable of improvement, certainly under the circumstances above alluded to, if not in fighting against a well-disciplined and regularly-organised force. There has not for some considerable time past been much change in the kind and number of weapons supplied to infantry in any civilised countries, though, of course, their mechanism has undergone many highly-improving changes; and this fact alone, I think, we may take as a proof that there is not much to be desired in this branch of the service, unless it be to appropriate the small sword carried with their bayonet by many Belgian and, I believe, French regiments. But as to the cavalry, it has always appeared to me that in modern times the lance has not had its proper place amongst cavalry weapons, nor received the attention to which its effectiveness and utility entitle it. Surely it is the most to be relied on for breaking infantry, in any formation, and for meeting hostile cavalry, as well as for outpost duty and the mere pursuit of infantry already broken by heavy and sword-armed cavalry. Its length, one would think, would commend itself at once to the initiated as well as to the uninitiated as giving the soldier armed therewith a much better chance of coping with an infantry man, armed with long rifle and bayonet, than a man who had only his sabre to depend upon could have. Another idea which the organisation of the Mexican Irregulars (Imperialists)—I forget for the moment their exact name—suggests, is the mixing of differently-armed troops. I believe in the case of Maximilian's soldiers this combining the effectiveness and co-operating of different arms was merely carried to the extent of having a body of cavalry attached to, or rather incorporated in, each regiment of infantry; but it might be carried still further, and the alternate men, or the alternate squadrons of the cavalry, be armed with different weapons,—the one with sword, the next with lance, and so on. There are many other, but perhaps minor, modifications that might be introduced, and certainly too slight and too numerous to trouble you with here. One cannot complain, in these days of camel corps, mounted infantry, and the like, that red-tapeism is as marked and unyielding as it used to be in the days of stocks and straps; nor of the unwillingness of the powers that be to see and adopt anything that seems likely to be a real improvement; therefore, should there be any practical utility in the suggestions I have very humbly made, I am satisfied that it will be recognised.—I am, &c., SUBALTERN.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many letters have appeared lately on the subject of the Militia, and while most are full of complaints, but few offer any practicable suggestions for its improvement. Annoying as the present system is to officers commanding battalions, it is equally so to their adjutants. An officer on appointment naturally wishes to devote himself to the interest of his battalion, but he at once finds himself serving under two masters whose interests are antagonistic. For eleven months in the year (now preliminary drill is in most cases dispensed with), he is entirely under the command of the officer commanding the regimental district, his recruits and permanent staff are taken from his immediate control, and he is liable to all sorts of petty duties connected with the depôt from which his position should exempt him, and, what is harder still, he is deprived of a privilege accorded to staff officers at home, viz., employment on active service. The permanent staff are also dissatisfied with a system which lowers their influence, and brings them frequently in conflict with their Line comrades. It is not surprising, then, that this feeling of discontent pervades the whole battalion, and that we find a dearth of both officers and men. In the first place, the recruits and the permanent staff should be placed entirely under the control of their adjutants, who should be responsible for them, not to the officer commanding the district, but to the officer commanding the battalion. Secondly, the period of employment as adjutant should be reduced to three years, as in the case of the depôt adjutant. These officers are for the most part energetic and highly-trained men, and to employ them as shown above is a loss to the country; in fact, under the present system, a Militia officer could do the work. Thirdly, any interference of the officer commanding the regimental district with the recruits or permanent staff should be referred to and receive the sanction of the officer commanding the battalion. Now he is treated simply as a nonentity, and has no voice in the non-training period, and for a Militia colonel, who has perhaps had the command of his battalion for 20 years, and is an officer of the very highest intellect, to be treated thus by an officer who has only had command of a Line battalion for five years, and that perhaps in an Eastern clime, where his experiences are so very different, cannot but be galling in the extreme. There is one other course practicable, and that is, that a Militia officer of experience should be appointed as Militia officer commanding a regimental district, to whom all Militia matters should be referred. I should like to say one word about expenses. Every officer must know that his own battalion is alone responsible for incurring heavy expenses. The Queen's Regulations are a perfect safeguard to any individual officer. If any one has a right to complain, it is the field-officers, who can least afford it, who have to pay heavily (in proportion to their rank) for entertainments which the junior officers have always (in my experience) been the first to call for. At the same time, I think it might be possible for the Government to facilitate the messing arrangements by organising a system of Army messmen, who might be made available for the training of a Militia battalion, and also for the Line regiments.—I am, &c., F. O.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Chaplain-General, a refined scholar, and, like all great scholars, of much humility, said that he found it difficult to get well-qualified Clergy to be candidates for Army chaplaincies. I see that the Rev. Arthur Robins has announced a hymn and prayer for the Nile Expedition, and a private soldier has actually proposed three cheers for him in the public streets of Windsor. Is not that the kind of man we want, not merely to be cheered in Windsor, but to go out and cheer our brave fellows mid the roughness of active service? It must be very hard for one so soldierly at heart to be confined to the comforts and ease of home, and never once to have known in the least what real soldiering is. I only wish Mr. Robins would give up his living and enter the Army. Who knows but that after years of trying work in the field, in the Colonies and dependencies, and at home, he or any man like him might not at last by hard striving become even Chaplain-General, and an honour to his country?—I am, &c., CLIMAX.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta brought to Sheerness on Saturday the paid-off crews of the Vigilant and Swift, from China. The blue-jackets were discharged to the Royal Naval Barracks, and, having received the wages due to them, were granted six weeks' leave of absence. The Royal Marines were conveyed to Chatham to join their head-quarters. The Vigilant has been stationed with the China squadron as despatch-vessel since 1875. It had been intended to relieve her this year, but, owing to the wreck of the Lively and the removal of the Salamis from the active list, on account of her unseaworthy condition, there was no despatch-vessel available to replace her, and the Admiralty were compelled to refit her at Hong Kong and recommission her with a new crew for three years' service. Before this time expires the new twin-screw steel despatch-vessels Surprise and Alacrity, which were recently ordered to be built by private contract, will be out of hand and ready for sea. The Swift is a completely new vessel.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has secured the services of Lieut. J. W. Graydon, late of the United States Navy, who, it is asserted, has several torpedo inventions of considerable value.

The Army.

2ND DRAGOON GUARDS. The strength of the corps is at present 516 of all ranks, with 305 horses.

15TH HUSSARS. Col. Luck, lately commanding, leaves England shortly for India, to assume command of the Kurrachee District.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. H. C. Sclater has been appointed Brigade-Major of Royal Artillery in Egypt, vice Brevet-Major F. G. Slade, appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.

Col. Barnes (late Bengal) died of dysentery at the residence of Gen. Stephenson, at Cairo, on the 28th ult., greatly regretted. The deceased commanded two guns manned as Horse Artillery by volunteer officers and serjeants in the Central India Campaign. He was severely wounded, shot through the right breast at the siege of Neemuch in Nov., 1857, and received the thanks of the Bombay Government. Also through the Oude Campaign in 1858-59 (medal and clasp). He joined the army Dec. 9, 1852; became lieut. Aug. 24, 1857; capt. Oct. 1, 1861; major July 5, 1872; lieut.-col. Dec. 31, 1878; and col. Dec. 31, 1882.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Times* says:—"The new reorganisation scheme for the formation of a Royal Engineer submarine mining battalion from the torpedo and submarine mining companies of the corps of Royal Engineers came into operation on Wednesday, when, in conformity with instructions, the new battalion was formed. The companies which compose the new battalion are the 4th, 22nd, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 33rd, and 34th—the two additional companies—viz., the 22nd and 34th—being made up from the companies at headquarters. Both companies were formerly postal telegraphers, but have since been attached to the second division of the Royal Engineer Telegraph Battalion. The newly-organised battalion will have for its commandant Major R. H. Vetch, with Lieut. C. V. Wingfield-Stratford, as adjt. The under-mentioned officers are attached to it:—Major T. H. Anstey, Capts. A. C. Alexander and A. T. Preston, Lieuts. H. D. H. Haig, J. C. Middleman, E. C. T. Hawker, F. R. Reynolds, P. R. Burn-Murdoch, H. M. Dumbleton, H. B. Roberts, W. M. Hodder, J. F. Edmonds, A. H. Van Straubenzee, W. J. D. Dundee, W. G. Shillabear, E. J. G. Boyce, H. A. L. Puberson, E. Druitt, D. A. Mills, F. V. Jeffrys, H. E. Tyler, L. Quill, A. Grant, L. Jones, J. E. O. Hamilton, A. E. Wrottesley, F. G. Bowles, M. A. Boyd, F. Rainsford-Hannay, O. E. Ruck, J. H. Cowan, and G. F. Leverson. The officers doing duty with the Royal Engineer Telegraph Batn. are Major F. H. Turner, Capts. R. H. Jelf, C. F. C. Beresford, C. K. Wood, R. L. Hippisley, and F. W. Bennet; Lieuts. C. Hill, G. M. Heath, H. E. M. Lindsay, R. W. Anstruther, A. H. Bugnold, G. A. Tower, and A. M. Stuart. In connection with the new battalion a submarine mining depôt has been formed at Chatham."

The 26th Compy., under command of Lieut.-Col. Todd, were encamped at Assouan at the date of our latest advices by post, and were to remain there until further orders.

GRENADIER GUARDS. Col. the Hon. E. H. Primrose, who joins Lord Wolseley's Staff, at the termination of the campaign will return to Vienna to resume his duties as Military Attaché. The statement that any misunderstanding has arisen between Col. Primrose and the Viennese authorities which was likely to lead to his recall is without foundation. The poor fellow Cash, who was killed by a crocodile, is much regretted by the officers and men of his battalion. He had been specially applied for by Lieut.-Col. Colvile, and had only just arrived out to join his master when he met his death. His body was recovered and buried.

4TH KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT). The 1st Batn., at Aldershot, is clothed with the experimental uniform. It has just been decided to remove the wings on the shoulders. These "decorations" were not suggested by the report of the Dress Committee. The recommendation of this committee was that a detachable epaulette should be provided for all, and that sashes, according to rank, should be provided for all non-commissioned officers, the epaulette and sash to be worn only on parade and when walking out. In designing the new garment, however, these and many other valuable suggestions were scouted, and the present blouse was produced, which is very different, indeed, from the dress proposed by the Aldershot Committee. The material is of the very worst description, and becomes threadbare and goes to pieces with very little wear. Although this clothing has been issued but a short time, in many instances it has become so dilapidated that not a few men have been ordered to provide themselves with new garments (especially trousers) at their own expense.

8TH KING'S LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. Capt. Harrison, 2nd Batn., has been appointed Station Staff Officer at the Darjeeling Convalescent Depôt.

15TH EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. Major Broughton, 1st Batn., has been appointed adjt. of the 3rd Batn., in succession to Major Riall, whose term of service as adjt. expired on the 1st inst. Major Riall will revert to regimental duty with the 1st Batn. on the expiration of his leave of absence, which will terminate on Dec. 1.

35TH ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT. A correspondent at Wady Halfa writes on Sept. 29:—"A nuggar, containing two officers and 36 men of the Royal Sussex Regt., has been wrecked on the island of Nilwarhall. Two men were drowned, and all the kits, arms, and provisions lost."

38TH SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Major J. O. Sherrard, 1st Batn., who died at Assouan on the 9th ult. from an attack of fever which was of short duration, was buried on the evening of the following day. The 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry furnished a firing party of 200, under the command of Major Disney Roebuck. The 2nd Batn., Essex Regiment, was formed up outside the cemetery, and he combined bands of the two battalions attended. Major encer, Essex Regt., Capt. Vigor and Capt. Carden, 2nd n. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Capt. Cckshank acted as pall-bearers, and among the mourners who followed the remains of the deceased officer were Brigdr.-Gen. Grenfell, Col. Richardson, C.B., and all the officers at the station whose duties did not prevent their attendance.

40TH SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT will leave Peshawur on the 12th inst., *en route* to Aden.

48TH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT left the Curragh on Tuesday, and was conveyed in H.M.S. Assistance from Kingston to Liverpool, arriving at Preston on Wednesday.

ROYAL MARINES.

The under-mentioned officers of the R.M.L.I. embarked on the 1st inst.:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. T. Colwell, Indus; Lieuts. T. M. Nelson, Duke of Wellington; B. A. Hitchins, Asia; E. E. Chown, Valiant; W. E. Binney, Indus; K. J. Buchanan, Hector; J. R. Goddard, Asia; C. McN. Parsons, Duncan; W. H. M. Warrand, Royal Adelaide.

Lieut. E. C. L. Congdon, R.M.L.I., has been ordered to embark in P. and O. steamer of the 15th inst., for passage to join Royal Marine battalion at Suakim, to replace Lieut. H. C. Money, R.M.L.I., appointed assistant-instructor of musketry at the Gosport Division.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to Colour-Serjt. W. Davidson, 42nd Compy., and Serjt. G. H. Neill, 10th Compy., R.M.L.I.

58TH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT. Lieut.-Col. P. A. Howley, late of this regiment, died on the 29th ult., aged 46 years.

59TH EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT. *The* 5 *and* 9, *Lilywhites' Gazette*, has the following:—"This new formation for attack brings the 'double company' out of its narrow and solitary groove in connection with marching-past. In minor tactics, for attack and defence, it is now to be the unit of the future. It is under one chief, and is self-contained—*i.e.*, it contains everything that is needed, a fighting line with its supports and reserves. Now, if this unit is to be of practical and lasting use for tactics, it must also be the unit for administration. Report says that this is contemplated; and, sooner or later, we may expect to see every battalion divided into four companies, with a major in command and a captain and three or four subalterns under him, according to establishment, for home or foreign service. The captain will find himself reduced to the level of senior subaltern, but the major will gain a very handy little command, more complete, and more independent than anything we have yet seen in the infantry. We may suppose that there will be several changes in the non-commissioned ranks. The four colour-serjeants, having a double charge in the way of discipline, pay, and returns, would probably gain a grade. Each company would want a quarter-serjeant for barracks, clothing, stores, and messing; and also a serjeant-instructor for drill and musketry. Such a unit, in a battalion of any respectable strength, would be capable of drilling alone. It could, in many garrisons, take the guards and fatigues of the day, leaving the three other companies free for drill under the commanding officer. For detachments it would be conveniently capable of expansion or contraction, to meet any requirements. Part of the way is already paved for this change; and, perhaps, the chief difficulty is the drill-book, as this would require to be in great part re-written."

60TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. Capt. Baynes, 3rd Batn., has been appointed to act as deputy-assist.-adjt.-gen. on the Staff of the Alexandria garrison.

61ST GLOUCESTER REGIMENT. Major Collingwood has been appointed Commandant of the Mount Aboo Sanitorium.

64TH NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Col. H. Francis, late of the regiment, died at Brighton a few days ago, after a long illness, aged 61. He entered the Army in 1843, became a lieut. in 1845, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1853. In 1857 he served with the 24th Regt. in the Persian Campaign, and he was also engaged throughout the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the defence of the Alumbagh, the action of La Martinière, the second relief of Lucknow, the defence of Cawnpore, and the actions of Kalee Nuddee, Kerkeroulie, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Mahomdee, and Bunnai. For his services in India he obtained the brevet of major, and he became a brevet lieut.-col. in 1869, and a col. in 1873.

65TH YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT were on the 26th ult. presented by Major-Gen. Newdigate at Dover, with the medals awarded for the Soudan campaign. The regiment was under the command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dalgetty. Col. Byam, who is suffering from a kick from his horse, was present in an open carriage. Gen. Newdigate said the events of the campaign were so well known that it would be unnecessary for him to do more than briefly allude to the battles in which they were engaged. The General then read extracts from Gen. Graham's reports, and proceeded to observe that Lieut.-Col. Byam reported he saw these men (who were killed in the right corner of the square at Tamai), take up a position in the fight, whence they would not be forced back. Their bodies were afterwards found on the margin of the ravine where they fell. Those names were brought to the notice of Gen. Graham by Col. Byam. "Col. Byam could not, however, be his own trumpeter, but he (Gen. Newdigate) was quite certain from all he had heard since the war and from all he had read in the accounts which had been published, that the success was owing to Col. Byam's admirable manner of leading the battalion. The great bravery and decision which he displayed at the critical moment when he rallied the battalion, and rallied it in such a manner as to bring the greatest possible credit upon the men, all proved him a worthy soldier. Gen. Newdigate continued: Col. Byam, I most heartily congratulate you upon your success on that occasion. I congratulate the men upon having been led on that occasion by such a brave, determined officer. Men, officers, and non-commissioned officers, I congratulate you all most heartily upon the manner in which you have done credit to yourselves, to your country, and to your battalion." Gen. Newdigate then presented the medals to each of the recipients, commencing with Col. Byam. After the distribution Gen. Newdigate presented Drum-Major Berry with a medal for good conduct, and the Major-Gen. and the Staff were entertained at luncheon.

73RD REGIMENT. The band of the 2nd Batn. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) gave a series of three concerts in the Albert Hall, Swansea, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. A well-selected programme, admirably performed, showed to advantage the individual talent of several solo performers, and the perfect condition of the band, as a whole.

74TH HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY embarked on board the Serapis on Wednesday for passage to Bombay. The following was the embarking strength of the battalion:—25 officers, 2 warrant officers, 2 staff serjeants attached, 39 staff serjeants and serjeants, 37 corporals, 20 drummers, 794 privates, 8 officers' wives, 6 officers' children, 4 female servants, 40 women, and 43 children. It is greatly to the credit of the regiment that out of over 900 men only two men were absent from parade. These two men are supposed to have deserted. Over 100 men belonging to the regiment, who have either completed or nearly so their period of service, remain behind, and these will in a few days proceed to the regimental depôt.

87TH ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS. Further particulars have been received concerning the death of the late Lieut. E. H. Mulock. The deceased was shooting in the neigbourhood of Camp Tapa, on the Murree Hills, on the last day in August. He fired at a bear, but missed the animal, which thereupon attacked and fatally injured him. Lieut. Mulock served in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

91ST ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. A draft, under Capt. Fowler and Lieuts. Collings and M'Bean, arrived in camp at Etshowe on Aug. 11. Next night a bonfire concert was got up to welcome the new comers. The native force attached to Major Charter's command at Fort Yolland helped to drive deer, and 15 bucks and some bustards were got that day.

96TH MANCHESTER REGIMENT. Major-Gen. G. F. C. Bray, on the Retired List and late of the regiment, died on the 26th ult., at his residence in Kidbrook Grove, Blackheath. He entered the Army in 1844, obtained a lieutenancy in 1846, became capt. in 1855, major in 1862, and in 1868 he served in the Abyssinian Campaign as assist.-adjt.-gen. of the 2nd Division. For this service he was mentioned in despatches, and obtained the brevet rank of lieut.-col. and the medal. He was promoted to the rank of col. in 1874, and became major-gen. in 1883. The funeral took place at Charlton Cemetery, Woolwich, on Thursday. There was a large gathering of officers and friends to do honour to the deceased. Gen. Bray having expressed a wish to be buried by soldiers and among soldiers, the funeral had a military character. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and was borne to the grave by a carrying party of the Corps of Commissionaires, consisting of soldiers of the 96th, 39th, and 4th Regts. The pall-bearers were Cols. Scovell and Cannon, Lieut.-Col. Newbiggiug and Doctor Swift, 96th Regt.; Major-Gen. Bigge, 5th; Major Traherne, 39th; Surg.-Gen. Massey, C.B. and Capt. Reid, 96th. The mourners being Mrs. G. Bray, her four sons, and three daughters; Major-Gen. Bray, C.B., late 4th King's Own; Mrs. and the Misses Bray; and the Rev. A. Pope. Amongst the friends and brother officers who took part in the service at the cemetery were:—Gen. H.S.H. Prince Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B.; Capt. Lord A. Seymour (Guards), A.D.C.; Major-Gen. Smyth, R.A., Commanding Woolwich; Capt. Haverfield, R.A., A.D.C.; Major Pakenham, 96th; Col. Harris, R.A.; Major Hill, 96th; Lieut.-Col. Brind; Capt. Eardley Wilmot, 96th; Major-Gen. Scovell, 96th; Col. Hay, D.A.G., R.A., &c.

98TH NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. Major Roper has vacated his appointment as Commandant of the Mount Aboo Sanitorium, in order to proceed on active service with his regiment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. A correspondent writes:—"You have done (through your columns) your duty thoroughly by the Department in supporting the senior officers respecting the new scheme of examination for them. One of your correspondents alludes to the single qualification of several of the seniors in the administrative ranks. Let me inform him that it is by no means probable any of the men he names will ever be members of the Examination Board, as there will be only too forcible an attempt to confine the constitution of that board to the pets in the office. Talk of examination in practical surgery and medicine! Then by all means let such be made examiners who have not passed all their service at desks, clerking as secretaries, sanitarians, and statisticians in easy posts. To examine in practical work the medical officers must have practical examiners. I mean those who have not only seen practice, but have themselves practised (in the strict sense of the term) extensively in military hospitals through several years of service, in pure executive, and not quasi-executive, positions."

PAY DEPARTMENT. Major Feilding, District Staff, R.A., Woolwich, will shortly proceed to the 9th Regimental District, Yarmouth, vice Major J. W. Barnes, who replaces him at Woolwich. Major J. H. Vander-Meulen is taking over charge of the Pay Office, 47th Regimental District, vice Major D. Creagh; and Major S. E. Wood, from District Office, York, replaces Major Vander-Meulen, with the 72nd Highlanders. Major T. J. Booth, recently home from Egypt, will shortly proceed to the 62nd Regimental District, Devizes; and Capt. R. L. Long, from the Chief Paymaster's Office, Cairo, will be assigned for duty to the Home District Office.

The following lectures will be given at the Royal Naval College:—"Naval History," a course of ten lectures, by J. K. Laughton, Esq., from 11 to 12 on Saturday, beginning on Saturday, Oct. 4. "Practical Astronomy," a course of six lectures, by Staff Com. Martin, from 12 to 1 on Wednesday, beginning on Wednesday, Oct. 8. Officers of all ranks in any department of the public service are permitted to attend. Those officers who are not students of the College are requested to sign their names, with rank appended, at the entrance of the lecture-room.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER.—The paper to which we referred in "Our Answers to Correspondents" some short time ago, was the *Broad Arrow*, of which the proprietors were Messrs. Ridgway, of Waterloo Place. The verdict the *Army and Navy Gazette* gained against the paper for damages and costs in a libel suit, was evaded by the real defenders, on the ground that the publisher of the paper, against whom the action was brought, had died insolvent, subsequently to the trial!—"All honourable men!"

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 727.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

WHEN is the new Chaplain-General to be appointed? It is now six weeks since Bishop Claughton died, and for some months before his death it was well known that he could not continue his duties. We must suppose that the authorities are waiting till they can find a man in all respects suitable to fill the vacancy. When Mr. Gleig retired, it was thought desirable to have a man of some position in the clerical world to succeed him. Chaplains of long standing and experience were passed over, and Bishop Claughton was appointed. He was a busy man when appointed, as he was Canon of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of London. These two offices combined, if efficiently filled, would not have left him much spare time on his hands. But besides these two offices Bishop Claughton helped the Bishop of London in his episcopal duties. The result of the appointmen might have been foreseen. With his incessant wo he had not time to devote to the interests of relig in the Army. His duties in the diocese of Lon prevented his supervising and aiding the work of the Chaplains at the various military stations throughout the country. Surely the authorities are not about to repeat the mistake of appointing some one as Chaplain-General whose hands are already full of work. The Chaplain-General's duties, if efficiently carried out, would tax the energies of a strong man, as he ought to exercise his influence not only in the large garrisons where Army Chaplains are stationed, but in the various depôt centres scattered all over the country. He should also pay an occasional visit of inspection to our garrisons in the Mediterranean. The emoluments of the office are small—only £800 a year—and therefore it is unreasonable to expect any one who has a good position in the Church to give it up in order to go to the War Office as Chaplain-General. It is supposed that the Army looks for a man of influence and position to succeed to the office. But is this really the case? Would not the Army be better satisfied in having a Chaplain-General who has had experience of soldiers at home and abroad, in peace and war time, and who would devote all his time and energies in fulfilling the duties of the appointment? If such be the case, cannot the authorities find amongst the Chaplains themselves, some with thirty years' experience in the service, a man who will fill the vacant office with credit, if not with conspicuous ability? If among the whole body of Chaplains there is not one to be found fit to succeed Bishop Claughton, they must, as a body of Clergy, be far inferior to the generality of their brethren. And if such be the case, who is responsible for this state of things? They were all appointed either by Mr. Gleig or by Bishop Claughton. The pecuniary advantages of a Chaplain's position are such as to make the appointment much sought after. £250 a year to start with, increasing in twenty-five years to £530 a year, with a retiring pension of over £300 a year, will compare favourably with the prospects of clerical income in civil life. There must, therefore, be something wrong in the system which has hitherto obtained, if, with such pecuniary advantages to offer, the Chaplain-General has failed to secure a subordinate of sufficiently high standard to succeed to the vacant office. May this not be regarded as a warning to the Authorities against appointing, as successor to Bishop Claughton, one who is unable to devote his attention to the duties of the Department?

We are glad to state that telegrams have been received from officers in the Camel Corps who sailed on Friday week for Egypt, dated from Gibraltar,—all well. They had had, as we anticipated, a heavy roll in the Bay, but had not suffered overmuch, many of the officers and men being "old campaigners." Letters may be expected on Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge is delighted with his reception in Ireland. The people are more than respectful, —they are enthusiastically inclined, and, popular as his Royal Highness is over here, he is not accustomed to be run after and cheered. The Duke is staying with Sir J. Bateson, whose brother, Major-General Bateson, is his equerry during his inspection of the Northern District. There is, we think, no truth in the report that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has come to the conclusion that there are too many troops in Ireland, though he may be of opinion that some of Sir T. Steele's "boys" might be advantageously exchanged for adult specimens of the genus *homo*. We beg and entreat of his Royal Highness to look at the barracks in Dublin—once, not twice or thrice, will do—to convince him they are abominable from a hygienic and nasal standpoint, for a nose can stand anything but a Dublin barrack *cloaca*. It is reported that the Duke was not quite happy about Colonel Chichester and the cavalry generally, but to a less severely critical eye the 5th Lancers and the 20th Hussars would appear very fair regiments of horse, and certainly above the average.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Bengal S.C., has been selected for special service in Egypt.

Those who have seen some of our soldiers disguised in the mud-coloured uniforms, which are miscalled "Khakie," may have noticed strange projections across the points of the shoulders, looking very like sausages, covered with brown cloth. The wings formerly worn by Grenadiers and Light Infantry gave an appearance of increased width to the shoulders, but these abortive excrescences have the opposite effect. As it is not desirable that our "Line Battalions" should look more lanky than they are, the sausages are to be removed.

How time flies! It is fourteen years since Paris was invested. On September 26, the eighth day of the siege, Nadar made trial of a small captive-balloon. On the 27th there was a little reconnaissance, easily repulsed. On the 28th, Courbet demanded the overthrow of the Column of the Place Vendôme. On the 29th, there was a reconnaissance in front of St. Denis, Villejuif, &c. On the 30th, another on the south side of the Seine, Bougival, &c., and the Viscount of Castrix was killed at Chevilly. Thirty years ago the Allies were investing Sebastopol. It was on the 26th, 27th, and 28th they seized the plateau, and on the 29th Menschikoff occupied the heights over Inkerman and reinforced the garrison.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the Director of Military Education has nothing to do with the curriculum or changes in it, but that the Civil Service Commissioners manage that business. We think it would be much better if the Director had something to say to the studies, but as he has not, of course it is unfair to hold him responsible, or charge him with any fault in connection with them.

It is calculated that at the present rate of progress, the Militia of the United Kingdom will have entirely disappeared in 10 years.

In a "note by the way" in Thursday's *Globe*, there is a curious illustration of the ignorance of the best possible teachers of the world. The writer ridiculed certain Egyptian authorities who asked Lord Northbrook for the restoration of their powers, and declared boldly that their mismanagement had led to disaster. They were described as "the Sheiks of El Beled," the *Globe* evidently believing that El Beled was some town or district where the Sheiks were misconducting themselves. The poor people were the village sheiks (sheiks el-beled), the head men of the villages, who desired nothing more formidable than control of the village watchmen and things of that sort—and whose views Lord Northbrook was anxious to learn through an interpreter.

Lord Hartington stated in July last, in the House of Commons, that a vote for the defence of Aden would be presented to Parliament before the close of the Session. No vote was, however, proposed. We wonder if the Government have again sacrificed efficiency to economy.

In reference to certain letters which have appeared in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, &c., addressed to a recent employé of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, General Lord Wolseley has written from "Kasr-el-Noussa, Cairo, 19-9-'84," to say that they were "certainly not intended for publication;" and Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby has intimated that the publication of his letter was "without his permission and contrary to his wishes."

The daily papers have contained very long and eulogistic reports of "Maxim's machine" for "pumping lead" on an enemy, and, from the description of the weapon, it would seem as if a very formidable and destructive weapon, in theory, were waiting to be at the service of the authorities; but we have always found it safest to wait a little for the results of practical trials before we enter upon the state of rapturous enthusiasm about these inventions.

Can any of our readers give us any information about the present condition of the "Hope gun," which has been so long before the world—on paper? Colonel Maitland, we believe, is as anxious as any one can be for the appearance of the marvellous piece which demolished Woolwich and all its works from a neat lecture-battery some months ago.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. P. Beauchamp-Walker, K.C.B., Director-General of Military Education, will be retired on account of age on October 7; and during the present month three battalion commands will fall vacant, on the expiration of the five years' allowed to the holders, namely, Colonel E. Meurant, Royal Irish Rifles, on October 5; Colonel C. J. Horne, Bedfordshire Regiment, on October 10; and Colonel A. H. Tucker, Durham Light Infantry, on October 29. Major John Quarry, Berkshire Regiment, will also be retired this month on attaining the age of 48.

Are men animals? We observe that all authorities are agreed as to isolation, and, in fact, "quarantine," in the case of cattle-disease; but in England, at least, quarantine is derided in the case of human beings as absurd, vexatious, and futile.

"At no period of the history of Austria was the name of Claus Gallas absent from the muster-roll of her armies; on no occasion was the name of Claus Gallas ever associated with anything but defeat." To paraphrase that hard saying of the leading journal after the battle of Gitchin in 1866, we may say that at no period of the history of the War Office was the name of a Surveyor-General absent from the roll of its officers; on no occasion was the name of the Surveyor-General ever associated with anything but attack from inventors. A contemporary, some time ago, in a playful mood, recommended Mr. Brand to take Mr. Lynall Thomas to his bureaucratic bosom, and to throw over the Ordnance Branch. Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Leake have told us they "think ill of the War Office" in general, and of the Ordnance Branch in particular. Mr. Macfarlane is a Scotch gentleman from Caithness, who sits as a Home-ruler for Carlow by virtue of some strange association of (something more than) ideas between himself and the electors of that agreeable county, and Mr. Leake is an eminent "Engraver for Calico Printers." It is really astounding that the War Office should have refused to grant a Select Committee to inquire into the plaints of Mr. Lynall Thomas because these two experts asked for it! But they did so, and Mr. Lynall Thomas "went for" Mr. Brand in a magazine article, and for Sir F. Campbell in letters, which it is well our respected contemporary, in which they saw the light, could print without the fear of Colonel Hope before its eyes. In these letters, Mr. Lynall Thomas, to quote the paper, "almost directly accuses Sir Frederick Campbell of falsehood and fraud." Our contemporary thinks Sir F. Campbell should be made to take steps to vindicate himself, "which, apparently, he has not yet done." Gently! "Let sleeping dogs lie" is our advice. We are not like our very disinterested contemporary, who "expressed *no opinion* on the merits of the matter, but said, 'Mr. Lynall Thomas has certainly made out a strong *primâ facie* case against the Ordnance Department in general, and Sir F. Campbell in particular!'" But we have our own opinions on the matter for all that.

Sir William Norcott was, we understand, offered the vacant appointment of Colonel Commandant of the 60th Rifles, but declined it, as he had no wish to leave his present regiment, the 47th, in order to join a "green" corps with which he was never associated. General Norcott served in the Rifle Brigade.

The following remarks, made by an infantry officer in a military club a few evenings ago, seem so exactly to describe the present state of the Army, that they may be of interest. The officer said,—"I have 22 years' service, I am a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, a Captain in my regiment, and at present I command 10 duty men." This command must be rather an expensive one from the taxpayers' point of view. But the taxpayer is almost the last person to be considered really, though professedly he controls all military expenditure.

Up to date twelve Paymasters have been promoted Staff Paymasters in the Pay Department during the current year, and four or five more may expect promotion before the end of December. Next year the prospects of advancement are not brilliant, only two officers—a Chief Paymaster and Staff Paymaster—being necessarily retired on the score of age.

Major A. Warry has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards, in succession to Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tillard, who has embarked for India to take over the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Presidency, vice Lieut.-Col. W. H. Caine, whose period of service in that appointment expires on the 21st inst.

The thirty non-commissioned officers who assembled at Aldershot on June 10 last to form the fifty-eighth Army Cooking Class are but midway through their course. No sane person can believe that it is necessary to put a non-commissioned officer through a six months' course of baking and boiling before he is qualified to superintend the cooking of the meagre fare of the British soldier. Skilled artisans in wood, iron, and leather can be produced in a much shorter time.

In last night's *Gazette* Major-General Martin Dillon is appointed to a division in the Bengal Presidency, in succession to Lieutenant-General R. Hume. General Dillon was for five years Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. The best wishes of a host of friends will follow General Dillon, who has just been a guest at Balmoral, to his new command.

The appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, at Head-quarters, War Office, fell vacant on Wednesday, on the expiration of Lieutenant-Colonel Micklem's tenure. His successor is Lieutenant-Colonel W. Salmond, Royal Engineers.

A return was lately moved for showing the number of Martini-Henri rifles which had been manufactured and their disposition. This return has just been issued, and it appears that 506,797 Martini arms of all kinds have been supplied. They are accounted for as follows:—regular troops, 118,493; militia, 89,177; volunteers, 12,665; in store, 281,178. The demand for information was coupled with the request of an estimate of the number of rifles requisite to complete the Martini armament of the Volunteers, and this is given as 158,317.

It would be interesting to know what answer the Governments of the Crown Colonies of Singapore and Hong Kong have returned to the proposal of the War Office that, provided they constructed the necessary fortifications for the efficient protection of those ports, this country would generously give the necessary armament.

It seems improbable the Government of the Cape will accede to the proposal of the War Office that they should undertake the defences of Cape Town, in which case the home authorities would provide for the safety of Simon's Bay, the Naval Depôt, and coaling station, which, like most of our ports abroad, is at the mercy of an enemy's fleet.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 26, 1884.

Staff Com. A. J. Burniston has been promoted to the rank of Staff Capt. in her Majesty's Fleet (Sept. 24).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer J. O. Wilson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Sept. 26).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 27, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and Nov. 29, 1879, Lieut. W. C. S. Hathorn has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Com. (Sept. 27).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 29, 1884.

The Rev. William Walmsley Sedgwick, B.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (Sept. 26).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg. T. R. Warren has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (Sept. 29).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 29, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. and Brevet Major R. E. Montgomery to be Major, vice Beechey, to half-pay; Lieut. W. G. Speed to be Capt., vice Montgomery (both dated Sept. 22).

ADMIRALTY, Sept. 30, 1884.

The Rev. F. Flynn, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (Sept. 25).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 2, 1884.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade)—Rev. R. H. Hammond to be Hon. Chaplain (Sept. 29).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—John O. Warren, to the Indus, for the Tamar.

Lieutenants—Arthur C. Middlemass, to the Invincible, additional; Michael S. Beatty, to the Polyphemus; Henry D. Kirwan, to the Briton; George E. Richards, to the Pembroke, additional; George C. Frederick, to the President, additional; Thomas J. Oswell, to the Garnet.

Midshipman—Ronald A. Hopwood, to the Opal.

Chaplains—Rev. Francis E. Pitman, B.A., to the Jumna; Rev. Francis Flynn, B.A., to the Shannon.

Staff Surgeon—James Robertson, to the Brilliant.

Chief Engineers—William E. Beal, to the Pembroke, for the Rambler; George McEwen (a.), to the Indus, for the Acorn; Nathaniel Stearn and John Hall (b.), to the Excellent, additional.

Surgeons—Frederick A. Trevan, to the Indus; Theodore J. Preston, to Royal Marines, Chatham; Bowen S. Mends, to the Temeraire; John L. Thomas, to the Superb; David B. Bookey, to the Hector.

Paymasters—James W. Lishman, to the Jumna; William Trew, to the Indus, for the Tamar.

Assistant-Paymaster—Arthur W. Morrell, to the Swiftsure.

Engineers—William Scott, to the Cambridge, for the Bullfrog; George White, to the Asia, for the Scout.

Assistant-Engineer—Charles J. James, to the Jumna.

Gunners—George Wright and Edwin Irwin, to the Vernon, additional.

Boatswain—Francis Carpenter, to the Valorous.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—William Collins, Tollesbury, to be chief boatman, Whitstable, vice Isaac Spells.

Agamemnon, Capt. S. Long, will be taken into Plymouth Sound prior to be being removed outside the breakwater for a trial of her machinery and other experiments.

Algerine, Com. Fullerton, was at Monte Video on the 26th ult.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, on the South-east Coast of America station, was to leave Maranhao on Saturday last for Bermuda, in order to be docked. She will afterwards return to her station. The Ready, senior officer's flagship during the absence of the Amethyst, was to be at the Falkland Islands.

Arethusa, attached to the First Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, one of the new type of heavily-armed fast-steaming ocean cruisers, of which there are at present four preparing for sea, viz., the Leander, Amphion, Phaeton, and Arethusa, all the vessels of this class being named after the 50-gun wooden frigates which formed such an important element in the British Navy a quarter of a century ago, has been ordered to be brought forward for commission. The Arethusa is to be armed with 10 6-in. breech-loading rifled steel guns, mounted on the Vavasseur system, together with a formidable equipment of Gardner and Nordenfelt machine-guns. A party of seamen from Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks have been told off to assist in rigging her.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, left Portsmouth on Saturday for Queenstown, to carry out a number of military reliefs.

Cherub, Lieut.-Com. Haszard, tender to the Penelope, coastguard ship for the Harwich district, was passed out of the hands of the dockyard authorities at Sheerness on Wednesday, the damage she sustained by the recent collision with the armour-plated turret-ship Hydra having been repaired. The steering gear, which was the cause of the collision, has been replaced.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Crowe, has been ordered to Alexandria from Corfu.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, arrived at Malta on Wednesday, and left for Bombay next day.

Dryad, Com. Hulton, and the hired transport Hankow left Malta on Saturday for Portsmouth.

Grappler, Lieut.-Com. Charles H. Cochrane, arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday last.

Himalaya, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, arrived at Malta on Thursday, and left yesterday for Gibraltar and Portsmouth.

Kingfisher, attached to the First Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, is being completed for sea with all possible despatch at Sheerness, in compliance with Admiralty orders. She will be commissioned on the 22nd inst. for the relief of Dryad, ordered home on account of the bad state of her hull. It had been intended to fit the Kingfisher with a poop to provide increased accommodation for her crew, but owing to the limited time allowed the officials for her refit, the proposal has been abandoned.

Monarch, Capt. Frederick G. D. Bedford, remains at Alexandria.

Neptune, Capt. W. H. Maxwell, was undocked at Portsmouth on Wednesday, after repairs.

Northumberland, Capt. Frederick C. B. Robinson, is being completed with all despatch at Devonport. The fitments below the water-line have been thoroughly examined. One side of the ship, below water-line, has been coated with Kay's composition, and the other side with the Admiralty composition, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of both preparations.

Pylades, in course of construction at Sheerness, is ordered to be ready for launching on Nov. 5. The Pylades was laid down in January, 1883, as a composite sloop, but shortly after she was commenced the Admiralty increased the number of guns carried by vessels of her class and directed them to be designated as corvettes. The Pylades is sister-ship to the Caroline and Satellite, and is built upon the same lines, although smaller in size, as the "C," or Comus class of corvettes. She will be fitted with all the latest improvements in shipbuilding science, and will be mounted with a powerful armament of 14 5-in. steel breechloading guns, working on the Vavasseur sliding-carriages. She will also carry a strong equipment of machine-guns and will be fitted with the electric machinery for discharging the spar torpedoes. The vessel is built of wood and steel, and all her vital parts are protected with shot-proof gratings. The Pylades is estimated to cost £51,015, of which £21,351 is for materials and £29,664 for labour. A further sum of £1,560 is provided for her masts and rigging. She will be fitted with machinery of 1,000 horse-power. The Pylades will be capable of a high rate of speed under sail or steam. The following are the principal dimensions:—Length, 200 ft.; breadth, moulded, 37 ft.; breadth, extreme, 38 ft.; draft of water forward, 12 ft. 9 in.; aft, 14 ft. 9 in.; displacement, 1,420 tons.

Raleigh will shortly be commissioned at Devonport for service on the West Indies station.

Rapid, Capt. H. J. F. Campbell, which has been commissioned to relieve the Opal on the West Coast of Africa, made her full-speed trial from Plymouth, on Monday, in charge of Com. Fortescue, of the Steam Reserve. The engines were worked by Mr. Brooker, Chief Inspector of Machinery. The navigation duties were carried out by Lieutenant Steele. The ship was put on the mile about 10.15 a.m. At that time the draught of water forward was 13 ft. 4 in. and aft 16 ft. 1 in. On the trial in the first four runs, the steam in the boilers was 87·5 lb., the vacuum in the condenser 25, the revolutions per minute, 105; mean pressure in the cylinders—high, 39·7 lb., low, 13·9 lb.; indicated horse-power, high, 642, low, 671—total, 1,313; speed, 12·484 knots an hour. The ship was then put on four runs at two-thirds' power, with the following results—Steam in the boilers, 90; vacuum in the condenser, 25·6; revolutions per minute, 91·3; mean pressure in the cylinder—high, 33·6, low, 8·5; indicated horse-power, high, 475, low, 357—total, 832; speed, 11·125. The ship was next put on one-third power, with the following results—the steam in the boilers was 90 lb.; the vacuum in the condenser was 26; the revolutions per minute, 73·6; the pressure in the cylinders—high, 13·3, low, 7·7; indicated horse-power, high, 250, low, 257—total, 457; speed, 9·62 knots. The trial was regarded as most satisfactory, a higher amount of steam and a greater amount of registered results having been obtained, than were chronicled at the contractors' trial. The circles, which were carried out under an officer of the Chief Constructor's Department, showed that the ship was well fitted, and that she could be turned quicker than her sister ship, the Heroine, which has a similar armament. The Rapid is about to leave Devonport for Cape Coast Castle to meet H.M.S. Opal. The latter ship will then proceed to Tristan d'Acunha. An opportunity will thus be afforded of sending letters to the islanders.

Reindeer, Lieut. Moggridge, is completed for sea at Devonport, and awaits her armament, when she will be ready for active service.

Serapis, Capt. A. L. Douglas, sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for Bombay, with 15 officers and 259 men, drafts from various regiments. She called at Devonport and made up her complement.

Starling, Com. F. Sanders, is being hastened forward in her overhaul and repairs at Sheerness. On completion she has been ordered to join the Channel Squadron.

Tourmaline, Capt. Boyle, which was recommissioned at Sheerness in Sept., 1880, arrived at Suez on Monday from Madagascar, homeward bound, to be paid out of commission.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, has arrived at Malta from Alexandria.

Wye, Staff-Com. A. W. Miller, which has been in the shipwrights' hands in the steam basin at Sheerness for some time past, will be completed on Nov. 1, in readiness to be despatched on a further round of troop and store duties.

Letters from Rear-Admiral Lyons, Swiftsure, flagship, dated Esquimault, the 9th ult., have been received at the Admiralty. He will remain on the Vancouver Division for the present. The Satellite was at Panama on August 30, on passage to Esquimault, and was to call at Acapulco and Guaymas. The Mutine, at Esquimault, was to proceed to the Southern Division of the station after the arrival of the Satellite at Esquimault, probably about, the middle of the present month.

Rear-Admiral Salmon, according to letters received at the Admiralty on Wednesday, was at Simon's Bay with the Boadicea, flagship, on the 10th ult. The Frolic left Table Bay on the 3rd ult. for St. Helena, to join the squadron under the orders of Capt. Brooke, of H.M.S. Opal.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

THE WASP.

The Secretary of the Admiralty has forwarded the following nominal list of the officers and crew, corrected up to the latest information in office:—

Lost:—Lieut. and Com. John D. Nicholls; Lieut. George H. King; Sub-Lieut. Thomas S. Guppy; Gunner John W. Kerrigan; Samuel Adams, warrant officers' servant; Richard Andrews, boatswain's mate; W. J. Brewer, armourer's crew; James E. T. Bartlett, A.B.; John Buckley, signalman, 2nd class; John Bosworthick, leading stoker; Robert Brond, ship's steward, 3rd class; H. A. Cornelious, sailmakers' crew; Patrick Connolly, quartermaster; Edward Chamings, stoker; John Colley, commander's servant; William Coombe, skilled carpenter's mate; William Davey, Henry Dunkley, Richard Dobner, Charles Dillon, and W. H. Dixon, A.B.'s; David Derry, engine-room artificer; Arthur Davis, private R.M.; Langham C. Ennis, chief engine-room artificer; Frederick W. Frost, Samuel Fletcher, and David Flynn, stokers; W. H. Farley, Robert Gartshorne, W. T. Hoyle, F. C. Hornsby, and J. H. Heal, A.B.'s; Watkin Jacobs and Albert Morgan, privates R.M.; Charles Perry, leading seaman; Richard Partridge, private R.M.; R. H. Pengelley, quartermaster; W. J. Robinson, A.B.; John Rumbelow, stoker; Albert Stiles, John Screech, and James Stark, A.B.'s; John Saunders, stoker; Phillip Skinner, ward-room steward; Richard Spriddell, A.B.; Henry Sings, stoker; Thomas Smith, private R.M.; Albert J. West, A.B.; Alfred Watts, private R.M.; Andrew Young, corporal R.M.

Saved:—Philip Andrews, second captain forecastle; Alfred Broomhead, private R.M.; W. H. Dunn, A.B.; John Hatton, ship's cook; Richard Rattenbury, quartermaster; William Styles, private R.M.

The six survivors reached Portsmouth on Sunday morning. They were sent on board the flagship Duke of Wellington, special provision for their comfort having been made by Capt. Rowley, while the medical staff gave attention to their cases, and found that what they chiefly required was rest and quiet.

The statements of the survivors of the Wasp and of Engineer Hudson and Surg. Brown, who were on leave at the time of the wreck, have been forwarded by Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby to the Admiralty. The weather in the vicinity of Tory Island has so improved that the island fishermen and the Coastguard were able to bring one of the bodies recovered from the Wasp to the mainland. It was placed in one of the rooms at the Coastguard station at Falcarragh to await a coroner's inquest. It is feared there will be some difficulty experienced in regard to the identification of the body, owing to the absence of the survivors. The Earl of Leitrim's steamer Norseman passed Tory Island on Wednesday, and her captain reported that no other bodies have been recovered.

Rear-Admiral Lethbridge has instructed H.M.S. Banterer to proceed from Westport to Tory Island, where she will remain there ten days, to assist in recovering the bodies of the men lost in the Wasp.

James Eva, a seaman belonging to the ill-fated gunboat, who was left behind on sick-leave at Westport, has been sent to Tory Island to identify any bodies recovered. A special list, with minute descriptions of the men, has been sent to all the Coastguard and Constabulary stations in the vicinity of Tory Island. News has reached the mainland from Tory Island that the body recovered from the wreck of the Wasp was interred in the island on Tuesday. It could not be conveyed to the mainland owing to the continued heavy sea.

The court-martial in connection with the loss of the Wasp will be held at Portsmouth next week.

WANT OF CRUISERS.

During the past few weeks, many eminent men who should know their subject have written and spoken on the present condition of the Navy, but nearly all have confined themselves to statistics with regard to our ironclad fleet, showing weight for weight of armour compared with other nationalities, and all tending to show the inferiority of the English. I do not wish for a moment to enter the lists with them, or to say that our ironclad fleet is in any way what it should be, or what the English people have a right to expect it should be; but I would wish to draw attention to the fact that the main fault does not lie so much with the condition of the armour-clad portion as in the utter uselessness and incapacity of our unarmoured and ocean-cruising class. As a French paper recently observed, in case of a war with England, their ships would not attempt to fight our ironclads unless forced to do so, but they would devote their energy and money to harassing our commercial fleet. Our ocean cruisers are, with very few exceptions, rotten and utterly useless for their work. They cannot steam fast, they carry old and obsolete guns, and they have no coal-carrying capacity, and yet we go on spending large sums of money in patching them up, when a sum much smaller than their original cost would build infinitely superior ships. Sir E. Reed, M.P., very justly remarked, in his speech in response to the toast of "The Navy," that no matter which party were in power, the main idea seemed to be to cut down the Navy Estimates. Ironclads are no good for the protection or convoy of shipping, and unless we can surely guarantee the safety of our merchant fleet, we can never really be successful. What ship have we in any degree approaching the Esmeralda, the type of what a modern cruiser should be?

The Russian Imperial cruiser Craysser, Capt. Ostolopoff, arrived at Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening. She will effect necessary repairs at Plymouth, and proceed to China.

Letters from Com. Craigie, of the Flirt, Senior Officer of the Bights sub-division, dated at Bonny, Aug. 25, were received at the Admiralty on Thursday. The Flirt, in the oil rivers, would go to Opobo, Old Calabar, Cameroons, and Ambas Bay. The Alecto, on the Gold Coast on July 28, would visit all the ports between Accra and Lagos. The Forward, in the oil rivers on Aug. 21, would go to Ambas Bay and Cameroons.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, has written the following interesting letter on the state of the British Navy :—

"Early in the last Session of Parliament, Sir John Hay asked the Government to grant a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the state of the Navy and its adequacy to protect the interests of this country in the event of a sudden war with a maritime Power. Although I insisted on the complete and sole responsibility of the Government of the day for the defensive forces of the Empire, I strongly urged upon them the expediency of granting the inquiry, as, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Admiralty, there was a sense of insecurity in the public mind which could only be allayed by a full and impartial—not necessarily a prolonged—examination of the facts by a body independent of present and of past Governments, but whose verdict would carry with it the confidence and the respect of the nation. The controversy has continued and has increased, and the feeling of alarm and insecurity has widened and deepened, but the representatives of the Government evade the real issue, and satisfy themselves by piling figures upon figures, in order to prove that they have at least done as well as those who preceded them in office. That is not, I venture to think, a question about which the public at large care anything at all. They want to know whether our own shores and our colonial possessions are safe; whether we have a fighting fleet, which can dispose of any probable combination of forces which could be brought against it in battle; whether our food supplies, our trade, and our commerce are reasonably secure from interception by an enemy; whether, in point of fact, we are strong enough to make it in the highest degree improbable that an attack shall be made anywhere, and impossible that such an attack can be successful. These are questions which are being asked on all sides, and with increasing frequency. They are not party questions, for they are being urged with the greatest vehemence by warm supporters of the Government, and, unless they are dealt with exhaustively and immediately by such a committee as I have indicated, disquiet and anxiety will increase and swell until some little incident will turn it into a panic. We may be told that Parliament does not assemble in October for the consideration of administrative questions, and that the attention of the Prime Minister is absorbed by the measures for the extension of the Franchise; but the country will not be satisfied with any such answer. There is an impression gaining ground that our system of government by party is not conducive to good administration, and that the thoughts and energies of our statesmen are devoted rather to the game of checkmating their opponents than to the less sensational but more anxious and laborious duties of administration; but, if it comes to pass that the vital interests of the country are sacrificed to the paltry exigencies of party warfare, the demand for a radical change in our system will become irresistible. It will, perhaps, be said that this alarm is most mischievous, and may tend to bring about the very evil against which we wish to guard; but it is imbecility to suggest that foreign Powers do not know the condition of our forces of every kind, at least as well as every member of our own Government, with the exception, perhaps, of the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty. If those Powers are our allies, or our friends, they will rejoice to see England awake to the duty of self-preservation; and if they are secretly hostile, they will not be more disposed to attack us because we are placing ourselves in a condition of comparative security. Our neighbours take pains to acquaint themselves with the facts—our Ministers do not care to know more than is convenient on such a disagreeable subject. Let me add, also, that very much might be done at once, if it is found to be necessary. The ships now building in the dockyards, and to be completed in three, four, and five years, could be finished and made ready for sea in the course of 1885, 1886, and the first half of 1887, if the orders were given now; and these ships would be more efficient, and would cost very many thousands of pounds less, if they were finished off-hand, than if the usual time is spent in building, pulling to pieces, and rebuilding, according to past and present programmes. Will the Government give the inquiry when Parliament meets in October? It might be conducted by a committee of the House of Commons, or a joint committee of both Houses; but means must be found to satisfy the country that in these days of restless ambition our Navy is strong enough, or forthwith will be made strong enough, to protect it from aggression, and to secure to the Empire of Great Britain safety and tranquillity."

We hear from Cairo that the news of Sir Edward Malet having been appointed her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Berlin was received with the greatest satisfaction in all the leading circles at the capital.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

NAVAL LEGISLATION.

The internal regulations of the Navy have, we are reminded, secured some attention of the Legislature, and more than one statute has been passed this year which is of considerable interest and importance to the Naval service.

First, as regards Naval enlistment, by Chapter 46 some encouragement is given to the view that for the trained skill of a seaman a long service is desirable. Two years are here added to the period for which boys may be entered for the Navy. Thus, a boy may now be entered for continuous and general service for 12 years, or if he is less than 18 years old, then up to the age of 30. Or, rather, the Admiralty is allowed by Act of Parliament to extend the limit of enlistment as much as this. Another portion of the Act includes marines, within the statute of 1853, which provides for the temporary transfer to the Navy in case of need, of pensioned seamen employed in other public services.

Next, Naval Discipline commands attention. One rule with regard to courts-martial has been that a court cannot be held unless three at least of her Majesty's ships are together when it is held. As in these days of ironclads our ships are powerful rather than numerous, the minimum number required for a court-martial is reduced to two. The necessity of having two officers who are commanders or of higher rank present at a court-martial besides the president is abolished, where it is a lieutenant that is being tried, but is retained where the trial is of a commander. Some alteration is made in the law relating to cases where offences are tried by the commanding officer of a ship himself. The restrictions imposed on the sentence to be awarded by him are now simply that he may not award penal servitude or imprisonment for more than three months. Any important restriction is placed on the cumulative sentences that may be awarded by Courts-martial. Where an offender has already been sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude a Court-martial for another offence has been able to award him another sentence to commence at the expiration of the first. It is now directed that this provision shall not cause a man to undergo imprisonment for a period exceeding two consecutive years. When a man has been sentenced by Court-martial to penal servitude, the Admiralty has hitherto had to notify the fact to a Judge of the High Court, and the Judge has thereupon made an order for the penal servitude of the offender. The intervention of a Judge is now made unnecessary, the order of the Admiralty, or of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the officer ordering the Court-martial being sufficient warrant for the offender being removed to some prison in which a convict sentenced by a civil court in the United Kingdom can be confined either permanently or temporarily.

A marine establishment called her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, is employed under the direction of the Governor-General of India in Council for the transport of troops, the guarding of convict settlements, the suppression of piracy, the survey of coasts and harbours, the visiting of lighthouses, the relief of distressed or wrecked vessels, and other local objects. The maintenance of the establishment is, of course, supplied out of the revenues of India. The members of the service are, however, not subject to the Naval Discipline Act or the Merchant Shipping Act, or to any corresponding law made by the Government of India. Accordingly, power has been conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council to make laws for the purpose of maintaining discipline in the service. But it is only when an offence is committed within the limits of Indian waters that these laws are to apply; and "Indian waters" include the high seas between the Cape of Good Hope on the West and the Straits of Magellan on the East, and all the territorial waters between those limits. Moreover, the punishments to be imposed by these laws are to be similar in character and not in excess of those for similar offences in the Navy—with one exception, and that is, that in the case of persons other than Europeans or Americans imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years or transportation for life may be substituted for penal servitude. A restriction is also placed on the power of making laws that impose sentences of death, the previous approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council being necessary for a law which permits any Court besides the High Court to sentence to death any of her Majesty's natural born subjects, born in Europe, or any of their children. In time of war the Queen is empowered to direct by proclamation or by order in Council that any vessel of the Indian Marine Service be under the command of the senior naval officer of the station. Thereupon it will be deemed a ship of the Royal Navy, and the men and officers will be, for the time being, subject to the Naval Discipline Act.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"Stray Shots," by Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.; My Friends and I, edited by Julian Sturgis (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—La Guerre de Surprises et D'Embuscades, par A. Quinteau, tome I. et II. (Paris: H. Charles-Lavauzelle).—The Social Code, 1884, compiled by George Ager, LL.D. (Effingham Wilson).—Magazines for October: Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); The Royal Navy List (Witherby and Co.); The United Service (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersley and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Atlantic Ocean (Macfarlane and Co.); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine (Illustrated London News Office).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

London Amusements.

The COVENT GARDEN Promenade Concerts are shortly to be identified with some extra performances, when oratorios will be given in the afternoon. On Saturday evenings the theatre is henceforth to be opened at an early hour, and the Royal Artillery band is engaged to play between 6 and 8 p.m.

To the GAIETY was transferred, on Monday night, Mr. Walter Browne's three-act farcical comedy called "A Wet Day," originally produced last August at a Vaudeville morning performance, and since played at several theatres in the provinces. The plot is framed on a familiar pattern, and the action is limited to the morning, afternoon, and evening of one day. A stockbroker, taking the advantage of his wife's absence on a visit to her mother, goes with an alderman, his father-in-law, to some late revels, which lead to ultimate disturbances of domestic peace. At last all is satisfactorily explained, and the result is a general reconciliation. Some rather broad allusions in the dialogue have been advantageously modified, and, as now briskly acted by the members of the Gaiety company, the piece seems well suited to the theatre. The burlesque of "Little Fra Diavolo" has been revived as an addition to the reconstituted programme.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE reopened for the season on Thursday evening with "The Ironmaster," supported by the same excellent cast which gave such remarkable vitality to the play during the earlier portion of the year.

The SURREY produced on Monday night a new sensational drama, in six acts and eight tableaux, called, "The Sins of the City," written by Messrs. George Conquest and Paul Meritt.

The ALHAMBRA is closed pending the application to the Middlesex Magistrates for a music licence. The CRITERION will be reopened this evening with "Featherbrain;" and the NOVELTY THEATRE will commence a new season on the sam night, producing a comic opera in two acts and three tableaux, entitled "Polly," composed by Mr. Edward Solomon, and written by Mr. James Mortimer. "Called Back," at the PRINCE'S THEATRE, has now passed its 120th representation, and seems to be steadily increasing in popularity. Mr. Edgar Bruce left last week for New York to arrange for the production of the authorised version in all the great cities of the United States.

Obituary.

Admiral Patrick John Blake, on reserved half-pay, died at Thurstow, Bury St. Edmunds, on Monday last, aged 86. He obtained his commission as lieutenant as far back as July, 1823, and was appointed commander in January, 1830. He took part in the Chinese war of 1841, and commanded the Larne in the operations against Canton, for which he received the medal. He was promoted to captain in May, 1841, became rear-admiral in January, 1861, vice-admiral in April, 1866, and admiral in October, 1872.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you kindly tell me what is the difference between the "honorary rank of captain" granted to paymasters, and the "honorary and relative rank of captain," granted to quartermasters? I have asked many the question, without satisfactory results. Again, a warrant officer holding an honorary commission is an officer within the meaning of the Army Act. Is it correct to address him as a "warrant officer," as is the case in India? Can he be both a warrant officer and a commissioned officer, these being two different grades which do not coalesce?—I am, &c.,

U. L.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES GRATIS.
85, 86, 89, 90, 107, & 108 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

MARRIAGE.

Piper — Nicholas. — On October 1, at Christ Church, Brondesbury, by the Rev. C. W. Williams, D.D., rector of the parish, John Townend Piper, Esq., of Vernon House, Brondesbury, to Frances Charlotte Elizabeth (Lily), daughter of Major Griffin Nicholas, retired full pay, 5th or Northumberland Fusiliers, and half-pay her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

DEATH.

Bray.—On September 26, at 16 Kidbrook Grove, Blackheath, Major-General George Frederick Campbell Bray, late Colonel 96th Regiment and Assistant-Adjutant-General Southern District.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, WILLIAM EDWARD BURDETT, of Ringstead Lodge, near King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, a Captain in H.M.'s Reserve of Officers, and late a Captain in the 61st Regiment, intend henceforth to USE the Surname of BURDETT in lieu of my present Surname of NESS, and that I intend henceforth to style myself and in all acts, deeds, matters, and things whatsoever, to use and subscribe, and be known by, the Surname of BURDETT. And I have testified and declared such my intention by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal, dated the 30th day of September, 1884, and which Deed Poll was enrolled in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 1st day of October, 1884.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1884, WILLIAM EDWARD BURDETT.

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By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

October 3, 1884.

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For Grinding, Setting, Strapping, and Finishing Razors, Penknives, and Surgical Instruments. To all who value ease and comfort in shaving, this Strap will be an invaluable acquisition. The bluntest razor or penknife may be instantly restored to its primitive keen edge.

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THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established 1823),
6 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.,
affords Mutual Assurance with Perfect Security without Individual Liability.

The Funds now amount to £3,619,661, and Annual Income to £377,000.

The Directors having carefully revised their rates for non-participating assurances, Policies may now be effected at proportionately low rates of premium, Without Profits.

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Rates of Premium.—From 9 to 26 per cent. less than those charged by other Life Offices.

Results of Economical Management.—Large Bonuses have been declared. Instances are on record of Policies having been trebled by Bonuses.

Division of Profits.—By the mode of dividing the profits, Policies are not only valuable as a provision in case of early death, but become increasingly valuable as an investment in old age.

SPECIMENS of POLICIES in FORCE at VALUATION, 1883:—

Policy effect'd in the Year	Age at Entry	Sum originally Assured.	Bonus to 1883, inclusive.	Total Sum Assured.	Per-centage of Bonus on Premiums Paid.			Surrender Value of Policy and Bonus.			Equivalent Free Policy, inc. Bonus to Dec. 31, 1883.		
		£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1824	32	1,000	2,013	3,013	145	1	8	2,401	0	0	2,927	0	0
1829	29	500	604	1,104	102	14	10	782	10	0	1,039	0	0
1834	31	600	656	1,256	96	5	8	832	16	0	1,157	0	0
1839	43	200	284	484	94	18	8	357	0	0	453	0	0
	30	1,000	844	1,844	84	15	5	1,064	10	0	1,621	0	0
1844	40	1,000	951	1,951	79	11	8	1,235	12	0	1,729	0	0
	30	1,000	689	1,689	77	16	10	853	16	0	1,404	0	0
1849	45	2,000	1,716	3,716	68	6	5	2,298	0	0	3,192	0	0
	30	500	267	767	68	19	0	320	6	0	585	0	0
1854	47	5,000	3,250	8,250	55	15	10	4,592	6	0	6,613	0	0
	25	500	189	689	64	12	0	210	8	0	433	0	0
1859	51	5,000	3,123	8,123	45	15	5	4,267	16	0	6,122	0	0
	39	1,000	360	1,360	49	17	5	509	8	0	889	0	0
1864	52	1,000	370	1,370	39	6	5	586	8	0	871	0	0
	36	500	124	624	47	2	10	165	6	0	326	0	0
1869	45	4,000	876	4,876	40	13	10	1,287	14	0	2,278	0	0
	30	4,000	687	4,687	51	15	0	715	10	0	1,723	0	0
1874	40	3,000	402	3,402	44	17	0	494	0	0	1,033	0	0
	25	2,000	227	2,227	58	4	0	180	2	0	354	0	0

The CONDITIONS will be found most liberal as regards—Surrender Values, Fully Paid-up Policies, Reinstatement of Lapsed Policies, Loans on the Society's Policies, Limits of Free Residence, Whole-World Policies, Payment of Claims.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Policies dated in the current year (1884) will participate at the next Division of Profits for the Whole Five Years. Proposals must be sent in before the close of the Books for the Year.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

BANK of NEW ZEALAND.—(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.)
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.
Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.
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This Bank grants DRAFTS on all its Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of BANKING BUSINESS connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

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Established 1821. Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

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Share Capital at present paid up and invested	£1,000,000
Total Funds upwards of	£3,861,000
Total Annual Income over	£718,000

N.B.—Fire Policies which expire at Michaelmas should be renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 14th day of October.

SUN FIRE and LIFE OFFICES, Threadneedle Street, E.C.; Charing Cross, S.W.; Oxford Street (corner of Vere Street), W.

FIRE.—Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.

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HELMET, ARMY CAP, AND ACCOUTREMENT MANUFACTURERS
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The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

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Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

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EDWARD SMITH'S 1s HOLLOW-GROUND RAZOR is pronounced by all the most wonderful razor ever introduced. It has during the past two years stood every test, and thousands have been sold retail only, at No. 3 Cheapside. It never requires grinding or setting, and is complete in case for 1s 1d; post free, 1s 3d. Complete list of razors, &c., on application. N.B.—A liberal allowance to Serjeants and others taking a quantity.—EDWARD SMITH ("The City Toy Shop"), 3 Cheapside, London.

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Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

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Of Six Candidates who read with Colonels Hale and Fothergill:—

Captain Fleming, R.A.,
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were successful.
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Individual attention from each instructor.

From 1881-1884 (seven examinations) 22 pupils have competed, and 15 passed, viz., 1st, 8th, 10th, 21st, 28th, 29th, 30th (twice), 33rd, 34th, 37th, 58th, and 64th. Preparation for the Further and Preliminary. Terms moderate.

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The Daughters of all Officers on the Active and Retired List in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, are eligible; but the Daughters of Officers who have severed their connection with the Army by having sold out or commuted their pensions, are eligible *only* if born before the date on which such officers quitted the service.

Office, 20 Charing Cross, corner of Craig's Court, London. By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

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A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., will be formed at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS, on October 15.

Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

N.B.—Abingdon is two hours' from Paddington on G. W. R. There are ample facilities for hunting, boating, tennis, &c.

FINAL MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

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NEXT TERM commences OCTOBER 11.

For particulars see above.

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The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks, after four months' work.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz.:—

SANDHURST:—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH:—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE:—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY:—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY:—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE:—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS:—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL:—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—Thirty-six, viz.: —3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

The following have been admitted:—

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
"	53rd	Akenhead	4053
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon	5969
"	79th	Williams	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards	5515
"	—	†Warren	3991
MARINES	—	Beaumont	5644

* Cavalry Cadets. † Hon. Queen's Cadet.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following read with Messrs. James and Lynch:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	Capt. E. W. Fleming, R.A.	2883
4.	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2793
9.	Capt. W. A. Smith, R.A.	2508
16.	Major W. A. Collings, 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt.	2365
19.	Lieut. F. Hammersley, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers	2332
21.	Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Scots Fusiliers	2307
22.	Lieut. E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	2296
23.	Major H. C. B. Farrant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	2264
24.	Capt. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	2244
25.	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders	2239
33.	Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northampton Regt.	2045
35.	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2008

and four others qualified.

NEXT COURSE for STAFF COLLEGE and PROMOTION commences OCTOBER 15.

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of TEN successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIX SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

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INDIA OFFICE, September 20, 1884.

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Copies of Regulations for the Examination, with information regarding the pay and retiring allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.

The exact date of the Examination will be announced hereafter. EDMUND NEEL,
Assistant Military Secretary.

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The MILITARY COMPETITIVE CLASS for MILITIA OFFICERS begins on October 14.

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At the last Army Examination, July, 1884, the following SIXTEEN PUPILS PASSED from Mr. Wolffram's Establishment:—

JULY, 1884.

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Examination.	No. in Order of Merit.
Kennedy, J. M. B.	7313	Sandhurst	5
Ludlow, E. R. O.	7031	Sandhurst	11
Fagan, H. R.	7006	Sandhurst	12
Frazer, G. S.	6611	Sandhurst	22
Bell, B. W.	6416	Sandhurst	36
Hassall, C. M. P.	6282	Sandhurst	6*
Swanston, C. O.	6219	Sandhurst	53
Godfrey, C. M. B.	6141	Sandhurst	61
Majendie, H. G.	6133	Sandhurst	63
Barton, A. E.	6095	Sandhurst	65
Mackenzie, J. E.	6020	Sandhurst	2†
Gardiner, J. F. P.	5838	Sandhurst	86
Gibsone, H. J. C.	5667	Sandhurst 2d Mar. In.	...
Hickie, A. F.	4950	Woolwich	29‡
Adair, C. O.	4711	Woolwich	36‡
Shute, C. D.	4775	Sandhurst	§

* University. † West India. ‡ The only two sent up for the Woolwich Competition. § India Cadet.

At the July Preliminary Examination the following nine out of ten pupils passed:—Messrs. Cameron, Carey, Connolly, Daniel, FitzGerald, Goldfinch, Kane, Montmorency, Murphy.

LIST OF SUCCESSES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS—1883-1882.

DECEMBER, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Newbury, B. A.	6	Sandhurst	5884
Prowse, G. W. T.	23	Sandhurst	5332
Hickie, W. B.	44	Sandhurst	5006
Chichester, A. G. V.	46	Sandhurst	4999
Williams, A. H.	48	Sandhurst	4886
Greenfield, H.	64	Sandhurst	4658
Cotton, C. L.	7	Sandhurst	4645
Forbes, Hon. W. R. D.	97	Sandhurst	4433
Anley, H. A.	100	Sandhurst	4382
Wallis, W. B.	102	Sandhurst	4352
Curteis, J.	...	Militia	2668
*Oswald, J. H.	...	Sandhurst	2094
*Richardson, H. L.	...	Sandhurst	1896
Chandler, L.	...	Militia	1867
Connolly, A. M.	1	Marine Cadet	1858

* Indian Cadets.

JULY, 1883.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Walker, H. S.	9	Sandhurst	5682
Walsh, H. H. A.	15	Sandhurst	5507
McConaghey, A.	18	Sandhurst	5389
Pratt, E. St. G.	21	Sandhurst	5364
Reid, J. W.	35	Woolwich	5082
Lamb, G.	47	Woolwich	4861
Barrow, G. de S.	51	Sandhurst	4935
Price-Davies, S. D.	53	Woolwich	4701
Clowes, H.	56	Sandhurst	4858
Andain, G. M.	73	Sandhurst	4721
Crosse, A. G.	91	Sandhurst	4573
Chichester, A. A.	*	Sandhurst	4118
Bedingfeld, N. M.	*	Sandhurst	3003
Eastwood, H. de C.		Militia Candidate	

* Cadetship.

DECEMBER, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Hardy, W. K.	6	Woolwich	7350
Dickenson, T. M.	14	Woolwich	6160
Harrison, Gilbert H.	18	Woolwich	5863
Swinburne, Anthony	5	Sandhurst	6480
Watson, Edward Y.	12	Sandhurst	5983
Thruston, A. B.	25	Sandhurst	5621
Galbraith, G. H. L.	40	Sandhurst	5354
Brooks, Lewis A.	46	Sandhurst	5281
Hovell, Hugh de B.	49	Sandhurst	5235
Lillingston-Johnson, W.	65	Sandhurst	4970
Burne, Knightley, O.	1	Sandhurst	*
Warrand, W. N. M.	...	Marine Inf.	4655

* Honorary Queen's India Cadet.

JULY, 1882.

Name.	No. in Order of Merit.	Examination.	Marks.
Speranza, W. S. J. J. L.	6	Woolwich	6884
Nelson, T. M.	9	Sandhurst	6076
Macdonogh, G. M. W.	14	Woolwich	6122
Norie, E. W. M.	25	Sandhurst	5404
Crichton, H. M. R.	26	Sandhurst	5401
Hawkes, L. H.	34	Sandhurst	5239
Knight, W. C.	35	Sandhurst	5232
Langdale, P.	45	Sandhurst	5133
O'Leary, C. E.	50	Woolwich	4505
Willmott, W. A.	54	Sandhurst	5048
Benett, H. V.	60	Sandhurst	5003
Bellamy, P. J.	63	Sandhurst	4952
Milne, A. H. R.	64	Sandhurst	4945
Fitzgerald, J. W.	65	Sandhurst	4920
Sutherland, J. C.	74	Sandhurst	4818

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE.

The NEXT TERM for MILITIA OFFICERS reading for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE, and for OFFICERS desirous of passing for Promotion in January next, COMMENCES OCTOBER 14, 1884.

MAJOR DE THOREN'S COURSE of INSTRUCTION for MILITIA OFFICERS READING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION in March next, and the COURSE for OFFICERS STUDYING for their PROMOTION EXAMINATION will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 16.

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CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 4.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Col. F. G. Burnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Colchester	1857	India—Bombay	1868
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	York	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood, C.B.	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Ballincollig	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Muttra—Canterbury	1874	Bengal	...
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. H. Field	Hounslow	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe, p.s.c.	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		———	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles	Aldershot	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. H. Taylor	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	———	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Tower of London	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Wellington Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Chelsea Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbdos (for Egypt)-Gl'nc'rse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Edinburgh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Dublin—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Chakrala—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Curragh—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. J. Massy	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Buttevant—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Col. E. Birch	Newry—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Cork—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Horne	Colchester—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Wetherell	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Utterson	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Egypt—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Egypt—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. H. Webster	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	———	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Solon—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Fort St. George—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai — Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Dublin—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Glasgow—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Egypt—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Cork—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. L. Bellamy	Dublin—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Malta—Winchester	1884	Malta	...
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Creagh	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Smyth	Aldsht. (for Chtm.)—Dorchstr.	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Cherat—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Natal—Warrington	1870	Aden—Natal	1884
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Gibraltar—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1884
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	———	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Foster	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Egypt—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Egypt—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Col. C. H. Browne	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Col. E. M. Beadon	Woolwich—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Dover—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. F. Gatacre	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Limerick—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Col. K. G. Henderson	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Cyprus—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Aldershot—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Sh'rncl'ff—Asht'n-und'r-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam, C.B.	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	———	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Devonport—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Col. E. Meurant	Guernsey—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Kuldunnah—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Portsmouth—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Cleland	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. A. Corballis	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. G. Slade	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lieut.-Col. A. Portelli, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Sealkote
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Woolwich
I — ... Aldershot
K — ... Dublin

A BRIGADE (con.)
L Battery.. Umballa
M — ... Dublin

B BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Exeter
C — ... Aldershot
D — ... Kirkee

B BRIGADE (con.)
E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Canterbury
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Exeter
K — ... Rawul Pindee
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

DEPOT.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Mooltan
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Cawnpore
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Ahmedabad
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Shorncliffe
M — ... Woolwich
N — ... Kilkenny
O — ... Kamptee
P — ... St. Thomas Mt.
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... On pass. to India
U — ... On pass. to India
V — ... Aldershot
W — ... Woolwich
Depôt ... Newcastle

2ND BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Deesa
B — ... Neemuch

2ND BRIGADE (con.)
C Battery.. Hyderabad
D — ... Ahmedabad
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Nusseerabad
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Sheffield
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Woolwich
L — ... Limerick
M — ... Bangalore
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Coventry
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Bristol
R — ... Jullundur
S — ... Ipswich
Depôt ... Colchester

3RD BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Chatham
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Preston
I — ... Secunderabad
J — ... Trowbridge

3RD BRIGADE (con.)
K Battery. Morar
L — ... Meerut
M — ... Peshawur
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad
Depôt ... Hilsea

4TH BRIGADE.
A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Nowgong
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Newbridge
L — ... Ferozepore
M — ... Clonmel
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Sheffield
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh
Depôt ... Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Dover
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Jutogh
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Quetta
Depot ... Sunderland

No. 2.—LANCASHIRE DIVISION.
1st Battery Hong Kong
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Lahore
5th — Gwalior
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—EASTERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Landguard Fort
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Aden
9th — Delhi
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.
1st Battery Alderney
2nd — Guernsey
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Pembroke Dock
5th — Jamaica
6th — Barbadoes
7th — Quetta

CINQUE PORTS DIVISION (con.)
8th Battery Mhow
9th — Murree Hills
Depot ... Dover

No 5.—LONDON DIVISION.
1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Aden
8th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Egypt
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Dover
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Campbellpore
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—WESTERN DIVISION.
1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Dover
5th — Ferozepore
6th — Morar
7th — St. Helena
8th — Natal
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—SCOTTISH DIVISION.
1st Battery Malta
2nd — Kyra Gully
3rd — Calcutta

SCOTTISH DIVISION (con.)
4th Battery Sheerness
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—WELSH DIVISION.
1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Sandown
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.
1st Battery Devonport
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Bombay
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Londonderry

No. 11.—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.
1st Battery Mount Wise
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Devonport
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Kalabagh
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train —Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Egypt
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Egypt (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—Harwich (Torpedo)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th Co.—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Natal
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.
1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Sealkote
4th — ... Morar
5th — ... Bareilly
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Thull
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Meean Meer
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
[illegible] — ... Nowshera
[illegible] — ... Jhelum

BENGAL ARMY—(con.
1st Central I. Horse Agra
2nd — — ... Gunah
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Barrackpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Gorakhpore
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Morar
8th — — ... Nowshera
9th — — ... Peshawur
10th — — ... Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Lucknow
16th — — ... Fyzabad

BENGAL ARMY—(con.
17th Bengal N. Infty. Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Ferozepore
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Delhi
23rd — — ... Hurnai Pass
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Mooltan
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Agra
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar
38th — — ... Peshawur

BENGAL ARMY—(con.)
39th Bengal N. Infty. Cawnpore
40th — — ... Jhansi
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Jhelum
1st Goorka Regt.... Dhurmsala
2nd — — ... Dehra Dhoon
3rd — — ... Almora
4th — — ... Bakloh
5th — — ... Abbottabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.
Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.
1st Punjab Caval. Edwardesabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)
2nd Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Abbottabad
— 2 — — Edwardesabad
— 3 — — Kohat
— 4 Hazara Mn — Dera Ismail Khan
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Abbottabad
3rd — — ... Kohat
4th — — ... Edwardesabad
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat
2nd — — Kohat

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—(con.)
4th Punjab Infant. Dera Ghazi Khan
5th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
6th — — ... Edwardesabad
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhairwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.
1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

MADRAS ARMY—(con.)
1st Madras N.I. ... Beloochistan
2nd — — ... Saugor
3rd or Palamcottah Tonghoo
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Rangoon
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Kamptee
8th — — ... Rajpore
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Secunderabad
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Bangalore
15th — — ... Bangalore

MADRAS ARMY—(con.)
16th Madras N.I. Vizianagram
17th — — ... Secunderabad
19th — — ... Cannanore
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Setabuldee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Sumbulpore
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.
1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Quetta
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Neemuch
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Jacobabad
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I. ... Malligaum
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Dukki
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Aden
5th — N.L.I. ... Mhow
7th — — ... Ahmednuggur
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

BOMBAY ARMY—(con.)
12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Rajkote
14th — — ... Poona
16th — — ... Baroda
17th — — ... Neemuch
19th — — ... Deesa
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Satara
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry ... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry ... Quetta
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry ... Poona
29th —or 2 Belooch Hyderabad
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Kurrachee

CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 4.]

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Alex. Buller, C.B. ...	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agamemnon ...	4	400	S. turret ship ...	Capt. Samuel Long... ...	Sept., 1884—Plymouth ...	Fit. for flagship, Nore
Agincourt	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead ... ... (R.-Ad. John C. Wilson)	July 10, 1877—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks ...	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	Re. Aug., 1884—C. C'st C'stle	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra... ...	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette... ...	Capt. Harry W. Brent ...	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. W. Stopford ...	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport ...	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat... ...	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood...	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B. (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance ...	2	132	S. troopship ...	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair...	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious... ...	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson ... (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel ...	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector...	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport ...	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. Loftus S. Jones ...	July 2, 1878—Chatham ...	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. F. S. Mann ...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church ... ... (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship ...	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rorke	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship ...	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith...	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth [Ireland
Britomart... ...	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac ...	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Particular service C. of
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd ...	Re. April, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon ...	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge ...	29	180	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. G. Bosanquet... ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion... ...	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett... ...	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde...	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice ...	2	58	P. vessel	Com. John Hayes... ...	May 10, 1881—Sheerness ...	Danube
Cockchafer ...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. H. H. Boteler	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. C. H. Domville...	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Constance... ...	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty ...	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. E. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean,
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop ...	Com. H. F. Hughes-Hallett	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther ...	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. A. M. Gardiner..	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol ...	Bristol
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching ...	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore... ...	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. F. Hay ...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	East Indies
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. A. J. Kennedy ...	June 15, 1880—Devonport ...	Co'stg'd service, Holy-
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness ...	Australia [head.
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda ...	N. America and W. I.
Dolphin	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Eardley Wilmot ...	May, 1884—Sheerness ...	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Charles V. Anson ...	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Dreadnought ...	4	440	S. turret ship ...	Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle	Sept., 1884—Portsmouth ...	Fit. for Mediterranean
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Re. Feb. 2, 1884—Zanzibar...	East Indies
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship...	Capt. C. J. Rowley, A.D.C. (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship...	Capt. J. A. Poland ... ... (Vice-Ad. E. B. Rice, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1883—Sheerness..	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington..	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	...	Comp. S. gunvessel	Lt. and Com. C. H. Millett	Tender to Defence	Holyhead
Eagle...	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Enchantress ...	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine ...	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge ...	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. July 1, 1884—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	N. America and W.I.
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. S. L. Osborne... ...	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. D. L. Dickson	May 6, 1884—Devonport ...	China
Fire Queen ...	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne..	Tender to D. of Wellington..	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat... ...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. N. Custance ...	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	N. America and W. I.
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Craigie...	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. George H. Rainier...	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel ...	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish ...	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear.	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson...	Tender to Shannon	Greenock
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness ...	Cape of Good Hope
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae...	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	Ord. home [of Africa
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. A. C. Parr ...	July 26, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship ...	Com. Walter B. Bridges...	Re. July 1, 1884—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Henry Hand	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness ...	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport ...	Gibraltar [of Africa
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Davies...	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner...	Lt.-Com. F. O. Pike... ...	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship ...	Capt. Hector B. Stewart...	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship..	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne ...	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport ...	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship ...	Com. F. J. Pitt... ... ... (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta ...	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth ...	Particular service
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Arnold J. Errington.	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship ...	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot ...	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Imogene	...	22	S. yacht	Lt. & Com. Hugh G. Gough	July 3, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Mediterranean
Impregnable ...	22	193	Training-ship ...	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson ...	Re. July 1, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Indus...	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly ... ... (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	July 1, 1884—Devonport ...	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour ...	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth ...	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta...	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 28, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. U. C. Singleton ...	Re. July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. C. F. Oldham	July 5, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig... ...	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	...	Comp. S. gunvessel	Com. H. W. S. Gibson ...	Sept 25, 1884—Devonport ...	Devonport
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham ...	China
Lion...	24	186	Training-ship ...	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie ...	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lord Warden ...	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy ...	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship ...	Capt. R. H. Harris ...	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. L. H. Browne	March 31, 1881—Devonport	N. America and W. I.
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent ...	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds...	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 3, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. E. Hotham	Dec. 11, 1883—Hong Kong...	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten.. (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland ...	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Mistletoe	4	22	S. gunboat	Com. C. E. Read	Aug. 1, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Channel Islands
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship ...	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford ...	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Pacific [service)
Myrmidon... ...	...	111	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Alfred Carpenter ...	Jan. 10, 1884—Sheerness ...	Red Sea (surveying
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship ...	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield...	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Cmdre. J. E. Erskine, A.D.C.	June 29, 1881—Chatham ...	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell ...	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton ...	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua...	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland.	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson...	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron [of Good Hope
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness...	W. C. of Africa and C.
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 3, 1883—Chatham ...	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. E. G. F. Law...	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Wilmot H. Fawkes..	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth...	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding ...	Sept. 19, 1882—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Pegasus	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford ...	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport ...	Pacific
Pembroke... ...	1	57	S. block-ship ...	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr ... (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. July 1, 1884—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. George Robinson ...	May 1, 1878—Chatham ...	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay ...	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig ...	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Polyphemus ...	10	132	S. torpedo-ram ...	Com. E. F. Jeffreys... ...	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham ...	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Ranger	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. John P. Pipon ...	Re. May 1, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Rapid	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. H. J. F. Campbell...	Sept. 9, 1884—Devonport ...	Fitting out
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness ...	Australia
Ready	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Frederick Echlin ...	July 17, 1884—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John...	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship...	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun ... (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. P. H. W. Mayow ...	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness ...	Devonport
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter ... (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent ...	22	172	Training-ship ...	Com. Burges Watson ...	Re. July 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. Kinahan ...	Jan. 18, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. W. McC. F. Castle...	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald ...	April 24, 1883—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage..	Tender to Boscawen... ...	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug... ...	Staff Capt. H. Hosken ...	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth...	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris...	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. A. L. Douglas ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated..	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G..	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883...	Greenock [survey
Sparrowhawk ...	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White...	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I.,
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Capt. R. H. Molyneux, C.B.	Oct. 9, 1883—Sheerness ...	Mediterranean
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt...	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders..	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness ...	Sheerness
Stork...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 2, 1883—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. E. Tracey... ...	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth..	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship..	Capt. H. F. Cleveland ...	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Swift...	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. Collins	Re. ... Hong Kong ...	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated..	Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand ... (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport..	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx ...	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel...	Capt. Pelham Aldrich ...	March 16, 1882—Sheerness ..	Cape of Good Hope
Temeraire... ...	8	531	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Domville ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond ...	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua ..	N. America and W.I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery ..	Capt. John F. C. Grant ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda ..	Bermuda
Tourmaline ...	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness .	Ordered home
Trincomalee ...	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy ...	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel ...	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard...	May 2, 1882—Sheerness ...	Survg., Home Station
Turquoise	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. Woodward... ...	May 20, 1884—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship ...	Com. B. E. Cochrane ...	June 18, 1878—Chatham ...	Mediterranean
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Charles H. Cross	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill ship	Com. Stanhope Grove ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee ...	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent...	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica .	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles ...	July 1, 1884—River Shannon	Bantry
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare ...	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport ...	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship...	Capt. A. H. Markham ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel ...	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel..	2	141	S. receiving ship..	Comdre. G. D. Morant ...	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht ...	Capt. F. T. Thomson ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington... ...	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. recently at Hong Kong ...	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide...	Devonport
Wanderer... ...	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Orford Churchill ...	May 1, 1884—Sheerness ...	China [of Africa
Watchful	4	60	C. gunboat	Lt. & Com. J. E. C. Goodrich	Aug. 15, 1884—Devonport ...	C. of G. Hope & W. Coast
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Ordered home
Wye	1	75	S. storeship ...	Staff Com. A. W. Miller ...	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope...	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO OCTOBER 4.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges...	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C... ...	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Forton Barracks, Gosport
3rd...	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, p.s.c... ...	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton ...	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,289.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley and his Staff left Cairo on Saturday last for Wady Halfa. The movement marks a distinct epoch in the history of the Expedition, implying, as it does, that the Commander-in-Chief has completed his arrangements and that he entrusts their execution to the subordinates he leaves at his base. A good deal of the materiél has yet to be delivered. To provide for the contingency of the desert route from Ambukol having to be adopted, orders are being drawn out for the efficient organisation of the camel force. Telegraphic communication has been restored with Ambukol, which lies 60 miles south of Wady Halfa, and is distant 150 or 160 miles by land route from Berber. According to present arrangements Lord Wolseley will remain at Wady Halfa, which is just 759 miles from Cairo, for a week or two, until all the preparations for the general advance are completed. Meanwhile troops are pushed up to Dongola, but the main body with all the stores and equipments will be concentrated at Wady Halfa during the sojourn there of the Commander-in-Chief. What Lord Wolseley will do when he reaches Dongola—whether three battalions are to occupy Berber, and five advance to Khartoum, while two are to remain on the lines of communication—depends on the disposition of the Mahdi's followers, and what Gen. Gordon himself may accomplish in the course of the next few weeks, or even days, for the way from Khartoum to Dongola seems to have been opened up by the recapture of Berber.

The first detachment of the Nile boats—30 in number—arrived at Assiout on the 26th ult. by railway from Alexandria, where they disembarked from the Pelican.

The 11th Company, Royal Engineers, left Cairo on the 26th for the South.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Keneh writes on Sept. 14:—"There is now amassed at Assouan and Wady Halfa a store of nearly 300,000 rations, or, in other words, rations to feed 3,000 men for 100 days. The force at and above Assouan is composed of four battalions of infantry—namely, the Sussex Regt. (35th) (Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur), the Staffordshire Regt. (38th), Lieut.-Col. Eyre; the Essex Regt. (56th), Lieut.-Col. White; the Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (46th), Col. Richardson, C.B.; the Mounted Infantry, numbering 400, and some Royal Engineers and Blue-jackets. These infantry battalions average a strength of 700 men each, and with the Mounted Infantry and the small detachment of Engineers and Blue-jackets make up a total of about 3,300 men. This force, therefore, is rationed approximately for three months. But this force is to receive an addition of three battalions (either the two battalions—the (18th) Royal Irish, and the (70th) East Surrey—coming from India—with the (1st) Royal Scots, from the West Indies—or a brigade (probably the Highland Brigade from Cairo), an addition which will raise the number of men preparing to advance on Khartoum to about 5,000 combatants. Then there is the force of 400 cavalry coming from England, which, with the 19th Hussars, who will proceed to the front from land, will amount to about 800. There will thus be troops to be fed numbering about 6,000 above Assouan after the advance begins in its entirety. The 800 boats, which are to start from Wady Halfa with rations in each for 10 men for three months, give a supply of 800,000 rations, roughly speaking, and this added to the amount of 300,000 already accumulated at Assouan and Wady Halfa, will bring the provision for the whole expedition up to a total of 1,100,000; or, in other words, rations for 6,000 men for six months. Of the cavalry force of 800 and the mounted infantry of 400, not more than 400 probably will be mounted upon horses, and these horses will be furnished by the Egyptian cavalry, who, whatever service they discharge, will have to accept the duty of acting dismounted. The remainder, 400 cavalry and 400 mounted infantry, will be mounted upon camels, which will be obtained at Dongola. A considerable quantity of forage for horses and camels will be found at Dongola, but a certain proportion of it may be forwarded from Wady Halfa, and this forwarding can be done by camels. It may be computed, therefore, that without drawing upon local supplies for anything but forage in inconsiderable quantities, we shall have accumulated by the time that the entire force sets out from Wady Halfa provisions between Assouan and Dongola for 6,000 men for six months. The amount and quality of labour in these preparations may be estimated through a consideration of the following statement of distances and transport resources:—From Cairo to Assiout, 254 miles by train; from Assiout to Assouan, 344 miles by river, by means of steamers and steamers towing barges; from Assouan to Philæ, nine miles of train round a cataract; from Philæ to Wady Halfa, 240 miles by river, by small steamers towing boats; from Wady Halfa to Dongola, 262 miles by boats, sailing or rowing, by river, and by camels by land—a total distance of 1,000 miles, over the last stage of which—from Wady Halfa to Dongola—the stretches of water are so broken by cataracts and rapids as to be nearly impassable, except for very small boats at very high Nile; and unfortunately the Nile of this year is not a very high Nile, and the boats can surmount this difficult section of river only aid of traction from the banks. Col. Sir Herbert Stewart has proceeded to take command at Dongola, where he will have the disposal of the Sussex Regt., 200 of the Mounted Infantry, and the Egyptian troops under the Mudir, the remaining 200 of the Mounted Infantry being not sufficiently far advanced to arrive at Dongola for some weeks. Ambukol, the point from which an advance of 160 miles across the desert to Shendy will be made, if such an advance is decided upon, is about 100 miles beyond Dongola, and it is at Corti, near Ambukol, that the Mudir of Dongola, according to recent intelligence, apparently reliable, reported by Lieut.-Col. Colvile, who is at Dongola, met and completely defeated two Emirs of the Mahdi. Ambukol, consequently, is a point of importance, and the river thence from Dongola is free from serious difficulties, so that it is not impossible that Col. Stewart may push his reconnaissances to this point, and even establish a post there, either with the view of pushing forward stores, or of conducting a further reconnaissance by land into the desert, or of achieving both these highly advantageous objects. The Mudir of Dongola is understood to have promised that if English troops were sent him he would, by help of the prestige of such a force, accomplish, if not establish, communication with Gen. Gordon. The desert from Ambukol to Shendy is one of the least forbidding of deserts so-called. It has vegetation, and except over one considerable stage a fairly ample supply of water from wells that do not run dry, being visited as a rule by tropical rains in June and August, or perhaps, having regard to the general untrustworthiness and imperfection of the information we possess about these distant regions, it is safer to say that such are the blessings it is reputed to possess. The transport of the troops by boat above Wady Halfa is, and will remain probably until it is actually entered upon, a matter involved in doubt and uncertainty. Directed by the intelligence and resource of Lord Wolseley, its success will be regarded as assured by all but the most faint-hearted of pessimists; but the precise methods by which it will be conducted must be as yet subjected to trial. Experiments of the capacity of the camel for towing are being made, and it is probable that the worst obstacles of the rapids will be overcome by the means of camels and men towing, and where this is impossible, owing to the extent of mud upon the banks, or to the sheer descent of precipice into the river, by carrying the boats, the system known in Canada as 'portaging.'"

The *Times*' correspondent at Dongola writes on Oct. 1:—"Two hundred and sixty-nine Mounted Infantry, under Major Gough, have reached Dongola, having joined the boats at Tangoor, the horses being too tired to proceed quickly. The voyage was very satisfactory, all the cataracts being passed without great difficulty and with loaded boats. A slight accident occurred near Hannek, fortunately without bad result. The boats were becalmed, and all the men were ashore. Some sparks from a pipe caught the dry grass and ignited the vegetation for half a mile along the bank, and also the last nuggar. The ammunition and stores were promptly thrown overboard and saved. The men proceeded by another nuggar. The only loss was a few articles from the men's kits.* The stores for the Staffordshire Regt. have already passed Dal, where the regiment is expected to arrive shortly. It is proposed to establish a hospital camp on the river bank between Wady Halfa and Dongola. Farras Bey and some of Sir E. Wood's Staff accompanied the Mounted Infantry to inspect the localities."

THE DEFENCE OF KHARTOUM.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Khartoum writes on April 28 (*viá* Kassala, Massowah, and Suakim):—"Since my last telegram to you on April 21 we have been almost daily engaged with the rebels, who now thoroughly surround Khartoum. Gen. Gordon is busily engaged laying out mines in front of the works in all directions. Yesterday and to-day the rebels came down to a village opposite and fired heavily on the palace. We returned the fire with artillery and musketry, and on both occasions the Arabs soon retreated. There was no loss on our side. The town is quiet. Over half the population before the siege began went over to the rebels, thus weeding out all bad characters. Gen. Gordon is issuing rations to the poor. Food is very dear. We have corn and biscuits for about four months. Gen. Gordon has issued paper money, as our treasure is still at Berber. The merchants accept it as money, and all the arrears to the soldiers can be thus paid off. Gen. Gordon has sent emissaries to offer to all the slaves of the rebels their freedom if they abandon their masters and come in. If they do this, it will be a fearful blow to the rebels. The General has hired the large mission premises on the river, and has moved all the ammunition there; in case of attack with artillery on the fortifications it will be perfectly safe. A messenger from Seyid Mahomet Osman, of Kassala, who is an Emir of Mecca and chief among the Mussulmans in the Soudan, has come in bringing a letter. The Seyid says he has beaten the rebels around Kassala, and he tells General Gordon to be of good heart and he and all his men will come to his relief. In such respect is this man held that the rebels did not dare to stop the bearer of the letter. One of Gen. Hicks's bandsmen came in last night from El Obeid. The Mahdi has sent two guns, 40 boxes of shells, and 60 Remingtons to be used against Saleh Bey, who is still holding out against the rebels at Mesalimieh. This soldier states that Slatten Bey, at Darfour, has not surrendered to the Mahdi. The Blue Nile is slowly rising, and we hope that in 10 or 15 days the steamers will be able to smite the rebels hip and thigh. The health of the town is excellent, and we three Englishmen here are well and hopeful. There are now around the lines, in addition to all other obstacles, such as crowsfeet, broken glass, wire entanglements, and *chevaux de frise*, three lines of land torpedoes or percussion mines. They are enormously powerful, and are much feared by the Arabs. We have no news whatever of the intentions of her Majesty's Government. We learned to-day that a man with a post from Berber was taken by the rebels and killed."

On July 30 the same correspondent writes:—"We have been now five months closely besieged, and can at best hold out but two months longer. The soldiers and people live in hopes of English relief, as since last May there are daily reports of English advancing from Dongola and Kassala. The Arabs have strong forts with cannon along the river, and they push the siege as vigorously as ever. General Gordon has protected all the steamers with bullet-proof plates of soft wood and iron, and on the six armoured barges has put up castles 20 ft. high, giving a double line of fire. We have no fears of a rising in the town, as before the siege 8,000 to 10,000 men left and joined the rebels. The troops to be loyal must be paid, and General Gordon is badly off for money, none of that which left Cairo for his use ever having reached Khartoum. He has issued £50,000 worth of paper money. Food is daily distributed to the poor. Since March 23 the following are the chief events of the siege:—March 23.—Hassan and Seyid Pashas were put to death for treachery in the battle of the 16th, in which we lost 350 killed and wounded. April 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.—Attacks by the rebels on the palace from the villages opposite. Fearful loss of life to the Arabs from mines put down by Gen. Gordon. April 27.—We heard of the surrender of Saleh Bey at Mesalimieh to the rebels, with 50 shiploads of food, 70 boxes of cartridges, 2,020 rifles, and a steamer. May 1.—The officer commanding engineers having put down a mine of 78 lb. of powder, trod on it, and with six soldiers was blown to pieces. May 3.—A man reported an English army at Berber. May 6.—Heavy attack from the Arabs at the Blue Nile end of the works; great loss of life from mines we had placed at Buri. May 7.—Great attack from a village opposite; nine mines were exploded there, and we afterwards heard that they killed 115 rebels. The Arabs kept up a fire all day. Col. Stewart, with two splendidly directed shots from a Krupp 20-pounder at the Palace, drove them out of their principal position. During the night the Arabs loopholed the walls, but on the 9th we drove them out. They had held the place for three days. May 25.—Col. Stewart, while working a mitrailleuse at the Palace, was wounded by the rebel fire, but he is now quite well. May 26.—During an expedition up the White Nile, Saati Bey put a shell into an Arab magazine. There was a great explosion, 60 shells going off. During May and June steamer expeditions were made daily under Saati Bey. Our loss was slight, and much cattle were captured. June 25.—Mr. Cuzzi, English Consul at Berber, who is with the rebels, came to our lines, and told us of the fall of Berber. Mr. Cuzzi has been sent to Kordofan. June 30.—Saati Bey captured 40 ardebs of corn from the rebels, and killed 200 of them. July 10.—Saati Bey having burnt Kalakla and three villages, attacked Gatarneb, but, with three of his officers, was killed. Col. Stewart had a narrow escape. Saati's loss is serious. July 29.—We beat the rebels out of Buri, on the Blue Nile, killing numbers of them and capturing munitions and 80 rifles. The steamers advanced to El Efan, clearing 13 rebel forts and breaking two cannon. Since the siege began our loss has been under 700 killed."

And again, on July 31.—"This is the end of the fifth month of the siege. Yesterday I sent you, *viâ* Kassala, a despatch giving the situation here and the chief incidents of the siege since March 23. I wrote you several times each week up to April 23, when all hopes of men getting through to Berber had ceased. For the last five months, the siege has been very close, the Arab bullets from all sides being able to fall into the Palace. Since March 17, no day has passed without firing, yet our losses in all, at the very outside, are not 700 killed. We have had a good many wounded, but as a rule the wounds are slight. Since the siege Gen. Gordon has caused biscuit and corn to be distributed to the poor, and up to this time there has been no case of anyone seriously wanting food. Everything has gone up about 3,000 per cent. in price, and meat is, when you can get it, 8s. or 9s. an ober. The classes who cannot accept relief suffer most. Since the despatch which arrived the day before yesterday, all hope of relief by our Government is at an end, so when our provisions, which we have at a stretch for two months, are eaten, we must fall; nor is there any chance, with the soldiers we have, and the great crowd of women, children, &c., of our being able to cut our way through the Arabs. We have not steamers for all, and it is only from the steamers we can meet the rebels. One Arab horseman is enough to put 200 of the bulk of our men to flight. The day Saati Bey was killed eight men with spears charged 200 of our men armed with Remingtons. The soldiers fled at once, leaving Saati and his Vakeel to be killed. A black officer cut down three of the Arabs, and the other five chased our men. A horseman coming up rode through the flying mass, cutting down seven. Col. Stewart, who was unarmed, got off by a fluke, the Arabs not having seen him. With such men as these we can do nothing. The negroes are the only men we can depend upon. The attack made by the Soudani troops, under Mehemet Ali Pasha, on the 28th of this month, was most successful; the Arab loss must have been very heavy. As Gen. Gordon has forbidden the soldiers to bring in the heads of rebels they kill, it is now hard to know the exact number. We captured that day sixteen shells and cartouches for mountain gun, a quantity of rifle ammunition, 78 Remingtons, a number of elephant and other rifles, nearly 200 lances, 60 swords, and some horses. Our loss was four killed and some slightly wounded. This action has cleared away the rebels, who day and night have been firing into our lines at Buri, on the Blue Nile. The following day (29th inst.) a flotilla of five armoured steamers and four armoured barges with castles on them went up to Gareff, on the Blue Nile. I went with them. On the way up we cleared 13 small forts, but at Gareff found two large strong forts—earthworks revetted with trunks of palmtrees. There were two cannons in one. For eight hours we engaged these forts, and with the Krupp 20-pounder disabled their two cannons. The Arab fire was terrific, but, owing to the bullet-proof armour on all the vessels, our loss was only three killed and 12 or 13 wounded. Towards the evening we drove the rebels, who were in great numbers, out of the forts. In three days Gen. Gordon will send two steamers towards Sennaar. It is hoped they will retake the steamer Mehemet Ali, which the rebels took from Saleh Bey. Gen. Gordon is quite well, and Col. Stewart has quite recovered from his wound. I am quite well and happy."

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* The writer does not give a thought to the crops and to the palm-trees, on which the people depend for food! All destroyed by "a spark from a pipe!"

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, No. 4.—We cannot say much in praise of this periodical, which is published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*. On examining the contents we find a paper on what is oddly styled the ("Etappen!") on the British Army, meaning the commissariat, cooking, &c., arrangements, which the author, Major Arthur Griffiths, seems to think erroneously are included in the charge of the Etappen commands of the German Army; "Mr. Melton Prior (the *Illustrated News* artist) on his way to the Soudan;" a paper by Sir G. Elliot, in which there is a comfortable demonstration, with extracts from Mr. Dunckley's article in the *Contemporary Review* and *Engineer*, that with equal forces at sea, France could command the Mediterranean, and therefore possess the Suez Canal; the historical equipment of the British Army, "Insolvable Problems in Gunpowder" (most useful, by Lynall Thomas); "The Princess Beatrice"—an interesting paper by Capt. O'Callaghan; "Richard Keigwin," whose remarkable career is well sketched by the author, and illustrated by the artist; a continuation of papers on "Magazine Rifles," "A Story of the Afghan War," "A Biography of Sir Evelyn Wood," with a bad portrait, a continuation of Col. C. Brackenbury's valuable papers on "Tactics," with four maps of battles.

Cornhill.—The October number opens with an article of striking merit. The subject is a weird one, "John Cann's Treasure," treated with skill. The other articles in this number are scarcely up to the average, always excepting the further instalment of "The Talk of the Town."

Blackwood contains a political article named "The Franchise Bill Unmasked," written with considerable spirit. It is followed by another "The Second Autumn Session." The article, however, which will attract the greatest interest, is a beautiful and touching sketch of "Rosalind," the most perfect of Shakespeare's female characters. It is from the pen of a lady whose dramatic genius rose superior to all competition, and who did so much to preserve and improve on the best traditions of the stage,—Helen Faucit Martin.

There is considerable variety of matter in *Temple Bar*—an interesting article on "The Reading of Books;" then some further chapters of "A Perilous Secret," and the first part of "Doctor Beroni's Secret," which is written with considerable humour. "Emma, Lady Hamilton," may be regarded as "the *pièce de résistance*" of the number. We have not space for more than one extract, a portrait of Lady Hamilton, sketched by Sir Gilbert Elliot. "She is the most extraordinary compound I ever beheld; her person is nothing short of monstrous for its enormity, and is growing every day. She tries hard to think size advantageous to her beauty, but is not easy about it. Her face is beautiful; she is all nature and yet all art—that is to say, her manners are perfectly unpolished, of course very easy, though not with the ease of good-breeding, but of a barmaid excessively good-humoured, and wishing to be pleased and admired by all ages and sorts of persons that come in her way. But besides considerable natural understanding, she has acquired since her marriage some knowledge of history and of the arts, and one wonders at the application and pains she has taken to make herself what she is,—with men her language and conversation are exaggerations of anything I ever heard anywhere, and I was wonderfully struck with these inveterate remains of her origin, though the impression was very much weakened by seeing the other ladies of Naples." The further instalments of "Peril" are sensational in the extreme, but do no more than startle the readers who have followed the writer's footsteps during several months past.

The *Argosy.*—"The White Witch" absorbs one-half the number, the other half contains some very pleasant writing.

There are several sterling articles in *Colburn* for this month, the most important being decidedly "The Present Position of Tactics in England." It is not a very cheerful subject to write upon, and, moreover, it is one which requires experienced handling. Col. D. Knollys, the writer of the article, complains very justly that, notwithstanding the vast amount of literature which has been squandered on the subject during the last fourteen years, this country has not yet arrived at a solution which has been accepted as satisfactory, more particularly as regards the handling of infantry. Having ennnciated this proposition, Col. Knollys applies himself to a consideration of what is the present state of the question, especially as indicated by recent works on the subject. In doing so he has written a very instructive treatise, one which, no doubt, will be fully appreciated by very many military men who have not hitherto had their attention directed to this important subject. The article will be continued in the November number of *Colburn*.

The second number of the *Atlantic Ocean* is much to be commended. It opens with a thoughtful article on "Coming Improvements in Ocean Steamships," contributed by Capt. George Willoughby. The object of the writer is to point out the necessity for increased economy in the propulsion of steamships. The editor also contributes a long article on "Luxurious Railway Travelling," which gives many strange particulars connected with travelling on the European Continent. The number is capitally illustrated, and well deserves favourable criticism.

Stray Shots. (Longmans.)—Sir E. Sullivan was well advised to collect all his literary bullets and put them into a compact cartridge; but we do not think he was right in calling such well-aimed and penetrating projectiles stray shot, for we do not know of any harder or straighter-hitting paper artillery than he has been firing through the *Morning Post* at our common enemies. He opens his battery with a characteristic shrapnel fire in an introductory range-finding which is capital,—a profession of faith in some of which we do not agree, but in which we find so much that we go with heart and soul, as to make us suspect we are wrong where we differ from the gallant—he is gallant—baronet. The book is a repertory of facts and arguments, invective founded on sense and logic, and fine, manly, incisive positivism—a *vox clamantis* may be, but not the less worthy of attention.

The Social Code, 1884. Compiled by George Ager, LL.D. (Effingham Wilson.)—We learn from the preface that this code is specially adapted to the every-day requirements of social life, enabling the senders of telegrams to express themselves in a few words to distant friends. The special advantages it offers are economy, secrecy, and accuracy.

Messrs. W. Clowes and Sons, Limited, have published some useful handbooks relative to the International Health Exhibition. The very important subjects of Ambulance, Organisation, Equipment, and Transport, are compiled by Surgeon-Major G. F. Evatt, M.D., of the Army Medical Department, who admits that they are without novelty, being simply "cullings and extracts from the great writer's works on the subject." Although the element of novelty is thus disclaimed, there can be no doubt that the compiler has produced a very pleasing and very instructive illustrated pamphlet.

Midland Counties Watch Company.—This is, in its way, a remarkable production. It is merely a catalogue, but one of rare description, crammed to repletion with illustrations and testimonials. Probably the most "fetching" attraction in the work is the assurance of its manager that if its readers write, asking for a copy, it will be sent gratis and post free to all parts of the world.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Stephens and Lieut.-Col. Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, left London on Sunday for Dublin, on a visit of inspection, and is the guest, while staying, of Gen. Sir T. Steele, commanding the forces in Ireland.

Sir Frederick Abel, Professor of Chemistry to the War Department, presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Arsenal Association of Foremen at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday night. The chairman having referred to the stirring days of the Crimean war, 30 years ago, during which he joined the Royal Arsenal, said that they had just gone through another test which had proved the zeal and resources of the national establishments, and they had had the satisfaction of aiding the effort which was now being made to rescue their friend Gen. Gordon, and to do that which was right in Egypt and the adjoining countries. At the heads of the several departments of labour in Woolwich were placed officers carefully selected on account of their military experience, practical knowledge, and power of organisation; and these officials invariably showed their qualifications, not only in retaining the good opinion of those who administered the Government, but also in gaining the respect of the men under their command. Sir Frederick Abel proceeded to sketch the rise and progress of the Royal Arsenal, and, speaking of its different branches, complimented the Royal Gun Factories on the marvellous development of artillery which its skill had brought to such conspicuous excellence, and testified his admiration of the genius displayed in the many productions of the Royal Laboratory and carriage department. The torpedo, or submarine mine, he regarded as a diabolical instrument which he wished had never been created, for it was a sneaking, underhanded weapon, and its power for mischief was most terrible, cruel, and unsparing. He feared that, although comparatively little harm had yet been done by the torpedo it was destined to play fearful havoc in the wars of the future.

FAST CRUISERS.

Speaking at Elswick, Newcastle, on Tuesday, Sir William Armstrong said:—"It is hardly right that I should sit down without making some reference to the very important warship called the Esmeralda, which has lately been turned out by this company, and which has excited a great deal of attention, and received the most unqualified commendation. She is the swiftest and most powerfully-armed cruiser in the world, and though she has sufficient coal-carrying capacity to enable her to keep the sea for an unusual length of time, she has, nevertheless, the great advantage of being of comparatively small dimensions. She is unarmoured, as all cruisers ought to be, but as her boilers, engines, and magazines are all below water-level, and are covered by a strong steel watertight deck, which is also below water-level, she is almost absolutely secure against the worst effects of projectiles. The guns are shielded against small arms and machine-gun fire, and by means of mechanical appliances require very few men to work them. Her flotation and stability when pierced in exposed parts are secured by methods which are now generally acknowledged to be sufficient; so that she would be very difficult to sink or disable, even if opposed to an ironclad. Happily, she has passed into the hands of a nation which is never likely to be at war with England; for I can conceive no more terrible scourge on our commerce than she would be in the hands of an enemy. No cruiser in the British Navy is swift enough to catch her or strong enough to take her. We have seen what the Alabama could do, what might we expect from such an incomparably superior vessel as the Esmeralda? It is surprising that so much apathy should be displayed regarding the unprotected state of our commerce. There is at present a well-founded scare about the insufficiency of our Navy; but the cry is chiefly for more ironclads, which are of little or no use for protection of commerce, and we hear but little of the need of fast cruisers to save us from depredations at sea. No nation is so dependent upon commerce as we are. Without imported food we should actually starve. We have, beyond comparison, the most numerous mercantile navy in the world, and our ships are spread over every sea. Yet our fleet of swift cruisers is perfectly insignificant in relation to the number of ships to be protected, or the extent of ocean to be covered. Nothing can be more certain than that in the event of war our merchant shipping would be attacked, and if any enemy contented himself by assailing our commerce with a fleet of swift and powerful cruisers, he would give the go-by to our ironclad, and inflict fatal injury upon us with little cost to himself. As to adapting our mercantile and passenger steamers to act as cruisers in case of emergency, nothing, in my opinion, can be more delusive; they would simply supply victims for Esmeraldas. Independent of the protection of commerce, ships of the Esmeralda class have much to commend them. They will never be out of date, while ironclads often become obsolete almost as soon as made. Swift cruisers can ram and use torpedoes just as well as armour-clads, and, in fact, much better, for they have an advantage of superior quickness and handiness. It is only in an artillery fight that an armour-clad has any advantage, and rams and torpedoes will probably have quite as much to do with the fate of naval battles as artillery. Besides, for one first-class armour-clad we could have many swift and powerful cruisers; and I think it may fairly be argued that the superiority of number would prevail against the armour-clad. At all events, it is certain that fast cruisers properly constructed and armed have a far wider field of usefulness than costly armour-clads, and ought not to be placed in a secondary rank of importance. The fate of a nation might turn upon the loss of a monster armour-clad either by defeat or by accident, but powerful ships of the cruiser class may be had in such numbers at a practicable cost that individual losses would be comparatively of small importance. The mercantile and colonial conditions of this country eminently require a numerous and ubiquitous fleet, and this we never can have with armour-clads, neither would they be suitable for general purposes if we could." All very sound sense, worthy of the great engineer, and a very good puff for Elswick, which does not want it, for the firm have more than they can do on hand.

AN EX-FIRST LORD ON THE NAVY.

Speaking at Newport, I.W., on Wednesday night, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., referred to the state of the Navy, and said:—"He would divest himself of all party or political feeling in dealing with the question, for it was not a matter to be kicked about between two parties. It was, on the other hand, the most important and most vital question that could be considered by the country. Let them consider how entirely they depended upon the sea for their very life. More than half the food they consumed came from beyond the sea, while half the industries of the country were supported by the whole materials which were imported. The issue, therefore, they had to try was whether the preparations for the security of the seas and for the safety of every ship flying the English flag was sufficient? He had come in contact with the representatives of European Powers, and he had seen what was being done in European Navies, and he had realised the temper and spirit which existed among the representatives of European Powers in different parts of the world, and upon this he had come to the conclusion that our present Naval force was inadequate. The question was whether the strength they had was adequately sufficient to protect them against the danger and give security to the industries of the country, and to the people who must buy their food, which came across the sea. Let them consider what the Navy had to do. At present we maintained nine squadrons abroad—the Mediterranean, the Channel, the North American and West Indies, the South-East Coast of America, the Pacific, the West Coast of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indian, the China and the Australian Squadrons. The Squadrons were necessary now for the protection of the interests of this Empire. Had we the force necessary of men, of ships, and of guns of the best material and pattern, or had we the force necessary to augment these squadrons in the event of war? He was afraid we had not. And there was something more than that. Our ships in the olden times had to be conveyed, not under steam, but under sail, and a good frigate was capable of convoying 30 or 40 sailing-ships. Now ships went under steam, and most of them did not go more than eight or nine knots an hour, and consequently, if these ships came across a fast cruiser they instantly fell a prey. It followed, then, that we must have fast cruisers enough to make it impossible for the cruisers of the enemy to sweep the seas, and it was a serious question whether we had enough fast cruisers to keep the seas secure from the enemy. There was a significant article the other day in a French newspaper that had a large circulation, and which, in speaking of what it was pleased to call the 'Naval scare in England,' said that France would certainly, if engaged in war with England, not attack the English fleet of ironclads, but that she would arm and equip and send into all parts of the world a number of fast cruisers which should attack our ships and cripple our commerce. That is precisely what an enemy would do, and he was afraid would do it without much regard to modern usages of war; and they might be sure of this, that if war did break out between any other country and England it would be followed up as intensely by the country whose desire would be to do as much evil as was possible, and do it as quickly as was possible, and there would be no consideration hindering the enemy from wreaking full vengeance upon us. English people had of late come to consider that war was something that could not occur. He believed that war was as possible now as at any time during the history of England. The passions of men were as liable to excitement and cupidity as ever, and he could not shut his eyes to the fact that England had few friends in the world, that prosperity had not given them friends, while our disposition to share the burdens and troubles of others had not made us friends. In fact, we stood, to a large extent, alone in the world. They had the sympathy of their friends on the other side of the Atlantic, but they would not fight for us. It behoved England, therefore, to be strong in order that she might be at peace, and in order that she might preserve peace. They were bound, as people holding a position of responsibility, in justice to themselves and to others, to use all the precautions which were necessary to make the sea as safe for the flag of this country as they believed their island home to be. He expressed his most earnest hope that the question would be examined and dealt with. There was no doubt that unless the professional officers of the Navy were able to say positively that they were prepared now with as much force as was necessary to secure the interests of this country at sea, then the force must be increased, and the means must be procured."

SIR EDWARD REED ON THE NAVY.

Sir Edward Reed, speaking at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Wednesday night, said the difficulty which he and others, who were anxious about the Navy of this country, had to encounter was the great, the astonishing, and continual indifference of the people of England to our position as a naval nation. For years past this country has been prepared to expend, and has expended—not, in his opinion, always wisely—many millions more upon its Army than it has ever expended upon its Navy. And at this moment, with no Army interest whatever, which he had intelligence enough to discern, in the least degree comparable to the interests which hang upon our naval authority on the face of the globe, they were prepared to go on spending fifteen or more millions every year upon the Army, which cannot do more than outlying and isolated duties, and cannot confront the armies of Europe, and were content to let the Navy go forward, starved and sacrificed, because they did not realise the frightful penalties that must ensue from a single overthrow of our Naval force. Nowadays, men asked whether the Navy of England was not equal to any combined two or three navies of Europe. The speaker continued:—"I tell you that the people who put that question are in blank and abject ignorance of the state of the facts. I state that the time for comparing the English naval force with the combined force of two or three great Powers of Europe has passed away, and the question which this country has to confront is whether it is equal, whether it will be equal three or four years hence, not to a combination of European Powers, but to a single Power, which has not and cannot have one tithe of the interest which this country has in its power upon the seas. What I wish to point out to you is that not merely in the strength of your Navy, but in the circumstances of your Navy, you run risks and incur penalties such as have never before been run or incurred. We live in a time when the temptations to sacrifice for the single purpose of economy are boundless, and when every administration—and I myself have had experience of administrations of both parties—when every administration yields to one necessity—and what is that? Not, I maintain, to keep the power of England adequate—for that no Cabinet, whatever it may be, whether Conservative or Liberal, ever thinks of. They never think of keeping the power of England what it should be. What they do think of is preventing any increase, or any substantial increase in the Navy Estimates for the year. I am a man under obligations to the party that at present governs the country, and have many and many a time held my tongue when I should have followed my own impulse, and spoken, because I would not create embarrassments for the party that I represent. But I do say—and therein lies the root of the whole question—that no Government you have had ever cared about the actual position of the Navy so as to influence the expenditure upon the Navy. The one thing that it does care about is to obey the behest of the Treasury, and to keep down to one fixed point the expenditure upon it. Hence it is that we have reached the position which we have reached to-day. I hope that if the naval question is to be discussed in this country, it will be discussed in a spirit which shall sweep completely away the subterfuges to which men resort in order to keep the expenditure upon the Navy low, and the expenditure upon the Army great. The people of England have for many years past been content to see the pensions of its naval officers and its army officers continually devouring the effective strength of the Navy, and keeping down that strength upon which this country ought to rely, and must rely in the end."

OLD NAVAL NAMES IN THE CAMEL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In looking over the names of the officers appointed to the Camel Corps, it is rather remarkable to find so many whose forefathers won their laurels in the senior service, the Navy. In the Heavy Cavalry I find Lord St. Vincent, adjutant, Lord Rodney, and Lord Cochrane, all anxious to distinguish themselves under Lord Wolseley—on the Ships of the Desert.—I am, &c., C. R. T.

Joseph Anneng, quartermaster, and Michael Regan, gunner's mate, of the Cambridge; James John Tapper, gunner's mate, of the St. Vincent; Robert William Venning, engine-room artificer, of the Asia; Joseph Nicholls, second captain of the forecastle, of the Royal Adelaide; Charles William Banting, leading stoker, of the Jumna; Lloyd Burgess, able-bodied seaman, of the Trincomalee; John Edward Miner, quartermaster, Francis Purchase, ship's cook, 2nd class, and Henry Ball, stoker, of H.M.S. Foxhound; Robert Stumble, boatman, and George Jones and Joseph M'Carthy, commissioned boatmen, of the Coastguard, have been awarded "the medal for long service and good conduct."

Staff Com. Pender, on the Retired List, has been allowed to assume the rank of retired captain.

The first vessels of war owned by the Queensland Government, the gunboats Palumal and Gayundal, have been put through their speed and gun-firing trials off the harbour of the Tyne. These gunboats have been ordered by the colonial authorities in accordance with the report made upon the defences of the colonies by Sir William Jervois, who recommended the adoption of floating batteries in place of fortifications. They have been built and armed by W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., and are excellent vessels of their class. They are twin vessels, each being 120 ft. long and 26 ft. across the beam, with a draught of 9½ ft., and a displacement of 450 tons. Their armament consists of one 8-in. 12½-ton gun forward, one 6-in. 4-ton gun aft, and four Nordenfelt machine-guns so placed that three will bear on a broadside. They were tried for speed over the ten miles course between the Tyne and Newbiggin Church, and both attained a speed of a shade over 10½ knots per hour. They were built to run ten knots. The engines, which were supplied by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorne, worked remarkably well. The large guns were tested with common shell, and with chilled shot, and gave perfect satisfaction. The colonists will have no small cause for congratulation when they come into possession of such handy yet powerful vessels of war as the Palumal and Gayundal, which have not inappropriately been given the aboriginal names for thunder and lightning respectively.

The infantry brigade field-firing was brought to a close at Aldershot on Wednesday, when the third brigade was exercised, under the command of Major-Gen. Feilding. The results have shown the value of the preliminary company and battalion exercises carried out for some time past, the percentage of hits and rounds fired being much higher than on any previous occasion. The entrenched position attacked by each brigade was prepared under the direction of a general officer commanding another brigade, and the distances were entirely unknown to the attack, though range-finders were used by the officers, who were permitted to communicate the distances to the men. In the entrenched position attacked by the 3rd brigade were placed a sufficient number of dummy guns and wooden figures (standing, kneeling, and head and shoulders) to represent a strong defence, and a large number of oval frames, 14 in. by 10 in., covered with canvas, representing heads, also lined the trench. The attack was carried out under the immediate orders of the general officer commanding the brigade, who assembled the officers under him, and explained to them thoroughly what he required them to do, which they communicated to the men under their command. The fire was under the control of the section leaders, who designated the men (or files) who were to fire, and who saw that the men attended properly to the elevation necessary at the different distances. The attack was divided into three stages, and at the end of each stage the "cease fire" sounded, and the number of rounds expended were counted and hits recorded. After the first stage the fighting line was reinforced by the supports, and after the second stage by the main body. The results have been satisfactory, not only as regards the merit of the shooting, but also indicating where improvement is necessary.

The Admiralty and War-office authorities visited the works of Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Poplar, on the 2nd inst., the object being to inspect the stern-wheel steamer just completed for the Government, to take part in the Nile Expedition. The Admiralty was represented by G. W. Rendel, Lord of the Admiralty, N. Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, James Dunn, Chief Constructor; while the War Office was represented by Sir Ralph Thompson, Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B., Sir Edward Roberts, and Morris, K.C.B., Commissary-General at Head-quarters, Gen. Reilly, C.B., Col. Cameron, V.C., E. C. Nepean, Esq., Director of Army Contracts, and Lieut.-Col. Grove. In addition to the above, J. Allington, Esq., and T. Soper, Esq., were present on behalf of the Constructive Department of the Admiralty. One of the remarkable features in the construction of "Yarrow, No. 2," was the marvellously short period in which it was accomplished, the entire vessel and its machinery having been completed in 17 days. It is also to be observed that six Canadian captains are coming over to meet the steamer in Egypt, men who have been accustomed to the management of the stern-wheel type of steamers.

CADETSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, by permission of the Senate, on Dec. 2 and following days. The medical examination of the candidates will take place on the previous day at 109 Victoria Street, Westminster. The subjects of examination, the limits of age, and other conditions will be those specified in the regulations issued with General Order 116, of 1884. There will be 112 cadetships to be awarded, of which 90 will be for infantry, 15 for cavalry, and seven for West India regiments. Intending competitors must inform the Military Secretary before the date fixed for examination whether they elect to be considered candidates for cavalry or infantry. If within the prescribed limits of age, they may return their names (1) for both infantry and cavalry, expressing a preference for one or the other; (2) for infantry only; or (3) for cavalry only. Cadetships will be given to successful candidates, subject to the above limitation of numbers, in order of merit, in accordance with the election they have made. In the case of (1)—viz., those who have returned their names for both infantry and cavalry, they will be taken for infantry or cavalry in accordance with the preference expressed by them. The number of cadetships to be awarded in each arm will not be exceeded, and candidates must distinctly understand that the election made by them before the examination will be absolutely final, and that it cannot be altered after the result of the examination has been declared. The seven West Indian cadetships will be awarded in the same manner as heretofore. Twelve cadetships, in addition to the above, will also be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in the regulations. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on February 10, 1885. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations, October 15 next being the latest date on which applications can be received. Candidates who have been previously examined should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply by letter to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NAVY."

"R. N." says:—"'One who Knows the Facts,' in his 10th paragraph, 'Docks,' remarks that 'although there is a dock building at Hong Kong, if the Audacious were injured she would have to go to Sydney, or come back to Malta to refit.' This is an error. The Audacious can be docked either at Hong Kong or at Japan."

Indian Notes.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes on Sept. 28:—"A scheme which it is expected will have a very good effect on the future of the Indian Army is in contemplation at head-quarters. It is proposed to establish agencies in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, for providing pensioned native soldiers with lucrative employment. It is felt that a decided reaction has set in against the purely competitive system of appointment to subordinate positions in the Government departments, and it is believed that the introduction into the railway and other services of natives of approved character and loyalty, who have done good, faithful work in the army, will commend itself to the majority of the respectable natives, whose interest it is to support the British Government. It is thought that after 15 years in the ranks the sepoy would still be fit to bear arms when occasion demanded, and also to perform certainly 10 years' more good service in civil employment. The Commander-in-Chief and the Government cordially approved the suggestion, and many local administrations have pledged themselves to support the movement by instructing their executive officers to help native soldiers of good character in procuring employment."

In connection with his Royal Highness's visit, the following District Order was published at Dublin on the 21st ult.:—"As it is probable that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will make a tour of inspection in this command in October, and under existing arrangements will visit Dublin and the Curragh, the Commander of the Forces desires that all officers whose regiments are quartered at either of the stations above-named, and who may at present be on leave, should rejoin their corps by Oct. 1, and that no further leave of absence be given to officers at those stations until after the departure of his Royal Highness. (By order.)—Signed. H. COOPER, D.A.A.G. for D.A.G." His Royal Highness has made inspections of the troops and establishments at Dublin and the Curragh.

The *Evening News* says:—"The full strength of the British cavalry force is 15,000 men and 10,000 horses, from which, in war time, must be deducted the permanent garrisons of Ireland and India, leaving practically not more than 6,000 men and 4,000 horses available for the field. Germany, on the other hand, on a peace footing, has 70,000 men and horses, France 66,000, and Russia 84,000; while in case of war any of these countries could put into the field, without difficulty, 100,000 trained cavalry. These figures speak for themselves. In the wars of the future cavalry are destined to play an important part, so that, bad as the condition of England's Navy is represented to be by her Admirals, it is positively efficient compared to the state of her Army as represented by her officers."

In consequence of the retirement of Major Beechey, the following promotions have been made in the Royal Marine Light Infantry:—Capt. and Brevet Major R. E. Montgomery, to be Major, and Lieut. W. G. Speed, to be Captain, vice Montgomery. By the promotion of Capt. Speed, the post of Assistant-Instructor of Musketry at Chatham Division has been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Sept. 30, 1884.

Staff.

Major-Gen. A. Carnegy, Bombay S.C., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a division of the Bombay Army (April 1, 1883).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to command a brigade of the Bombay Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Major-Gen. A. Carnegy (Nov. 16, 1881).

Major W. R. H. Craufurd, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir L. Smyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., commanding the troops in South Africa, vice Major F. L. Story, who has retired (July 11).

Lieut. B. Deane-Freeman, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. H. R. Browne, commanding the troops in the West Indies (Jan. 1).

Memorandum.

Deputy-Comy.-Gen. H. J. Wilkinson, Commissariat and Transport Staff, to have the local and temporary rank of Comy.-Gen. whilst acting as Senior Commissariat Officer in Egypt (Aug. 26).

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments of India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major C. K. Mackinnon (July 20).

To be Major:—Capt. A. de C. Rennick (July 6).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. H. J. Bolton (July 17) and H. H. R. Heath (July 24).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors T. H. B. Young and F. J. Wroughton (both dated June 25), H. H. H. Hallett (July 24), and W. H. Hoskins (July 20).

To be Major:—Capt. A. W. H. Hornsby (July 26).

Madras Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major R. W. Cockerill (June 13).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Majors:—Capts. G. W. Sawyer (June 28) and W. H. D. Jones (July 26).

Brevet.

To be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. F. S. Cherry, Madras Cavalry (May 3), and A. H. Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry (July 21).

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. D. B. Ketchen, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Major-Gen. C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (Dec. 10, 1883); H. Y. Murray, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-Gen. on the Indian Gradation List) A. B. Marsack, Madras S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; A. W. Graham, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (both dated Dec. 16, 1883); G. T. Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; William Henry Beckett, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General F. Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Thomas James Quin, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; N. F. Parker, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. R. M. Macdonald, Madras S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; C. N. Hodgson, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. J. C. P. Baillie, Bengal Infantry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (all five dated Jan. 1); (now Lieut.-Col.) W. W. Hooper, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Col. (borne as Major-Gen. on the Indian Gradation List) C. S. Elliot, Madras S.C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (April 14).

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 3, 1884.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. R. W. D. Leith, C.B., to be Col., vice Gen. E. A. Somerset, C.B., transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps (Sept. 14).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Gen. E. A. Somerset, C.B., from the Worcestershire Regt., to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. R. Rumley, deceased (Sept. 14).

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J. E. F. H. Roche to be Capt., vice R. K. Parke, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 25).

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. S. W. K. Cradock to be Capt., vice W. H. Atherton, promoted (April 16).

4th Hussars—Capt. W. A. Ramsay to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. F. Grant, seconded; Lieut. W. P. Wilson-Todd to be Capt., vice W. A. Ramsay (both dated May 21).

8th Hussars—Lieuts. W. K. Mitford to be Capt., vice E. J. Fell, promoted (April 1); H. N. M. Thoyts, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut., vice W. K. Mitford.

10th Hussars—Lieuts. C. S. Greenwood to be Capt., vice R. P. Sandeman, resigned (Aug. 27); E. Baring, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice C. S. Greenwood.

12th Lancers—Lieut. W. J. Rant, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Capt., vice H. A. C. Walker, resigned.

19th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. P. H. S. Barrow, C.B., C.M.G., to command the regiment (Sept. 10).

Royal Artillery—Major W. R. Rudge retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut.-Col. E. R. Cottingham, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. J. Hope-Johnstone, retired (Sept. 10); Capts. F. M. Robinson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. A. Russell (late Bengal), promoted, with seniority next to and below Major G. H. O'Malley; E. W. Adams to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. H. Greig (late Bombay), promoted, with seniority next to and below Major R. de Marylski (both dated Jan. 1); Capt. and Brevet Major Edmond R. Elles to be Major upon the Seconded List; Capts. de C. Daniell to be Major upon the Seconded List; H. W. B. T. Haverfield to be Major upon the Seconded List; P. L. MacG. Skinner to be Major upon the Seconded List; and W. Aitken, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Col. A. Harness, C.B., seconded on appointment as Secretary to the Royal Military Academy (all five dated Sept. 20); Lieuts. A. D. Macdonald to be Capt., vice F. M. Robinson, promoted; Henry Stopford Dawkins to be Capt., vice E. W. Adams, promoted (both dated Sept. 1); C. D. Scott to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Punjab Frontier Force (Sept. 11); and A. F. Montanaro to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent (Sept. 12). In consequence of the promotion of Majors Robinson and Adams, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, the dates of promotion of the under-mentioned officers are altered as stated against their names:—Capts. R. L. Haines and H. P. Hickman, Jan. 1; K. S. Dunsterville, C. E. Walker, and W. F. G. Moberly, Jan. 9; A. Tracey, Jan. 16; A. E. Russell, March 1; W. A. Smith, March 13; G. H. Bittleson and W. J. Hicks, March 18; H. O. Piers, May 31; P. L. Williams, June 1; C. A. Howard, June 13; A. Chambers, June 17; E. A. Burrows and C. H. Crofton, July 2; W. H. H. Waters and C. D. Cottrell, July 30; A. H. Carter, Aug. 1; E. A. Lambart and C. E. Maturin, Aug. 14; K. S. Davison and R. M. Crofton, Aug. 17; C. H. Blount, Aug. 20; G. N. H. Barlow, Aug. 25; G. M. Boothby, Aug. 26; F. B. Elmslie and N. B. Inglefield, Aug. 27.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. W. C. Phillpotts to be Col., vice T. Inglis, C.B., retired (Sept. 14); J. Le Mesurier (late Bombay), to be Col., vice H. F. Hancock, removed as a General Officer (June 21); H. L. Prendergast (late Madras), to be Col., vice J. Mullins, removed as a General Officer (July 20); A. R. MacDonnell has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity and the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Sept. 8); Majors and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. T. F. Dowden (late Bombay), to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. Le Mesurier (June 21); R. Thompson (late Madras), to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. L. Prendergast (July 20).

Grenadier Guards—The Christian names of Lieut. "Augustus Frederick Walpole Edward Webster" are now as described, and not as previously stated.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. P. Green to be Capt., vice A. C. Jackson, promoted (April 16).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. H. Porter to be Capt., vice C. L. Mortimer, seconded (Aug. 31).

The Norfolk Regiment—Capt. F. A. Currie to be Major, vice D. K. Robertson, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieut. W. F. Percy to be Capt., vice F. A. Currie (both dated June 28).

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieuts. G. H. D'Oyly to be Capt., vice S. B. Astley, appointed to the Army Pay Department (June 20); G. M. Evans to be Lieut., vice E. C. B. Cotgrave, appointed a probationer for the S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Cox to be Capt., vice S. J. Butler, promoted (April 2).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Qrmr. G. Croft, from the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Qrmr., vice G. Hedingham, who exchanges.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. E. T. Bainbridge to command a batn.; Major F. G. Jackson to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. G. F. Gildea, placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Major W. A. Bridge to be Major, vice F. G. Jackson (all three dated Aug. 25). Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., U. F. Lapham retires on retired pay.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. W. K. Richardson to be Capt., vice D. W. Rogers, resigned (Sept. 10).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt. E. H. Clough-Taylor to be Capt., vice L. Griffiths, retired (Sept. 10).

The East Surrey Regiment—Major L. A. Gregson retires on half-pay; Lieut. H. W. Benson to be Capt., vice H. Butler, deceased (Aug. 10).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. J. Ross, from the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Capt., vice P. Eyton, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—The notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of April 15, cancelling the promotion of Capt. A. S. H. Gem to the rank of Major, is cancelled; Capts. W. F. Kelly to be Major, vice E. J. Courtenay, seconded (March 5); F. S. Campbell to be Major, vice A. J. H. Daubeny, retired (July 7); F. H. Thorndike to be Major, vice W. F. Kelly, seconded for service on the Staff (July 29); S. M. Gully to be Major, vice W. Tolson, promoted; G. Harden to be Major, vice S. M. Gully, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated Aug. 6); Lieuts. R. Gore to be Capt., vice W. F. Kelly (March 5); G. A. Trevor to be Capt., vice F. S. Campbell (July 7); Qrmr. G. Hedingham, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Qrmr., vice G. Croft, who exchanges.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Major C. H. Gordon-Short, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Major, vice L. C. Potts, who exchanges.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. R. C. A. Beatty to be Major, vice M. B. Luby, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (July 2); Lieut. P. Farrer to be Capt., vice E. W. Conran, seconded (July 30).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieut. H. E. Grimes to be Capt., vice W. Capel, promoted (Aug. 6).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. T. G. Barclay, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Capt., vice A. J. Irvine, retired.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. H. C. Wylly is antedated to May 1, vice H. L. Smith-Dorrien, seconded; Lieut. F. C. Godley to be Capt., vice J. G. Sparkes, promoted.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. H. Browne, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Sept. 9). The seconding of Capt. A. P. Cronyn for service as a probationer of the Army Pay Department, dated Aug. 24, is cancelled.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. J. S. Talbot to be Capt., vice B. McClintock, retired (Aug. 27).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The names of Lieut. Craufurd Alexander Gordon Clark are as now, and not as hitherto stated.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—The name of Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. McGuinness is as now, and not as hitherto stated.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut.-Col. E. R. Coker to command a battalion; Major G. A. Lee to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. G. C. Girardot, retired; Supernumerary Major H. C. Reynolds to be Major, vice G. A. Lee (all three dated Aug. 27); Capt. J. C. Hilliard to be Major, vice R. A. Crawford, promoted (July 28).

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. F. F. Ramsay to be Capt., vice E. Gilpin-Brown, resigned (July 2).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. L. H. Bathurst to be Major, vice R. H. L. Anstruther, retired on half-pay (Sept. 10); Lieuts. C. A. Lamb to be Capt., vice C. D. Sherston, seconded; A. E. W. Colville to be Capt., vice A. H. W. Hervey, seconded (both dated Aug. 1); J. S. Richer, Adjt., to be Capt., vice the Hon. D. Home, retired (Aug. 16); T. B. Ramsay, from the 5th Lancers, to be Lieut., vice C. A. Lamb; Gent. Cadet Edward Kenrick Bunbury Tighe, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice A. E. W. Colville.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Capt. A. C. Denison to be Major, vice W. A. T. Helden, C.M.G., retired; Lieuts. J. Willcocks to be Capt., vice A. C. Denison (both dated Aug. 21); W. B. Moir, from the 18th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice G. H. Weller, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major L. C. Potts, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Major, vice C. H. Gordon-Short, who exchanges.

Staff—Major-Gen. M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a Division in the Bengal Presidency, vice Lieut.-Gen. R. Hume, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Nov. 30); Lieut.-Col. and Col. P. E. Hill, half-pay, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in the Dominion of Canada (Sept. 6); Major and Col. C. W. Robinson, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., R.E., who has vacated that appointment (Sept. 20).

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major G. W. Rippon to be Chief Pymr., with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col., vice J. George, retired; Pymr. and Hon. Major B. K. Whiteford to be Staff Pymr., vice G. W. Rippon (both dated Sept. 23); Pymr. and Hon. Capt. L. R. Dowdall to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Oct. 1); Capt. W. Moyers, the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Pymr. (April 4).

Half-Pay—Capt. G. C. E. Rowley, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Major (Sept. 26). The under-mentioned officers from the Royal Artillery to be Lieut.-Cols., under the provisions of Art. 78 of the Royal Warrant of June 10:—Majors W. F. M. Hutchinson, A. T. Wodehouse, O. F. Le Mottée, P. FitzG. Gallwey, C. H. F. Ellis, and Brevet Col. J. F. Owen (all dated Oct. 1).

Memoranda.

Major-Gen. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I. Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Lieut.-Gen., vice F. R. Maunsell, C.B. (late Bengal), removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List (June 21).

Cols. H. F. Hancock, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Major-Gen., vice C. J. Merriman, C.S.I. (June 21); J. Mullins, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Major-Gen., vice J. G. Medley, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, retired (July 20).

Lieut.-Col. G. U. Prior, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Col. (Oct. 1).

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels:—C. M. Griffith, Bombay; H. C. B. Tanner, Bombay; W. J. Bell, Madras (all three dated June 8); J. C. Gunning, Madras; H. M. Repton, Bengal; G. Rowlandson, Madras; F. Wheeler, Bengal; J. W. Cleland-Henderson, Madras (all five dated June 9); E. S. Berkeley, Madras; W. L. N. Knyvett, Madras; S. W. B. Sherman, Madras; B. H. Preston, Madras; F. B. Boone, Madras; J. Upperton, C.B., Bengal; H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., Bengal; G. Murray, Madras (all eight dated June 10); C. Mackenzie, Madras, and R. C. Budd, Madras (both dated July 20).

Deputy-Comy. and Hon. Lieut. E. D. Hart, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Capt.

Lieut. A. V. H. Brooke, half-pay, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Qrmr. U. F. Lapham, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Sept. 30).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. R. A. C. Forster, Capt. 3rd Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Capt.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut.-Col. G. Tyndall, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 1).

Majors T. Dawes, Bengal S.C. (Sept. 3), and C. M. A. Morant, of the Madras Army (July 3).

Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. J. E. Tuson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Sept 8), and J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Sept. 28).

Surg.-Major R. Mantell, of the Bengal Army (July 16).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers have been granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. G. Tyndall, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 1).

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Majors T. Dawes, of the Bengal S.C. (Sept. 3), and C. M. A. Morant, of the Madras Army (July 3).

To be Surgeon-General:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. J. Clarke, M.D., of the Bengal Army (Jan. 14).

To be Deputy-Surgeons-General:—Brig.-Surgs. W. Watson, M.D. (Dec. 21, 1883), and T. Mathew, of the Bengal Army (April 24).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major F. Odevaine, of the Bengal Army (April 29).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 3, 1884.

Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lewis is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Major B. L. J. Scobell is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Major C. E. R. Walker resigns his commission.

3rd Brigade, Scottish Division—Algernon Mercer, gent., B.A., to be Lieut.

4th Brigade, North Irish Division—Arthur Frederick Magee, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Brigade, South Irish Division—The promotion of Major W. D. Maunsell to that rank, notified in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 22, is antedated to June 16; Ffrench Fitzgerald MacDermot, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Cecil Howard Williams and James Harcourt Daniel.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers—Edward Henry Archer Tolcher, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. E. Corbett resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Percy Maximilian Grant, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—John FitzHerbert Vernon Ruxton, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. J. H. Dopping to be Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 3, 1884.

Northumberland—Capt. R. K. Parke, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. D. P. French, 19th Hussars, who has resigned that appointment (Sept. 25).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 3, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

1st Fifeshire—Lieut. P. R. S. Lang to be Capt.

1st Gloucestershire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Acting Surgs.:—John Hancocke Wathen and David Samuel Davies, M.B.

1st London (City of London)—Capt. J. W. Bird to be Major.

1st Pembrokeshire—Acting Chaplain the Rev. S. T. Phillips, B.A., resigns his appointment.

The Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.

John Clarke Hawkshaw, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col.

Rifle.

1st Bucks—Capt. A. Cockshot to be Major.

3rd Cheshire—Capt. T. A. Jones resigns his commission; Lieut. W. Mothersill to be Capt.

1st Dumbartonshire—John Macullum Cameron, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Dumfries—John Malcolm Aitken, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire—Lieut. T. A. Higson resigns his commission.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. R. Allen to be Capt.

15th Lancashire—Adjt. G. Leslie (Hon. Major in the Army) is placed on a retired allowance; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Oct. 10).

4th Middlesex (West London)—Capt. T. H. Sangster is granted the hon. rank of Major; Lieut. J. W. Whitehead resigns his commission.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. Sir F. Burdett, Bart., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Major C. Foster is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Lieut. G. P. Beauchamp resigns his commission.

1st Pembrokeshire—Surg. E. P. Phillips is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major.

1st Renfrewshire—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. D. M. Latham resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of his corps on his retirement.

2nd Shropshire—Cecil Aloysius Corke, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. J. Richards is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st Tower Hamlets (the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Lieut. H. Coningham to be Capt.; Alexander Elkan Elkan, gent., to be Lieut.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 4, and the current year must be understood.

Mr. Angear, Chief Constructor of Devonport Dockyard, left Devonport on Wednesday for London, to attend the committee which is taking evidence on matters connected with the Navy.

Capt. the Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, R.N., Chief Inspector of Lifeboats, has forwarded a copy of the report on the value of "Oil on the Troubled Waters," which he has presented to the governing body of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The report will receive due attention.

A correspondent on board the Miranda, Com. Acland, on the Australian station, reports a mishap to that ship. As she was going through a narrow passage from Tommy Island, Mallicollo, under steam and sail, she touched a coral bank, but fortunately got off again immediately. The damage is believed to be slight. Divers will examine the bottom of the ship, and repair any defects arising from the mishap. This is the first accident that has occurred during the ship's commission. The correspondent remarks:—"We shall have to remain here (Island of Ambrym, New Hebrides), until the middle of October before we return to Sydney, unless we should be recalled on account of the mishap. The health of the ship's company is excellent, and everything is done by Capt. Acland and the officers to make everybody comfortable and happy. We cannot, however, get any news from home in consequence of so few ships coming south."

Comdre. Molyneux returned to Suakim on Saturday last. There were stationed there on the 10th ult. the Sphinx (commodore's ship), the Carysfort, the Tyne, the Humber, the Albacore, the Dolphin, and the Condor, the last-named ship having gone, as announced, to Massowah, on the 21st ult.

The transport Poonah arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning from Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar, with invalids, numbering altogether six officers and 370 men. One death occurred on the voyage.

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NOTICE.—Captain R. Armit, *Central London Rangers, formerly Lieutenant R.N., lately engaged on the Staff of* The Army and Navy Gazette, *having received notice of dismissal six months ago, has ceased to have any connection with this office. This notice is rendered necessary in consequence of statements having been made in circulars, &c., that Captain* Armit *had severed his connection with* The Army and Navy Gazette.

⁂ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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MEROË, or Merawe, to which Colonel Stewart*—whom we are afraid we must term the ill-fated—was proceeding when he was attacked, lies on the right bank of the Nile, and is a ferry station, whence there is a desert route to New Dongola, or Ordee, which must not be confounded with Old Dongola, near Debbah. It is significant of the great change which has taken place in the relations of the Natives to Europeans since this unhappy complication in the Soudan, that for the many years the route has been used no previous act of violence has been recorded, and in no instance have European travellers been molested. At a place not far from Meroë, called Gebel Barkal, there are some remarkable ruins, an avenue of sphinxes of the time of the Ethiopian, or twenty-fifth dynasty, and groups of pyramids, for these old Egyptians, whose descendants are branded as arrant cowards, marched South and East, overran Palestine, invaded Persia, and swept over the regions now misruled by the Turk. From Meroë camels are generally procured for Berber. The description of the route is not agreeable. For five hours the route on the first day lies on the bank of the river. Next, there is a stretch of seven and a half hours through the desert to a well. Another journey of eleven hours brings the traveller to a halting-place, where there is a well of dirty water, but it is better to make a long stretch of five and a half hours further to Kereet, where there is better water. Thence to Berber, three long days through a most rugged and beautiful country, there is no water at all! From Berber to Khartoum, winding all round by the river, and passing the Fifth Cataract, takes another from nine to twelve days, according to the wind; but the steamers which were returning from the demonstration against Berber would probably arrive at Khartoum in a week. The distances given in Murray by boat from Dongola to Berber are as follows:—To Debbah, five days; to Meroë, four days more; to Abu-Kareet, three short days by desert; to Berber, three long days by desert. If no intelligence by the desert route was received at the latter place, Gordon would naturally suppose that Colonel Stewart had made good his way down the Nile with the German and the French Consuls, to Dongola, and was in communication with Sir Herbert Stewart and the authorities; and it is difficult to say what enterprise he may attempt to undertake in the belief that his communications so far have been opened with the relieving force. In the very last newspapers received from Egypt special note was taken of the energy of the French Consul, M. Herbin, who, arriving in Cairo after Gordon had been some time at Khartoum, and when the way was exceedingly dangerous, proceeded without escort of any kind along the very same road that Gordon had previously taken, in order to repair to his post at a time of danger. Nothing has appeared in the English newspapers respecting that gallant enterprise. Herr Hausel, the Austrian Consul, whose fate is probably involved in that of Stewart, had for a long time been resident at Khartoum, and had sent most valuable and interesting communications from time to time of the state of things in the district at the commencement of the Mahdi's movement, and the progress of the great politico-religious revolution extending over Kordofan, Darfur, and the Soudan, of Hicks's short career, and of his overthrow. Whether Mr. Power, the acting English Consul and correspondent of the *Times*, to whom we have been indebted of late exclusively for any intelligence of the actual operations around Khartoum, was with Stewart or not cannot positively be asserted; but as he was a man of great energy, and appears to have gone out with most of the expeditionary columns of the garrison, the probabilities, we think, are that he was on the steamer, and therefore with the party, all of which are reported to have fallen. It appears even yet uncertain whether Berber is in the possession of friends or foes; that is, whether the inhabitants who cleared out under the fire of the Khartoum steamers returned and actually chased Colonel Stewart or not. One of the most distressing incidents connected with the painful catastrophe—bad enough in all points—must be the effect produced on Gordon's mind by the absence of Colonel Stewart, on which he will probably place an erroneous construction.

ANOTHER powerful ship of war, belonging to what is technically known as the "Admiral" class in our Navy, was successfully launched at Chatham on Wednesday. Now that the condition of the British Navy is commanding most serious attention, the addition of the *Rodney* to our Naval strength is especially satisfactory. The event indicates the progress that is being made in this class of first-class armour-clad vessels which severally bear grand old names, famous in the naval history of the nation. The five sister-ships of the *Rodney* are the *Collingwood*, the *Howe*, the *Camperdown*, the *Benbow*, and the *Anson*. The *Rodney* was preceded by the *Collingwood*, commenced at Pembroke more than four years since, and launched in November, 1882. The displacement of the *Rodney* is 9,600 tons, and the engines, of 7,500 horse-power, will realise a speed of fifteen knots. The armament of the ship consists of four 13½-inch breech-loaders of 63 tons, half-a-dozen 6-inch breech-loaders, and several machine-guns. The ship is constructed of steel and has two screw propellers and the armour is wrought of compound plates 18 inches thick. The two barbette towers are polygonal in form, their armour being on the slope. The muzzles of the guns will be always visible over the edge of the barbette, but the breech end will drop below the summit during loading, which will be performed under cover. The broadside guns will not be protected by armour, but will be shielded from a raking fire by a massive armoured screen extending from the barbette towers to the side of the ship. An under-water deck of steel will afford protection to the citadel fore and aft, and there will be armoured communication between the barbettes and the protected part of the ship below. An armoured belt will shield the water-line in the central part of the vessel. The ships of the "Admiral" class will have no sails, a military pole-mast alone being carried for signals and for working the Nordenfelt guns. The squadron of "Admirals" will be costly. The energetic efforts of foreign Powers must at last awaken those who are responsible for the state of the British Navy. There must be no false economy, no delay, or lethargy. When the entire squadron of "Admirals" is ready for the pennant they will constitute merely a portion of the fleet that must be afloat in the near future. Recent experiments have proved that invulnerability is a chimera, as modern artillery has pierced and broken the thickest plates. Despite all these results, the necessity to keep "pegging away" is imperative. The *Italia*, *Lepanto*, *Dandolo*, and *Duilio* could "drive our Admirals off the water, or sink them in battle," but the knowledge of the vast power of those vessels belonging to the Italian Government will not prevent the construction of the six barbette ships. The *Duilio* carries four 100-ton guns behind 22 inches of armour. The *Benbow* is intended to carry two 17-inch 100-ton guns in each barbette, and ten 6-inch guns on the broadside, the armour being 18 inches thick in the central belt, 12 inches on the barbette towers, and six inches on the transverse screens. The two great guns to be carried in the *Benbow*, one in each barbette, will possibly exceed the specified weight of 100 tons each. The French will, we are reminded, soon have, in the *Amiral Baudin*, the *Requin*, the *Formidable*, the *Caiman*, the *Indomptable*, and the *Terrible*, a first-class squadron with which our "Admirals" would be unequally matched. The Naval expenditure of other Powers has increased forty per cent., while that of England has diminished, and the Admiralty "in vain beseeches the Treasury for the extra millions which are wanted to make us safe upon the sea, and to restore that Naval supremacy, without which Great Britain must soon sink to the rank of a second-rate Power." Insufficient attention has been bestowed upon the "hideous and deadly torpedo." Our torpedo service is utterly inadequate. Other nations are aware of the necessity for as perfect a torpedo fleet as science can invent and modern mechanism supply. Unarmoured light cruisers—swift, heavily equipped, and unsinkable—should be numerically increased, and a word must be uttered relative to the supply of trained men, who, it is asserted, are "falling off alarmingly." The new line-of-battle ship is a welcome addition to the British Navy.

WE have received a very strong letter complaining of the complete upset of all right and established order in the composition of the force which has been detailed for Egypt as supplementary to the regimental organisation; but we can only point out that it was the outcome of the established disorder which, under the name of reorganisation and selection, now prevails. Whether the Commander-in-Chief resists or approves we know not, but we do know and see that her Majesty has had all the names of the selected officers under her eye, and that having approved, it is to be supposed that the Queen received the advice of the authorities in the selection of the officers, every one of whom, no doubt, is a most excellent and zealous soldier, whom, however, it would be unduly to exalt if we were to say he has left behind him none so good as himself. Who has a right to complain when the Queen approves and the authorities sanction? One strong will dominating all the feeble natures around him, declares the thing must be done, and that it is the best thing to be done. And that strong man is clearly right. He is charged with the conduct of a difficult operation; his reputation depends upon success; and what we believe to be far dearer to him than his reputation,—the performance of the duty assigned to him in a manner which will prove advantageous to the country, and to the honour of the Crown. "I will, therefore," says he, "take the men I believe to be best for my personal Staff; I will have young gentlemen whom I know personally, on whom I can confide, who are relatives of friends whom I am anxious to oblige, or of my own. They are as good as any others, and if there are better men I do not know them, and cannot look out for them. As to my executive Staff, I shall select the officers,—I do not care what their rank, or how employed, or with what effect on the prospects or feelings of others,—who have done me good work; men who have displayed ability, courage, and energy, and to whom I can give orders with a certainty that they will be intelligently and effectively carried out. You may tell me that there are men just as good, Brown here and Jones there, who have more "claims," and who ought to have a chance. My answer is that I will take no one on chance. I acknowledge no claims whatever to be employed on such special service as I am engaged upon; and as no one can gainsay me, I will just take the men whom I know, who have done good work with me before, so that not one link in the chain I am forging shall be weak or defective with my consent or my knowledge. As for the composition of the special force which is ordered out, I have sought to conciliate and enlist the sympathies of the largest possible number in the country, and most influential classes connected with the Army and out of it, by the novel expedient of composing a patchwork quilt, under which I can smother any amount of individual grumbling. If you look down the names of my officers, you will see in the list many scions of noble houses, a fair representation of the great plutocrats, a relish of the mercantile element, a large batch of landed gentlemen and of the squirearchy, a Serene Highness, and the Equerry of a Royal Field-Marshal. Even the Navy is included in the wide sweep of my net. Never was there so small a body of men sent out of England, Ireland, and Scotland, leaving behind them such far-reaching, deep-seated, powerful roots to be tended at home with the greatest care and affection!" Every regiment in the three kingdoms has its contingent, and what has seniority—which is often, I say, but another name for stupidity—to say to the arrangements I have proposed? And who can maintain that, having the will and the power to do this, the strong man is not justified in doing it? Not we, certainly!

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* Last night there was a report that three Europeans had been saved. We hope it may be true. If so, Stewart is probably alive. The other Europeans were Mr. Herbin, Herr Hausel, and Mr. Power.

THE Court-martial held at Portsmouth on the survivors of her Majesty's ship *Wasp* came to the inevitable conclusion that the vessel foundered in consequence of want of due care and attention in the navigation of the gunboat while proceeding from Westport to Moville. The survivors, who were tried *pro forma*, according to service regulations, were, as a matter of course, acquitted from all blame, those of the officers who were responsible for the navigation of the ship being beyond the reach of censure, having paid the penalty of their carelessness with their lives. It would be difficult to find a similar instance of reckless navigation, disorganisation, and sheer lack of ordinary precaution in the whole history of maritime disasters. Although from the first the cause of the wreck was evident, it is altogether inexplicable that a gunboat of the Royal Navy should have been lost on a well-known coast, and over fifty gallant men sacrificed, under the circumstances detailed in evidence before the Court. Had the engineer, Mr. William Hudson, been on board at the time of the disaster, his evidence would have been of much importance, but although he was examined before the Court, he could only afford general information to the effect that when he went on leave the engines and boilers were in good working order. In reply to questions by the Court, Mr. Hudson stated that it would take forty minutes to get up steam when the fires were banked; and he further gave the suggestive information that the *Wasp* had never been under banked fires at sea since he joined in January, 1883, adding,—"We were never under sail alone at all, but always steaming, except on one occasion of half an hour." It appeared from the evidence of this witness that the ship had a full supply of coal, there being no directions given to the *Wasp*, other than those appearing in ordinary regulations, as to proceeding under steam. The other witnesses, with one exception, asserted that the accident took them completely by surprise. One of the survivors, Philip Andrews, the second captain of the forecastle, who was on watch when the ship struck, was the first to notice that the ship was in danger, as she rolled a great deal, but he did not give any warning to the officer of the watch, for the simple reason that "he might have been told to mind his own business." Whether, at this time, intimation of immediate peril would have tended to save the ship, it is impossible to say, but a few minutes afterwards the *Wasp* struck "about ten yards from the shore." The one man on the look-out shouted louder than usual in reporting land ahead, and Lieutenant Guppy gave the order "Hard-a-port," while the Commander, who was on the bridge, shouted "Hard-a-starboard," but the vessel, then within a few yards of a dangerous island, obeyed neither helm. Utter chaos prevailed, and the astonishing tale is sensational and startling. From the statement of the quartermaster, Richard Rattenbury, an experienced petty officer, it appears that there was nothing in the state of the weather to prevent the Tory Island light being seen at a considerable distance. The vessel was entirely dependent upon her canvas, the fires being banked, and her speed was from six to six-and-a-half knots, at the time of the accident. There was no leadsman in the chains during the first watch, neither was there any leadsman in the cutter, when the quartermaster came on deck. The lead was usually hove from the quarter-boat. It was not shown whether Commander Nichols was called prior to the ship striking on the rocks, but he was on the bridge immediately afterwards, not having had time to dress himself, so sudden was the mishap. Every officer was calm and collected before the gunboat struck, and they met an untimely death, as British officers are ever wont to do, and thus terminates the story of the wreck of the ill-fated *Wasp*, and the loss of more than fifty of her crew. This pitiful disaster ought never to have happened, and the lamentable particulars, showing gross carelessness in the navigation of the ship, will assuredly result in a greater degree of care being taken in the management and handling of vessels in close proximity to a dangerous coast. Considering all the circumstances attending this disaster, and carefully analysing every particular point of importance, there remains nothing but utter astonishment at all the surroundings, and surprise that such an event could have possibly occurred. The night was clear, and the lights along the coast were duly sighted. Tory Island light was made at 1 o'clock a.m., about half a point on the bow; the course was altered half a point, and there the light remained one point only on the bow until just before the ship struck at forty minutes past 3 o'clock. Sub-Lieutenant Guppy was on the bridge, it appears, during the whole of the watch, and it is astonishing that he did nothing until the ship was in the breakers. The Commander did not appear on the scene until the vessel struck; the Navigating Lieutenant steered an unsafe course, and the officer of the watch deliberately let her run on the island. The tide turned to the eastward at a quarter to 3 o'clock—about an hour before she struck—and probably contributed to the disaster. The lessons taught by this sorry affair are plain, and should be remembered. Why was the *Wasp* under sail only, on this dangerous although well-known coast? Were the fires banked by direction of the Commander, or in obedience to general instructions issued for purposes of economy? Is not the real clue to the disaster that reliance was placed, thoughtlessly, on a force that was not available? Steam was generally up on board the *Wasp*, as Mr. Hudson explained, and it is more than probable that the fact of steam power being unavailable at the time of the mishap was not taken into consideration, and hence the disaster may, to a certain extent, be accounted for. When steam is habitually at the disposal of those in command, the limitations of sailing are not considered. This really appears to have been the case when the *Wasp* ran on the rocks and foundered. Another question has arisen relating to the sufficiency of officers to carry out the necessary duties on board. The watch on deck does not appear to have been strong, and it will possibly be of future advantage to direct attention to this importont administrative question. A statement has been made that responsible officers are induced to be over-parsimonious in the use of coal, and that "the accident was mainly due to false economy." This assertion does not appear to be supported by past experience, for the engineer asserted that the ship was "always kept steaming," except on a specified occasion. Any parsimonious direction as to the saving of coal is preposterous in gunboats, and the Admiralty might consider the desirability of issuing an order directing that steam shall be always available off a dangerous coast. The loss of the *Wasp* will be painfully remembered chiefly in consequence of the great loss of life, and the event will probably bring about the adoption and official promulgation of those necessary checks, safeguards, and precautions which lessons, only paid for at a great cost, almost invariably secure. Conduct similar to that which resulted in the wreck of the *Wasp* would merit censure in the case of an under-manned merchant vessel, in charge of an inexperienced master.

IT is useful to give an abstract of the situation at Khartoum, according to the latest intelligence made public,—that is, the communication from Mr. Power published in the *Times*. It will be observed that the telegrams from Gordon himself are not published. They are official, and the authorities are reported to have received several through the Mudir of Dongola, Major Kitchener, &c., of which only scraps and bits have reached the public. On April 28 the Soudanese thoroughly surrounded Khartoum. "We have biscuits and corn for about four months," says Mr. Power, writing to the *Times* at that date. Food was dear. Gordon's "treasure was at Berber." There crops up now a new hero, Seyid Mahomet Osman of Kassala, whose messenger arrives at Khartoum to tell Gordon "to be of good heart," as Osman, who had beaten all the enemy around Kassala, would come to his relief. But he did not or could not come. On July 30 Mr. Power writes:—"We have been five months closely besieged, and can at best hold out but two months longer." So if there was not a miscalculation at first, at the end of September the garrison and people would be starving. All through April there was hard fighting. In May the same. Towards the close of that month and in June, as the Nile rose, expeditions up the river were common and successful. They were commanded by Saati Bey, who seems to have been a most valiant, capable native, if our correspondents and editors will allow such a creature to be possible. On July 10, Saati Bey, who had been harassing the enemy incessantly and with much success, capturing cattle and corn, in one instance, 500 quarters, was killed in the attack on a fortified village. Up to that time, the loss of the garrison was 700 killed, and it is not too much to assume that there must have been about 2,000 wounded. Looking into the "Diary" of Mr. Power, it may be gathered that Gordon had five steamers available, which are described as armoured. These were employed in towing barges with castles upon them, defended by armour and mounted with guns. Early in August, Gordon probably sent some of these steamers up the river towards Sennaar, and to retake a vessel captured by the enemy from Salah Bey at Masalimieh, whether successfully or not we must wait to ascertain by-and-bye. But these steamers having returned, it is quite probable that Gordon would despatch the force, of which we have previous information, to clear the enemy out of Berber, with instructions that one of the steamers was to proceed to Dongola with Colonel Stewart, the others returning to Khartoum.

IN the general depression of the labour market, it is not impossible that the forthcoming winter will be decidedly favourable for Army and Militia recruiting, and consequently there will be no further decrease in our ranks. Recruits from the towns and the agricultural districts are commencing to present themselves more briskly than they have done for some time past, and from the reports of the Recruiting officers, it appears more than probable that this disposition to enter the service will increase. In spite of explanations, however, the fact remains that our Army is and has been for some years short of men, and the employment of the Militia as a recruiting agency for the Army proves that it has been necessary to resort to extreme measures to obtain the supply we have. If more attention had been given to the organisation of recruiting agencies, instead of issuing Circular Warrants and General Orders, which only increase the labour of Staff officers and their clerks, better results might have been attained; but neglect alone would not account for our want of men. The labour market is the basis on which depends our supply; and "the Army's meat is the nation's poison" as regards recruiting. Already some gangs of farm labourers in certain districts have left their employers *en masse* to enlist. Though the cause is not encouraging in a national sense, those who avail themselves now of the advantages the Army presents will not be the worst of their class. After some years, when prosperity has returned, as, let us hope, it will, we shall perhaps have a difficulty in getting recruits; and by that time further changes may have become necessary, the short-service system will have required further development, and the period of service a further reduction, in order to pave the way for conscription, or the alternative.

EVERY incident and detail points to the absolute criminality of the delay that has occurred in preparing for this expedition. It is quite true that it would have been impossible to have taken the Nile route until the river had attained a fair height; but having before them the moral certainty that it would be necessary to send an expedition, it is inconceivable how the authorities could have delayed the necessary preparations so that at the present moment, when the river is rapidly falling and Gordon is obviously placed in great straits for the first time with accumulating dangers, to which there has been added a menacing element just now, they are actually sending out men from Ottawa for boat service on the river, and discovering that the camels on which they depended are not to be had, and that if they were forthcoming, the saddles provided for them are rotten and unfit for service. Here is the pick of the British Army, all ready for work, échelonned up six hundred miles of river, absolutely paralysed for want of means to do that work for which they have been sent out from this country. The stars in their courses now and then appear to have been fighting against us. One step after another has led to deeper and more serious difficulties, and at a critical moment the news came that the telegraph communication above Assiout was interrupted,—in other words, that the whole of Nubia and the Soudan was plunged into darkness as far as we are concerned. It might have been a mere accident; we hope it was. But the intelligence of the breakdown of the short railway at the First Cataract, of engines disabled, carriages off the line, &c., points to impediments to the rapid progress of the expedition, and of the conveyance of stores at the bases established at Wady Halfa and elsewhere, which must be watched with anxiety. The *Deccan* and *Australia* arrived in due time at Alexandria, and the men of the Camel Corps were disembarked with a commendable diligence on Tuesday last at Alexandria, thanks to the magnificent quays due to Ismail Pasha, at which some eight or ten transports can lie alongside and discharge their cargoes with rapidity and ease close to the railway terminus. But so far, the men of the Camel Corps are without camels, and are reposing under ths shadow of the Pyramids. It seems to have been forgotten that the waste of these animals has been enormous, and that the supply is limited. If military operations had not exhausted very much of the stock on hand, there might have been difficulties even now, at this particular time of the agricultural year, in collecting a sufficiency for the transport wants of the Army. An Egyptian peasant can scarcely live without the aid of the "ship of the desert," in many parts of the country, even where buffaloes and donkeys are abundant. As Lord Wolseley must be impatient to get on, he will very probably be forced to order the men to take to the boats, and, with the aid of steamers, they can be towed up as far as Wady Halfa, the men making use of their oars at times, or dragging the boats with the help of natives where the banks admit of it, an operation which will be attended with great destruction of the senna and ordinary crops on the narrow strips of cultivated soil between the desert and the stream. There may be no fighting after the expedition leaves Wady Halfa. The advanced guard reached Dongola without difficulty, and the natives are reported to be friendly; but it must be remembered that it is south of Dongola that the enemy's country really begins, for our friend the Mudir has so far made our paths pleasant.

THE *Avenir Militaire* contains another long and not uninteresting article on the French Fleet, from which we gather the following opinions. We are first of all reminded that Captain Gougeard, ex-Minister of Marine under M. Gambetta, is in favour of abandoning the construction of the *Brennus* and the *Charles Martel*, which were laid down last year. The writer says that "the experiments made by the German Fleet relative to the protection of the coast, and the comparative value of torpedo-boats and ironclads, has fully confirmed the experiments of our own Fleet in the Mediterranean. It has been found impossible to protect ironclads from torpedoes; and at Spezia it was recently proved that the strongest plates can be pierced by modern artillery." After dwelling for a while on this new aspect of affairs, the *Avenir* asks,—"What works already commenced must be suspended, in order to undertake new constructions without supplementary credits?" M. Charmes, who has taken up the Naval question very warmly, and to whose articles in the *Débats* we have referred in previous numbers, pronounces himself very decidedly in favour of interrupting the works on all the ironclads now building, for they will require £4,000,000 to finish them. He proposes that they shall be transformed into transports destined to accompany in the distance the torpedo-cruisers of the future, small, fast, handy craft, unable, on account of their small dimensions, from carrying any large amount of stores. These transports would act, in fact, as tenders to the fighting division. "This is a proposal," says the *Avenir*, "which deserves to be taken into consideration by competent men, and decided upon without loss of time. It is permitted to hope that the large ironclads, disembarrassed of the turrets and heavy guns they were destined to carry, will be able to receive an increased motive-power, which will permit them to keep pretty well up with the torpedo-cruisers, so as always to remain under their protection. Mere transports might be armed with small guns, and above all with machine-guns." The *Avenir* hopes that this matter will be brought before Parliament, as the *Brennus* and the *Charles Martel* in no way answer the exigencies of the moment. They were designed two years ago, when there was no suspicion that the reign of huge ironclads was drawing to its close. "Over a million sterling might be saved," exclaims the *Avenir*, "and with this sum we might in a short time build a large number of sea-going torpedo-boats." M. Charmes writes in favour of 40-ton torpedo-boats, such as those which behaved so well during bad weather in the Mediterranean a few months ago; they can be built for £10,000, and do not expose more than a dozen lives. Captain Gougeard, on his side, advocates a more costly and larger craft, costing £100,000, and having a displacement of 1,800 tons. M. Charmes thinks that the *Italia*, which is supposed to be the most powerful ironclad afloat, would stand less chance if attacked by twenty small torpedo-boats than by two of those recommended by Captain Gougeard. The chief objection urged against the small torpedo-craft is the fact that in a long voyage they would soon become dependent upon their transports. The *Avenir* pronounces itself in favour of vessels of 280 tons, several of which are on the stocks, and which will be able to cross the Atlantic without being accompanied. Should these cruisers be a success, there will be no need of constructing any larger, and they might be built in eighteen months or a year.

IN the exceedingly interesting, learned, and laborious work of Captain Quinteau, just published,* there is an instructive account of the Camel Corps which Napoleon created in Egypt to crush the Mamelooks and Bedouin. During his excursion down the shores of the Red Sea he met a caravan escorted by Arabs on dromedaries. He at once ordered Eugène de Beauharnais and Colbert—the precursors of the Reginald Talbot and Stanley Clarke of to-day—to mount camels and ride them; and, satisfied by the result, he ordered a regiment to be provided with these animals,—the true mounted infantry of the Desert. But we think it rather doubtful that "each dromedary carried fifty days' provisions and fifty days' water," as the author asserts. Each man—infantry volunteers—had a lance, a musket and bayonet, and 100 cartridges, and the regiment had two cannon, each drawn by six camels. At first the corps was laughed at. Napoleon and Berthier rode about Cairo on camelback to put down detractors, and facts soon justified the wisdom of the organisation. The Bedouins were run down and destroyed, and not only that, but the corps preserved all the communications of the Army from insult or annoyance, and Bonaparte was able to write,—"For fourteen months during which the campaign lasted, I had never a convoy or even a courier intercepted." In Algeria, Camel Corps were largely and successfully employed. General Monge directed the creation of a corps of 600 dromedaries, carrying 1,200 men and provisions for twelve days, which he organised with the assistance of Colonel Cavalier, ancient Chief of the Camel Corps of Napoleon from 1798 to 1800. Under Carbuccia† they were of immense service. In 1853 Major du Barrail mounted his infantry on camels, and marched fifteen leagues a day with them; and in 1864 Yusuf employed a battalion of Tirailleurs Indigènes with equal success. One caution worth attention is given by Colonel Trumelet, who served with the corps:—"It is absolutely necessary for the Infantry to dismount well in advance of the place where they expect the enemy, on account of the deplorable facility with which the camel species gives way to panics." *A propos de bottes*, Captain Quinteau having given some instances of remarkable marches, observes:—"These were all done by old soldiers, tried in war; but let your troops be young and unaccustomed to fatigue, and your column will soon break up on the road. In the present state of our (the French) army, it seems difficult to expect that our troops shall cover more than sixty kilomètres in the twenty-four hours, and that in an easy country and not under too hot a sun." "On one pair of English legs do march two Frenchmen," said the poet; only they do not go quite so fast. M. Quinteau also alludes to our Camel Corps in 1859 in India.

The Duke of Edinburgh will join the *Minotaur*, next week, according to present arrangements, and the Channel Squadron will proceed to sea on a winter cruise for a couple of months, unless Eastern events unexpectedly take a critical turn, the starboard division from Portsmouth joining the port division from Portland or Plymouth. The boilers of the *Minotaur* are only given three months to last. At the termination of the cruise, the Duke of Edinburgh will probably haul down his flag, and be succeeded in command by Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins.

The Lords of the Admiralty will, we understand, be asked to sanction the expenditure of £18,500 for the erection of the necessary stores and offices at Portsmouth, required in consequence of the transfer of the custody and fitting of Naval gun-mountings from the War Department to the Admiralty.

A correspondent, writing under the signature of "An Admiral," points out that by an Order in Council the First Lord of the Admiralty is to be held responsible to the Queen and to Parliament for all the business of the Admiralty. How, it may reasonably be asked, is it possible for Lord Northbrook to be responsible to her Majesty and the Legislature when he is in Egypt? The finances of the Admiralty are, it is alleged, at the very lowest ebb, and the "sinews of war" are lacking, while the estimates have been exceeded, and credit and "indemnity" have to be depended on. Such a condition of affairs, in the present somewhat excited condition of the country, is simply lamentable. It is as well that "my Lords" have gone "on tour," under the circumstances. Lord Alcester remains in town to bear the brunt of the work.

Commander the Hon. Maurice A. Bourke has been appointed to the *Dreadnought*, commissioned by Captain the Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G.

Captain J. B. Warren, who has been selected by the Lords of the Admiralty for service in her Majesty's ship *Tamar*, has seen much active service in the Baltic and in the Chinese War. While commanding the *Swallow*, he received the thanks of the Colonial Government of the Cape for assistance rendered in the expedition for the relief of the Trek Boers in 1879.

In Nile navigation the principal danger is incurred when vessels are going down stream. If a steamer or dahabeah grounds in going up she is backed off with comparative ease, should she have run end-on. If she swings there is more difficulty, as the mud settles with astonishing rapidity on the side exposed to the stream. But when a vessel strikes going down the river there is much delay and some risk, and if it be on rocks there is little chance of getting her off in a falling Nile, unless she can be lightened by taking out cargo. Generally, the bottom is of mud, but there are rocks and reefs in well-known areas of the river.

It is stated that Captain P. H. Colomb, borne on the books of the *Asia*, has been selected for the *Duke of Wellington*, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, on Capt. C. J. Rowley being promoted to flag-rank.

The triangular duel in Marryat's "Midshipman Easy" has been repeated on board the *Northumberland* in Devonport Dockyard. Three of the Midshipmen, who had, it is stated, been perusing the tale referred to, having private revolvers of a very small pattern, arranged themselves in a triangle in that part of the ship devoted to Midshipmen's chests and hammocks, and commenced to snap their revolvers at each other. There was a ball-cartridge in one of the chambers of the weapon handled by Mr. Tracey, of course, quite unknown to him. The bullet entered Mr. Tilley's cheek, traversed his face through his upper lip and nose, and made its exit, to the detriment, for the present at least, of the poor lad's personal appearance.

Vice-Admiral Richards has reluctantly "entered the arena of discussion on a subject of paramount importance to the nation,"—the state of the Navy. He reviews exhaustively the present condition of affairs, and maintains that the remedy is "to place the Navy, in as short a time as possible, in such a condition that its rulers may be fairly held responsible for the safety of the country." Admiral Richards does not propose to double the Estimates, but advocates a "construction grant" being made at once; but we must wait a little, though the department is now going on credit. He is opposed to commissions or committees, as suggested, "unless it be a committee of one strong man." The results of all the commissions which have sat for a quarter of a century have, it is contended, been fruitless. It is evident that Admiral Richards does not believe that in a multitude of councillors there is wisdom, or he would not suggest individual action and responsibility. It will be asked at once,—Who is the "one strong man"—standing head and shoulders above all others in ability, capacity, and matured experience—to be entrusted with so onerous a work? The question is difficult to answer. And if he were found, would Parliament give him the power? Assuming that the "one strong man" be forthcoming, and willing to undertake the duty, the proposal for a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry is reasonable and desirable. It is beyond doubt that, taking into consideration the existing state of public opinion, if a committee, strongly constituted, reports, in terms that cannot be mistaken, on the state of the Navy, no Ministry will venture to neglect its recommendations. The subject that has caused so voluminous a correspondence must occupy the attention of Parliament shortly, and immediate action must follow, unless all the prophets be wrong, and the experts deceived.

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* *La Guerre de Surprises et Embuscades.* Charles Lavauzelle, Paris.

† General Carbuccia wrote a paper on "The Camel as a Beast of Burden and of War."

A new transport, the *Calédonien*, has just been launced in France. This vessel, which is built of iron, which has a displacement of 3,990 tons, and which is 74 metres long and 10½ broad, is intended to ply between Brest and New Caledonia by way of the Cape of Good Hope. It is said that the new transport will accomplish the voyage in 100 days, and that she is to do the whole distance without stopping. The *Calédonien*, built and got ready for sea at a cost of £128,000, will carry two 14 centimetre guns.

Professor J. H. Lock, of New York, has constructed the "Peacemaker," which is 30 ft. long, built of iron, and costs $16,000 to build. Under ordinary circumstances the top of the boat is not much above the surface of the water, and she can be driven entirely under water by inverted "fins," the motive power being electricity. The boat may be sunk to any depth by expelling air from and letting in water into reservoirs. In the interior of the vessel, which is lighted by electricity and supplied with compressed air, are placed the "crew" of the boat, consisting of the electrician and the engineer, the latter of whom attends to the air-pump. The captain, who is also steersman, is placed in a kind of well on the deck of the boat. He is clad in diver's dress, and surrounded by water. From his place he signals to the electrician to manage the boat and discharge the torpedoes. The latter, charged with dynamite, are made buoyant with cork. When an offensive movement is intended, the boat, driven by electricity from storage batteries, runs up under the bottom of the vessel to be attacked, when the captain places a torpedo on either side of the keel, the torpedoes being made to adhere by electric magnets. The torpedo-boat then runs off, and the torpedoes are exploded. According to Professor Tuck, who is said to have been 25 years perfecting his invention, the torpedoes may be attached to vessels going at a speed of 10 knots an hour.

"Whatever the condition of our ships may be," writes Mr. E. H. Carbutt, M.P., "there is no doubt that our guns are not what they should be." Although the condition of the British Navy is admitted to be defective, it has not been shown that our guns are inferior. Mr. Carbutt anticipates delay in arming our ships if war breaks out, and expresses a belief that "we should find that, in those ships that had guns, they were inferior of range and power of penetration to the guns made for foreign governments," adding, however, that "this would be very difficult to prove, except in action." The broad and vague statement regarding the alleged superiority of the guns of foreign governments is not borne out by any facts adduced after experiments. Last week, at Spezzia, a 100-ton gun, loaded with 3 cwt. of gunpowder, was fired against a Schneider armour-plate of hammered steel, a compound Brown, and a compound Cammell plate. They were all penetrated, the Schneider being broken in three pieces, the compound Brown in four, and the compound Cammell in six pieces. It may be judicious for the War Department to direct further experimental trials of our most modern guns, and the suggestion of Mr. Carbutt that a handsome sum of money should be placed at the disposal of "an independent (not departmental) committee to inquire thoroughly into the matter," may be worthy of consideration. Mr. Carbutt rebukes the late Government for neglecting a good opportunity of testing a different system of guns from their own, after the purchase of the *Neptune*, "complete with her guns and supply of ammunition." These guns, made by Sir Joseph Whitworth, were taken out and replaced with Woolwich guns, "at a cost of £100,000." Against this proceeding Mr. Carbutt protests, and contends that the results obtained by a 9-in. steel Whitworth gun have never been equalled by either a Woolwich or an Elswick gun. But there is no service Whitworth ammunition, and there would be manifest inconvenience in novel projectiles and cartridges being introduced into the service to meet the need of one ship's armament. Whatever the reasons were, it is improbable that there were not good grounds to justify the course adopted. Admitting that "the prejudices of the War Office should not be allowed to stand in the way of our having the best guns," it may be reasonably contended that more evidence is required of the prejudice—meaning unreasonable opposition—of the authorities, and of the "inferiority" of our guns, than is at present forthcoming. We admit, of course, that we are much behindhand, and dangerously so as regards the latter.

Commander W. des V. Hamilton, who has been acting as Commander of H.M.S. *Hercules*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, K.C.B., Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, has been selected to act in a similar capacity to the *Nelson*, flagship on the Australian station, the command of which Rear-Admiral Tryon shortly takes over. Commander Hamilton, who rendered valuable service with the Naval Brigade in Egypt in 1882, will be succeeded in the *Hercules* by Commander F. Powell.

Vice-Admiral F. A. Close, referring to the loss of the *Wasp*, gives the following information, which will be read with interest. He states that her Majesty's ship *Trident*, under his command, might have been lost under a lighthouse in the same way as the *Wasp*, had he not accidentally discovered that the navigating officer was "moon blind"—that is to say, he could not see the light of the lighthouse staring him in the face (like a full moon), distant half a mile. Quite recently many of the engine-drivers on our railways were discovered to be "colour blind." If, remarks Vice-Admiral Close, every commissioned officer in the Royal Navy had to pass a periodical examination for eye-sight, say on appointment to a ship, we should hear of fewer wrecks. Also a few simple questions on judging distances (with the naked eye) of lights, &c., by night should, the writer contends, be added to the examination of all sub-lieutenants.

The *Shannon*, which in 1813 fought the historical duel with the *Chesapeake*, is still afloat, in New York Harbour. Long ago she was reconstructed for the merchant service, but her hull is substantially the same to-day as it was 84 years ago, the date of her birth, or her launching. Her last public service was the transporting of troops to and from India. Latterly, she has been bringing a cargo of chalk from England, and just now she is loading petroleum for the return voyage. She is about 1,300 tons, and on her stern she displays what is said to be a capital likeness of Sir Philip Broke.

On Saturday the keel of the ironclad *Katrina II.* was laid at Nicolaieff, and on Tuesday the keels of the ironclads, *Tschesme* and *Sinope*, were laid with great pomp in presence of the Grand Duke Alexis, and the highest officials and ministers at Sebastopol. These two ships will, it is announced, form the nucleus of the future Black Sea Fleet, and may be considered as the first fruits of the denunciation of the Treaty of Paris by Russia 14 years ago. It was just about this time, 30 years ago, the allies were preparing the bombardment of Sebastapol. A new floating dock is to be constructed at Sebastopol. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the estimates for the next Russian Budget show a large increase as compared with those of past years. An additional sum of 4,288,488 roubles is provided for the construction of new war-vessels alone.

Information has reached this country stating that there is good reason to believe that the worst abominations of the African slave-trade are now being reproduced on the New Guinea coast, and that a salutary exercise of authority by the representatives of her Majesty's Government in that quarter is imperatively required to check the evil. It appears that several labour-vessels from Queensland have lately been engaged in recruiting labourers at East Cape, and that no fewer than thirty-eight natives were shot by the crews of four of these vessels. Other outrages on the same coast are reported, and it is satisfactory to learn that some time ago a schooner concerned in the nefarious traffic was seized by her Majesty's gunboat *Swinger*, and sent to Cooktown in order to be made the subject of judicial investigation. The public will await with anxiety the further proceedings in this case. It is obviously necessary that some adequate British authority should be set up on the southern shores of New Guinea.

The Prime Meridian Conference will, it is feared, fail to come to an agreement in consequence of French opposition to the selection of Greenwich as the standard meridian. This determined opposition appears to be the result of "patriotic" rather than practical considerations. The French will hear of no other prime meridian than Paris, and the responsibility of the failure to arrive at a common understanding will rest with France.

We hear that the Admiralty are what is vulgarly called "going on tick." They have got no money. It is likely that the War Office is proceeding on the same time-honoured principle.

Critical comments of a somewhat facetious description have succeeded an announcement, the purport of which is that the chief stimulant to be served out to our men during the coming Nile Expedition will be "a kind of rum, which is not rum, but that beverage minus its alcoholic properties." It has been formally announced that "the chief stimulant for ordinary use among the men engaged in the Nile flotilla will be rum, which is being sent out in large quantities from the Royal Victualling Yard at Deptford, where, by a special process, the heavy portion of the alcohol is got rid of, and that of lighter specific gravity is retained, thereby rendering the rum light and exhilarating, instead of stupefying and intoxicating. The scientific treatment to which the rum is subjected, removes, with the heavy spirit, all its irritating properties, and renders the troops who drink it cheerful, without being excited and quarrelsome." If this be strictly correct, a valuable discovery has been made, and it is asserted that it ought not to be kept a secret. Suggestions have been thrown out that when Parliament meets some Member should ask the following questions:—"To inquire of the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he will inform the House what it is which the authorities at the Deptford Victualling Yard put into the national rum to 'render the troops who drink it cheerful without being excited and quarrelsome;' and whether he will cause parcels or casks of the same material to be distributed to the licensed victuallers throughout the country?" Temperance principles in the services merit every encouragement, but further information is sought anent this "Nile flotilla rum."

It is somewhat curious to find a paper like the *St. James's Gazette* using the word "*morale*" for "*moral*," in reference to the spirit of the services,—the Army, rather. It is a common error to some, but it is not one we thought our contemporary would fall into.

A Government viewer from the Royal Small Arms Factory attended at Aldershot on Wednesday last to inspect the arms of several battalions. In many instances the cleaning-rod of the rifle has become so loose that in firing it gradually moves forward, and projects to such an extent as to be a source of danger. Steps will be at once taken to remedy this defect. In future inspections of this kind, it would be as well if the functionary from Enfield would try to be more punctual to time than on the occasion referred to. In the case of the battalions inspected, who were kept waiting for several hours, it means the complete loss of a day—musketry, military training, and all other instruction being of necessity suspended.

It is almost aggravating to find that a little bit of a kingdom like Servia has, thanks to the organisation of Colonel Petrovitz, the Minister of War, an army of 70,000 men and 288 guns in the 1st Ban, or active army; in the 2nd Ban, 56,000 men; and in the 3rd Ban, 53,000 men.

The want of dates in communications from the South country destroys the value of the information. It is oftentimes due to the ignorance of the European who transmits the news, for he may not understand the Mahommedan calendar, and it is not easy to an unfamiliar to make the needful correction. Thus, when we read that "from Massowah we hear that General Gordon is at Sennaar, fighting the rebels and collecting taxes," we want to know *when* that was? Sennaar is a district on the Blue Nile, south of Khartoum, and if Gordon be there he has broken loose from Khartoum, and the siege is raised. But then we heard from Mr. Power that Mesalamieh, a town defended by Saleh Bey, which is in Sennaar, on the Blue Nile, was captured by the Mahdi some time ago, and that Gordon was going to send an expedition to try and recover Saleh Bey's steamer, and it may be the echo of the attempt which comes to us now. The telegraph lines, which under Ismail Pasha were stretched across the desert from station to station, and were regarded as sacred by the tribes, are now probably destroyed; but there may be telegraphic communication between Massowah and Kassala, and the report may have reached the latter place. If so, there seems to be no reason why the Egyptian Government should not be able to verify it, as the line to Massowah is open, we presume.

The Secretary of State for India in Council having, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, approved of a limited number of probationers for the Indian Staff Corps being appointed annually from regiments serving elsewhere than in India, revised regulations on the subject have been published, and G.O. 117 of 1878 and 1 of 1882 have been cancelled.

The officer commanding a certain field battery at Aldershot does not seem to have profited much by the course of "combined minor operations" carried out during the drill season, if we may judge by the remarks of the Umpire-in-Chief (Major-General Feilding), published during the week, on the minor operation of the 3rd inst.,—the last of the season. The Chief Umpire observes that "the Field Battery attached to the Southern force was not well handled. The first position was too exposed to admit of its being held. The second position, whilst shelling Crown Prince Wood, was unnecessarily exposed to the fire of the Infantry occupying that wood. The third position (only about

200 yards from that previously occupied), was on the exposed part of Romping Down and the R.A. umpires on both sides obliged the battery to limber up before more than one shot had been fired. The fifth position (50 yards in rear of a line of skirmishers) was even worse, and the battery was again sent away. The sixth position (on Blackhill) was fairly good, but the guns neither shelled the fort at Longdown nor the road and bridge at Curzon Bridge, both of which could be seen and enfilated from the battery. The seventh and last position, viz., inside Longdown Fort, was badly chosen, inasmuch as it was in a regular shell trap, exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery on Windmill Hill." On the Northern side, "the half-battery Royal Horse Artillery, which was intended to operate with the Cavalry, was so indifferently handled that it was of very little service all day, and succeeded in losing a gun (captured by the Queen's Bays), and eventually lost its way, and was cut off from the main body." It is evident from the foregoing that somehow the Artillery combatants did not, on the 3rd inst., enter fully into the spirit of the last "combined minor operation" of the Aldershot drill season.

With a view to encourage soldiers to qualify themselves in Army signalling, extra-duty pay will in future be issued to signallers with an army in the field.

A sealed-pattern suit for Schoolmasters has been sent to the various military centres. As a special privilege, those schoolmasters who are warrant officers are permitted to wear a gold-embroidered crown on the forage-cap, to be provided "at their own expense," which indulgence will not be granted to the junior Schoolmasters.

We see that Lord Wolseley and Sir Redvers Buller have very wisely taken refuge in a dahabeah moored in the stream by the bank at Wady Halfa. A step and a plank take them on shore, and they escape the dust and trouble somewhat, if nothing else. A dahabeah affords very comfortable quarters. It is, as many of our readers now practically know, however unacquainted they might have been with the craft a few years back, a large decked boat, with kitchen accommodation for the crew and servants in the fore part, and a raised house and deck divided into sleeping cabins, with a saloon above; and there is a fair promenade provided with awnings, where the dinner is generally spread. The nuggar, of which we are beginning to hear a good deal, is only a half-decked boat, much smaller than the dahabeah, which is used on the shallower water of the Nubian part of the river. The last news from Cairo shows that the Nile there is still of an average height; but as soon as the northern canals are all open from the First Cataract northwards and drained into the fields, the absorption of water from the main stream becomes enormous, and the depth and current are rapidly diminished in the upper waters.

The new edition of the Aldershot Divisional Standing Orders has at length been published, and, as announced in a recent Divisional Order,—"The Lieutenant-General commanding expects that every officer will make himself acquainted with them," *i.e.*, purchase a copy—for they cannot be obtained otherwise, being supplied by a local printer at the rate of 1s. 6d. per copy. It seems rather hard that officers should be compelled to purchase a necessary official book of this nature, though the price is small. A ecrtain number of copies ought to be handed, free of charge, to the commanding officer of each regiment or corps at the station.

The sooner the existing regulations regarding the preliminary drill for Militia recruits are revised, the better for all concerned. There would not appear to be any necessity for retaining the title "preliminary drill" as applied formerly; for now that 90 per cent. of the Militia recruits attend for their 56 days' drill at the depôt on enlistment, the conditions of Pars. 244 to 249 of the Militia Regulations, 1883, as amended by General Order 118, of 1883, have become somewhat obsolete; and a plainer reading might, we believe, be substituted for the not very easily understood regulations embodied in the General Order above referred to.

The intelligence that Lord Northbrook has recommended the abolition of the Egyptian Army, and the creation in lieu of it of a force of 9,000 policemen should, we hope, be received with caution. But his lordship has certainly evinced what may be considered a somewhat dangerous energy in the scope of his measures for the reconstruction of Egypt. The abolition of the Army would certainly be the logical outcome of the complete annexation of Egypt by England and by the permanent establishment of British garrisons all over the country, under which the police could maintain internal tranquillity and order. But it is a measure that no Egyptian Minister would ever sanction. It would be dangerous in the last degree in its effects upon the Mahommedan population, and we do not believe it would be safe in any sense. Of course, the theory having been established in the popular mind that all Egyptians are cowards, it is easy to demonstrate the uselessness of an army of such materials; but then, *per contra*, it would be very hard to prove that a police composed of the same men, without discipline such as the soldier had, could cope with peasantry who are liable to sudden outbursts of tumultuous assemblages, or with the Arabs on the borders. Till further advised, we cannot accept the story as at all probable. Certainly, if it be true, we do not believe the conclusion will receive the assent of any one at all acquainted with the condition of Egypt. Lord Northbrook has shown boldness at all events. He was sent out to "advise and report," and the first result of his action is a *coup* which Arabi did not make. Arabi was attacked and overthrown on the ground for which there was no tangible proof whatever that he probably would make it. The metropolitan papers treat very lightly the consequences of a suit before the International Tribunals, and the *Times* was ill enough advised to jeer at their power. Our contemporary said that the Egyptian Government would not enforce a decree against itself, and that our Government would not be very likely to help the Tribunals, to the creation of which it most energetically contributed. But surely that would be a mockery of justice, and it would besides be grossly impolitic to set the decress of the Tribunals aside. Can we suppose that the great Powers concerned with ourselves in the creation of these tribunals and in their maintenance would look with indifference at the overthrow of a system on which they founded great hopes for the protection of their subjects and the execution of the law in Egypt, because an inconvenience resulted from the action of the Courts with regard to the obligations of the State!

Our attention has been invited to the greatly increasing number of cases of conviction for felony, assault, trespass, &c., which shows that there is but little trouble taken in regard to the moral character of recruits.

Captain Walsh, of the Mounted Infantry, took ten days to reach Dongola from Sarass, a distance of 200 miles; and, according to the *Telegraph*, he found what is called the Tong-wa Cataract, 50 miles from Sarass, quite impassable without towing, which from the banks is impracticable. This leaves much to the imagination, as we cannot understand how Captain Walsh ever arrived at Dongola, if he had to encounter an impassable cataract which could only be overcome by an operation that was impracticable.

A revised edition of the "Text-Book on Fortification," by Colonel Phillips, R.E., which is in use at the Royal Military College, and by the Militia candidates for Line commissions, has now been completed, and is ready for issue.

A general meeting of the Divisional Race Committee was held at Aldershot on Thursday last, at which were present representatives from all regiments and corps in the garrison, for the purpose of passing the year's accounts and arranging a programme for the Spring Steeple-Chase Meeting next year. In the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, R.A., the Hon. Secretary, recent Aldershot race meetings have been very successful, the funds being now in a more flourishing condition than they ever were before. Previous to Colonel Toogood accepting the management of these races they were in a very bad way, the funds were nowhere, and a feeling of dissatisfaction generally existed. Now all this is changed, and the present management is everything that could be desired. Colonel Toogood has, at the earnest request of the Race Committee, consented to continue in office for another year, and it is stated that the Committee have decided to mark their appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by him in resuscitating racing at Aldershot, by presenting him at an early date with a testimonial in the shape of a piece of plate.

The result of an inquiry made by the French Minister of War shows that out of 3,844 one-year volunteers who will shortly be liberated, only 341 are fit to be appointed sub-lieutenants in the reserve; 554 might be made serjeants; the others have not sufficient capacity to fill any rank higher than that of corporal. We mentioned last week that the officers of the reserve drawn from the one-year volunteers had not given satisfaction. This does not say much in favour of short service.

No changes of badges or facings are to be made by Volunteer corps which have become Volunteer battalions of Territorial regiments, without first obtaining sanction from the Secretary of State through the General Officer Commanding the district.

When the "corps of clerks," A.P.D., was at first spoken of, we heard much of the benefits which regimental officers would derive from its formation. We heard that, in this way, the regimental Paymaster would obtain a valuable clerk, belonging to his own department, and not removable at any moment, nor eligible for other regimental appointments. So far as matters have yet gone, however, the result of the attempt to induce regimental paymaster-serjeants to become military staff clerks has been quite different to what was expected. As has hitherto always been the case, the regimental officers are the losers. The aspirants are neither sent to Regimental Districts, where there are already, or should be, considering the importance of the work, men qualified to perform it; or to district offices, which for the most part seem to be filled with well-paid and highly able clerks, civil and military, and which could indeed easily enough submit to a reduction of their strength, instead of desiring an increase thereof. The unfortunate regiments suffer heavily meanwhile, losing their men of experience, and having to put up with untrained men in their place. In this way the chief point at first aimed at by the establishment of this body is missed,—viz., the improvement of the position of regimental pay offices. It is even doubtful if many of the men concerned would have entered their names had they known that they would be removed from their corps; for the slight increase of pay does not compensate for the loss of other advantages obtainable by a man serving in a regiment.

The appointment of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster General at Dublin will shortly be vacant by the promotion of Colonel Montgomery-Moore, for the next vacancy on the establishment of general officers.

Instructions are issued with Clause 198 of this month's Army Circulars, for guidance at a time when there is reason to anticipate an outbreak of cholera, or when it is actually prevalent among the troops. There are in all 32 instructions, all of which appear both sensible and necessary; and if these be carried out in their entirety, there would seem to be every prospect of an outbreak of cholera being prevented, or if it should break out of its being confined to the very narrowest limits. The proper disinfectants to be used are also enumerated, and directions are given for fumigation, and the method of producing the necessary gases.

It is probable that Colonel Swaine, who is exceedingly popular as Military Attaché in Berlin, will return to that capital should the Nile Expedition not be prolonged.

The whole of the field-firing at Aldershot (Cavalry and Infantry) has now been completed. The new system has met with much favour at the Camp, and the experimental company and battalion practices, carried out for the first time this year, have been the means of improving the brigade firing, which has been better than on any previous occasion. The new system certainly takes up much time, but this time has not been wasted, and a step in the direction of improving the shooting of the British soldier has been taken.

In 1882, General Gordon had some correspondence with the Cape Government, relative to the organisation of their Colonial Forces, of which he was then in command. Portions of that correspondence, in which the General expresses his views as to the expediency of using Field Artillery in "guerilla warfare," are published, with some explanatory remarks by Colonel Goodenough, in the last number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution*—that "periodical" which is produced, as it informed us, "at indefinite periods!" General Gordon and Colonel Goodenough agree in considering that the expense, inconvenience, and delay, caused by taking guns into country unsuitable for wheeled carriages, far outweigh the effect they may be expected to produce in action. General Gordon tells us that, in the attack on Morosi's Mountain, "1,443 rounds of artillery were fired," with the effect, as he heard "on good authority," of five killed and five wounded. We were often told that in the Kaffir wars long ago, it took a Kaffir's weight in bullets to knock him over; but 144 rounds from artillery is a far heavier price to pay for each savage killed or disabled. In the pursuit of a flying and disorganised enemy, by cavalry, it would be foolish to wait for infantry; in attacking positions in mountainous, broken, or thickly wooded country, cavalry might prove only a useless incumbrance; so, in like manner, artillery, if unsuitably employed, might do little more than impede the movements of the other arms. The opinions of General Gordon, and the sensible comments of Colonel Goodenough, may be read with advantage by officers who think that their particular branch of the service is almost omnipotent and should be literally, what the Royal Artillery is virtually according to motto—*ubique*.

The appointment of Colonel N. Stevenson, half-pay, late 87th Fusiliers, to succeed Sir T. Baker as Deputy-Adjutant-General at Dublin, has given general satisfaction in Ireland. Colonel Stevenson was a good and popular commanding officer, and gained golden opinions at Cork, as a very able and hard-working staff officer.

In the Army Circular just issued, a new Royal Warrant is promulgated, which finally amalgamates into one whole the Army Medical Department and the Army Hospital corps, under the title of the "Medical Staff Corps." The officers of the Medical Staff will command the Medical Staff Corps, as well as all patients in military hospitals, and such officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, as may be attached for duty to the Medical Staff Corps; but they will not, of course, hold any command outside the corps. By this warrant, also, the officers of the Medical Staff are given power to inflict punishments on the non-commissioned officers and men in cases of misconduct, negligence, or inefficiency, by the stoppage of departmental pay, and by reduction to a lower grade. The regimental pay of the new corps remains much the same as that of the Army Hospital Corps, except that the highest rate of pay for a Staff-Serjeant has been increased from 4s 4d a day to 4s. 6d. a day, and a new rank, to be designated Staff-Sergeant 2nd Class, has been created with pay at the rate of 4s. 3d. a day.

There is also an alteration in the manner of distributing Departmental Pay and Extra Duty Pay. The rate of Departmental Pay will in future be the same for all throughout each rank, and all non-commissioned officers and men are entitled to receive it, provided only that "they be present and effective at their posts." All serjeants and lance-sergeants, no matter what may be their respective duties, will receive Departmental Pay at the rate of 1s. a day; all corporals, lance-corporals, and privates graded as 1st Class Orderlies, 8d. a day; all privates graded as 2nd Class Orderlies and Buglers, 6d. a day; and all other privates 4d. a day. Some few will, by this arrangement, gain an increase of pay, but the majority, who were receiving Extra Duty Pay for various duties, will receive no benefit, the rates of Extra Duty Pay having been reduced to correspond with the increase of Departmental Pay, with the exception, apparently, of Instructors at the Depôt and the Training School, who will receive an increase of 6d., or 2d. a day, according to rank; and attendants on cases of contageous or infectious disease, requiring the isolation of both patient and attendant, in which case the attendant will receive 4d. a day Extra Duty Pay.

Reviews.

Reminiscences of an Indian Official. By General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

The distinguished author of this work need not offer any apology for publishing the reminiscences of his career as an Indian official. He sketches the leading incidents of his life from "cadet to governor," in a plain, unvarnished style. The volume is full of interest. It takes the reader over some of the most celebrated battle-fields in India, and at the same time makes him conversant with diplomatic matters of great import, in a personal narrative written with remarkable facility, and a style of no mean order. Altogether, General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, instead of pleading *ad misericordiam* for publishing this record of his services, may congratulate himself upon having brought before the public a large amount of very interesting matter. As a specimen, we give the General's reminiscence of "Holkar's Daughter": —"After the battle of Mahedpore the Bheema Bhai, 'Holkar's Daughter,' with a small body of retainers, for a long time kept the country in a flame. One day Sir John Malcolm was moving with a large force, when the lady was seen on horseback on a neighbouring eminence, attended by only one follower. The order was given to surround the hillock, so as to ensure her capture. The slave escaped before the necessary cordon could be formed, but Holkar's daughter made no attempt to fly. When, however, it was thought that her apprehension was certain, she suddenly made a dash towards the small party near the General, and owing to her mare's turn of speed, got away scot-free." Among the many and varied anecdotes told by the author is one relating to his commanding officer, a gallant soldier of the old school, who, at the assault of Bhurtpore, though suffering from a raging fit of gout, took his place at the head of his company, accompanied the storming-party, and was literally carried up the breach by the Sepoys. On parade he was often very choleric, and sometimes was not altogether blameless. On one occasion, he applied to the second-in-command an expletive, which the latter, a first-rate officer, was determined not to allow to pass unnoticed. When the parade was dismissed, and officers called to the front, he addressed the colonel, and in the most respectful manner pointed out that no gentleman could submit to such language as he had used towards him, and consequently he felt it incumbent on him to make a representation to higher authority. The old gentleman was somewhat startled, but he was not easily disconcerted, and at once, to the astonishment of every one present, asserted that Captain H—— was labouring under a mistake, as the remarks that had given him umbrage had been addressed to himself. Upon which, the captain quietly observed,—"Of course, Sir, if you d——d your own eyes, and not mine, I have nothing further to say in the matter." We find a little further on a somewhat similar story told of Sir Harry Smith. It appears that a private of the 50th fell out to take a stone from his shoe which prevented him from marching. Whilst in the rear he was perceived by Sir Harry, who called out, "What are you doing there, you d——d coward?" Hurrying on to overtake his regiment, the man replied, "You are a d——d liar." The day after the action the General rode down the ranks of the 50th, recognised his friend, and said, "You are the man who called me a d——d liar yesterday?" "Yes, sir," replied the private, "and I will call any man a d——d liar who says I am a d——d coward!" The author speaks most favourably of the Irregular Cavalry, with which force he was for some time connected. The service was very popular amongst the native gentry and yeomanry, and as promotion was made in a great measure by selection, and not by mere seniority, many of the native officers were superior men, perfectly capable of commanding troops and squadrons, and thoroughly acquainted with their drill, whilst in appearance they were particularly fine, soldier-like fellows. For all the duties of light cavalry, such as outpost work, reconnoitring, foraging, and skirmishing, they were particularly well-fitted. Such is the testimony given by the author as to the excellence of this branch of the service.

Petite Bibliothèque de l'Armée Française. (Henri Charles-Lavauzelle, Editeur, 11 Place St. André des Arts, Paris.) — We have to acknowledge the receipt from the publisher of some of these very handy pocket-books, as they may be called, dealing with matters of interest to the services, particularly the Army. The new practical instruction for the service of cavalry in war time, approved by the Minister of War this summer, may be studied with advantage, as the last word of such an excellent officer as Gallifet, and intelligent reformers who have sought to conserve what was best in the French soldier, without completely upsetting all his traditions and ideas. Probably Sir F. FitzWygram, General Fraser, and others interested in the welfare of the Army, are already well acquainted with the recent developments in cavalry instruction on the other side of the Straits of Dover; but even they should not be above looking into this little book. Another volume, the first of what may be called the study of theory at home, is devoted to the military education of the soldier; a second concerns his instruction. Then there is a very compact account of the military operations to which we have paid too little attention in the war which went on so long between the Chilians and Peruvians. We have been accustomed to gauge the importance of our combats by what is called th "butcher's bill." The battle of Tacua, fought on May 26, 1880, bears a strange relation to that of Inkerman in the forces engaged and in the losses. The Chilians had 8,492 men in action. They lost 23 officers killed, and 84 officers wounded; 463 soldiers killed, 1,558 wounded. The Peruvians and the Bolivians lost a few hundreds more. In the long list of actions none were more sanguinary or important; but several combats led to great loss of life, and very resolute fighting, in which the Chilian generals and troops displayed skill and courage. The "Notions on fresh meat for soldiers" contains an immense amount of information about rations, &c., in a very few pages. Another booklet of the series is devoted to the attack and defence of fortresses. Clearness and precision go hand in hand together apparently in the work of the writers who contribute to this series, and it is highly to be commended to notice.

SOME MAGAZINES.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

It is not usual to find an entire absence of Naval or Military matter in the *Nineteenth Century*. But so it is in the October number. There are several articles which deserve notice,—among others that on "Charles Reade," contributed by A. C. Swinburne, and Mr. Beavington Atkinson's "The Art Treasures of Prussia."

The *Army and Navy Magazine* contains an article by Mr. Charles Marvin on "The New Russian Highway to Central Asia." The Orenburg route to Turkestan, after fifty years of unexampled notoriety, has been quietly placed on the retired list of military highways by the Russian Government, and a fresh road inaugurated, completely altering the position on the Oxus. The story of the discovery and opening-up of this route has never yet been told in Russia, and is quite unknown in England. "It is too full of interest and political significance to be left longer unnarrated." "Every improvement that takes place in regard to the Russian position in Central Asia gives increased significance to Herat, for the simpler becomes the task of occupying the stronghold of Afghanistan, the more menacing grows the Russian advance upon India." There is an article of considerable research and interest contributed by Col. Malleson, entitled "Ambushes and Surprises," and Major M. King-Harman communicates a few notes on the Italian Army.

The two steel-constructed fast-steaming cruisers Severn and Mersey, each of 14 guns and 6,000 horse-power, with a displacement of 3,550 tons, now building at Chatham Dockyard, are being hastened forward in their construction, as it is intended that both shall be ready to be launched early in the approaching year. It was originally proposed that both vessels, and all the ships of the same class, should be fitted with the recently introduced military topmasts, but it has now been decided that they shall be provided with the ordinary mast tops, which are found to be the most suitable for them.

The Danish corvette Fyen, Capt. M'Dougall, arrived at Spithead on Monday and saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. The compliment was returned from the Duke of Wellington, flag-ship. Subsequently the captain, accompanied by Mr. Vandenburgh, the Danish Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, paid his respects to Admiral Hornby, Admiral-Superintendent Herbert, and Gen. Sir George Willis. The corvette is fitted with torpedoes and the electric light. Her armament consists of 14 6-in. Krupp guns in her battery, and four long Krupps on her upper deck. Her tonnage displacement is 2,500, and she is of 1,215 indicated horse-power. She has been in the Atlantic for the purpose of testing her seagoing qualities, but she was not fortunate enough to catch a breeze. She took in coal at Portsmouth, and afterwards sailed for Denmark.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from the Commodore at Hong Kong dated Aug. 28. The Audacious was at Amoy on Aug. 24, and remains. The Daring arrived at Hong Kong from Canton on Aug. 20, and had since left for Shanghai. The Swift had left Hong Kong for Canton. The Zephyr was at Hoihow on Aug. 15, and was ordered to Hong Kong on being relieved by the Foxhound. The Tweed, which left Hong Kong on Aug. 15, was at Swatow on Aug. 18. The Wivern and the Esk were at Hong Kong on Aug. 28, in First Division of Steam Reserve.

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The regiment was specially inspected at Colchester on this day week by Major-Gen. White. The head-quarters and service troops embarked at Portsmouth on Wednesday in the Jumna, for India. The depôt has proceeded to Colchester.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars. Col. Vincent is about to be placed upon half-pay, his period of service in command of the regiment having expired.

5th Lancers. The Duke of Cambridge, at the inspection of the Dublin Garrison last week, spoke in most complimentary terms of the appearance and drill of the regiment, which is just now in the highest state of efficiency. See a paragraph referring to a statement in last week's paper.

6th Dragoons. So little has been heard of the regiment lately from its isolated station in South Africa, that the following, copied from the letter of a special correspondent of the *Natal Witness* at Ekowe, will no doubt prove especially interesting:—"The camp at Ekowe stands back from the edge of the table-land about a mile and a half, and is clustered round Fort Curtis, so named after the gallant colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who commands the brigade here, and which will hand down his name to future generations when the town of Curtisville, the nucleus of which already exists, is established here. The fort is a most formidable earthwork; with artillery at the angles, surrounded by a deep ditch, it would keep all Zululand at bay for an indefinite period, and is practically impregnable therefore. I was particularly struck on reaching the camp with the ruddy and sturdy appearance of the men, and although there are brigaded here parts of the 91st, 41st, Inniskilling Dragoons, and Royal Artillery, there was only one man in hospital. This speaks volumes for the salubrity of the place, and goes far to make the station a pleasant one, notwithstanding its distance from civilisation. The men seem cheerful and content, but I daresay will be glad once more to get under a roof, many of them having been under canvas now for some three years, the Inniskilling Dragoons having had a particularly rough time of it during that period; and yet the men look sturdy, bronzed, and hardy in an unusual degree. The camp is a perfect picture of neatness and cleanliness. This speaks volumes for the care and thoughtfulness of the commandant, whose energy is felt in every direction. The men have football, cricket, and an occasional gymkhana, wappenshaw, or camp fire; and the officers, polo, shooting, and fishing, and an occasional run with a small pack of hounds, which relieves the monotony of their surroundings; but the duties are heavy and onerous, for every military precaution is taken exactly as if the force was in an enemy's country. Outpost, picket, and sentry duties on these lonely hill-tops on dark, wet, and often bitterly cold nights, is anything but romantic, and especially so when month after month brings no relief to the men whose period of service has expired. Col. Curtis and his able staff officer, Major M'Kean, of the 6th Dragoons, have been here a year now, and there is no doubt that it is due to the judicious manner in which the forces under his command have been handled that this part of the Reserve has not been completely depopulated. Col. Robley, 91st, is the moving spirit in the 'wappenshaws,' and takes the utmost interest in the rifle shooting. He has gone off to the Tugela on an alligator-hunting expedition. Major Mills, Capt. Bewicke, and Mr. Pryse are off on a shooting expedition. Their return will be the signal for much festivity, as they are said to bring back loads of buck, paaws, koran, dikkop, and other dainty things, the very name of which makes one's mouth water. Your readers who know Major Anley, 41st, and Capt. Tye (that most genial of Irish dragoons)—and who does not know them?—will regret to learn that they are suffering from the effect of accidents, which are not, however, serious. Capt. Fletcher commands the Royal Artillery here, Mr. Yolland worthily represents the Engineers, Major Anley commands the 41st, while the *beau sabreur*, Capt. Crosse, worthily supported by Lieut. Gray, are in charge of the detachment of dragoons. Surg.-Major Rae and Surgs. Dugdale and Carmichael represent the Army Medical Department, and Mr. Winter the commissariat; the medical gentlemen, in this climate, enjoying almost a sinecure."

9th Lancers. Capt. Lord William Beresford has been appointed military secretary to the Earl of Dufferin, the new Viceroy of India.

11th Prince (Albert's Own) Hussars. Lieut.-Col. J. D. H. Stewart, who was junior to Lieut.-Col. Balfe and senior to Lieut.-Col. Kinchant, has, there is too much reason to believe, lost his life under the circumstances familiar to our readers, in the desert, near Meroë. He was born in 1845. He became at 20 an ensign in the 12th Foot, and he was appointed a cornet in the 11th Hussars on Sept. 22, 1865. He was made lieut. in 1869, capt. in 1876, major in 1881, and lieut.-col. in the same year. On April 27, 1879, he was appointed Vice-Consul in Asia Minor, and did excellent work under Sir C. Wilson, in pursuance of the policy inaugurated by Lord Beaconsfield and abandoned by his successors, travelling very actively and widely, and reporting on the state of the country. In 1882 Col. Stewart was called from Asia Minor, with Major Chermside and Sir C. Wilson, and was soon busy in Egypt. He was also engaged in reporting on the prisons in Tanta and elsewhere, and in October in that year he was recommended by Sir Charles Wilson to report upon the state of the Soudan. He proceeded to Berber, which he reached in Dec., 1882, and then started for Khartoum. In Jan., 1883, he reported on the attitude of the population and the chief causes of the rebellion. Col. Stewart continued to forward reports from Khartoum on the various military operations carried on in the Soudan. On April 23, 1883, his temporary mission in the Soudan terminated, Lord Dufferin expressing his "high appreciation of the energy and industry with which you have discharged the duties imposed upon you, in spite of innumerable difficulties." At the beginning of the present year Col. Stewart proceeded to Khartoum with Gen. Gordon.

The *Dublin Daily Express* says:—"Col. Stewart was an Irishman, a member of a well-known and respected Ulster family, who resided some years ago in Dublin. By the united testimony of all who met him, he was a soldier every inch, a man of a noble courage, most amiable manners, and a highly cultivated understanding. But what has fixed his worth in the eyes of the empire is the simple fact that out of all the officers of the British Army he was the man selected by Gen. Gordon to be his second-in-command. It is felt to-day that England and the empire have lost one of their most reliable and competent servants. The sadness thus caused is hardly relieved by the fact that he died in harness, bravely endeavouring to maintain England's prestige in a far country; for with this consoling thought comes another, by no means consoling—namely, that he was sacrificed through our own shortsighted and selfish policy, if not through the grossest mismanagement and the densest ignorance. What other nation in the world would have permitted one of its most valuable public servants to undertake an important and dangerous expedition through a hostile country with 40 men? Cheeseparing economy and good management will not go together, where stakes are great, and high interests and questions of national honour are concerned." A correspondent, writing to the *St. James's Gazette*, says:—"Among those who knew Col. Stewart there can be only one opinion as to the wisdom of the selection made in sending him to Khartoum, and one feeling concerning his death. Truly, such men are few, and his place cannot easily be filled. He was a tall, slight, grey-eyed man, young-looking for his age, with the quiet manner and watchful eye of one conscious of his own power, but not anxious to impress others with his importance. A cheerful disposition he had, a gentle smile, and the bearing due to an honest kindly heart. A man, moreover, for whom hardship and privation had no terrors, who could groom his own horse and sleep in a tree or on the ground. Wherever he went he carried with him the good-will and esteem of all who met him, and he was regarded by the ablest men among his seniors as standing perhaps first among the younger generation of soldiers. Surely there is a duty which devolves on England, all the more if the sad news of Col. Stewart's murder be confirmed; and this is not only to bring to justice those who are guilty, but to save the great man who survives. While there is time, while the terror inspired by his own prowess and by the appearance of the British in Upper Egypt is felt by the dispirited adherents of the Mahdi, a blow should be struck to open up every possible route and to secure the line of his communications. If the difficulties of the Nile route and its expense are found too great, the base of operations should be widened, and other routes should be tried. But it must be done now. It must not be left until too late."

Capt. Hon. H. A. Gore has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

18th Hussars. See a paragraph referring to a statement in last week's paper.

20th Hussars. See a paragraph referring to a statement in last week's paper.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Col. H. Le Cocq has succeeded Col. Williams in command in Dublin.

Brigdr.-Gen. Oldershaw has been appointed to the command of the Belgaum District, Bombay Army, vice Brigdr.-Gen. Brice, whose tenure of Staff service has expired. Brigdr.-Gen. Oldershaw has held the command of the Sind District since April, 1881.

An Indian good-service pension has been conferred on Major-Gen. D. MacFarlan, Ordnance Consulting Officer for India.

Major W. Smith has assumed command of T Baty. 1st Brig., in succession to Lieut.-Col. Yeatman-Biggs, appointed Brig.-Major at Aldershot.

Major W. S. Langley has been ordered, on vacating the post of Brig.-Major, to remain for temporary duty at Dublin Barracks pending further instructions.

Capt. Johnson, Brigade Major, R.A., at Dublin, vice Major W. S. Langley, whose term of Staff service has expired.

It seems that Lloyd's Battery, now at the Citadel, Cairo, is ordered to be in readiness to move to "the front," wherever that may be. There are five batteries now in Egypt.

The following Royal Warrant has been issued relative to the Retirement of Officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery:—"Whereas We deem it expedient to amend the regulations governing the retirement of officers of Our Royal (late Indian) Artillery in respect of those majors who have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel since the 31st December, 1883:—Our will and pleasure is that the following paragraph be inserted in Article 92-III. of Our Warrant of the 10th June, 1884, after the words '978-*XI.*,' in the 17th line of that Article:—A major of Our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, if promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel since the 31st December, 1883, may, after completing seven years' service from the date of his promotion to the rank of major, be granted such extra-annuity, in addition to the pension to which he would have been entitled as a major under Indian Retiring Regulations if he had not been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.—Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this 26th day of September, 1884, in the 48th year of Our Reign, by her Majesty's command, HARTINGTON."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Innes, V.C. (late Bengal), who has held the Inspector-Generalship of Military Works, Bengal, since March, 1882, has been awarded an Indian good-service pension, in succession to Col. R. Barter, C.B.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Moysey has been appointed Assistant-Director of Works at the War Office, vice Lieut.-Col. Salmond.

Col. W. D. Marsh, late Secretary and Treasurer of the Royal Military Academy, succeeds Col. Brooke in command of the Royal Engineers at Mauritius.

Grenadier Guards. Surg.-Major Baker, 1st Batn., has been ordered to proceed from Dublin to London for duty.

6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The 1st Batn., which has been stationed at Chatham about two years and a half, left there on Monday for Plymouth. The battalion was very weak, as it recently despatched a large draft to India to join the 2nd Batn.

8th, the King's (Liverpool Regiment). On Friday afternoon last, on the Curragh Ranges, the competition took place for the large silver challenge cup. The teams of five aside consisted of, for the officers, Capts. Wade and Evans, Lieuts. Seel, Parker, and Swann; for the non-commissioned officers, Colour-Serjts. Walton and Simpson, Serjts. Brown, Lynch, and McDonald. Seven rounds were fired at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The officers led from start to finish, and, much to the surprise of the serjeants' mess, the cup has left its former resting-place, and now helps to enliven the mess-hut of the officers. The cup was started in 1873, and has been won an equal number of times by each side since its inauguration.

12th Suffolk Regiment. "At a recent meeting of the Town Board of Galway, the chairman said there were a few matters he wished to mention. They were all aware that the Suffolk Regt., through change of stations in the Army, was about to be removed from Galway to Cork; and every member of that board was also aware that the men of the regiment, during their time in Galway, had always behaved with conduct beyond praise. They were well-conducted men passing through the streets of Galway, and it would be wanting on the part of the Town Commissioners, as representing the public, if they did not place on record their feeling of appreciation of such conduct, and with that object in view he would ask the board to adopt a resolution which he had drawn up on the subject. The chairman then proposed the following resolution:—'Resolved—That as the 2nd Batn. of the Suffolk Regt., on change of stations of the Army, is about to be moved from Galway, we desire to place on record and bear testimony to the uniform steady good conduct of the men of the regiment, and the good-feeling that has existed between them and our fellow-citizens during the two years that it has been our good-fortune to have them quartered in Galway. We request our chairman to convey to Col. O'Shaughnessy and the officers under him our thanks for their courtesy and assistance on all occasions, our regret at their departure, and our best wishes for the future prosperity and success of the regiment wherever quartered, or wherever they may be called on to serve their country.' Mr. Persse seconded the resolution. Mr. Hennessy then proposed that the seal of the Corporation be attached to the document. This was agreed to."—*Galway Express.*

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. The command of the 1st Batn. fell vacant yesterday on the expiration of Col. Horne's term of appointment. His successor will, it is understood, be Lieut.-Col. Westby.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. will leave Dum Dum on the arrival of the 54th Regt. as relief, for Rawul Pindee.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"As announced by us a few days ago, Major Sherrard died at Assouan on Sept. 9, from an attack of fever, which was of short duration. The funeral arrangements were carried out by the 46th, and the interment took place on the evening of the following day. The 46th furnished a firing-party of 200, under command of Major Disney Roebuck. The 56th Regt. was formed up outside the cemetery, and the combined bands of the two battalions attended. Major Spencer, 56th, Capts. Vigor and Carden, 46th, and Capt. Cruickshank acted as pall-bearers, and among the mourners who followed the remains were Brigdr.-Gen. Grenfell and Col. Richardson, C.B."

39th Dorsetshire Regiment proceeded on Monday from Aldershot to Chatham.

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). At Assouan, Oct. 6, a case of small-pox having been discovered, the battalion was placed in quarantine.

44th Essex Regiment. The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"A court-martial of almost unprecedented interest is about to assemble at Aden. Col. Rennie, who commands the 1st Batn. of the Essex Regt., now serving in India, has experienced rough treatment at the hands of a subaltern in the same regiment, and the offending officer is under arrest, pending his trial at Aden by a district court. In view of the extreme penalties attached to an assault on a superior officer, the officers to comprise the court have been selected with great discrimination from regiments serving in India. The accused, who received his commission only two years ago, has, it is said, engaged the services of a Bombay lawyer to defend him. It is stated that the assault was committed in the colonel's quarters, and that the motive was revenge for certain forcible language applied to the accused on parade."

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut. Francis has been appointed Adjt. of the Depôt formed at Cairo of men who, for various reasons, have not accompanied their regiments to the front.

50th Queen's Own, Royal West Kent Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Tweedie has been appointed commandant of the depôt which has been formed at Cairo of men who, for various reasons, have not proceeded to the front with their respective regiments. Lieut. W. Francis, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been appointed adjutant of the depôt.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. On the arrival of the 4th Batn., 60th Rifles, at Peshawur, the regiment is to leave that station for Nowshera.

76th West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Santon is a probationer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Capt. M. A. Walker, formerly of the regiment, died at Goldsmid Road, Brighton, on the 7th inst.

80th South Staffordshire Regiment moved yesterday from Lichfield to Manchester.

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A special correspondent of the *Natal Witness*, at Ekowe, writes:—"I was anxious to see the two outposts, Fort Chater and Fort Yolland, the first named after Major Chater, of the 91st, who first occupied it. Fort Chater is distant about 13 miles south-west from Fort Curtis, by a good road across the plain, and is built on a commanding knoll in the Entumini range of hills. This range extends some 10 miles in length, and consists of a series of high and rounded hills joined by saddles or necks. It commands a considerable area and is an important outpost, although lessened in value now that the more advanced post of Fort Yolland is occupied. It is garrisoned by the 91st Highlanders, under Lieut.-Col. Forbes Robertson, with Capt. McDonald, Lieuts. McKie, Cavendish, Johnston, and Robinson, and Surg. Lecky. The country round about is simply perfect with fair beauty—forest, hill, and stream combine their charms and leave nothing to be desired in the landscape. Nestled in a picturesque valley close under the fort is the mission station of Entumini, with its quaint little church and snug-looking dwelling and out-houses, all peeping from among fruit-laden orange trees, and masses of the gay yellow bloom of the acacia, a perfect picture of repose, and the very antithesis of its new neighbour on the hill. Col. Robertson has been at a great deal of trouble in providing pure water for his men, and with much ingenuity has planned a catchment basin, settling bed, and series of filters with the crudest materials, ensuring an endless supply of perfect drinking water, with the result that not a man of his force was on the sick list, and all looked ruddy and hearty. Constant communication is kept up between here and Fort Curtis by means of the heliograph, and the white tents of which are distinctly visible to the naked eye across the intervening plain. The most rigid military precautions against surprise are here carried out as at Fort Curtis, making the duties severe for the garrison, whom I can well conceive therefore do not quite enter into the enthusiasm of the passing visitor in his admiration for their surroundings, the monotony of the isolation, and the fatigues of duty day and night, being calculated to blunt the enjoyment of even the keenest lover of nature. I received a most cordial and kindly reception from the 91st here, and was sent on my way rejoicing."

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. A telegram from Calcutta, dated Sept. 28, says:—"The Zhob Valley Expedition began somewhat inauspiciously, 49 men of the 98th being sent back from Kuch invalided."

99th Wiltshire Regiment. A correspondent of the *Natal Witness* writes from Ekowe:—"I visited the remains of the fort in which Col. Pearson stood the siege, distant about two miles from the present camp. Its area is about that of one-half of our Market Square, and in this for weeks were cooped up some 1,200 men; the wonder is, not that some died of fever, but that any escaped. The place is in a hollow, completely commanded on three sides, and might have been rendered untenable in a few days had the Zulus understood the use of rifle pits. Close by is the little graveyard of such melancholy interest to many of us. Poor young Coker's grave, and that of Adjt. Johnston, of the 99th, two gallant boys cut off in the flower of youth, are marked by substantial stone crosses, but the other memoirs, being only of wood, are decaying rapidly, some of them are in fragments. I was glad to hear, however, that Col. Curtis has in view the restoration of the whole place in a substantial manner, a duty which I am sure he will regard as a labour of love." A Lahore paper understands that, instead of a wing of the 2nd Batn. taking the place of the 40th at Peshawur, as was intended, the whole regiment will proceed there to be stationed.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"Major Hare, of the Egyptian Army, who has been serving as staff officer at Suakim, being about to revert to regimental duty with the British Army, the Khedive has directed Sir Evelyn Wood, the Sirdar of the Native Force, to express to Major Hare his Highness's sense of gratitude for the excellent work that officer has performed at Suakim at the time when the Egyptian troops he was serving with were engaged in active operations."

Rifle Brigade. The 2nd Batn. left the Curragh on the 3rd inst., and proceeded to Kingstown, where it embarked in the Assistance for Portsmouth, *en route* to Aldershot.

Medical Department. A correspondent suggests that:—"There is one very pointed manner by which Army Medical officers can show their protest against the recent harassing legislation of their own chiefs, and that is to absent themselves, when the time comes, from the annual departmental dinner. This dinner was instituted to encourage *esprit de corps*. How can these nice words be made to express a condition which cannot and does not exist, when three-fourths, if not all, the members of the Department are discontented and humiliated by the recent examination schemes?"

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Comy.-Gen. Sir E. Morris has been engaged in making an inspection of the corps at Aldershot. On Monday, he inspected the mounted and dismounted companies, and on Tuesday the supply and barrack branch, and commissariat sections; he also visited the depôt and stores. In the evening he was entertained at the Commissariat and Transport Staff Mess in company with Sir A. Alison and his staff. Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Bridge has taken over the command of No. 1 Compy., relieving Capt. Bunbury, D.A.C.G., under orders to proceed to China. Captain Heath, having handed over No. 16 Compy. to Capt. Erskine, has assumed the duties of Adjt. at Aldershot. It is probable that No. 13 Compy. from Shorncliffe will shortly be moved to Aldershot, being relieved by No. 8 Compy. Capt. Hardy, D.A.C.G., has taken over the command of No. 7 Compy., vice Capt. Lumb, D.A.C.G., who has proceeded to Egypt. We are glad to learn that at the recent examination for Queen's Scholarships at Westminster School, the first place was taken by Arthur R. Knapp, a pupil of the Cork Grammar School, the son of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Knapp. These scholarships are worth £80 a year, tenable for five years. They are gained in open competition by boys under 14 years of age, and we should be pleased if many of these prizes were taken by the services.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—2nd West York Yeomanry. Sir Henry Edwards is about to retire from the command, which he has held for 21 years.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. C. F. T.—Thanks. Your letter was not received till Saturday morning, too late.

TYKE.—Thanks for your interesting communication.

"J-2."—The battery does move as you say.

ADJUTANT.—The higher rank does not save him from pro motion.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

THERE are three powers now in Egypt,—Lord Wolseley, Lord Northbrook, and the Messrs. Cook,—and under them are Boards of European administrators, who convey their wishes to the Native officials from the Khedive downwards. Not one of these authorities, however, has the smallest idea, or probably much care, as to the manner in which the enormous expenditure which is now going on will be met. The reinforcements, if charged to the Egyptian Government at the same rate—that is, £48 per head per annum—as the troops of the Army of Occupation, will raise the annual charge on Egypt to £600,000 per-year, and that at a moment when the commerce of the country is deranged, the revenue diminishing, and the national bankruptcy established under the authority of the Government, and sanctioned by the protecting or invading Power represented by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the charges to this country will be counted by millions. Gordon was sent out to Khartoum to arrange for the evacuation of the Soudan and of the adjacent regions south of some undefined line across the Nile. Having failed in that, and being besieged himself, we are sending out a costly Expedition to get him out of Khartoum; but meantime he has been spending, as he tells us, since March last, £1,500 a day, and that money he has raised on paper, with his name, which must be honoured. But if we are to take Lord

Hartington's declaration as the expression of the intention of the Government in sending Lord Wolseley up the Nile, it would appear that all idea of providing for the safety of the Egyptian garrisons is abandoned, and that they and the civil populations, established under the protection of the Khedive's Government and troops, are to be left to their fate. Perhaps, as we suggested last week, Zebehr will come in at last, or terms will be made even with the Mahdi,—if Gordon does not smash him. Our contemporary, the *World*, in an interesting account of what it is pleased to term the Nile "picnic," makes a few mistakes, which, in so many details, is not to be wondered at. Our contemporary is wrong in stating that camels are to be had in plenty. It is just the contrary. Lord Wolseley, indeed, is exceedingly anxious about the supply, but he is so confident in the success of his corps, if he can mount them, that in a private letter he says he would not at all fear to attack the whole of the Mahdi's army with his 1,200 mounted men; but he has not got the camels yet, although the promises of the sheiks and the friendly tribes about Dongola give some hope that when the men get to Wady Halfa the animals will be ready for them. The *World*, in speaking of the supplies of the Expedition, seems to think that the force is teetotal; but if we are not misinformed, a goodly supply of a peculiar doctored rum has been sent out, in addition to the medical stores and a measurable quantity of champagne. It will be interesting to note the progress made by the first detachment of boats, which have already proceeded up the Nile from Philæ to Wady Halfa. All will wish them God-speed. It will, we fear, be quite the end of this month before any movement of importance can take place south of the Second Cataract, and by that time it will be pretty well ascertained whether the river route beyond the Belly of Stone can be pursued with advantage by the boats and steamers, or whether the relieving column will start from Dongola, the Camel Corps striking by one of the desert routes to reach the river at Berber, or possibly still further south. It will be by no means a picnic when the force has to strike out from its base to assume the form of a flying column on a scale very little contemplated when the expedition was first projected. There is no comparison at all, as was suggested by a correspondent of the *Times*, between this enterprise and Baird's march from the Red Sea to Kenneh when the Indian Division was sent out to support Abercromby, because the Arabs were all friendly, the wells were safe, the water-supply between the sea at Kosseir and the Nile at Kenneh much more abundant, the whole country open at the time. All these conditions are reversed on the route from Suakim to Berber, or from Berber to Khartoum, wherever the desert must be traversed.

Just at the moment that Lord Dufferin is receiving deputations of self-constituted and, no doubt, very intelligent and well-meaning advisers on Indian matters, there comes the news that the young Nizam is about to form a standing camp of a formidable size at the Fort of Golconda. This may be what is called a sham, or it may be a pretext for the vigorous action which, it is understood, Government is urged to take in reference to the standing armies of the Native States. It is better to perpend a while, and see what truth there is in the story. We do not believe a bit of it. Probably it is a *ballon d'essai* sent up, as sportsmen sometimes use paper kites to frighten wild birds.

Sir Cromer Ashburton, who is stated in a weekly contemporary to be in command at Alexandria, arrived in England on Wednesday, and will presently take up his staff duties.

Mails for the Army of Occupation, Camel Corps, &c., in Egypt next week will be made up on Tuesday morning for the Italian postboat from Trieste; on Wednesday morning for the French postboat from Marseilles; on Friday evening for the British steamer, *viâ* Brindisi. Letters are generally received in Cairo in six or seven hours after the arrival of the mail steamer in Alexandria. From Cairo the mails are conveyed south as far as Assiout by rail, thence by the postal steamers of the Egyptian Government to Assouan. The mailbags will, no doubt, be forwarded direct to Wady Halfa, and other stations along the Nile by the military authorities, who have taken the charge of the postal telegraph, as it would seem, from the complaints of the correspondents in the London newspapers. It is highly important, of course, that the Mahdi should not become acquainted with the secrets of military operations, and it seems to be assumed that he has an active and intelligent agent to forward him, by some mysterious wire, accounts of all things going on in London, where, however, he will hear very little to his advantage.

In last week's number there was a paragraph received from a Dublin correspondent in which it was stated that the Duke of Cambridge "was not quite happy about Colonel Chichester and the cavalry generally at the field-day in the Phœnix Park." We have received an assurance, on which we place implicit reliance, that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on that occasion and at the inspection expressed to Colonel Chichester his highest approval of, and entire satisfaction at, the appearance of the 5th Lancers in every way, and General Harman has officially made known the fact. We have requested our correspondent to inform us how it was he was led to make such a statement, and meantime express our regret at its appearance in our columns. The 20th Hussars, which were mentioned under the same heading, are not in Dublin, and the 18th Hussars, which are there, and which were inspected by the Duke, did not cause his Royal Highness the least unhappiness, but were, we hear, considered particularly smart and efficient at the Cavalry field-day in the Phœnix.

It is not easy to understand why our newspapers indulge in fantastic spellings of Meroë—Merawé, Meraweh, &c. It was once a famous city, the capital of Candace, built, says Lyttleton, by Cambyses, and so called from his mother's name.

The British Lion is roused at last! He has roared in the *Times* his loudest,—and he has probably "roared like any sucking dove" in the Cabinet. The mighty voice has rolled over the sea and under it to the Cape of Good Hope, and Pretoria trembles. But analysing, so to speak, the component sound of the roar from Printing House Square, we come to a shrill treble of anger at the Boers, a deep base note of warning to the Colonists, and a grumble at the supineness of the Cape Government, and a plaintive cry for cooperation and assistance in dealing with these rapacious, mendacious, and daring Dutchmen. It is an awkward business—just now especially—but it must be faced, and dealt with, or we must haul down the flag in South Africa. "A good job, too; perish South Africa!" some will exclaim; but they are not either peacemakers, or good subjects of the Queen; and much as war in these Colonies of ours—leading, perhaps, to civil war at the Cape, and involving the Orange River Free State—is to be deprecated, it seems inevitable, if the Government of the Transvaal does not control and punish its subjects, and make reparation for wrong done to ours and to our allies.

Mr. Lynall Thomas calls attention to the fact that Colonel Colthurst, M.P., Captain Price, M.P., Captain O'Shea, M.P., supported Mr. Macfarlane's motion, and we gladly state it, although we cannot undertake to "mention the whole facts of the case."

We are all in favour of the principle that the best men should command battalions and fill all the high places in the Army. Only we want to know, you know, how the bestness is to be discovered. Admirably educated officers sometimes turn out to be arrant duffers in the field. By the test system and Civil Service examination ordeal Marlborough would most certainly have been rejected, for he was ill-educated, even for his time. Wellington would have been nowhere in a race with crammed dumplings to-day. Lord Clyde had no education to speak of till he taught himself in the Army; and, only we are afraid of lightning from a clear sky, we would humbly ask a few questions of distinguished Generals yet alive on subjects every fellow ought to know, which would elicit astonishing answers. No; the selection of the best is a bad form of the exercise of favour and affection—of patronage and backstairs influence. The survival of the fittest has been knocked on the head by the age-retirements. Very often selection might mean the choice of the worst.

Should it be necessary to reinforce the troops at the Cape by a Brigade of Infantry, as is probable, the selection will be made from the 105th, 39th, and the 1st Battalions of 3rd, 7th, and 22nd Regiments, which, being on the increased establishment of rank and file, are now first for foreign service.

The peculiar development of the British brain, which takes place under certain conditions in consequence of the owner being a long time abroad, is curiously illustrated in the general correspondence of the London newspapers from Alexandria. The sublime indifference to the feelings of what is called the native element would lead one to believe that it did not exist. We are assured that Alexandria is the real capital of Egypt, because there are a great many Europeans there engaged in trade,—cotton, sugar, grain, &c.,—who have large dealings with the natives of the Delta; who speak the language of the fellah indifferently well, and who are acquainted with the details of agricultural produce. Therefore, any one who wants to know about Egypt should not go to Cairo, but should frequent the town and the native coffee-houses of Alexandria! This is scarcely an exaggeration of the stupendous argument which has been put forward to justify Lord Northbrook's visit to the European capital of the Delta, where, by-the-bye, the Europeans steadily refuse to submit to the laws of the "natives," or to pay any contribution to the expenses of the Government.

Colonel A. K. Rideout, who was, we learn, offered the command of the Artillery in Egypt, vacant by the death of Colonel Barnes, retires with the rank of Major-General.

"King John is giving trouble." Is he, indeed? "He wants Sanheit." That is, the savage wishes to get hold of a town which the much-abused Egyptians have rendered habitable, and civilised with a post-office and telegraph-office, schools, police, &c., and to reduce it to the state of unutterable filth, disease, and misery which are the characteristics of the "cities" of his own Abyssinia. We protested against the ill-omened mission of Sir W. Hewett, which gave the barbarian and his ferocious bandit chief, Ras Aloula, the pretext they wanted for the invasion and plunder of the poor people who were hitherto protected, by the troops and police of the Khedive, from their felonious neighbours. That was one of our greatest mistakes, and God knows that is much to say. There is no correspondent to tell what is now going on in the invaded country.

Sir J. Willoughby only left London last Monday to proceed, *viâ* Trieste, to join the Camel—or, it may be, the Boat—Corps in Egypt, and his fine stud has been sold at a heavy loss.

"Forty centuries are looking down" on the Camel Corps, which has got no camels, and which is encamped under the Pyramids of Gizeh, within a donkey-ride of the capital. The quails are not in yet, and the country is still a good deal under water. Mosquitoes are not wanting, and flies abound as of old; but it is better to have the men there than in Cairo, the morals and habits of which have not improved of late.

Lord Northbrook must have seen a very interesting spectacle at the First Cataract on Thursday when the boats were being towed up, which is an easy operation enough. The Sheik of the Cataract and his Arabs are accustomed to pull up large dababeahs all through the tourist season, and are very expert at the work.

Lieutenant H. E. Wise, 26th Cameronians, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Middleton, commanding the Militia in the Dominion of Canada.

A correspondent writes from Natal:—"Among the unread riddles of the early future may be reckoned the future of Zululand. For some weeks now the news from thence has been more or less humdrum. We have heard of military movements in the Reserve, of detachments of this or that regiment sent thither, of forts being erected, and of supposed approaches toward the embarrassing 'Inkandhla;' but that is all. Whatever may have happened in Zululand proper, in the Reserve at any rate peace seems to have prevailed. That order and security prevail there it would be less easy to declare. Travellers through the northern outskirts of the territory say that so far as property is concerned, they have had to keep watch and ward as though the country they were passing through was the abode of brigands and robbers. The Boers will be the absolute factors of success in all future operations in Zululand should the Imperial Government maintain its present attitude of absolute abstention from interference in affairs beyond the Reserve."

We do not observe, in the Egyptian newspapers, Baker Pasha's name in the list of officers present at recent ceremonies at Cairo,—such as the departure of Lord Wolseley, &c.

The *St. James's Gazette* on Wednesday, having pointed out the wickedness of Germany and of the Bismarckian policy in the matter of Angra Pequena, says that the latter is the most convenient spot that could be selected for reaching the Transvaal and the Orange River Free State. "To this we can add a piece of information which only a few possess, which is this:—The German Government secretly began years ago to work a plan for obtaining a kind of protectorate over the Dutch communities in South Africa; in point of fact, it was very much on that account that Lord Carnarvon resolved on his Confederation scheme. Put all these considerations together—our relations with the Boers, their relations with Germany, Germany's colonial aims in South Africa, and the hopeless state of dependence into which our Government have got themselves in Egypt, and the enforced 'complaisances' of her Majesty's Ministers may be no joke." We quite agree with our contemporary; but was it a joke to annex the Transvaal if we were not quite ready to fight for it—either the Boers or the Germans, or both?

Major Wilberforce Clarke, R.E., Director of Railways on the staff of the General (Sir Evelyn Wood) of Communications, with rank as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Wady Halfa, has sent to the *Times* a list of the Nile steamers, which will be found elsewhere.

A Paris newspaper, having called upon Captain Fournier to explain certain erasures and alterations in a photo-copy of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, published by a contemporary, has received a fiery reply. He had given his honour about the matter to the President of the Council. That sufficed for his conscience; for every one who was not satisfied with that, there is, says the gallant Captain, "the point of my sword; it has never been found wanting by any man."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 3, 1884.

The Rev. John Edward Scott Mason, B.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (Feb. 21).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 4, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council, of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. G. H. Blake has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander (Sept. 28).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Sandwith, serving as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-master-General on the Staff of the Army in Egypt, is placed on the Seconded List, under the provisions of Articles 43 (*b*) and 146 (*a*) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (Sept. 18).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 6, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer J. Muir has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 4).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 8, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. E. J. Bellett has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Com. (Oct. 4.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 9, 1884.

The Rev. Francis John Odell, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (Aug. 11).

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—W. des V. Hamilton, to the Nelson; Francis Powell, to the Hercules.

Staff Commanders—Frederick K. Taylor, to the Liffey; Robert Travers, to the Agincourt.

Lieutenants—Gerald A. Ellis, to the Repulse, for Coast-guard duty, at Wells; Hon. Walter H. Jolliffe, to the Lord Warden, for Coastguard duty, at Wick; Henry W. Target, to the Agincourt; Reginald Y. Smith, to the Agamemnon; William Ricketts, to the Vernon; H. C. Carré, to the Tamar; E. A. Richmond, to the Valiant; Frederick G. Dundas, to the Valiant, for Coastguard duty, at Galway.

Navigating Lieutenant—John D. Moulton, to the Tyne.

Sub-Lieutenant—Arthur G. M. Meredyth, to the Mallard.

Chaplains—Rev. John S. Knight, to the Indus, for the Tamar; Rev. Arthur P. Hill, to the Neptune; Rev. John Evans, to the Carysfort.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. James Blunn, to the Nelson.

Fleet Surgeon—William Graham, to the Penelope.

Chief Engineers—Alexander F. McIntyre, to the Pembroke, for the Chasseur; William Barclay, to the Dreadnought; Henry W. White, to the Pembroke, for the Benbow; John R. Harvey, to the Pembroke, for the Warspite; James Wootton, to the Asia, for the Camperdown; William T. C. Brewer, to the Asia, additional.

Paymasters—John Hynes, to the Valorous; Henry W. Paul, to the Duncan; Bernard G. Lloyd-Evans, to the Hercules; George Finlay, to the Swinger; Sydney W. Wright, to the Britannia; George W. H. Maggs, to the Hector.

Engineers—John T. Coombs, to the Starling; William McIntyre, to the Revenge; William Annan, to the Asia, for the Mercury; Thomas H. Hyde, Henry T. Hammond, and John H. Walton, to the Dreadnought; Cornelius Pitt, and William Rabbidge, to the President, additional.

Assistant-Engineers—James H. Watson, and William J. Waugh, to the Dreadnought.

Chief Gunner—Will Rowland, to the Eagle.

Chief Boatswain—William Guard, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for the Victory.

Gunners—Frank Williams, to the Mallard; Frederick Adams, to the Neptune; Thomas Hawkins, to the Asia; William J. Thompson, to the Vernon; Thomas Willard, to the Asia, additional, for the Cormorant; T. C. Jones, to the Vernon, for torpedo duties, additional, for the Vesuvius; G. J. Flux, to the Vernon, as torpedo instructor; Frederick J. Bishop, to the Asia, for the Active; George H. Nicholls, to the Hibernia, for the Thunderer.

Boatswain—William Ingram, additional, for the Calliope.

Carpenters—James T. Haines, to the Osprey; W. H. Newham, to the Asia, additional, for the Cormorant.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—David Davies, Howth, to be chief boatman, Crookhaven, vice J. Murphy.

Agamemnon, Capt. S. Long, arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth on Monday last. Her torpedo fittings will be completed forthwith. This new double-turret ship, which is intended to strengthen the English naval force in China, has been placed in the deep dock. She is in every respect a reduced copy of the Colossus, and there is no reason why she should have been sent round from Devonport to the already overburdened Portsmouth yard, but the simple and decisive one that the western port does not possess a dock sufficiently large to accommodate her. After being docked and coated with cement, she will be provided with her Whitehead torpedoes and fittings, and will afterwards return to Devonport. It is expected that the Ajax, the sister ship, now under completion at Chatham, will also be sent to Portsmouth to relieve the Dreadnought as a training ship for the practice of hydraulic gunnery.

Assistance, Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday, having on board the 2nd Batn. of the Rifle Brigade for the Curragh.

Black Prince, having been ordered to be brought forward for commission as flagship of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Channel Squadron, is being proceeded with, artisans having been told off in Devonport Dockyard to commence work. All the available force of the dockyard will be put on the Black Prince as soon as the Agincourt, Achilles, and Northumberland are out of hand.

Cherub, Lieut.-Com. Haszard, left Sheerness on Wednesday for Harwich, to resume her duties as tender to the Penelope, Coastguard-ship for the Harwich district.

Comus, recently ordered to be taken in hand at Sheerness to be refitted, will not be proceeded with at present, owing to the pressure of work in completing the Kingfisher and Ruby for sea. The Admiralty have decided to make some important alterations in the Comus, so as to make her as powerful a vessel as her sister ship, the Calliope, recently built at Portsmouth. The Comus, which was the first of the "C" class of corvettes built for the Navy, has had one commission, of four and a half years' duration, on the Pacific station.

Constance, Capt. F. P. Doughty, left Honolulu on Sept. 23 for Washington Island.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. J. H. Crowe, at Limassol, Cyprus, is ordered to proceed to Suakim. Letters to be sent to Suez.

Dreadnought, Capt. Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., will be commissioned on Tuesday next. She will relieve the Inflexible in the Mediterranean. The number of officers and men required will amount to 400, and it is understood that the demands upon the different steam reserves to supply her complement of stokers will completely exhaust the supply. Having had her hull recoated with Col. Crease's anti-fouling paint, the Dreadnought was undocked at Portsmouth on Thursday.

Dryad, Com. E. G. Hulton, arrived in Plymouth Sound yesterday, from the East Indies station. She was shown by the survey at Bombay to be in so rotten a condition in vital parts of the hull, that it was with the greatest anxiety that Com. Hulton undertook the task of navigating her home, and precautions were taken on board to mitigate the effects of any casualty that might occur. During the voyage fever broke out on board, six officers and sixteen of the crew being down at one time; only one case proved fatal. The Dryad was engaged in the Egyptian war, and two of her Gatling guns were taken by the rebels at El Teb at the time that Lieut. Stewart, son of Sir Houston Stewart, and several others of her crew were killed. The guns were recaptured, and have now been brought home. The Dryad will proceed to Sheerness to-day, where she will be paid off, and her crew will probably be turned over to the Kingfisher.

Euryalus, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, arrived in Mauritius from Aden on July 11. "The stay of the Admiral," writes a correspondent, "has been marked by an event which has attracted public attention. On July 17, the Governor gave a dinner at Réduit in honour of the Admiral. Amongst the guests were some officers of the garrison, and four or five influential members of the community. The Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, drank to the health of his guest, recalling the brilliant career of Sir William Hewett, and, above all, the part he had just taken in the Soudan campaign. He greatly praised the Naval Brigade under the command of the Admiral, and attributed the victory of El Teb in a great measure to it. His Excellency likewise did justice to the Army, but, as he was welcoming the Admiral, he especially referred to his services. Sir William Hewett replied, and said he could only accept a part of the praise, for, if the Naval Brigade had done its duty and contributed to the victory, the Army had also behaved valiantly and had given a rare example of courage and self-denial. After this interchange of kind words and good feelings, one of the guests, a member of the Council of Government, rose and proposed the Governor's health. In the course of his speech he declared that the Governor was the 'only one who had done justice to the merits of the Mauritians.' The Admiral seemed sensibly impressed by those words, and without rising, and as if speaking to himself, was heard saying with animation 'No, no! this is not fair, I cannot allow this to pass unchallenged.' The speaker again asserted that of all the Governors who had administered the colony, Sir Pope Hennessy was the 'only one who had really taken at heart the interests of the colony, and done justice to the merits of the Mauritians.' The Admiral then rose, said he drank with pleasure the Governor's health and that of Lady Hennessy. He had no doubt Sir John was a good Governor, and that he had at heart the interests of the colony; but while he was pleased to recognise those qualities in him, he could not allow it to be said that he was the 'only good Governor who had come to Mauritius,' for amongst his Excellency's predecessors, he, the Admiral, counted excellent friends, skilful administrators who had had also the interests of the colony in view. The matter went no further, and the Governor's health was drank; but a chilling effect had been produced, and soon after everyone rose. The following day rumours began to circulate relative to the incident described, and a newspaper had the bad taste to become the echo of it. The official press took up the matter, and made personal attacks against the Admiral. The incident took place on Aug. 17, and as far back as the 11th, the day of the Admiral's arrival, the proposal to offer him a banquet had been submitted by the Hon. C. Antelme to his colleagues of the Council of Government, who readily accepted it. Adhesions were only collected a few days after the circulation of the list of subscribers, and the incident at Réduit, however, coincided. The Governor at once brought the circumstances together, and concluded that the banquet had a political aspect, and was directed against himself. He was doubtless strengthened in his impression by some of the guests at Réduit. It was then no secret to anyone that his Excellency would not attend the banquet. The Hon. C. Antelme, as much by respect as by courtesy, then wrote to Sir John in order to dispel his vexatious impressions, and to give him the assurance that the banquet was not the expression of any hostility towards him. This letter remained unanswered. The banquet had so little political significance that the Colonial Secretary and the members of the Council of Government had signed the subscription list two days after the dinner at Réduit, at which several of them had taken part. The Admiral had two interviews with the Governor, and seeing that he was quite resolved not to attend the banquet, he wrote to the promoters of that altogether peaceful manifestation not to put their proposal into execution, and not to invite the Governor in order to spare him the trouble to meet it with a refusal. Sir William Hewett's wishes were carried into effect; the banquet is 'only a souvenir.'"

Flamingo, Com. Reginald N. Custance, which has been serving on the North America and West Indies station for nearly eight years, is ordered to return to England to be paid out of commission, and to be placed in the Steam Reserve. The Flamingo was recommissioned at Bermuda with a new crew on Nov. 23, 1880.

Goshawk, Lieut.-Com. W. J. Moore, arrived at Simon's Bay on Tuesday.

Hawk, tender to the Hercules, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir A. H. Hoskins, superintendent of naval reserves, has arrived at Chatham to embark supernumeraries and stores for the various coastguard stations. It is anticipated that Admiral Hoskins will embark on board the Hawk, and proceed on a tour of inspection of the naval reserves.

Impregnable, Capt. J. E. M. Wilson, training-ship for boys, was inspected on Monday last by the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B.

Invincible, Capt. Claude E. Buckle, arrived at Limasol from Alexandria on Saturday morning.

Jumna, Capt. U. C. Singleton, left Portsmouth yesterday, conveying the 3rd Dragoon Guards and officers and drafts of various corps to India. On arriving at Bombay, which the Jumna is timed to reach on Nov. 7, the Dragoon Guards will be forwarded to the Bengal Presidency, in which the regiment is to be stationed.

Lily, Com. H. W. S. Gibson, was undocked at Devonport on Wednesday, after having her valves examined. She will relieve the Griffon on the North America and West Indies station.

Lion, Com. A. G. McKechnie, training-ship for boys at Devonport, was inspected on Wednesday by Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart. The boys were inspected at drill, and the various departments of the ship were examined. The Admiral expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with all that had come under his notice.

Northumberland, Capt. F. Robinson, has been undocked at Devonport after repairs.

Rapid, Capt. H. J. F. Campbell, C.B., arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday after a two days' cruise at sea. The ship steamed up harbour to make good some defects in her gun fittings, and will probably leave for her station early next week.

Serapis, Capt. Archibald L. Douglas, has arrived at Malta from Plymouth, having on board 1,215 officers and men, including the 2nd Batn. of the Highland L.I., and drafts of various regiments. She will proceed without delay on her voyage to Bombay.

Stork, Com. Arthur Blennerhasset, which was commissioned at Sheerness in Jan., 1883, has completed the usual 18 months' service on the West Coast of Africa station, and the Admiralty have now directed her to proceed to the South-East Coast of America station to relieve the Wrangler. The Stork's place on the West Coast of Africa will be taken by the Watchful. The Wrangler, which was commissioned on May 10, 1881, will return to England to be paid out of commission.

Tamar will be commissioned on the 21st inst. at Devonport by Capt. J. B. Warren, with a reduced complement of officers and men, for passage to Australia. Her complement will be supplemented by the crews of the Nelson, Diamond, Undine, Harrier, and Lark, now on the Australian station, and who will return to England in the Tamar. The Admiralty have requested the co-operation of the commanders-in-chief of the various naval stations in the selection of the new crews for her Majesty's ships Nelson and Diamond.

Wye, Staff Com. A. W. Miller, is ordered to be ready for sea by the 24th inst., when she will leave the Medway for Bermuda with supernumeraries and stores for the squadron on the North America and West Indies station.

The Admiralty have directed that discharges by purchase from the Royal Marines of non-commissioned officers and men are to be limited, for the present, to one man per month from each division.

The following ships have been placed under orders to return home, to be paid off and put out of commission:—The Dryad, 9, steam sloop, Com. E. G. Hulton, from the East Indies; Flamingo, 3, screw composite gun-vessel, Com. R. N. Custance, from North America and West Indies; Fly, 4, double-screw composite gun-vessel, Com. John Hope, from China; Tourmaline, 12, composite screw-corvette, Capt. R. H. Boyle, from the East Indies; Wrangler, 4, composite screw-gunboat, Lieut.-Com. William Farr, from the south-east coast of America.

The transport Hankow arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday with about 100 men and invalids from Egypt, and the families belonging to the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Regt., and other drafts, mostly women and children, from Malta and Suez.

The Admiralty have directed telephonic communication to be established at Sheerness Dockyard between the offices of the captain-superintendent, the chief constructor, and the various workshops.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a circular which has been received at the Royal Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Stonehouse, containing regulations for the female nursing staff, which it is proposed shall to some extent supersede the present staff of male nurses employed in these hospitals. The circular contains a list of 38 rules, which, under their Lordships' orders, are to be obeyed and observed by all concerned.

A very satisfactory trial was made on Thursday of the electric lighting apparatus on board the Colossus at Portsmouth.

A court-martial was held at Portsmouth on Thursday morning for the trial of a marine named Henry George Merchant on five charges of attempting to strike and striking a private of marines and the ship's corporal. He was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

The trial of the centrifugal pump on board the Mariner, in the basin at Devonport, took place on Monday, with very satisfactory results, the object being to see what amount of water could be pumped out of the bilges in the event of a serious leakage. The contract specified 200 tons per hour, with 40 lb. steam pressure on the boilers, but during the trial the pump discharged 355 tons per hour with 40 lb. of steam, or about 78 per cent. in excess of the contract.

THE WASP COURT-MARTIAL.

A court-martial upon the survivors of H.M.S. Wasp assembled on board the Victory in Portsmouth Harbour on Monday last. The Court consisted of Rear-Admiral Herbert (president), Capts. Rowley (Duke of Wellington), Fremantle (Dreadnought), Nicholson (Asia), Maxwell (Neptune), Fisher (Excellent), Markham (Vernon), Singleton (Jumna), and Stewart (Hecla). Capt. St. Clair, of the Assistance, was also in attendance, but his services were not required. Mr. G. P. Martin, barrister-at-law, officiated as Deputy-Judge-Advocate.

Although the survivors were nominally prisoners, the trial was for the exclusive purpose of obtaining evidence as to the cause of the disaster, and under the circumstances the prisoners were called upon to relate all the circumstances within their personal knowledge of the occurrence. Mr. Otway Peter Browne, M.D., and Mr. William Hudson, the surgeon and engineer of the Wasp, were also called as witnesses, but their evidence was only formal, as they were on leave of absence when the vessel was lost.

The Judge-Advocate opened the proceedings by reading the Admiralty Warrant for the convocation of the Court to inquire into the loss of the gunboat and to try the survivors. After the Court had been formally constituted,

John Hutton, ship's cook, was called, and his written statement, which has already been published, read over to him. In reply to the Court, witness said he was told that Lieut. Guppy was officer of the middle watch at the time the gunboat struck. That was about 10 minutes to 4, when he heard a cry, "Clear lower deck; hurry on deck; the ship's among the breakers." When he came on deck he saw the light on Tory Island shining just between the fore and mainmast. It was just showing over the cliff. This was before the ship struck, and he did not see the light afterwards. After the ship struck he saw Sub-Lieut. Guppy and Mr. Kerrigan standing on the port side of the forecastle. The sea struck heavily on the ship just abaft the fore rigging when she struck. He could not tell whether it broke further aft. He was on deck five or six minutes before the ship struck. During that time the only orders were to shorten and furl sail, but he could not say where the orders came from. Nothing was done to shorten sail while he was on deck. The force of the wind was a whole-sail wind—a stiff breeze. The sea was running very high where they ran into. They were inside the breakers when he came on deck. The light he saw was on the starboard beam. The yards were braced sharp up on the port tack when he came on deck. It was a starry morning, clear overhead. He entered the Navy on June 8, 1850, and served in the Wasp two years and ten months. He thought the Wasp a seaworthy vessel. She was not under steam at the time. The wind was fair, and the ship was under all plain sail with the exception of the gaff topsail. The only sail he saw taken off before the vessel struck was the clew of the starboard foresail, which was done by witness and the boatswain's mate. When he saw the light at Rathlin O'Birne they were going about six or seven knots. It was about 10 miles distant and three points off. The navigating-lieutenant, the sub-lieutenant, and the gunner usually had charge of the deck. He considered that nothing could have been done to save life after the ship struck.

Richard Rattenbury, quartermaster, was next called, and his statement read:—He said he had been 17 years in the service, and 12½ years a petty officer. He was in his bed when the vessel struck, and ran on deck. He ran off to the wheel, and heard an order given, "Hard-a-port." He looked on the starboard side and saw land; he then crossed to the port side and saw the rocks from there. He went to the bridge and took the starboard life-buoy and got into the starboard main rigging. As he was going up the rigging, the ship went from underneath him and he was washed into a little creek, when he got to shore. When he came on deck he saw Com. Nicholls on the bridge, in his nightshirt, with Lieut. King and Sub-Lieut. Guppy. A sea came and washed the officers away. The weather was logged at 12 o'clock as "Light clear; passing showers." The vessel was going from six to six and a half knots.

In answer to questions by the Court, the witness stated that Lieut. King was sent for at 11 o'clock owing to the light being seen off the port bow. The witness was told at 8 o'clock to log Rathlin O'Birne bearing south-east. He believed there was lee way logged, but he could not say whether the ship made much lee way quickly. He was quite sure that no order was given by Lieut. Nicholls or the officer of the watch; the sails were not touched during the first watch. The captain was in the habit of leaving night orders, but he did not know whether any were left on the night in question. The course to steer, which was by standard, was given by the quartermaster at 8 o'clock. The course was not altered for any reason that he knew of. There was no difficulty in steering the course they were in. There was no leadsman in the chains during the first watch; neither was there any leadsman in the cutter when he came on deck. The lead was usually hove from the quarter boat. Tory Island was not in sight when he left the deck at 12, but he had seen the revolving light at 10 o'clock, when he took the log on the bridge. There was nothing in the state of the weather to prevent the light on Tory Island being seen at a distance.

The ship was not under steam at the time of the accident, the fires being banked. As far as he knew, the engines were ready for use at the time of the disaster.

Phillip Andrews, the second captain of the forecastle, stated that he was in the forecastle at the time the ship struck, as it was his watch. He had been there 10 minutes. It was dark at the time she struck, but starlight. He saw land at half-past 3 o'clock. The ship was going at about six knots through water, and the land was about half a point on the starboard bow, and at 1 o'clock when he came on deck at seven bells land was still half a point on the starboard bow, and Lieut. Guppy was the only officer on the bridge. At about 20 minutes to 4 the ship was brought up to about a point and a half to the northward and about ten minutes afterwards she struck. They had the main trysail set. He saw Mr. King on the deck with the chart in his hand, and he heard Lieut. Guppy give the order, "Hard-a-port," and the captain, who was on the bridge, "Hard-a-starboard." He could not say which side the ship struck. The vessel did not obey the helm, and she got wedged in between the island on the starboard side, and the rock on the port side. Mr. Guppy piped watch, and they shortened sail. He went to his station after the trysail was set. It appeared to be about five or six minutes between the time she first struck and when she fixed herself in the rocks. They were amongst the breakers when she first struck. An order was given to man the boats, but the boat abaft the main rigging being lowered she was smashed to pieces. He was washed overboard and climbed on a rock, and he then noticed that the ship had disappeared.

By the Court.—The sea seemed to increase towards the end of his watch, and he noticed between 3 and 4 o'clock that she rolled a good deal. At about 25 minutes to 4 he noticed that the ship was in danger. She was then on the starboard bow. He reported it to one of the men on watch.

The President.—Why did you not go to the officer of the watch, and tell him what danger you thought the ship was in?—I might have been told to mind my own business.

He could not say whether the officer of the watch was aware that the ship was in danger, and the reason which he had given was the only one which prevented him from telling him, and thus doing his duty. He was unable to say whether Com. Nicholls was called before the ship struck. The officers of the watch appeared to be calm and collected, and to have done their duty. When the ship first struck, she was about ten yards from the shore. At 1 o'clock it was officially reported land had been seen. There was only one man on the look-out, at the time that he was on the forecastle; when the look-out man reported land ahead, he shouted in a louder voice than usual.

The statement of William Dunn, able seaman, was next read. When the order was given to lower the boats he lowered the aft fall of the gig a little way, when it was washed away and smashed. He was washed ashore.

By the Court.—The officer of the watch was on deck the whole time the witness was at the wheel. The captain was not called during the same period. He did not run her off her course for any purpose while he was at the wheel.

After an adjournment the statement of William Styles, private Royal Marines, was read. He was sentry on board, but was not on duty at the time. He was in his hammock under the forecastle when he heard the alarm, and clambered up the funnel. He heard the order to shorten sail and sound the well.

Alfred Broomhead, another Marine, stated that he was in his hammock when the ship struck, and the first he knew of the affair was hearing the pipe, "Clear lower deck; the ship is on the reef." He then heard the pipe, "Shorten sail." He went to his station on the clew-garnets, and nearly got the foresail up. He was washed about by the breakers, and heard the order to take to the rigging, which he did, and afterwards scrambled on to the rocks, hurting his left foot in so doing.

Neither of these witnesses was examined by the Court.

Mr. William Hudson, engineer on board the Wasp, stated that he went on leave on Sept. 3, returning on the 24th.

The President.—When you proceeded on leave, were the engines and boilers of the ship Wasp in good working order? Witness.—Yes.

On the fires being banked, under ordinary circumstances, how long did it take before the vessel was ready to proceed under steam?—About 40 minutes. He had never been under banked fires at sea in the Wasp since he joined in January, 1883.

By the Court.—During that time was it usual to draw fires when the vessel was under sail without steam?—We were never under sail alone at all, but always steaming, except on one occasion of half an hour, when we stopped to sweep tubes. The ship had a full supply of coal when he left at Westport; there were no directions given to the Wasp other than those given in the ordinary regulations with regard to proceeding under steam.

Mr. H. Small, from the Department of the Controller of the Navy, produced various documents having reference to the Wasp, including the official report.

Staff Com. Jackson (Duke of Wellington), said he had laid down a track in pencil of the course of the Wasp from the statements of the survivors. With regard to the statement that the Wasp passed within six miles of the Rathlin O'Birne light, he could not bring the distance to less than 18 miles. He put in a written statement showing that the time of high water at Tory Island on Monday, Sept. 22, was 6.43 a.m., and the rise of the tide 11 ft. The probable rise at the time of grounding, 3.45 a.m., was 8 ft. The stream would turn to the eastward at 5.45, and the greatest strength of the tide would be two knots. The stream from 8.30 on Sunday till 2.45 on Monday would be setting to the westward, the rate being uncertain. Rathlin O'Birne light was fixed, and visible for 16 miles. Arran Island light was revolving, white and red alternately for 20 seconds, and was visible for 25 miles. Tory Island light was fixed, and visible for 16 miles. The witness added that sometimes these lights were visible for a greater distance than was given in the directions. The course he had laid down for the Wasp was not safe and reasonable, allowing for a deviation in the standard compass.

This concluded the evidence, and the Court was cleared. On being reopened at the end of an hour, the finding was read by the Deputy-Judge-Advocate as follows:—"The Court finds that her Majesty's gunboat Wasp was wrecked on Tory Island on the morning of Sept. 22, 1884, in consequence of the want of due care and attention in the navigation of the gunboat while proceeding from Westport to Moville. The Court further finds that no blame is attributable to any of the surviving officers, petty officers, and crew of her Majesty's gunboat Wasp for her loss, and, therefore, acquits them of all blame in respect of it."

The Banterer, gunboat, arrived at Sheephaven Bay on Sunday evening, with the bodies of J. C. F. Bartlett, John Buckley, David Derry, Langham Ennis, and W. F. Hoyle, which were washed ashore on Saturday afternoon from the wreck of the Wasp. The islanders, under the direction of the Rev. Father M'Donnell, enclosed the bodies in rough wooden shells, and were about to bury them in the island graveyard when the Banterer hove in sight. James Eva, who had been sent from Queenstown to identify the bodies, was put on shore from the gunboat, and was able to recognise five. He was unable to identify the sixth. All the bodies were greatly disfigured. The bodies were buried in the cemetery on Monday at Dunfanaghy.

The body of Alfred Morgan, private Royal Marines, who was drowned in the Wasp, was recovered on Tuesday and buried at Dunfanaghy.

LAUNCH OF THE "RODNEY."

The second of the new armour-plated vessels, to be named after great Admirals, was launched at Chatham on Wednesday last, the christening of the Rodney being graciously performed by the Duchess of Edinburgh. The streets of the town from the railway station to the dockyard were lined by detachments of the troops in the garrison. In the neighbourhood of the dockyard the work of planning and carrying out the triumphal arches and so forth was entrusted to the men of the Royal Engineers, but towards the railway-station and through the principal streets the inhabitants combined to make a brave show of flags, mottoes, and even more imposing specimens of ornamentation, on their own account. The very narrowness of the Chatham thoroughfares lent something to the effectiveness of the display put forth. And, moreover, the crowd itself in the streets and dockyard was a picturesque one, for, as in all garrison towns and naval stations, there are uniforms ready to hand to impart the requisite colour on any occasion of public display. Reverting, for a moment, to the decorations, the principal triumphal arches were four in number. The railway arch near the station was faced with scarlet cloth, relieved by armorial and other devices, and bore the inscription, "Welcome to our Royal Visitors," with the words, "Success to the Navy" beneath. In front of the fire brigade station, at the bottom of the Military Road, was a well-designed triumphal arch formed of two fire-escapes, meeting at an angle, and supported by the engines, hose, reels, and other appliances of the Kent Fire Brigade and the Chatham Volunteer Fire Brigade. Further along the route the Royal Engineers furnished an example of their technical skill in a trophy made up of sand-bags and baskets, which concealed the permanent railway arch and gave it the appearance of a temporary military bridge. In niches on either side were lay figures dressed in divers' helmets and costumes, while torpedoes, shells, and mortars at the base and at various available points of the structure completed the design. The Royal Marines, too, put forth their best efforts in honour of their colonel, the Duke of Edinburgh. Near their spacious barracks, which lie on the left hand side of the road going in the direction of the dockyard gates, they had raised a lofty and well-proportioned arch, gay with bunting and glittering with several large stars, composed of bayonets. Across the face of this arch was the inscription "Welcome to our Colonel and his Consort." The main entrance to the dockyard was likewise hung with flags, and there was another arch at the further end, near the slip where the Rodney reposed in readiness for the ceremonial of the day. Some of the decorations of the houses and shops displayed much taste and originality, and mottoes of loyalty, coupled with sentiments breathing success to the new ironclad, abounded. Along the whole line which the royal procession was to take the thoroughfares were flanked by venetian masts, the couplings of which were hidden by flags in unbroken continuity. Altogether the scene was picturesque and animated, the streets being crowded through their whole length, and every available spot in the dockyard being thronged with spectators. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh travelled by special train from Eastwell Park. Their Royal Highnesses were driven along the gaily decorated route, amid the cheers of the thousands of spectators, and in passing through the dockyard their carriage was taken beneath two specially erected triumphal arches in front of the residence of Rear-Admiral Watson. They were received by the Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard, and conducted to a staging erected over the ram of the new ship. Among those present were the Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, and the Controller of the Navy, Sir Thomas Brassey, Admiral Sir T. Brandreth, and the Admiral Superintendent of the dockyard, and many naval and military officers, foreign attachés, and ladies. The Rodney, by measurement of her load displacement (9,470 tons) may claim to rank with the first-class armour-clads in our Navy. The Rodney's measurements are—length between perpendiculars, 325 ft.; extreme breadth, 68 ft.; depth in hold, 26 ft. 5 in.; draught—forward, 26 ft. 3 in.; aft, 27ft. 3 in.; mean, 26 ft. 9 in. The great width of beam, as may be supposed, gives the ship the appearance of possessing that buoyancy and stability which are necessary to an armoured vessel carrying a considerable top weight of steel-plated turrets and heavy guns. Throughout the Rodney is built of steel, and a broad belt of steel-faced armour is carried along her sides amidships, protecting the water-line from shell or shot. Her citadel is made secure by armour 18 in. thick along the sides and 16 in. at the ends, and her gun deck is shielded from a raking fire by armoured screens, while the two polygonal barbettes in which the heavy guns are mounted are cased in armour 10 in. to 11½ in. thick, with the facets set at a slope. Below the load-line is an armoured deck which before and abaft the citadel is 2½ in. thick. The main deck over this important part of the vessel is formed of three thicknesses of 1-in. steel-plates. The launch was accomplished successfully and without a hitch. Her Royal and Imperial Highness, by merely turning a tiny wheel, released weights which in their fall knocked away the supports that alone held the big hull in its massive cradle on the sloping ways, and, amid the cheers of the many thousands of dock-hands and towns-people who had been admitted to the shed, the ship slid into the river, the timber-shoring smashing up with a report like that of cannon as she took the water. As soon as she was fairly afloat, a party of sailors from the Pembroke, who had gone aboard for the purpose, let go her bow-anchors and brought her to before she had half crossed the stream. She will now be towed into one of the new docks to receive her engines, and to have the armouring of the barbettes, &c., completed. As launched, she drew 13 ft. of water forward. The armament will include four 63-ton breechloading guns, to be placed two each in the barbettes; six 6-in. breechloaders on the gun deck, 12 6-pounder quick-firing shell guns, eight Nordenfelt, and two Gardner guns. There are also four positions, two on each side, for the discharge of Whithead torpedoes, of which she will carry 12. With twin screw vertical compound engines, it is expected that a speed of 16 knots per hour will be attained. Of these engines, which are from the works of Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., the contract power, when working under forced draught, is calculated at 9,500 horse-power, and this, it is hoped, will exceed 10,000 horse-power when officially tried. Each set of engines will have one high-pressure cylinder of 52 in. diameter exhausting into two low-pressure cylinders of 74 in. diameter, with a stroke of 3 ft. 9 in. The crank shafts and propeller shafts are made of Whitworth's hollow steel, and all the other large working parts of Siemens-Martin steel. The frames for carrying the crank shafts are also made of Whitworth steel, and form part of the structure of the vessel, thus saving a great deal of weight. In general design, the engines closely resemble those supplied for the recently finished armour-clad Collingwood, of the same type as the Rodney, for the Conqueror, and for the Brazilian armour-clad Riachuelo. The boilers, 12 in number, made of Siemens-Martin steel, will be placed in four separate and independent stokeholes. The Rodney's complement of coals is 900 tons. She will have a crew of 430 men. After luncheon the royal visitors left Chatham, their return drive through the streets giving occasion for another manifestation of loyalty and good feeling on the part of the public.

THE NAVY.

From official returns up to the end of the last quarter, it appears that seven vessels of various tonnage and power had been added this year to the Royal Navy, and in the same period five vessels were ordered to be constructed, and in most cases were begun. At the present time there are, in addition to the number previously mentioned, twelve others on the stocks which had been begun prior to the commencement of this year. The vessels now being fitted or ready for service and launched this year include three screw composite gunboats, carrying four guns each, named the Acorn, Mariner, and Racer; a double-screw steel second-class steam cruiser, of 10 guns, 3,750 tons, with engines of 5,000 horse-power, sister ship to the Arethusa, Amphion, and Leander, and named the Phaeton, now at Chatham Dockyard; a steel twin-screw armour-plated barbette ship, carrying 10 guns, of 7,390 tons, and 8,000 horse-power engines, named the Warspite; a 16-gun screw corvette, built of steel and iron, cased with wood, of 2,700 tons, and with engines of 3,000 horse-power, built at Portsmouth, and named the Calliope; and a screw composite corvette, of 1,420 tons and 1,010 horse-power engines, named the Caroline. The new vessels ordered during the past nine months include the following:—Two steel twin-screw despatch-vessels, to be named the Alacrity and Surprise, and under construction by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne; a twin-screw steel second-class steam cruiser, of 3,550 tons, to be named the Forth, and ordered to be constructed at Pembroke Dockyard; a twin-screw steel torpedo cruiser, building by Messrs. Thomson, of Glasgow, and to be named the Scout; and a double-screw composite gun-vessel, of 950 tons and 850 horse-power engines, to be named the Icarus, to carry eight guns, and under construction at Devonport. The other vessels now being built, some of which are in a forward state for launching, include two double-screw steel armour-plated barbette ships, each to carry 10 heavy guns, of 10,000 tons displacement, and to be supplied with engines of 7,500 horse-power, to be named the Anson and Benbow, the former building at Pembroke, and the latter by the Thames Ironworks Company at Blackwall; three twin-screw armour-plated barbette ships, each to carry 10 heavy guns, to be named the Camperdown, Howe, and Rodney; a double-screw steel armour-plated turret-ship and ram, of 6,200 tons, and to be fitted with 4,500 horse-power engines, under construction at Chatham, to be named the Hero; a screw composite corvette, to carry 14 guns, of 1,420 tons, and 1,000 horse-power engines, to be named the Pylades, and building at Chatham; two double-screw second-class steam cruisers, each of 3,550 tons, and to be supplied with engines of 6,000 horse-power, to be named the Thames and Severn; a double-screw composite gun-vessel, of 1,040 tons, to carry eight guns, building at Sheerness, and to be named the Swallow; and a screw composite gun-vessel, of 950 tons, with engines of 850 horse-power, to carry eight guns, building at Malta, and to be named the Melita.

Ernest Roberts, Plymouth Division, Royal Marines (H.M.S. Briton), has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society and a sum of money, in recognition of his gallantry in saving the life of William Slade, stoker, who jumped overboard in a fit at Suakim.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—BARTER.—On the 2nd inst., at Gowran, County Kilkenny, by the Rev. J. Steuart Hickey, rector of Goresbridge, William Thompson, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., of Sandeville, County Kerry, to Mary Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Barter, of St. Ann's Hill, County Cork.

DEATH.

GILBERT.—On the 6th inst., at Cerne Lodge, Worthing, Charles John Gilbert, Major, retired pay, late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, third and youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Gilbert, vicar of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, in the 42nd year of his age.

Advertisements.

ROYAL AQUARIUM,
WESTMINSTER.
Saturday, October 25, 1884.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE
OF
BALAKLAVA.

GRAND MILITARY FETE,
Assault-at-Arms & Prize Competition.

Prizes will be given for
Bayonet, Lance, Cavalry, and Infantry Sword Exercise,
Fencing, Single-Sticks, Foils, Clubs, Dumb Bells,
FEATS OF SWORDSMANSHIP,
Cutlass Drill, Sword *v.* Bayonet, Bayonet *v.* Bayonet, Tug of War,
AMBULANCE DRILL,
Nordenfelt Gun Drill, Lance *v.* Lance, Lance *v.* Sword,
BOXING AND WRESTLING, &c.

Entries must be sent to Sergeant-Major J. W. WILKINSON, 1st C.L.A.V., Hon. Sec. Fête Committee, Royal Aquarium, Westminster.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
COLLECTION OF TROPHIES FROM CRIMEAN WAR ON VIEW ALL DAY.
MILITARY BAND.

Mr. Pennington will Recite
THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.
For Full Particulars see Future Announcements.

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Regulars, Yeomanry, and Volunteers in Uniform,
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NOTICE.

Dividends and Interest on Bonus. An Interim Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the Society's Shares and Interest on the Bonus, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application, on and after October 17.

By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

October 3, 1884.

AHMAH.—Returning to Hong Kong.—WANTED, immediately, a SITUATION as NURSE. Highly recommended.—Apply to Mrs. O'MALLEY, Ellerslie, Eastbourne.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The next QUARTERLY COURT of this Corporation will be HELD at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's, S.W., on MONDAY, October 20, 1884, at 12 oclock precisely.—J. WAGSTAFFE, R.N., Secretary. Offices, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

PARTNER WANTED, sleeping or active, able to invest not less than £2,000 or £3,000; or two not objected to, each with about £2,000, for further developing a well-known business; if active, must be a Christian man. No agents replied to; strictest investigation offered and required.—Address, "PRIVATE," care of J. Hayward, Esq., Solicitor, 27 King Street, Cheapside.

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WILL be SOLD at TATTERSALL'S, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., a BLACK MARE, handsome, perfect charger, with all arms; has carried a lady regularly, quite steady in harness. The property of Colonel Horne, who has just vacated the command of the Bedfordshire Regiment.

TO be SOLD, the LAST MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO, made by Captain Siborn, in glass case, 19 ft. by 9 ft., containing 22,000 miniature soldiers. Would suit an Exhibition or ante-room of a Military Club.—Apply, FREDERICK BARRINGTON, Ringsend Foundry, Dublin.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE. — Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have passed for the Staff College and Militia.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

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Of Six Candidates who read with Colonels Hale and Fothergill :—

Captain Fleming, R.A.,
Major Creagh, R.A.,
Captain Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons, and
Major Churchill, Northumberland Regiment,
were successful.
Captain Grieve, R.A., qualified.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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Individual attention from each instructor.

From 1881-1884 (seven examinations) 22 pupils have competed, and 15 passed, viz., 1st, 8th, 10th, 21st, 28th, 29th, 30th (twice), 33rd, 34th, 37th, 58th, and 64th. Preparation for the Further and Preliminary. Terms moderate.

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G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

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A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., will be formed at

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MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at

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NEXT TERM commences OCTOBER 11.

For particulars see above.

THE Rev. F. F. SAVAGE, the Chaplain to the Forces, Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, can often RECOMMEND MEN who are leaving the service holding excellent characters, for in or outdoor employment.

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ALL BUT NEW OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, for the Army, Navy, Militia, and Yeomanry, may be obtained of LEWIS MOSES, 65 New Oxford Street, W.C., at one-fourth their original cost or on hire. Swords, cloaks, belts, sashes, saddles, &c., for nearly every regiment in her Majesty's Service. Uniforms and apparel purchased.

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ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883, viz. :—

SANDHURST :—Twenty-seven.

WOOLWICH :—Five.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE :—Thirty-four Commissions obtained by Pupils.

MILITIA LITERARY :—Eleven.

SANDHURST PRELIMINARY :—Nineteen.

STAFF COLLEGE :—Twelve.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS :—Forty-two.

COOPER'S HILL :—The only one sent up.

Details of the above have already been advertised.

1884.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March :—Thirty-six, viz. : —3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April :—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

JULY.

The following have been admitted :—

Examination.	Place.	Name.	Marks.
WOOLWICH	20th	Butler	5401
"	53rd	Akenhead	4053
SANDHURST	32nd	Verschoyle	6462
"	43rd	Scott	6353
"	5th	*M'Mahon	5969
"	79th	Williams	5948
"	86th	Tomkin	5840
"	13th	*Portal	5634
"	15th	*Edwards	5515
"	—	†Warren	3994
MARINES	—	Beaumont	5644

* Cavalry Cadets. † Hon. Queen's Cadet.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-five have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC. — A Special Class, limited to six.

STAFF COLLEGE.

The following read with Messrs. James and Lynch :—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	Capt. E. W. Fleming, R.A.	2883
4.	Lieut. E. Agar, R.E.	2793
9.	Capt. W. A. Smith, R.A.	2508
16.	Major W. A. Collings, 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt.	2365
19.	Lieut. F. Hammersley, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers	2332
21.	Lieut. H. H. Smythe, 2nd Batn. Scots Fusiliers	2307
22.	Lieut. E. B. Urmston, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	2296
23.	Major H. C. B. Farrant, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	2264
24.	Capt. W. H. Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons	2244
25.	Capt. E. C. Bethune, 2nd Batn. Gordon Highlanders	2239
33.	Major M. Churchill, 2nd Northampton Regt.	2045
35.	Capt. E. R. Evans, 1st Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2008

and four others qualified.

NEXT COURSE for STAFF COLLEGE and PROMOTION commences OCTOBER 15.

Militia and other Courses now going on.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—From 15 to 20 Pupils are received by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath. A Permanent Staff of five highly qualified Instructors, all resident in the village, besides occasional Assistants, gives a guarantee of individual attention impossible where the number of Pupils is large. There are two departments under separate sets of Instructors, the one under two Graduates, Classical and Mathematical, and a Foreign Master for Candidates for Sandhurst, Woolwich, the Preliminary and Qualifying Literary Examinations; the other under two Experienced Officers for the Final Military Competitive for Lieutenants of Militia. A large per-centage, viz., nearly two-thirds of the Pupils sent up during the last 17 years have passed their respective Examinations. At the recent Military Competitive eight Lieutenants of Militia went up, and four of them who had received all their instruction at Batcombe passed among the first 40, one (Mr. W. H. Lord) taking FIRST place on the list. References are permitted to Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of former pupils.

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of TEN successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIX SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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Major de Thoren receives but a limited number of Militia Officers, each of whom obtains great individual attention. He particularly desires gentlemen will join his class, if possible, *at the time of its formation*, in order that they may go steadily through the five months' course, by which time they ought to be thoroughly well prepared in the various subjects.

For particulars, apply to Major DE THOREN, Bellefield, St. Helier's, Jersey.

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THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, 16 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,290.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The difficulties of transport for Lord Wolseley's expedition are increasing greatly, and there are great fears that another block in the traffic will take place at Assouan. The most powerful engine on the line has broken its main crank, and two out of the five at Wady Halfa are disabled, one having run over a bridge into a ravine, and the other having also left the rails and stuck in a sand-drift. On the arrival of the Black Watch at Assouan on Sunday a case of small-pox was discovered among the men. The whole battalion has consequently been placed in quarantine.

At Assouan, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, we saw signs of military activity for the first time since leaving Cairo. A railway engine puffed as it drew a dozen trucks on the short journey of seven miles required to pass round the first cataract. Fellaheen were at work continuing the railway down to the banks of the river, and commissariat officers were busy amongst heaps of stores which were being unladen from numerous dahabeeyahs. But, strange to say, people professed not to believe in the real intention of the English Government to dispatch an expedition, the preparations having been delayed till it was almost too late.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions that the arrival at Assiout of a whole train laden with nothing but boats was a subject of surprise to the ordinarily imperturbable natives, who had been daily expecting the advent of a formidable fleet steaming up the Nile. The boats were treated with the greatest care in their long journey from Alexandria. An officer in charge accompanied the train, and had under him a detachment of Blue-jackets, whose duty it was to perform this necessary labour at proper intervals, in order to prevent the seams from opening under the heat of Egyptian sunshine. The result of this was that the first batch of 30 boats has reached Assiout in admirable condition.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* writes:—"Apart from all surmise as to what the Cabinet may have had under consideration, we have striking proof in yesterday's telegrams from Cairo that the immense cost of the expedition—the altogether unexpected cost—must at once engage Ministerial attention. It is notified that the Paymaster-General in Egypt draws for an expenditure of £25,000 daily, or £600,000 per month. This, at least, is to be the rate of cost in Egypt alone during the next two weeks. What has been the expenditure in England in preliminary preparations? The £300,000 voted by the House has long since vanished, and will be found to bear a small proportion to the amounts incurred for commissariat, Nile flotilla, and other costly items. When Lord Wolseley assumed the command of the expedition he attached the condition, so far as one in his position can ask conditions, that he should have *carte blanche*. And as he is drawing on it to the alarm and amazement of the Exchequer. Nor is there any calculation possible as to where the expenditure will end. The expedition may last till spring, and be about as costly to bring down as to send up the Nile. Under the most favourable course of events, the English taxpayer may look out for the heaviest war bill since that of the last Afghan War."

Telegraphing from Wady Halfa, the special correspondent of the *Morning Post* sends home a most interesting communication. He says:—"The first cataract at Assouan may be regarded as the first point whence difficulties seriously begin for the advancing force. Assouan itself, separated from Cairo by over 250 miles of railway and over 340 miles of way by river, nearly 600 miles in all, lies at no contemptible distance from the base of the expedition; but up to this point the railway and an unimpeded waterway provide an adequate means of transport. At Assouan intervenes a cataract, which has the double effect of arresting and delaying all transport that reaches it, and of limiting to a particular character all transport that goes beyond it. Steamers of moderate draught can be hauled up this cataract at fairly high Nile, but for the sake of rapidity it is better to forward men and stores by the five miles of railway by which the cataract is circumvented, and hence a delay for disembarkation and reshipment. The class of transport above Assouan is defined and limited by the difficulty of forcing steamers over the Assouan cataract, so that after a certain period in the fall of the Nile the fleet between Assouan and Wady Halfa cannot receive any powerful additions. The resources of transport which are now above Assouan, and which are being, and will continue to be, used for carrying forward the expedition to Wady Halfa, consist of three armed steamers, carrying each a Gardner gun, commanded by officers, and manned by a crew of the Royal Navy, aided by an Arab crew; six other steamers, commanded and manned by natives; four steam pinnaces, manned by the Royal Navy; a number of dahabeeyahs, sailing boats, and a few barges, or lighters. Until lately, there were four of the armed steamers upon this reach, but one of them, the Nassif Kheir, has at last, with much effort, been dragged up the second cataract, past Wady Halfa, and will now do service as far south of Wady Halfa as she can go, probably to Hamuk. The dahabeeyahs for the most part sail to Wady Halfa, but the most rapid transport is achieved by the steamers towing dahabeeyahs or lighters, themselves carrying at the same time a certain number of men and stores, and completing the journey in a little under five days. The current is everywhere strong, in some reaches so strong that if the bend of the river catches the wind unfavourably the steamers will sometimes fail to make way, and begin to be carried back until by dexterous steering, having cast about for a belt of less swiftly rushing water, they secure a path they can ascend. There is a difficult stretch of this sort immediately above Korosko. In estimating the difficulties of an expedition launched to such a distance from its base as this expedition is destined to compass, the capacity of the intervening country in the way of yielding supplies is a matter of the highest importance, for supplies, in a sense, annihilate distance, and render it as easy and as safe, where they flow plentifully, for a good army to meet its enemy in a far off country as to await him at home. Ammunition, which must come from the base, is the only necessary which qualifies this proposition. The country we pass through is practically a blank for any purpose connected with the support of an army. It yields neither meat, nor wheat, nor vegetables for the men, nor fodder for the beasts of burden. A general must reckon the road from Assouan to Wady Halfa as 250 miles of desert, superior only to most deserts because it has a waterway. Each trip for the transport of men and stores from Assouan to Wady Halfa and back may be set down as occupying from five to six days. For while the average voyage up-stream occupies five days, the return voyage down-stream is accomplished in less than 20 hours. By moonlight, of which there is none now, the steamers could travel through a part of the night, not the whole night, for they have at present only one pilot or look-out man and one helmsman each, who could not, of course, be kept uninterruptedly on duty for 24 hours. It is the practice now to make fast to the bank each night at sundown, about 6.30, and to start again at 4.30 next morning. Additional pilots, when we have a moon, would enable the period of this halt to be shortened, and the whole journey to be accomplished in a less time—say, four days. Each steamer, therefore, may be set down as needing from five to six days to deliver its freight from Assouan to Wady Halfa, and to be back at Assouan ready for a second trip. The men, during this voyage, bivouac at night upon the river banks. A steamer towing a dahabeeyah takes about 130 men—40 on the steamer and 90 on the dahabeeyah.

No transports being available for their use at present, the Heavy Brigade of the Camel Corps will encamp near the Pyramids, and will probably remain there until next week.

Lieut. Fortescue, Acting Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., has left Cairo to conduct the disembarkation of the 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regt.

Lord Northbrook went half way up the First Cataract on Thursday to witness the passage of the English rowing boats.

Major Chermside has been appointed Governor of the Red Sea Littoral, and Major Haggard to the command of the Egyptian forces.

The *Standard* correspondent at Dongola telegraphs:—"Considerable progress is being made here with the preparations for the advance of the British force. Supplies of food and camels are being brought in freely by the natives, the Kababish and other tribesmen contributing largely, and Gen. Stewart will be able to collect a considerable number of camels by the time the troops are here and in readiness for an advance. Should it be decided that the route across the Desert be taken, he will probably be able to get together from ten to fifteen thousand camels. But little news has reached us from the South. Two small tribes whose country lies on the line of march between Debbeh and Khartoum have sent in to offer their submission and promise to furnish supplies. Bedouins report that the Mahdi, after advancing as far as Haat, retraced his steps in the direction of Obeid, in order to suppress an insurrection which had broken out near Gebel Dair. The corps are now nearly all got in over the Soudan and the country to the South, and the period is approaching when, if ever, the bulk of the Mahdi's followers, having finished their labours in the fields, should assemble in force for action on a large scale."

A Cairo correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday:—"The Light Brigade of the Camel Corps arrived here this morning, and camped at Kasr-el-Nil; they will proceed to the front to-morrow. The Heavy Brigade will arrive here to-morrow evening, and will go up as transport can be obtained for them. The Canadians passed through Cairo *en route* for Assiout this evening. Dinner was provided for them at the Boolak Station. They are a rough, workmanlike body of men, and should do good service. Their strength is 355 rank and file and five officers."

Lord Wolseley inspected the hospital at Wady Halfa on Monday, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements made by Brigade-Surg. Norris, Surg.-Major Churchill, and Qrmr. Copping. His Lordship and Staff visited the second gate on the cataract, 13 miles above Wady Halfa on Tuesday, returning in the evening. On Wednesday he inspected the whole of the troops, including the Mounted Infantry. Part of the latter marched past on foot, their camel saddles not having arrived. The mounted men managed their camels perfectly.

The *Standard* says:—"On the recommendation of Col. Chermside, it is intended by the Khedive to specially recognise the services of the Egyptian troops who have assisted in the defence of Suakim during the past few months against the rebels. Although it is generally admitted that in the field, unless supported by British troops, the native army is comparatively worthless, the native force at Suakim has proved a valuable auxiliary to the Marines and other detachments in repelling the attacks of the rebels at that place. It is interesting to note, in connection with the proposed abolition of the Egyptian Army, that on Comdre. Molyneux recently handing over the command at Suakim to Major-Gen. Lyon-Fremantle, he addressed a letter to Col. Chermside, commanding the native troops, from which the following is an extract:—'The way the Egyptian troops have worked under you and your officers, and, above all, the remarkable steadiness they have acquired under fire, deserve every praise, and I cannot too heartily recognise the cheerful co-operation I have always met with.'"

The *Times*' correspondent at Dongola says:—"On behalf of my fellow-correspondents and myself, I desire to state that all our telegrams from or to England are subjected to a military *visé*, here and at Wady Halfa, before delivery to the addressee. The existing arrangements renders telegraphing practically valueless and wasteful."

The lady-nurses sailed from the Royal Arsenal on Wednesday in the steamer Cameo, the last of the ships specially engaged for the present special enterprise. Each of the nurses has been certified medically fit for the work, and each has been granted an allowance of £8 10s. for her outfit. They all wore the silver-grey cloaks and bonnets of the nursing sisterhood.

Col. Wilberforce furnishes the following list of steamers on the Nile to the *Times*:—

(*a.*) Under repair at Cairo.—The Rawza, 140 h.p.; the Rashid, 140 h.p.; the Miniya, 140 h.p.; the Tahta, 80 h.p.; the Sharakiyo, 80 h.p.; the Sudan, 60 h.p.

(*b.*) Steamers belonging to the Khedive of Egypt.—The Faizu-r-Rabbani, 120 h.p.; the Faizu-r-Zufr, 120 h.p.; the Faruz, 120 h.p.; the Al Nasratiya, 40 h.p; the Zinatu-l-bahrain, 60 h.p.

(*c.*) Steamers between Cairo and Assouan (First Cataract).—The Damiat, 140 h.p.; the Kina, 140 h.p.; the Misru-l-Kabira, 140 h.p.; the Ja'e farah, 140 h.p.; the Mas'udiyau-l-Kabira, 140 h.p.; *the Bahara, 80 h.p.; the Gharabiya, 80 h.p.; the Foyyum, 80 h.p.; the 'Aziziya, 80 h.p.; the Tair sa'dd, 60 h.p.; the Shabir Khit, 60 h.p.; the Tahta, 60 h.p.; the Talkha, 40 h.p.; the Kabhari, 40 h.p.; the Bulak, 40 h.p.; the Sa 'i Khair, 40 h.p.; the Fuwwat, 40 h.p.; the Nasura Arba'a, 30 h.p.; the Mas'udiya,a-s-Saghir, 20 h.p.; the Biyadiya, 20 h.p.

(*d.*) Steamers between Assouan (the First Cataract) and Wady Halfa (the Second Cataract).—The Masur, 80 h.p.; *the Mahalla, 60 h.p.; *the Nil, 40 h.p.; the Nasif Khair, 40 h.p.; *the Mahmudiya, 40 h.p.; *the Saidiya, 40 h.p.; *the Bani Sinef, 40 h.p.; *the Jiza, 40 h.p.; the Banha, 40 h.p.; *the Mubashir Khair, 20 h.p.

(*e.*) Steamers with General Gordon at Khartoum.—The Bardain, 40 h.p.; the Jal Howil, 40 h.p.; the Shabin, 40 h.p.; the Al Mansura, 40 h.p.; the Al Safiya, 40 h.p.

The eight steamers marked thus * belong to Messrs. Cook and Son, the tourist guides.

A telegram in which a message from the French Consul at Khartoum was forwarded has been received at Cairo. He completely confirms the news that the siege of the town had been raised, and says that the neighbourhood was entirely free from rebels, and that the victualling of Khartoum had become comparatively easy at the time of the despatch of his message. He also stated that he was going to accompany Col. Stewart and Mr. Power to Dongola. We trust, when the proper time comes, that the French Government will not forget the eminent services rendered by this gentleman, who in a most plucky manner placed his services at the disposal of his country, and proceeded to Khartoum after Gen. Gordon had gone there, at a time when very few men would have consented to incur the risks which were inseparable from such a mission.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

Sir Charles Wilson, Chief of the Intelligence Department, and Major Slade, Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., are under orders to leave for Dongola by the first opportunity.

Amongst other stores which are being sent out are felling-axes and "crow's-feet." The crow's-foot may be described as four spikes set upon a centre, one of these spikes, however the vicious thing may fall, pointing upwards. Scattered about the ground, these iron thorns would terribly torment horses and badly-shod men, and would suffice to check a charge by barefooted savages for a sufficient time to enable rifles to play with murderous effect on the attacking force.

Lieut.-Col. Tweedie, of the West Kent Regt., has been appointed Commandant of the Depôt at Kasr-el-Nil, and Lieut. W. Francis, of the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., has been appointed Adjuant and Quartermaster. This depôt is formed of men who, for various reasons, could not proceed to the front with their regiment or corps.

Capt. Blackburn, R.E., and Lieut. E. Roper, R.E., have left for Assiout, the former *en route* to Wady Halfa, and the latter *en route* to Assouan. Three officers and 37 non-commissioned officers and men of the 11th Company, Royal Engineers, proceeded up the Nile at the same time.

Surg. Harding, of the Army Medical Department, and a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps have proceeded to Wady Halfa. Surg. Swayne has proceeded up the Nile, in medical charge of Royal Engineers.

The Rev. O. A. W. O'Neill is under orders to move on to Dongola, as soon as he is relieved at Wady Halfa by the Rev. F. Beamish.

Baker Pasha has placed the services of Major Schaeffer at the disposal of Lord Wolseley.

The Canadians and Indians went on from Assiout on Thursday morning in the steamer Beherah.

THE CAMEL CORPS.

A native paper learns that each man of the Camel Corps will ride, like the Mounted Infantry, at the back of a native driver, whose assistance in the management of the animal is indispensable. Besides the two men, the camels will carry a good load of baggage, and probably one of the 12½ gallon india-rubber water-bottles.

VOLUNTEERS FOR EGYPT.

"W. G. G." writes:—"From an article in your issue, of Sept. 27, I extract as follows:—'It has been said that if the Infantry batttalions had responded with more alacrity to the call for volunteers for the Mounted Infantry, the Camel Corps would not have become a necessity, and would never have been heard of.' (p. 700.) The statement contained in the foregoing extract is likely to convey the erroneous impression that a general call was made upon the Line for volunteers, and that a sufficient number was not forthcoming. As a matter of fact. the call was very far indeed from being general, and now that the question has been raised, it would be interesting to know what, or at any rate how many, battalions had the opportunity afforded them of furnishing volunteers."

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

A special telegram from Hong Kong, dated Wednesday last states that:—"Admiral Lespès, with a portion of the French fleet, has commenced the bombardment of Tamsui, the second port of Formosa. One battery on shore has been silenced. The attitude of the Chinese continues to be defiant, and there is no evidence that the destruction of some of their ports has in the slightest degree shaken their resolution, or that they will be frightened into conceding the French demands. The French are short of supplies, and their difficulties are likely to increase, as it is only by the pressure of the English authorities that any native labour can be obtained for their requirements."

A telegram from Shanghai, dated Thursday, announces that the bombardment of Tamsui still continues. The forts have been destroyed. The Chinese troops are strongly entrenched.

A correspondent who witnessed the engagement on the Min River writes:—"Every man-of-war (Chinese and French) had been cleared for action for weeks past, and all were lying with steam up and cables ready for slipping at a moment's notice. The French flagship Volta fired a broadside, and immediately every French vessel present opened fire. The noise was deafening. Both starboard and port batteries in the ships were discharging their projectiles with crushing effect. The starboard batteries of the French were concentrated on the forts on Losung Island, close to the Pagoda. So heavy was the fire, that in less, I should say, than five minutes nothing was left of the fort on the beach below the Pagoda but a crumbling, smoking heap of ruins. The other forts also received their share of attention, but kept up a desultory fire for about an hour—probably less—by which time they had suffered considerably, and, though flying the Dragon, were probably deserted for the time. The effect of the port batteries on the Chinese vessels cannot be imagined, or justly described. Three Chinese vessels were most favourably placed for receiving the concentrated broadsides poured into them. At the first discharge they presented the appearance of wrecks,—boats knocked away, spars gone in all directions, and hulls absolutely riddled. They slipped their cables, but seemed immovable, except that the tide took them slowly down the river. After ten minutes, as far as I could see for the smoke, neither of the three Chinese vessels fired a single shot, and I doubt very much whether any one of them got in more than their first broadside. Fifteen minutes from the first gun the sloop into which the D'Estaign had been principally firing sank amidst loud cheers from the French. The other two were on fire and drifting down, and the Triomphante, coming up, poured in deadly finishing broadsides, completing the destruction. The slaughter must have been enormous."

At the Admiralty, letters have been received from Rear-Admiral N. Salmon, C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station. in the Boadicea, flagship, at Simon's Bay, up to Aug. 17 (was at Simon's Bay on the 7th). The Opal was at Fernando Po on July 20, the Flirt at the Cameroons on July 20, and the Stork at San Paul de Loando on July 18.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN IRELAND.

The Duke of Cambridge left Dublin for Cork on Monday. He was accompanied to the railway station by the Viceroy and Sir Thomas Steele, commanding the forces in Ireland, and was received at Cork by the Mayor and Sheriff, and a military guard of honour. His Royal Highness inspected the troops of the Cork garrison in the afternoon in the Park. The 11th Hussars marched in from Ballincollig, and looked extremely smart. His Royal Highness slowly rode along the line. Returning by the rear of the line, the Duke took up his position. The march-past then commenced, Major-Gen. Young leading his brigade, which numbered 1,000 of all ranks, and about 230 horses. The 11th Hussars marched past in squadrons, Royal Artillery half battery in line, and infantry in open column of double companies. The Hussars then trotted past in sections. The Royal Artillery also trotted past. The infantry then marched past in close column. Again the infantry marched past in line of quarter-distance column. The Hussars then trotted past in line, then wheeled about by troops, and cantered past by squadrons. They then opened out, and went through the sword exercise at a canter. The brigade then formed up at the end of the racecourse for the purpose of going through the attack formation. The Field-Marshal expressed to Major-Gen. Young the great satisfaction the inspection had afforded him. On Tuesday his Royal Highness visited the forts in Queenstown Harbour, returning to Dublin on Wednesday. His Royal Highness left Ireland in the evening for London, and arrived at Gloucester House the following day.

Referring to the visit to Cork, the *Irish Times* says:—"The Duke of Cambridge has been well pleased with his reception in 'Cork's own town.' No one of sense could have had any apprehension as to the character of his welcome. Whatever differences of political opinion there might be between parties, we could rely upon the chivalry and generosity of the Corkonians—known all the world over—for a courteous greeting to the stranger. Sir George Penrose, in proposing the health of his Royal Highness, who was the guest of the High Sheriff on board the City of Cork, expressed the hope that his Royal Highness might be induced soon to repeat his visit to the capital of the South. The Duke, in reply, thanked those present for the kind way in which they had received his health. He had experienced great gratification, he said, from the reception accorded to him by all classes. He would take an early opportunity of informing her Majesty of the enthusiastic manner in which her health had been received. During the time he had served in Ireland he had not had the opportunity of visiting either the North or South. He regretted not having done so, seeing how well he had been received in both Belfast and Cork. He wished all peace, plenty, and prosperity to Ireland. The Mayor repudiated the name of 'rebel Cork' as applying to the city, and expressed the opinion that more frequent visits of the Royal Family would keep alive the flame of loyalty. The Queen, he said, would be received again as cordially as she was on the occasion of her visit in 1849. Altogether, the Duke's experience seems to have been a pleasant one, and possibly he may feel inclined to renew his acquaintance with the beautiful South on another occasion 'in mufti.'"

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Sir Thos. Steele and Staff, inspected the Curragh Brigade on Oct. 1. The troops were drawn up in line at open order facing south, at 9.15 a.m., when, after the usual marches past, the force was divided, and ordered to take up a certain position for a sham fight. His Royal Highness expressed satisfaction at the smart and soldierlike appearance of the troops.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The Lords of the Admiralty on Thursday began their annual inspection of Chatham Dockyard, having remained at Chatham on board the yacht Enchantress from attending the launching of the Rodney on Wednesday. On landing at the Dockyard yesterday, their Lordships were received by Rear-Admiral Watson. Proceeding to Admiralty House, they remained some time in consultation with heads of departments, the matters under consideration having reference to the new armoured ships and other vessels proposed to be constructed during the approaching year, as well as the new buildings and other works to be undertaken. It is understood to be the intention of the Admiralty to lay down two large armoured ships at Chatham Dockyard during the next twelve months, one of which will be commenced as soon as possible. In addition to the armour-plated ships, two other vessels, of a class to be hereafter decided upon, will also be commenced at Chatham in the course of the year. Having visited the extension works, their Lordships inspected the Ajax and Conqueror, armoured ships, as well as the Calypso, unarmoured fast cruiser, all three of which are quite ready to hoist the pennant. In the basins are also the unarmoured screw frigates Phaeton and Leander, while the Arethusa, an exactly similar vessel, is in dock being prepared to be commissioned. The only large armoured ship now building at Chatham Dockyard is the Hero, four guns, 6,200 tons, 4,500 horse-power, but there are also two fast-steaming ocean cruisers, the Mersey and Severn, under construction. Their Lordships also inspected the factories, workshops, saw-mills, and other departments, and afterwards lunched at the Admiralty House, the residence of Admiral Watson. The afternoon was devoted to the inspection of the division of Royal Marines and a visit to Melville Naval Hospital. Their Lordships left Chatham in the Enchantress, and commenced their inspection of Sheerness Dockyard yesterday.

The Admiralty have received letters from Capt. H. W. Brent, of the Amethyst, on South-east Coast of America, dated Sept. 15. The Amethyst, Algerine, and Wrangler were at Pera, on the date above-named, and the Ready was on passage to Falkland Island.

Charles Tree, boatman, of the Coastguard; William H. Heard, coxswain, second class, of the Neptune; and John Thomas Shotey, quartermaster instructor, of the Minotaur, have been awarded the long-service and good-conduct medals.

IMPROVEMENTS TO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Many years since, enormous sums of money were expended in fortifying our Naval arsenals; in fact, more than two-and-a-half millions were expended in and around Portsmouth alone. It would naturally be supposed that the important harbour of Portsmouth (the Magna Porta of the Romans) would then also have been materially improved; but, beyond the dredging necessary for the enormous extension of the dockyard, but little has been done. Portsmouth Harbour is admitted by the most competent Naval and Military authorities to be the chief in this Empire, and the utmost attention on the part of the Admiralty should be exercised to secure that pre-eminence for the future. It is now many years since we pointed out that in the event of a Naval engagement with any of our maritime neighbours the spot most likely to be selected would be between the port of Cherbourg on the French, and Portland on the English coasts. Should any of our ironclads be crippled, they would inevitably resort to Portsmouth for repairs; and it behoves us, therefore, to see that that harbour should be in a thoroughly fit state to receive them. It seems to us that in this all-important question the essential point to be considered is, How is the scour of the harbour to be increased? It is proposed, we understand, by a civil engineer well acquainted with the coast around, to reclaim the mud lands on the eastern side of the island of Portsea, known as Eastney and Nelder Lakes, by throwing up an embankment from the promontory near Cumberland Fort, to the "Great Salterns," which property itself was reclaimed from the sea in the early part of this century. This, it is fully believed, would materially increase the in-scour of Langston Harbour—the tide at which is two hours later than at Portsmouth—and as a matter of necessity increase the scour of Portsmouth Harbour. In addition to this, it is proposed that a similar embankment should be carried out in a westerly direction from the western end of Hilsea Creek—which it is determined should be widened and deepened for the passage of gunboats—touching Horsey and Little Horsey Islands, thence from the latter in a southerly direction, and afterwards in an easterly direction to the mainland at Tipnor. The land thus reclaimed might be entirely devoted to Government uses, and any new establishment thereon would be under the immediate shelter of the forts on Portsdown Hill. The whole of these works could be well performed by the convicts in Portsmouth Prison, under the supervision of the Director of Works' Department, and the necessary materials, principally old oak and fir, could be obtained from the Dockyard, instead of being, as now, sold by auction. Cumberland Fort itself could be converted at a small cost into a temporary prison whilst the first portion of these reclamations is being carried on.

Letters have been received by the Admiralty from the Com.-in-Chief on the China Station, dated Aug. 30. The Vigilant, flagship, was at Pagoda anchorage on the above date, as were also the Sapphire and Champion. The Merlin was at Foochow on Aug. 30, and the Swift at Canton on the 19th. The Cockchafer was at Tamsui, Formosa, on the 15th, the Cleopatra at Shanghai on the 23rd, the Albatross in Yang-tse River, at Chinkian on the 14th. She was ordered to Hankow. The Curacoa was at Chefoo on the 18th, and left for Hong Kong, the Espoir being at Tientsin on the 16th. The Daring was at Shanghai on the 26th, and about to leave for Nangpo. The Firebrand, on passage from England, to remain in Straits Settlements division.

Joseph Noble, engine-room artificer, of the Hibernia; Alfred Le Chapman, commissioned boatman, and Alfred Richards, boatman, of the Coastguard, have been awarded medals for long service and good conduct.

Lieut. George Herbert Blake, R.N., has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of retired commander.

The under-mentioned officers, belonging to the Royal Marines, have, in accordance with orders issued from the Admiralty, embarked for a term of service afloat:—Royal Marine Artillery:—Capt. L. R. Connolly, from head-quarters to the Agamemnon. Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. Colwell, Portsmouth Division, from head-quarters to the Indus; Lieuts. J. R. H. Oldfield, Chatham Division, to the Excellent; C. H. Willis, Plymouth Division, from leave to the Excellent; T. M. Nelson, Portsmouth Division, from head-quarters to the Duke of Wellington; E. E. Chown, Portsmouth Division, from Hythe to the Valiant; W. E. Binne Pohrtsmouth Division, from Hythe to the Indus; V. J.y, Bucanan, Plymouth Division, from head-quarters to the Hector; J. R. Goddard, Chatham Division, from Woolwich to the Asia; C. M. Parsons, Portsmouth Division, from head-quarters to the Duncan; and W. H. Warrand, Chatham Division, from head-quarters to the Royal Adelaide. The following officers, having completed a period of service afloat, have disembarked and joined their respective divisions:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Philips, C.B., Plymouth Division, from the Indus to head-quarters; Lieuts. F. C. Johnson, Chatham Division, from the Indus to head-quarters; H. P. Tate, Chatham Division, from the Asia to head-quarters; W. S. Harvest, Chatham Division, from the Northumberland to head-quarters; J. Bernard, Plymouth Division, from the Asia to head-quarters; C. Clarke, Portsmouth Division, from the Duke of Wellington, on leave; H. G. Cotterill, Chatham Division, from the Duncan to head-quarters; R. H. Montgomery, Portsmouth Division, from the Hector, on leave.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you have paid me the compliment to publish the letter I addressed to you lately on the subject of "Militia Reorganisation," I am encouraged to trespass once more on your patience by supplementing it with a few remarks touching the want of officers in the Force, and the reason for this serious deficiency. The subject is occupying a great deal of attention, and a number of letters, chiefly from Militia officers of many years' standing, bearing on this question, have recently appeared in the papers. But it seems to me that few trace the evil to the right cause; some attribute the falling-off to the expenses officers are put to during the annual trainings, some to insufficiency of pay, others to the failure and unpopularity of the Regimental Depôt system. The latter may have something to do with it, but not very much, for the real cause lies in the rottenness of the whole Militia system, and to the fact that, considered as a Military body, the present Militia is a sham service, while it holds out no inducement or encouragement to those who have its true interest at heart. The rank it confers, if assumed, is a reproach rather than an honour. The force is slighted and neglected by the authorities, and sneered at by the Regular Army; its officers are held to be "mere civilians" even by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief himself;* whilst the rank and file are maintained solely as a means of furnishing recruits to the Regular Army, which, without them, would be reduced to a far worse condition than it is now in.† The military authorities and military men generally never pretend that the Militia has, or ought to have, any other mission; and Ministers, although anxious to delude and mislead the country, hold the same view. Herein lies the whole secret of the decay of the Militia, and consequently of the want of officers—more particularly of officers of the right stamp. Few people care to identify themselves with a sham, therefore the country gentlemen, the most desirable class from which to officer this branch of the service, have ceased to enter it as they used to do; and it is becoming every day more difficult to find others to replace them. No good purpose is served by tinkering a useless machine; it has been tried over and over again and failed. A money inducement may attract some, to whom a few extra pounds a year is an object; the desire to acquire a military title may influence others, but they are not the kind of officers we want in the Militia. The service, to be of any value, must undergo entire reorganisation, be placed on a sound footing, and have its legitimate duties assigned to it;‡ when that is done, there will be no lack of men of the right sort, ready to accept commissions in it; and men, too, who would not be deterred by the little expenses it would entail upon them. If the Government are unwilling to make these wholesome changes in the constitution of the present voluntary Militia, they had better do away with it altogether, and spend the money in raising an additional 40,000 or 50,000 men to complete the regiments of the home army to a proper strength, and in taking over the Militia Reserve and placing them on the same footing as the Army Reserve. They are a fine body of men, well worth preserving. The country would then have a respectable army at hand, backed by the Volunteers (who ought to be encouraged in every possible way), ready to meet an invasion. If afterwards a crisis were to arise requiring England to put forth her whole strength, the Government of the day would be free to call out the Militia on the old constitutional lines. For the time is not far distant when conscription, in some form or another, will beyond dispute be the basis upon which the principle for the formation of a national army for home defence must rest.—I am, &c., Monitor.

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—That our Army is not nearly numerous enough for all the work it has to do is a fact admitted by all military men, and it ought to be clear to the more rigid economist of the public purse. Every year brings its own military trouble: costly expeditions to every part of the globe are, and must be, an annually recurring necessity, unless, like a snail, we retire within the shell of our island home, and abandon the empire won for us by our forefathers. It seems impossible to make the country realise our naval and military necessities, and hopeless to attempt to obtain any really valuable increase to the strength of either our Army or Navy. Nothing but some ghastly misfortune—which will assuredly come upon us if we do not look out—will open the eyes of our rulers and the country at large. If the country does not really care to have an army sufficient for its necessities, it might at least try to equalise the discrepancy between it and other armies, by providing it with the best possible weapons. I maintain that our soldiers, being so few, should be armed with weapons which should give them the shooting powers of two men. Every man of our Regular Army—and, indeed, I do not see why not of our Auxiliary Forces—should be armed with a repeating rifle. I read lately that all our Regular Forces were armed with the Henry-Martini, and that there were 280,000 of the Henry-Martini rifles in store. This means, I suppose, that the old Snider is the weapon of the Militia and Volunteers. A nice state of things! How far would 500,000 Henry-Martini rifles go, if we were involved in a European war. The military authorities say that the Treasury, or whatever intangible bogey it may be, will not give the money. Lord Hartington will say to the military authorities, "If you tell us that a repeating rifle is absolutely necessary, and which repeating rifle is the best, we'll find the money." The military authorities say, "We'll appoint a committee to find out the best weapon." Thereupon a valuable Military Committee is appointed to examine every repeating rifle that is known. They examine 20 good forms of repeating rifle. These are buried in sand, drowned in water, put in the fire, used as pokers, fired with an ounce of dynamite, and tried under the most impossible conditions. At last, after some three or four years, a report is sent in saying that none of the rifles tried are perfect; but that such a one is best. Then the gunmakers are set to work, and more trials take place. At last one is fixed upon. About 1,000 of these are made, and a few are sent to each regiment stationed in every quarter of the globe, to try. Such a process takes about 10 years. At last, some dozen years after, we read a proud paragraph in the papers that, at last, the whole Regular Army is armed with the perfect "Bogus" system repeating rifle, and that there are positively 250,000 more in store. But I maintain that any good repeating rifle issued at once would be better than this minute and lengthened search after impossible perfection. The ingenuity and zeal for improvement in our military authorities never seems to go beyond an improved button or a more perfect way of laying down a kit. What does it matter (I mean in comparison with efficiency) if a recruit occasionally blows off the head of his front-rank man because he does not properly understand the management of his weapon! Is the Army to be inefficiently armed because there are noodles in it? In these days of sentiment, if an occasional accident happens, there is a cry of "Take away such dangerous weapons from 'our boys.'" I must confess, however, that if it had not been for the Volunteers and the civilian element generally, and civilian inventors in particular, we should have been firing now with the old muzzle-loading rifle. I remember the unreasoning hatred of the old officers in my regiment to a change when the Snider was given us. "It was so dangerous"—"so wasteful"—"it was so nice"—and "it struck such terror into an enemy (Fenians, &c.) to hear the old ramrods ring"—"it was so pleasant to see the clean (or dirty!) bit of rag when you examined arms." I should insist, if I were Lord Hartington, on the Army being armed with a repeating rifle at once. If I could not give men, I would increase the firing-power of every man I had. I think we have one or two able young men about Lord Wolseley who could write a drill for it at a moment's notice; and I daresay Mr. Winchester (if there is such a person) could oblige us by sticking a bayonet on the end of it, if those are the great difficulties. And while I am liberating my mind on the subject of weapons, I might mention that in all probability, among other nasty businesses on hand, there is a particularly nasty business hatching at the Cape. We are not at all out of the Boer business, and the longer we let it grow the worse it will be. It will be no question of mowing down Zulus; it will be a question of "sharpshooting." I say, take time by the forelock, and increase the force at the Cape at once, and prepare immediately two strong battalions of "sharpshooters." I do not mean mere first-class shots in a musketry sense; I mean battalions of picked shots, capable of doing something more than hitting an unarmed haystack sitting. I know there are the Rifle Brigade and Rifle Corps, but they are no more battalions of sharpshooters than the rest of the Army. What we want for Cape work, and indeed for most of our little wars, are men more accustomed to shooting than to marching-past and battalion drill. I would pick these men and enlist them with the greatest care. I would arm them with the best double-barrelled breech-loading rifles, with sporting sights up to 500 yards. If a man with such a rifle can shoot accurately up to 500 yards, he could, by such judgment as the Boers use in their shooting, hit a group of men up to 1,000. I would quarter such a corps when in England at some such place as Hythe, where rifle shooting should be continuous and their main exercise, and would practice them in every way that is possible to make them quick and reliable shots. Why, I would let them take shots (long ones) at one another, so as to make them careful and understand the value of cover. If such a corps were quartered on the Cape frontier, and in the hands of a body of officers whose heart was in their work, it might be made the most perfect shooting body in the world. You have no conception of the advantages for teaching near most of the stations. Rocky hills, with scattered bushes, wooded kloofs, hundreds of ant-hills for marks, the dry and dusty soil showing, without any need for markers, where each shot strikes. What could be better? Only allow plenty of ammunition, and if they shot buck, so much the better. Many letters have appeared lately from young men who were unable to get commissions, but who are anxious to get into the ranks of a select corps. Now, here is a chance. Many of these young fellows are accustomed to shooting; utilise their services. One last suggestion I would throw out. Let the authorities try and get a reserve for active service from the Volunteers. We see that it is possible by the Post-office Corps. We could not expect a very large Volunteer Reserve; still, among 200,000 Volunteers there are many young men who would like to have the chance of active service. Although I have said some things jokingly, I would suggest seriously—(1), the issue of any good repeating rifle to the Regular Forces; (2), the formation of a corps of sharpshooters; (3), a Volunteer Reserve available for active service abroad.—I am, &c., Field Officer.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS. —The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to point out one or two inaccuracies in the article on "Military Education" contained in your number of Oct. 4? 1. So far from the authorities at the Public Schools saying—as you represent their doing—"at the age of 17 or 18, when boys begin to get tiresome, we like to get rid of them," the universal complaint is that, just when boys are beginning to be useful in the school, to take a lead in work or games, and to learn the responsibilities which such a position entails, the necessity for entering the Army at the earliest moment possible deprives us of their help. 2. Again, "they bother us (*i.e.*, the school authorities), and require supervision and special treatment." But that is just the very reason why modern sides have been established, in order that boys may get the "special treatment" they undoubtedly require, along with the advantages which are generally considered to make a Public School desirable; and they do get it, as your readers would see at once if a list of entrances into Woolwich and Sandhurst direct from the Public Schools for the last ten years were to be issued. 3. "Our old Public Schools declined and still decline to prepare for these special examinations." May I be allowed to ask which of them? Rugby is at this moment the only one among them that has not got either a modern side or a large Army class, which is the same thing, and Rugby had the second place in the Woolwich list less than two years ago. 4. The allotting of 600 marks to colloquial knowledge in the new scheme is not the doing of the head masters, and is, as a matter of fact, contrary to their opinion, which was, in answer to a Circular from the War Office (laying stress on the teaching of conversation in modern languages, and asking whether it was practicable at school), that it was not practicable. At the same time, the schools will now, of course, do their best to enable their candidates for the Army to obtain marks for conversation, both by extra classes out of school hours, and by a careful choice of quarters for their boys abroad during the holidays. So far from the new scheme being a great mistake, as your article leads your readers to suppose, I believe that a candid and impartial examination of its working—made either at Clifton, Marlborough, Cheltenham, or here—would show that it will facilitate the entry into the Army direct from the public schools of many boys who, under the old system, had to go to crammers in the interval. The obvious result, if this be true, will be the saving of much expense to parents, and, as we are bound to hope, an education which will at least aim at something above the "ill-digested knowledge which," in the words of your article, "private tutors and crammers force into their pupils."—I am, &c., H. A. B.

Wellington College, Woking.

Letters from Vice-Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, dated Sept. 26, have been received by the Admiralty, from Halifax. The Northampton was at Halifax, and will remain until the beginning of November, when she will proceed to Bermuda. The Garnet was on passage from Quebec to Halifax. The Tenedos was at Newfoundland on the 10th ult., she being the senior ship on fisheries. The Dido, senior ship on the Barbadoes Division, was at Barbadoes on Aug. 24. The Griffon, on fisheries service, was at Newfoundland on the 15th ult.; on being relieved by the Lily, she will return home. The Fantôme left Halifax for Bermuda on the 18th ult., and the Mallard was on fisheries service at Newfoundland on Aug. 30.

The Poonah, chartered transport, embarked on Tuesday morning, at Portsmouth, drafts of Marines and troops for Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Alexandria. Although the embarkation was completed shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the transport did not leave until Wednesday morning, the delay being partly attributable to the issuing of an order that, in order to prevent being placed in quarantine at Malta, it was necessary that every passenger for that place should make a statutory declaration that he had not visited any infected port or town. The Marine contingent supplied from Forton for service in Egypt consisted of Capt. Pyne, Lieuts. Harris and Hubbard, eight non-commissioned officers, and 88 rank and file. After being paraded and addressed by Col. Meade in the barrack square, they were played by the Norfolk Regt. to the Clarence Victualling Yard, whence they were conveyed on board. The Poonah also takes out a draft of 124 men from the 2nd Durham L.I. for Gibraltar, 39 men Royal Artillery, 112 men 1st Shropshire Regt., and 52 men 2nd Royal Sussex for Malta; the families belonging to the 3rd Batn. King's Rifles for Cyprus, and a draft of the 1st Yorkshire Regt. for Alexandria. At Queenstown the Poonah embarked eight officers and 305 men of various corps.

A court of inquiry was recently held on board the Ganges at Falmouth, with the object of discovering the cause of certain deficiencies of provisions and clothing. A short time since one of the stewards of that ship-was sent to the Naval Hospital at Stonehouse suffering from the effects of excessive drinking, and an examination of his accounts and stores during his absence from the Ganges led to a discovery which has resulted in his being placed under close arrest. The court of inquiry has made an exhaustive report, and it is understood that the Admiralty will order a court-martial to be held, and that more than one person is likely to be implicated.

The report of Capt. Chetwynd, R.N., chief inspector of lifeboats to the National Lifeboat Institution, as to the effect of "Oil on Troubled Waters," is a complete and interesting statement. The result of Capt. Chetwynd's experiment is, that under certain conditions, oil of any kind is efficacious in moderating the influence of a rough sea, especially such as would endanger the safety of small open boats. For the boats of the Institution he considers there would be no advantage in the use of oil, as they could not be kept long enough within its influence, having a particular destination. He believes that oil is more beneficial in the open sea than off shore, and he strongly recommends vessels to carry oil, with perforated canvas bags for its distribution.

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* We cannot agree with our correspondent, and we doubt if the Militia officers who have "lain" with Line officers will agree with him. There are "snobs" in all branches, unfortunately. The Duke of Cambridge, we venture to say, never expressed the opinion attributed to him.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

† But why now, more than formerly? The Militia is in closer relation to the Army than ever it was before.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

‡ What are these, and what is the organisation to be?—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

THE MAXIM GUN.

We are justified in stating that the Maxim machine-gun, of which we made mention last week, will be tried presently by the War Office, when certain improvements have been effected. The Surveyor-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Director of Artillery have inspected Mr. Maxim's gun, and examined the mechanism and results, which have proved generally satisfactory. Mr. Maxim was present during the Inchkeith experiments, and was enabled to see the various machine-guns in action against the forts. Many accounts of his guns have appeared in the morning papers, among which we select the following from the *Morning Post*:—

"Mr. Maxim's gun has a barrel of the ordinary service regulation calibre of 0·450 in., and weighs with its tripod stand 126 lb. It stands about 3 ft. high, and is 4 ft. 9 in. long from the muzzle to the rear of the firing mechanism. The gun may be elevated or depressed, and set at any angle by adjusting screws, and traversed radially over any desired horizontal range. It may also be detached instantaneously from the screws, so as to be moved freely in every direction by hand. When the gun is once adjusted for a certain speed it maintains the fire at that rate independently of human agency until all the cartridges have been discharged. Should the man working the gun be killed, the gun will still continue firing as long as any cartridges remain to be fired. But as both the gunner and the cartridges are placed below the level of the gun, as described above, they are exposed to fire only to a minimum degree. The only hitch to the continuity of the firing can be caused solely by a faulty cartridge, and in this respect, as also with regard to the rapidity of firing, the Maxim gun is distinguished from other machine-guns. In the ordinary machine-gun, very great speed cannot be obtained with a single barrel, because a certain per-centage of the cartridges do not explode at the moment they are struck by the hammer. Consequently, if one of the ordinary machine-guns is worked too rapidly, some of the cartridges will be drawn from the barrel before they explode. Hence very great rapidity of firing is excluded—in fact, the action must be sufficiently slow to meet the requirements of the slowest cartridge of the series. And it is just at this point that the great value of Mr. Maxim's invention comes in. With his automatic gun, a cartridge cannot be withdrawn from the barrel until after it has been exploded—that is to say, only the empty shell can be removed. The gun fires the quickly-exploding cartridges rapidly, and slow ones slowly, if such present themselves. Thus should a cartridge hang fire even for five minutes it would not be ejected from the barrel until it had exploded, the gun, in fact, waiting for it. This action constitutes the secret of attaining great rapidity of firing—as high as 600 rounds per minute—with a single barrel. As in practice with continuous firing the barrel would become heated, it is surrounded with a water-jacket to prevent over-heating. Mr. Maxim has also other systems of feeding his gun, but the one described appears the most practicable. His gun may be said to have emerged from the experimental stage, and it only requires a thorough testing of its capacity under conditions resembling actual warfare to establish it as the most formidable weapon of modern times. As such, it ought to attract the attention of our War Office. As it delivers a perfect hail of bullets—being, in fact, a most terrible and irresistible slayer of men—besides being automatic in its action, and thus, as has been shown, requiring less exposure on the part of the man serving it, it probably will in time supersede all other machine-guns."

According to *L'Annuaire de l'Armée Française* for 1884, the number of officers on the Active List in the French Army is slightly less than in 1883, but there has been an increase of no fewer than 1,797 in the number of infantry officers of the reserve. On April 1, 1883, there were 2,670 sub-lieutenants of the reserve; at the same date this year there were 4,467, besides 22 lieutenants, 84 captains, and five lieutenant-colonels. The officers on the Active List included in the infantry 165 colonels, 177 lieutenant-colonels, 964 majors or chefs-de-bataillon, 4,214 captains, 3,404 lieutenants, 2,736 sub-lieutenants,. The list of cavalry officers is proportionately numerous; some regiments, however, are short of sub-lieutenants. The artillery list now includes 85 colonels, 79 lieutenant-colonels, 331 majors and chefs-d'escadron, 769 captains of first class, 649 of second class, 1,029 lieutenants, 306 sub-lieutenants. The reserve artillery reckon 14 colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, 26 chefs-d'escadron, 25 captains, 54 lieutenants, and 1,554 sub-lieutenants. Sixteen battalions of fortress artillery have been called into existence during the last year. With respect to the distribution of the army, a larger proportion of its effective strength is, it is stated, quartered in the districts bordering on the German frontier than elsewhere.

We are requested to inform officers lately serving on the China station that the China Squadron Silver Challenge Cup is on view at Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel's, 3 The Hard, Portsea (by whom it was designed and made). This cup is to be competed for annually for eight years, and is to be held by the ship whose small-arms men make the highest score at the annual rifle meeting, and eventually to go to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. The cup ,which is oval in form, is of matted silver, and round the body of it are eight bright raised silver bosses, encircled by a rope coil, and the name of the ship to which the winning team belong, with the date of the competition, will be inscribed on one of these medallions. The cup is supported by a group of dolphins, and stands on an ebony base, on which is a shield bearing the designation of the cup.

An Admiralty Circular has been issued directing that all officers, clerks, and others belonging to her Majesty's naval establishments, are to retire on attaining the age of 60 years, provided they have completed 40 years' service for pension.

Major-Gen. Dillon will leave England for India on the 22nd inst.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 7, 1884.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt. F. H. D. B. Belwood retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

16th Lancers—Lieut. Guy Percy Wyndham (whose name is as now described), from the 11th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice F. E. L. Swan, transferred to the 19th Hussars,

Royal Engineers—Major R. W. Stewart to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. R. MacDonnell, retired; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Salmond to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. C. Phillpotts, promoted (Sept. 14).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieuts. L. E. Eliott has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 6); J. D. Perkins has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 9).

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. W. P. Cunningham is superseded for absence without leave.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Lieut. W. G. Forbes has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 9).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut. E. J. E. Swayne has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 12).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. C. A. Bushman has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Sept. 13).

The Oxfordshire Infantry—Lieut. C. E. H. Connell has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 9).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Major R. L. Arathoon retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. Meurant, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Oct. 5).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. A. H. Middleton resigns his commission.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. R. J. Triscott resigns his commission.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. D. Barker, half-pay, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. F. Butler, C.B., half-pay, who has vacated that appointment (Oct. 1).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. G. C. Williams, D.D., Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class, to be placed on retired pay (Oct. 10).

Medical Department—Brig.-Surg. W. H. Muschamp to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice T. J. Murphy, M.D., granted retired pay (Sept. 10).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Major C. S. P. Willoughby retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. H. Gillon, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (May 26).

BREVET.

Major J. L. L. Morant, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Lieut.-Col., under the provisions of Article 11 *f.f.* of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884 (Aug. 22).

Capt. H. H. Kitchener, R.E., to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Cols. G. W. Stockley, R.E., to be Col. (Sept. 22); and J. A. Papillon, R.E., to be Col. (Sept. 24). Rdgmr. H. E. Elliott, 4th Hussars, to have the hon. and relative rank of Capt. (Sept. 30).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieuts. R. W. E. Grant resigns his commission; and A. G. Paske, 3rd Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 7, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. P. J. Gordon, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated May 13, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); A. B. C. Williams, from the West Yorkshire Regt. (dated Sept. 15, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. G. N. Caulfeild, from the South Wales Borderers (dated April 23, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); J. I. Henderson, from the Hampshire Regt. (dated Feb. 28, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881).

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. C. L. H. Cox, from the Middlesex Regt. (dated July 2, 1883, but to rank from March 23, 1881); H. Welman, from the Royal Irish Rifles (dated Oct. 16, 1882, but to rank from April 28, 1881); R. Southey, from the Northumberland Fusiliers (dated April 27, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); P. Holland, from the Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (dated May 2, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881).

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 8, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 10, 1884.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Lovel Wodehouse Gurney, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment—Francis Churchill Quicke, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. C. H. Beck to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—John Waller Orchard, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment—Arthur Carew Richards, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment—R. E. Saunders, Esq., late Lieut. 1st Batn. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Harry Gordon Benn, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. R. L. Appleyard, Retired List, to be Capt. (Sept. 24).

7th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Walter Henry Theodore Hiley and William Luxton Jeffery.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Lieuts. F. L. Williams resigns his commission (Sept. 20); G. H. E. Matcham to be Capt.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—William Barry Ritchie, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Herbert Chaworth Fergusson, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 10, 1884.

Ayrshire—Lieut. J. G. A. Baird to be Capt.

Oxfordshire—Francis Robert, Lord Camoys, to be Lieut.

Staffordshire—Lieut.-Col. Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, is granted the hon. rank of Col; Major T. J. Levett is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. The under-mentioned Capts. are granted the hon. rank of Major:—F. Monckton and T. B. Shaw-Hellier (Lieut.-Col. 4th Dragoon Guards). Capt. G. V. Ames, 1st Dragoons, to be Adjt., in succession to Major F. J. Graves, 20th Hussars, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 15).

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Lieut. H. A. Spedding to be Capt.

Royal Wiltshire—Capt. H. L. Aylmer, 17th Lancers, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. H. Graham, whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 9).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 10, 1884.

LIGHT HORSE.

1st Fifeshire—R. C. M. Ferguson, gent., late Lieut. Grenadier Guards, to be Lieut.

ARTILLERY.

1st Aberdeenshire—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants:—Andrew Legg, jun., and James Melvin.

1st Caithness—William John Henderson-Sinclair, gent., M.B., to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire—Lieut.-Col.-Comdt. G. Twiss is granted the hon. rank of Col.

1st Lancashire—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions, also are permitted to retain their rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major H. Hulme and Acting Chaplain the Rev. Canon A. Hume, D.C.L., LL.D.

8th Lancashire—Major W. L. Bankes to be Lieut.-Col.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Thomas George Mylchreest, gent., to be Lieut.

ENGINEER.

1st Aberdeenshire—William Smith Gill, gent., to be Lieut.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Donaldson Simpson Rose, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders—Major A. C. Hunter is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. Lieut. J. F. Thomson, from the 1st Midlothian (Leith) R.V.C., to be Capt.

2nd Glamorgan—Lieut. J. F. Tallis to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—William Edward Williams, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hertfordshire—Lieut. R. C. Smith resigns his commission.

1st Isle of Man—Albert Primrose Wells, gent., M.A., to be Acting Surg.

9th Lancashire—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Greenall is granted the hon. rank of Col.

15th Lancashire—Major L. C. F. Thompson, 1st Batn. the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major G. Leslie, who is placed on retired pay (Oct. 10).

17th (North) Middlesex—Lieut. J. O. Dicker to be Capt.

24th Middlesex—Lieut. E. H. Hughes-D'Aeth resigns his commission.

2nd Renfrewshire—Lieut.-Col. W. Carlile is granted the hon. rank of Col.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Edward Samuel Paine, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Capt. Sir C. E. S. Dodsworth, Bart., to be Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment—Acting Surg. W. M. Jones resigns his appointment.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 11, and the current year must be understood.]

London Amusements.

Provincial excursionists are now filling our theatres, and the dramatic season has fairly commenced. The CRITERION has been reopened with Mr. Albery's adaptation of "Tête de Linotte," so successfully produced here four months since under the title of "Featherbrain," and the farcical comedy, acted with unflagging vivacity, is once more diverting laughter-loving audiences. Mr. Maltby is now the substitute for Mr. Mackintosh as the representative of Mr. Coney, but in other respects the cast is unchanged.

The NOVELTY THEATRE has commenced a new season with a two-act comic opera, called "Polly," written by Mr. James Mortimer, and composed by Mr. Edward Solomon, whose music falls agreeably, if familiarly, on the ear. The plot is a whimsical perversion of the well-known "Daughter of the Regiment." The heroine, impersonated by Miss Lilian Russell, is supposed to be the orphan child of a British Grenadier, adopted by a regiment of Hussars, who, in a fantastic parade dress, perform some remarkable evolutions in the court-yard of the Horse Guards, of which an easily-recognised view is given. The mystery of Polly's parentage is cleared up, a suitable husband is found for her, and the slight story is told. The musical extravaganza, obviously framed on the Gilbert and Sullivan model, has been effectively placed on the stage.

The last representation of "Claudian" took place at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE on Friday, and next Thursday will be brought out an elaborate revival of "Hamlet." In the meantime, the theatre will be closed for night rehearsals.

"Romeo and Juliet" at the LYCEUM will be performed next week, if the extensive preparations being made are sufficiently completed. The cast will include Miss Mary Anderson as Juliet, Mrs. Stirling as the Nurse, Mrs. Calvert as Lady Capulet; Mr. Terriss as Romeo, Mr. Herbert Standing as Mercutio, and Mr. J. Anderson as Tybalt.

On Monday next Mr. Herman Merivale's burlesque, "Called There and Back," will be produced at the GAIETY, supported by Miss E. Farren, Miss Gilchrist, and Messrs. Elton, Royce, and Squire.

The comic opera of "Dick" has been this week transferred to the EMPIRE THEATRE, with Miss Fanny Leslie as Whittington, and a cast but slightly differing from the one associated with the recent performance of the piece at the Gaiety.

A change of programme will take place this evening (Saturday), at the SAVOY THEATRE, the comic opera of "The Sorcerer," originally brought out at the Opera Comique in 1877, being reproduced with "Trial by Jury" as the afterpiece.

Under Mr. Mayer's direction, a winter season of French plays will be commenced next week at the ROYALTY.

Mr. Clarke will open the AVENUE THEATRE early in November with a new three-act comedy by Mr. Burnand.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at ST. GEORGE'S HALL was recommenced for the season, the only novelty being a very lively musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, called "The Troubles of a Tourist," illustrating some of the discomforts of travelling both abroad and at home, but "Cherry Tree Farm" was as improbable and as pleasant as ever, and the audience were good-humoured enough to put up with "A Terrible Fright" as of yore.

The ALHAMBRA (Leicester Square) is announced to be re-opened on Saturday next as a "Theatre of Varieties." The new form of entertainment will consist principally of operatic and other selections by the orchestra (to be conducted by Mons. G. Jacobi), grand ballets on the same magnificent scale as heretofore, and a miscellaneous performance, introducing novelties and varieties from the chief places of amusement on the Continent and elsewhere. The prices of admission will be upon a reduced and popular scale. The directors have appointed Mr. Charles Morton as acting manager.

The Duke of Cambridge will hold his annual inspection of the troops in Portsmouth garrison on Monday and Tuesday next.

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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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NOTICE.—Captain R. ARMIT, *Central London Rangers, formerly Lieutenant R.N., lately engaged on the Staff of* THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, *having received notice of dismissal six months ago, has ceased to have any connection with this office. This notice is rendered necessary in consequence of statements having been made in circulars, &c., that Captain* ARMIT *had severed his connection with* THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

⁂ *NOTICE.—The* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.
All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the EDITOR *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*
MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *can be obtained in Paris of our Agent,* Mr. J. W. S. NEAL, *English Stationer,* 248 *Rue de Rivoli, to whom Advertisements and Orders for the Paper may be sent.*

THE *St. James's Gazette*, in a forcible article, sought to create a kind of counterblast to the effect produced by the "Truth About the Navy," which appeared in its evening contemporary and rival on the other side of the political stream. By some such manipulation probably as that which enabled the *Standard* to obtain possession of a Redistribution Scheme, our Conservative contemporary got hold of an important State paper, and we have to be grateful, in common with the country, for the forbearance which has been exhibited in turning the information contained in the document to use. The *St. James's Gazette* sounds a note of alarm which is intended altogether for the domestic interior. If the truth were divulged, as it is set forth in the paper to which our contemporary has had access, it might animate to a dangerous activity those for whose benefit it is not intended, and might spur a willing horse in the direction of the Himalayas. Whether it was by favour or a happy accident, we know not, but the possession which has been achieved of the important memorandum from which our contemporary extracted one sentence textually has not been turned so far to any mischievous end. Nevertheless, a secret which is everybody's property in Government offices may pass the Straits of Dover, and get abroad to places never intended for its reception. It is most important that those who have the direction of public opinion in this country and in India, and above all those who are conversant with affairs and who direct the course of foreign policy, should not only be acquainted with the "strategical study" to which we refer, but that they should master profoundly all its contents, for a more convincing, careful, almost mathematical demonstration of the existence of a great danger and of its proper antidote, never was placed by the zeal and intelligence of a public officer and department in the hands of a Ministry and a Government. The writer may well say:—"I challenge any one to disprove either my premisses or conclusions. I hold that certain troops can arrive at certain places in certain stated times, and I challenge anybody to prove that they cannot. But, remember, I ask for proof. I do not want vague statements about impassable rivers, impracticable deserts, stupendous mountains, want of food, bad water, enormous distances, heat, invincible Sepoys, and enthusiastically loyal Indians. If any one does not agree with me, let him show why and wherefore. If he can show me that no army ever has or ever can for some reason I know not of, accomplish one or more or the whole of the marches I have given, I will be glad to consider whether it is impracticable, or whether the point cannot be turned in some way. But if he only tells me the usual impossibilities, that Russia is too good to covet anything English, and least of all India; that she is bankrupt, and cannot feed her Army; that she will soon break up into a dozen States; that an invasion of India is beyond the imagination of a nineteenth-century Commander or the power of a nineteenth-century Army; or that it is too remote for us even to begin to think about it, I shall continue to raise my voice to point out what I believe to be a very formidable and near-approaching danger." These are words which may well be addressed to such an accomplished statesman and administrator as Lord Dufferin, who, on the eve of his departure on the mission in which all wish him "God-speed!" has raised up his voice to express his entire confidence in the good intentions and pacific declarations of the able Minister to whose hands is entrusted the foreign policy of Russia in Europe and Asia.

A LONG-PENDING and much-needed reform has been decided upon by the Prime Meridian Conference, which has been sitting at Washington since the commencement of the month. The necessity for a fixed and unvarying standard has been generally admitted in the interests of geography, navigation, and science, and the settlement of this question is to be noted with satisfaction. Twenty-one nations voted for the Greenwich line, the representative of the little Republic of San Domingo alone offering formal opposition, whilst the delegates of France and Brazil abstained from voting. At one time it was anticipated that the Conference would have altogether failed, in consequence of the opposition of the French representatives, who declared that it was impossible to make such a concession to England as to indicate longitude on French charts as reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. Wise counsels and good-sense, however, prevailed, and the delegates of France contented themselves with simple abstention, which is, under the circumstances, as much as could be expected. The necessity for recasting the system, which has been practically adopted by almost the whole world of navigation, has thus been obviated, and although the Conference was not authorised to bind the Governments represented at Washington, it is probable that the decision will ultimately be ratified generally. The settlement of this question was not so easy as may be imagined, considering the almost unanimous conclusion arrived at, for national susceptibilities and international rivalries had to be overcome in order to bring about the desired agreement. The Conference declared that it would be a great advantage if all charts, whether prepared in England, France, Germany, or America, should be available for the seamen of any nation; but the French delegates objected to the Congress attempting to settle a particular prime meridian line. Utterly failing in this objection, they next proposed a "neutral meridian," and suggested that the common meridian should run through Behring's Straits, or through one of the islands of the Azores. This proposal, which would have rendered necessary the rearrangement of existing maps and other important alterations, was also rejected; and it was proposed by the Canadian representative that the 180th degree of longitude east of Greenwich should be selected. Other places, including Jerusalem, having been suggested, the Conference came to the almost inevitable conclusion that, if a Prime Meridian which had already been used for the purposes of calculation was to be selected, then the reasons for selecting Greenwich were insuperable and paramount. Sentimental differences at length gave way to practical expediency, and while it is undoubtedly agreeable to record the honour paid to England of selecting the Greenwich line, there is not the slightest reason for French susceptibilities to be offended. The adoption of the Greenwich Prime Meridian will answer "the world's convenience" better than any other, and the weighty statement of Sir Frederick Evans tended to settle the whole argument when he said that the shipping tonnage controlled by the Greenwich standard was 14,000,000, while that controlled by the Paris Prime Meridian was only 1,735,000. Originally, other places besides Greenwich might reasonably have been selected, but taking into consideration the enormous English shipping interest, and the common use of English-made charts, it was almost a necessity that Greenwich should be selected. San Domingo can adopt a meridian of its own, but the penalty attached to such a course will be that which is inseparable from speaking in a language which must be translated to be understood. The important result of the universal adoption of the Meridian passing through the centre of the transit instrument in Greenwich Observatory must be that all charts will, in future, be drawn upon the basis of calculating the degrees of longitude from that meridian. The Prime Meridian agreed upon being one that is already in use in most maps, charts, and books of geography will be adopted without difficulty, and the least possible inconvenience will result to nations from the almost unanimous agreement. The inconvenience, unnecessary risks, and the diversity between the charts of different countries, which led to great confusion, will no longer be a constant source of anxiety and trouble. The objectionable system which led to the Conference at Washington rendered necessary, difficult, and perilous calculations, as navigators were frequently compelled to avail themselves of charts with which they were unfamiliar, and hence considerable risk had to be run, in consequence of the chaotic state of affairs. The decision of the learned gentlemen who have assembled in the Federal Capital of the United States to dispassionately deliberate on questions of great international consequence, will tend to remove all past difficulties, anomalies, and vexatious impediments, and also to relieve responsible navigators from much unnecessary anxiety. It will in future be unnecessary for a navigator "to determine the position of his ship east or west of a particular meridian, but simply its position in east or west longitude. It will not be necessary that his chronometer should indicate Greenwich mean time; it will be sufficient if he marks the difference between the time of his chronometer and that of Greenwich, and adds or subtracts according to known differences between the two." It may be assumed, however, than when all the charts are marked with the Greenwich meridian, all chronometers will indicate Greenwich time. The International Prime Meridian Conference has accomplished the first and most important work for which it was convened, and the other suggested reforms will be watched with interest. The question whether longitude shall be counted in two directions from Greenwich—180 degrees east being plus, and west minus—or westward continuously up to 360 degrees all round the world, has been fully discussed, and a resolution agreed to, proposing the adoption of a universal day for purposes for which it may be found convenient. The Conference has yet to discuss an additional resolution that the "universal day" shall be the mean solar day, to begin for all the world at the moment of the mean midnight of the initial meridian, coinciding with the beginning of the "civil day," and that "the date of that meridian be counted from zero up to twenty-four hours." A revolution in our clocks and watches, of counting the hours from one to twenty-four, and of having one universal time throughout the whole world, will probably result from the Washington Conference.

A RASH attempt by some interested official to mislead the public, through the *Times*, as to the purport of the then unpublished evidence taken by the Committee on the Supply and Transport Arrangements of the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, brought out a crushing rejoinder in the shape of a pamphlet by Dr. Cameron, M.P. The whole evidence is now printed, and anyone who chooses to wade through the 731 pages of the Blue-book, with the supporting appendices, can arrive at an independent opinion. For ourselves, we must confess that it did not take us long to come to the decision, which was confirmed by every page, that Dr. Cameron has shown to the Committee that the present system of providing for the supplies and transport of the Army is inherently faulty. Lord Edward Cavendish put the questions (Nos. 9,664 to 9,668) to Mr. Watt, who had been the Commissary-General at Head-quarters during the preparation for a continuance of the campaign :—"Would you not say, if it [the system] did not break down, that that proved that the system was not a failure?" Reply: "No, I could not say that."—"But you would not go the length of saying that the results obtained did not justify the steps that were taken, would you?" Reply: "I say that *in spite of the system* the results were successful, and *because* the system was not thoroughly carried out. For instance, I, as Commissary-General, was nominally under the Adjutant-General, but I acted almost as a subordinate of Mr. Lawson (the Assistant-Director of Supplies), for the good of the Service."—"It seems rather a strong thing to say that if there were not a failure in the actual working of the system, it broke down?" Reply: "The system failed, and whatever the success it was *in spite of the system*." These replies were given, be it remembered, by an officer who had been (see 9,407) 44 years in the Commissariat; by the Commissary-General, who for five years had been "trying to work the system," which he here so strongly denounces, by the officer who (see reply 9,741) owed his position as Commissary-General to his consent to try that system, but who now on his retirement from the Service, writes (see page 718, Appendix 30) :—"The peculiar combination of circumstances was, therefore, sufficiently favourable that the system (though theoretically and practically vicious) did not break down until after the transfer of the Commissariat to the Military Department, where, during the absence of Mr. Haliburton on account of illness, the Egyptian War brought out more strongly than before that the separation of the command of personnel from the administration of the supplies was, and is, fatal to the efficiency of the Commissariat of the Army whenever any campaign on a larger scale be undertaken." The only fault we find with these replies of Mr. Watt, is that he accepts the assumption that there is a system, whereas the evidence now before us proves an utter absence of system. It may be asserted that the very essence of the Surveyor-General's Department, its very *raison d'être*, is the concentration, in one hand, of the responsibility for the Departments of the Army. This is true, but here the evidence of witnesses, and, perhaps even more strongly still, the questions put by the Surveyor-General himself, show that responsibility has been so divided between the Surveyor-General's Department and the Military Department, that all attempt to trace failure to its source is baffled in the mazes of routine. The constitution and management of the House of Commons' Committee probably tended to increase the difficulty of ascertaining what the Supply and Transport system is or pretends to be. The inquiry itself was aimed at the administration; it was not the Commissariat officers in the field, but the Surveyor-General's Department which failed in the bureau. The public has only now learnt through this inquiry that there are two distinct agents in the supply and movement of an army, the Civil Department in the War Office under the Surveyor-General, controlled and managed by the Director of Supplies, and the Military Department in the Field, under the General Officers, dependent entirely upon the knowledge and forethought of the Director at home, from whom they obtain their supplies, their animals, and the requisites for the campaign. It is, of course, possible for the Commissariat in the field to break down through their old fault or their own weakness, but the lesson taught to this Committee is that "Commissariat failure" probably means "War Office mismanagement," against which the Department, which the public knows as the Commissariat, can make no provision. By the Order of Council (609 and 610, Appendix 19) which created the Surveyor-General, that official was made absolutly responsible to Parliament for the very arrangements which Dr. Cameron assured the House had broken down. Yet we find that for the four days during which Commissary-General Morris was examined, the Surveyor-General was in the Chair! When a correspondent asked *Truth* whether the Surveyor-General should be addressed as "the Chairman at the Bar" or "the Prisoner in the Chair," it is not surprising that *Truth* replied, "We also are puzzled." Of the tone of the Chairman's cross-examination, we leave those who have the Blue-book to judge; and the fact that the Surveyor-General, on the very point upon which the Committee divided, recorded his vote, with only one supporter, against the acceptance of the evidence of Commissary-General Watt, is strong proof of the unwillingness of the War Department to let the inquiry take its course. The Committee decided to divide the investigation into two parts, the first relating to the instances of failure, the second into the organisation under which defects arose; but though such a division was undoubtedly wise, as tending to test the results before inquiring into the cause, it was practically impossible to exclude from the first inquiry such evidence as to facts as could not be separated from evidence of failure of system. And the admission of this evidence in the first part of the inquiry was the more necessary, as it afforded a direct contradiction to the statements made on the part of the Surveyor-General's Department, and notably those of the Director of Supplies, which, without dealing with the first part of the inquiry, most ingeniously took leave to traverse the second issue. That in spite of the difficulty under which Dr. Cameron laboured of having but a restricted access to the records in the War Office, he was able to prove so much, leaves a strong presumption that more is behind; but he may rest assured that there is sufficient evidence now in the hands of the House to support him in his praiseworthy efforts. We propose on a future occasion to notice some of the proofs which show the weakness of the organisation upon which the success of a campaign may depend.

IN our issue of last week we published a letter from a correspondent signing himself "H. A. B.," dated Wellington College, containing some criticism upon our leading article of the 4th inst. We were glad of having the opportunity afforded to us of laying before our readers the views of the authorities of one of our leading Public Schools on one of the most important topics of the day in connection with the Army; but we confess to a feeling of disappointment in regard to our correspondent's letter. That letter failed to throw any new light upon the subject under discussion, and left our main objections to the proposed new regulations—we can as yet regard them as nothing but proposals—unanswered. In the minor points on which "H. A. B." joins issue with us, he—inadvertently, no doubt—confirms our assertions and strengthens our armour. We are ready to admit that within the last ten years some modern Public Schools, and even the elder ones, have made efforts to meet the requirements of the public services, in response to great pressure from without. But what has been the net result of their exertions? "H. A. B." invokes statistics, and relies upon them for proving the triumph of the Public Schools over the crammers. We are willing that stern facts and figures should be the arbiters, and quote the following from the book "How we Educate our Officers"*:—

Abstract showing the distribution among the Public and other Schools of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Last School at which Educated.	No. of Successful Candidates.	Assisted by Crammers.
Eton College	19	16
Harrow	12	11
Cheltenham	8	7
Wellington College	13	9
Clifton College	10	7
Winchester	6	5
Marlborough	6	5
Oxford Military College	8	1
Charterhouse School	6	6
Sherbourne School	1	1
Other Public Schools	47	34
Special Instructions	1	1
Foreign Schools	3	3
Private Schools	41	33

Abstract showing the distribution among the Public and other Schools of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Woolwich.

Last School at which Educated.	No. of Successful Candidates.	Assisted by Crammers.
Cheltenham College	19	3
Clifton ,,	12	2
Wellington ,,	21	5
Winchester ,,	4	2
Marlborough ,,	4	1
Eton ,,	6	4
Harrow	4	1
Rugby	4	2
Dulwich College	1	—
Oxford Military College	5	1
United Service College, Westward Ho!	5	1
Royal Naval School, New Cross	3	—
Charterhouse School	8	3
Haileybury College	5	1
Sherbourne School	1	1
London University College	1	1
Trinity College, Dublin	1	—
Urssell School	1	—
Shrewsbury School	2	1
Southampton College	2	—
Victoria College, Jersey	1	—
Reading School	1	—
Dover College	1	—
Queen's School, Basingstoke	1	1
King's College School, London	2	—
Brighton College	1	—
Epsom College	1	1
The College, Inverness	2	2
Bedford Grammar School	1	—
Derby School	2	—
Brighton Grammar School	1	—
Bath College	4	1
Royal School, Armagh	1	1
King's School, Canterbury	1	1
Beaumont College, Old Windsor	3	1
Tonbridge Grammar School	1	—
Malta	1	1
New Zealand	1	—
Crammers	9	9
Private Schools	36	9

Thus, of 198 Sandhurst cadets, 150, or 75 per cent., had been aided by crammers to pass their entrance examination; and of 180 Woolwich cadets (including 36 coming from private—not public—schools), 56, or 37 per cent., had been aided in the same way. We have quoted the latest statistics obtainable, as likely to be more favourable to the schools than the preceding period, viz., that prior to the establishment of "modern sides." Yet what do these figures prove? They prove that, notwithstanding their vast resources, their high fees, and the many other advantages they possess, the Public Schools have been easily distanced by that *bête noire*, the crammer, and by less pretentious institutions of more recent date. For instance, Wellington College passed in 1883, as we have seen, 13 into Sandhurst, of whom nine had previously to pass through the crammer's hands. Of 21 Woolwich candidates, five were similarly aided. The Oxford Military College passed eight candidates into Sandhurst and five into Woolwich during the same period, one having in each case been aided by the crammer. The Head Master of Wellington College is reported to have stated at the last College Speech-day that "since the founding of the institution, 400 officers had passed into the Army from it." This is well, so far as it goes. Wellington College was founded in 1853, or more than 30 years ago, and at the lowest computation, some 10,000 boys must have passed through it. The Oxford University College was founded in 1876, and according to statistics recently furnished to us, 450 pupils have been entered on its books since its foundation. Of these, 130 are still at the College, and 150 are serving her Majesty and their country as officers. Eton College, with 1,000 boys, passed, during the said period of 1883, 19 candidates into Sandhurst, or the Line, and six into Woolwich. Of these, 16 and four respectively were aided by crammers. So far for statistics. As regards getting rid of boys when reaching a troublesome age, the author of "How we Educate our Officers" says :—

> "The evidence of the Head Master of Uppingham School, before a Royal Commission, is characteristic of the feelings by which many of these autocrats are animated :—'Our main market is the University. The Civil Service and other Government examinations have thrown the schools very considerably out of running of late years, and the boys have to go to crammers.'—'You do not prepare boys for these examinations specially?'—'No; I should not break through my school curriculum to send a boy to any examination in the world. I should not alter my school curriculum to meet the demand of any particular examination: we prepare mainly for the University. A boy could go to Woolwich from my upper sixth form straight off; but as it is, most of them leave earlier.' *Ex uno disce omnes.*"

We think crammers will support us in saying that a large per-centage of their pupils are those superannuated at Public Schools. Boys are superannuated ostensibly because they fail to reach a certain

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London: W. H. Allen and Co.

standard in the dead languages; but the knowing ones are perfectly well aware that in numerous instances this is merely a clever device for getting rid of the more troublesome pupils. But, as already said, the gravest objections raised by us against the proposed new Warrant are left unanswered by our correspondent,—viz., the virtual extinction of English history and literature, and sciences, as a study for Army candidates. In the words of the author of "How we Educate our Officers,"—"Henceforth an Englishman may be ignorant of the very names of Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, and Macaulay, or ignore the most common events in the history of his own country, and yet be thought a fit and proper person to serve her Majesty as an officer." He must know the language of Schiller and Goethe or Molière. A parrot-like knowledge of these will carry him further at the examination than the most profound knowledge of his own mother-tongue, history, and an extensive knowledge of science. As for the study of science, it would be an insult to the common-sense and understanding of our readers were we to enter here upon the advantages of a scientific training to an officer. Yet even "H. A. B." will acknowledge, if he has any practical acquaintance with preparing candidates for the Army, that since the publication of the latest Warrant, nine candidates out of ten have given up English and science as subjects that "do not pay." Our correspondent says:—"So far from the new scheme being a great mistake, as your article leads your readers to suppose, I believe that a candid and impartial examination of its working—made either at Clifton, Marlborough, Cheltenham, or here—would show that it will facilitate the entry into the Army direct from the Public Schools of many boys who, under the old system, had to go to crammers in the interval." Now, here is the rub! These words go to the root of the matter; they confirm our contentions, namely, that the new Warrant was not framed with a view to satisfy modern requirements, and keep our public servants abreast, if not ahead, of those of other nations, but to suit the conveniences and prejudices of the pedagogue, and to defeat their pet aversion, the crammer. *Ergo*, although common-sense and utility may combine in pointing out how all but indispensable a knowledge of science and freehand drawing is to an officer, the utter absurdity of neglecting the study of our history and mother-tongue, yet so long as our pedagogues are permitted to indulge with impunity in their deeply-rooted prejudice against modern subjects, and can induce a paternal Government to legislate for their special behoof, these pleas are urged in vain. The new Warrant means nothing more nor less than the reintroduction of the exploded principle of protection and bounty. If the authorities of our Public Schools are really so desirous as they profess to be to abate cramming and its concomitant evils, there is an honest, straightforward way open to them for carrying their intentions into effect,—namely, to enter into a fair and open competition with the crammer, and beat him, if they can, at his own game, and with his own weapons. The *raison d'être* of the crammer is not the competitive examinations and the subjects required for them, but the apathy of our Public Schools. What we desire, then, is that those important subjects named above—viz., English history and literature, and science—whether they be crammers' subjects or not, should, at least, be placed on a footing of equality with Latin, Greek, German, and French, and that more encouragement be given to freehand drawing. In these reasonable and rational demands we feel confident of being supported by the general public, who owe a debt of gratitude to the author of "How we Educate our Officers" for the very able manner in which he has brought before them the defects and real purport of the new Warrant, and the many shortcomings of our educational system for the Army.

BOTH in form and substance, "The Truth about the Navy" was a hit. "Every one," that is, some few people in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have a shrewd guess that the writer of the paper is a gentleman who knows a good deal about Naval architecture and shipbuilding, if his business has not been very much on the waters; but whoever he is, the indictment drawn by him is a very strong one, and it placed at the bar of public opinion not so much any one Government as several Governments, and the whole of the system on which under these Governments the Navy has been ruled, and planned, and armed. The Admiralty of to-day has, it is observed, made no reply to the article. How or why should it? Lord Northbrook is away, and if he were here he would reserve any reply he might have to make to "the truth" till he was asked in his place in Parliament. Now, if it be granted that the condition of the Navy positively and relatively is as bad as it is said to be, there ought to be immediate action to make the Navy what it ought to be; and it is for the experts to determine by what means the end should be accomplished. First, there must be a large grant of money, and that grant will depend on the conviction of Parliament that there is an immediate necessity for the increase of the Fleet and of all the accessories of Naval war. The convictions of Parliament will depend on the official declarations of responsible Ministers, and not on the assertions of anonymous journalism. There is, however, danger of a reaction, and even of a sudden rebound into overweening confidence, in consequence of some official assurances and contradictions, or the exposure of a mistake or two in the indictment; but on the whole, there will be, we hope and believe, a sufficient weight of public opinion to compel the Government, we trust not unwillingly, to increase the Naval resources of the Empire, and to do what is necessary to enable us to maintain the Empire itself, the calls on which are becoming more serious and sustained every day. And if that result be achieved, the Government and the service, not to speak of the country at large, ought to feel grateful to the hand which held the pen that has at once penned their condemnation in the past and extorted their apology in a promise of amendment for the future. The uneasiness which exists as to possible complications should be a lever in the hands of capable statesmen to open the doors of the Treasury, the natural enemy of the services which keep it filled and going. But given the money, there is the question,—how is it to be used? And that is one not easily answered, so many and various are the proposals for spending it. We are told our Naval supremacy is gone, and that it must be restored. We say "Amen" to the conclusions from the depths of our hearts. But the problems presented by the execution of the work are not easily solved. It is assumed that we have sailors enough and stokers enough, and that what we want is ships and guns. For the ships we must rely on dockyards and private builders. The dockyards must rely on the private firms for armour-plates, just as Woolwich must rely on Whitworth for steel for their guns. The Government must rely on Elswick for the big guns and carriages which Woolwich does not produce; and having built armoured ships and armed and manned them, there comes next the provision of torpedo-boats to act with the fleets, and for the defence of our ports, and the erection of forts to guard the ports where these torpedoes and torpedo systems are centred, and the creation of fast cruisers for escort of our own and for destruction of the enemy's commerce on the seas. It is to be a factor in this calculation of ways and means that there is danger—imminent danger—of attack, either because there are enemies who may at any moment become active, or because we are engaged in designs which will prabably provoke resistance; but it may safely be assumed as a fixed fact that many pretensions and rights we make and claim would be resisted and violated, if it were thought that we had not adequate Naval power to insist on their recognition. That may be a matter for argument. There can be no possible pretext advanced for the reduction of our Fleet to impuissance. There can be no toleration for a moment of any condition of inefficiency which leaves this Empire and its dependencies at the mercy of any probable armed coalition at sea.

THE annual inspection of the dockyards and Naval establishments by the Lords of the Admiralty has been rendered of especial interest this year by alarming statements respecting the weakness of our first line of defence. The periodical visits of the Admiralty to the several ports of the United Kingdom have been generally regarded as formal inspections of works in progress, made in obedience to custom. The usual routine was carefully observed, and the programme having been carried out with exactitude, the Lords of the Admiralty, having performed an agreeable duty, involving a pleasant voyage in the Admiralty yacht and a certain number of festive ceremonies, returned to Whitehall. Events have arisen which have given the present Admiralty inspection an unusual degree of importance, and some results are justly anticipated. The absence of Lord Northbrook is regretted at a time when the presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty is particularly desirable; but it was not deemed expedient to postpone the inspection until the return of the First Lord from the East, and the officers who are responsible to him will be able to acquaint him with results in time for the commencement of business in Parliament. The visit of the Admiralty to the Naval stations will doubtless prove of use; but it is unreasonable to anticipate that the inspection will have the effect of almost immediately solving some very difficult problems in connection with the British Navy. It has been contended that, "for the first time in the history of this generation, the Lords of the Admiralty have an opportunity of placing the Navy in an adequate state of efficiency." This assertion would throw an enormous amount of responsibility on the Admiralty, if it did altogether ignore the fact that they have not the power to effect the revolution. Their Lordships will have the advantage of ascertaining the views of able officers and eminent men during their tour; but it remains with the Government, and not with the Admiralty, as a department of the State, to embrace the alleged opportunity, bringing with it "great responsibilities." Boards of Admiralty have ever had to contend against financial difficulties, and the amount annually voted has been comparatively so small in relation to our exigencies, that its disposal to the best possible advantage has proved a source of constant anxiety. To maintain the Fleet in a thorough state of efficiency and to build new ships of war with the sum voted has not been possible. The Navy Estimates have been kept at the figure at which they stood fifteen years ago, although our national wealth has increased enormously, and despite the additional outlay of at least 40 per cent. by rival powers on their nava establishments. If the Lords of the Admiralty are to "embrace a great opportunity," the sinews of war must be provided ungrudgingly. Within a few days Parliament will assemble, and it remains to be seen whether the nation "is resolved that, cost what it may, its irresistible superiority at sea shall be restored." Naval matters will assuredly command the attention of the Government, and the annual inspection by the Admiralty is opportune. The Lords of the Admiralty need not be informed by "their ablest officers at the various ports" of the true state of affairs, for the simple reason that the members of the Board who are visiting the dockyards and Naval establishments are thoroughly acquainted with the position. For the last three years the expenditure in shipbuilding has steadily grown from £3,106,000 in 1879-1880 to £3,891,000 during the current financial year, the number of workmen employed in the dockyards having been considerably increased, whilst the armoured construction has nearly doubled. A similar increase has taken place in the building of unarmoured ships. From these statements it is obvious that, despite our unsatisfactory position, relatively "the Naval supremacy of the country is being annually strengthened by an accession of war-vessels of improved types." The Admiralty inspection, this year, commenced under favourable auspices, the launch of the *Rodney* being the initial event of the official tour. The Eastern yards received every attention, and it is understood that two large armour ships will be commenced at Chatham during the next twelve months. The *Ajax* and *Conqueror*, armoured ships, and the *Calypso*, unarmoured fast cruiser, are ready for commission at Chatham. The only large armour-plated ship now building at this Dockyard is the *Hero*, two fast cruisers—the *Mersey* and *Severn*—being under construction. The condition of Naval affairs at Portsmouth has occupied the serious attention of the Admiralty, who have made an exhaustive inspection of almost every Department connected with the service. The result is by no means unsatisfactory, although it appears to be admitted, with candour, that a special effort must be made to strengthen the British Navy without the least delay. It has been boldly asserted that "if the Lords of the Admiralty were to convey to the ears of the Premier one-half of what they heard at Portsmouth from their ablest officers, not even anxiety as to the fate of the Franchise Bill will be allowed to stand in the way of instant action." Their Lordships have gathered all requisite information from the most reliable sources, and it is now simply a question of means. If the finances are forthcoming, the dockyards will give results that will show a practical determination to render the Navy thoroughly efficient, and allay national anxiety. Since the Admiralty inspection at Portsmouth last year, the *Impérieuse*, armoured barbette cruiser, and the *Calliope*, a wood-sheathed corvette, have been floated and launched. The *Camperdown*, double barbette, is the only vessel actually building, although provision has been made for the laying-down of a new ship—probably an improved *Conqueror*—during the year. The *Colossus, Edinburgh, Collingwood, Polyphemus,* and *Impérieuse* are being completed; and among the ships which are ready for sea are the *Dreadnought, Devastation, Rupert, Active, Volage, Cordelia, Mercury, Triumph,* and *Bacchante*. Increased attention has been devoted by the Admiralty to the importance of torpedo warfare, which demands constant watching, as other nations have shown remarkable activity in this direction. European Powers are expending immense sums upon torpedo-boats, and Germany has voted £840,000 to the building of seventy torpedo craft. A novelty has been introduced into the shipbuilding policy of the Admiralty for the current year, in the "New Hecla," a torpedo storeship, specially designed to supply torpedo craft of the first class. The construction of a new torpedo cruiser, the *Scout*, has been sanctioned. A new class of boats has also during the year been attached to several of our ships-of-war, as part of their ordinary complement, which are capable of performing the duties of torpedo craft, in connection with the vessels to which they belong. While progress is being made in the torpedo service, it is imperative that constant activity should be maintained. The important improvements effected, in several directions, to the ships in course of completion at Portsmouth were brought to the notice of the Admiralty. The sponsons of the *Calliope* —the only representative of the armoured class now in hand—were regarded with particular interest, each being fitted aft, as well as forward. The engineering innovations applied to gunnery, and various mechanical details, indicate that there has been no falling-off in really useful, economical, and practical inventions. One of the events of the Admiralty inspection was the complete trial of the suitability of electric lighting to a man-of-war, made on board the *Colossus*. The result was most satisfactory, especially as illustrating the ease with which the illumination of the vessel can be controlled from the dynamo room itself, and the reliability of the light. It may be anticipated that the system will be largely adopted in the Navy, as its advantages are extraordinary. The Lords of the Admiralty have still much work to perform before their annual inspection is completed; and it may reasonably be anticipated that a very careful inquiry into the existing state of affairs in our Dockyards and Naval Establishments will be productive of beneficial results.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, is ready for the winter cruise. Rear-Admiral Whyte, second in command, having returned from leave, and hoisted his flag on board the *Agincourt* at Devonport, has been directed by the Admiralty to be in Plymouth Sound with the Western Division of the Squadron to-morrow, and to await the arrival of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh. It is regarded as improbable—even if his Royal Highness should arrive on Sunday with the Eastern Division —that the Squadron will leave until Monday, and Madeira will then be its destination. Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Vigo will next be visited, but beyond Madeira no official intimation of the ports to be visited during the cruise has yet been promulgated. The squadron is likely to return to England during the first week in December. The Duke of Edinburgh has been entertaining the officers of the *Minotaur*, flagship, at Eastwell Park.

Captain J. W. East has been awarded a good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Captain F. T. Thomson.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has supplemented the article on the Navy, which created considerable sensation, by publishing "The Truth about our Coaling Stations," which is also written by "One Who Knows the Facts." This article maintains that in any survey of the position of the British Empire in case of war, it is impossible to separate the safety of our coaling stations abroad from the question of the efficiency of the Navy. The question is treated in great detail in the first of a series of articles, and the writer is evidently master of the subject. Details and data are given to support statements, and various separate heads denote the several points, which include "The Coal Capacity of our Ships," "Coaling Stations and Commerce," "Docks," "The Cause of our Weakness," "Our Naval Stations," &c.

When Admiral Lyons, commanding the Pacific Squadron, attains the rank of Vice-Admiral, the Pacific command will be taken over by Rear-Admiral Baird.

Referring to the proposed Committee of Enquiry into the state of the Navy, a correspondent of the leading journal urges that "It should include statesmen, experienced Naval officers, gentlemen of high standing in the engineering professions, representatives of the mercantile marine, and possibly representatives of the principal colonies. It would have to deal with the whole of the subjects embraced in the Naval defences of the Empire—an inquiry too long deferred. Among those subjects would be included the numbers and characteristics of the fleets for Channel and European service, and of the squadrons for distant foreign service; the best means for protecting our mercantile marine and commerce from the attacks of an enemy; the extent of the assistance which the mercantile marine could lend to the national defence; the arrangements for the defence of the colonies, possessions, and coaling stations against an enemy's cruisers; the methods by which the construction of war ships may be made more rapid, and the unrivalled shipbuilding resources of the country made more readily available for the public service. Even with the best organisation this inquiry would occupy a considerable time, and there are obvious objections to suspending action entirely until it is concluded."

The command of the *Diamond*, Australian station, commissioned at Sheerness on October 25, 1881, becomes vacant on the expiration of Captain Dale's term. His successor will, it is understood, be Captain Clayton, who has seen much active service.

A number of suggestions from "one of the most able, scientific, and distinguished officers on the Active List of the Navy" has just been published by a contemporary. The writer is evidently well informed, but his suggestions do not throw any new light on the subject. They recapitulate facts well known and recognised in the service:—1. Make our mercantile ports, building yards, and coaling stations safe by means of torpedo boats, submarine mines, and such forts as are necessary to keep an enemy in check until the ironclad fleet can be summoned. The men for this work should be entirely local engineers and stokers from the local workshops, local pilots to steer the boats, local fishermen and artificers to lay the submarine mines, and retired Naval officers in command. 2. Complete rapidly all ironclads in hand, and replace the obsolete ships of the Channel Squadron with the best of them, so as to form our first line of defence, afterwards replacing the Coast-guard ships with next best. 3. Push on fast ocean-going torpedo vessels, and similar craft, which can be built rapidly by contract, to be the eyes and feelers of the ironclad squadrons. 4. Build unarmoured cruisers of the highest speed attainable with moderate dimensions. The *Esmeralda* appears to be the best existing type. 5. Make the project of utilising armed merchant ships a reality, and test it thoroughly by arming one or more annually, changing the class of vessel every year, making use as far as possible of the officers and men of the Naval Reserve to man them. These five points entail an amount of work that we can scarcely hope to accomplish speedily, unless a great scare comes over the land.

Captain John Reginald Fullerton, R.N., who recently relinquished the command of her Majesty's ship *Sapphire*, one of the vessels of the China Squadron, has been selected for the command of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* at Portsmouth, in place of Captain Frank T. Thomson, retired. Captain Fullerton was presented by her Majesty with a valuable ring, in recognition of his conduct on the occasion of the collision between the Royal yacht and the *Mistletoe*, in the Solent, in 1875.

Paymaster A. Turner, R.N., who has been serving since January, 1883, on board her Majesty's ship *Vigilant*, in Chinese waters, has been appointed to the *Duke of Wellington*, flagship at Portsmouth. Paymaster Turner was awarded the medal with clasp for his services in the Perak Expedition of 1875.

Referring to the information given by Vice-Admiral Close on "moon-blindness," in connection with the loss of the *Wasp*, a correspondent, "R.N.," remarks that if no other reason than that of "moon-blindness" can be given for the loss of the gunboat, or for the narrow escape of the *Trident*, he does not think "that it will do." "Moon-blindness," writes "R.N.," "if such a thing exists, is supposed to have the effect of causing those affected to grope about as though in the dark when the moon shines brightly, but that a moon-blind person cannot see a light in a lighthouse and burning brightly half a mile off, 'because it looks like a full moon,' is really such a novel theory that I think it must be accepted with caution. I've known moon-blind men—often malingerers—cured by extra duty by day to make up for the duty they evaded by night."

The progress of "ironclad science" renders the following note of interest in the present state of affairs:—1854. Armoured gunboats first built for the Crimean war; 4-in. plates, perfectly shot-proof.—1862. Merrimacs and Monitors used in the American war. —1874. 10-inch plates penetrated by 9-ton (Woolwich pattern) guns, with projectiles of 200 pounds.—1876. 22-inch Creuzot steel plates pierced by 100-ton Armstrong gun.—1880. Krupp's experiments at Essen. The $9\frac{1}{2}$-inch Krupp gun, with a 350lb. shot, penetrated 18-inch steel plates, which the British $11\frac{1}{2}$-inch gun, with an 800lb. shot, failed to penetrate.—1882. The Italian ironclad *Lepanto* armoured with 36-inch steel plates.

As the Eastern Telegraph Company are about to extend their line in the Cape de Verde Islands to Senegambia, one of the French possessions on the African coast, it is desirable that arrangements should be made without delay to bring our possessions in that quarter into telegraphic communication with Great Britain. Sierra Leone is only about 500 miles distant from Senegambia, and there would be no great difficulty or expense in connecting the two places. Taking into consideration the important British interests in that part of the world, and the fact that half-a-dozen vessels-of-war are stationed in the vicinity, it is undesirable that it should be so isolated. In order to communicate with the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station, vessels have now to send their correspondence to Madeira, from whence it is forwarded by the Cape packets, a mode of procedure which not only occupies a great amount of time, but is exceedingly inconvenient.

It is satisfactory to know that the health of the Marine battalion employed in Egypt is reported to be good. Only two Marine officers have been permitted to join the expedition up the Nile, although 100 Marines were detached for the Camel Corps. When it is considered that the Marine Corps supplies about one-seventh of the total force in Egypt, two officers in the Camel Corps and one on the General Staff appear to be a small proportion.

A new composite ironclad has been laid down at St. Petersburg, her type being that adopted for the *Sachsen*. Preparations are also being made for the construction of a torpedo-boat, 127 feet in length, for the Black Sea Fleet; and it is stated that 10 boats for laying submarine mines, 16 feet in length, are shortly to be built at Nicolaieff. Referring to the reported increase in the Navy Estimates, it is explained that this is strictly in accordance with a scheme—sanctioned in May, 1882, and published in December, 1883—for the reconstruction of the Russian Navy within a period of 20 years. On the laying of the keels of the ironclads *Tchesme* and *Sinope* at Sebastopol, and of the ironclad *Katharina II.* at Nicolaieff, his Imperial Majesty dispatched the telegram to the Grand Duke Alexis:—"I rejoice at the new birth of the Black Sea Fleet. God grant that the spirit of the old Black Sea Fleet may also revive to render good and honourable service to the Fatherland!"

The immediate effect of the New Guinea Protectorate will be to preserve the Torres Straits from being divided between the Queenslanders and some European Power. This is all that the Australian colonists desire. Probably a fort or two will be erected to mark our occupation; but efforts will be directed to the avoidance of embarrassing relations with the Papuans. That is simply the reason why no English settlements are at present to be allowed.

The Boers may or may not be arrogant boasters, but certainly the *Globe* writers would give the windiest braggart of them all a pound in the stone "easy." However, when our evening gamecock crows over the Transvaal Volksraad, he may be outcrowed at Pretoria. The Boer leaders certainly are not what the *Globe* says they are, "men to tremble at the first exhibition of firmness." Sir T. Shepstone was very firm when he annexed the Transvaal by surprise. Sir O. Lanyon was firm when he proclaimed Boer meetings, and Sir G. Wolseley was very firm when he told the Boers that as long as the sun rose the flag of England should float over the Transvaal for ever. But the leaders—these men, Kruger, Pretorious, Joubert—did not tremble for all that. They did not tremble either when a British force, under one of the most skilful theorists of the age, Sir G. Colley, was concentrated to attack them; nor did they shun an encounter with our troops at Laing's Nek, at Ingogo, or Majuba. Nay, more; they did not tremble when Sir E. Wood was about to flood their plains with a formidable army. It is but justice to say this. It is gross injustice to our own troops to revile their successful enemies as paltry cowards. The officers and men who fought them, and those who were prisoners in the hands of the Boers, will repudiate with contempt the slanders on the courage and humanity of the men whom, for inscrutable, but, we fear, discreditable purposes, certain organs of the Press here delight to assail and vilipend. Mr. Forster's proposal for the preservation of order in Bechuanaland would inevitably lead to a sanguinary guerilla. But the colonists will not fight on the terms.

In August last, the French Minister of the Marine and Colonies asked for a million and a half sterling, and has now been obliged to come forward to ask for £250,000 more in consequence of the violation of the treaty of Tientsin,—the treaty concluded on the part of France by Captain Fournier, of the Navy, and which, as a diplomatic document, left much to be desired. By the report furnished by Admiral Peyron, we see that there are 10,000 European troops in Tonquin and 6,000 native troops. Of the Europeans, 5,000 were about to be brought home when the Lang Son affair occurred. It was, therefore, lucky for France that the Celestials struck when they did, and before the Home Government had reduced the expeditionary force by half. Had this intention been carried out, it is not improbable that the French would have been driven out of Tonquin, and have been obliged to recommence everything. The Minister of Marine states with regard to the Naval forces that he had been obliged to reinforce the Chinese Squadron by four cruisers drawn from the Pacific station; he has also to provide for 1,994 sailors who were to have come home, or who are on board the cruisers sent to join Admiral Courbet. In the meantime, the French are somewhat consoled for this extra expenditure as far as Tonquin is concerned, by the victories of Lang Kep and Chu, in which battles the Chinese, although they fought with a good deal of obstinacy, and were manœuvred on European principles, suffered severely, and were utterly routed. Of the former affair, a French military writer says:—"This is the first time that our troops have been able to take the enemy by surprise. At Bacninh and Honghoa the Chinese fled without waiting for us; at Langkep, if they waited for us it was solely because their line of retreat was cut. It was to Captain Fourtoul, of the Artillery, that this result was mainly due. Being in command of the advanced guard he unexpectedly fell on the rear of the enemy, who were shut up in Lang Kep, and who found themselves between two fires. The manœuvre was daring, for Captain Fourtoul ran the risk of being crushed by an offensive movement on the part of the main body of the Chinese." However, in this, as in other cases, fortune favoured the brave, for, to believe the French accounts, the Celestials lost 1,000 men and a great many officers in this affair. At Chu, the Chinese loss is said to have been even greater. It is true that up to the present we have only one side of the story.

Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington, half-pay, who commanded the Provisional Depôt Battalion at Shorncliffe during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Cork District, vice Colonel N. Stevenson, appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland.

The following little statement as to how things are managed with the Nile Expedition, although not at all surprising, may perhaps afford some index to the feelings of officers in Egypt who have borne the burden and heat of the day. On board the hired transport *Bulimba*, which left last month, amongst other persons and things were five Naval lieutenants doing nothing, an officer of Household Cavalry, and some Nile boats. It might naturally be supposed that the boats would be under charge of one, or more, of the Naval men; but, no! a Cavalry officer was apparently selected as more suitable. The time of the Naval gentlemen was, however, to come, for, on arrival at Alexandria, they were sent to take charge of the steam launches starting up the Nile, while the feelings of the lieutenants who had been a long time on the station may easily be imagined. The officers sent are mere youngsters, so that the excuse of the leader of the Expedition that he only wants "tried men," will scarcely apply to them. They are as follows:—A son of Lord Chesterfield, another of Lord Colville, a third of Sir John Abdy, a son of Admiral Inglefield, and a son of Sir Cooper Key, First Lord of the Admiralty, all excellent officers, we believe; some, indeed, super-excellent, but not altogether selected for merit, to the supercession of their seniors.

Captain Hill, 62nd Regiment, has been appointed Superintendent of the Gymnasium at Gibraltar.

A singular feature in connection with Aldershot Camp reconstruction is that the roofs of the new buildings are neither slated or tiled, but covered with felt, which, as in the case of the condemned huts, similarly covered, will require to be tarred at least once a year. It is not easy to perceive the advantage of this mode of roofing. Those whose lot it is to dwell in the huts which are being slowly replaced, are well aware that the felt covering of the roofs does not keep out the rain, no matter how copiously tar may be be applied. The annual tarring of the hut-roofs at the Camp is a very serious item of expense, and is also a great nuisance. The prospect of felt and tar in perpetuity at Aldershot is not a pleasant one. The appearance of the new brick-built barracks is certainly not improved by this obsolete mode of roofing.

It has been notified to the various mounted corps to whom the experimental "Goodenough" horseshoes have recently been issued that these shoes are to be paid for, and the value credited, in accordance with clause 85, Army Circulars, 1881.

In a report in the *Morning Post* of the 15th inst. of a speech made at Birmingham, it is said:—

> "Col. Burnaby reiterated the statement he made on a former occasion in Birmingham that the system prevailing at the War Office and Woolwich was a system leading to corruption. The guns of the Navy had been recently criticised. Those guns were not obtained in the first instance through the Naval authorities, but through the War Office, who were responsible for the inefficiency of our artillery on board our ships at the present time. The individual who was mainly responsible for those guns was the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, a certain Mr. Brand. About 20 years ago that gentleman was a lieutenant in the Guards, with a salary of about £100 a year, and who was a very dear bargain to the country at that price. Since then he had entered Parliament, and become Surveyor-General of Ordnance, with a salary of £1,500 a year, but whether he owed that to his own ability or to his relationship to the late Speaker he must leave the English people to decide."

Colonel Burnaby goes in for "slogging," but he hits very wildly sometimes. The Navy, of course, must get their guns through the War Office, as there is no naval gun factory; but now the Navy mount their own guns and make their own specifications, and we do not believe that the charge of "corruption" could be sustained, or that it ought to be made. The present Surveyor-General of Ordnance is dry-nursed by the Director of Artillery in his ordnance duties, and by the Director of Supplies in commissariat affairs, and in no way chargeable for the failures of either. Sir John Adye—thanks to his position in the War Office—was able to force his isolated opinions in the manufacture of guns which were the laughing-stock of Europe. Mr. Brand's faults doubtless are great enough, without his being saddled with those of his predecessors.

An abstract of the Aldershot Race Fund has been circulated during the week, which shows a balance credit of £1,409. This satisfactory state of the Race Fund is due to the management of Lieutenant-Colonel Toogood, the hon. secretary.

A new pattern great-coat, to be worn in conjunction with the "mud suit," is now on trial at Aldershot, four Infantry battalions having received 25 each for this purpose. This coat is said to be waterproof, but practically it is remarkably porous. The principal feature of this garment is a large pocket which is provided behind, underneath the cape, intended to contain a "fighting kit,"—*i.e.*, rations for three days, towel, socks, soap, the "Soldiers' Pocket-Book," and the Bible; breast pockets are also provided for 100 rounds. This coat, having been but a short time on trial, has not yet been reported on.

Colonel Robinson, the recently appointed A.Q.M.G., in succession to Colonel Harrison, Aldershot Division, was married in the parish church of Farnborough on Thursday, to the eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Alison, commanding the Division.

Although the Aldershot drill season terminated on the 15th inst., when the furlough season commenced, a show of doing something is still kept up at the Camp. Experimental fire tactics were carried out by the 3rd Infantry Brigade, on the Cæsar's Camp Ranges, on Wednesday last, in order that all officers engaged might acquire a practical knowledge of the use and value of the various sorts of musketry fire, and of their application in the field.

The statement in one of the leading weekly papers that the highest personage in the realm had caused an expression of his disapproval to be conveyed to a distinguished military officer on account of the publication in a local paper of certain letters attributed to him, is one which we are not in a position to affirm or deny. But one thing is quite clear. The officer in question fell into a trap, very artfully set for him by an unprincipled person. He has expressed the strongest possible disgust at the conduct of the "gentleman" who, for his own ends, led him into such "a hole," and who betrayed him when in it, by publishing, in violation of all honour and decency, letters which were strictly private. The officer in question might have been spared a reprimand if, indeed, any were addressed to him, for he was not at all likely to execute the intention attributed to him after what has occurred; and he has, indeed, written to England to say that under no circumstances will he ever take notice of or communicate with that "gentleman" again. So much for one "patron," whose name has been made use of in printed circulars. As to the other "patron," the distinguished officer representing the sister-service, whose name also was used in these circulars, has written to say that he never justified or authorised the use made of his name, which has greatly surprised and annoyed him. So much for patron No. 2. The originals of the letters referred to are in the possession of the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

Under the management of Lieutenant-Colonel French, Queen's Bays, Master of the Divisional Drag-Hunt, the Aldershot Drag-Hounds seem to be in better working order than they have been for years past. The accounts show that a sum of £200 has been subscribed by the officers of the Division for the maintenance of the pack up to the present month, and that there is a balance credit of £35.

The French Government have at last come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to have a Colonial Army, so that the home battalions may not be disorganised every time an expeditionary force is required. It might have been supposed that the simplest way to have done this would have been to augment the number of marine infantry regiments. However, what is proposed is this:—The colonial army is to be under the orders of the Minister of War, and act like the marine infantry and the expeditionary forces in Tonquin and elsewhere, under those of the Minister of Marine. The colonial army will consist of eight regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Tonquin Riflemen, one regiment of Anamite Riflemen, one regiment of Senegal Riflemen, two companies of Indian Sepoys, two companies of disciplined troops, two regiments of Marine Artillery, and drivers, and Gendarmes. This will not prevent the formation of new native corps should they be required. Each infantry regiment will have 20 companies, in ordinary times 12 will be quartered at home and eight abroad. The new Army will be recruited on the voluntary system, and the recruits will receive something more than the Queen's shilling on volunteering—between £8 and £12, according to circumstances—and enjoy high pay. Algeria will continue to have its special Army, which is called the 19th Army Corps.

Nine retired officers of the Army Pay Department are still temporarily employed. But, consequent on the number of officers required for Egypt and the Soudan, and the unpopularity of the Department, there are 49 Paymasters wanted to fill vacancies in nine District offices, three Cavalry, and 37 Infantry regiments.

The manœuvres of the 17th French Army Corps were followed with great interest by French critics, because the officer in command, General Lewal, is looked up as the War Minister of the future, and because he is strong in theory. The *Avenir Militaire* has a good many faults to find with the way in which the manœuvres were conducted. It points out much delay occurred in the transmission of orders, and refers to instances where troops were turned out at 4 a.m., and did not march until 8 a.m., thus fatiguing the soldier uselessly. Nothing, says the writer, is more calculated to engender want of discipline than this carelessness. In several engagements, says the *Avenir*, the heads of columns did not debouch until too late, to the great annoyance of the Director-General, who manifested his irritation. The *Avenir* has also many faults to find with the method of cantonment adopted by General Lewal, and which was at variance with the regulations. In consequence of what happened, the troops, after their day's manœuvres, had long to wait, with empty stomachs, before knowing where to go. On the whole, therefore, the men of the 17th Corps, what with turning-out too soon and not being able to turn-in in time, must have had a *mauvais quart d'heure* of it. Fault is also found that everything was cut and dried in advance, and nothing left to initiative.

The French are always accusing us of having carried Tel-el-Kebir with gold, and not with steel. The night march and the storming of the place were shams, and Arabi and his chiefs had so many guineas in their pockets that they could scarcely escape. It appears, however, from the following letter, written by a field-officer, and published in the *Figaro*, that our neighbours are not above buying off troublesome enemies. The letter says:—"At Geryville (in Algeria) I met Si Amas, the religious chief of the south, who got up the late insurrection with Bou Amena. He insisted upon being presented to me. He is a handsome fellow, whose influence over his compatriots, male and female, is such that he has but a sign to make to obtain as many of the fair sex as he wishes. As the price of his submission he draws £600 a year from the French Government, and passes his nights at the military club playing at baccarat and drinking *gazouse*—the generic name for all liquors." The *Figaro* adds on its own behalf:—"Better this than driving him, by means of Zouaves and Chasseurs, into a desert where there is no drawing at five, no complaisant ladies, and no *gazouses*;" and where he would be the source of infinite trouble and heavy expense to the Republic, whose exchequer is not in the most flourishing condition just now.

PRELIMINARY DRILL, MILITIA.

A correspondent writes:—"As 'one of those concerned,' allow me, through your columns, to differ with your correspondent as regards doing away with the term 'Preliminary Drill,' Militia. This year, in a battalion in this, an agricultural district, over 170 attended the preliminary drill. Only 25 drill on enlistment, notwithstanding the extra bounty, and every obstacle being placed in their way by the 'finance' department. I trust the authorities will never do away with preliminary drill in agricultural districts, for, if so, recruiting would stop, as it has effectually been done, except for the months previous to preliminary drill."

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station, on board the flagship Euryalus, at Aden, up to the 1st inst.:—The Dragon was at Muscat on the 19th ult., and was to leave for Sharjah and Bushire on the 24th ult. The Philomel was at Kurrachee on the 19th ult., and was to leave about the 24th for Muscat. The Arab and the Decoy were at Aden on September 23, and the Ranger at Berberah on the same date.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The employment of Reservemen is still being discussed everywhere. Following the example of the Artillery, the Derbyshire Regiment at Lucknow have held a meeting and passed resolutions in favour of the formation of a regimental agency in which the county magnates are to be invited to assist, and the Lancashire Regiments are being invited on the initiative of the commanding officer of one of the seven Lancashire battalions in India to unite in forming a county agency, which would be a great boon, as "Lancashire" recruits are drawn from all parts of the county; and the seven regiments by banding together could very well help the men belonging to one regiment at the district head-quarters of another. It is stated that Major Hill, R.E., and Lieutenant N. A. K. Burne, 23rd Pioneers, have been obliged to resign the Boundary Commission, owing to ill-health. The Zhob Valley Expedition started on the 20th:—First, the 4th and 10th Companies, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to improve the road. Next, one squadron of Bombay Lancers and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The Sappers joined at Kach and Gwashki, the 2nd Grenadiers at Zandra. Twenty-five sabres of the Bombay Lancers keep open communications with the second column, which consists of 9th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, R.A. (a screw-gun battery), the 2nd Staffordshire Regiment (98th), 45th Bengal N.I. (Rattray's Sikhs), and a detachment 1st Madras Pioneers. The 1st Bengal Native Infantry have left Pindi *en route* to join Sir O. Tanner's force. The regular reliefs in Bengal commence about November 1. The list (which was brought out in March this year) has already had to be modified, and it is said that further modifications are to be expected shortly. The relief is an exceptionally heavy one. There is a curious story from Bombay which, if true, involves a certain amount of hardship. The Barracks at Baroda are in a bad state of repair, and as the Guikwar, who owns them and pays a subsidy for the troops too, would not repair them, the detachment of Royal Artillery and two companies of the East Yorkshire Regiment were ordered to move. Officers and men sold off their furniture, &c., and made ready, when on the very morning of the start the order was cancelled, and they all had to start afresh in their old quarters. Brigade-Surgeons O'Halloran and T. Davis, Surgeons-Major I. Hoysted, F. Turton, F. Wilkes, E. Lloyd, J. Scott, W. Creyk, J. Maxham, W. Burnett, J. Riddick, J. M'Cracken, W. Charlton, and P. Connolly, and Surgeon L. Ward proceed home during the coming trooping season. In future a squadron of Bengal Cavalry from Allahabad are to be stationed at Calcutta during the cold weather. Allahabad has raised a corps of Volunteer Cavalry. Major Barlow, of the 2nd Manchester (late 96th) Regiment, has been appointed a D.A.A.G. for Musketry, vice Captain Whittaker, of the York and Lancaster Regiment. Captain E. Lloyd, 1st Punjab Cavalry, at present employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, has been transferred to the Foreign Office. He has passed the Staff College. Fever has been running through Peshawur, and one or two months have been positively unhealthy. Government have sanctioned the formation of a small camp of exercise at Poona.

THE A.M.D. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The senior surgeons-major of the A.M.D. owe you a debt of gratitude for taking up their cause, and protesting against the indignity they are about to be subjected to in having to undergo an examination for promotion to the rank of brigade-surgeon. Indeed, not only is it an insult to the senior officers, but to the whole Department. Lord Morley's Committee recommended that the system of examination for promotion to the rank of surgeon-major—which, for reasons best known to the authorities, for several years was allowed to lapse—should be restored, and such is the opinion of most members of the Department; but the Committee never recommended the institution of a new examination for the higher ranks, subjecting officers of many years' field rank to examination in rudimentary professional subjects, the want of the knowledge of which would have unfitted them for the position they held for over 20 years. Even if the examination was restricted to administrative subjects only, and confined to officers of less exalted rank than lieutenant-colonel, there might be an excuse; but certainly none in subjecting senior officers holding the relative rank of lieutenant-colonel, and of ages varying from 42 to 51 (the surgeon-major last promoted is in his 51st year), is carrying examination to an extreme, and at variance with the custom in all other branches of the service, and likely to disgust rather than infuse zeal into the members of the Department. Surely there is a mistake somewhere, and the examination is intended only for those surgeons-major who were promoted to the rank during the time the examination for promotion was allowed to lapse, and not for those officers who have already undergone the ordeal, acquitted themselves favourably, and performed their duties satisfactorily since. The examination those officers have already undergone was somewhat similar to that now instituted for surgeons-major, embracing a medico-topographical report of some district or country, which they are again called upon to furnish. The article in your issue of Aug. 30 clearly points out the absurdity of the whole thing. Surgeons-major whose incompetency, or more probably self-respect, causes them to decline subjecting themselves o an examination of the sort, will be passed over, all branded, no doubt, alike by the Army in general as ignorant professional men; and though they are not considered fit for promotion to the higher grades, where to a great extent the duties would be administrative, and professional ignorance not of so much moment, still they will be allowed to continue in charge of her Majesty's troops, performing their duties possibly in the same non-efficient manner as they must have been doing for the last 20 years, and will continue doing till removed from the Army by the Age Clause at 55. I am at a loss to understand why the medical papers are so reticent on the matter. Is it they have such a low opinion of the professional abilities of officers of the Department, that they look on approvingly at men of high standing in the Army being subjected to this examination in rudimentary professional subjects? Fancy the outcry in civil life were practitioners of from 20 to 26 years' standing subjected to a test examination in operative surgery and practical medicine before being considered fit for appointment to, say, a hospital, &c. Still, over 40 of the senior surgeons-major of the Army Medical Department are in their 26th year of service, and these veterans now have to submit to this indignity or be passed over, and have their small prospects blighted, after these long dreary years of service in all climes. No doubt many will retire in disgust sooner than submit to such humiliation, and possibly this is what the authorities are driving at for the sake of hastening promotion; but is it English fair-play, or is it to the good of the State? and, as you say, Mr. Editor, "Will the Government never take warning?" If it is desirable to hasten promotion, which undoubtedly it is, as can be inferred from the age of the last surgeon-major just promoted—viz., 51—as well as from the number of senior surgeons-major who are in their 26th year's service, would it not be fairer to limit the administrative officer's appointments to a fixed time, similar to what exists in the other branches of the service, and not allow them to hold these coveted appointments till excluded by age (60)? By this means all officers of the Department would have a chance of attaining the higher grades, which at present is impossible; and the retiring pensions of deputy-surgeons and surgeons-general are sufficiently good that compulsory retirement after, say, five years or seven years in both ranks would be no very great hardship to them.—I am, &c.,

VETERAN.

ALDERSHOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—All officers and men who have served at Aldershot know well the excessive fatigues that have to be performed there causes much discontent, and is very ruinous to the men's clothing. These fatigues are to a certain extent necessary, as there are many empty lines, roads, and gutters to be kept clean. Every one knows how short-handed the garrison is at present, and even with putting recruits on fatigues the number of men required daily cannot often be furnished. I would suggest that the prisoners be employed to do all fatigues. There are generally over 100 in the prison, and if these men were employed on fatigues for nine hours a day, the time now spent by them at useless shot-drill and oakum-picking, good soldiers would be able to spend more time at their drill and the other accomplishments they have to learn to make them perfect.—I am, &c.,

OLD SOLDIER.

THE NAVAL GREAT-COAT.

"Confusion" writes:—"As the season is now approaching when Naval officers will lose their identities inside the 'service great-coat,' will you permit me to repeat the suggestion which appeared in your paper last winter, viz., that distinguishing marks, in the form of stars and crowns, should be worn on shoulder-straps attached to the coat, the stars, &c., to be embroidered in gold for executive officers, and in silver, centred with the usual colour, for officers of the civil branches; and that in number and character these marks should indicate the relative military rank of the wearer?"

Staff-Col. Buturlin has been appointed Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy in London.

It is understood that the Government have signified to Germany that Great Britain accepts the West African Conference in principle, but that no formal acceptance of the invitation has yet been sent.

A Fleet Circular, referring to postal orders and postage-stamps, has just been issued. Postal orders are only to be issued for the use of the officers and crew of her Majesty's ships, who are not to be charged with any poundage on account of the same. Every person to whom a postal order is issued should keep a record of the number and date, to facilitate inquiry at the Post Office, if the order should be lost.

The *Standard* says:—"The Eastbourne Corporation is considering a proposal from the War Office in connection with a plan for making that part of the South Coast of greater military importance. Among other things the Government contemplate erecting new barracks near that town, in the place of the Redoubt Fort, which is temporarily occupied during the summer months by military for carbine and artillery practice. The War Office seek to dispose of this redoubt to the Corporation on such terms as will give the town a new east-end park, in exchange for land for new barracks to be provided for 250 men, to cost about £12,000, and to be situated near the coast-line between Eastbourne and Langney Fort."

A telegram from Shanghai of yesterday's date announces that the Chinese, being harassed by the natives in the south of Formosa, have asked for reinforcements. Five French war-vessels are stationed before Kelung, and eight others before Heunes, near Kelung. The Chinese are fortifying the heights, and refuse to surrender. The French landed and attacked Heunes on the 8th inst., the Chinese making a vigorous resistance. It is believed that the latter affair refers to the attack on Tamsui.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. Capt. Brocklehurst has been taken on the strength of the British Forces in Egypt, with the status of deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, for service with the Expedition.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The strength of the regiment proceeding to India in H.M.S. Jumna is 19 officers and 402 men.

6th Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Col. Blake and Lieut. O'Farrell are *en route* to India in Jumna.

1st Royal Dragoons. Capt. Ames has joined at Lichfield, and taken up the appointment of Adjt. of the Staffordshire Yeomanry.

20th Hussars. In a regimental order issued to the Staffordshire Yeomanry, the Marquis of Anglesey says:—"Lord Anglesey regrets to have to inform the regiment that his efforts, supported by petitions from the whole of the troops of the regiment, to have the services of Major Graves, the adjutant of the regiment, extended, have failed, the Commander-in-Chief, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, having decided that it is utterly impossible to form a precedent by breaking the existing regulations. Lord Anglesey takes this opportunity of thanking Major Graves for what his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was pleased last year to call 'his untiring zeal and energy' on behalf of the regiment. The efficiency of the regiment has under his instruction increased in every department, and in bidding him farewell Lord Anglesey is assured that Major Graves carries with him the hearty good-will and best wishes of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and member of the Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. Ind, Lieut. Hunter-Blair, and 70 men, R.H.A.; Majors Smyth, Nutt, and Buckle, Capts. Burrows, Berber, and Moberley, Lieuts. Haygate and Du Cane, and 270 men, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigs., R.A., are *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

The Government of India have published a correspondence between the War and India Offices respecting the status of regimental colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors of Royal (late Indian) Artillery in respect of promotion and retirement. The War Office brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, so far back as Sept., 1882, that the Warrant of 1881 acted detrimentally to the interests of these officers, as both their employment and promotion was seriously affected. After detailing in what respects they would be so affected, the War Office made the following suggestions:—That all regimental colonels and lieutenant-colonels on the lists of the late Indian Artilleries promoted to these grades since Sept. 30, 1877, should, on completion of five years' service in the respective ranks, be removed to a supernumerary full-pay list; that all majors on the Indian Lists promoted to that rank since the same date should be similarly dealt with on completing seven years in the rank or on attaining the age of 48 years, promotion to be made in the room of all officers not seconded so placed on the Supernumerary List; the regimental colonels so removed on completion of five years' service would be ineligible for further regimental employment after removal, but would still be eligible for staff or extra regimental employment; the lieutenant-colonels would be eligible for employment for five years in regimental commands and appointments, now held by regimental colonels, and for staff and extra regimental employment; the majors on removal to the Supernumerary List should be promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, to place them on an equality with majors on the old Royal List who on removal to half-pay are removed as lieutenant-colonels. These officers would remain without regimental employment until brought back to the effective list of regimental lieutenant-colonels as vacancies occur, but they would be available for staff or extra regimental employment while on the Supernumerary List. The Earl of Kimberley points out that there seems no provisions in the Royal Warrant of March 11, 1882, for the compulsory removal of officers as suggested; that the Royal Artillery Commission of 1877, seeing this, had proposed certain extra annuities to expedite retirements; that these recommendations were adopted, and the rules framed in consequence are still in force; that the Commission had recommended the gradual absorption of all regimental colonels of Indian artillery, as this rank was not a guaranteed rank, having been created after the transfer of the company to the Crown. This was adopted: That it was expected that these annuities would induce voluntary retirement to the same extent almost as the Royal Warrant by compulsory removals on the Royal list; in short, that the junior officers of the Royal Artillery would at one time benefit by one plan and at another by the other. That this anticipation has been realised: For these and other reasons duly detailed, the Earl of Kimberley was unable to accede to the suggestions. He had no objection to the removal from commands of lieutenant-colonels and regimental colonels after five years' terms; subsequent to which they would remain unemployed, but on the receipt of full pay, and the lieutenant-colonels would be eligible for employment on commands hitherto held by colonels. These officers, however, would remain on the establishment, and no promotion be made in their room. The War Office accepted this last proposal, and removed to the unemployed list from January 1, 1884, on 18s. a day, a number of lieutenant-colonels of Indian lists. The officers so removed, however, claimed to be entitled to reside in India on Indian pay and allowances. To this the Secretary of State has acceded, and further, has sanctioned the provision of free passages to India of as many of these officers as desire to return here. He has also ruled that as these officers will be on full pay, 1,002 rs. 4 annas per mensem, with horse allowance for one horse if employed on any military duty, their service will count for pension and extra annuity. Lastly, the Secretary of State has approved of the promotions being made on the removal of each lieutenant-colonel from his command, the majors so promoted being in excess of establishment in the higher grade of each of the Indian cadres."

The funeral of the late Col. Barnes, commanding Royal Artillery, whose unexpected death has cast a gloom over Cairo society, took place at Cairo on Sept. 30, the cortège starting from the residence of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Stephenson at 4 o'clock precisely. The whole of the arrangements were carried out under the directions of Col. Hammond, R.A. The firing party, furnished by the 1st Batn. Berkshire Regt., lead the way, followed by the bands of the regiment and of the 1st Batn. Cameron Highlanders. The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths of flowers, and bore the helmet, belt, and sword of the deceased. The pallbearers were Col. Hammond, of the 1st Batn. Gordon Highlanders; Comy.-Gen. Wilkinson; Col. Ralston, of the 2nd Batn. East Surrey; Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, R.A.; Col. Olivey, C.B., Chief Paymaster; Col. Webber, R.E. The deceased officer's charger followed, with boots reversed over the saddle, led by his servant. Then came the batteries R.A., Lieut.-Gen. Stephenson, Major-Gen. Dormer, officers of the Staff, &c. At the English cemetery the cortège was met by Garrison Chaplains Hacket and Smith, who performed the last mournful rites over the remains of the much-respected officer. A correspondent writes from Cairo:—"Knowing that little of the valuable services rendered as a subaltern in the Bengal Horse Artillery by the late Col. Barnes, would be mentioned by himself, I enclose a short account, of his services during the Mutiny, &c. On the mutiny of the Neemuch Brigade on June 3, 1857, Lieut. Barnes rode with Lieut. Rose into Oodeypore, a long and critical ride, with despatches from the beleaguered British to Major Showers, the Political Agent. He returned with that officer and some Oodeypore horse, relieved the refugees, and afterwards volunteered for the pursuit of the rebels. He equipped and commanded two guns, and was wounded at the siege of Neemuch. With Lieut. Thackwell, 15th Bengal N.I., he rescued three men of the 83rd Foot, who were surrounded and attacked by an armed band, but not before two of them were severely wounded. In 1856, he was seized with a choleraic attack, brought about by his attention to sick troopers. During this epidemic, 150 men died out of 500. Lieut. Barnes received the thanks of the authorities for his services."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. H. H. Kitchener has been promoted to a brevet majority, in regard of his services in Egypt. His name has lately been prominently before the public by reason of his services with the advanced guard of the Nile Expeditionary Force.

Lieut. Hill and 16 non-commissioned officers and men of the Telegraph Battalion of the Royal Engineers left Cairo for Assiout on Oct. 4, on the Upper Nile.

It has been decided that the revised scale of Staff salaries recently sanctioned for the officers of Royal Engineers holding Staff appointments in the corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, should also apply to similar officers serving with the Bombay corps of Sappers and Miners, and holding the appointments of "Adjutant and Superintendent of Instruction" Quartermaster and Interpreter, and "Superintendent of Park and Field Train" respectively. These officers who at present receive a Staff salary of 250 rs. to 400 rs. per mensem, according to grade in the Public Works Department, will in future be allowed the following Staff salaries:—On appointment, 250 rs.; after 18 months, 300 rs.; after three years, 400 rs. per month. They will hold their appointment for five, instead of four years, as at present, and will no longer be graded with officers of the Public Works Department.

2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Major Beale, 2nd Batn., has been appointed superintendent of the Gymnasium at Umballa. Capt. R. C. Thomson, late of the regiment, died at his residence, Castleton, Belfast, on the 9th inst.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Major Maclean, 1st Batn., has been selected to proceed to Hong Kong in charge of the draft ordered to join the 2nd Batn. The 1st Batn. moved yesterday from Dublin to Buttevant. Capt. Spens, 1st Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd Rifle Volunteer Batn.

7th Royal Fusiliers. The 1st Batn. will embark for Gibraltar, according to present arrangements, about the middle of December. Capt. Anderson retires upon half-pay, with a view to his appointment to a Militia company.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Stockley has vacated his staff appointment in India, and returns to regimental duty.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieut. Gayer, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 21st Madras N.I., on probation. The 1st Batn. moved yesterday from Buttevant to the Curragh.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Robinson, 2nd Batn., is *en route* to India in Jumna.

21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Lieut. Lean, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. Lieut. Boileau, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Webber, 1st Batn., has been appointed station staff officer at the Darjeeling Convalescent Depôt.

25th King's Own Borderers. Lieut. Gordon, 1st Batn., has been appointed an extra A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India.

29th Worcestershire Regiment. Major Spratt, Capt. Moss, and a draft of 147 men are *en route* to India in Jumna. Lieut. Pym has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Madras S.C.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry moved yesterday from Cork to Dublin.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Hodson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and is appointed to the 28th Madras N.I., on probation.

45th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Capt. and Adjt. Bulpett has been noted at the War Office for appointment as an adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The *Egyptian Gazette* of the 22nd ult. says:—"The 46th arrived a few days ago at Assouan from Keneh, and is encamped on the banks of the Nile, to the north of the town. The health of the battalion has greatly improved since its arrival at Assouan, and all ranks were anxiously looking forward for orders to move to the front. Col. Richardson, C.B., on arrival at Assouan assumed command of the British troops at that station. Major-Gen. Earle and staff arrived at Assouan on the evening of Sept. 16. The Major-General made an inspection of the different encampments of the troops on the following day; he expressed himself as particularly pleased with the camp of the Duke of Cornwall's L.I."

47th North Lancashire Regiment. The *Irish Times* states that "Major Cooper, Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. and Qrmr.-Gen. in Ireland, has been appointed to the Staff of Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India."

ROYAL MARINES.

A detachment of Royal Marines, about 100 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, have been placed under orders to embark in the Tamar for passage to the Australian station, to recommission the Nelson and Diamond, on that station.

Corpl. Henry Lever, 15th Compy., has been awarded a medal for long service and good conduct.

Lieut. W. F. Trotter has passed the examination in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion.

Lieuts. J. R. Johnston, W. E. Binney, L. J. Hadley, A. L. Harries, and B. L. Hubbard, 1st-class extra; E. E. Chown, 1st-class, have completed a course of musketry instruction at Hythe, and received certificates.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Col. Sir Cromer Ashburnham, who has been appointed Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. at Dover, is succeeded in the command of the 3rd Batn. by Lieut.-Col. Ogilvy. The *Standard* says:—"Major Hutton has arrived at Cairo, and proceeded to Dongola to resume the command of the Mounted Infantry at that place."

78th Seaforth Highlanders. Major Grant is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

89th Royal Irish Fusiliers. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presented medals to the regiment for the Soudan Campaign after his inspection of the troops in the Portsmouth Command on Southsea Common on Monday. The number of those entitled to the honour was 290, of whom 285 were entitled to receive both medals and clasps. Owing, however, to several of the men being on leave, in hospital, or having left the service, the number of actual recipients amounted to only 207, among whom were the following officers:—Col. Robinson, C.B., Brevet Major Gordon, Major and Pymr. Plomer; Capts. Reeves, Munn, Rogers, Smith; Lieuts. Macdonald, Moore, Hill, Davidson, Hext, Nurse, Brinckman, Angell, Williams; Surg. Foster, Qrmr. J. Watkins, and Serjt.-Major Toohey.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Major Brunker takes up the appointment of Brig.-Major at Sealkote.

96th Manchester Regiment. Capt. Graham is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Jumna.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Pemberton, 1st Batn., is ordered home from India to join the depôt for two years.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Errington, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 1st Bombay N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bombay S.C., from Feb. 3, 1883.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. On Oct. 1 the remains of Qrmr. J. A. White, who died after a short illness in Egypt, were interred with full military honours, at Kait Bey, near Ramleh. The deceased, who was a most efficient and popular officer, was followed to his last resting-place by Major-Gen. Lennox, his Staff, and officers representing every corps in his command. The band of the Yorkshire Regt. was in attendance. The funeral and firing parties were furnished by the same regiment. The service was performed by the Rev. F. Darnell, Chaplain to the Forces. A large number of civilian friends were present, evidence of how highly esteemed the lamented officer was outside as well as within the service in which he had been so long, and in which he had performed his duty so well.

Medical Department. The *Morning Post* says:—"Under the reorganisation of the Army Medical Department and Army Hospital Corps, an identical colour of uniform will be adopted for both corps, which is now practically merged into one department. This colour will be blue, though those officers now wearing the red uniform will be permitted to wear out their present suits. Many of the new regulations, including the revival of examinations for officers, are very unpopular in the department."

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surg. Clayton remains in veterinary charge in Cairo. Vet.-Surg. Smith retains charge of the 19th Hussars. Vet.-Surg. Mitchell assumes the duties at Abbassiyeh, whilst Vet.-Surgs. Burt and Griffith will proceed up the Nile with the Camel Corps.

Pay Department. During September the following appointments, promotions, retirements, and changes of station have occurred in the Army Pay Department. Appointments—Capts. Pinkney, St. George, Powell, Thackwell, Smythe, and Tunnard. Promotions—Major Huddlestone, staff paymaster, to be chief paymaster and lieut.-col.; Majors Gaham to be staff paymaster; Carey to be staff paymaster, vice Davis (all three Sept. 10); Capt. Lloyd to have the hon. rank of major (Sept. 5). Retirements—Lieut.-Col. Bryson and Major Davis (Sept. 10); Lieut.-Col. George (Sept. 23). Changes of station—Lieut.-Cols. Huddlestone, to Colchester District Office, from R.E., Aldershot; Rippon, from Gibraltar, on passage home; Majors Feilden, to 9th Regtl. District, Yarmouth, from Woolwich; Drage, from Halifax to|Egypt; Creagh, 47th Regtl. District, Preston, to R.E., Aldershot; Willoughby, 37th Regtl. District, Winchester, retired on account of health; Barnes, from Yarmouth, to District Staff, R.A., Woolwich; Vander Meulen, to 47th Regtl. District, Preston; Stoker, from Malta District Office, to District Office, Gibraltar; Lawrie, 2nd Batn. Rifle Brigade, to Egypt; Dawson, to Egypt; Sanford, to Unattached List; F. E. Webb, to Devonport District Office; Webster, to 19th Hussars; Howard, to 37th Regt.; Mackie, to Camel Corps, *en route* to Soudan. Capts. De la P. Robinson, to Egypt; Ridgway, to 106th Regt.; Reid, to Egypt; Drury, to Unattached List; Sherrard, to 52nd Regt.; Long, from Egypt, to leave; and the following, Powell, Thackwell, Smythe, Pinkney, Tunnard, and St. George, are unattached to any corps at present. The number of probationers has increased from 13 to 15.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Lancashire Fusiliers. Col. the Hon. C. J. Fox Stanley, youngest son of Edward, 13th Earl of Derby, died on Monday at his residence, Halcot, near Grange-over-Sands, in his 77th year, having been born in April, 1808. Col. Stanley was in the Grenadier Guards for many years, but retired in 1841. He was colonel of the 2nd Batn. of the Duke of Lancaster's Regiment from 1848 to 1852, and in 1855 he was appointed hon. colonel of the 3rd Batn.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S INSPECTIONS.

The Duke of Cambridge made an inspection of the troops at Portsmouth on Monday, and afterwards presented medals for service in the Soudan. His Royal Highness arrived at Portsmouth at 1 o'clock, under salutes from the Duke of Wellington and the garrison. He was met at the station by Admiral Hornby, Gen. Sir G. Willis, &c., and a detachment of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The Duke proceeded direct from the station to the new Clarence Barracks—a fine pile of buildings, one block of which is completed, which he inspected. After lunching with Gen. Willis, his Royal Highness was present at a parade of the whole of the troops on Southsea Common. There were present a detachment of the 4th Dragoon Guards and the Depôt, 3rd Brigade, R.A.; 1st Brigade, R.A. and R.M.A. (two battalions); 2nd Brigade, R.E., 1st Norfolk Regt., 1st Gloucestershire Regt, and R.M.L.I.; 3rd Brigade, 2nd North Lancashire Regt., 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The Duke of Cambridge arrived on the ground at 3 o'clock. He made a minute inspection, after which he took up a position, and the troops marched past.

His Royal Highness visited Chatham on Thursday, and inspected the troops there. In the afternoon the Duke proceeded to Dover, arriving there in the evening. His Royal Highness dined with Major-Gen. Newdigate at the Castle, and yesterday witnessed and inspected the troops, and saw the new form of attack practiced.

"The less Dr. Clark and other apologists for the Boer bandits in Bechuanaland say," observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "about the death of Mr. Bethel the better. The story of the murder of that gallant young Englishman is one upon which it would be better not to say too much in the hearing of his countrymen. Of course all the reports may be false, but we have no right to assume that all Englishmen in South Africa are liars, even to please Dr. Clark, and the story that reaches us is to the effect that the Boers butchered our wounded countryman with every circumstance of brutality, and that after he was dead they satiated their vengeance and celebrated their victory by mutilating his corpse as the Turks mutilated the Russian dead in the Schipka Pass.* We are loth to believe it, but as that is the English story it is the one which Englishmen will believe, and if attention is generally called to it there will be an outburst of indignation that may lead to much graver consequences than Dr. Clark may care to contemplate."—[* We do not believe a word of it.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on Thursday, said:—"I should shudder to think of the consequences to England if we were found unprepared with a fleet capable of dealing with any enemy in any part of the world. We are circumstanced absolutely differently from any other people on the face of the earth. We are not self contained; we do not grow food for one-half the population, and the industries which support the people depend for the raw materials upon foreign producers in all parts of the world. It is therefore clear, absolutely clear, that the seas must be made as safe as our roads if our people are to eat and drink and to work in safety at home. So after an examination of the question, I am bound to say I think the Government ought to grant an inquiry which should be made at once, and should give such assurance by some authoritative means as will satisfy the community at large, that the provisions they are about to make will be adequate to the defence of the country, and will be adequate to the security of the seas—security I mean in the sense that neither our grain, nor our cotton, nor our exports shall be liable to seizure upon the open seas. The events which we are witnessing every day satisfy any reasonable man that the days of war are not yet gone, and the man who does not take provision against such a casualty, which he would take in the way of police or of fire-engines, is a man whose lunacy ought not to be questioned, and who certainly ought not to interfere with the peace and prosperity of his neighbours."

The *Daily News* says:—"The vacancies caused in the Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards in consequence of a number of the men having joined the Camel Corps in Egypt, are being rapidly filled up by first-class recruits, chiefly drawn from the north and west of England."

Commodore Molyneux, whose health has suffered from his long stay in the Red Sea during the hottest months of the year, left Suakim on Sept. 30 on board the Sphinx for Suez, in order to have a few days' change of air in a more temperate climate.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was, according to telegram received at the Admiralty on Monday, at Hong Kong on the 13th inst., and proposed to leave for Amoy on the 15th.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Tactical War-Game, by J. R. MacDonnell, late Major, R.V. (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited).—Wyld's Map of the Nile, Egypt, and the Soudan (J. Wyld).—The Prince of Palms, by W. P. Treloar (Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington).—Notice sur l'Armée Belge (Henri Charles-Lavauzelle).—Air Intrigue at Bagnères (T. H. V. Egleton).—The Accursed Land; or, First Steps in the Water-Way of Eden, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Colville.—Spanish and French Painting, by Gerard W. Smith, Exeter College, Oxon. (Sampson Low and Co).—Magazines for October: The Edinburgh Review (Longmans and Co.); the Sporting Mirror (H. Etherington).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARINE.—It is quite a matter of taste.

R. I. P.—Thanks! But the operation of "tumping" would not be possible at the Tongwa Cascades at this state of the Nile.

X. Y. Z.—A Lieutenant so promoted can take promotion in the case you mention, if he be otherwise qualified, as long as he is in the active list of his regiment.

VOLUNTEER ADJUTANT.—There is no truth in the report you mention.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

IN the October number of the *Fortnightly Review* Colonel F. Keith Fraser has written a valuable article on the present condition of the cavalry arm of our forces, which will not be received with less attention because it is written by an enthusiastic cavalry officer. We presume that it sometimes occurs to the military authorities of this country that England may be kicked into a European war, and, in that case, that the composition of her Army, or expeditionary contingent, would certainly be deficient in the one arm to which experience and the opinions of the greatest strategists attach special importance, at present, in consequence of the introduction of far-reaching artillery and small-arms, and consequent changes of formation in the bodies exposed to their fire. Colonel Fraser, well known as a smart—to use a technical term—officer of one of the Household Cavalry regiments, has had a wide range of experience abroad, having visited, either officially as an officer attending at the autumn manœuvres, or as a highly-esteemed visitor, the great displays in Austria, Russia, Germany, France, &c., in peace time; and in the war of 1870-71 between Germany and France, he had the means of making practical observations in the field, accompanied by some unpleasant experiences to himself. But all that Colonel Fraser can do, all that

Inspectors of Cavalry, or the representations of a cavalry soldier like the Duke of Cambridge can do, will never succeed in moving the Government of this country to give a proper complement and efficiency to the Cavalry branch of the service, as long as our rulers have a latent conviction that Great Britain will never be employed in such a war as would involve in its course disastrous consequences to an army not properly provided with cavalry. "We can always mount infantry." Since the days of Marlborough, when the proportions of Cavalry to Infantry were the reverse of what they are now, the English Army has been generally steadily deficient in everything except the quality of its horsemen; but by an extraordinary chance the English Army was enabled to put a thousand sabres ashore at Old Fort in September, 1854, when the French at hand had only a squadron of irregulars. The Cavalry, indeed, was not properly used at the Alma; though it showed to advantage in the affair at the Buljanak the day before. Half of it was destroyed practically a month afterwards at Balaclava, and the other half was rendered inefficient and sent away before the winter was over. But that expedition afforded no measure at all of the demands a regularly conducted campaign would make upon the composition of an army. It is a mere truism to remark that the finest infantry and artillery in the world dare not march in an enemy's country in the face of an equally powerful and better-provided army, if they were destitute of cavalry to cover their front, guard their convoys, go in search of information, and, in fact, live with their eyes open. The Duke of Wellington was harassed for want of cavalry, and it may be fairly said that thousands of men were sacrificed and great results forbidden owing to the deficiency of that arm in the Peninsular War. Failing to obtain a sufficient force of horse at home, efforts were made to provide the Duke from abroad, and the admirable German sabreurs, whose services are recorded in the annals of the Peninsular War, imparted to our own troopers some of the qualities in which the latter were rather wanting, tempering their enthusiasm and temerity with steady, soldierlike discretion. The blot which Colonel Keith Fraser especially hits, however, is the unreadiness of such Cavalry as we have. He points out the unpleasant fact that we have got but 10,899 horses on our establishment for 15,956 men. As he observes, army corps, divisions, and brigades exist only on paper, and his analysis of the composition of each regiment of cavalry does not encourage us to expect that, even if the paper could become galvanised into life, the efficiency which ought to be certain would be at all attained in the field. "It is evident," says Colonel Fraser," that by taking every available animal, it would be barely possible to supply a sufficiency of horses for the Cavalry of one Army Corps. There is no reserve of horses." None whatever! Although there may not be anything new to those who are acquainted with the state of the Cavalry arm in our service in the facts stated so clearly and conclusively by Col. Fraser, the paper puts in a very striking way, so that all may read without special knowledge, the considerations which should impel the War Office to propose some amendments on the present system in preparing the estimates even for a paper army. India, which is our great field of service, furnishes the real cavalry complement to the infantry and artillery required in the field, as the contingent of British regiments is comparatively small. But as Lord Wolseley, quoted by Colonel Fraser, exclaims:—"Alas! for the army that is weak in cavalry." And we add:—"Alas! for the country that has a weak army and Ministers to match!" Officers of all arms can read Colonel Fraser's paper with great advantage, and we hope it will be taken to heart by all whom it concerns—a far larger number it may be than now turn their thoughts to the matter.

* * *

We understand Lieutenant-General Sir F. Maude has been offered the post of Director of Military Education, which becomes vacant on the completion of service of Lieutenant-General Sir B. Walker.

When the advanced politicians who are represented by the *Pall Mall Gazette* come into power we shall have fine times of it—an overwhelming Fleet, an effective Army, and swinging taxation. Last night our contemporary very properly rated the people who hoodwink Mr. Gladstone, and do Le Bœuf to our Napoleon; and the continuation of the able and interesting papers on our coaling ports, accompanied by a useful map of the Naval stations and colonial depôts, in our contemporary, winds up with a comprehensive scheme for the completion of telegraphic communications, the defence of stations, &c., which would be done, we think, for about £5,000,000 sterling, and might "be cheap at the money."

The uses of "luncheon" as an official institution are becoming, if not rapidly developed, more widely recognised in the services. We do not allude to the humble little meals which may be seen in transit on mouldy trays in the passages of Government offices between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. daily—the mutton chop under its battered tin cover, the mealy potato on its cracked throne, the modest pint-pot, mediæval mustard and pepper stands, borne by swift-footed myrmidons to the scenes of toil, where exhausted nature demands its daily bread,—no; these interpolations between breakfast and dinner play no great part in official life, though they contribute to official efficiency, and absorb a certain portion of public time. But the luncheon of a F.M.C.C., or an Inspector-General, or of a Lord of the Admiralty, on their travels is a serious, important, if not always wholesome function, playing a great part in the business of life. We never read of a field-day or an inspection by Sir Biley Bunkum, K.C.B., Commanding the X. Y., that we do not come upon the fact that "His Excellency was entertained after the inspection by Colonel Tadpole and the officers of the Ethiopian Rifles at an elegant luncheon, to which were invited," &c. How the Admiralty Lords can "stand" the luncheons they are taking just now is what no fellow with moderate digestion and appetite can understand. These are no light meals—no *petits dejeuners*—but substantial, many-coursed banquets, thought over with care each day by *chefs* and butlers, who seem animated by the best spirit towards their employers, and anxious to make things go off pleasantly, so that the hours after lunch and before dinner may be passed under benign influences.

The forthcoming inquiry into the conduct of a young officer of the 44th Regiment, at Aden, is likely to bring to light a rather extraordinary state of things, if all accounts be true. No such case has happily occurred for some years past. The last was in the 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles, under Colonel Kennedy. In the present instance there appear to be faults on both sides.

Promotion in the Commissariat and Transport Staff is slow enough, yet, when there is an opportunity of giving a step, the most extraordinary delay ensues in filling up the vacancy. Deputy-Commissary-General Pigott retired in August last, and his successor has not yet been gazetted. As promotion to this rank is, according to Royal Warrant, entirely by selection, every Assistant-Commissary-General may indulge in the hope that he may be the chosen individual. If the officer to be promoted happens to be in the Tropics, the delay in gazetting him means a very serious pecuniary loss, as he can only draw the allowances of the higher rank from the date of the promulgation of his promotion at his station. Then, again, suppose the one selected should die before the *Gazette* appears, not only would his estate have lost the arrears of the higher rate of pay to which he would have been entitled had he lived, but, if he be a married man, his widow will be deprived for life of the difference between the widow's pension of a Lieutenant-Colonel and that of a Colonel.

The Government would feel greatly indebted, we hear, to any of the many counsellors who are inveighing against them for the want of a "bold and vigorous policy" in regard to Egypt and Russia in the East, who would sketch out a plan for execution by which the desired boldness and vigour could be effectively displayed without hazard to our friendly relations with Europe and to the public peace, and which would show how the march of Russia could be arrested without the employment of force or any great expenditure of money.

We must express the strongest doubts of the correctness of the statement in *Truth* that the Queen positively refused to allow General Lord Wolseley to avail himself of the services of Baker Pasha, and that her Majesty has intimated that her decision in the case is final and unalterable. We have reason for equal want of faith in the report of another contemporary, that the occult influence which bars Baker Pasha's re-employment is that of Mr. Gladstone. It was most certainly *not* the Queen who caused the Government to insist that Baker Pasha should be removed from the command of the Egyptian Army, when Lord Dufferin was in Egypt; but there is reason to think that Mr. Childers entertained strong opinions, and that he favoured and favours the doctrine of eternal punishment in Baker's case. When the unfortunate Pasha came home to be operated on for his terrible wound or its consequences, he was the object of widespread sympathy and interest. He was fêted by his old regiment, the 10th Hussars, to the inspection of which, at Shorncliffe, he accompanied its Colonel, and he was present at the regimental dinner. He was well received in general society, and it is stated, as an open secret, that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Hartington were among those who were in favour of his restoration to the British Army as a non-effective, so as not to affect the interests of officers on the Active List, which was the favour and grace he sought. His case was, we understand, referred to a Cabinet Council; and if there be a final decision upon it, the occult influences which prevailed against him were, we venture to say, not those alone of Mr. Gladstone—if, indeed, his influence was exerted in a hostile sense—or that of the Queen.

We wish the recruiting staff of the Sutherland Regiment would beat up for recruits among the 1,200 men, descendants of the crofters who, to their great benefit, were removed from Strathnaver seventy years ago, and that the Serjeants would see if they could not get some likely lads to join the colours, instead of marching up the glen, to come back again and lose a good day's work.

We advise our readers to look at the address at the top of every telegram they see in the London papers from North and South Africa, and to apply the following canons to enable them to form their judgment respecting the degree of credence to be attached to them. No. 1. Distrust a telegram from Alexandria with "news" from Cairo or places to the south of Cairo. No. 2. From the capital itself distrust all except official telegrams. No. 3. Telegrams from Assiout, Assouan, Wady Halfa, and Dongola may be trusted when they relate to events at the places whence they are sent, but all newspaper telegrams are under military control south of Assouan. No. 4. Full intelligence from places above the First Cataract can only be had by letter. No. 5. Distrust telegrams from the Cape relating to Bechuanaland, the Basutos, Angra Pequena, the Germans on the coast, and the natives. No. 6. Distrust telegrams from Durban generally, but especially withhold credence from those Natal telegrams which relate to the affairs in Zululand, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Free State, and await the text of another and official documents as a general rule.

Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., succeeds Lieutenant-General Cureton, C.B., in command of the Lucknow Division of the Bengal Army, when the latter vacates.

We do not believe there is a vestige of truth in the assertion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* "that a letter of Zebehr Pasha was seized the other day, encouraging the Mahdi to fight to the last." In an interesting letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a Cairo correspondent gives us some information, from the lips of a Greek merchant, about affairs at Khartoum and El Obeid, at the latter of which places he spent last year. The news altogether is, if true, not pleasant. Gordon holds Khartoum with slaves bought at £20 apiece. He made a great mistake in sending away the Bashi-Bazouks from Khartoum, at all events, as these brave fellows died at Berber to the last man fighting for the Khedive. Gordon, it seems, treats all the natives as enemies, for in his expedition he destroys the water-wheels and uses the wood, which is very scarce, as fuel for his steamers. That means no crops and absolute starvation this autumn and next year, and the cessation of life and labour in the district ravaged. The Greek states that there is no "Vizetelly" or "O'Donovan" at El Obeid. The Mahdi has now 40 guns and 10,000 men armed with Remingtons, but at least 100,000 men will answer to his call in Darfour, Kordofan, &c., if he be attacked. He has 5,000 well-mounted cavalry, but they would be more than tripled if he summoned the Darkamar and Darkamet tribes. Perhaps the Mahdi will remain quiet if let alone. He will resist fiercely if attacked, for he does not like being smashed.

The time has gone by—if it ever was at all—for a newspaper in the position of the *Times* to declare to the world that "India was won by the sword, and must be kept by the sword." If it were true, it would not be wise to proclaim it. But it is false. India was not won by the sword. It was won partly by treaty, partly by alliance, partly by civil war—in one or other of which we took sides—partly by direct conquest; but in no case were our troops alone. They were helped by allies or by native levies, even in the suppression of the Mutiny of 1857-8, and the reports of the British officers quoted in the interesting work referred to by the *Pall Mall* this week, state that there is a large proportion of loyal natives who need no sword to secure their fealty.

There is an outcry from "old colonists," "other old colonists," and the "oldest colonists," we suppose, cry loudest, because the Germans are settling themselves in more ways than one at Angra Pequena, and their cousins the Boers are land-grabbing in Bechuanaland and Zululand. The cry at home seems to be,—"Colonists, aid yourselves, and then you will not want our aid at all." But truly we can do little. There are no men to spare. In the Cape command there is one battery Royal Artillery, one company Royal Engineers, and seven companies of the 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment. In Natal there is one regiment of cavalry, the Carabiniers, one battery Royal Artillery, the 2nd South Lancashire, five companies of the 1st Battalion, Welsh Regiment, and one battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Commanding officers, whose battalions are clothed in the experimental Active Service Uniform, have been ordered to forward reports on the clothing to Army Head-quarters, without delay, particularly as to whether it has (1) worn well; (2) kept its colour; and (3) is inconspicuous. The garment speaks for itself. It is already unserviceable, and ought to be unequivocally condemned; and none are more dissatisfied with this convict-like garb than those who are compelled to wear it.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 10, 1884.

Royal Marine Artillery.—The promotion of Capt. R. H. Alexander to his present rank, notified in the *Gazette* dated July 22, 1884, is antedated to May 21, 1884, vice Tucker, specially promoted.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 11, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer C. F. Gregory has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 8).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 14, 1884.

Staff Surg. T. D'Arcy Bromlow, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg. in her Majesty's Fleet (Oct. 2).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 16, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Aug. 5, 1875, and March 24, 1880, Capt. F. T. Thomson, R.N., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 14).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (Oct. 16).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., to the Dreadnought; John R. Fullerton, to the Victoria and Albert.

Commander—Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, to the Dreadnought.

Staff Commander—James R. Quinn, to the Nelson.

Lieutenants—Thomas F. C. Dundas, to the Indus, for the Tay; Thomas F. Pullen and George W. Gubbins, to the Lark; William P. Shakespear, Aylmer H. G. Williams, James G. Bremer, Francis T. Barr, and Archibald P. Stoddart, to the Diamond; James R. Broadley, Harry C. Reynolds, Charles H. Bayly, Charles L. Ottley, Wilford F. Forrest, and Herbert J. Gedge, to the Nelson; Amyand Haggard, to the Defence; Francis S. Wheeler, to the Pembroke, additional.

Sub-Lieutenants—Hugh le D. Stapleton and Arthur G. Cawston, to the Lark; Herbert Powley, to the Diamond; Francis S. Miller, to the Mallard; Francis E. Travers, to the Cruiser; Charles H. A. Gleig, to the Rambler; William H. Boys, to the Iris; Albert S. Lafone, to the Neptune; Hon. Robert F. Boyle, to the Nelson.

Midshipmen—Cecil J. R. Learmonth, Thomas H. Foster, Benjamin S. Guinness, William B. Cowper-Coles, and Raymond A. L. Ozzard, to the Diamond; Henry G. G. Sandeman, Vivian H. G. Bernard, Edward D. Ogilvie, Constantine H. Hughes-Onslow, Charles F. Corbett, Hugh R. Tilly, Ernest E. D. Clarke, and Henry Blackett, to the Nelson.

Naval Cadet—Arthur L. Cay, to the Nelson.

Chaplain—Rev. John S. Knight, to the Pembroke, additional.

Fleet Surgeon—William J. Eames, to the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

Staff Surgeons—John K. Conway, to the Himalaya; Thomas N. Horner, to the Dreadnought; Richard W. Coppinger, M.D., to the Nelson; Horace E. F. Cross, to the Diamond; Valentine Duke, M.B., to the Vernon; Robert W. Biddulph, M.B., to the Duncan.

Chief Engineers—George Boyd, to the Nelson; William P. Davis, to the Asia, for the Collingwood; John R. Atkins, to the Diamond; Henry C. Stansmore, to the Valorous; George H. Weeks, to the Tamar.

Surgeons—George D. Twigg, to the Mallard; Alexander J. J. Johnston, to the Dreadnought; William S. Lightfoot, to Haslar Hospital; James L. Smith, M.B., to the Starling; William W. Jacobs, to the Asia; Henry G. F. Strickland, M.B., to Plymouth Hospital; George F. Dean, M.B., to the Achilles; John P. J. Coolican, to the Minotaur; Robert A. Simpson and Francis J. Lea, to the Nelson; Edgar R. Dimsey, to the Diamond.

Paymasters—Thomas N. Firth, to the Dreadnought; Henry Gilpin, to the President; Frederick North, to the Nelson; John K. Mosse, to the Diamond; Francis B. Baverstock, to the Revenge; Frederick Penfold, to the Unicorn.

Assistant-Paymasters—Maurice G. M. B. Fenwick and Albert V. Scullard, to the Nelson; Cecil Vivian, to the Diamond; Edwin C. Petch, to the Lion.

Engineers—William H. Gay, to the Asia, additional; Thomas Scott (a.), to the Indus, for the Tay; James Brown, to the Britomart; James C. Larg, G. T. Simmons, and James Armstrong, to the Nelson; William H. Mitchell, to the Mallard; John G. Stevens, to the Cambridge, for the Gorgon; William W. White, to the Audacious, additional; James J. Stuart, to the Diamond; Henry B. Clatworthy, to the Tamar.

Assistant-Engineers—George W. Hudson and Lewis E. Thumwood, to the Nelson; Edward J. Rutter, to the Asia, supernumerary; Francis T. George, to the Diamond; Hugh R. Hearson, to the Nelson; Philip Marrack and Frederick P. Smith, to the Indus, supernumerary.

Assistant-Clerks—Alfred W. Claxton, to the Agincourt; Frederick Belling and Albert Greenwood, to the Dreadnought; Joseph L. Ferris, to the Minotaur; Charles F. Pollard, to the Nelson.

Chief Gunner—James Wallice, to the Cambridge.

Gunners—Richard Walsh, to the Asia, for the Cordelia; Mitchell J. Ahern, to the Vernon; Richard P. George and Michael Regan, to the Diamond; John Fasham, Henry Gover, and Thomas Read, to the Nelson.

Boatswains—James Doidge, to the Diamond; James E. Pigott, to the Nelson.

Coastguard.

Surgeons and Agents—Mr. Charles Dundee, M.D., at Whitehead and Hillsport; Mr. William Stewart, M.D., at Kirkwall, N.B.; Mr. John W. Wood, at Ramsey, Isle of Man.

Chief Boatmen—George Payne, Stonehouse, to be chief boatman-in-charge, St. Alban's Head, vice John Tregenna, removed; William White, Coathans, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Sandlemere, vice Gilbert, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—Thomas Onslow, Wolston, to be chief boatman, Langston Harbour, vice Priest, pensioned.

T. J. Quick, W. R. Boxhall, and J. Jerome have been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £25 a year each from May 19, 1884, in accordance with the provisions of the same date.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday from Portsmouth, and embarked military drafts of about 200 of various ranks, for conveyance to Greenock and Queenstown. She is expected to return to Plymouth to-day (Saturday).

Bellerophon will, according to Admiralty orders, be brought forward for completion at Devonport. Each of her batteries is to be fitted for the armament of ten 8-inch breech-loading guns, mounted on the Vavasseur principle.

Cambridge, gunnery-ship at Devonport, Capt. G. S. Bosanquet, was inspected on Tuesday by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Houston Stewart, K.C.B.; after which he inspected the Gorgon, Sabrina, Plucky, and Bullfrog.

Collingwood is being pushed forward at Portsmouth with all possible speed, in order that she may make a trial of her gun-gear. The ordnance screw steamer Panmure has brought to Portsmouth, from Woolwich Arsenal, a couple of 43-ton breech-loading guns for the Collingwood.

Dreadnought, Capt. the Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, hoisted the pennant at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning. She is intended to relieve the Inflexible in the Mediterranean Squadron, though a month will probably pass before she takes her departure. The Dreadnought was launched at Pembroke on March 8, 1875, and was sent round to Portsmouth on Oct. 9 in the following year to complete for sea. Though a sister-ship to the Devastation and the Thunderer, she marks a great step in advance, several important improvements having been introduced, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Designs. In bringing her forecastle and after-deck up flush with the breastwork, not only has the objectionable *cul-de-sac* been removed, but the accruing freeboard has made her a drier ship, and greatly improved her seaworthiness. The space in the citadel has also been greatly increased by bringing out the armour flush with the sides. Mr. Barnaby also introduced an important structural alteration in erecting a watertight bulkhead between the sets of engines and boilers, so that in the event of one set being disabled by torpedoes, ram, or shot, it can be effectually shut off, and the other set used to propel the ship. This principle is now generally adopted in all twin-screw ships. The Dreadnought is a larger and more powerful vessel than either of her sisters. The armour tapers from 8 in. to 14 in., and goes 7½ in. further below the water-line than the protection of the Thunderer. The turrets are arranged along the middle line, and are armoured to the uniform thickness of 14 in. She carries four 38-ton guns. These are loaded and worked by hydraulic gear, but the turrets themselves are rotated by steam. The engines are by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and at the six hours' trial developed 8,216·28 horses (the contract being for 8,000), while the ship in her then condition realised a speed of 14½ knots. The bunker capacity is capable of storing 6,192·2 cubic feet, the furnaces consuming, when the engines are under full power, 2·27 lb. of coal per unit of power developed. Pymr. T. N. Firth, R.N., has been selected for service in this ship. He was attached to the Staff of the principal transport officer to the Abyssinian Expedition, and in 1871 was officially thanked for his services in connection with the transport of provisions for the relief of Paris.

Dryad, Com. E. J. Hulton, arrived in Sheerness Harbour on Monday from Bombay—last from Plymouth. The Dryad, which is to be put out of commission, hoisted the pennant at Devonport on Dec. 18, 1879, and was re-commissioned at Zanzibar at the end of last year for three years' service on the East Indies station. Owing, however, as previously stated, to the defective condition of her hull, it was considered advisable to send her home to England before the completion of her commission. The Dryad was officially inspected on Tuesday; she will be taken into the steam basin, and when she has discharged her ammunition is to be dismantled. Her crew will turn over to the Kingfisher, now fitting for sea at Sheerness.

Fantôme, Com. S. L. Osborne, arrived at Bermuda from Halifax on Sept. 23, to be docked.

Flamingo, Com. R. N. Custance, sailed from Bermuda on the 16th inst. for Devonport.

Hecate has been taken in dock at Devonport for repairs and refitment, preparatory to active service.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on Monday from Bombay, whence she had brought three officers and 21 men of the East Surrey Regt., besides 24 women and 43 children. From Malta she gave passage to one officer and 35 non-commissioned officers and men, drafts from several regiments, with 29 wives and 47 children, and from Gibraltar a warrant officer and two privates, a soldier's wife, and three children. She left Plymouth in June with the 2nd South Lancashire Regt. for Durban, and drafts of the Northampton Regt. for Cape Town. She was then ordered to Bombay, and conveyed to Suez the 2nd Batn. East Surrey Regt., bringing their wives and families to England. Two deaths occurred during the passage, a child and Private J. G. Symonds, of the East Surrey Regt., from dysentery, in the Red Sea, on Sept. 21. The Himalaya proceeded to Plymouth Sound, where she arrived on Tuesday night, and was afterwards docked.

Lily, Com. Gibson, made a preliminary trial of her machinery on Monday, outside Plymouth Breakwater. The vessel was in charge of her own commander, the Steam Reserve being represented by Mr. Bird, chief engineer, and the steam branch of the dockyard by Mr. Fowler. The results of the trial were as follows:—Draught of water, forward, 10·3, aft, 13·7; steam in boilers, 60·5 lb.; vacuum in condensers, 24·25; revolutions, 116·5; indicated horse-power in high-pressure engine, 418, low 398—total, 816; speed by log, 10·8 knots. The trial proved very satisfactory, and the Lily was about to return to harbour when a defect was discovered in the main feed engine for the supply of water to the boilers. Orders were immediately given to blow off the steam and to drown the fires, and Com. Gibson on being apprised of the mishap, at once signalled the fact to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart at Mount Wise. At the same time all hands were called to make sail, and in a remarkable short time all plain sail was set. This was done with such smartness as to reflect the greatest credit on all on board, especially when it is considered that this was the first time sail had been made in the ship by her new complement of officers and men. The Lily continued under sail until the defects in the feed pump were made good, when sail was shortened, and she proceeded into Plymouth Sound to moorings. On Wednesday the vessel was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater for her three hours' full-speed trial, with the following results:—Draught of water, forward, 10 ft. 6 in., aft, 13 ft. 7 in.; steam in boilers, 63 lb.; vacuum in condensers, 25·1; mean pressure, high, 38·7 lb., low, 12·1 lb.; indicated horse-power, high, 442, low, 405; total, 847; speed by patent log, 11·3 knots. There were no hot bearings or priming of the boilers; there was a good supply of steam, and the stokehole was well ventilated. The trial was considered in every respect satisfactory. The vessel was in charge of Com. Fortescue, of the Steam Reserve. The machinery was in charge of Mr. O. N. Brooker, Chief Inspector of Machinery, of the Steam Reserve, assisted by the chief engineer of the ship, Mr. R. T. Rundle; and the steam branch of the dockyard was represented by Mr. D. Rudd.

Mariner, at Devonport, has been completed in her engine fitments, and turned over to the dockyard authorities, the contractors, Messrs. Hawthorne and Co., having fulfilled the condition of their contract.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, left Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday morning, having completed her refit, and anchored at Spithead. She subsequently took on board ammunition and shell.

Northumberland, Capt. Robinson, and the Achilles, Capt. Buller, were moved out of Plymouth Harbour and into the Sound on Wednesday, to complete for sea.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, arrived at Trinadad on the 12th inst., and afterwards proceeded to Jamaica.

Rapid, Capt. Campbell, C.B., left Plymouth on Tuesday for the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station. She is to call at Madeira.

Rifleman, Com. P. H. W. Mayow, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Saturday night from the South-East Coast of America. She was commissioned at Sheerness on Jan. 18, 1881. After coaling, she proceeded to Sheerness to pay off, having been relieved by the Ready, which left the Medway last June.

Royal Adelaide, flagship at Devonport, was inspected by Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart, K.C.B., on Monday.

Starling, Lieut. and Com. Francis W. Sanders, refitting at Sheerness, is ordered to be ready for sea as soon as possible, for service with the Channel Squadron.

Sultan, Capt. Tracey, left Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday, after completing refit, and anchored at Spithead, where she took on board ammunition and shell.

Tourmaline, Capt. R. H. Boyle, arrived at Malta on the 8th inst. from the East Indies station, and proceeded to Gibraltar on her voyage to Devonport.

Triton, Staff Com. Tizard, attached to the Duncan, flagship of Vice-Admiral Edward Brydges Rice, C.B., having completed her surveying duties for the season, will be placed in the First Division of the Medway Steam Reserve until next April. The Triton left Sheerness in May last, and has been employed throughout the summer in the preparation of new charts of the English and Scottish coasts in the Nore district, which extends from Dover to the Firth of Forth.

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. J. E. C. Goodrich, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, on the 25th ult., from Madeira, *en route* to the West Coast of Africa. She left Madeira on the 18th ult., and accordingly made a rapid passage—for a gun-vessel—to St. Vincent. Her orders on leaving England were to complete with coal at the latter place and proceed to Sierra Leone; but on her arrival at St. Vincent, telegraphic orders were received from the Admiralty directing her to proceed direct to Cape Coast Castle, fever being prevalent at Sierra Leone. At both Madeira and St. Vincent the Watchful was placed in quarantine by the Portuguese authorities, on account of having arrived from Europe.

Wye, Staff Com. A. W. Miller, refitting at Sheerness, is ordered to be ready to leave England next Thursday for the West Indies. She will take out a new crew to the Mallard, gunboat, which was commissioned at Devonport in March, 1881. She also takes out a number of supernumeraries for that station, and will return with the paid-off crews, time-expired men, and invalids.

The under-mentioned men have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct:—Frederick E. Gardner, plumber, of the Asia; Charles L. French, chief gunner's mate, of the Defence; Frederick John Evea, gunner's mate, of the Cambridge; Stephen Barkell, leading stoker, of the Indus; William Glover, armourer, of the Belleisle; Joseph William Born, 1st-class domestic, of the Shannon; John Thomas Sherey, quartermaster, of the Minotaur; William H. Heard, 2nd-class coxswain, of the Neptune; George H. Roberts, signalman, of the Inflexible; Samuel Symonds, chief boatswain's mate, of the Temeraire; Lorenza Bezzina, ward-room steward, of the Alexandra; J. Sullivan, chief gunner's mate, of the Hibernia; Harry Geake, engine-room artificer, of the Inflexible; Henry J. Pitts, coxswain, 2nd class, of the Garnet; J. Lennox, boatswain, J. Pink, commissioned boatman, and Charles Tree, boatman, of the Coastguard.

The following movements of her Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean and Red Sea have been received by the Admiralty:—Admiral Lord John Hay was at Alexandria on the 15th inst., with his flag in the Helicon. The Invincible arrived at Alexandria on the 15th inst. from Larnaca. The Inflexible and the Helicon were to follow. The Temeraire is going to Port Said, and the Superb to Smyrna. The Sphinx and the Humber were at Suez on the 2nd inst. The Carysfort, the Tyne, the Albacore, and the Cygnet were at Suakim on the 2nd inst. The Condor and the Dolphin were at Massowah on the 2nd inst.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The condition into which the Militia had been allowed to fall in the years immediately preceding 1853 has been compared to a "few dry bones." It may be added that at the voice of Parliament these dry bones sprang into life, and presented an array of 80,000 carefully selected men, organised, armed, and equipped. This was effected by the gratuitous exertions of the lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants of counties, and of county and borough magistrates. At their invitation, candidates for enrolment crowded to the court-houses and other appointed places. So many volunteers presented themselves that the ballot was not needed, and no difficulty was experienced in selecting young men of good physique. Lads like those now enlisting into the Army would not have been accepted. At that time the disembodied Militia was a civil force, constitutional in every respect. It was formed for defensive purposes, though able to aid powerfully in active operations by the enlistment of individuals, by replacing troops sent abroad, and by the volunteering of regiments for foreign service. But by the Acts of 1871, 1872, and 1873 the force has been deprived of its constitutional character, the enrolled militiaman has become an enlisted soldier, and the Militia has been perverted into a kind of standing army, maintained in time of peace in disregard of the principles of the Constitution. Much of this might have been amended, but in 1876 an irreparable error was committed. The Militia regiments were deprived of their county head-quarters, and their permanent staffs were moved into the new brigade depôts, at which the accommodation assigned to them was totally inadequate. The old regimental head-quarters, which had been erected on the requisition of the Government, at the expense of the counties, were sold and converted to other purposes, and hopelessly lost to the country. It is remarkable how quickly the Militia has decayed and fallen in popular estimation since its officers have been reduced to nonentities, and the service placed under the management of officers of the Army. Last week a venerable and much-read comic paper aped the friskiness of youth to aim a feeble kick at the dying lion. I know that all our late false steps cannot be retraced, but permit me to attempt to sketch in a few words a plan by which the Militia might regain its ancient importance, and become the basis of a military force adequate for the requirements of the country :—1. Remove the disembodied Militia from the control of the Horse Guards, reserving to the Secretary for War authority to place the regiments while out for training under the command of the generals of districts, but for the purpose of instruction only. 2. Place at the head of the Militia Department at the War Office an inspector-general of long service and great experience in the Militia. 3. Dissolve the present ill-devised amalgamation of Regular and Militia battalions into territorial regiments. 4. Extend the period of Line service with the colours, and encourage men on leaving the Army to join the Militia. Do not sacrifice the active Army in the hope of getting a reserve. The Militia should be the real reserve. I differ from those Militia officers who advocate the abolition of the Militia reserve. Every battalion, embodied or disembodied, should hold at least one-fourth of its established strength in readiness to join the Army at a few days' notice. Few regiments would experience any difficulty in filling the vacancies caused by the departure of these men if bounties were given on enrolment. 5. Concentrate the depôts of battalions of the Line into half the number of the depôt barracks which are at present occupied by the Line and the Militia in common, and devote the rest of these establishments to the accommodation of the Militia. By this arrangement there would be in each county one or more depôt barracks for the Army, and the same number for the Militia. 6. Each Militia regiment should be of three battalions, with one full colonel. The colonel should receive command money during the year, but need not necessarily be on pay or liable to be called out for training or embodied service. His functions would be confined principally to the non-training period, and he would have the general supervision of the regiment, and be the medium of communication between the Secretary of State and the battalions. 7. An officer of each battalion should be appointed to be its adjutant, and allowed to hold the office for three or five years, but not longer. The hope of getting this appointment would induce many retired Army officers to join the Militia. 8. Militia regiments recruiting in the islands and Highlands of Scotland and other littoral districts might be converted into Marine Militia, liable to serve when embodied at sea as well as on land. A British ship is said to be British territory, and seafaring men would as soon pass their period of service at sea as on shore. I invite the attention of Naval and Marine officers to this suggestion. 9. Lastly, enrol all men of suitable age throughout the country into a local Militia, liable to be called on during war to supply by ballot recruits for the regular Militia. Every public park, common, or village green might on summer evenings be the drill-ground of a battalion, company, or section of local Militia. If prevailing prejudices did not interfere, Sunday afternoon might be conveniently utilised for drills, and for rifle practice at moderate ranges at small targets. The most numerous class of exemptions from this enrolment would be the efficient members of established Volunteer corps, as these men have, in theory, been trained and equipped at their own expense. The facts should be recognised that infantry soldiers may be quite efficient without being subjected to continuous service, and that it would be impossible to keep constantly on pay the enormous force that would be required to oppose the huge hosts that may threaten our shores. The conditions of the Militia service are, or used to be, popular in the country, while those of the Army, involving expatriation and the monotony of continuous service, never have been liked by Englishmen. We must, therefore, depend on the Militia, *i.e.*, on a well-trained force of infantry permitted, when the country is at peace, to follow civil occupations during the greater part of the year. By thus making the Militia the basis of our military system, and by restricting the Army, Militia, and Volunteers each to its appropriate functions, I believe that the "harmonious whole" might be attained for which Lord Cardwell vainly sought.—I am, &c.,

Ex-Linesman and Militia Commandant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the last letter I addressed to you on the subject of Militia reorganisation, and to your criticisms on some of my statements, I venture to crave your indulgence to allow me once more to trespass on your valuable space in order to reply as briefly as possible to your objections and remarks. With regard to the last "What are these ?" (the legitimate duties of the Militia) "and what is the organisation to be ?" I am quite prepared to enter fully into the subject, but it would occupy a greater space in your valuable journal than I am inclined to think you would feel justified in giving up to an obscure and chance correspondent. I will, therefore, briefly remark *en passant* that I would propose giving the country, as far as circumstances would admit, an army for home defence similar to the German Landwehr, or to the Militia of Switzerland, and, like them, always ready and able to enter upon its duties. With regard to your second question, "Why now, more than formerly ?" to my passing statement about the condition of the Army, I think you have misunderstood me; I meant that without the recruits it draws from the Militia, the Army would be in a worse condition than it is in now. Formerly—that is, before the days of Militia—the Army had no difficulty in finding recruits. Coming to your remarks, "We cannot agree with our correspondent;" "the Duke of Cambridge, we venture to say, never expressed the opinion attributed to him," which relate to my statement, that the Militia are sneered at by the Army, and that Militia officers are held to be "mere civilians," even by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. I wish it to be clearly understood that I had not the smallest intention of using the term "sneered at" offensively, or in the sense of to despise. I meant simply that the Army quite understands the position assigned to the Militia, which they do not recognise as that of soldiers ; and also that in saying Militia officers are held to be "mere civilians," even by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, it was not with the least intention of showing disrespect towards the Duke of Cambridge, but only to state a fact in support of my contention ; for it is within my knowledge that an officer commanding a brigade depôt was once censured by the Commander-in-Chief for employing a Militia officer, who was termed in the official letter "a mere civilian," in a military capacity ; and very properly, because under existing regulations Militia officers have no military status, and to employ them on duties connected with the Army is irregular, if not illegal. And here, I maintain, lies the absurdity. A sort of military character is given to the Militia, it is nominally incorporated into the Army, and dubbed second or third battalions of Line regiments ; at the same time, when called up for duty the colonel has no military authority outside his own regiment, not even over a subaltern in charge of detachment of Regulars who might be quartered in the same barracks with him. But the subaltern would have authority over the militiamen. He might be appointed adjutant, paymaster, or instructor of musketry to the Militia battalion, or he might sit on a court-martial to try militiamen, in which case he would be senior to any Militia subaltern sitting as a member of the same court ; whereas in no case could a Militia officer be a member of a court-martial to try soldiers. Therefore I maintain that my contention, that the Militia is a sham military service, kept up only to provide recruits for the Army, and that its officers are held to be "mere civilians," is correct, and that to this cause must be traced the want of officers in the force.—I am, &c.,

Monitor.

A telegram from Panama announces that a party of rebels seized the British tugboat Morro on the 14th inst., and compelled the captain to tow them to Costa Rica. The steamer Alajuela was also captured by rebels, who put to sea in her on the following day. The Government thereupon seized the Morro, and sent her on an expedition in pursuit of the Alajuela. On coming up with her an engagement took place, during which the Morro was rammed and forced to return. Several of those on board her were killed and wounded, but the loss of the rebels, who escaped, is unknown. On Thursday the British ensign on the Morro was hauled down, and the Colombian flag hoisted in its place. The foreign residents at Panama denounced this step as an insult to Great Britain, but were powerless in the matter, as no British war vessel is on the spot.

A large draft of boys was sent from the Impregnable and Lion, training-ships at Devonport, to the Agincourt and Achilles on Saturday, to fill up the vacancies caused by the ordinary seamen sent from those ships to the Royal Adelaide to be drafted to ships about to be recommissioned on foreign stations. A similar draft was sent to the Northumberland on Monday.

The Governors of Wellington College have issued a report for the year ending Dec. 31 last. They state that during the year 1883, the average number of foundationers being educated at the College was 80, the number on Dec. 31, 1883, being 83; that the number of non-foundationers attending the College during the like period was 346, of whom 266 were admitted at the full rate of charge, and 80 were admitted at the reduced rate of £80 per annum. The number of boys on the foundation has been increased from 82 to 83. During the past year extensive works have been carried out for improving the water supply and the sewage arrangements of the College, it having been found on inquiry that some of the sewers were defective, and that the water supply had to some extent become contaminated. The works were carried out under the direction of Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., at a cost of over £12,000. Appended to the report are accounts showing the revenue and expenditure of the College for the year ending 1883, the profit and loss, the assets and liabilities, and other details of the general financial working of the school.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

The movements of the Indian troopships for the season 1884-85 will be as follows :—The Malabar will sail from Bombay for England on Wednesday next (Oct. 22), with time-expired men. The Crocodile will arrive on Tuesday next (Oct. 21), with T and U Batys. 1st Brig., Eastern Division, and No. 1 Baty. London Division, R.A., and drafts, and will sail on Nov. 1 with I and O Batys. 1st Brig. R.A., for England; No. 6 Baty. Western Division, and No. 5 Baty. South Irish Division, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regt., and 1st Batn. Essex Regt., for Aden ; 8th Baty. Eastern Division, and No. 7 Baty. London Division, and time-expired men, &c., from Aden to England. The Serapis will arrive in Bombay on Oct. 29 with the 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry and drafts, and will sail for England on Nov. 11 with the 13th Hussars and time-expired men, &c. The Jumna will arrive in Bombay on Nov. 7 with the 3rd Dragoon Guards and drafts, and will sail for England on Nov. 21 with time-expired men, &c. The Malabar will arrive in Bombay on Dec. 25 with drafts, and will sail for England on Jan. 6, 1885, with time-expired men, &c. The Crocodile will arrive in Bombay on Jan. 7 with drafts, and will sail for England on Jan. 17 with time-expired men, &c. The Serapis will arrive in Bombay on Jan. 14 with the 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. and drafts, and will sail for England on Jan. 27 with time-expired men, &c. The Jumna will arrive in Bombay on Jan. 25 with the 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regt. and drafts; and will sail for England on Feb. 6 with time-expired men, &c. The Malabar will arrive on March 12 with drafts, and will sail for England on March 21 with invalids and time-expired men. The Crocodile will arrive on March 23 with drafts, and will sail for England on April 1 with invalids and time-expired men. The Serapis will arrive on March 31 with drafts, and will sail for England on April 10 with invalids and time-expired men. The Jumna will arrive in Bombay on April 9 with drafts, and will sail for England on April 19 with invalids and time-expired men.

THE ITALIAN CEMETERY IN THE CRIMEA.

If the admission of Piedmont to the Paris Congress was the first ostensible act of Count Cavour's Policy, by which the Italian *Risorgimento* was to be obtained, the Piedmontese soldiers killed in the Crimea were the precursors of those who fell at Palestro, Montebello, and San Martin, thus consecrating by their death their native land's independence. Gen. La Marmora, before leaving the Crimea, erected on the heights of Balaclava a small monument to the memory of Gen. Alessandro La Marmora, his brother, Gens. Gabrielli di Montevecchio and Ansaldi, and the other officers killed in that long campaign. Walls were also built round the spots where the soldiers who had fallen during the action, or had been stricken down by cholera, were buried. The Italian Government wish now Italy is great and free, that a more lasting and fitting monument should be consecrated to the remains of her sons. Major Ghiradini, of the Engineers, was entrusted with the work, and the spot chosen for it was a small height near Kamari, at about ten miles from Sebastopol. It consists of a chapel in the Gothic-Lombard style, surrounded with marble stones, on which are engraved the names of the dead.

It is announced this morning, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 11, that the Russian ironclads, the Vladimir Monomach and the General-Admiral, leave Cronstadt to-day or to-morrow for the Pacific. This is serious news. The Vladimir Monomach is one of the newest ships in the Russian Navy. It has a displacement of 5,750 tons, a plating of 7-in. armour, and carries six 6-in. guns. The General-Admiral has a displacement of 4,600 tons, 6-in. armour, and carries four 8-in. and two 6-in. guns. These ships could overpower our fleet in the Chinese seas, burn Hong Kong, levy a couple of millions indemnity from Singapore, then go across the Pacific and destroy our coaling station at Vancouver Island. Of course, there is no reason to suppose that they will do any of these things, but it is clear that the Agamemnon was not commissioned a day too soon.

A Press Association telegram says :—"The Foreign Office have received from Major Kitchener some news which he had obtained from Debbeh, which, if correct, would place beyond doubt that Col. Stewart is alive. Major Kitchener reports that his runners have come in with details of the massacre. One of the runners spoke with a survivor, who stated that the Greek Consul at Khartoum was in command of the steamer, and it is considered that if Col. Stewart had been on board he would have held that position."

The Flora, Rear-Admiral Salmon, was in Simon's Bay on Sept. 24. The Boadicea was to return to Simon's Bay on the 4th inst. The Opal, at Anno Bom on Aug. 3, cruising to the southward, was to proceed to Ascension and St. Helena. The Stork would probably accompany the Opal, and on being relieved by the Watchful, would proceed to the South-east Coast of America. The Frolic left Table Bay on the 3rd ult. to join the Opal, and accompany her to the West Coast. The Alecto was on the Gold Coast, and would take her Majesty's Consul up the Niger about the middle of September. The Forward was at Ambas Bay on Aug. 11, and would remain in the Bights. The Flirt was at Benin on Aug. 11 ; was to proceed to the southward, and then to St. Helena and Ascension.

Headaches and Disordered Stomach.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, Robert Humphreys, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, —How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

BIRTH.

Spitta.—On the 15th inst., at Wellington, Neilgherra Hills, the wife of Captain Spitta, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Warren—Pennefather.—On the 14th inst., at St. Luke's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. W. Fraser Hancock, Thomas Robert Warren, R.N., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Warren, of Prospect Villa, and Rector of Baltimore, County Cork, to Harriett, second daughter of the late Richard Pennefather, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Lakefield, County Tipperary.

DEATH.

Otway.—On October 16, in the 77th year of his age, Vice-Admiral Robert Jocelyn Otway, D.L., of Castle Otway, County of Tipperary, Ireland.

Advertisements.

THE COPES, DAISY and ARTEMUS. Concluding Tour of Irish Stations. Their latest Programme of FARCE, CONJURING, and MESMERISM, is acknowledged by all as the longest, smartest, best, and most astounding performance ever given by two persons.

WANTED for OFFICERS' MESS, 93rd HIGHLANDERS, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN or WOMAN COOK.—Apply, MESS PRESIDENT, Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth.

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CARDIFF UNION.—ELY SCHOOLS.

YARDSMAN, MUSIC and DRILL INSTRUCTOR WANTED.

The Board of Guardians of the Cardiff Union give notice that they will on November 8, 1884, elect a Yardsman for Ely Schools, to take charge of the Boys out of school and work hours, and make himself generally useful. He will be required to act as Drill Instructor, and to train the School's Drum and Fife Band.

Salary, £30 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.

Further particulars and forms for making application may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications in the prescribed form, with recent testimonials, must be sent to me on or before October 31, 1884. By order,

W. P. STEPHENSON, Clerk.

Dated October 11, 1884.

LADY, who has Booked Two-Berthed CABIN in P. and O. s.s. Thames, sailing for Calcutta on November 19, is most anxious to TRANSFER to Earlier Steamer, and will be glad to hear from anyone able to offer entire use of good Cabin, with either two or three berths, in s.s. Nepaul, sailing November 5.—Please communicate with J. A. H. LUSCAR, Dunfermline, N.B.; or P. and O. Company, Leadenhall Street.

WILL be SOLD at TATTERSALL'S, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., a BLACK MARE, handsome, perfect charger, with all arms; has carried a lady regularly, quite steady in harness. The property of Colonel Horne, who has just vacated the command of the Bedfordshire Regiment.

THE WALDEGRAVE PARK ESTATE, Strawberry Hill.—To be LET or SOLD, FREEHOLD Detached VILLAS, on this delightfully-situated Estate, adjoining Strawberry Hill Station (South-Western Railway). Rents, from £65. Designed with a view to adapt more modern requirements as regards interior conveniences and decorations to exterior attractions of the Queen-Anne style of architecture. Three reception, seven bed and dressing-rooms, bathroom (hot and cold), two staircases, excellent servants' offices. Handsomely decorated to requirements of tenants. Large gardens and lawn-tennis grounds to each house. Near the river for boating and fishing, and close to the celebrated Strawberry Hill Mansion. Picturesque, healthy neighbourhood, within easy walking distance of Richmond and Bushey Parks, &c.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington Station; or their Branch Office, Strawberry Hill Station, and Richmond Old Railway Station (adjoining the booking-office).

FOR SALE, or to LET for a term of years, FERNWOOD, Coonoor, Nilgiris, India. This commodious and well-built House, beautifully situated, and thoroughly fitted and furnished throughout; containing dining-room, drawing-room, seven bedrooms, with bath-rooms adjoining, and water laid on to four of them. Outhouses sufficient to meet the requirements of a large establishment. The stables are large and comfortable, and fitted to accommodate six horses, carriage houses for four carriages, and horse-keepers' houses for all requirements. An ample supply of clear spring water is always available. The grounds extend to nineteen acres, and are beautifully laid out. Two lawn-tennis courts, three acres of chinchona, &c.—Address, "J. B.," care of J. W. VICKERS, 5 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.

WOOLWICH, near the Common and Military Academy, on high ground, in quiet position; eminently suitable for a Naval or Military officer. To be LET, DETACHED RESIDENCE, with four reception, ten bed and bath rooms, and full domestic offices; standing in 1¼ acres of pretty flower and productive kitchen gardens, lawns, large vinery, greenhouse, &c.; stabling; rent low.—Apply to MASTERMAN, GIBBS, and CO., Surveyors, 37 Walbrook, E.C.

CHELTENHAM.—TO LET, several Gentlemen's RESIDENCES, for the season or otherwise. Also, for SALE, in Gloucestershire, a first-class, perfectly-fitted MANSION, standing in 10 acres; splendid stabling, &c.—POTTINGER and CO., Estate Agents.

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Officers of the—
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- 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
- 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
- 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.
- 1st Battalion, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.
- 2nd Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).
- 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment.

The instruments at present in use are nearly worn out, and funds are urgently needed.

Regiments subscribing will be able to get probably a well-trained boy every year for their Bands, one Regiment has had six boys already this year.

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THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established 1823),
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The Funds now amount to £3,619,661, and Annual Income to £377,000.

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Policy effect'd in the Year	Age at Entry	Sum originally Assured.	Bonus to 1883, inclusive.	Total Sum Assured.	Per-centage of Bonus on Premiums Paid.			Surrender Value of Policy and Bonus.			Equivalent Free Policy, inc. Bonus to Dec. 31, 1883.		
		£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1824	32	1,000	2,013	3,013	145	1	8	2,401	0	0	2,927	0	0
1829	29	500	604	1,104	102	14	10	782	10	0	1,039	0	0
1834	31	600	656	1,256	96	5	8	832	16	0	1,157	0	0
1839	43	200	284	484	94	18	8	357	0	0	453	0	0
	30	1,000	844	1,844	84	15	5	1,064	10	0	1,621	0	0
1844	40	1,000	951	1,951	79	11	8	1,235	12	0	1,729	0	0
	30	1,000	689	1,689	77	16	10	853	16	0	1,404	0	0
1849	45	2,000	1,716	3,716	68	6	5	2,298	0	0	3,192	0	0
	30	500	267	767	68	19	0	320	6	0	585	0	0
1854	47	5,000	3,250	8,250	55	15	10	4,592	6	0	6,613	0	0
	25	500	189	689	64	12	0	210	8	0	433	0	0
1859	51	5,000	3,123	8,123	45	15	5	4,267	16	0	6,122	0	0
	39	1,000	360	1,360	49	17	5	509	8	0	889	0	0
1864	52	1,000	370	1,370	39	6	5	586	8	0	871	0	0
	36	500	124	624	47	2	10	165	6	0	326	0	0
1869	45	4,000	876	4,876	40	13	10	1,287	14	0	2,278	0	0
	30	4,000	687	4,687	51	15	0	715	10	0	1,723	0	0
1874	40	3,000	402	3,402	44	17	0	494	0	0	1,033	0	0
	25	2,000	227	2,227	58	4	0	180	2	0	354	0	0

The CONDITIONS will be found most liberal as regards—Surrender Values, Fully Paid-up Policies, Reinstatement of Lapsed Policies, Loans on the Society's Policies, Limits of Free Residence, Whole-World Policies, Payment of Claims.

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Policies dated in the current year (1884) will participate at the next Division of Profits for the Whole Five Years. Proposals must be sent in before the close of the Books for the Year.

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Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons	To follow.
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SANDHURST & WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomés), Major LENDY RECEIVES a limited number of Candidates. Of the last 22 Pupils sent up to compete, 19 were successful. Last July four only went up, and passed 4th, 7th, 10th, and 77th.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

STAFF COLLEGE ENTRANCE, 1884.

Of Six Candidates who read with Colonels Hale and Fothergill:—
Captain Fleming, R.A.,
Major Creagh, R.A.,
Captain Hippisley, 2nd Dragoons, and
Major Churchill, Northumberland Regiment,
were successful.
Captain Grieve, R.A., qualified.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	*Lieut. C. F. Pinney	1794
14.	*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

* First trial.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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NEXT TERM commences OCTOBER 11.

For particulars see above.

PREPARATION for MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for COMMISSIONS in the LINE.

In List published October 16, 1884, the following Four of Six Candidates presenting themselves were successful, viz.:—

Name	Place
A. G. W. Tod	11th.
F. C. Theobald	34th.
F. W. R. Robinson	49th.
W. St. L. Saunders	63rd.

The above make Seven Successes since September, 1883, and Twenty-five in all direct Commissions gained from Wargrave since Mr. PRITCHARD started this distinct department of his Establishment.

The Course of Instruction for the last three years has been in charge of Colonel PHILIP STORY, late of the South Lancashire Regiment, who, previously to his retirement from the Army, was for eight years Garrison-Instructor. Colonel Story is assisted by a Captain, late of the Royal Artillery. For particulars as to terms, &c., address

Rev. A. R. PRITCHARD,
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MILITIA FINAL EXAMINATION.—Fee based on success. Tuition by correspondence for Candidates having qualified, but failed to pass.—Address, "CAPTAIN," 171 Holland Road, W.

MILITIA MILITARY EXAMINATION.—PREPARATION in Classes or by Correspondence. Previous success 77 per cent. SPECIAL TERMS for Officers' Sons and for Candidates having previously gained 1,200 marks.—Address, "LIEUTENANT-COLONEL," Wimpole House, Wharton Road, W.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks, after four months' work.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

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CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—THIRTY-SIX, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE, SEPTEMBER.
INFANTRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First	Robertson, G. J.	2024
7.	Robinson, C. L.	1835
9.	Wigan, J. R.	1821
13.	Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.	1763
14.	Marlow, B. N.	1753
15.	Hendley, C. E.	1741
16.	Hawkes, H. B.	1725
19.	Murray, Hon. A. D.	1711
19.	Taylor, O. A. A.	1711
23.	Harris, J. H. de B.	1709
24.	Wynne, G. O. R.	1703
25.	Herbert, C.	1701
26.	Vickerman, A.	1700
28.	Murray, S. L.	1695
29.	Bailey, C.	1692
35.	Eckersley, H. F.	1664
37.	Gibbs, J. E. L.	1649
38.	Gwynne, J. H.	1648
44.	Proctor, F. W.	1633
46.	Alexander, B. W. J.	1620
48.	Cox, E. H.	1604
51.	Pritchard, H. E.	1578
53.	Howard, H. C.	1576
59.	Battye, A. H.	1553
62.	Mercer, W. H. W.	1541
64.	Stuart, A. J.	1539

CAVALRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	Collis, W. E. R.	1724
6.	Maryon-Wilson, F. P. M.	1641
7.	Calverley, H. W.	1588
8.	Willoughby, Hon. C. H. C.	1585
9.	Combe, B.	1581

95 out of 117 Candidates have passed at the last Three Examinations.

Courses for all Examinations now proceeding.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS. — LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath, whose pupils for some years past have continuously maintained a steady average of success, second to none. This year fifteen have been sent up, seven of whom have passed; four in March (one taking first place on the list), and three at the recent Examination. Very few pupils are taken, and there are two resident Military Instructors of high qualifications constantly at work, with a third in reserve in case of pressure. Thus very great individual attention is guaranteed, and the system of lecturing classes entirely avoided. Batcombe is a country village, near no town, but affording opportunity for shooting and other healthy amusements in moderation. References are permitted to the Earl of Harewood, Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of successful pupils.

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At the six Militia Competitions which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FORTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates. In the March, 1884, Examination, out of SIXTEEN SENT UP, TEN PUPILS succeeded; one other was two places out, and three more within a few places of being successful. Lieutenant C. J. Stanton took the SECOND PLACE at this Examination, with 2,083 marks.

At the Militia Literary Examinations during the same period, a Number of Pupils have also passed; in this Competition the FIRST PLACE was taken in April, 1883, by Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale, and the SECOND PLACE in the following October Examination by the only candidate sent up, Lieutenant the Honourable Victor A. Pelham.

At the WOOLWICH EXAMINATION held last winter Mr. W. V. Scudamore passed SIXTEENTH on the list. This candidate made very high marks in languages.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of TEN successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIX SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

The List for SEPTEMBER MILITIA COMPETITIVE, just published, shows that Colonels WILKINSON and SHAW have again passed TEN out of SIXTEEN Candidates sent up by them.

Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

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Students are admitted at 16, and a Degree may be taken at 19.

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For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

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MAJOR DE THOREN'S COURSE of INSTRUCTION for MILITIA OFFICERS READING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION in March next, and the COURSE for OFFICERS STUDYING for their PROMOTION EXAMINATION will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 16.

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[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Cairo on Oct. 7, says:—"Our position advances so rapidly in this country that it is difficult to send you a letter which will bear the stamp of freshness on arrival. Still, a general survey of the situation, both military and political, here will put you more *au courant* with what is really being done than it is possible with any amount of telegraphing. The incessant tide of supplies flows into Alexandria from England at such a pace that the rolling stock on the line to Assiout is taxed far beyond its powers. To make matters worse, the whole of last week was devoted to the Feast of Bairam, and, in spite of the very high wages they are receiving, almost all the native labourers refused to work. Consequently there are now hundreds of loaded trucks standing still at Assiout, causing a complete block. Beyond that again, the want of many more towing steamers is most severely felt. There are more commissariat supplies being sent out than were ordered for the whole campaign of 1882, and it is said that Lord Wolseley has decided not to make a general advance from Dongola until these are amassed at the base, Semneh, 50 miles above the Second Cataract, in sufficient quantities to keep the whole force provided for six months. So great is the lesson learnt by the break-down of the transport of 1882. Large consignments of dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and gun-cotton are being sent up to blow up, if necessary, some of the most obnoxious rocks, but great consideration will be required not to make too free use of this powerful aid for fear of altering the Nile's level, and so preventing its permeating to its present extent the adjacent lands. No more camels are to be bought here, as Sir Evelyn Wood finds plenty south of Assouan at scarcely higher prices, and without the expense and trouble of conveying them from here, and Col. Colville is buying large numbers at Dongola. No horses are to be used, and all the mules already sent are to be returned as useless, and merely eating up valuable forage. The Camel Corps is a brilliant idea; besides its use and adaptability, it fulfils a twofold object—the employment of the animals of the country, and the enrichment of their owners; and by taking officers and men from 27 different regiments, the interest in this country is awakened, and enthusiasm spread in our grand projects far and wide all over the Empire. It is pretty apparent now that it will be our mainstay beyond Dongola, leaving the infantry there as a moral support.* For now that Gen. Gordon has captured Berber, the road to Khartoum, from Suakim to Dongola, is quite open and safe. Immense labour and loss of life will be saved, and not a shot fired, because from Dongola to Shendy is the most difficult part of the river, and the Camel Corps and Mounted Infantry can avoid that entirely, by striking direct across the mis-named Bahiuda Desert in six days to Shendy. There are plenty of wells for every day by this route. According to the report of the Intelligence Department it is well cultivated, and abounds in herds of goats, sheep, and camels. So the boats will not be required beyond Dongola or Ambukol. Some critics disagree with Mr. Stanley, and say that the lugger sails supplied to them are far too small for the Nile. Probably he is the best judge. Anyhow, the 1st Sussex Regt. and Mounted Infantry have made a capital voyage to Dongola in the native craft. By leaving the entire 'Wooden' army of 7,000 men here, and 3,000 of our troops with the complete head-quarters' staff, the hold on Lower Egypt is secure. This, of course, causes some soreness and heart-burning, as the whole preliminary work of placing the expedition on the stocks has been done here, in addition to the ordinary work, and now it is very hard for the staff to be entirely supplanted from England, and left behind here to watch the new comers reaping the fruit of the toil. But they must be patriotic, and console themselves by reflecting how valuable they are here, knowing all the duties of the garrison, which, of course, could not have been left without proper heads. A large number of Sir Evelyn Wood's officers are being employed at work along the route, but will not be taken beyond Semneh, whither the 30 miles of railway from Wady Halfa is to be continued for another 17 miles on the foundation of the abandoned line from Khartoum to Cairo. The Government having agreed to Lord Wolseley's stipulation of having *carte blanche* on assuming command, nothing is being spared to render the expedition the most complete in every way that it assuredly will be. Money is being literally scattered broadcast on the waters; let us hope that we shall find it again, after not so very many days, in the shape of the substantial revenues of this magnificent country, and having secured the fealty and popularity of all classes. There is one thing that even they are at a loss to find fault with, that is the exemplary conduct of our army throughout the occupation. It is most pleasing and satisfactory. To encourage this and to show how highly appreciated it is, Gen. Sir Frederick Stephenson and Gen. Dormer have themselves seen to the comfort of our soldiers by establishing clubs and organising all kinds of amusements and entertainments, in which officers have taken part. No recognition has yet been made to Mr. Cook for his extreme liberality towards the 'Tommies.' He has done everything in his power for them; insisted on subscribing very largely to their clubs, furnished them, and during the fever times took steamboats carrying 200 to 300 at a time up to the First Cataract and back, six weeks' trips, at cost price, by which he is £4,000 out of pocket. Too high praise cannot be bestowed on him and on all ranks for uniting in gaining the respect of the natives, with whom they really get on admirably. The man who is already looked upon, and will make the best governor when Gen. Gordon has succeeded in his mission of bringing away the garrisons, is the Mudir of Dongola, for whom such a position would only be a fitting reward for his great loyalty and bravery."

Writing from above second Nile Cataract on the 25th ult., a correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"A constant topic of discussion at Anglo-Egyptian dinner-tables is the value for fighting purposes of Sir Evelyn Wood's army. Discussion, I am bound to say, is hardly the proper term, as the vast majority are convinced that the Egyptian soldier will do anything but fight. For my own part—and having been present at the destruction of Gen. Baker Pasha's army, I may, perhaps, be allowed to offer an opinion—I consider the adverse criticisms to which Sir Evelyn Wood's army are subjected as hardly fair. The English officers of that army, for instance,—at least, the majority of them—profess their readiness to take their men into action, and they ought to be the best judges. Two things are certain. To condemn Sir Evelyn Wood's army because that of Gen. Baker met defeat would be wrong. In the first place, the majority of Gen. Baker's troops were not Egyptians at all, but blacks, who only a few days before, for the first time, had rifles placed in their hands. Sir Evelyn Wood's army, it is admitted on all sides, is a well-drilled and well-disciplined force. Beyond doubt they ought either to be tried now or disbanded. If the authorities fear to pit them against the undisciplined savages of the Soudan, then they represent only a sheer waste of Egyptian resources. Another favourite topic of conversation is, 'Will the expedition meet with any resistance?' Here, too, opinions mostly run in the same groove. The British officer hardly ever believes that the enemy he is going to meet will really fight, and the present occasion forms no exception to that rule. I remember, however, that before El Teb few thought Osman Digna's Arabs would attack an English army. But they did, not once, but twice, and, more than that, they put that army on its mettle. It is too generally forgotten with regard to this Soudan rebellion that, whatever may have been its original cause, it has now become a fanatical Moslem movement, and nothing else."

A special correspondent at Dongola writes:—"Nothing could have been more opportune at the present moment, when the minds of the population are much excited by the news of the capture of the steamer and by rumours of the approach of an army of the Mahdi, than the arrival of her Majesty's ship Nassif-el-Kheir to-day.* As she steamed up to Dongola amid the cheers of the troops, a great effect was produced among the people, who crowded down to the bank at the news of her approach, and there has since been a visible change of tone in the Bazaar. Lieut. Poole, R.N., who commands her, and her crew have encountered great difficulties on their way. Indeed, the danger of steaming up hundreds of miles of rapids studded with rocks and obstructions can only be appreciated by those who have made the journey. The Nassif-el-Kheir left Sarras on Sept. 22. She was hauled up the rapids of Semneh, Ambukol, and Tangoor by 300 men, and steamed the rest of the distance. Over and over again she had the narrowest escapes of being wrecked, but thanks to the care and good management of her commander and crew she was got through without any serious mishap. The appearance of the white ensign at this remote point in Africa is a great feat."

The Mudir despatched 100 men of his army mounted on dromedaries to Ambukol on Monday, in order to keep the road open in the vicinity of that place. The Mudir himself will leave shortly in a private steamer. The Mudir has ordered the mounted irregular troops to prepare to march. The infantry will remain to garrison Dongola in case of an attack by the Mahdi's army, reported to be approaching. The spirit evinced by the troops ordered to march is by no means good. There is much grumbling among them at being sent to meet the enemy without the aid of infantry, as they anticipate that, as on the last occasion, they will have serious fighting to do. This, however, is not the only cause of their reluctance to move. They assert that the Sultan of Constantinople has sent secret directions everywhere that the Faithful are to oppose the English to the uttermost, just as he did in the insurrection of Arabi. They say that he has also sent word to the Mahdi to the same effect, and that the latter has his full approval and support.

Emissaries of the Mahdi have arrived at Osman Digna's camp at Tamai with full instructions as to the system which he wishes Osman to pursue. This consists in harassing the English as much as possible, without coming to close quarters; and in treating those natives who come in to him in front of Suakim and around with welcome and consideration. This plan and our inaction have effected the open revolt of the Amarars, who have joined the Hadendowas and other hostile tribes with whom they had previously fought as our allies. All the hopes entertained a month ago of opening the road through the assistance of friendly tribes have vanished. On the other hand, it is reported that the Mahdi is in continual trouble with the tribes round El Obeid. Major Heath, brigade-major at Aden, has received a special appointment, and will shortly proceed to Harrar, as well as Major Hunter, in connection with the arrangements to be made for withdrawing the Egyptian force stationed there.

The Nassif-el-Kheir, with Col. Wilson, Major Slade, and 25 men of the Sussex Regt., under Capt. Harden, left Dongola on Sunday for Merawee and Mirri, the farthest point to which the steamer will be able to ascend the river. The object of her voyage is to institute inquiries as to the missing steamer and those on board her, and to clear up the mystery which surrounds the whole affair. The Mounted Infantry, under Major Gough, now number 200 men, effective and available for instant service or for a movement in advance, if necessary. The men are enthusiastic as to their camels, and declare that they prefer them to horses for the service which they will have to perform in this country. They say that they find them fairly intelligent and tractable.

Official telegrams from Suakim report that it is now too late to utilise the Suakim-Berber route, on account of the Amarars not having received the supplies and reinforcements which they had applied for.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs that a native who saw the steamer which ran aground when within one day's journey of Merawee, states that there were no Europeans of importance on board.

The tribes in the neighbourhood of Dongola report that the Mahdi has left El Obeid, marching in a south-westerly direction. They further allege the Mahdi to be discouraged by the failure of his plans, and more particularly to have lost heart since the death, in the battle of Korti, of his lieutenant and relative, Sheikh Mohammee, whom he appointed Ameer of Dongola. Owing to the prevalence of contrary winds, no troops have arrived there by way of the Nile during the last fortnight.

The railway at Wady Halfa has been placed under the direction of Major Scott, of the Engineers, who will be assisted by two Engineer officers.

Gen. Fremantle has received intelligence from Kassala stating that the Beniamer and Ashraff tribes are friendly. The Kaibala district is open, and crops are abundant.

The Light Cavalry Brigade left Cairo on Sunday last. Gen. Baker was at the station, and was loudly cheered by the men as the train moved off. The Heavy Brigade followed on Monday.

The Guards Division left Cairo on Thursday for the front. The Royal Marines for the Camel Corps arrived in Cairo the same evening from Suakim.

The Kroomen are not expected to arrive till Saturday, when they will at once proceed up the river with the Marines.

A *Daily News* despatch, dated Wady Halfa, Tuesday, says:—"The owner of the camels in the postal employ arrived here last night. A man in his service, the same who brought the first report of Hicks Pasha's defeat, witnessed the tragedy near the Fourth Cataract. He says positively that no steamer was wrecked, but a dahabeyeh. All on board were killed within a day's camel march of friendly territory, where the Mudir's agent and 20 soldiers were collecting taxes at the time. The locality agrees exactly with the previous reports. The man ridicules the idea that only the villagers were concerned for the sake of robbery. He came from Obeid. He says the Mahdi's forces occupy in strength the heights where the Nile narrows between sheer cliffs. North of Khartoum broken telegraph-wires have been thrown across the river. His account renders it probable that Col. Stewart's steamer returned safely to Khartoum as experienced officers of the Staff believed from the first. In Obeid the messenger saw a big, burly European practising as a doctor.* A sheikh who has arrived at Dongola states that he saw some craft—but he thinks not a steamer—on the rocks near the Fourth Cataract. He had heard that most of those on board had been murdered, but he believes that Col. Stewart, M. Herbin, and the Greek Consul were not among the number. Emissaries of the Mahdi have arrived at Osman Digna's camp at Tamai with full instructions as to the system which he wishes Osman to pursue. This consists in harassing the English as much as possible, without coming to close quarters; and in treating those natives who come into him in front of Suakim and around with welcome and consideration. All the hopes entertained a month ago of opening the road through the assistance of friendly tribes have vanished. On the other hand, it is reported that the Mahdi is in continual trouble with the tribes round El Obeid. The inhabitants of the country between Khartoum and Berber, from the Nile to the sea, are suffering from a want of provisions, almost amounting to famine."

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* This is a little premature.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

* She is an Egyptian steamer not yet "annexed."—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

* This description answers to the appearance of Mr. Vizetelly.

The Canadian Minister of Militia has received a report from the medical officer to the Egyptian contingent of Canadian boatmen. "All our men," he says, "appear to be contented, satisfied, full of hope, and without exception determined to do honour to themselves and to their native country. The contingent is even better constituted than would have at first been thought, and I have been able to convince myself of this by conversing with the heads of the expedition and the men themselves. I may remind you of what you probably already know, that the officers' commissions have been placed in good hands. They know just to what extent they may proceed, and at the same time they are soldierly enough to understand and make others understand the importance of order and discipline."

SOUAKIM.

A correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette*, writing on Sept. 20, from Souakim, says:—On the 12th inst. great excitement was caused among the population of Suakim and among the natives on the works of the Royal Engineers by the whistling and running on the newly-laid line of one of the small locomotives which, under the superintendence of Lieut. Askwith, made some short trips for the first time up one pier and down another; there was great raising of hands and many cries of 'Allah' at the sight. This morning at a quarter to six o'clock our active General, Major Gen. Lyon-Fremantle, inspected the 1st Battalion of the Egyptian Army, which is stationed here. Major Haggard was in command, and Col. Chermside, Governor of the town, attended on the General's Staff. After the General had been received with the usual salute, the battalion was put through the bayonet and manual exercises. At the conclusion of a few manœuvres, the General made a short address, expressing himself pleased with what he saw. The following is the substance of the address:—'Col. Chermside, Major Haggard, officers and soldiers of the 1st Batn.,—I have to express my satisfaction with the appearance under arms of the battalion this morning and with the manner it has drilled. After watching the Egyptian troops at Suakim for seven weeks I now state my entire approval of their conduct and discipline both in camp and out of it. I cannot praise too highly the manner in which, under Col. Chermside's directions, the fortifications of Suakim have been strengthened and improved by Egyptian military labour, whilst at the same time drill and musketry have made constant progress, and your steadiness and good conduct in defending your works when they have been attacked by the enemy leaves nothing to be desired.' The foregoing was spoken a few words at a time, and interpreted to the battalion by Col. Chermside."

About eight days ago a sad accident happened which shows the folly of meddling with live projectiles. A corporal of Marines was trying to pick the composition out of a rocket, which he had found outside the lines, holding it between his thighs. It exploded, killing him almost instantaneously. Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, one of the sick men on board of H.M.S. Humber jumped overboard in a fit of hypochondriacal delirium, but he was promptly rescued by Qrmr. Hicks, one of the petty officers whose watch it was, who jumped in after the sick man, and got him to the ladder, when he was pulled up. The invalid is now all right, but it is just as well he was not picked up by one of the sharks which are generally on the 'prowl' here. Before the Tyne went away, one, 11 ft. long, was caught by some of the people on board. The Royal Engineers have had very hard work here, and have made a great difference to this place; three fine piers have been run out into the harbour, and it was pleasant to see that, in spite of all the work they have gone through, there was plenty of 'go' and vigour left for sports. They are a fine, hard-working body of men, and are evidently a splendid example of the survival of the fittest.

EGYPTIAN ITEMS.

Major-Gen. Davis, who had been unwell for the past few days, has now completely recovered.

Lieut.-Col. Furse, Capt. Brocklehurst, Mr. John M. Cook, of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, and Mr. Gregson, special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, left Cairo on Oct. 7 for Assiout, on their way up the Nile.

Major Hutton arrived in Cairo on Oct. 7, on his return from leave of absence, and will proceed to Dongola to command the Mounted Infantry.

Col. Larking Bey, aide-de-camp to the Khedive, has found it necessary, on account of his health, to resign his appointment. His successor is Col. Ahmed Hamdi Bey.

Lieut.-Col. Gibbons Bey, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. for the Cairo Division, has been granted leave of absence from Oct. 9 to the 30th of next month. During his absence, Capt. Fenwick, the Commandant of Police in the city of Cairo, will report direct to head-quarters, whilst Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. Fitzroy Hay has been temporarily transferred from the Alexandria to the Cairo Division, and will take charge of the Cairo Division, with the exception of the city of Cairo.

Capt. J. Brocklehurst, Royal Horse Guards, has been taken on the strength of the British forces in Egypt, with the status of Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., for duty with the troops up the Nile, and has been directed to report himself to Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.

All questions connected with railway transport north of Assiout have to be referred to Lieut.-Col. Ardagh, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Commandant at the Base.

Two hundred and seventy-six camel-drivers from Aden arrived at Assouan on Oct. 3.

Surg.-Major Connolly, Surgs. A. Harding and Lucas, have left Cairo for Upper Egypt, accompanied by 33 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps.

Surg.-Major G. B. Mouat, of the Army Medical Department, has taken over the duties of Sanitary Officer of the Army of Occupation, Cairo District, from Surg. A. M. Davies.

Capt. F. S. Leslie, R.E., assumed the duties of Commanding Royal Engineer at Alexandria from Lieut. Burton, R.E.

Col. Grenfell has been appointed Brigadier-General in the British Army, and has assumed the command of the lines of communications at Assouan.

Dr. Schweinfürth, Col. Primrose, and Mr. Zimmerman, French Member of the Railway Administration, arrived at Alexandria on Oct. 9.

The *Morning Post* says:—"Many of the British officers of the Egyptian Army have expressed a strong opinion as to the inadvisability of the suggested abolition of that force, and this opinion is—it is generally understood—shared by Sir Evelyn Wood, the Sirdar of the Native Army. The latest proposals is that a revision of the force will be adopted, viz., a reduction in number and a higher standard required for enlistment. The services of the battalion of Egyptian troops at Suakim have, it is urged, effectually proved the value of that force as a defensive arm and as an auxiliary to British troops in the field."

There are very cheerful rumours current in Cairo as to the means which will be adopted to effect economies in the Government expenditure. On the one hand, it is stated that a large reduction in the *personnel* of several Government offices is in contemplation, whilst, on the other hand, some alarmists go so far as to say that a reduction of one-third of the salaries of all Government officials is the step which will be taken to restore the financial equilibrium.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

Something cheering for Suakim! The *Egyptian Gazette* of Oct. 9 says:—"The band of the 1st Brigade of the Egyptian Army paraded this morning at Abbassiyeh and left by rail for Suez, whence they will proceed to Suakim. Bandmaster and Capt. Ibrahim Effendi Hamdi goes in command."

Rise of the Nile, Oct. 8, at Cairo:—1881, 22 pics 8 kirats; 1882, 18 pics 16 kirats; 1883, 25 pics 20 kirats; 1884, 17 pics 19 kirats.

Lieut. Ievers, of the 35th Royal Sussex Regt., was to rejoin his regiment at Mangabet, and the depôt of the regiment, which is now at Kasr-el-Nil Barracks, is to be attached to the Black Watch until further orders.

Surg. Briggs, of the Army Medical Department, has been posted to the Cairo Citadel Hospital for duty.

Reviews.

An Amateur Angler's Days in Dovedale. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)

Late in July of the present year a rather unworthy disciple of the great Mr. Cotton started on a fishing expedition in Dovedale, determined to satisfy himself if angling was an art or a game of chance. According to his own account, he went armed, *cap-à-pie*, with a bewitching book of flies, among which was the ancient "coachman" that made its virgin white reputation more than forty years ago. One of the greatest difficulties that presented itself to our angler was when he was solemnly adjured by his companion to fish with a "dry fly." He certainly spent time and flies in trying to solve that problem, and, it is said, has not yet succeeded. The author's companion, "the Major," caught 112 fish in ten days, and the author killed two fish in three weeks. But he is not disheartened, and hopes to do better next year. A very pleasant little book.

Ulrica. By Cecil Clarke. (Tinsley Brothers.)

This "romance" is written by a gentleman who has already published more than one readable book. It is to be feared that in the present instance he has not proved so fortunate. Still, there is a class of novel-readers who will possibly pass a favourable opinion as to this venture, and who may consider the rattle and bustle which mark its progress all through highly amusing. The story relates to an "undutiful child," who, despite all the efforts of her parents, persists in her refusal to have a husband selected for her, and finally contracts a foolish marriage with a person she did not care for, in order to escape a union with an elderly merchant whom she abhorred. As regards the plot, there is not much to be said. Still, the book abounds in pleasant small-talk, which may be easily mistaken for something very much better.

A Guide to the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By Major W. Stewart Thorburn. (Gill.)

Though a love of such studies may not be common among military men, Major Thorburn is not the only one who has distinguished himself in this line. The late General Ainslie published in 1830 a handsome volume on Anglo-French coins, and the names of General Ainslie, Colonel Durrant, Captain Murchison, and General Yorke Moore are associated with celebrated collections, all, however, now dispersed. This book has been most carefully compiled by one who has a thorough knowledge of the subject. The coins, beginning with the earliest British money (200 B.C.), and ending with the coinage of the present day, their weights, dates, and prices, are most clearly arranged. The work is fully and admirably illustrated with 18 plates, containing figures of over 200 typical coins, many being given in their proper colouring of gold, silver, or bronze. The information about Scottish and Irish coins is particularly clear and full. Those who have not studied the subject will be surprised to note the prices realised by some of the coins when sold by auction. Major Thorburn is to be congratulated upon his careful and accurate work, which will be of the greatest value to those collectors who are unable to provide themselves with the costly works of Ruding, Hawkins, and others, while its moderate price and the full and reliable information it contains will make the volume a welcome addition to every library as a work of reference.

The Prince of Palms. By W. Treloar. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Those who are anxious to learn something about cocoa-nuts and the cocoa-nut tree had better consult this handsome pamphlet, which is rendered particularly attractive by numerous highly-finished illustrations, such as "The Avenue of Palms in the Bolami Gardens, Rio de Janeiro," and "The Cocoa-Nut Plantation in Ceylon." Some of these are from photographs specially taken in Cochin for the compiler, while others are from such works as "Waterton's Wanderings," Tennent's "Ceylon," and Dr. Robert Brown's "Countries of the World." The frontispiece, showing the inflorescence of the cocoa-nut palm (*Cocus nucifera*) and ripe nuts at the bottom, a work of high art, is copied from an oil-painting by Miss Fenn.

Longman's Magazine may, in its present form, claim to be regarded as an *édition de luxe*. The fourth volume now published contains several chapters of Mr. Clarke Russell's successful novel, entitled "Jack's Courtship: a Sailor's Yarn of Love and Shipwreck." Then comes an essay on "French and English Towns," followed by "My Paris Masters" and "Old Mortality." Those may pass as an introduction to portions of one of the very best of Mrs. Oliphant's tales, "Madam." It would be difficult to specify all the literary treasure that is to be found in the fourth chapter of *Longman's Magazine.*

The Sporting Mirror. By Harry Etherington. The October number of this entertaining periodical is especially good. In its contents are portraits and biographies of four men who have made themselves remarkable in their different vocations, Sir Charles Legard, John Beasley, Douglas Mayson, and H. R. English. Among other articles in the number is one which at all periods and seasons meets the public taste. It is simply styled "A Chat About Billiards," but it is a carefully-prepared *résumé* of much that may be learned regarding that fascinating pastime. Of course, the "spot stroke" and "side" are made prominent features in the subject. The writer maintains that John Roberts, jun., is head of all the players in this country.

Foreign Literature.

Militärische Briefe. II. *Ueber Infanterie.* By General Kraft, Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. (Berlin: E. S. Mittler und Sohn.) 1884.—To his letters on Cavalry, previously noticed in these columns, Prince Hohenlohe has now added another series on Infantry, written in the same unrestrained style in which one officer would address his brother-officer. They are sure to be read widely in the country of the author's, and they ought to be studied by the officers also of other armies. Prince Hohenlohe is well known as a military writer of some authority, who has held important positions during a service extending over 35 years. We may remind our readers that the author has had an active share in developing the artillery tactics of the German Army, and the results obtained through a more energetic and daring employment of that arm in the war of 1870-71 prove that the changes advocated by him were right. His first volume of "Military Letters" (on Cavalry) called forth both favourable comments and criticisms; but it is only by reading this, the second portion, in which the author's views on the relations between cavalry and cavalry are set forth, that the value of his letters on cavalry can be thoroughly understood. The "Letters on Infantry" deal with the various stages of the training of this important branch of the service; but we would draw special attention to those treating of the duties of company and regimental commanders, as well as to that devoted to the "*esprit* of the infantry."

Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Russischen Armee. With 23 Illustrations. (Hanover: Helwing'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.) 1884.—This is an important summary of the organisation, equipment, &c., of the Russian army at the present time. That army has undergone so many changes recently, that existing works on the subject are now out of date, and do not furnish reliable information regarding the Russian army. The anonymous author has introduced all that is required for an accurate knowledge of the Russian army organisation, not omitting essential particulars respecting arming, equipment with ammunition and field-tools, musketry instruction, &c., generally treated rather niggardly by previous writers. The work before us is deserving of careful study.

The promotion of Capt. R. H. Alexander, R.M.A., to his present rank is to be antedated to May 21, 1884, in the vacancy caused by the special promotion to major of Capt. and Brevet Major W. G. Tucker, R.M.A.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Having concluded their inspection of the Naval establishments and ships at the Eastern ports, the Lords of the Admiralty proceeded to Portsmouth, and commenced their official inspection of the dockyard on Tuesday. The Commissioners consisted of Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, Admiral Lord Alcester, Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth (Controller), Sir Thomas Brassey, and Mr. G. W. Rendel, with Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., First Secretary. An official levée was held on board the yacht Enchantress, attended by Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, Commander-in-Chief; Rear-Admiral Herbert, Superintendent of the Dockyard; the captains of ships in the harbour, the commandants of the Marine Divisions at Eastney and Forton, the Inspector-General of Haslar Hospital, Col. Percy Smith, Director of Works, Mr. Barnes, Surveyor of Dockyards, &c. Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., Director of Naval Construction, did not arrive until subsequently. On the conclusion of this ceremony, their Lordships first proceeded to the office of the Admiral-Superintendent, where they met the Chief Constructor, the Chief Engineer, and other principal officers of the dockyard, and went over the shipbuilding programme and the various departmental proposals for the ensuing year. The amounts submitted by the dockyard officials for new works, repairs, and maintenance in their several departments for 1885-6 make up a total of £198,501. This amount represents the extensive wants and conceptions of the officials. Last year the submissions amounted to £168,988, and as the Admiralty were only prepared to grant £65,768, or about £20,000 less than during the preceding year, many of the proposals were resolutely struck out upon a revision. But the majority of the rejected submissions had to be again faced on the present visit, and have consequently helped to swell the aggregate of the current wants. The proposals and suggestions submitted included extensions of existing buildings, new works, and votes for maintenance. The most conspicuous amongst the new proposals was the construction of a store for gun mountings, for which it is intended to make Portsmouth the principal depôt, consequent upon the transfer of the fittings from the War Department to the Admiralty, this being the first time of asking. The sum required is estimated at £18,500. On leaving the Admiral-Superintendent's office, their Lordships and the principal officials commenced an inspection of the dockyard and shipping. Accompanied by Capt. Nicholson, Capt. Fisher, Capt. Markham (the head of the Steam Reserve and the gunnery and torpedo ships respectively), and the professional officers, the Lords of the Admiralty proceeded to the extension works. The first halt was made at the Emerald, the refit of which is ordered to be completed by the end of February. Although it includes several organic changes in the hull itself, her armament is being strengthened, the wooden topside planking having been replaced by steel plating, which, with other readjustments, will, it is believed, greatly improve her seaworthiness and fighting efficiency. Attention was also directed to the Cormorant, which is to have her refit finished by March 31. The unarmed corvette Calliope was the first ship boarded; she is to be advanced 95-100ths by the end of the present financial year, and is now preparing for her steam trials. The Calliope is especially interesting for the comprehensive manner in which the sponson system of carrying guns has been carried out. On each of the four sponsons a 6-in. breech-loading rifled gun will be carried, the forward guns training from right ahead to 60 deg. abaft the beam, while the two after guns will train from right astern to 60 deg. before the beam. At the Extension, the site of the store for gunnery mountings was inspected, and subsequently their Lordships—with the exception of Lord Alcester—visited the Colossus, where they remained about an hour. This proved the chief event of the day, for, apart from the interest attaching to the turret-ship herself, it was brilliantly illuminated by the electric light, in order that the Commissioners might witness the perfection and beauty of the installation, the most noteworthy of any which has yet been carried out in the Navy, every compartment in the ship having its own lamps and switches. The general arrangement comprises a night and day circuit for the mess, decks, citadel, passages, and working parts of the vessel, while the stores and other smaller compartments have their own lights and switches. The night or police circuit consists of a few 20-candle power lamps in low and prominent positions, placed so as to specially facilitate movement without oil lamps of any kind having to be carried. The lamps for the mess tables, officers' cabins, and general illumination are, on the other hand, of only 10-candle power. In the vicinity of the engines and lathes, and also of the amputation tables and sick bay, there are sockets at which, by the insertion of a plug, temporary connection is immediately made, whereby hand lamps fitted with long flexible cables can be placed in any required position. The whole of the fittings have been designed with a view to counteract the concussion produced by the firing of the heavy guns. Their Lordships instituted a painstaking inspection of the entire system, the whole of the lamps being aglow, with the exception of the reflectors and projectors. They visited the dynamo-room and the various mains, and witnessed the lighting of the magazines and the other fighting parts of the ship. They were highly satisfied with the result, and there can be little doubt that the system will be applied to the other ships under construction. It is intended to light the ship for some days continuously, with the object of determining the amount of fuel consumed, and so arriving at the cost of lighting a ship-of-war by electricity as compared with the ordinary method. Their Lordships afterwards inspected the ship and its fittings. The Colossus is now practically completed so far as the hull and machinery are concerned. She will not, however, be out of hand for several months, mainly owing to defects which appeared in the novel and unique breech mechanism of her 43-ton guns. On leaving the Colossus, her sister-ship, the Edinburgh, was boarded, also the Collingwood and Agamemnon, which has been sent round to Portsmouth from Devonport to be docked. previous to being despatched to reinforce the China Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir W. M. Dowell. Rear-Admiral F. A. Herbert and Lord Alcester lunched with Capt. Rowley on board the Duke of Wellington, and afterwards proceeded to the St. Vincent, training-ship for boys. On landing at the King's Stairs, Lord Alcester went to the gunboat Handy, and subsequently joined the rest of their Lordships on board the Imperieuse. The Lords of the Admiralty were then conducted round the extreme boundaries of the Extension Works, discussing the sites of new buildings by the way, and taking particular notice of the new rigging basin. Their Lordships lunched with the Dockyard-Superintendent, in company with the heads of the departments afloat and ashore and the professional officers of the Admiralty. Resuming their inspection they visited the Marlborough, training-ship for engineer students, who were drawn up along side. After spending an hour on board, their Lordships next inspected the Imperieuse, which is still a mere frame, critically examining her latest improvements. On board the Handy is one of the Imperieuse's 45-ton guns, which, under the direction of Capt. Fisher, was worked by a party of seamen gunners. At the stern of this gunboat was the Blazer, tender to the Excellent, fitted with 5-in. and 7-in. new-pattern breech-loading guns, from which blank cartridges were fired in order to show the actual working of these weapons. While the party were on board the Imperieuse, the crew of the Minotaur were exercised in striking lower yards and topmasts. The next ship that demanded attention was the torpedo depôt vessel Hecla, which was not boarded, their Lordships, when on the jetty, giving an audience to the captain, who suggested some improvements. Passing by the vessels of the Channel Squadron, the party next visited the Camperdown, the keel of which was laid two years ago, and great interest was taken in the preparation of this powerful armour-clad. The new jetty was briefly inspected, and the last visit was to the Dreadnought, turret-ship, commissioned by Capt. the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B. The ship's crew were mustered on deck and inspected by the aid of the electric light, with which the Dreadnought is fitted. In the evening their Lordships had an official dinner on board the Enchantress.

On Wednesday morning the inspection was resumed. Leaving the Enchantress, the Lords Commissioners proceeded to Whale Island, an artificially-enlarged area in one of the creeks of Portsmouth Harbour, for the purpose of witnessing a sham-fight, which was organised and carried out by Capt. J. Fisher, C.B. The general idea of the operations was that an attacking force, consisting of Blue-jackets from the Excellent, attempted to effect a landing on the island under the cover of the gunboats Blazer, Mastiff, Kite, and Comet, moored off to the left rear of the landing force, their approach being resisted by the defending party under Lieut. Warrender, consisting of ship's detachments of Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, and other details, with two guns. The attacking party, under Lieut. Meryon, with Lieut. Scott in charge of the batteries, consisted of 750 men in boats comprising eight companies, with four 9-pounder field-pieces. The party, having successfully landed, proceeded to drive out the defenders under Lieut. Warrender, who had only two field-pieces and a much smaller number of small arms at his disposal. After the shore had been gained, the new system of attack was developed by half companies, so that when the supports came up the companies should be completely and properly formed. Following the skirmishers, the men manning the field-pieces of the attacking party ran their guns up the incline on the top of which the defenders were posted, and in gallant style caused the defenders to withdraw. This withdrawal was furthermore peremptorily necessitated by the steady onward movement of the invaders, and, though the defenders attempted to recover their lost ground by means of imaginary cavalry, they were driven over the bridge connecting the island with the mainland. They, however, prevented further pursuit by blowing up the island end of the bridge, though a galling fire was kept up by the victors on the retreating foe. After the action, which lasted only 30 minutes, the two forces were brigaded together, and marched past in review order, the Lords of the Admiralty congratulating Capt. Fisher upon the dash and precision with which the men carried out their various movements. Their Lordships inspected the Naval gunnery establishment in the island and the new machine-gun range, with its rocking platform. They also examined an ingenious invention of Mr. Nordenfelt for enabling men to practice firing at a moving object from a gun also in motion. After witnessing some practice with the quick-loading gun, and seeing the result of various experiments against steel-plates, they left in their steam barge to witness some torpedo demonstrations on board the Vernon, the naval torpedo school. The Excellent, which is moored in the same line, was inspected by deputy. After luncheon, Admiral Key, Lord Alcester, and Sir Thomas Brassey, accompanied by the Admiral-Superintendent and Col. Percy Smith, the Director of Works, proceeded to Eastney for the purpose of reviewing the men of the Royal Marine Artillery and making a survey of the barracks. Arriving on the ground they found the corps drawn up in line under Col. Bridges, commandant, the two battalions being under the respective commands of Col. Tuson and Col. Halliday. After receiving their Lordships with a general salute, the men were formed in column, and marched past in column of companies, in mass, and in line of quarter-columns. The troops marched with remarkable steadiness, the result of extremely good drill and discipline. The Lords Commissioners then went to the infirmary, over which they were conducted by Staff Surg. Messer, R.N., and which has now, by the introduction of perfect sanitary arrangements, been converted into quite a model little institution. Proceeding to the naval gun-battery, they witnessed some drill under Major Campbell, Superintendent of Naval Gunnery, and afterwards saw target-practice from the 12-ton and the 18-ton muzzle-loaders and the new 6-in. breech-loaders. At the close they expressed their satisfaction with the quickness, expedition, and accuracy which had marked the drill. On the return journey their Lordships visited the Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools. Lord Alcester and Sir Thomas Brassey inspected the Royal Sailors' Home. At night the Admiralty were entertained at dinner by Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby, and were subsequently present at the annual ball at the Southsea Assembly Rooms, on behalf of the Royal Seamen and Marines' Orphan Home.

On Thursday morning their Lordships divided to complete their inspection, Sir Thomas Brassey and Mr. Rendel going to the Agamemnon and the Colossus for the purpose of examining the faulty steering gear of the former and the gun arrangements of the latter, and also the device for preventing the entrance of water into the turret ports. The other party crossed over to the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, where they were received by Mr. Scott, the superintendent, and conducted over the different stores, mills, abattoirs, &c. This establishment supplied 100,000 lb. of biscuits to Deptford for the use of the Nile Expedition, but has now reverted to its normal condition. Thence their Lordships proceeded to the Royal Marine Light Infantry establishment at Forton, the proceedings at which were substantially a repetition of what they had gone through the day before at Eastney. The corps was paraded on the recreation-ground opposite the barracks under Col. Meade, by whom the men were put through a few simple movements. Their Lordships next visited the gun-battery, and subsequently inspected Capt. Blakeney's new valise equipment. From Forton they went to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, and were shown over the various wards and grounds. They also inspected the gunboat slips, and examined the site for the proposed extension. This completed the programme, and at 4 o'clock the Lords of the Admiralty left for Plymouth, under salutes from the Duke of Wellington and the garrison.

The Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, arrived at Devonport yesterday.

Summary of Events.

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OCTOBER 12.—Col. Wilson and Major Slade left Dongola for Merawee and Mirri. Departure of Light Cavalry Division of Camel Corps from Cairo for the front.

OCTOBER 13.—Departure of Heavy Cavalry Division of Camel Corps from Cairo for the front. Inspection of the Portsmouth Garrison by the Duke of Cambridge. A section of Afghan Commission under Sir P. Lumsden arrived at Shahrood.

OCTOBER 14.—Lord Wolseley, at Second Cataract, witnessed the hauling of a nuggur.

OCTOBER 16.—Lord Northbrook arrived at Cairo. The Guards Division of the Camel Corps left for the front. Inspection of Chatham Garrison by the Duke of Cambridge.

OCTOBER 17.—Dover Garrison inspected by the Duke of Cambridge.

Accounts received at the Admiralty on Monday from the Pacific state that the Heroine was at Callao on Aug. 28, and remains as senior officer's ship. The Sappho left Callao on Aug. 18 for Coquimbo, and the Pelican was at Coquimbo on Aug. 20,—to leave on the 23rd for Callao.

Admiral Lethbridge has received information at Queenstown during the week that several bodies have been washed ashore at different points of the coast near which the Wasp was wrecked. Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered and buried, some of them quite beyond identification.

The hired transports Australia, Creole, Deccan, and Anglian have arrived at Malta from Alexandria. The Anglian and Engineer sailed on Wednesday for London, and the Creole for Portsmouth. The storeship Dunluce sailed from Malta on Wednesday to Gibraltar.

New crews are being selected from the harbour ships at Devonport for the Nelson and the Diamond on the Australian station, for the Mallard on the North American and West Indies station, and also for the Tamar, troopship, which is to be commissioned on Tuesday next. The crews for the Nelson and the Diamond will embark in the Tamar on the 27th. The crew for the Mallard will take passage in the Wye to Bermuda on Thursday next.

The Admiralty have received letters from Comdre. Erskine, on board the Nelson, on the Australian station, up to Sept. 3. The Nelson was at Sydney, also the Espiègle and Raven, the last two refitting. The Diamond was at Townsville on Aug. 29; she afterwards left for Sydney. The Miranda was at Sandwich Islands on July 26, being expected at Sydney shortly. The Dart was at Suva, Fiji, on June 7, but was shortly expected at Sydney. The Lark was on surveying service in Solomon Group on July 1. The Swinger was at Brisbane on Sept. 3, the Harrier at Cookstown on July 13, and the Undine left Noumea on Aug. 3 for New Hebrides.

"No one," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* triumphantly, "least of all the Opposition, which is always inveighing against Mr. Gladstone because of his anxiety to lessen rather than to increase the empire, can question the sincerity of the Cabinet. It has honestly tried to shuffle off some of the load Atlantean which presses upon its shoulders. It evacuated Candahar and gave up the Transvaal. No English Administration ever gave greater proofs of an anxiety to check the growth of empire. Yet the empire has grown more rapidly under Mr. Gladstone than it did under Lord Beaconsfield. We have not annexed Egypt, but we garrison it; we have not absorbed the Soudan, but an English army is on its way to Khartoum. We have annexed one-third of Zululand, the whole of Bechuanaland, and all the South African coast from the Orange River to Cunene, excepting Angra Pequeña. We have rounded off our territory in West Africa by the annexation of a strip of the coast near Sierra Leone. We had sanctioned the annexation of Cameroons, but being forestalled by Germany we restored the balance by annexing the delta of the Niger. We have established a new East India Company in Northern Borneo, and to-day we have ordered the proclamation of a British protectorate over the eastern half of New Guinea. There has been nothing like it in our time; there is no parallel to the phenomenon to be found among all the nations of the earth." We quite agree with our contemporary.

COMMISSIONS IN THE LINE.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent military competitive examination of Lieutenants of Militia for commissions in the Line:—

For Cavalry.

Name and Corps.	Marks.
Younger, W., 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers	1939
Duncan, F. L., 3rd Brig. Scottish Division, R.A.	1845
Collis, W. E. R., 2nd Brig. Cinque Ports Division, R.A.	1734
Carr Ellison, R. H., 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers	1702
Barry, F. D., 3rd Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers	1649
Maryon-Wilson, F. P. M., 3rd Batn. Hants Regt.	1641
Calverley, H. W., 4th Batn. Essex Regt.	1588
Willoughby, Hon. C. H. C., 3rd Batn. South Yorks. Regt.	1585
Combe, B., 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade	1581
Mosley, A. R., 5th Batn. Derby Regt.	1539
For Infantry.	
Robertson, G. T., 4th Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.	2024
Greenway, C. E., 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1956
Upperton, B., 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.	1906
Mangles, W. J., 3rd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt.	1875
Napier, G. S. F., 3rd Batn. Cheshire Regt.	1857
Slade-Gully, F., 3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt.	1839
Robinson, C. N., 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1835
Woodham, W. B., 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1830
Wigan, J. R., 2nd Brig. Cinque Ports Division, R.A.	1821
Pinney, C. F., 3rd Batn. Wiltshire Regt.	1794
Tod, A. G. W., 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1786
Newton-King, F. J., 1st Royal Guernsey L.I.	1766
Yarde-Buller, Hon. H., 4th Batn. East Surrey Regt.	1763
Marlow, B. W., 5th Brig. South Irish Division, R.A.	1753
Hendley, C. E., 3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.	1741
Hawkes, H. B., 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.	1725
Ross, C., 3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt.	1722
Fyffe, B. O., 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.	1712
Murray, Hon. A. D., 3rd Batn. Royal Highlanders	1711
Taylor, O. A. A. 1st Royal Guernsey L.I.	1711
Bulfin, E. S., 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers	1711
Harris, J. H. de B., 3rd Batn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	1709
Hicks, C. H. 4th Batn. Cheshire Regt.	1705
Winne, G. O. R., 6th Batn. Connaught Rangers	1703
Herbert, C., 3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.	1701
Vickerman, A., 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade	1700
Daubeny, E. A., 3rd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt.	1697
Murray, S. L., 4th Batn. Essex Regt.	1695
Bailey, C., 3rd Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1692
How, C. C., 3rd Batn. Worcestershire Regt.	1691
Thomas, R. P., 3rd Batn. Welsh Regt.	1684
Mylne, S., 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1681
Hill, J. R., 4th Batn. Manchester Regt.	1679
Theobald, F. C., 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.	1667
Eckersley, H. F., 3rd Batn. South Lancashire Regt.	1664
Fox, A. B., 3rd Batn. Middlesex Regt.	1659
Gibbs, J. E. L., 5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers	1649
Gwynne, J. H., 3rd Batn. South Wales Borderers	1648
Feilden, G. C., 3rd Batn. Norfolk Regt.	1646
Pretyman, H. E., 3rd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt.	1644
Roy, J. W. G., 3rd Batn. Derbyshire Regt.	1642
King, A. J., 4th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1639
Fane, V. B., 3rd Batn. Manchester Regt.	1636
Proctor, F. W., 3rd Batn. East Surrey Regt.	1633
Hilliard, H. N., 4th Batn. Royal Warwick Regt.	1631
Alexander, B. W. J., 4th Bn. Argyll & Sutherland Highrs.	1620
Douglas, S. E., 4th Batn. Royal Irish Rifles	1604
Cox, E. H., 3rd Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers	1604
Robinson, F. W. T., 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1600
Alexander, D. H., 3rd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt	1590
Pritchard, H. E., 5th Batn. Royal Irish Regt.	1578
Tufnell, N. A. C. de H., 4th Batn. Essex Regt.	1577
Howard, H. C., 3rd Batn. Essex Regt.	1576
O'Connell, J. R., 4th Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers	1575
Gloster, G. M., 4th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers	1574
Amphlett, C. G., 3rd Batn. North Staffordshire Regt.	1573
Glentworth, Viscount, 5th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers	1572
Wilson, H. H., 6th Batn. Rifle Brigade	1560
Battye, A. H., 4th Batn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1553
McCall, A. A., 3rd Batn. Highland L.I.	1547
Pereira, A. F., 5th Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers	1544
Mercer, W. H. W., 4th Batn. North Staffordshire Regt.	1541
Saunders, W. St. L., 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1539
Stuart, A. J., 3rd Batn. East Kent Regt.	1539
Brack-Boyd-Wilson, A., 3rd Batn. Royal Scots Regt.	1532

Indian Notes.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have entered Cashmere. An enthusiastic reception has been accorded them wherever they have passed.

The Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Galichah, 75 miles from Nushki, on Oct. 5; all well, and are expected to reach the Helmund on Oct. 16. The section under Sir P. Lumsden arrived at Shahrood on Oct. 13, and are, therefore, almost half-way from Teheran to Meshed.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, on recovering his health, devoted the proceeds of the congratulatory offerings which were made to him to the construction of a road from Sherpur to Pamunar. He is much pleased with the British present of a portable engine, with the metals and equipment for two miles of a light railway. Abdul Kudus Khan, late Governor of Herat, has had his confiscated property restored to him. The Turkistanis are making numerous complaints against their Governor, Ishak Khan.

Col. Chapman, C.B., Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, delivered a lecture at Simla, on Oct. 10, on the subject of the employment of Reserve soldiers of the British and Native Armies. The Viceroy, who was present, spoke in support of the lecturer's proposals, dwelling strongly on the necessity for county organisations, each to aid in procuring work for the discharged soldiers of the county regiment, and describing the matter as one of national importance, which could only succeed if taken up by the general public. According to the latest reports the Zhob Valley expedition was progressing quietly and satisfactorily, and several of the neighbouring tribes had made submission.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Col. H. T. Harris, officiating commandant 22nd Madras Infantry, of abscess of the liver, at the Bowring Hotel, Bangalore, on Sept. 13. He had been ailing for some time past, and very recently went from Madras to Bangalore for change of air, but this proved of no benefit to him. Col. Harris joined the Army in June, 1856; he was transferred to the Staff Corps in Sept., 1866; he was appointed wing-commander, 22nd N.I., in June, 1877-78, and second-in-command, Aug., 1881.

Lieut.-Col. J. Finnis, wing-commander 5th Punjab Infantry, temporarily attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry as second-in-command, died at Mussoorie on Sept. 11. His first commission dates from Dec. 12, 1857, and he took part in the operations in Oude during the Mutiny. He was also present at the Mahsud Waziri Expedition of 1881.

Lieut. Edward John Bellett, R.N., has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank and title of retired commander.

The Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, October 13, 1884.

The Queen, taking into consideration that upon the decease of Edward Mostyn, Baron Mostyn, which happened on March 17, the title and dignity of Baron Mostyn devolved upon Llewellyn Nevill Vaughan, now Baron Mostyn, as the elder son and heir of the Hon. T. E. M. Lloyd-Mostyn, whereby according to ordinary rules the brother of the said Baron Mostyn cannot enjoy that rank which would have been due to him had his late father survived his father, and thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Baron Mostyn:

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to declare that Capt. H. R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn, 4th Batn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the title, rank, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as the younger son of a Baron, to which honour he would have been entitled had his father succeeded to the dignity of Baron Mostyn:

And her Majesty has been further pleased to command that the said Royal order and declaration be recorded in her Majesty's College of Arms.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 17, 1884.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Lieut. C. H. Stisted resigns the appointment of Adjt.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. A. McConaghey, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice P. R. T. Gurdon, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. C. M. De Gruyther, from the Welsh Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. D. McAndrew, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The restoration to the establishment of Lieut. A. H. L. Bagot, dated June 11, is cancelled.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. J. Horne, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed upon half-pay (Oct. 10).

The Leicestershire Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. M. R. Hyslop is antedated to July 15, 1884, in succession to Major C. F. W. Moir, Adjt., 3rd and 4th Batns.; Lieut. G. F. Shaw to be Capt., vice M. W. Brock, promoted Major on half-pay (Aug. 9).

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Colour-Serjt. Robert James Boddy to be Qrmr., vice U. F. Lapham, retired.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieuts. J. G. Blake resigns his commission; T. Webster, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. Ross, promoted into the Border Regt.; H. F. Churchill, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice J. G. Blake.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt. T. A. Drought resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. A. I. Pym, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice C. M. Edwards, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. C. Y. Crommelin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 24).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. A. R. Dick has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (July 29)

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. O'G. Haly to be Lieut.-Col., vice M. L. Elliot, retired (Aug. 27); Supernumerary Major F. Luttman-Johnson to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. O'G. Haly (Sept. 21).

The Connaught Rangers—Capt. H. B. Mann retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. J. F. Trant is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

Staff.

Col. H. Le Cocq, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in the Dublin District, vice Col. W. J. Williams, C.B., R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 2).

Capt. the Hon. H. A. O. Gore, 11th Hussars, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., Lieut.-Gen. and Gen.-Governor of Ireland (Sept. 24); B. F. Holme, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, commanding a brigade in Egypt (Aug. 2).

Lieut. C. D. H. Fetherstonhaugh, 1st Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. A. J. H. Elliot, C.B., commanding the Curragh Brigade (July 1).

Medical Staff—Surg.-Major A. Turner, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department—Capt. R. Meredith, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt., having resigned his combatant commission, to be Pymr., with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Nov. 28); P. T. Rivett-Carnac, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Pymr. (April 29).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B., Col. 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Gen. (Oct. 7).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. W. L. Wynne, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Oct. 11).

The Christian names of Deputy-Assist.-Comy. Chalmers, Bengal Establishment, are "Robert Allan," and not as previously stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19.

To be Honorary Captains:—Deputy-Commissaries and Hon. Lieuts. H. A. Bennett, Bombay Establishment (April 10); W. Jack, Bengal Establishment (June 12); J. Loughlin, Bengal Establishment (June 12).

To be Honorary Lieutenants: Deputy Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. L. Kennedy, Bombay Establishment (April 10); J. Key, Bengal Establishment (June 12).

Indian Staff Corps.

The date of removal to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal, is Sept. 7, and not Sept. 20, as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 17, 1884.

Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division—Hon. Col. J. H., Earl of Malmesbury, G.C.B., resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division—Charles John Spencer George, Lord Garvagh, to be Lieut.

Engineer.

Royal Monmouthshire—Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—William Arthur Seymour, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—William Hippisley Dabbs, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Major K. A. A. Brasier-Creagh is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment—Capt. J. F. Holliday, from the 4th Cheshire R.V.C., to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieut. E. L. Cordes to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir T. Meyrick, Bart., to be Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 4).

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. T. G. Powell to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Bernhard Robert Liebert, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—James Frederick Corballis, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. A. H. Bellingham resigns his commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 17, 1884.

North Somerset—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—C. A. Kemble and F. Houlton.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 17, 1884.

Light Horse.

1st Fifeshire—Henry Torrens Anstruther, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Artillery.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal)—Lieut. C. Scholefield to be Capt.

2nd Lancashire—Capt. T. H. E. Acton, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. F. M. Turner, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 1).

3rd Middlesex—Robert James John Willis, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary) (Aug. 18).

1st Pembrokeshire—The services of Lieut. O. E. C. Campbell are dispensed with.

1st Worcester—The Rev. William Conybeare Bruce, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire—Charles Henry Lloyd, gent., to be Lieut.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield)—Lieut. H. B. Firth resigns his commission.

Rifle.

4th Cheshire—William Rayner McClure, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Surg. H. Davy, M.D., resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

4th Durham—Lieut. W. W. Byers-Gallon resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Horace Arthur Beeching, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Charles Edwin Fenner, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex—Charles Francis Pearce, gent., to be Qrmr.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—J. J. Symes and J. Coen.

1st Suffolk—Lieut. R. M. Miller resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Capt. A. W. Byrch to be Major.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hirst, C.B., is granted the hon. rank of Col.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 18, and the current year must be understood.]

London Amusements.

On Thursday night Mr. Wilson Barrett produced at the Princess's his long-promised representation of "Hamlet," with all the illustrative embellishments modern science, art, and scrupulous archæological research could furnish as appropriate to the most popular play in our national dramatic repertory. Quite apart from the novel decorative surroundings—the "Play Scene," for instance, being represented as taking place in the open air—the general excellence of the acting will be found to command the admiration of playgoers, and invite the earnest attention of the Shakespearian student.

Mr. Augustus Harris is arranging to take the successful drama, "The World" (of which he is now sole proprietor), on tour through the provinces, under his personal direction. New and elaborate scenery is being specially prepared, and everything necessary for the representation of the play on a grand scale will be carried by the company.

At the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts a special military programme was provided on Monday evening. Miss Amy Sherwin and Mr. Barrington Foote were the vocalists, and the orchestra was reinforced by the band of the Coldstream Guards and their drummers and fifers, the pipers of the Scots Guards, and the cavalry band of the Middlesex Yeomanry. The "British Army Quadrilles" and the "Drum Polka" figured conspicuously in the programme.

From the Olympic the "Twins" was withdrawn on Tuesday night, and, it is understood, at the end of the month the theatre will be occupied by a pictorial model of the Temple and city of Jerusalem.

On Wednesday evening was produced at the Gaiety Mr. Herman C. Merivale's "Called There and Back." In this grotesque perversion of the play, made with the full consent of the author and his adapter, amusing imitations are given of the actresses and actors at the Prince's Theatre, and secured for an innocent piece of pleasantry a favourable reception.

Reproduced at the Savoy, the Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera of "The Sorcerer," brought out at the Opera Comique, Nov. 17, 1877, has obtained a fresh lease of popularity. Of the original representatives only Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. Rutland Barrington, and Mr. Richard Temple remain in the cast. The whimsical story of the effects of the commercial traveller's love-philtre has, however, never been so effectively illustrated both from a musical and dramatic point of view. The revival is followed by the dramatic cantata of "Trial by Jury," with Miss Florence Dysart as the representative of the captivating plaintiff.

The Opera Comique has been opened by Mr. Harrington Baily with "Vice Versa" and the three-act farcical comedy of "Nita's First," supported by a very efficient company, and rendered with an unflagging spirit which is duly recognised by the audience.

A winter season of French plays will be commenced this (Saturday) evening, at the Royalty, when Mons. E. Pailleron's three-act comedy, "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie," will be played for the first time in London.

The Alhambra, having obtained a music and dancing licence, will be opened to-night (Saturday) as a "Theatre of Varieties."

The Emperor Francis's Regiment of Prussian Grenadier Guards celebrated its 70th anniversary on Wednesday. Some 150 old comrades and officers of the regiment assembled in the evening in the great hall of the Hôtel de Rome. The guests were entertained by the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, several officers of high rank and the Chief of the Admiralty being also present. The next morning a congratulatory telegram was received by the colonel from the Emperor of Austria.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

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NOTICE.—Captain R. ARMIT, *Central London Rangers, formerly Lieutenant R.N., lately engaged on the Staff of* THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, *having received notice of dismissal six months ago, has ceased to have any connection with this office. This notice is rendered necessary in consequence of statements having been made in circulars, &c., that Captain* ARMIT *had severed his connection with* THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

*** *NOTICE.—The* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the EDITOR *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*
MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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THIS day thirty years ago there was performed a feat of arms, so brilliant in all its characteristics of daring and recklessness, of "derring-do" and "deathfulness," that it has flashed ever since through the dark cloud that settled down that winter on our arms in immortal lustre. A generation has passed away since the cavalry actions of Balaclava rendered an unknown valley in a remote peninsula famous for all time. Many of the chief actors have passed away, but there are still survivors among us of those heroic episodes which gave rise to such acrimonious contention, and eventually led the martial disputants to parade the incidents of the magnificence of courage, which was not war, in the Courts of Law. But among them, few as they are, there is no agreement respecting "the merits of the case." The account of the two "charges" which electrified England, written on the field the day of the battle, may be accepted as a truthful and accurate narrative with as much confidence as the 300 pages of Mr. Kinglake's history written fourteen years after the battle, while it has the advantage of being penned by an eye-witness of the scene. Mr. Kinglake, on the contrary, has been vehemently contradicted, and letters, pamphlets, and volumes, written and published in controversy, have perplexed people's minds, and led them to think that under the beautiful style and varnish of the history there may be concealed grave error and partiality. Since then there have been "death rides"—perhaps as desperate, certainly more bloody, than the charge of the Light Brigade, and no doubt there were many dear to the memories of such troopers as those who rode after Seidlitz, Ziethen, Kellermann, or Murat; but there never was single *fait d'armes* which excited such pride and admiration in England as that of October 25, 1854. The feeling of the hour was well illustrated by the cartoon in *Punch*, which represented Paterfamilias, the typical John Bull, with the *Times* in one hand and the poker in the other, glowing with excitement as he read the letter of the correspondent to his family circle. The "Balaclava Heroes," Heavy and Light, will, we trust, dine together in harmony and health this evening; and if their numbers are diminished, those who remain ought to be bound the more closely in their association in a common glory. The part played in the fight by each may have been different,—some among the guns, some outside them, some splendid in personal encounter, some adroit in escape, some lucky in the smoke which obscured their prowess, some fortunate in the clouds which hid them from swarming enemies, but on one and all rests the ray of the Star of Victory. Lord Lucan is alive—and we may add, if necessary, "kicking." Lord Raglan, Lord Airey, Sir J. Scarlett, Lord G. Paget, and Shewell have joined the majority, with many others. Conolly, we are glad to add, still lives, so does Walker, so does Clarke, so does Elliot, of those whose names come to the front in histories of the time. And so do *minores gentium dii*—Wombwell, Trevelyan, &c., from time to time a few lines in a local paper record the death of a "Balaclava veteran;" but the boys who live are now middle-aged men, and the middle-aged men are old and well-stricken in years. Perhaps even to-day it is not too late to challenge the verdict given by interested "historians," and accepted by "indifference," that the cause of the disaster to the Light Brigade—for such it was in a military sense—was a misconstruction of supremely wise and intelligent orders by the officers charged with their execution. When Lord Raglan used the memorable phrase, "You have lost the Light Brigade!" to Lord Lucan, he must in his great anger have forgotten the orders he gave. When he was reminded by Lord Lucan what those orders were, Lord Raglan endeavoured to cover himself by a theory the like of which was never heard,—"You were a Lieutenant-General, and you should have exercised your discretion; and not approving of the charge, you should not have caused it to be made." Lord Lucan was recalled because he obeyed orders. Had he disobeyed, he ought to have been shot. But even admitting that the orders were "optional," can it be supposed that the Light Brigade, supported by the Heavy Brigade, could have carried them out at all? That is a matter which has been quite lost sight of in the cloud of words raised over minor controversies. But, calmly considered, the idea of sending cavalry to recover "heights,"—nay, fortified heights,—each with an entrenched summit, armed with cannon, and occupied by powerful detachments of infantry behind, and below which was a force of 34 squadrons of cavalry, at least 20 battalions of foot, and 78 guns, was one of the most preposterous that ever entered into the mind of any General to conceive, or to order another to execute. Had the Light Brigade, instead of charging into the North Valley, directed its lines upon the redoubts on the heights, it is very probable the disaster would have been, if possible, more complete than that which fell upon them down below, because there was no sufficient force near at hand to have supported the two Brigades had they been united in the occupation of the redoubt over the Woronzoff road. The small force of French Cavalry had suffered nearly as much as our own, and the Fourth Division and the Guards could not have arrived in time to have held the ground of which the Cavalry had obtained momentary possession. It may be said that the Russians were so intimidated that they would have given way at the forward movement, and some such theory is put forward by Mr. Kinglake, but actual facts afford no corroboration of it. Immediately after the Light Cavalry charge, the Russian positions were advanced rather than retired, and showed a front from Kamara down to the Tchernaya, which certainly looked as if they would resist any further aggression. The truth of the matter is, that on October 25 a great fact suddenly burst upon the astonished mind of the English commander—and we select him because he was especially charged with the defence of Balaclava—the fact that he had been trifling with a tremendous danger; that he had neglected securing his base; that he had refused to attend to warnings. That early morning, when the sleeping Staff at the Head-quarters camp was roused up by the cannonade from the valley of Balaclava, there had fallen a blow on us which might have been fatal to our armies. The initial defence of the valley was purely accidental, the work of individual officers,—Lord Lucan and others. Lord Raglan the night before, indeed, did utter the words "Very well," when he was distinctly acquainted with the lowering of the storm that was about to burst. No wonder he thought it "Very bad" when, from the ridge over the causeway, he saw the glittering masses of Liprandi's cavalry chasing the Turks over the plain, and the solid columns of gray-coated infantry debouching from the valley of Baidar. Without any military knowledge or thought, the Turks had been pushed forward with English guns into a position which was quite in the air, and when they were driven out of it one main line of our communications fell into the hands of the enemy. The Heavy Cavalry saved Balaclava. The Light Cavalry were "lost" in carrying out an impossible order. In the perplexity and trouble which prevailed in the guiding mind that surveyed the scene, there was not definitiveness enough of idea of purpose to animate an order with anything like life and intelligence. The Cavalry were ordered to charge "heights," and to follow the enemy to prevent them from carrying away the guns, or to take every opportunity of doing it.—"The guns?" What guns? —"The enemy?" Where? Then come wrangle and confusion, pride and pique, and finally death and glory,—a good deal of both,—and so an end of October 25, 1854.

A ROYAL Commission was appointed five years ago to inquire into Colonial defence, and the following year it was reappointed. This Commission was entirely independent of any party or political influence, its character and authority being unquestionable. More than two years ago a report was presented, a copy of which was forwarded to the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and last March his recommendations were submitted to the War Office, which department decided to adopt "as a basis of action," the recommendations of the Inspector-General on the Report of the Royal Commission, the proposed armaments and their estimated cost being detailed. It is so far satisfactory that these recommendations have been generally approved by the Defence Committee; and that the "Government are of opinion that, coupled with the Report, they afford a proper basis of action in dealing with the defence of the various stations, and that the necessary steps should be at once taken for giving effect to the proposals so far as the stations of Trincomalee, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Aden are concerned." The aggregate Imperial charge on Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong will be for works, £47,150, and for armament, £103,750, making a total of £150,900; no expenditure for armament being needed until the works have been completed. It has been explained that the proposals made have been "based upon the principle that sudden attacks could only be made by comparatively small squadrons; and the defences have been calculated in each case to provide against such contingencies. In the event of a more serious attack being contemplated by any foreign Power, it could not be kept secret, and the support of the British Fleet might then be counted on. Submarine mines would, in most cases, form an integral part of the defences, and their powerful aid would be brought into action to co-operate with the artillery defences proposed." Although the stations of Aden, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Trincomalee have been specially mentioned, and the proposals concerning those places approved, the other stations will have to be properly protected if the entire scheme be carried out. These stations include Colombo, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Simon's Bay, Table Bay, Mauritius, Port Royal, and Port Castries. The total cost of the requisite armaments will be £891,870, a sum which cannot be deemed extravagant, considering the extent of the work to be done, and the immense interests that will have to be protected. Our coaling stations and Colonial harbours, including the Indian ports, must be made safe; and considering that the Report of the Royal Commission was presented on July 22, 1882, there has been unnecessary procrastination in commencing a work admitted to be urgent. The great coaling and docking stations at Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Perim, and Aden are not much better prepared to withstand a hostile attack than they were 20 years ago. Bombay, and some of the great seaports of our Eastern possessions,—seaports which in the year 1881 exported and imported merchandise to the value of two hundred millions sterling,—are almost at the mercy of a hostile fleet. Simon's Bay and the Cape have been neglected, and elsewhere there are other weak spots. Without coaling-stations ships-of-war are practically helpless; and it having been admitted that our coaling-stations are not in a proper state of defence, the time for taking active measures of defence has arrived. To stand with folded hands waiting for "further information," is altogether unjustifiable. The safety of the several coaling-stations does not alone concern vessels-of-war, it being quite as important to our Mercantile Marine. The only coaling-stations protected are Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Melbourne, Sydney, Halifax, Bermuda, and Jamaica; the unprotected coaling-stations being Ascension, St. Helena, the Cape, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, King George's Sound, Fiji, and Vancouver's Island. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has been dealing exhaustively with the subject, in summarising what ought to be done, remarks that:—"While discouraging the excessive manipulation of coaling-stations, as an increase of points of attack, a decision should be arrived at as to whether the secondary stations should be fortified or abandoned in case of war. If they are to be retained, then heavier guns, with torpedo-boats and torpedoes, should be sent to St. Lucia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Trincomalee, and similar stations." The difficulty of repairing our ships abroad, resulting from the absence of docks, is another question. Some of the coaling-stations should, it is suggested, be also refitting-stations, where large ironclads can be docked. These specific stations should be defended so strongly as to be beyond the reach of any but regular attack, and it may be anticipated that Parliament will afford this subject that grave and prompt consideration its importance demands.

THE old saying that the truth lies in the bottom of a well may be taken in more ways than one. Sometimes the wells are so deep that the bottom cannot be reached, or they are so shallow that truth is covered up with rubbish. Occasionally, when the naked verity is hauled up to the surface, it is more discreet to turn away from her than to regard her curiously, or to describe her to the rest of the world. There has been a good deal of truth-telling lately. The *Pall Mall Gazette* put into a series of terse propositions and argumentative deductions, which as yet have not been controverted, facts bearing upon the Naval strength of this Empire, which have been taken deeply to heart and head in the country, and to the effects of which no official assurances or assurance have proved to be antidotes. There is, however, this much to be said about the Navy, that there is no immediate prospect of any danger or any act of hostility to test its strength. Such is not the case with the other truth, with the spectre with which the *St. James's Gazette* appalled those who read its description attentively, and looked between the lines of the article which dealt with the actual imminent dangers which menace our Indian Empire. Moreover, there is this wide distinction between the deficiencies in the Navy and the want of preparation in India to meet possible strains and pressure. For years, in season and out of season, every military officer of position, as the result of his official administration in India, has felt himself called upon to warn the Government that our Empire hangs upon a thread, and one by no means equal to the strain which might at any moment be placed upon it by an agitation from within or without. A great deal is made to-day, and very justly, of the compact, argumentative, and closely-reasoned paper, in which an array of facts has been placed before the eyes of all who are in a position to exercise influence in the affairs of India; but it ought to be remembered, in justice to officers who have filled high posts in Hindostan, that they raised their voices in warning and remonstrance long ago, and that if the slumbering documents in pigeon-holes in Calcutta, Simla, Downing Street, and the War Office could be awakened, and made to speak, as Baron Munchausen's famous trumpet delivered its frozen notes when the thaw came, there would be blasts of alarm in every Government office which had long been laid to rest. The estimates of the addition which is absolutely necessary to the force in India have varied in the minds of different authorities, but it would be a fair mean to take 16,000 men as that which comes within the limits of the most moderate calculations. There are, indeed, opinions of men of very considerable sagacity who, looking at the question regardless of expense and other considerations, think that 50,000 or 60,000 men would not be an excessive addition to the strength of the present divisions. To do what? Merely to keep the peace, not to be ready for war. But it may be said, "Who fears war? There is the Afghan Boundary Commission about to lay down a line which will never be crossed except in anger. We have plenty of men for frontier expeditions, and small punitive columns chastising the marauders on mountain sides and of Himalayan valleys, and a strong hand must be ready to bear on the armies of the Native States, so as to reduce the demand upon our strength for watchmen to look after the interior posts." Remarks such as these may be made *ad infinitum*, but no one who has read the conclusive memorandum laid before the highest authorities in India and in this country, to which attention has been called in our own columns and in those of the *St. James's Gazette*, can be content with such platitudes. Without saying precisely what course is recommended, we may indicate shortly what will be the result of our not doing what he recommends. And first, let us remember that whatever has been advanced in this State paper has been approved of by the actual military advisers of the Government in India, and in so far as they agree with every statement in it regarding ways and means, and forces and distances. But long before the document was prepared, Sir Frederick Haines had in the strongest manner urged on the attention of the Government—the least offence of which was that it paid no attention to what he said—the necessity of taking active measures to counteract the evils of which it clearly indicated the existence. Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts and many others had followed suit. The whole subject depends on the answer to the question,—Would the possession of Herat be a *casus belli?* That is, would England declare war against Russia if she seized upon it? or would Russia declare war upon England *vice versâ?* Let the answer rest; but if it be supposed that the Russians are allowed to take up a position at Cabul and Chittral, and to hold Herat up to the Khush road, they will secure a firm base within striking distance of Candahar, Cabul, and Peshawur. They may then rest on their oars till some favourable current sets in to waft them to their goal. They may take five, or ten, or twenty years to make a railway to Farah, to open up the Oxus to Kilif, to make a road from that place towards the frontier, to collect supplies and munitions of war, to subdue the Turkoman tribes, to bribe and gain over the Afghans. "Pish!" says Lord Hartington. "Nonsense!" exclaims Mr. Chamberlain. "Perish India!" cries Mr. Bright. "Hurrah for the Franchise!' exclaims Mr. Gladstone. "Annex Egypt for the sake of India!" urges the Stock Exchange. But the divine figure from the North will be standing at our gates, and his legions will be ready within a few marches of Candahar, Cabul, and Peshawur, perhaps ere the year is over. "From the day that we allow Russia to get into Herat, the knell of British rule in India will have struck; and if a few brave hearts refuse to despair even then, the outlook will be black indeed, for such a blow will have been struck at our prestige, such a wedge have been driven into the heart of India, that the whole country will have become one mass of seething disaffection, and every discontented man in India—Hindoo, Mussulman, Mahratta, or Sikh—will be welded into one expectant and mighty crowd, straining their eyes to catch the first gleam of Russian steel." Our British Army will have to be increased then to double, perhaps treble, its present strength. By the time our enemy was ready, India would be boiling over, our finances almost bankrupt, our Native Army a broken reed. We should have to meet an advance of 100,000 men from Cabul, as many from Ghuznee, and columns from Chittral, on Peshawur and on Sealkote, joined by incalculable numbers of tagrag Afghans. To meet these with any prospect of success, we should require, says the authority we refer to, at least 350,000 men, of which, owing to the uncertain temper of the native tribes, two-thirds at least should be British soldiers! But that is not all. Under certain conditions at least 250,000 men more would be needed to hold India quiet. Gentlemen rulers, be not deceived! Big battalions must be met by big battalions. Neither the pacific tendencies of M. de Giers nor the ability of Lord Dufferin can stay the gravitating forces of Russia upon India, which, like "the glacier's slow, resistless mass, rolls onward day by day," but which can never overtop the Hindoo Khush and the peaks of the Himalayas if we take time by the forelock, and with resolute hearts and energetic hands build up the only buttresses that can save our Empire. Whether it be worth the price, it is for our rulers to say; but surely those who refuse to take precautions in time will have a terrible account to settle with the people of England, as well as with the people of India, for the ruin and destruction of which they had been forewarned in vain.

WITH reference to the new Regulations as to voluntary retirement, recently issued in Clause 109, Army Circulars, 1884, and Lord Hartington's explanations on the subject in the House of Commons, when his main argument was that regimental promotion was going on too rapidly, a Return has lately been issued which we fancy the Secretary of State will find some little difficulty in reconciling with his statements about rapid promotion. The return was moved for in the House of Lords by the Earl of Powis, and shows the "number of first appointments to Cavalry and Infantry of the Line respectively (excluding Household Cavalry, Foot Guards, and Colonial corps), in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883; the number of Lieutenants promoted Captains in Cavalry and Infantry of the Line respectively in each of those years; and the number of Cavalry regiments and Line battalions on establishment." It is with the promotion part of this return that we wish to deal just now, and were we only desirous of captiously carping at Lord Hartington's new regulation, we need but recite the figures given in the Return, which apparently proves conclusively that the rate of promotion in the years 1882 and 1883 was below that of 1880. And as a matter of fact, the actual number of officers promoted is less, the Return giving 292 promotions for 1880, 341 for 1881, 181 for 1882, and 230 for 1883. But were we to stop here, we should lay ourselves open to the retort that the actual numbers prove nothing, owing to the fact that on July 1, 1881, the establishment of Captains in all Infantry regiments was reduced by two per battalion, and that since that time a large number of vacancies which have occurred have been absorbed instead of giving promotion to subalterns. But, even taking this into consideration, we shall be able to prove from this Return that, taking the two years 1882 and 1883 together, which is the only just way of making the calculation, owing to the large number of supernumerary Captains awaiting absorption at the commencement of 1882, the number of promotions now taking place is less than in 1880—the year before that in which the whole system was reorganised in order to accelerate the promotion of officers. The large number of promotions (341) in 1881 is, of course, altogether abnormal, and due to the changes which came into effect on July 1 of that year. But we think we may fairly take the number of promotions for 1880 as about the average number of promotions for subalterns up to and including the first half of the year 1881. On this assumption, if we deduct from the total of Infantry promotions for 1881 (288) half the total for 1880 (257), viz., 128, we have left a total of 160 promotions for the latter half of 1881. But, as on July 1, 1881, every Infantry battalion had two supernumeraries to be absorbed, it was decided that only alternate vacancies could be filled; and we consider we are, therefore, perfectly justified in presuming that while 160 vacancies were filled during the first six months after the reorganisation, another 160 vacancies must have been absorbed during the same period. The Return further informs us that the establishment of Infantry Line battalions is 141; therefore, there were on July 1, 1881, 282 supernumeraries to be absorbed,—that is, deducting the 160 absorbed in 1881, 122 still remaining to be absorbed on January 1, 1882. We may, for our present purpose, take it that, practically, all these supernumeraries had been absorbed by the end of 1883, and therefore we will take the two years 1882 and 1883 together, as there is no means of deciding what proportion of absorptions took place in each year, though of course it would be greater in 1882 than in 1883. In the two years there were 330 infantry promotions to the rank of captain, making with the 122 absorptions a total of 452 vacancies, or an average of 226 for each year, and this, therefore, is the rate of promotion for 1882 and 1883 as against 257 for 1880. Certainly, if the Secretary of State for War was referring to the Cavalry when he spoke of the increased rapidity of promotion, it does appear to be a fact that in 1883 there were seven more troops filled than in 1880, the numbers being 35 in 1880 and 42 in 1883; but as the restrictive regulations as regards voluntary retirement apply equally to infantry and cavalry, the two arms must be taken together, and it then appears that, after all due allowance for absorptions, as we have shown above, and including the number of Cavalry promotions given in the Return, the total for Cavalry and Infantry together in 1883 is 268 only, as against 292 promotions in 1880. What, then, becomes of the reason assigned for the new rules? And, moreover, we have pointed out before, and we now repeat that, at any rate as far as the Infantry are concerned, voluntary retirement will not, but regimental promotion will, be very considerably interfered with by the change.

There are now only three officers living who were present at the Battle of Trafalgar, Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius, aged 94, midshipman of the *Tonnant;* Commander William Vicary, aged 93, 1st-class Volunteer on board the *Achilles;* and Lieutenant-Colonel James Fynmore, Royal Marines, aged 95, midshipman on board the *Africa,* subsequently first lieutenant of Marines in Lord Exmouth's victory at Algiers, August 27, 1816.

A resolution has been adopted by the Washington Prime Meridian Conference declaring the universal day to be the mean solar day, "beginning for all the world at the moment of mean midnight of the initial meridian coinciding with the beginning of the civil day, and that meridian be counted from zero up to 24 hours." The Conference also expresses a hope that, as soon as practicable, astronomical and nautical days may be arranged to begin at mean midnight. It will be seen that the Conference have come to an agreement that some very necessary reforms be effected to simplify matters that have only too long remained in an unsettled and chaotic state. Although time will be reckoned from 1 o'clock to 24 o'clock, it is not probable that the general arrangements as to time will be suddenly assailed by reformers. The present ordinary time-reckoning will still obtain, although gradually the changes will be introduced. Professor Janssen, the French delegate, proposed that the Conference should express the hope that technical studies to regulate and extend the application of the decimal system to the divisions of the circle and of time would be resumed, in order to permit of the extending of that application to all cases where it might present real advantages. The motion was adopted. The Congress has been much more successful than was anticipated.

The Secretary of State has decided that from the commencement of the season 1884-85, when officers are necessarily employed doing duty with troops, Canal dues for families permitted to embark shall be chargeable to the public, the officers being liable only for the messing at ordinary rates.

Rear-Admiral Tryon will leave England on December 4, to take over the command of the Australian station, vice Commodore J. Erskine, whose term of service has expired. The Squadron, which has been recently strengthened, will henceforth be a Rear-Admiral's command. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Captain Atwell Peregrine W. Lake to the command of her Majesty's ship *Nelson,* which is to be recommissioned as flagship of Rear-Admiral G. Tryon. Amongst the staff will be Commander W. des Voeux Hamilton, who served with the Naval Brigade in the Egyptian War of 1882. The command of the *Espiègle,* one of the vessels of the Australian squadron, became vacant on Wednesday, on the expiration of Captain C. A. G. Bridge's appointment.

Although France has proclaimed the blockade of the Island of Formosa, it is difficult to understand how the order can be practically carried into effect. The western coast of Formosa alone contains ten ports which are in constant communication with the continent and with the Panghoa Islands. Admiral Courbet has only twenty-three vessels at his disposal. At least one-half will be required to guard Kelung and Tamsui. Taking into consideration the other services, it is barely possible that the French commander will be able to dispose of seven or eight vessels for carrying out the blockade.

Naval affairs were brought to the notice of Parliament at the commencement of the autumn Session with a promptitude which indicates that practical good will probably result from the demand so energetically made, that the British Navy shall be speedily rendered thoroughly efficient and equal to the duties it may have to perform. The ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, at the earliest possible opportunity, inquired whether the Government contemplated taking measures to relieve the anxiety which prevails in the public mind as to the state of the Navy, and particularly as to its efficiency for the protection of the interests of the trade and commerce of the country in the event of war. Mr. W. H. Smith went straight to the point, and elicited a reply from the Premier which will be regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction. Mr. Gladstone intimated that, for a considerable time, the subject of the Naval establishment of the country had been under the consideration of the Admiralty, and announced that in the course of next month the department would bring before Parliament a statement of their views on the general state of the Navy. The "national demand for adequate defence" has been so far responded to in as straightforward a manner as the question was put by the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty. In the House of Lords the proposed Parliamentary Committee was referred to, and the course of events must now be awaited with patient interest.

Some interest is being manifested regarding the succession to the position of Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and the names of at least two Vice-Admirals have been mentioned in connection with the appointment.

The Naval Brigade on the Nile has "scored another triumph" by the successful passage of the second large steamer, the *Gizeh,* over the great gate of the Cataract at Abka. It is regarded as improbable, however, that another large steamer could be got through, owing to the rapid subsidence of the Nile, which was at its highest level this year at the Second Cataract on August 30 and 31.

On the first day of the Parliamentary Session Sir H. Drummond-Wolff asked the Prime Minister whether any successor had been appointed to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, "for whose courtesy he was very grateful." At present, remarked the junior Member for Portsmouth, the Admiralty was represented in neither House of Parliament, and he therefore wished to know to what Minister inquiries respecting that Department were to be addressed. The Premier pointed out that Sir H. Drummond-Wolff had "inadvertently fallen into an error," there being one of the Lords of the Admiralty—Sir Thomas Brassey—in the House, and questions touching affairs relating to that Department could be addressed to him. Not content with this answer, the hon. Member inquired what "Privy Councillor" at present represented the Admiralty in the House. Sir Drummond-Wolff gained nothing by putting this question, for Mr. Gladstone promptly explained that there has not been for some time a Privy Councillor representing the Admiralty in the House of Commons, the late Secretary of the Admiralty not having been a Privy Councillor. In the House of Lords, Viscount Sidmouth gave notice that on the return of the First Lord of the Admiralty he would ask her Majesty's Government whether they were prepared to appoint a Parliamentary inquiry into the strength and condition of the Naval forces of the country.

Lieutenant Pullen, of the *Indus,* lately employed on the Anglo-French Boundary Commission, Gold Coast, West Africa, as senior British Commissioner, who has just been appointed to the command of the *Lark* in Australia, will be in charge of the surveying operations on that station.

The *London and China Telegraph* is responsible for the following statement:—"We hear that large orders have come forward from the Chinese Government for various arms and munitions of war, which are being executed as rapidly as possible. Amongst the consignments are heavy guns, small arms, and a large quantity of cartridges. We have heard of one purchase of 5,000,000 cartridges, manufactured at the time of the Franco-German War, and which are now being shipped to the East. Of what use the powder will be after 14 years remains to be demonstrated. It is probable that it will not be sufficiently powerful to eject the bullet from the muzzle of the rifle. Naturally, foreigners will be accused of unfair dealing. It certainly does seem strange, however, that the Chinese officials should buy such trash, as they well know what it is they are purchasing."

Vice-Admiral Dowell has distributed the ships of his squadron to protect the residents at the places named during hostilities between France and China:—The *Audacious* (flagship) and the *Midge* at Hong Kong; the *Swift* at Canton; the *Champion* at the Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow; the *Merlin* at Sharp Peak, River Min; the *Fly* at Takao, for the protection of the residents at Taiwan Fu and Amphing; the *Foxhound* in the Gulf of Tonquin, alternately visiting Hoihow and Pakhoi; the *Cockchafer* at Tamsui; the *Cleopatra* at Shanghai; and the *Daring* at Ningpo.

Mr. Bannerman having been appointed to succeed Mr. Trevelyan as Chief Secretary for Ireland, it is reported that the vacancy at the Admiralty will be offered to Sir Thomas Brassey, who now fills the position of Civil Lord.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, consisting of the *Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Achilles, Sultan,* and *Neptune,* left Plymouth Sound on Monday morning for Gibraltar and Madeira. Before the Squadron left, Rear-Admiral Curme paid an official visit to the Duke of Edinburgh on board the *Minotaur.* The Channel Squadron is expected to return home early in December.

It is proposed to make sundry changes in the nomenclature of the Bengal Army. No change, however, will be made without consulting the wishes of the men, and there need be no fear of any corps having to part with its title unwillingly. As every one knows, the cavalry of that Presidency is called the Bengal Cavalry, but the infantry goes by the name of the Bengal Native Infantry; the reason for the longer designation being that in former days the Bengal Infantry was represented by the Company's European regiments, while the Sepoy battalions became Native Infantry by way of distinction. But now that the title "Bengal Infantry" is left vacant, the reasons for adopting it are obvious, while no one probably will care to maintain that any loss of tradition is involved in the dropping of the superfluous adjective "Native." Again, a large number of the Bengal Native Infantry regiments, in addition to the common appellation, have titles of their own, which, in a number of cases, have long ceased to have any appropriateness whatever. It is difficult, for instance, to see what the 13th N.I. gains by being called, in brackets, the Shekawattee Regiment, a description which merely marks its having originally been a local battalion; or why the 14th should continue its nominal connection with Ferozepore, or the 15th (universally known as the 15th Sikhs) with Loodhiana. In other cases, as, for example, that of the 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai, the local name marks a fact in the regimental history, and conveys associations which there may be a strong reluctance to lose.

We see that the captain of the large French transport, the *Aveyron,* which went ashore in the Red Sea and became a total wreck, has been tried by court-martial and honourably acquitted. In such cases, a French court has three verdicts open to it,—death, when a captain runs his ship ashore on purpose; imprisonment, when he is found guilty of negligence; dismissal, when he shows incapacity. The proceedings of the court and the ground for acquittal have not been revealed. French courts are often extremely lenient in dealing with officers who have done the State some service.

Colonel Llewellyn has been appointed a Colonel on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in Egypt, vice Colonel Barnes, deceased.

A telegram dated Calcutta, October 22, on the subject of the Zhob Valley expedition, says:—"All the chiefs of the Bori Valley have surrendered unconditionally. Shah Jehan having sent a message applying for a safe conduct and an assurance that he would not be transported, Sir R. Sandeman replied, giving the required assurance and inviting him to come in. Shah Jehan, however, insulted the messenger, who returned after a narrow escape with his life. The message was evidently a stratagem to gain time. The Muskheyls and Kiligais, who sent conciliatory messages, have also changed their minds, and have refused to come in. The Hemzadais continue friendly. The force is still advancing."

Colonel Chesney will, we understand, come home on furlough in December, when Colonel Newmarch will officiate for him.

The Artillery for the Zhob Valley Field Force is as follows:—Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., R.A.; Adjutant, Lieutenant L. D. Jackson, R.A. Batteries:—No. 9 Mountain Battery, Northern Division, Royal Artillery; two guns, No. 1 Bombay Native Mountain Battery. The former battery is commanded by Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Graham, and has the following officers:—Captain Dacres Cunningham, Lieutenants H. A. Inglis, H. de T. Phillips, and M. M. Noble (attached). The gunners are Europeans, and the drivers Sikhs and Natives of the Punjab. It is armed with six of the new 7-pounder M.L.R. jointed guns of 400 lb. weight, and is the celebrated "screw-gun" battery which accompanied the force under Sir F. Roberts during the march from Cabul to Candahar, under Lieutenant-Colonel (then Major) Graham, its present commanding officer. The battery arrived in Quetta in January last, after a march of over 800 miles from its old quarters in the Murree Hills. The No. 1 Bombay Native Mountain Battery joins the force at Dukki. It is commanded by Captain A. Keene, with Lieutenant Elliott. Both gunners and drivers are natives, and the battery is armed with four 7-pounder M.L.R. guns of 200 lb. weight, a gun which will doubtless eventually give place to the "jointed gun" throughout the Mountain Artillery. Major H. F. Smyth, R.A., accompanies the force as Provost Marshal.

A French writer, who signs himself "Perry,"—a name which bore an ill-odour in the British Army some years ago—is responsible for the following narrative of events in Tonquin:—"We must also take into account the quality of the enemy's troops. There can be no doubt as to China opposing us with her best soldiers. We learn by telegraph that the Chinese returned to the charge on the night of the 10th inst., in order to recover the positions which they had lost, and were not repulsed until after five hours' fighting. This obstinacy on their part is all the more significative since the war [but there is no war] is being waged *sans merci*. People have been astonished, and not without reason, at the number of killed, 3,000, when no figures indicated the number of wounded and the prisoners. Alas! no prisoners are made on either side, and every wounded man is a dead man [we presume on the losing side, on the *væ victis* principle]. The Chinese spare no one, and the Tonquinese have the same habit. On the other hand, it is impossible to make prisoners, for half the army would be required to guard them. It would be necessary to double the garrison in the Delta if there were Chinese prisoners. There are neither forts nor prisoners, nor any place where from 10,000 to 15,000 prisoners could be kept [are we to gather from this that from 10,000 to 15,000 prisoners have been slain?], and it would be dangerous to confine them in Lower Tonquin, in a country which we can hardly be said to occupy." "The number of Chinese who have descended from the hills of Langson cannot be set down at less than 30,000, since 10,000 men penetrated into the valley of Loch Nan, and since the column of General Negrier met with a stout resistance on the same day that Colonel Donnier fought his two brilliant actions at Lang Kep." The writer is very much afraid lest the victories of his countrymen should turn out sterile; and one of his *confrères* points out that, even at the rate of 3,000 a day, it would take the French troops twelve years to kill off all the male population in China capable of bearing arms. *La France* doubts the reports of 3,000 Chinamen having been slaughtered at Lang Kep and 3,000 more at Tamsui, adding that these suspicious figures, derived from the telegrams of the *Times*, remind it of days of old when Christian warriors used to spit their unbelieving enemies by threes, in the name of the Father, and Son, and the Holy Ghost. As regards the slaughter of prisoners, it might be well if our gallant neighbours were to show a better example to the "heathen Chinee." A few pigtails on the Boulevards would have a very cheering and picturesque effect.

It is understood that in addition to a return showing the cost of the annual migration to the hills of Government head-quarters during the last five years, now nearly ready, the Government of India has been called on by the Secretary of State to furnish a full account of the expenditure on this head since Lord Lawrence's time, to be sent in later.

The *Avenir Militaire*, discussing the condition of the French Fleet, draws attention to the rapidity with which types get out of date. "There is the *Sfax*, for example, it says, which might have been given to us by its designer ten years ago, if the Admirals had not rejected the plans as too complicated. The *Sfax* would have been the other day a real 1st-class cruiser, far superior to the *Tourville*, the *Duguesne*, or the *Shah*, and all the other types built in France or elsewhere. But next year, should she be completed, it is not at all certain that she will not arrive too late. The *Milan*, which is to steam two knots faster than she does, will be a smaller and better craft. Neither one nor the other will be able within a restricted radius to resist the pursuit of a swarm of torpedo-boats, costing in all only half her price. On the great highways of the ocean, the torpedo-boats of 240 tons which we have on the stocks at Havre could overtake and sink them. According to Captain Gougeard, the ex-Minister of Marine, the *Sfax*, &c., are only instruments of warfare intended for the piping times of peace. The *Avenir* is very much afraid that the fine ironclads which France is building, and which fill the British mind with apprehension, will be out of date before they are ready to go to sea. The *Avenir* then blames the French Admiralty for having built cruisers on the model of the *Shah* and the *Inconstant*—the *Tourville* and the *Duguesne*—when the English had given up that type. "Our rivals," adds the writer, "adopted a model which we rejected; they built ten of the *Constance* type first of all, then the *Iris* and the *Mercury*, faster vessels, which do them great honour. They will soon have six vessels ready, and one of a still more perfect type, like the *Leander*, which is expected to steam 18 knots, and to be almost insubmersible. These vessels are smaller than the *Sfax*; but they will be faster and, consequently, superior to her. The *Arethusa*, one of these, is being prepared for the Chinese station; and also a new ironclad, in order to show the Celestials ships superior to ours." Taking it altogether, the *Avenir Militaire* is dissatisfied with the state of the French Fleet, which, it says, on several foreign stations, cuts a very poor figure.

Captain Samuel Long, who has been appointed to the command of the *Agamemnon*, served during the Crimean War, including the bombardment of Sebastopol, in the old *Agamemnon*, and *Royal Albert*.

The French are not over-pleased with the conduct of the Tonquin business. Despatches have been withheld by the Government; it is clear from General Millot's farewell addressed to his troops that he did not, as was represented, ask to be recalled, and it is evident that large reinforcements are required. The people have been deceived, they are disappointed, and they murmur. The great question which our neighbours are now trying to solve is how to get men to send to Tonquin. It has been suggested that the 15th Army Corps might be mobilised. Why one army corps in preference to another? The answer is that the 15th Army Corps is furnished by a district devoted to Republican principles. But if the Republicans are called upon to make sacrifices because they are Republicans, how long will they remain Republicans? A mobilisation would be a very serious and expensive affair. It means not only raising a corps to its fighting establishment as regards men, but requisitioning horses, carts, &c. Why not adopt a partial mobilisation? Even this would offer serious objections. Why not take the necessary number of men from the ranks of the active Army? The companies are only 40 strong at present. It would require 300 companies,—that is to say, 75 battalions or 19 regiments to furnish the reinforcements required. Why not call for volunteers? But time presses, and it would take long to organise such a corps. And, with all this, here are the elections at hand, and, on the eve of a General Election, how can any Government in its senses ask for men or money, and both are sadly wanted? The probability is that in the end the reinforcements will be drawn from Algeria. It is now regretted in France that the plan for forming a Colonial army, proposed a year ago by General Thibaudin, was not at once acted upon. That plan has yet to be sanctioned by Parliament.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Pending publication of the new Royal Warrant, the length of service required to render an officer eligible for appointment has been reduced from ten to seven years. An officer will not be required to resign his combatant commission on appointment, but will be seconded in his regiment for a period of five years, at the end of which time he may either elect to revert to regimental duty or to be permanently appointed to the Pay Department. In the latter case he would then be required to resign his combatant commission. An officer while serving on his combatant commission in the Army Pay Department will receive pay as an officer of that department.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

A Parliamentary paper has been published containing the correspondence which has passed between the War, Colonial, and India Offices on the subject of the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, beginning with a letter from the War Office to the Colonial Office, March 19, 1884, and ending with a communication from the Treasury, dated Aug. 12, 1884. The correspondence includes a summary of Recommendations of the Inspector-General of Fortifications, which have been approved generally by the Defence Committee under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. The proposals have been based on the principle that sudden attacks could only be made by comparatively small squadrons; and the defences have been calculated in each case to provide against such contingencies. In the event of a more serious attack being contemplated by any foreign Power, it could not be kept secret, and the support of the British Fleet might then be counted on. Submarine mines would in most cases form an integral part of the defences, and their powerful aid would be brought into action to co-operate with the artillery defences proposed. On March 19 Lord Hartington informs Lord Kimberley that "it is proposed that measures for proceeding at once with the defences of Aden shall be undertaken," the expense being equally divided between India and Great Britain. Lord Kimberley on June 9 entirely concurs, and is prepared to contribute. The Colonial Office on July 15 informs the Treasury that, in the case of Singapore and Hong Kong, where the Colonies are to defray the cost of the necessary works, her Majesty's Government contributes the armaments. "Lord Derby is of opinion that action should be taken with the least possible delay." As to Ceylon, the Imperial Government is to defend Trincomalee, while Ceylon defends Colombo at its own cost if it pleases. In like manner the Imperial Government will defend Simon's Bay, leaving the Cape to defend Table Bay. Mauritius, like Hong Kong and Singapore, should contribute the expense of the fortifications, while the whole cost of works and armaments at St. Helena, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, and Jamaica should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. On Aug. 2, the War Office informs the Treasury that her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Fortifications "afford a proper basis of action in dealing with the defence of the various stations, and that it is very desirable that the necessary steps should be at once taken for giving effect to the proposals so far as the stations of Trincomalee, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Aden are concerned." Lord Hartington hopes that he may be favoured with the Treasury decision in respect to the works at Aden, and also with instructions as to whether such Supplementary Estimate shall be presented at once in the next Session of Parliament. Mr. Leonard Courtney replies on Aug. 12 that "My Lords consent to provide one-half, not exceeding £64,400, of the cost of the proposed works and armament at Aden. But as they understand that the Government of India is willing to advance the whole expense in the first instance, very little, if any, of the charge will fall on Army votes this year; and it will certainly be unnecessary to present a supplementary estimate for it this Session." The aggregate Imperial charge on Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong will be for works £47,150, and for armament £103,750, making a total of £150,900; and no expenditure will be needed for armament until the works have been completed. "To complete the information required for Parliament and for this department, an estimate should be framed of the charge that will have to be defrayed from year to year, out of Imperial and non-Imperial funds, respectively, supposing the whole scheme be carried out, giving precedence to the different works in the order of urgency."

OFFICERS EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So much has been said latterly about the expenses of officers in the Army, and many means have been tried by the authorities to cut them down—but with no, or at least very partial, success. To force the officers of a regiment to give up something they have been accustomed to because a small proportion cannot afford to pay, seems hardly fair, and such a system tends to divide the officers of a regiment into "cliques," a very undesirable state of affairs indeed. The only satisfactory way to solve the difficulty seems to be by increasing the income of the impecunious officer; the question is,—How can this be done? It is this question which I will endeavour to answer, and at the same time show that the means I propose to adopt at once be beneficial to the service and to the officers immediately concerned. It was suddenly found that British officers were wanting—they were not up to the mark in technical subjects; the result is that now every officer has to pass a very strict examination before promotion, so strict, in fact, that it might do for a staff officer. If this course is persisted in, it will drive many excellent officers from the service, which would be a great loss, for they are mostly keen sportsmen, and up to any amount of hard work—just the men who are wanted on active service to do the rough regimental work, which requires little more than great hardihood and a small amount of common-sense. Now, I take it for granted that most impecunious officers would willingly make an effort, if by so doing they could increase their income, the more so that they have more time on their hands than their richer comrades, not being able to join in many sports and amusements which cost money. At present they have little or no inducement to make themselves proficient in their profession. A young officer, full of zeal on joining, may spend a few hours daily in reading, but after a short time the example of the majority of his brother officers and the dull routine of regimental duties make him abandon his books. The plan I propose is the following:—To establish a series of prizes for the best essays on certain professional subjects, to be competed for half-yearly. I would divide the prizes into classes,—one class for officers of under six years' service, one for officers of under 12 years' service, and one for officers of over 12 years' service,—the number of prizes in each class to vary according to the number of essays. Were this division not made, young officers would stand but little chance, and they are the men who require most help, and they are also the men that it is the country's interest to encourage. This system, if adopted and carried out thoroughly, would answer the purpose far better than vain efforts to cut down regimental expenses, and also be better than endeavouring to make architects of men who are only required to do masons' work.—I am, &c.,

H. D'ESTAMPES VALLANCEY.

FATIGUES.

"Service" writes:—"'Old Soldier,' in your paper of the 18th inst., does well to recommend the employment of prisoners on fatigues, instead of at constant shot-drill and oakum-picking. But I doubt whether it would be advisable to do away altogether with shot-drill, as it is a punishment required for some bad characters. I would, however, go further than your correspondent, and suggest that all soldiers who are awarded confinement to barracks as a minor punishment should be employed on fatigues in cleaning washhouses, latrines, drains, &c., instead of uselessly being marched about in kit-drill order or marching-order. Marching, either with or without marching-order equipment, is part of the duty of a soldier, and should not be made a punishment. An amendment of Paras. 42 and 43, Section vi., Queen's Regulations, to this effect, would, I believe, be a great advantage in every way."

A telegram dated Durban, Oct. 22, says:—"The text is published of an impassioned letter written by Mr. Joubert to the Volksraad in sending in his resignation. He says that he is unable any longer, in justice to himself, to hold office under a Government which has deliberately broken faith with England and violated the Convention by annexing Montsioa's territory. He appeals to the people, notwithstanding his resignation, to support the Government, and closely to watch the course of events. This letter is naturally calculated to make a great impression throughout the whole Dutch community, to the advantage of Mr. Joubert and the prejudice of the Government. He disclaims all personal animosity towards Mr. Krüger, but it is evident that there is more behind than appears on the surface."

"MOSE IN EGITTO."

[An adaptation of an old "Mystery," by "W. E. G.' Novel scenery, machinery, dresses, and decorations (the latter chiefly Medjidies, Osmanies, K.C.B.'s).] [Act I., Scene 1. A sumptuous apartment, fitted with water-bottles, inkstands, fly-flappers, &c., Maison Baird, Ismaileyah, Cairo. A table at which is seated El Baringee, the magician; deep in thought, his spectacles, bedewed with the vapours of reflection, glisten through cigarette smoke, papers, reports, despatch boxes, and all the usual business.]

El Baringee (*reads*)—More complaints, of course! Here's a confounded nigg—no, I don't mean that!—an intelligent aboriginal Egyptian claiming a thousand lire,—or is it livres?—for his mule killed by the railway-train at Bulak-Dacroor! It's absurd! Never saw a mule yet that couldn't get away from the trains on that line if it liked. But something must be done. There's that ridiculous tribunal——(*Knock at the door.*) Come in.

[Enter a Board of Railway Directors, all in one man deep-browed, large-footed and bodied, heavy-bearded.]

El Baringee.—The very man I wanted to see! My dear Ell Measurer, read that!

Ell Measurer (*reads, growls, reads again, and finally thumps the table*).—Not a single piastre! I don't believe the mule was ever alive. Why, none of my trains go more than three miles an hour. It's all a plant!

El B.—Yes! Your plant *is* bad, old fellow. But we must fork-out something,—say, twelve hundred piastres? Eh?

El M. (*furious*).—Oh, of course! Make it anything you please. I shall have nothing to say to it. Good morning, good morning! I'm quite ill. This sort of thing! And the flies! And that confounded Timmerman—whom the *Times* will call Zimmerman—I wish he was in solitude,—are all too much for me.

[*Exit.*

El B.—Conscientious fellow, very. Doesn't grasp the situation though. Like his carriages,—run off the rails! I must sign an order on the caisse for, say, a thousand piastres (*writes*). Well, that's the mule cleared off. What's this? (*Reads.*) A complaint from Fibrino Shekel Brandysodino and Company, that they cannot get their cotton delivered in Alexandria because of the block on the rail,—a crisis imminent in the cotton market. How very unpleasant! Must send for Ell Measurer again. (*Electric bell rings, E. M. appears in a blaze of blue fire through trap l.c.*)

El M.—You called? Here we are again! (*Strikes comic attitude*).

El B.—My dear Ell M., this is really no joke! Here is a crisis threatened because these people cannot get their cotton delivered. I really must ask——

El M.—Don't ask me anything, but give me some rolling-stock. How is cotton to be brought if there's nothing to carry it? All my trucks, vans, carriages, locomotives, are larking about in Upper Egypt—Minieh, Girgeh, Assiout—Lord Wolseley knows where!

El B.—"Who's he who wishes for more trucks from England? My own Ell Measurer?" I say, old man, just write a pleasant, chatty sort of memo. on the general advantages of rolling-stock on railways, and the relations of cotton to commerce, and I'll send it to Brandysodino, with a promise of lots of carriages—and compensation to be paid some time as the indemnity. Ha! Ha! Ha! (*They both laugh consumedly—A knock at the door.*) Who's there? Come in!

[Enter bland, elderly gentleman, in Stamboulee fez and smoking cigarette.]

El B.—My dear Nubar! What, again? It must be half-an-hour since I saw you, quite: never can see you too often, you know, eh?

Nubar.—Ah! I perceive you have not seen the "Phare" this morning; you would not be so cheery if you had!

El B.—My dear Pasha, "Phares" are only to be seen at night. Who cares about that farthing candle? Ha! Ha! Ha! This air is so exhilarating, you know. That was a pun—my second this year.

Nubar (*gloomily*).—I do. They call me names. They say you are a duffer, that the Commissioner is a buffer, that the Khedive is a ——. But just read for yourself (*hands paper*).

El B. (*reads*).—Yes! This is too monstrous. Suspend the "Phare" at once!—douse his glim for a month! But mind! You must say you did it,—not I.

Nubar.—Thank you. It shall be done. I'm so glad you let me snuff the fellow out.

[Salaam; exit. As Nubar goes out, the head of Public Works Department pops in his head.]

P. W. D.—Just one moment, Great Baringee. Is Bubbley Bey to be sent to Garbieh or Charkieh? I must get your orders to give to my nominal chef, that benighted black brother, or he will stand on form, and say he is my superior.

El B.—Send Bubbley Bey to Jericho—or Garbieh, whichever you please, my boy, and say "I sent him thither; I, who have neither pity, love, nor fear,"—of anything, except appearing to interfere with the native administration.

[Scene closes.]

[Scene II. Maison Baird. Room on right opposite to El B.'s. Same style. High Commissioner standing with back to fireplace at one side of table. At the other, several European gentlemen of various degrees of refinement are listening attentively.]

H. C. (*loq.*)—As I was saying, when the Khedive interrupted me by sending over to know if I would authorise the repairs of his carriage and a new dress for the Hanoum—whoever he is—I wish you all gentlemen clearly to understand that under no circumstances will her Majesty's Government interfere with the administration of this country. This is most important. You are all correspondents of great journals, and it is very necessary you should be up to snuff, to use a colloquial phrase. We advise and report—or we report and advise—and all that sort of thing, do you see? The public at home will not hear of annexation or protection. "Convey the wise call it,"—Shakespeare! Hem! For heaven's sake, don't mention the horrid words! Why, I assure you it makes them all ill in Downing Street—positively ill—when they hear or see them! And you are so intelligent! Do you twig? (*Winks pleasantly.*) Ha! ha! ha! What a time we are having, to be sure! Have you seen Karnak? No! What! not yet? We really must arrange about that. Important that gentlemen in your position should be able to study institutions of country. I was immensely instructed by my visit to Philæ. But remember! Not a word of annexation! (*Sings*),—

> "Oh, no! we never mention it,
> It's name is never heard," &c.

Good morning. So glad to have met you.

[Scene closes.]

NOTES FROM ALDERSHOT.

Route-marching has been ordered to commence on the 1st prox. at Aldershot, varied with outpost duty, minor tactics, and drill, according to the weather.

The "Divisional Captain of the day" has been discontinued, and his duties are now performed by the field-officer of the day and the captain of the week.

Reconnaissances will be made in the country north of Farnham, and on the line of advance on London by the main Farnham-Hog'sback-Guildford road. One officer and two non-commissioned officers from each regiment in the division will commence a fortnight's practice on the 1st prox., and similar parties will be detailed on the 15th and 1st of each month until the end of February, 1885. The sketches and reports will be forwarded to Major Miles, Garrison-Instructor.

The Committee have reported that moss litter, although an excellent substitute for straw under certain conditions, is unsuitable for use in military stables.

It is intended to erect shooting galleries in the North and South Camps and Cavalry Barracks. The "Morris Aiming and Sighting Apparatus" will be used.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pray permit me to take very grave exception to some of the statements—thoughtless in the extreme, I would call them—which have been made by your correspondent, "Monitor," in your issue of the 18th inst., regarding the Militia. In the first place, he says, "I mean simply that the Army quite understands the position assigned to the Militia, which they do not recognise as that of soldiers." In this letter I shall only speak of what has come directly within my personal knowledge. The assertion which I have quoted does an injustice to Line officers. My experience of them (and it has not been limited) is that whenever associated with Militia officers in camp or in barrack, they always avail of every opportunity of conceding in the fullest sense of the term the most complete recognition of the military status to which the Militia is entitled. Furthermore, this feeling has become more marked since the introduction of the territorial system. I can carry my memory back to a time when a vast gulf separated a Linesman from a Militiaman; now, comparatively speaking, but a narrow stream divides them. Your correspondent goes on to say:—"It is within my own knowledge that an officer commanding a brigade depôt was once censured by the Commander-in-Chief for employing a Militia officer, who was termed in the official letter as 'a mere civilian,' in a military capacity, and very properly, because under existing circumstances Militia officers have no military status, and to employ them on military duties connected with the Army is irregular, if not illegal." Misinformation, as far as the first part of this wild statement goes, is the only explanation or excuse that can be offered for it. It is utterly impossible to conceive that the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army (of which the Adjt.-Gen., Lord Wolseley, has recently described the Militia as being "part and parcel"), could be so unacquainted with its administration. At every brigade depôt at the present moment, there are several Militia officers (some of whom have been actively so employed for over a year), whose duty it is not only to command Line soldiers, but also junior officers of the Line. The same system existed during the late Egyptian Campaign, when provisional battalions, consisting of depôts of the regiments at the seat of war, were formed and officered by Militia officers of the affiliated battalions. The second part of your correspondent's paragraph I shall deal with after quoting further from his letter, where he says,—"And here, I maintain, lies the absurdity. A sort of military character is given to the Militia . . . . . . at the same time, when called upon for duty, the colonel has no military authority outside his own regiment." Really this is so flagrant that it is almost not worth a reply. Even before the territorial system was entered upon, I was present on the occasion of a field-day, when my own colonel, acting as brigadier, commanded the troops, consisting of the 4th Batn. 60th Rifles, a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards, a battery of Royal Artillery, and another Militia regiment, &c. One more refutation, and I shall finish. "A Linesman can sit upon a court-martial to try a Militiaman," says "Monitor," "but in no case could a Militia officer be a member of a court-martial to try a Line soldier." Indeed, now what does "Monitor" think of this? Under the presidency of a major of the Royal Artillery, and at which were present other Militia officers, besides officers of the Line and Royal Artillery, I myself, in the year 1880, sat upon a court-martial to try a soldier of the Gloucestershire Regiment, when it was the 28th Foot. In the following manner ends this astounding letter, from which I feel I have quoted too freely:—"Therefore I maintain," says the writer, "that my contention that the Militia is sham military service," &c., "and that its officers are held to be mere civilians is correct, and to this cause must be traced the want of officers." Surely, Sir, this gentleman does not belong to the Militia, or he would know that the officers of the force are now subject to the conditions of the Army Act and Articles of War at all periods of the year, and, precisely to the same extent with officers of the Regular Army, owe allegiance to Military Law. "Ne sutor ultra crepidam" is a sound motto. Doubtless your correspondent may shine in other matters, but with those of the Militia he displays, to use a mild term, deplorable ignorance. I sincerely trust that I shall not be considered rude if I remark that to be a "Monitor" one should be qualified to instruct, and above all he should carefully refrain from making statements of a reckless character, which are worthless and only mislead.—I am, &c.,

A FUSILIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an old Linesman serving in the Militia, and taking a great interest in its welfare, allow me to say it is a pity that your correspondent, "Monitor," did not endeavour to get up his subject properly before rushing into print, and to suggest that the *nom-de-plume* he modestly adopts is a very decided misnomer for the *rôle* he assumes. To wade through his numerous and erroneous statements, or rather notions, would be far too tedious, and as they are so evident to the initiated, require little refutation. But lest, perchance, some of your unprofessional readers should be misled by "Monitor's" fallacies, the following may be accepted as law and fact:—Officers of the Militia are now always amenable to the Army Discipline Act, and are under precisely the same obligations as officers of the Regular Army, the only difference being that they rank junior to the same rank in the Regulars. They are not allowed to leave the United Kingdom without obtaining leave of absence from his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding in the usual course, and, with their own consent, are available for any duty or duties, permanent or otherwise, that the public service may require. Their position as "officers" under the Army Discipline Act is very clearly defined with officers of the Regulars; officers of the Yeomanry and Volunteers being only "officers" under this Act when employed on military service, and Militia officers of the present day are frequently employed on strictly military duties. For instance, Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Vernon, 5th Batn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been permanently attached to the 102nd Regtl. District for the last 12 months, his principal duty having been to sit as president of courts-martial for the trial of such prisoners—Regulars or otherwise—as might be brought before them, an employment which I may fairly assume has been neither "irregular" or "illegal." I do not for a moment contend that the Militia of the present day is perfect, far from it, and there is plenty of improvement for it; but, notwithstanding "Monitor's" adverse opinion, I do say that the way Militia regiments turn-out, as a rule, is perfectly wonderful. Certainly, as far as my experience goes—which is not inconsiderable—if all officers of the Militia were such as "Monitor" would make them out to be, this state of affairs would be simply impossible; and I am supported by high military authorities in saying that, whenever they may be really required, the Militia will be found as a body, besides for recruiting purposes, a valuable ingredient of the British Army, and a real, and not a "sham, military service."—I am, &c.,

NOW FUSILIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read your paper regularly since the date of its first issue, I have observed the remarkable letters of "Monitor" on the Militia. So long as they were amusing only, I had no desire to be critical; but when the author of them sacrifices truth to sarcasm, he requires correction. In your current number he says:—"In no case could a Militia officer be a member of a court-martial to try soldiers." I am a Militia officer, and several times during the last few years have been a member of courts-martial by which men of the Regulars have been tried. I enclose my card, not for publication; but it is very much at the service of "Monitor," to whom I am ready to give dates and places.—I am, &c.,

SPHINX.

Reviews.

The Accursed Land; or, the First Steps on the Water-Way of Edom. By Lieutenant-Colonel Colvile (Grenadier Guards). (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)

This is a delightful volume of travel, not alone entertaining and amusing, but exceptionally instructive. While the rage for distributing medals has nearly gained its height, it may not be very surprising if one, in some shape or other, were conferred on the author of this work for the distinguished victory he gained in his contest against "time" during the early months of the present year. On January 19, Colonel Colvile left Port Said for England, on the 30th of the same month, he landed at Plymouth, and on the 15th of the next month (February) started for the Soudan Campaign, leaving his manuscript in the hands of a friend who undertook to transact all business matters with his publishers and to pass the work for press. The circumstances which caused the necessity for these rapid movements, and for the part which was to be taken by the author, are easily described. Some time in the year 1855, the late Captain William Allen, R.N., published a book called "The Dead Sea: a New Route to India," and at the same time laid before the Government a project for a ship canal through the Jordan Valley, which, after consideration for 25 years, was refused. The idea of a ship canal through the East was subsequently proved to be practicable by M. de Lesseps in the Isthmus of Suez. In 1883, Captain Allen's long-neglected scheme was once more called to mind, and "The Palestine Channel Syndicate" was formed for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was practicable, and Colonel Colvile was selected to carry out the investigation. The main point on which this scheme was based was the known depression below the sea-level of the Jordan Valley, while its weak point consisted in the uncertainty as to the level of the Wady el Arabah, a question which has exercised many scientific minds without producing any satisfactory results. All the preparations for the expedition were completed, when the Porte suddenly refused to consent to it. In this unpleasant state of affairs, the author proved himself to be a man of resources. He at once determined to undertake the work, starting with Captain Peacock, of the Royal Engineers, and his servant, "Mr. Cash," who was killed the other day by a crocodile. With the assistance of Messrs. Cook, the question of transport was quickly arranged, and also the crucial ones of "The Instruments and the Presents;" it was still further ascertained that the nearest telegraph station was at Hebron, and that it would take about 14 days for any news of the expedition to reach the Sultan, so that in those 14 days the survey might be made. On November 8, 1883, the author, accompanied by "Cash," left London, and on the 11th embarked on board the Mongolia at Brindisi, having been joined at Venice by Captain Peacock. There will be found some amusing chapters throughout the volume having reference to the proceedings of another band of explorers which had left England about the same time as the author, and which was supposed to be intent on a similar purpose. There was also an amusing sketch of the occasional *rencontres* between "geologists" and the "civil engineers," as they were named, and the anxiety displayed by each to make better progress than the other. At Suez the travellers found their luggage, and dispatched it and the instruments, &c., direct to their camp on the Asiatic shore, thus avoiding all observation and comment at Suez, where the author passed for a simple young gentleman on a visit to the sacred localities of Mount Sinai. Great, however, was the astonishment of the passengers on board the Mongolia when they saw their long-haired fellow-passenger "now sporting the neatest of Newgate clips, and handing over the ship's side sextants, levelling staves, and such like to a formidable-looking old Syrian, in long boots and a big whip. As this individual was the author's dragoman, he is entitled to a few words:—

> "Najm Abu Kathir [anglicè, 'The Star and the Father of Much'], was, in spite of the bigness of his boots, and his nose, and his whip, an amiable old thing, with a fixed idea that the European stomach requires replenishing every two hours, and is incapable of assimilating any nourishment which has not been served on a white table-cloth and eaten with a silver fork. He was a very intelligent, well-educated man, and if the reader be told that he had not only written a book, but actually got somebody to purchase it, he will no doubt at once concede that "Najm Abu Kathir" was a very superior person indeed."

As soon as the boat was seen from the camp, the camels were sent down to meet it, and the passengers were fairly landed on the Asiatic shore, and thus cut off from all communication with the outer world. The author thought this the fitting time to make a confidant of Najm and announce to him that "The Wady-el-Arabah" was their true destination. "Where you order, sir, there I go," was the scant reply; but it was quite sufficient to satisfy the travellers that the dragoman would prove true to his word. On November 18 the expedition commenced its journey, and after four hours' marching halted for lunch. The author thus describes the scene of this the "first camp:"—

> "In the centre of the panorama are four white tents, faintly tinged by the after-glow of sunset. Round the tents lie groups of ill-clad Bedouins, shivering under their camel-hair blankets, for there is no wood to make a fire, and wistfully eyeing in turn the cook's charcoal brazier and the carefully-padlocked *barécas*, from out of which their small daily ration of water has just been served. Near them lie the camels, just finishing their ration of beans, and looking in vain for the prickly mimosa which generally manages to struggle through existence in even the most desolate parts of this desolated land. As far as the eye can reach to the north and south is a perfectly flat plain of clay covered with stones; not a blade of grass, a mimosa or tamarisk bush, not one single scrap of colour for miles and miles, nothing but one perpetual dirty drab. To the east, in the middle distance, a long, low range of sand hills, and beyond the sand a straight line of limestone cliffs; to the west, some four miles off, a narrow strip of leaden sea, and beyond that the dark mountains of the African coast."

The author is one of many travellers who have learned from experience the capabilities of the camel to wend its way slowly, but surely, over the most difficult passes; and, moreover, that the camel in Arabia Petræa utterly despises both rocks and stones.

The October number of the *Edinburgh* does not contain any article which may be termed of a "service" character, but in a notice of the history of China by Mr. Bongeur (?) there is a side-light thrown on the warlike operations by which China was rendered accessible by sea to the commerce of Europe. The Reviewer, however, takes rather a narrow outlook on the situation; and when he talks of France finding in China the Mexico of the Revolution, he indicates a calamity which, as far as China is concerned, England, in common with all the trading nations of Europe, would find a severe blow administered by barbarous hands to their own reputation and prosperity. As recent writers and correspondents in the daily Press have energetically insisted, there is no difference in the Chinese mind between the Frenchman, the Englishman, and the American. They are all *fanqui*—foreign devils—alike; and as France has engaged in hostilities with China, it should be the ardent wish and hope of all European nations that she may be successful, and that speedily. It is quite probable that the war of 1842 made the first breach in the defence of the great Chinese Wall; but Russia has been pegging away assiduously at the northern and north-eastern frontiers; and the *Edinburgh Review* shows little knowledge, when it speaks of the Chinese nation being "singularly united by race, uniformity of custom, and obedience to authority." With the articles on the "Works of Alexandri Pope" (?)—interesting as it is, and well written—"John de Witt," "Aristotle," "The Memorials of the Merivale Family," we have nothing to do; the question of the condition of the Navy raised so forcibly by the *Pall Mall Gazette* was not sufficiently to the front, perhaps, at the time when the contents of the number were cast to admit of treatment; but one might have expected something about the extraordinary expedition to Khartoum, which is now what people call engaging the attention of Europe. Incidentally, in a notice of Lord Malmesbury's most interesting "Memoirs," there are bits here and there which, read by the light of current events, should certainly precipitate the action of any truly national Government which desires to render this country safe. The very year after the Crimean War the Emperor, our ally, was pondering over possible hostilities with England; and Lord Malmesbury says that he has in his possession a complete plan for the invasion by Admiral de la Graviere (?), made in 1857. We also know that in the bureau of the General Staff at Berlin there are several agreeable programmes of the same kind.

There is considerable variety in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*. Opening with an exhaustive paper on "Democracy and France," in the course of which the writer pays a high tribute to Monsieur Edmund Scherer, who has long since been tacitly regarded by Englishmen of mark and culture as one of the most intelligent and judicious, as well as one of the best instructed, of French critical writers. He is remarkable not only for his knowledge of English literature, but for his singular sympathy with its spirit. As a politician, he must be classed as a Republican, if the colour of his political opinions has to be given. No fewer than seven articles of considerable research on the subject of Aristophanes form one of the attractions of this number, and testify at once to the great interest taken in him by Englishmen. Among articles of a different order will be found some very pleasing matters connected with country life and country sports. "Cricket" seems, however, to have been the favourite pastime of the season just concluded, and not a few wonderful tales and wondrous exploits have already been reported in family circles. The *Quarterly* devotes several articles to a consideration of the subject. We are also introduced to "The Country Housewife's Garden," "My Garden," by Alfred Smee, and several others. Altogether this number of the *Quarterly* is highly attractive, and well worthy of its reputation.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. A telegram, dated Wady Halfa, Oct. 18, says:—"Capt. Brocklehurst has arrived here on special service in charge of 33 whale-boats."

3rd Dragoon Guards. The head-quarters and service troops will reach Bombay about the 7th prox. in H.M.S. Jumna.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Major James, Cavalry Brig.-Major at the Curragh, has been appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at Head-quarters, Ireland.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. In the exhibition of the Dudley Gallery Art Society, "The 6th Dragoons in the German Campaign of 1759" is the only picture on a military subject. In the foreground, a grave-looking officer of mature years and rather heavily mounted, the colonel presumably, is carefully scanning the prospect before him. He is attended by a trumpeter, and part of the regiment appears in the background. This picture, which is one of the most effective in the exhibition, should have a special interest for the officers of the Inniskillings.

10th Hussars. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Combe has completed his five years on the Staff of the Indian Army. He served in the Quartermaster-General's office from Aug. 13, 1879, to Feb. 2, 1883, when he was transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department. He is at present officiating as 1st Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Major Ford, who is officiating as Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. Lieut.-Col. E. B. Frith, pymr. on the Retired List, died at Barclay Road, Fulham, on the 21st inst., aged 67 years. The deceased obtained his commission as cornet, Oct. 31, 1834; became lieut., Nov. 3, 1837; was appointed pymr., Sept. 7, 1841; and retired with the hon. rank of lieut.-col., May 8, 1867.

11th Hussars. The *Times*' correspondent writes from Egypt:—"Without wishing to raise delusive hopes, I may state a strong feeling exists in the Navy that Col. Stewart is safe. Admiral Lord John Hay kindly allows me to publish the following expression of his personal opinion, which is shared by many less competent authorities. The Admiral says:—'For a steamer to have reached the alleged scene of the wreck must imply that an attempt was being made to reach Dongola. From all the information we possess of the nature of that portion of the river it is impossible to suppose that Gen. Gordon, Col. Stewart, or any sane man could authorise such an impossible attempt. With immense labour we are trying to ascend the river, and to increase Gen. Gordon's strength in gunboats. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to suppose that Gen. Gordon would risk a steamer, and diminish his already small fleet by the exactly opposite proceeding.' The Admiral's belief is that Col. Stewart never passed Berber." The Press Association says that:—"The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Sir Charles Wilson, in which he reports that he has visited the foot of the rapids below Daguyet. The steam launch which was reported to have had Col. Stewart on board struck on a rock below the rapids, in the vicinity of which the natives are still in rebellion. Evidence as to Col. Stewart's death is conflicting, but Col. Wilson fears the worst. Further messengers have been sent out for information." A telegram, dated Wady Halfa, Oct. 22, says:—"Sir Charles Wilson has been within 70 miles of the cataract of Wady Garna, but has not been able to obtain any reliable information with regard to the wreck of the steamers and the reported death of Col. Stewart. The various accounts received by him of the affair are conflicting as to the fact whether natives or Europeans were on board the steamer."

13th Hussars. The head-quarters and service troops will leave Bombay on the 11th prox. in H.M.S. Serapis for England.

18th Hussars. Capt. Butler has been selected for the adjutancy of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry, vice Major Dansey, 1st Life Guards.

19th Hussars. The regiment is ordered to leave Cairo and join the Nile Expedition.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major A. E. Turner, Military Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has been selected for special service with the Nile Expedition.

No. 6 Baty., 1st Brig., Western Division, and No. 5 Baty., 1st Brig., South Irish Division, will be moved from India to Aden in the Crocodile.

No. 8 Baty., 1st Brig., Eastern Division, and No. 7 Baty., 1st Brig., London Division, stationed at Aden, will be brought home in the Crocodile.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The *Standard* says:—"Major-Gen. Scratchley has been appointed High Commissioner of New Guinea. As an officer of the Royal Engineers, the new High Commissioner served through the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, being engaged in the siege and storming of Lucknow. In 1860, he was selected to proceed to Melbourne in command of a detachment of Engineers, to devise and construct works of defence. After his return he was employed on the defences of Portsmouth, and was appointed Inspector of Works in the manufacturing departments of the War Office, having charge also of engineering works at Woolwich, Shoeburyness, and elsewhere. In 1877, he again proceeded to Australia to assist Sir W. Jervois in advising the Governments upon the Colonial defences. After his return he acted as Military Adviser to the Agent-General, and has for some years been Commissioner of Defences for the Australian Colonies. It was only last year that he retired from the Army with the hon. rank of major-general."

Grenadier Guards. Lieut. Lord H. A. Russell has been appointed an A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, the new Viceroy of India. The editor of the *Windsor and Eton Gazette*, having laid before the Queen the facts relating to the courageous conduct of Pte. Loraine, 3rd Batn., in rescuing a man from drowning in the ornamental water, Kensington Gardens, has received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, stating that the Queen is much gratified by hearing of Loraine's conduct, and that her Majesty has "directed the Commander-in-Chief to make known to the Grenadier Guardsman her appreciation of his courage and presence of mind." Loraine was one of the Grenadiers who left Windsor for service in Egypt with the Camel Corps.

Scots Guards. Lieut. the Hon. C. Harbord has been appointed an A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, the new Viceroy of India.

3rd Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Capt. Kekewich and Lieut. Allen have been selected for special service with the Nile Expedition. Capt. Smith, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. Capt. Robinson, 1st Batn., has sent in his papers to retire.

7th Fusiliers. Capt. Mostyn succeeds Capt. Thackwell, 2nd Batn., at the depôt. Lieut. Porter takes the place of Lieut. De Trafford.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Major Handy, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for nine months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. Grattan, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Pay Department.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Capt. Mayne, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

11th Devonshire Regiment. Lieut. Wood, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

13th Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Cox takes the place of Lieut. Corbet at the depôt.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Major Butler and Capt. Thurston, 2nd Batn., proceed to India in the Crocodile on Dec. 10. Lieut. Schneider, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed for duty to the 3rd Bombay N.I.

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieut. Grantham, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Sind Horse for duty. In consequence of the dangerous state of the barracks at Baroda, one company of the 2nd Batn. moved from that station by rail to Ahmedabad on the 1st inst. The other company moved on the same date by rail to Palanpore, and marches thence to Deesa.

16th Bedfordshire Regiment. Lieut. Campbell relieves Lieut. Cowper-Coles at the depôt.

17th Leicestershire Regiment. The command of the 2nd Batn. is about to fall vacant by the retirement of Col. Grant.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 2nd Batn. will arrive at Bombay about Jan. 25 in H.M.S. Jumna, from Malta.

20th Lancashire Fusiliers. Corpl. Ashton and Pte. Jordan, 1st Batn., stationed at Camden Fort, Queenstown, were returning to their quarters on Sunday night, when they were attacked by a gang of roughs at Ringabella Bay. Jordan received a wound on the head which rendered him insensible. When he recovered consciousness he gave an alarm, and, on search being instituted, Ashton's dead body was discovered on the shore with several terrible wounds upon it.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Capt. Leighton, 1st Batn., has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

24th South Wales Borderers. Capt. Heaton and Lieut. Armitage, 2nd Batn., relieve Capt. Trower and Lieut. Worlledge at the depôt.

25th King's Own Borderers. The following resolutions, with reference to the employment of soldiers discharged from the service or transferred to the Army Reserve, were proposed and carried at a recent meeting of the officers of the 1st Batn. held at Dugshai:—"1. Proposed by Lieut.-Col. Carwithen, and seconded by Lieut. Reid, that, at the head-quarters of the Regimental District, an agency be established to get employment for men of good character who are transferred to the Army Reserve, or discharged from the service; and that the officer commanding the Regimental District be asked to be president. 2. Proposed by Major Stoney, and seconded by Major Ross, that the officers commanding the Militia and Volunteer Regiments of the district (when formed) be asked to become members of the County Committee, and that the officers commanding the Line battalions and the officer commanding the depôt be, *ex-officio*, members. 3. Proposed by Lieut. Marshall, and seconded by Major Ross, that the Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the officer commanding the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade, be invited to be members of the above committee. 4. Proposed by Major Ross, and seconded by Lieut. Hamilton, that gentlemen of influence in the county and large employers of labour in the district be asked to become patrons. 5. Proposed by Lieut. Woollcombe, and seconded by Col. Carwithen, that a 'Home' be established at the head-quarters of the Regimental District, at which men of good character may be lodged, at as little expense to themselves as possible, while waiting for employment. 6. Proposed by Major Stoney, and seconded by Lieut. Marshall, that all details, such as subscriptions, fees, &c., be settled by the committee. 7. Proposed by Col. Carwithen, and seconded by Major Ross, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the officer commanding the 2nd Battalion, with a view to his co-operating in the movement, embodying with them the proposals of this battalion, and arranging for carrying them out."

29th Worcestershire Regiment. A correspondent writes from Dukki on Sept. 26:—"The wing of the Worcestershire Regt,, consisting of 10 officers and 330 rank and file, lost four men from sunstroke on the march-up from Sibi, and on the first march from Sibi to Kelat-i-Kela about 60 men fell out from the effects of the heat. After halting a day at Kelat-i-Kela the heat was less, and fewer men fell out on the other marches. They marched in here with only about 10 sick, one of whom is suffering from typhoid fever, from which he is not expected to recover."

31st East Surrey Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Gibraltar on Dec. 23 in H.M.S. Serapis for conveyance to Bombay, *en route* to Subathu.

32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Lieut. Hetherell is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Lieut. Crommelin is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 3rd Bengal N.I., on probation.

34th Border Regiment. Lieut. Dick is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on probation.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. A letter from Wady Halfa states that the health of the regiment is good. Lieut. Miller had left for Cairo invalided.

40th South Lancashire Regiment. All officers on leave in India had orders to rejoin at Peshawur by the 4th inst. The battalion was to have left for Deolalee on the 17th, *en route* for Aden, on relief by a wing of the 99th Regt. Of the time-expired men, close on 150 remain at Peshawur. Besides these there are over 90 men who have taken the bounty of 120 rupees to remain ten years in India. Capt. Turnbull has proceeded home on six months' leave.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Lieut. Cottin, now in England, joins the depôt in place of Capt. Eccles. Lieut. Mathewes is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 12th Madras N.I., on probation.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Major Ellis has been noted for appointment as an inspector of gymnasia on a vacancy being open.

51st King's Own Light Infantry. The *Bugle*, the regimental paper, says:—"On Aug. 15 another batch of officers going on leave deserted the station. Major Seppings for Simla, Capt. and Mrs. Adamson for the hills at Naini Tal, Capt. Walker and Lieut. Crawford professedly for Sirinagar, where they have not yet been heard of, and Lieut. Hunt to Naini Tal, leaving the station staff office a desert and a waste no more illuminated by his cheering presence. From last accounts, Mr. Hunt does not appear to have seen much of Naini Tal as yet on account of the rain; but Mrs. Corbett, we are glad to hear, is very well again. No news has reached us of Capt. Adamson, who was in bad health when he went on leave. Capt. Walker has got as far as Murree with Mr. Crawford, and here again the rain bars their way to Kashmir, so they say. But knowing Mr. Crawford's dauntless and determined character, we can be sure that no mere trifle prevents his going on to his journey's end."

56th Essex Regiment. Lieut.-Col. S. S. Cox, formerly of the regiment, died at Manor House, Beaminster, Dorset, on the 22nd inst., aged 67 years.

57th Middlesex Regiment. Major Hayne is exchanging to the 88th with Major Gardner.

66th Berkshire Regiment. The *Reading Mercury* says:—"The subscribers to the memorial to the 328 officers and men of the county regiment (66th) who fell at Maiwand, during the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80, will be interested in learning that the monument is progressing in the hands of the sculptor, Mr. George Simonds."

69th Welsh Regiment. Capt. (Local Major) Tapp, who has been serving with the Egyptian Army at Suakim during the recent attacks on that place by the rebels, has, owing to ill-health, been granted special leave of absence till January next.

70th East Surrey Regiment. The following officers have arrived with the regiment in Egypt from India:—Lieut.-Col. Collins; Majors Hornby, Maturin, and Freeman; Capts. Burnaby, Frodsham (adjt.), and Couper; Lieuts. Dunsterville, Thomas, White, Bayliss, Birch, Sloman, Whiffin, Ellis, Master, Bell, and Beeton; Pymr. Sir R. S. Riddell, Bart.; Surgs.-Major Turton, Barnett, McCracken, Watling, and Ashton.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Lieut. Balfour has been appointed an A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, the new Viceroy of India. Capt. Reid has been selected for the adjutancy of the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers.

72nd Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Lang has been selected for special service with the Nile Expedition.

73rd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). The *Bristol Mercury* says:—"The concert given last evening (13th inst.) at the large Colston Hall by the band of the Black Watch should have attracted a larger audience than was present, but unfortunately another military band concert at the Grand Hotel and attractions elsewhere militated against the pecuniary success of what was a most attractive concert. The band of the Black Watch have recently been giving concerts in South Wales and some parts of the West of England, and the favour with which they have been received has fully sustained the reputation they have gained as being amongst the best of the regimental bands of the service, exception, of course, being taken to the bands of the Guards, the Royal Marines, and Royal Artillery; but these consist largely of selected professional artistes, and are constantly engaged in playing at concerts, and have little of the routine of ordinary military duty to perform. The band of the Black Watch number about 30, and in their picturesque Highland costume present a striking picture upon the orchestra. That they are well trained was shown by their admirable execution and finished interpretation of some of the best known and most difficult overtures. Mr. Walter Buck was the conductor, and he is to be congratulated upon the accuracy and precision with which the band responded to the wave of his bâton."

74th Highland Light Infantry. The head-quarters and service companies are timed to reach Bombay on the 29th inst. in H.M.S. Serapis.

77th Middlesex Regiment. Capt. Schuyler relieves Capt. Westmacott at the depôt.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lieut. Conran is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

88th Connaught Rangers. Major Gardner is about to exchange to the 57th Regt. with Major Hayne.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The head-quarters have moved from Anglesea to Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth.

95th Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment). Major Sparkes is to proceed to India in the Crocodile on Dec. 10. We are requested to publish the following resolutions, proposed and carried by the officers at a meeting held lately at Lucknow:—"1. Proposed by Col. Crealock, C.B., seconded by Lieut.-Col. Golding, that the officer commanding the Regimental District be asked to undertake the formation at Derby of a county committee to act as a territorial agency for the employment of Reserve and discharged soldiers. 2. Proposed by Lieut.-Col. Golding, seconded by Capt. Hudson, that the officers commanding the Militia and Volunteer corps be invited to form the county committee under the presidency of the officer commanding the Regimental District. The officers commanding the Line battalions to be ex-officio members of this committee. 3. Proposed by Capt. Thompson, seconded by Lieut. Evans, that gentlemen of influence in the district be asked to become patrons. 4. Proposed by Capt. Hudson, seconded by Capt. Taylor, that in the event of its being found necessary to form a fund for current expenses, such as printing lists of men available for employment, &c., the officers, 2nd Batn., Derbyshire Regt., should make a donation not exceeding one day's pay. 5. Proposed by Col. Crealock, C.B., seconded by Major Seagram, that all men making use of this agency should pay a small fee. Men not belonging to territorial regiment to pay a double fee. N.B.—It is understood by the meeting that no man can be placed on the list who is not certified to be of good character when discharged, and ta the time of asking for employment."

96th Manchester Regiment. Major Barlow has been appointed a D.A.A. and Q.M.G. for Musketry in India.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Moir is about to retire. Capt. Rowden, who has been acting D.A.A. and Q.M.G. in India, has resumed regimental duty.

100th Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Lieut. Cowper is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Major Hare, who has been temporarily employed with the Egyptian Army, and has rendered valuable service with the native troops at Suakim, has been presented to the Khedive by Col. Watson, on his retirement from the Egyptian Army. The following official notification has been issued in Cairo:—"His Highness the Khedive has commanded his Excellency the Sirdar, Sir Evelyn Wood, to express to Major Hare his sense of gratitude for the excellent work he performed as staff officer at Suakim at a time when the Egyptian forces he was serving with were engaged in active operations against the enemy."

104th Royal Munster Fusiliers. Lieut. Blackden is ordered to join the regimental depôt for two years.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. Hodge, 4th Batn., has leave from India for 15 months, on private affairs.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The following officers were borne on the Staff of the Egyptian Army when the mail left, viz.:—Comy.-Gen. J. Long, Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Wilkinson, Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. Skinner, Nugent, C.B., Baker, Rainsford, Hamilton, and Langdon; Deputy - Assist. - Commissaries - Gen. Wilson, Graham, Edwards, Whitley, Hope, Boyd, Jessop, Rogers, and Day; and Major Prevost; Capts. Hallewell, Lea, Littledale, Dumaresq, and Bowhill; Major Remmington; Capt. Lumb; and Qrmrs. Wood, Hayles, Crumplin, White, M'Loughlin, Robinson, and Dean. The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War having decided to despatch an agent to Egypt to carry out the objects of the Society, Assist.-Comy.-Gen. J. S. Young has, with the approval of the Secretary for War and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, been appointed the Society's Commissioner, and has left England to join the Expeditionary Force under the command of Lord Wolseley in Egypt.

Medical Department. A correspondent writes from India:—"The Army Circular, dated Aug. 1, 1884, publishing the regulations regarding the examination of surgeons-major for promotion to the rank of brigade-surgeons, has created the greatest indignation and disgust among the senior surgeons-major in this country, and their best thanks are due to you for the able articles in your issues of Aug. 16 and 30, advocating the rescinding of this most obnoxious circular. There was never a more humiliating order published, and the wonder of every one is that the present Director-General gave his sanction to its publication, for in no other branch of the service are officers of such seniority subject to examination for promotion. It is degrading to old officers of 25 and 26 years' service, in all parts of the world where duty called them, to be subjected to such an indignity; and its effect will be, as you say, 'to deplete the upper executive ranks of the Department, by driving old officers to retire in disgust.'" The following officers, having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed home during the winter:—Brigade-Surgs. W. O'Halloran and J. Davis; Surgs.-Major I. Hoysted, F. Turton, E. Wilkes, E. Lloyd, J. Scott, W. Creyk, J. Maxham, W. Burnett, J. Riddick, J. M'Cracken, W. Charlton, and P. Connolly; and Surg. L. Ward.

Veterinary Department. First-class Vet.-Surg. Clayton has recently returned to Cairo from Russia, where he had been engaged in purchasing horses, and will remain at Cairo as Principal Veterinary Officer. First-class Vet.-Surgs. Burt and Griffith proceed up the Nile with the Camel Corps. First-class Vet.-Surg. A. E. Queripel is in readiness to embark for Egypt.

Pay Department. Major F. E. Webb has joined the District Office, Devonport, from financial charge of the 64th Regt., relieving Capt. H. H. Gilbert, who has proceeded to the 21st Hussars. Capt. F. C. Cooper is under orders for Malta District office, and will be replaced at Devonport by Capt. P. J. M. Yaldwyn from the 1st Batn. 7th Royal Fusiliers. Capt. R. L. Long, on three months' sick-leave from Egypt, has been instructed to join the Home District Pay-office on Dec. 1. There are 22 officers of the department in Egypt and the Soudan, as follows:—Col. Olivey, C.B.; Majors Drage, and Thornhill, with 42nd Regt.; Fox, with 49th Regt.; Woodall, with 38th Regt.; Lawrie, Dawson, and J. Brown, with 79th Regt.; J. F. Mosse, with 1st Batn. 18th Regt.; Orange, with 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles; Mansergh, with 56th Regt.; A. P. G. Dowdall, with 35th Regt.; Webster, with 19th Hussars; and Lloyd, with 1st Batn. 19th Regt.; Capts. Ternan, with 50th Regt.; Sir R. Riddell, Bart., with 70th Regt.; De la P. Robinson, Dewar, J. Reid, Mackie, with Camel Corps; Small, with 75th Regt., and Sawyer, with 46th Regt.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Humphry Sandwith, by T. H. Ward (Cassell and Co., Limited).—Some Famous Hamlets, from Burbage to Fechter, by Austin Brereton (David Bogue)—Persian for Travellers, by Alexander Finn, F.R.G.S. (Trübner and Co.)—The Quarterly Review, October (John Murray)—Two Years of British Intervention in Egypt, by W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P. (Sampson, Low, and Co.)—Longman's Magazine (Longmans and Co.)—The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder and Co.)—Christmas and New Year Cards (Hildesheimer and Faulkner).—Loudon, by Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. (Chapman and Hall, Limited).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUERIST.—A court-martial is not absolutely necessary.

The NAVAL AND MILITARY STATIONS are published by the ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE on the first Saturday in each month.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

THE letters and speeches of experts, the articles and contributions of anonymous authorities whose identity may be guessed at, the scattering volleys—as incessant as the rolling of Gatlings—of Admiral Symonds and of the other commodores of the literary squadrons which have been broadsiding the Admiralty, have, on the whole, not contributed either to give a clear view of our exigencies, to create confidence, or to rouse the country. People are quite dazed by statements and counter-statements; by arrays of figures about displacements and measurements, armour-thicknesses, weight of guns, and by calculations which are as complicated, but not as satisfactory, as algebraic equations, because there is no known quantity,—that is, there is no positive authoritative assertion which, taken as a base of demonstration, can be used to measure the relations between the strength of our Fleet in all that constitutes strength and the fleet or fleets of foreign countries. But that being so, it is quite clear that our superiority is not incontestable, and that being so, the corollary is pretty plain that the Naval power of England is not what it ought to be, as without any desire to exercise a tyrannical supremacy to injure the rights of others or to assert unjust pretensions, the nature of the British Empire is such that, in order adequately to guard its interests, there should be at all points an assured strength at sea which would enable any Government to keep the flag unmolested, and the national honour safe from insult and injury. But how is it that all this doubt has arisen? How can it be that First Lords of the Admiralty, with able experts at their elbows, should have allowed the Navy to lapse into such a sea of uncertainty that no one can be confident of its efficiency, not absolutely, but relatively? There must "be something rotten" in the state of Whitehall. No one who has any knowledge of the professional character of the various Naval officers who have had seats at the Board of recent years will lay the blame upon them, and it may be asserted, certainly, that if Lord Alcester or Admiral Tryon, possibly Captain Brandreth, were asked, the answer to the question, "Are you content with the present state of the Navy?" would be positively, "No." As to Sir Cooper Key, there are reasons for fearing he has taken an optimist view of the present state of the Navy, but even he would not say he was content. Now, unless a First Lord be absolutely driven by the constant and energetic remonstrances of his subordinates into a state of positive aggression on the Treasury, there is no hope of decided action, and, of course, a First Lord can do nothing in the way of getting money without the consent of his colleagues in the Cabinet, which is to be obtained only by the most urgent pressure of the Minister himself, founded on the representations of the officers who are responsible to him. How is it, then, that the Naval Lords have not pressed their views and their knowledge on their chief, the head of the Board? And here we hit a blot. Recent changes in the Admiralty have transferred from different members of the Board their shares of responsibility to the shoulders of the great Minister who is answerable to Parliament for the condition of the Navy in ships, sailors, guns, &c. But the responsibility to a chief is very different from responsibility to Parliament or to the country. All initiative is removed under the new system. A Sea Lord who makes things pleasant, and tides over his time of office waiting for some snug command, is likely to be in favour; and an officer of the Board, unless he be a man who subordinates all feelings of a personal kind to the good of the service and the country, has little inducement to vex the soul of the Cabinet Minister by urging representations involving outlay. There is, of course, some protection afforded to the subordinate officers in the position they occupy, if they have freely discharged their consciences by representation and remonstrance. But it seems worth while to consider whether some measures cannot be introduced to impart a greater sense of personal responsibility to the Executive at the branches of the Admiralty, so that ignorance, or apathy, or perverse views of their chief may not be held to cover them for their share in allowing the Naval forces to lapse into such a condition of comparative inefficiency as is now admitted—we may almost say officially—by the defenders of the present Board.

To-day being the 30th anniversary of the actions at Balaclava, on October 25, 1854, a list of the surviving officers may prove interesting. The senior survivor of the Light Cavalry Brigade is General A. Low, C.B., colonel, 4th Hussars, who rode in the charge as a captain of that regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Portal, late of the 5th Lancers; Majors T. Hutton and W. A. King (afterwards of the 17th Regiment, now retired); Captain Lord Hylton, who was then Lieutenant Hylton Joliffe; and Captain G. W. Hunt, who retired after the war, also rode with the regiment in the charge. Captain J. W. Kelly, late quartermaster, rode in the ranks of the Queen's Own as a serjeant. The 8th Royal Irish Hussars can muster six representatives, Colonel W. Mussenden, a cornet at Balaclava, and now Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry; Major E. Phillips, long since retired; Major C. W. Heneage, V.C.; Major G. G. Clowes, late of the Warwickshire Yeomanry; Captain D. H. Clutterbuck, who sold out at the close of the campaign; and Captain J. A. Pickworth, Military Knight of Windsor, who rode in the ranks. Lord Cardigan's old regiment, the 11th Hussars, is represented by two officers, Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., afterwards of the 2nd Life Guards, and Colonel H. A. Trevelyan, late of the 7th Hussars. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Davies, late of the 28th Regiment, rode in the charge as a corporal of the Prince Albert's Own, and Captain R. Teeran, a retired quartermaster of the regiment, as troop-serjeant-major. Of the eight officers who rode with the 13th Light Dragoons, three survive in Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tremayne, Major E. L. Jervis, and Captain P. S. Smith. Major P. Morrisey, late adjutant, and now a captain of Invalids at Chelsea, rode in the ranks of the 13th, with Major T. G. Johnson, late adjutant of the 2nd West York Yeomanry. The 17th Lancers have representatives in Major-General R. White, C.B., in command of the Eastern District; Lord Tredegar, at that time Captain G. C. Morgan; Sir William Gordon, Bart., of Earlston; Sir G. Wombwell, Bart., of Newburgh Park, who was taken prisoner and made his escape; and Sir J. Cradock-Hartopp, of Four Oaks Hall. Major W. W. Graham, late of the Carabineers, rode in the ranks of the Lancers, as did Major J. Brown, now paymaster of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, and Major J. Berryman, V.C., late quartermaster of the regiment.

The Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Aldershot is one of the hardest-worked officials at the Camp, especially so since the introduction of the new course of musketry instruction, and the complicated course of field-firing and fire tactics. Yet it is the intention of the authorities to abolish this appointment on the completion of Major Burton's regulation period of Staff employment.

Engineering, in a caustic criticism of the *Esmeralda*, and of Sir W. Armstrong's eulogium upon her as a ship which none of our Fleet could overtake or escape, remarks that she has no protection at all against artillery, and that she could only steam for three days at full speed, and then "coming down" on Sir E. J. Reed very much in the steam-hammer style in which Sir E. J. Reed fell on Sir W. Armstrong, observes:—

"The statement that 'displacement always represents power of some kind' is an example of those superficial and dogmatic, but unscientific and misleading, utterances in which Mr. Barnaby delights. We will proceed to show some of the results which directly follow from the adoption of this principle. If displacement be a fair approximate measure of the power of a war-ship, then the most powerful war-ships in the British Navy are the following, the order in which they are placed representing their various degrees of power:—Inflexible, Dreadnought, Northumberland, Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, Alexandra, Thunderer, Devastation, Sultan, Black Prince, Warrior, &c. Could a more diversified lot than this be got together, or a selection showing greater and more irregular differences of fighting power? Among the vessels named are the latest and most powerful, and also the oldest and weakest of our ironclad fighting ships; yet the order in which they appear being determined by their displacements—which range from 11,400 tons to 9,100 tons—should, according to Mr. Barnaby, represent the relative fighting powers of these ships. Upon the same principle the Northumberland is a more powerful fighting ship than the French ironclad Amiral Duperré, her displacement being 100 tons greater. In other words, the oldest and weakest ironclad in the British Navy is more powerful than the latest and strongest ironclad in the French Navy. These are examples of the conclusions that are arrived at by assuming, as Sir Edward Reed, Sir Thomas Brassey, and the *Times* do, that Mr. Barnaby's 'proposition may well be accepted.' It is not to be wondered at that Admiralty official statements are absolutely unreliable when they are based upon such erroneous and absurd assumptions as are involved in Mr. Barnaby's latest 'proposition.'"

In the event of the Duke of Cumberland being wiped out of the Brunswick succession, the Duke of Cambridge would have immediate interests to be considered.

The use of plain clothes by Warrant officers for purposes of recreation is sanctioned by paragraph 6, Section 12, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1883, but the permission is left to the discretion of General Officers commanding. This permission is granted very generally, but we understand that in one of the largest districts in the United Kingdom the use of plain clothes is restricted to absence on leave. We quite agree that all regimental and depôt serjeant-majors should appear in uniform as a general rule; but for purposes of recreation we would advocate that the permission to wear plain clothes should be granted to them as well as to schoolmasters and bandmasters. Everything that tends to promote harmony in the higher ranks and an interest in the service should b by all means encouraged.

The splendid ceremonial at Sebastopol at Todleben's interment is a significant sequel to the laying of the keels of the new Black Sea cruisers. The day was appropriate, the anniversary of the failure of the first bombardment by the Allies.

A meeting of Artillery officers was held recently at Simla, to consider a plan for helping time-expired soldiers of the Royal Artillery to obtain civil employ. Colonel Chapman, the officer to whom the Regiment is indebted for originating this scheme, and Major Carre, will be the members of the committee (with Captain Dunsterville as Treasurer). The proceedings of the meeting will be circulated to all Divisions and Districts of Royal Artillery in India; in each of which it is hoped the Adjutant, or some other officer of influence, will consent to become a corresponding member of the committee, for the purpose, in the first place, of eliciting opinions and collecting subscriptions. The object at present is to show the authorities at the Horse Guards, and Artillery officers at home that officers in India are ready and anxious to co-operate in any scheme that may ultimately find acceptance, for promoting the end in view—viz., to benefit non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery after their discharge from the Army.

It is remarked with much surprise that in the recommendations of the authorities on the defence of our coaling stations abroad, not the smallest notice has been taken of the totally unprotected Naval depôts at Esquimault, Vancouver's Island, or of the Falkland Islands.

Our readers will remember how all along we have been contending as eagerly for the river route in preference to the Suakim desert as we have been protesting against the row-boats on the Nile, where there are abundant supplies of native boats, dahabeahs, and nuggars, and now we learn that these row-boats have to be towed by steamers or by the native sailing-boats when there is a favourable wind. In an interesting letter from the *Morning Post* correspondent, dated September 29, Dongola, giving an account of Sir H. Stewart's journey, it is said:—

"The point on the Nile to which Sir Herbert Stewart marched was some way below the cataracts of Dal, a distance from Sarras, where he started, of about 130 miles. Sir Herbert Stewart, pressing through so rapidly, and averaging over 40 miles a day, was able to go without water-skins and to rely alone on small water-bottles, but an ordinary march, accomplishing from 20 to 25 miles a day would entail a large number of camels with water-skins. This, therefore, may be considered a method of traversing deserts practicable only for small bodies of men, endued with exceptional energy and tolerant of extreme fatigue. The Mounted Infantry, 220 strong, and the Sussex Regt., who preceded them, came to Dongola by boats, and Sir Herbert Stewart, finding that by great exertion, with forced marches night and day, he was doing little more than keep pace with the boats, and was coming very nearly to the limit of the endurance of his horses, struck off at a point where the Mounted Infantry were halting on the river bank, and sending on his horses slowly by road continued his journey to Dongola in the Mounted Infantry boats. The Mounted Infantry started from Sarras in seven boats, each boat carrying from 40 to 20 men, with stores for the force for 60 days. The boats sailed up the river by help of one large sail set on a very long yard, but in two events this sail was futile."

Major F. H. Maitland, Bengal Staff Corps, the heir to the title and estates of the late Earl of Lauderdale, is expected home immediately from India, another claimant having come forward.

It is well understood in military circles that the large number of 64-pounders—62—which it is proposed to send for the defence of our coaling stations abroad, is but another method of economising in what may prove a vast expenditure. These obsolete guns have only a range of about a mile and a half, and though being mounted in the Portsdown Forts, are well recognised as unfit for modern warfare.

Non-commissioned officers transferred either voluntarily or compulsorily from battalions proceeding home from India in course of relief shall in all cases take rank and precedence in their new battalions in the respective ranks according to the date of their promotion or appointment.

Mr. Alison has given his opinion that limiting the tenure of regimental commands is a violation of the Parliamentary guarantee under the Henley Clause. Mr. Alison thinks that officers who have lost or are about to lose their commands have grounds of action against the Government. Most, if not all, of the officers were at one time in the service of the East India Company, and the Henley Clause guarantees them, under the Government of the Crown, "all the rights and privileges they enjoyed under that of the Company." And among these rights was one to hold the command of a regiment as long as the incumbent pleased, or until one of two things happened, viz.: that the officer became unfit for service, or was purchased out of it by his juniors.

The Assistant-Director of Clothing, from the Royal Army Clothing Depôt, and Colonel R. Blundell, A.A.G., Horse Guards, attended at Aldershot yesterday (Friday) to inspect the khaki clothing recently supplied experimentally to the 1st Battalions 4th and 17th Regiments, and which is said to be in every respect a most unsuitable and unserviceable active-service dress for the British soldier.

Blue serge frocks and khaki drill frocks and trousers are to be issued to men of cavalry regiments proceeding to India. The white forage cap cover will be discontinued. The prices of the khaki drill suit will not exceed the ordinary rates, viz., frocks, 4s. 2d., and trousers, 2s. 10d., plus departmental percentage.

Messrs. Clowes and Sons have published a most useful little work, by Mr. J. R. MacDonnel, "The Tactical War-Game." It is a translation of Verdy du Vernois' book, and must be considered one of the best guides which has yet seen the light to the practical study of Kriegspiel. Mr. MacDonnel has evidently spared no pains in making his little volume, what it professes to be, a reliable treatise, which officers can turn to whenever points arise upon which there can exist any diversity of opinion. The book was much wanted, and the translator has done good service in producing it.

Colonel G. Luck, C.B., half-pay, late 15th Hussars, was to have assumed command of the Sind District, Bombay, this week, on appointment.

The 1st Batn. 7th Fusiliers will be conveyed from Portsmouth to Gibraltar in the *Serapis*, to relieve the 31st East Surrey Regiment, proceeding on to India about the middle of December, the 105th King's Own Light Infantry leaving ten days later for Malta, to relieve the 2nd Batn. 18th Royal Irish, ordered on to India from Malta.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 17, 1884.

The under-mentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet:—W. F. Spencer, M.D., R. W. Williams, A. C. Queely, O. P. Browne, B.A., M.D., F. R. M. Loftie, and A. H. Kelly, B.A., M.D. (all dated Oct. 1).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 18, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer R. Phillips has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 16).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Paymaster W. E. Chown has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief (Oct. 13).

Navigating Lieut. W. S. Chambré has been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in her Majesty's Fleet (Oct. 20).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 22, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and March 24, 1880, Capt. J. W. East has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 16).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Com. O. S. Cameron has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. (Oct. 17).

Assist.-Pymr. R. C. Hodder has been promoted to the rank of Pymr. in her Majesty's Fleet (Oct. 21).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 23, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Chief Engineer T. Crossman has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 23).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Samuel Long, to the Agamemnon; Atwell P. M. Lake, to the Nelson; John B. Warren, to the Tamar; Philip H. Colomb, to the Duke of Wellington; John G. J. Hanmer, to the Curaçoa.

Commander—Robert J. Hammick, to the Lion.

Lieutenants—Robert H. Stewart, to the Vernon, additional; Henry C. Burrows, to the Duke of Wellington.

Navigating Lieutenant—Henry Badcher, to the Hibernia, for the Thunderer.

Sub-Lieutenants—Philip C. Musgrave, to the Harrier; Francis Bowden-Smith, to the Undine, additional; Fredk. S. Rogers, to the Invincible; Spencer V. Y. de Horsey, to the Dreadnought.

Midshipman—Arthur L. Macnamara, to the Neptune.

Chaplain—Rev. Ralph W. Wilson, to the Garnet.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. James Moriarty, to the Swiftsure.

Assistant-Paymaster—Thomas Gerrard, to the Mallard.

Engineers—Thomas F. Brown, to the Falcon; John G. L. Baker, to the Pembroke, for the Conqueror; Robert C. Moon, to the Pembroke, for the Garnet; Geo. F. Greaves, to the Excellent, for service in the Skylark; William Pearson, to the Lord Warden.

Chief Gunner—Samuel Rogers, to the Indus, for the Hotspur.

Boatswains—Peter W. Bray, to the Harrier; John C. Cowdrey, to the Undine.

Carpenters—Benjamin Stoneman, to the Lord Warden; William J. Jeffery, to the Pembroke, for the Ruby.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—Geo. W. Watts, to the Repulse, for Coastguard at Sutton Bridge.

Commissioned Boatmen—John Denton, Pendeen Cove, to be chief boatman, Stonehouse Point, vice Payne, promoted; Francis Farmer, Milford, to be chief boatman, Grand Redoubt, vice Wallace, pensioned.

ALGERINE, Com. Arthur G. Fullerton, arrived at Pernambuco on Monday last.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday from Greenock. She brought a draft of 70 men from Stirling to join the 1st Batn. Seaforth Highlanders at Parkhurst, and 18 from Perth to join the 2nd Batn. Royal Highlanders at Aldershot.

BEACON is to be immediately refitted for foreign service, orders having been received at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday directing her preparation. She was taken into the steam basin at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The Beacon was formerly employed on the East Indies station, and was paid off at Sheerness about 18 months ago, on her return from Egypt. As no provision for the refit of this ship was made in the estimates for the current year, the Admiralty will make a supplementary grant for her refit.

CANADA, Capt. Arthur C. Curtis, arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst. from England.

CROCODILE, Capt. H. J. Carr, arrived at Bombay on Monday.

DREADNOUGHT, Capt. the Hon. Edmund R. Fremantle, C.B., will leave for the Mediterranean with all despatch.

DRYAD, Com. Hulton, is to be paid off "all standing," and to be immediately surveyed for further service.

ENCHANTRESS, Com. W. W. Vine, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, having conveyed the Lords of the Admiralty to Plymouth and Pembroke.

FLAMINGO, Com. Custance, arrived at Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning from the West Indies and North American station, after an absence of many years from Plymouth. She was recommissioned at Bermuda in November, 1880, and since that time she has run a distance of 50,000 miles. The early part of the commission was spent in the West Indies, within the tropics, and later on she was employed in Canada and in the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland. In the early part of 1882, when in Canada, she was visited by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, who were then on their fishing tour, and who remained on board for some few days. The latter part of the commission was spent in the West Indies, and she left Bermuda for England on the 16th ult. She experienced exceptionally fine weather until the 23rd, when she encountered a gale of wind which lasted two days, and afterwards she had fine weather all the way to Fayal, in the Azores, where the Flamingo called for coals. Here she was placed in quarantine, although there were no cases of sickness on board. The crew had enjoyed remarkably good health during the whole commission, and as soon as the health officers had satisfied themselves as to the health of the crew, and the necessary preliminaries had been gone through, pratique was granted directly the ship had completed coaling. There has been only one desertion—that of a boy—since she left England. The commission has been a very happy one, and when the ship is paid off both officers and men will carry with them many pleasant reminiscences of their four years' cruise on the West Indies and North American station. The second lieutenant, Mr. Anson, has made sketches in water-colours of all the ports and harbours which have been visited during the commission, and has also kept an interesting record of the cruise generally. The Flamingo was inspected on Tuesday by Capt. R. Carter, of the Royal Adelaide, and was afterwards taken alongside Devonport Dockyard to dismantle preparatory to paying off.

HIMALAYA, Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser, is undergoing a refit in Devonport Dockyard. There are some alterations required to the machinery, and it is expected that the Himalaya will not proceed to sea for more than a month. She was absent from Devonport for 108 days. During that time she has been 11 days in harbour, so that she was under steam for 97 days. The distance travelled during the voyage was 19,305 miles.

IMPERIEUSE is being completed for sea at Portsmouth, and the progress in torpedo fitments is so rapid that the torpedo ports of the Camperdown, which is in course of construction, will embody important improvements not possessed by the former ship, although it was intended in the first instance to make them of the same form.

INDUS, flagship of Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme, was inspected a few days since by Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart. The state of the cells will, it is asserted, form a subject for inquiry.

JUMNA, Capt. U. C. Singleton, arrived at Malta on Sunday from Portsmouth, with the 3rd Dragoon Guards and drafts from various regiments on board. She afterwards left for Bombay.

LARK, Lieut.-Com. T. F. Pullen, attached to the Australian station, is to be recommissioned for a further term of service with a new crew from the Naval Barracks at Sheerness. The men will proceed to Sydney in the Tamar.

LILY, Com. H. Gibson, at Devonport, went outside Plymouth Breakwater for a six hours' full-speed run in charge of the Commander and Engineers of the ship last Wednesday. Mr. Anderson, Steam Reserve, was present, and Mr. Fowler attended for the Dockyard. The result was:—Draught of water, forward, 10 ft. 6 in., aft, 13 ft. 7 in.; steam in boilers, 62 lb.; vacuum in condensers, 24·5; revolutions per minute, 116; indicated horse-power, 795; speed, 11·3 knots. The trial was considered very satisfactory. She has been inspected at Devonport by Capt. G. S. Bosanquet.

LION, Com. A. G. M'Kechnie, training-ship at Devonport. On Wednesday, Thomas Jago, a second-class boy, fell from the topmast rigging and was removed to the Naval Hospital at Stonehouse.

MALABAR, Capt. R. H. Harris, left Bombay on Wednesday for England.

NELSON, Capt. James E. Erskine (Comdre. on the Australian station), and Diamond, Capt. Alfred T. Dale. A heavy draft of Blue-jackets was selected at Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks on Saturday to form part of the new crews of the above ships which are ordered to be recommissioned for a further term of service on the Australian station. The men will leave for Sydney in the troopship Tamar. A telegram from Sydney, dated Oct. 14, announces that the Nelson has arrived at Orangerie Bay, and proclaimed a British protectorate over the south-eastern coast of New Guinea.

ORONTES, Capt. H. G. Andoe, arrived at Jamaica on the 17th inst. from Trinidad, and sailed on Tuesday for Gibraltar.

PERT has been placed in the basin at Keyham to be fitted for Coastguard service.

POLYPHEMUS, Com. Edmund F. Jeffreys, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday.

RACER, at Devonport, had her boilers tried by water pressure on Monday, the result being very satisfactory.

RAMBLER, at Sheerness, is to be commissioned on Nov. 11 by Com. the Hon. Foley C. Vereker, for service with the British Fleet on the China station. This gun-vessel is undergoing a thorough overhaul and repair, but her refit is being pressed forward with all possible despatch.

RAPID, Capt. Henry J. F. Campbell, C.B., arrived at Madeira on Wednesday. She will leave on Monday for the West Coast of Africa.

REINDEER is completing for the pennant at Devonport. The guns and fittings for this vessel having arrived, they will be at once placed on board, and when ready for sea she will be taken out for their trial.

RIFLEMAN, Com. Mayow, was officially inspected in Sheerness Harbour on Saturday by Vice-Admiral Rice, commander-in-chief at the Nore, on her return from the South-East Coast of America station, where she has been employed since January, 1881. She will be ready to pay off on Nov. 4.

SEAFLOWER, Lieut.-Com. R. P. Humpage, and the Martin, Lieut.-Com. G. H. A. MacArthur, training brigs, were inspected by Capt. J. E. M. Wilson, of the Impregnable, on Tuesday, and subsequently left for Portland and Portsmouth to prepare for laying-up for the winter.

SUPERB, Capt. Henry F. Cleveland, arrived at Smyrna on Thursday from Cyprus.

TAMAR was commissioned on Tuesday morning at Devonport Dockyard by Capt. John B. Warren. Her crew was drafted to her from the harbour ships, and Royal Marine detachment from head-quarters. She was inspected on Monday by Admiral-Superintendent C. T. Curme, the dockyard and Steam Reserve officials being in attendance. The inspection, which lasted some time, was of a very close and minute character, and at its conclusion the Admiral-Superintendent expressed his entire satisfaction with the fittings and general accommodation. The Tamar is expected to leave during the first week in November, for Australia, with the new crews for the Nelson, Diamond, and Lark. Orders have been given that she is to proceed to Portsmouth, and her six hours' full-boiler-power trial is to take place on her passage to that port. She is to leave Devonport on Monday.

TOURMALINE, Capt. R. H. Boyle, arrived at Gibraltar from Malta on Monday, and sailed next day for Portsmouth.

VALOROUS, Capt. Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Chatham on Monday from Plymouth.

WRANGLER, Lieut. and Com. Farr, is expected home from the South-East Coast of America. She is to be paid off at Devonport and placed in the Steam Reserve.

WYE, Staff Capt. Miller, left Sheerness on Monday afternoon for Bermuda, with stores and supernumeraries for the West Indies station; she called at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning. On Thursday she arrived at Devonport and embarked drafts of seamen for ships on the West India station in addition to the new crew for the Mallard. She left yesterday morning for Bermuda, returning with the paid-off crew of the Mallard, time-expired men, and invalids.

BIRTH.

JACKSON.—On the 17th inst., at the Priory, St. Andrews, the wife of Major Randle Jackson (late 8th Hussars), of a son, still-born.

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FOUR and FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

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The Reserve Fund is separately invested in Consols, and other first-class securities.

Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions, while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

Debentures at rates varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. will be issued on application, and may also be engaged for in advance.

Every information will be given on inquiry at the Offices of the Company, Leadenhall Buildings, London, E.C.; and Forms of Application can be had of the London and County Bank, and all its Branches. R. W. SHIRE, Secretary.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £210,000.
HEAD OFFICE,
Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank, free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock, and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Founded 1838, for Life Assurance and Annuities.

FUNDS	£2,740,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	470,400
CLAIMS AND BONUSES PAID.................	4,593,610

MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS are assured at very low continuous rates of premium, covering all extra risks, including actual warfare.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803.
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Capital, £1,600,000; paid up and invested, £700,000. Total invested funds, over £1,500,000.

E. COZENS SMITH, General Manager.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances and Loans in connection therewith, on Moderate terms with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company.

London: 83 King William Street, and 3 Pall Mall East. Edinburgh (Head Office): 3 and 5 George Street. Dublin: 66 Upper Sackville Street.

Accumulated Funds, £6,277,000.
Annual Revenue, £870,000.

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Incorporated, January, 1872. Companies Act, 1862.

Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

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James Hartley, Esq. | Lionel N. Bonar, Esq.
Richard Biddulph Martin, Esq., M.P.

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SECURITY to DEBENTURE HOLDERS and DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their moneys are invested, and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £50. No commission charged for keeping accounts, excepting under special circumstances.

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The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
March 31, 1884.

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BOND'S GOLD-MEDAL
MARKING INK,
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Ask for and see you get it.
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BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial, to test its value.
Thousands of Testimonials from all Parts.
Sold in Bottles, 2s 6d each; and in cases, containing six times the quantity 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world, or sent on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln.
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GAFFIN and CO., Monumental Sculptors, 63 REGENT STREET, W.

HARRIS, G. H., Porpoise-hide and Military Bootmaker, 418 STRAND, W.C.

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HEAVENS, JAMES, Military Saddler, 28 SOUTH MOLTON STREET, W.

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Applications from Candidates for admission to this School, either by Election, by Votes at £12 per annum, or at £80 per annum without votes, should be forwarded without delay to the Secretary.

The Daughters of all Officers on the Active and Retired List in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, are eligible; but the Daughters of Officers who have severed their connection with the Army by having sold out or commuted their pensions, are eligible *only* if born before the date on which such officers quitted the service.

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HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA, if sufficient inducement offers. The magnificent fast Steamship,
"RYDAL HALL,"
2,700 tons, will sail on October 29. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 40 Guineas. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Succeeding Vessels:—

Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons	Nov. 12.
Merton Hall, 4,100 tons	Nov. 26.
Eden Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

UNIVERSAL PASSENGER AGENCY.—Messrs. WM. HOOLEY and CO. having peculiar facilities for engaging passages to New Zealand, India, Australia, United States, Canada, West Indies, Brazil, the Cape, and all parts of the world, are prepared to do so at the lowest possible rates, either by steamers or sailing vessels. Assisted passages arranged at nominal rates to free Prairie Farms in the North-West of Canada. Fullest information given on application to 128 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or 2 Oriental Place, Southampton. N.B.—No commission is charged to passengers for engaging passages.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the
STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.
The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.
Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.
JOHN HANES, Manager.
Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—During the late autumn, when the atmospheric changes are alike sudden and extreme, it is a subject for grave and serious consideration how the health can be best preserved. An occasional alterative, like these Pills, will be the surest preventive of disease, because it overcomes all derangements of the system, purifies and regulates the circulation, and gives that needful energy to the nervous structures which carries the frame triumphantly through trials to which the weak and sickly would succumb. Neuralgic pains and rheumatic agonies derive present and permanent relief from diligent friction with Holloway's Ointment, which, acting as a derivative, releases the gorged and irritated blood-vessels from their congestion, and the nerves from pressure.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE. — Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have passed for the Staff College and Militia.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST & WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomés), Major LENDY RECEIVES a limited number of Candidates. Of the last 22 Pupils sent up to compete, 19 were successful. Last July four only went up, and passed 4th, 7th, 10th, and 77th.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION,
September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	...*Lieut. C. F. Pinney.........	1794
14.	...*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox............	1659

* First trial.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

LEAVE SEASON.

OFFICERS' PROMOTION.

A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., commenced at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS, on October 15, and will continue during the Leave Season.

Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

N.B.—Abingdon is two hours' from Paddington on G. W. R. There are ample facilities for hunting, boating, tennis, &c.

FINAL MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at
THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS.
PRESENT TERM commenced OCTOBER 11.
NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 5, 1885.
ONE-THIRD of those sent up in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 obtained commissions.
For particulars see above.

PREPARATION for MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for COMMISSIONS in the LINE.

In List published October 16, 1884, the following Four of Six Candidates presenting themselves were successful, viz.:—

A. G. W. Tod	11th.
F. C. Theobald	34th.
F. W. R. Robinson	49th.
W. St. L. Saunders	63rd.

The above make Seven Successes since September, 1883, and Twenty-five in all direct Commissions gained from Wargrave since Mr. PRITCHARD started this distinct department of his Establishment.

The Course of Instruction for the last three years has been in charge of Colonel PHILIP STORY, late of the South Lancashire Regiment, who, previously to his retirement from the Army, was for eight years Garrison-Instructor. Colonel Story is assisted by a Captain, late of the Royal Artillery. For particulars as to terms, &c., address

Rev. A. R. PRITCHARD,
WARGRAVE, HENLEY, OXON.
Station and Telegraph Office, Twyford, Berks.

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE, S.E.

The SPECIAL CLASSES for the MILITIA COMPETITIVE, the STAFF COLLEGE, and PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS commenced October 15, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. NEEDHAM, P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification, Tactics, &c., at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. Each Class limited to eight.

At the MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, held in September last, out of FIVE Lieutenants of Militia sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following were successful:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	... Lieut. B. Upperton	1906
4.	... Lieut. W. J. Mangles	1875
54.	... Lieut. J. R. O'Connell	1575

Out of twenty-seven MILITIA OFFICERS sent up from the Manor House for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION since 1881, the following twenty-two have been successful:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
Lieut. Sir Henry Bellew, Bart.
Lieut. C. C. Daniel.
Lieut. H. J. Elphinstone.
Lieut. C. S. Evans-Lombe.
Lieut. M. A. Foster.
Lieut. Henry Graham.
Lieut. H. F. Holland.
Lieut. W. R. Inglis.
Lieut. William Keates.
Lieut. Percy Lees.
Lieut. W. J. Mangles.
Lieut. Graham Marsh.
Lieut. A. P. Murray.
Lieut. J. R. O'Connell.
Lieut. L. W. Pease.
Lieut. H. K. Stewart.
Lieut. Harrington Swann.
Lieut. R. W. Trim.
Lieut. Bryan Upperton.
Lieut. F. O. F. Vane.
Lieut. G. F. Whitehead.

MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

Major de SATGE de THOREN'S list of continuous successes with small classes is at least as good as any of the "crammers" with large establishments in London or elsewhere can show, while his tuition fees are on the most moderate scale.

For particulars, address Bellefield, St. Helier's, Jersey.

CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for all CIVIL SERVICE Examinations, and for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883. ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-NINE in 1884, viz.:—

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—THIRTY-SIX, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, SEPTEMBER.
INFANTRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First...	*Robertson, G. J...........................	2024
7.	...*Robinson, C. L..........................	1835
9.	... Wigan, J. R.	1821
13.	... Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.	1763
14.	... Marlow, B. N.	1753
15.	...*Hendley, C. E.	1741
16.	... Hawkes, H. B.	1725
19.	... Murray, Hon. A. D........................	1711
19.	... Taylor, O. A. A...........................	1711
23.	... Harris, J. H. de B.	1709
24.	... Wynne, G. O. R..........................	1703
25.	... Herbert, C.	1701
26.	... Vickerman, A..............................	1700
28.	...*Murray, S. L...............................	1695
29.	...*Bailey, C.....................................	1692
35.	... Eckersley, H. F.	1664
37.	... Gibbs, J. E. L.	1649
38.	... Gwynne, J. H.	1648
44.	... Proctor, F. W.	1633
46.	... Alexander, B. W. J.......................	1620
48.	... Cox, E. H.	1604
51.	... Pritchard, H. E............................	1578
53.	... Howard, H. C...............................	1576
59.	...*Battye, A. H...............................	1553
62.	... Mercer, W. H. W..........................	1541
64.	... Stuart, A. J.	1539

CAVALRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	...*Collis, W. E. R............................	1724
6.	...*Maryon-Wilson, F. P. M.	1641
7.	... Calverley, H. W.	1588
8.	.. Willoughby, Hon. C. H. C...............	1585
9.	... Combe, B....................................	1581

* First attempt.

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MARCH, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	... Lieutenant C. J. Stanton	2083
10.	... Lieutenant T. E. O'Leary	1956
15.	... Lieutenant J. E. Balfour	1934
35.	... Lieutenant F. W. Ramsden	1852
48.	... Lieutenant H. V. Bailey........	1771
52.	... Lieutenant F. W. Ross	1761
60.	... Lieutenant C. E. Richardson............	1730
74.	... Lieutenant E. B. Grogan	1686
77.	... Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale.........	1662
79.	... Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin	1659

TEN SUCCEEDING out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	... Lieutenant W. Younger	1939
6.	... Lieutenant G. S. Napier	1857
8.	... Lieutenant F. Slade-Gully	1839
21.	... Lieutenant B. O. Fyffe......................	1712
28.	... Lieutenant R. Carr-Ellison	1702
31.	... Lieutenant E. A. Daubeny................	1697
56.	... Lieutenant D. H. Alexander............	1590
64.	... Lieutenant G. M. Gloster	1574
66.	... Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth......	1572
75.	... Lieutenant A. B. Boyd-Wilson.........	1532

TEN again SUCCESSFUL out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

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For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

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INSTRUCTOR IN GYMNASTICS.—Serjeant T. WARNOCK.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

~~This College was established:~~—(I.) To combine the advantages of a Public School training with those of private tuition. (II.) To provide for the sons of Officers of the Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces—to whom preference for admission is accorded—a good general education, including preparation for the Home and Indian Civil Services, Matriculation at the Universities, and (III.) to prepare Candidates, whether Sons of Officers or Civilians, for Commissions in the Military Service.

The course of study embraces:—Scripture, Latin and Greek, Mathematics, English History and Literature, Modern Languages, Chemistry, Electricity, Geology, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing. Prominence is given to the study of Mathematics, Modern Languages, and Sciences. For the more effectual pursuit of the last, a large laboratory has recently been erected. The study of Literature and Modern Language is stimulated by a large and well-selected library of the works of the best English, German, and French authors.

The system adopted aims at the development, in individuals of those branches of learning for which they may happen to have an aptitude, and which will be useful in their intended career.

A Preparatory Department for pupils under 13 has been provided for in a separate house, where they will be under careful supervision. The course of instruction for these younger boys includes—Latin, Greek, if necessary, Mathematics, and Modern Languages (including English), and is sufficiently general to qualify for admission to either the Military or Civil Department of the College. They will receive such physical training as the Head Master considers desirable. Uniform will not be worn by boys belonging to this Department.

Systematic instruction is given for about one hour daily in military riding, sword and lance exercise, infantry drill, swimming, and gymnastics. A *manège*, swimming bath, and gymnasium form part of the institution. Uniform is worn by all students above 13.

Officers serving abroad are specially considered in reference to vacation arrangements, &c.

Several valuable Scholarships are annually awarded. In order to induce students to seek a high standard of proficiency, it has been decided to return one year's fees to the candidate from the College who takes the highest place, provided that that place be not lower than the fifth on the list at the examination for Woolwich or Sandhurst; and to return the last term's fees, provided the place taken be not lower than tenth on the list. Three swords and a number of valuable prizes are given annually.

SCALE OF FEES.

Students 17 years of age and over, whether they take the full military course or not...	£105	0	0
Students between the ages of 13 and 17, taking the full military course	105	0	0
Students between the ages of 13 and 17, not taking the full military course	94	10	0
Students below 13	75	0	0

Holders of 20 Shares are entitled to nominate a student, and if such a nomination is used in favour of a relative the reduction on the fee is £21 per annum on the first three amounts, and £10 10s on the last. If the nomination is used in favour of others than relatives, the reduction is £10 10s per annum.

Holders of 20 Debentures are entitled to nominate a student at a reduction of £10 10s on the fees all round.

The outfit of uniform, gymnastic shoes and belts; tailor's and shoemaker's repairs; books, instruments, stationery; pocket-money, breakages, parcels and postage; medical attendance, medicine, washing, &c., come on an average to not more than £21 per annum. It should be borne in mind that a considerable saving is effected in the cost of plain clothes by the wearing of uniform.

EXTRACT FROM THE CERTIFICATE OF THE VISITING MEDICAL OFFICER.

The situation of the College is very high and undeniably healthy, as borne out by the fact that the Students improve much in physique while at the College; a fact which also testifies to the good diet and regimen. There has been moreover a complete freedom from any outbreak among the Students of those disorders which are traceable to local sanitary defects.

R. C. LEVER, M.B. (London), Visiting Medical Officer, Oxford Military College.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The total number of Students entered on the books of the College since it was opened in September, 1876, up to September, 1883, is 424.

These joined to prepare for various professions, &c., as follows:—

308 to prepare for commissions in the Cavalry or Line.
72 ,, ,, ,, ,, Royal Engineers or Artillery.
30 to receive a good general education.
7 to prepare for the Civil Service.
3 to receive a preliminary education for the profession of Civil Engineer.
2 to prepare for matriculation at the Universities.
2 to prepare for the preliminary examination for the Army Medical Department.

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380 Joined to prepare for Commissions in the Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, or Line, as shown above.
118 Of these are still undergoing a course of instruction at the College.
35 Were advised to discontinue their course of study.
17 Were withdrawn for family reasons and on account of ill-health.
43 Changed their intended profession.

Of the remaining 167, 108, or 62½%, passed their final literary examination; they are nearly all serving. The total number of O.M.C. students now serving in the various branches of the Services, as far as can be ascertained, is 140.

Amongst the places taken by the successful Candidates were:—2nd, 4th, 5th, 5th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 24th, 28th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33rd, 35th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 39th, 49th, 50th, 50th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 56th, 57th, 58th, and so forth.

According to the latest edition of the Report of H.M.'s Civil Service Commissioners, the total number of Candidates who presented themselves for the final examination (from the various colleges, schools, and private tutors) was, in 1880, 1,059; of these, 243, or 23%, were successful. In 1881, 1,265; of these, 244, or 19%, were successful.

Of the 7 who joined to prepare for the "Civil Service," 2 passed. A third could easily have passed for the higher branch, but was medically disqualified; 4 are still at the College.

Of the 30 who joined to receive a "Good General Education," 17 have left, having attained their object; 13 are still at the College.

Upwards of 200 of the present Head Master's pupils have passed the Military Competitive Examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst.

For further particulars, apply to the SECRETARY.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

A correspondent sends us a diary of events at Assouan:—Sunday, Oct. 5, 1884.—By the post-boat this morning arrived Surg.-Gen. O'Nial, A.M.D., and his staff, all of whom proceeded at once by train to Shellal, *en route* for Wady Halfa. Lieut. Peel, 2nd Life Guards, also came in the same boat. A derrick has been erected on Elephantine Island, for lifting the Nile boats from the barges and steamers. The postal steamer left with Lieut.-Col. Creagh, 80th (2nd South Stafford) Regt., on board, on his way home, *viâ* Cairo, to command that battalion. The 42nd Royal Highlanders arrived during the morning, but as a case of small-pox was reported, they were placed in quarantine for seven days. The horses of the Egyptian Cavalry left by march route for Wady Halfa during the evening, to mount the men of the 19th Hussars when they arrive. A large convoy of pack camels also left for the same destination. Oct. 6.—A detachment, 100 rank and file, of the 46th (Duke of Cornwall's L.I.), Capt. Eden, Lieuts. Cunningham and Lloyd, left *en route* for Wady Halfa. Large quantities of provisions, in the neatest of packing-cases with screwed-down lids, are being off-loaded from barges at the Commissariat landing-stage at Assouan (proper) railway terminus. The cases labelled "Jam" and "Marmalade" caused much amusement. Oct. 7.—About half-past 5 this morning Col. Butler and Major Martin arrived on board the steam-launch Maude, and preceded the first detachment of the boats by about two hours. The loaded boats were put in the water as quickly as possible, and they look very serviceable. Col. Butler went to Shellal to make arrangements about the boats. Oct. 20.—The 19th Hussars, the gunners of the camel battery, and 100 marines, are to join the composite Camel Corps, ordered to leave Cairo and proceed to Wady Halfa at once. The Nile is slightly rising to-day. There are 110 boats above Wady Halfa and 150 between it and Assouan. Only two Whalers have gone up the second cataract yet.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* thus describes how the nuggar in which he was being conveyed to Dongola was navigated up the rapid at Kincorah:—"It was interesting in a high degree, and distinctly exciting, to watch the skill with which our steersman* would guide his craft from whirlpool to whirlpool, taking advantage of the backwater of each to carry him in the required direction. And thus by cautious dodging we reached the main eddy near the head of the rapids, on either side of which the water swirled past in billows that rocked violently even our big flat-bottomed boat; suddenly with the aid of a stronger puff of wind than usual, we shot across the stream, the nuggar, bobbing in the boil like a cork, got into a quieter current, which gradually we overcame, and so reached the placid river above. After a time it is possible to comprehend the system by which the boatmen navigate, although at first it seems highly bewildering, and to the novice alarming. Every rapid has its slack water sometimes on one side of the river and sometimes on the other. When we get to the end of one stretch, we shoot across the stream to the other, and so gradually ascend, as if by so many locks. The dangerous period, of course, is when striking across, as the boat is then carried rapidly downwards, and if it should fail to reach in time the friendly eddy on the other side, might be dashed against the rocks that lurk under water, and so be wrecked. Small boats, such as those coming from England, will not be able to sail up the rapids after the manner described above. In the first place, they will not have enough sail-power; and in the second, they will not be large enough or strong enough to swim in mid-stream, or to cross from eddy to eddy. They must be hauled up close in shore, which in many places is no easy task, owing to precipitous banks and overhanging trees."

The same correspondent says:—"Dreary and forbidding is the scenery along these desolate reaches of the great Nile. Jet-black rocks show up through the desert, and shine in the sun like gigantic masses of coal, and the yellow sand drifts down between them to the very brink, shrinking back only on coming in contact with the waters, now retreating, but smothering the fertile deposit which they leave behind. Only at rare intervals does a hardy date palm or mimosa bush save the landscape from utter desolation. Through this dreary country the Nile hurries on more rapidly than usual, as if anxious to escape from this thirsty land and preserve itself for the more congenial valleys further north. But if during the day the country is uninteresting in appearance, it is not so at night. Just now a new moon lights up the landscape until the small hours, and the black and grotesque-shaped rocks throw strange shadows upon the sand and river. The feathery mimosa trees on the opposite bank loom up like ghosts; and if it were not for the chorus forward as the men join in that favourite soldiers' song, 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' one might go to sleep dreaming of fairyland."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Korosko, talking with some of the Nubian villagers,* reports:—"When asked what they thought of this expedition, they replied that it was nothing new to them, because so many English people came up the river. According to their statement they had never heard of the Mahdi, and were not in the least concerned about the cause of which he assumes the leadership. Their innocence may have been put on as a cloak to hide intrigue with a subtlety one would hardly give them credit for; but far more probably they were perfectly ingenuous, for the labour of cultivating the narrow strip of Nile bank on which alone vegetation is to be seen leaves them little leisure for intercourse with stray travellers by land or water. At all events, the further we go the more difficult it becomes for us to realise that we are advancing into an enemy's country, or to believe that there will be any necessity for striking hard blows in order to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Khartoum."

With reference to climate, he says:—"Travelling across arid wastes, one would soon begin to long for the mists and rains of England; but here there is always a belt of verdure to charm the eye; and though the desert comes at places quite down to the river bank, in others is only separated from it by cliffs of bare, rugged sandstone, granite, or basaltic rocks; signs of fertility never wholly disappear, while a total absence of humidity in the air makes it invigorating even in the hottest hours of the afternoon. We slept last night within the tropic of Cancer. A brisk north breeze kept the atmosphere deliciously cool till sunrise, and though the temperature rose at midday to nearly 90 deg. in the shade, there has been no feeling of lassitude as there would have been in moister climates. The result of this is that troops show so far no indication of suffering from heat, whether afloat in barges or encamped ashore."

The last messenger who arrived at Dongola with letters from Gen. Gordon affirms most positively that Lupton Bey had arrived at Khartoum before he left the town, having come down the Nile from Bahr el Ghazel with two steamers.

Lord Wolseley has applied specially for the services of the following officers for duty in connection with the Expedition, viz.:—Major A. E. Turner, R.A.; Capt. Kekewich and Lieut. N. Allen, 3rd Buffs; and Lieut. Lang, 72nd Highlanders.

An interesting account of the hauling of the steamer Gizeh over the great gate of the Cataract at Abka has been detailed in the columns of a daily contemporary. It appears that the vessel had been moored in the basin just below the Small Gate of the Big Cataract; her paddles had been removed, a wire hawser attached in slings and passed round iron bollards and under a heavy spar in the after-part of the ship, thus dividing the strain equally all round the boat. A treble 8-in. hemp hawser was seized on to a shackle attached to the wire rope, and the three parts were then led right ahead to the shore on the south end of the basin above the Cataract. It took some time to arrange this and to get the slack out of the hawsers, which were manned by about 800 men all told; after this was accomplished, and smaller parties were posted on the four ropes which served as guys on the port and starboard bow and quarter respectively, all was ready, the signal to haul on the port guy was given, and the real business of the day began. In the course of the operations, and at a critical period, the men who manned the hawsers holding bravely on, the ship was brought suddenly up, and, after a short delay, was successfully hauled over the rush of the Cataract into the wide basin beyond. Here the work of the big hawsers ceased, and the port guy being converted into a leading hawser, brought her safely alongside the eastern bank.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

On Saturday Sir T. Brandreth and Mr. Rendel proceeded from the Enchantress to the Lily, Com. Gibson, recently commissioned for service on the South-American station, and thence to the Admiral Superintendent's office, where the estimates for Devonport and Keyham Yards for 1885-86 were considered. The repairs to the Black Prince, which is being brought forward as the flagship of the Duke of Edinburgh, were considered, as also those of the Inconstant and the Bellerophon, at Devonport dockyard; and the Penguin, at Keyham. Their Lordships inspected the Curlew and the Landrail. The machinery in the composite and building shops of the dockyard was also examined. The Commissioners expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of the Reindeer. Sir A. Cooper Key, Lord Alcester, and Sir T. Brassey inspected the Cambridge and the Marine Barracks, where the division was drawn up in line under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Sanders. The battery at Longroom Hill was visited, and gun-drill inspected. Sir H. Stewart and Lord Alcester proceeded to the Hospital at Stonehouse, where they visited the various wards, expressing themselves pleased with their appearance. After lunch Lord Alcester and Sir T. Brandreth inspected the Tamar, whence they visited the Royal William Victualling Yard. In the evening Lord Alcester and Sir Thomas Brandreth gave an official dinner to the captains and commanders. The inspection at Devonport having concluded, their Lordships proceeded in the Enchantress to Falmouth and Pembroke.

The annual visit of inspection by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Naval dockyards and establishments was continued at Plymouth, at which port they arrived, as briefly reported, last Friday. During the day their Lordships were engaged in examining the proposed estimates for next year's work. The Mariner, composite gunboat, was inspected; she was launched some six months ago, and three weeks since underwent her preliminary trial trip. The Racer, steam gun-vessel, and the Himalaya having been noticed, an inspection was made of the granite dry dock, built by Messrs. J. Pethick and Son. This dock is one of the largest in the world, and the first foundation-stone of it was laid when Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes was Admiral-Superintendent of the dockyard. The dock is 370 ft. long, 94 ft. wide, and of 35 ft. draught. The Engineers' Training College at Keyham was visited, and on leaving their Lordships expressed to the commander their entire approval of the whole of the internal arrangements. On board the Raleigh things are being rapidly pushed forward, and it is deemed probable that she will be the next flagship on the China station. The Vavasseur mountings of the 6-in. guns with which the Raleigh has been supplied were the subjects of some attention. Having visited the Impregnable, the party proceeded to the new Naval Barracks. On arriving at Falmouth their Lordships inspected the Ganges, training-ship for boys, and also the yard at Mylor. Having concluded the inspection at Falmouth, the Lords Commissioners re-embarked on board their yacht, and arrived at Pembroke on Tuesday, after inspecting the ships in course of construction, proposals for new works were submitted to them by the chief officials of the dockyard, and the visit was brought to a conclusion, their Lordships having been entertained at luncheon by Capt. Chatfield, Superintendent. On Thursday the Enchantress returned to Portsmouth, having Lord Alcester and Admiral Brandreth on board. Their Lordships concluded their annual inspection by visiting the Agamemnon, and consulting with reference to her defective steering. In consequence of her comparatively short length and great displacement, her bottom is very bluff, which prevents a free run of water to her rudder, and renders her somewhat slow in answering her helm. It has been decided, it is stated, not to make any alterations at present, but to subject her to a series of trials after leaving England. Should the existing defects prove serious, she will have her rudder area increased on arrival at Malta.

The Defiance, which is being fitted up as a torpedo school, and the Hecate, turret-ship, were next inspected. Prior to her cruise with the Reserve Squadron, the Hecate was widened, and their Lordships expressed their entire satisfaction with the alteration. The factory, workshops, and the new Naval Barracks were inspected, and the Commissioners returned to their yacht. In the evening Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart and Lady Stewart gave a reception at Mount Wise.

A despatch from Valparaiso reports the arrival there from England, of the Chilian war-ship Esmeralda.

Preparations are being made in the new Admiralty dock at St. Petersburgh for laying the keel of a new armour-plated frigate of larger size than any existing Russian frigate, the Peter the Great not excepted.

Two lieutenants of the Turkish Navy have been allowed to join the British service. One has gone on board the Agincourt and the other the Northumberland. They are to wear the uniform of British naval lieutenants.

It has been urged, in a statement drawn up "by a very talented naval officer," that not the least important point as regards the want of efficiency of our Navy, is that of what is known as small craft, that is to say, the classes of sloops, gun-vessels, and gun-boats. Small ships should, the writer remarks, serve three main ends: (1.) They should be able to catch the enemy's merchant vessels; (2.) they should be as fast and as well armed and designed as the enemy's men-of-war of about equal size; (3.) they should be able to carry despatches and act as scouts.

Qrmr. Francis Butler, R.M.L.I., has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital Pension of £50 per annum, vacant by the death of Capt. Thomas Cooper, R.M.L.I., on July 2 last.

The corvette Saida is to leave on the 5th of next month for Bahia, *viâ* Southampton. The corvette Heligoland will start on the 4th prox. for Sierra Leone, *viâ* Liverpool, arriving towards the 23rd. The corvette Frundsberg will set out on Nov. 21 for Zanzibar, *viâ* Brindisi, arriving about Dec. 14. The corvette Aurora, leaving on Nov. 5 for Santos, *viâ* Southampton, will be due there about Dec. 3. The gunboat Nautilus will proceed to Aden, *viâ* Trieste, on Nov. 5, and will complete the journey by the 17th.

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* The Reis and crews of the nuggars are natives of the Nile Valley.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

* Through a dragoman, we presume, as the natives speak only Arabic or Berberee, and the most gifted correspondents do not speak those languages with facility.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

SQUADRON NEWS.

North American.—The Northampton was at Halifax on the 10th inst., and is to leave for Bernuda on Nov. 4. The Garnet was at Halifax, and was to leave on the 10th inst. for Newfoundland, where she will remain until relieved by the Tenedos. The Fantôme was at Bermuda on Sept. 24, in dock and refitting. The Bullfrog was at Jamaica on Sept. 4. The Express was on passage from the Mediterranean station. The Mallard was at Newfoundland on Sept. 10 on fishery duty. She was ordered to rejoin the flag at Halifax.

East Indies.—The Euryalus was at Aden on the 8th inst., and will proceed to Bombay early next month. The Turquoise, senior officer's ship on South-east Coast of Africa and at Madagascar, remains. The Briton at Bombay also remains for repairs. The Dragon, senior officer's ship in Persian Gulf, and remains. The Osprey remains on South-east Coast of Africa at Madagascar. The Arab remains at Zeila. The Philomel is ordered from the Persian Gulf to Aden. The Ranger was at Aden, and will shortly proceed to Bombay for repairs. The Decoy remains at Berberah.

China.—The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on Sept. 12. The Audacious was at Amoy on Aug. 11, and after being relieved by the Sapphire would proceed to Hong Kong. The Sapphire was at Hong Kong on Sept. 12, and was ordered to be ready for sea on Sept. 17, and to proceed to Amoy. The Midge was at Hong Kong on Sept. 12, her orders being to proceed to Swatow in a few days. The Swift remained at Canton on Sept. 12, the Champion was at Pagoda Anchorage, and the Zephyr at Foochow. The Merlin remained at Peak River. The Fly was at Takao, Formosa, on Aug. 27, where she remains for the protection of foreign residents at Takao, Faiwan-fu, and Amphing. The Foxhound was in the Gulf of Tonquin, alternately visiting Hoihow and Pakhoi; she was at Hoihow on Aug. 28. The Cockchafer was at Tamsui, Formosa, on Sept. 11, where she was "ordered to remain for the present." The Tweed was at Swatow on Aug. 30, having been commissioned temporarily to relieve the Victor Emanuel; she was to be relieved by the Midge. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on Sept. 6, where she will remain. The Daring was at Ningpo on Aug. 29, and remains for protection of settlement. The Albatross was in Yangtse River, and was at Wuhu on Aug. 29, *en route* to Hankow. The Curacoa was at Chefoo on Aug. 23, and is ordered to remain as senior officer's ship in the Gulf of Pechili. The Espoir was at Tientsin on Aug. 20, and remains. The Pegasus was at Penang on Sept. 21, and would proceed to Malacca and Singapore the first week of October. The Linnet was at Bûbûn Bay; she was ordered to proceed on Aug. 24 to Olehleh, to keep up communication. The Flying Fish was surveying Coast of Corea and off-lying islands. The Firebrand was on passage from England, and would remain in Straits of Malacca division; she arrived at Singapore on the 22nd inst. Further advices were received at the Admiralty yesterday from the Commander-in-Chief on the China station. The letters are up to Sept. 17. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on that date, and the Audacious would be relieved by Sapphire on Sept. 22; the latter ship was at Hong Kong on Sept. 17, and was to leave for Amoy on the 20th. The Midge left Hong Kong for Sharp Peak, River Min, to follow orders of the Senior Officer. The Swift was at Canton on the 17th, the Foxhound being in the Gulf of Tonquin, Hoihow, on Aug. 28, alternately visiting Hoihow and Pakhoi. The Tweed was at Swatow on Aug. 30; she was commissioned temporarily as tender to Victor Emanuel, ordered to Hong Kong, if all was quiet at Swatow. The Champion was at Pagoda Anchorage, River Min, on Sept. 17, and remained. The Zephyr was to be sent to Hong Kong when relieved at Foochow. The Merlin was at Sharp Peak, River Min, where she was to remain for the present. The Fly was at Takao, Formosa, on Aug. 27; she remains for the protection of foreign residents at Takao, Taiwanpo, and Amping. The Cleopatra was at Shanghai on Sept. 12, and remains; and the Daring was at Ningpo on the 6th, and remains. The Curacoa was at Chefoo at last-named date, where she remains as senior officer's ship in Gulf of Pechili. The Espoir was at Tientsin on Sept. 6, being under orders to proceed to Newchwang, returning to Chefoo or Tientsin. The Linnet was at Penang on Sept. 15, and subsequently left for Hong Kong.

Paymaster-in-Chief William E. Chown, whose retirement on account of continued ill-health has been recently notified, entered the Royal Navy as an assistant-clerk on board the Caledonia, 120, on Jan. 20, 1848, and served in the Rattler on the West Coast of Africa from 1849 till 1851. As clerk and assistant-paymaster he served in the Trafalgar, 120, and Royal Albert (flagship of Lord Lyons), throughout the Russian War. Was present at the bombardment of Odessa, and in one of the rocket boats at the Royal Albert at a night attack on the shipping in Sebastopol, June 17, 1855, and at the capture of Kinburn, Kertch, and Yenikale, for which he possesses the Crimean and Turkish medals with Sebastopol clasp. He has since served in the Vigilant, Implacable, as paymaster-in-charge of the Naval yard and coal depôt at Shanghai, Cadmus, Barrosa, Black Prince, Aurora, Amethyst, Rupert, and, lastly, for three years as paymaster of H.M.S. St. Vincent at Portsmouth.

The uniform of "students of Naval Construction," while they are attending school, shall be similar to that of the students in marine engineering, with the exception that the distinguishing mark around the sleeve-coat shall be of silver grey instead of the purple stripe worn by the engineer students.

Sub-Lieut. Daintree, of H.M.S. Excellent, when riding through Salisbury on Saturday evening, was thrown from his bicycle and picked up quite insensible. Dr. Hoare, of Tichfield, found him suffering from concussion of the brain. He was conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, where he is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. L. G. Davis, Assistant-Constructor, asserts that "the steering qualities of the Collingwood are exceptionally good." As she is the only one of the six barbette ships on the same lines which has had a trial, it would be a misfortune, adds Mr. Davis, that the "erroneous statement should go forth without correction."

NAVAL UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Anent the "fancy dress" referred to by "A Naval Officer of 25 Years' Service," in his letter on Naval uniform which appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of Aug. 23, your correspondent would probably view from a different standpoint the licence in dress which he now condemns, were he serving in a temperature of 115° in the shade. I imagine that he even would arrive at the conclusion, long since reached by us in this warm corner, that it is well worth while to have a variety of clothing, in order to ensure the only approach, and that not a near one, to comfort in really hot weather. He would prefer that his neck should be graced by a white necktie rather than by a black one, resulting in a stream of blackened perspiration flowing from his collar and down his shirt-front, staining his jacket, tunic, or gauze coat, as the case might be. It certainly is regrettable that, just when their Lordships are sanctioning an alleviation of the sufferings of naval officers on hot stations by adopting for them a more rational dress, an officer should cry out, from his pedestal of 25 years' service, against a reform which has for so long and so strongly been advocated by you and your service contemporaries. *Malgré lui*, let us hope that white tunics with yellow braid stripes will shortly be authorised to form part of our wardrobes, and that white neckties will, when the thermometer stands near three figures, grace the neck of

Drenched Through.

Zeila, Sept. 23.

Eighteen years ago, the frigate Diamond, of Crimean fame, was lent to the Missions to Seamen Society as a mission-ship for the Tyne shipping. In honour of the gentleman who fitted up her church, reading-room, library, and museum on board, Sir William Peel's former command was renamed the "Joseph Straker." The staff consists of a chaplain and two readers, with a shipkeeper and boatman, who reside on board. They have done their work so effectually amongst the teeming merchant fleets of the Tyne, that the mission church is crowded out. The character and habits of the crews have so improved, that the seamen require better accommodation than a ship can provide. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-five of the men frequenting the Tyne have enrolled themselves as total abstaining members of the Mission to Seamen branch of the Church of England Temperance Society on board, and last year 562 of them bought Bibles and New Testaments on board, to take with them to sea. Forty-five captains and officers of vessels have engaged to act as Missions to Seamen helpers on board their own ships when at sea, in connection with the Joseph Straker. As the ship is alongside a quay, the chaplain and readers regularly officiate in the sailors' boarding-houses, which are now respectably conducted houses, the masters of which are the chaplain's best helpers. So effectually has the Joseph Straker carried out her peaceful mission, that it has become necessary to substitute for her a spacious institute on shore, with a handsome mission church overhead. The Bishop of Durham is to lay the foundation-stone on the 27th inst., and the edifice is to be completed in July next, when the Missions to Seamen propose to return the Joseph Straker to the Admiralty, with many thanks for what has proved a most useful, though a somewhat expensive loan. The days of stationary church ships are passing away, owing to the improved habits and altered conditions of life in the Mercantile Marine.—[*Communicated.*]

The pension of £50 a year vacant by the death of Com. Stanbridge on the 1st inst., has been awarded to Com. H. E. C. Robinson.

The Poonah arrived at Malta on Saturday from Queenstown, and left for Cyprus.

The Cameo arrived at Alexandria on Tuesday.

Intelligence from Ningpo, dated Sept. 3, states that the native authorities have deemed it necessary partially to block up the entrance to the river, leaving only a passage of 600 feet. They are prepared to close this passage should the French Fleet appear outside.

"An Admiral" writes:—"Will you allow me to correct a statement in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 18th inst.? In the article referring to the visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to Portsmouth, the following ships are reported to be 'ready for sea,'—Dreadnought, Devastation, Rupert, Active, Volage, Cordelia, Mercury, Triumph, and Bacchante. Having seen all those ships within the last fortnight, I can vouch for the fact that not one of them is ready for sea. Being 'ready for sea' means being ready to start immediately the order is given, whereas not one of the above-mentioned ships could be got ready for sea for at least two months, except the Dreadnought, which has been fitting-out for several weeks, and was working round about a fortnight ago, but it will be some time before she is ready for sea."

Some experiments are ordered to be made at Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, with a new torpedo invented by Mr. Brennan. It is stated that the torpedo can be steered through the water to the object to which it is directed. It will carry a heavier charge of ammunition than any torpedo at present invented.

"One Who Knows" writes:—"The subject of letter by 'Old Soldier' in your last issue is certainly one which deserves attention. It is no unusual thing for lazy, badly-conducted men to prefer prison life to laborious duties at Aldershot. If the duties of the well-conducted men were increased by having to do escort duty over their prison comrades, it ought to be sufficient. Too much cannot be said or done towards lessening the enormous expense which at present burdens young soldiers for wear and tear of clothing, leaving them almost without a penny of their own, and so quite disheartening them, especially in the first year of their service. It is no unusual thing for men to have to go on some hard-working fatigue soon after coming off guard, and surely it would be a better division of labour to allow his badly-conducted but well-fed and well-rested comrade to do those duties."

Summary of Events.

October 5.—Lord Wolseley went on Saturday from Wady Halfa by train to Sarras. He rode thence to Semneh to inspect the railway extension to the cataract, and returned the same night.

October 17.—The screw camel battery arrived this evening at Wady Halfa. It marched the whole way from Assiout, doing the distance in less than four weeks. The river transport of boat stores is slow at present. There is no prospect of a forward movement for a fortnight.

October 18.—Lord Wolseley returned to Wady Halfa. Portuguese Government objects to the claims of the British Government over certain territory in South Africa.

October 19.—Col. Butler, C.B., arrived at Wady Halfa.

October 20.—The Duke of Cambridge left Dover for Calais.

October 21.—Canadian pilots who had arrived at Liverpool on previous day left England, *viâ* Ostend and Brindisi, in charge of Capt. Kekewich, of the Buffs, for Alexandria, to navigate Nile boats over cataracts. Arrival of 378 Canadian boatmen at Assouan, for service with Nile Expedition.—Admiral Courbet declared all Formosan ports to be blockaded. General Campenon demands mobilisation of an Army Corps for China. "Hell Gate" lighthouse, New York, illuminated by electricity, 42,000 candle power.

October 22.—British protectorate over South-East coast, New Guinea, proclaimed by H.M.S. Nelson. Unfavourable opinions expressed of fitness of Wolseley row-boats for the Nile.

October 23.—Parliament meets. Khedive gives luncheon to Lord Northbrook. Heliograph established at Wady Halfa.

October 24.—Lord Northbrook leaves Alexandria in the Iris.

October 25.—Balaclava dinner. The 19th Hussars and a R.A. Battery to leave Cairo. Depôt to be established at Hamiek.

Obituary.

Vice-Admiral Robert Jocelyn Otway, of Castle Otway, County Tipperary, who died on the 16th inst., entered the Navy in May, 1821, and obtained his commission as lieut. in Nov., 1828; was promoted to com. in Jan., 1846; capt. in Feb., 1858; and in July, 1864, was placed on the Retired List; was made rear-admiral in Dec., 1875; and vice-admiral in Jan., 1880. When senior lieut. of the Castor he was second-in-command of the Naval Brigade during the operations in New Zealand and the capture of Kaioitti's Pah in 1846, for which service he was promoted. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Tipperary.

Admiral T. Chaloner died on Monday morning at his residence, Loughull, Guisboro, Yorkshire. He was about 70 years of age, and retired from the Navy nearly 20 years ago. Admiral Chaloner was the son of Mr. Robert Chaloner and the Hon. Frances Laura Dundas, daughter of the first Lord Dundas. His father for some time represented York in Parliament. The late admiral entered the Navy very early in life and saw active service in various parts of the world. In 1855, upon the death of his elder brother, he came into possession of the family estate. At the commencement of the Volunteer movement, Admiral Chaloner took the command as lieut.-col. of the 1st North Yorks R.A.V., an appointment which he held until recently, and in connection with which her Majesty bestowed upon him the Companionship of the Bath.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund, held on the 14th inst., Sir W. R. E. Stuart, K.C.B., M.D., inspector-general, in the chair, the sum of £58 was distributed among the several applicants.

A Royal Hellenic cruiser, the Alpheos, one of four small cruisers designed by Mr. G. C. Mackrow, which will rank in the second line of vessels intended to serve the double purposes of training sailors for the larger armaments of the navy that are already projected, and of providing for the defence of the seaboard, was launched at Blackwall on Tuesday from the dockyard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. The Alpheos will be rigged to spread a large extent of canvas, while the use of steam, except on special occasions, will be prohibited as detrimental to the development of the qualities in officers and men which constitute seamanship. The engines are of 400 horse-power indicated. Her armament will consist of two 9·6 centimètre Krupp guns mounted on Vavasseur carriages, and she will also carry three 5-barrel Nordenfelt guns. From the same yard three smaller boats have been sent out to form the third line in the coast defensive service.

Rear-Admiral A. McL. Lyons has forwarded letters from the Pacific station announcing that the Swiftsure was at Esquimault on Sept. 30, and would remain. The Constance left Honolulu on Sept. 22 for the Luie Islands, the Hervey Group, Tahiti, and Coquimbo. The Heroine was on coasts of Peru and Chili on Sept. 30, conducting duties of senior officer. The Satellite left Guaymas on Sept. 24 for Esquimault, and was expected to arrive about the middle or end of October. The Mutine was at Esquimault; she will proceed to the southern division of station when relieved by the Satellite. The Sappho and Pelican were on coasts of Peru and Chili, under orders of senior officer.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt.—"All our customers for Eno's Fruit Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by C. J. Eno's Patent.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

In a long letter to the *Times*, Sir E. J. Reed expresses his views on the state of the Navy. He commences by referring to the sudden losses of the Captain, Vanguard, and two foreign ironclads, and referring to the "distrust of ironclads," remarks that better management now exists on board our ships, and the subdivision of the holds has been carried still further; it would, therefore, be an error to infer from the Vanguard's sinking that such ironclads as are now built could be sunk by a single blow of a ram. Coming to the question of the continued increase of the gun, Sir E. J. Reed observes:—"I do not for a single moment admit that the gun has mastered such armour as can be applied to ships; but if this were otherwise, and if it were found impossible to keep out the very largest shell that can be fired from Naval guns, while I should regard that as a good reason for dividing and distributing the engines and the boilers, and for other like arrangements, I should consider it no reason whatever for depriving our ships of the protection which armour undoubtedly affords against 19-20ths of the guns carried at sea by our possible enemies. In short, I see in the huge growth of some guns no shadow of a reason for abandoning armour, but a very powerful reason indeed for straining every scientific and every manufacturing resource in rendering the ship's armour defence as perfect as possible. As to the torpedo, that is a weapon to which, terrible as it is, I see no necessity whatever for giving in. I have, in my own belief at least, quite successfully solved the problem of defeating these devices, and having placed in the hands of the Admiralty plans which are capable of almost any amount of development for this purpose." With reference to the great cost and size of ironclads, he thinks they have been much exaggerated before the public. We hear people talk as if we had of late years been enlarging our ironclads to colossal proportions beyond all that was thought or dreamed of twenty years ago; but during the whole period of our ironclad progress we have increased in tonnage but 700 tons, and that only in a single ship. The Inflexible carries 24 in. of armour and 80-ton guns. "Surely," says Sir E. J. Reed, "there is nothing in this history of the subject to scare us from adopting, but everything to encourage us to adopt, whatever increase in thickness of armour our safety and honour may require. Of the question of cost, I will simply say that increased thickness of armour on a ship does not necessarily mean an increase of cost; for I am persuaded that we may greatly simplify, and thereby greatly cheapen, large ironclads; but even if that be otherwise, why are we to shrink from any extra outlay that our Naval strength and security may fairly demand?" The writer further contends that ironclads are not of "short advantage," but that they are available for a lengthened period. He proceeds to show from Mr. Barnaby's figures that, as regards ironclads, France falls short of us by only about one first-class ship, or a couple of second-class. "In order to put ourselves on a level with France and one other Power in combination, we should require—were that power Italy—to build the equivalent of 10 ships of the largest class of ironclads; or eight such ships were the second Power Germany or Russia. As against a combination of three such European Powers as France, Italy, and Russia, we should of course require to build ships equivalent to both the ten and the eight, say, 18 ironclads of 11,000 tons each. These figures are so authoritative, so clear, and so significant, that they seem to me to need no comment. They afford ample ground for all the public anxiety that is felt. Without panic and without extravagance, it has become necessary to add largely and quickly to our ironclad fleet, unless the country is content, and the Government is content, to say that even the hope of Naval supremacy in Europe has passed away." Referring to the proposals for the building of a large additional number of not only unarmoured, but extremely fragile vessels, with the idea of protecting our mercantile fleet, Sir E. J. Reed says:—"When the object is to defend our own trade from the attacks of armed vessels, I am at a loss to understand the wisdom of expending money upon such extremely fragile craft, themselves utterly incapable, as I regard them, of offering any resistance worthy of the name to any gun afloat worthy of being called a gun. It is always distasteful to me to discuss the subject, because any sense of intelligence which I may possess, and any knowledge of the subject that I may have acquired, are so completely at issue with the astounding pretensions put forward on behalf of thin unarmoured ships, that were I to contend for my views of the matter I should bring upon myself endless distress and trouble." Sir E. J. Reed contends that in our mercantile marine we have ample provision for "unarmoured cruisers" besides those we already possess in the Navy. "But the country ought not to depend only upon unarmoured cruisers for the defence of its mercantile marine. Fortunately, the Admiralty are of this opinion too; hence the Impérieuse and Warspite. But powerful and fast as these two ships are to be, they are not fast enough for all purposes, and I maintain that there is no reason whatever for not building at least three or four ships armoured and armed fully as efficiently as they, but having a speed of twenty knots an hour. Such ships would be well within the tonnage of some of our existing ironclads; and what power, what security, what mastery of the seas, what national pride and honour would they not confer upon us? In our whole existing ironclad fleet we now have but one finished ship of 15 knots, and only two of 16 knots under construction. Why is this? Why have we no armoured ships of 18, 19, or 2 knots? The reason most certainly is not that they would be any larger, or much more costly, or more difficult to build than some others; but, even if they were, that would not justify their omission from our service. I have asked the question, but I cannot answer it. What I feel sure of is that with less than half-a-dozen 20-knot armour-clads each with large coal supply, we might sweep the seas of everything that can at present assail our commerce; and I am perfectly satisfied that no other form of main defence for our mercantile marine would in the end be one-half as effective or one-half as economical."

Replying on behalf of the Government to a resolution proposed at the annual meeting of the Scottish Liberal Association, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the state of the Navy was a matter of supreme national moment. He took that opportunity of acknowledging the public services of Mr. Smith, the late First Lord, in raising the question out of the arena of party. On the part of his colleagues and himself, he cordially welcomed the increased attention devoted to the subject. Their difficulty was that no one seemed to be interested in the matter. They had no jealousy of what had been said on the condition of the Navy; their only desire was that the active public interest should result in a more assured feeling on the part of the community that our great national and Imperial defences were being properly and duly secured.

In a letter on the British Navy, Lord Henry Lennox expressed a strong opinion that the time for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the "state of the Navy" has gone by. The time for action "has arrived, if we are not to be too late, and Parliament should vote at once the money necessary for meeting the present absolute requirements of the Navy." His lordship asserts that those who have been entrusted with the administration of our Admiralty, "have been deceived either deliberately, or through inexcusable ignorance, by those permanent officials, as well as by those in higher authority, whose duty as colleagues it should have been to speak plainly, even if their own tenure of office had been compromised thereby. From personal observation and inquiry," continues the writer, "I assert that our present type of battle-ships, many of which are but imperfect copies of foreign designs, are a cause of great anxiety to those officers who are, or may be, charged with their navigation or conduct in action. Their deficiencies of speed, dangerously partial armouring, limited coal-carrying powers, and in some of our most costly and important ironclads (instance Agamemnon, Ajax, &c.) serious want of steering-power, indicate such inefficiency in the Constructive Department of the Admiralty as to demand its thorough reorganisation. Not a reorganisation in the interests of a fortunate few, but of such a character as to concentrate upon the construction of our ships the best intellect from among the many Naval officers, civil engineers, and marine architects the country can produce, and so ensure that the money voted shall not again be wasted upon (to speak plainly) such ghastly failures and costly abortions in the shape of ships of those which have recently been added to our Navy."

Replying for the Navy, at a civic banquet held at Portsmouth, Admiral Sir G. P. Hornby remarked that he could not allow that occasion to pass without making a comment upon the materiel of the Navy. Attention had been prominently directed to its condition by a newspaper that was entirely at one in politics with the Government, and that, in his opinion, was a matter of happy augury, as it gave reason to hope that they were coming to the time when the welfare of the Navy would no longer be a party question. Then both parties would cease from deluding the country into a false security that was extremely dangerous to our safety and our prosperity. They had, therefore, good ground for anticipating before long an increase in the Navy Estimates, which would be advantageous to that service.

Sir Thomas Brassey, in a speech at Hastings on Tuesday evening, made an interesting exposition of the official view of the situation of the Navy question. It is chiefly as to our relative position with that of France that the public anxiety had been aroused. Classification was difficult, but taking as ships of the first-class those with hulls of iron, protected by a maximum thickness of armour of not less than 9 in., and with a displacement exceeding 8,500 tons, we had ready for sea 10 ships, with an aggregate displacement of 95,840 tons. In the same class the French had 3 ships, with a displacement of 28,990 tons. In 1886 the first-class would be increased to 140,310 tons by the Ajax, Agamemnon, Edinburgh, Colossus, and Collingwood. The French would be raised to 49,070 tons by the addition of the Foudroyant and Amiral Baudin. Taking the second-class ships with hulls of iron or of wood, but in the latter case launched within 16 years, we had 16, and a displacement of 79,740 tons; French, the second-class, 11 ships, with an aggregate displacement of 79,338 tons. Taking the third-class ships, with hulls of iron and wood, and protected with armour from 4½ in. to 6 in. in thickness, the British list contained 14, displacement 55,981 tons. The advantage we possessed in ships of the third-class was not due to the recent construction of such ships, but to the falling-out from the French list of a considerable number of their older wood-built ships. Lord Northbrook had adhered to the view that the necessity for great additions to the Estimates would not arise until it became evident that it was in the contemplation of the French naval administration to carry their construction of fighting ships beyond the standard of strength laid down in their latest programme of armoured building. We had at present and in the near future a considerable advantage in ironclads over our most formidable rival, even if combined with those of Italy. The combination of Germany with France could not be considered in a serious light, and with a combination of Russia with France we should, perhaps, have less to fear than in the case of France and Italy combined. It was admitted on all hands that the present Administration had made a great advance in the rate of construction. They found the Navy in a position of considerable inferiority to the French in regard to unarmoured vessels, and they had brought it to a position of superiority. Should the construction of vessels of this sort be proceeded with at the average of the last four years, England would gradually acquire a decided advantage. The Mercantile Marine was capable of doing much for its own defence against the improvised cruisers of foreign Powers. There was a large fleet on the Admiralty list of great speed, and with subdivided but watertight compartments. Modern armaments should be provided for a considerable number of vessels, and this was one of our most pressing necessities. The protection of our coaling stations was another matter of urgency.

Mr. Childers, at Nottingley, on Tuesday, said they were now imperiously told that the Navy Estimates should be raised from £11,000,000 to £1,000,000 a year, and that the fortification vote should be a good many millions more, not only for colonial, but for mercantile harbours. Of course, his mouth was altogether closed as to the probable future of Naval and Military expenditure, but concerning the general indifference shown in the past outside the two services, he rejoiced at the temperate discussion which had been commenced, and which he hoped would continue. The general outline of the Naval and Military Estimates, the amount of shipbuilding, the number of men, and aggregate cost, was settled not by the Treasury, but by the Cabinet, where the First Lord and Secretary of State were present to defend the proposals, and where the Chancellor of the Exchequer was also present to offer his views. It was on the Cabinet, and not on the Lords of the Treasury that the decision and responsibility rested.

Addressing the Hull Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, Mr. Norwood strongly advised the keeping-up of the Navy in an efficient state, saying once our maritime supremacy came to be doubted, we should hardly ever recover from the blow. He also referred to the sittings of the Committee on the Navy, and stated that the report of the Committee would be laid before the House in a few days. He was betraying no confidence when he said they recommended the building of ironclads in private yards, reserving the repairs for the Government dockyards.

The First Lord of the Admiralty took leave of the Khedive on Tuesday, previous to his return to England.

The anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated at Portsmouth on Tuesday by decorating the Victory, as usual, with wreaths and floral garlands. The annual meeting and treat in connection with the Royal Seamen and Marines Orphan School was held according to custom, Admiral Sir G. Hornby presiding. The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 gave their customary dinner at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, London. Admiral Sir W. K. Hall was president, the Lord Mayor being the guest. There were present:—Capt. Sir Thomas Bruce, Com. W. Baily, Capt. St. John Hornby, Capt. Horatio Nelson, Capt. H. H. Boys, Vice-Admiral Robertson Macdonald, Capt. H. Salmond, Vice-Admiral de Kantzou, Capt. J. B. Sullivan, Capt. Hugh Davis, Capt. P. R. Sharpe, Com. W. L. Morrison, Capt. R. S. Bateman, Capt. H. E. Crosier, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Capt. R. Thompson, Vice-Admiral Gore Jones, Capt. E. Burstal, Capt. H. Herbert Edwards, Capt. Inglefield, Com. G. Erroll, Com. H. F. Kemble, Rear-Admiral Soady, Com. E. D. Law, Rear-Admiral Howard, Com. Richman, Admiral Robertson, Com. Robertson Shersby, Com. R. Orme Webb, Capt. Harvey Royde, Com. E. C. Royse, Capt. Richard D. King, Vice-Admiral Blomfield, Rear-Admiral Buckle, Capt. Colomb, Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, Com. H. H. Alleyne, Capt. R. Pitman, Vice-Admiral Kennedy, Vice-Admiral Borlase, Capt. E. Kelly, Vice-Admiral Boys, Capt. Sir Lambton Lorraine, Bart., Admiral Sir W. Mends, Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, Rear-Admiral Hon. A. J. Ward, Rear-Admiral R. C. Mayne, Vice-Admiral R. V. Hamilton, Capt. S. H. P. Dacres, Com. E. Noel-Howe, Admiral Sir G. King, Capt. C. Johnstone, and Mr. H. J. Kelly, R.N., secretary.

Vice-Admiral Rice made his last official visit on Monday, to Chatham, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Watson. He made an inspection of the vessels building and fitting, as well as of those in the Steam Reserve.

The Admiralty have sent instructions to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge at Queenstown, ordering the withdrawal of the gunboat Banterer from the district of Tory Island. He communicated this order to the commander of the vessel on Tuesday. A correspondent residing on Tory Island says there is little further information of much interest to be told beyond that of the painful sights seen too often of human bodies floating for days and days around the island. until at length they are either thrown ashore in a frightfully mutilated state, or perhaps carried off by the winds and currents, never again to touch the shore. Divers brought by her Majesty's gunboat Banterer last week left the same day, diving being impracticable. Where the hull of the Wasp lies is the wildest spot around the northern part of the island. On her return to Westport the Banterer will resume Coastguard service. The Admiralty have instructed Rear-Admiral Lethbridge, at Queenstown, to convey their thanks to the Rev. J. O'Donnell, Catholic curate of Dunfanaghy and Tory Island, for the kindness and energy shown by him, and the very valuable services which he rendered in connection with the disaster to the gunboat Wasp. They also direct the Admiral to award £5 to each of the three lighthouse-keepers at Tory Island. The body of Sub-Lieut. Guppy has been recovered.

The captain's good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Capt. J. W. East, on the 16th inst., has been awarded to Capt. W. H. Cuming, from that date.

The Admiralty have issued a Fleet circular, detailing many alterations to be made in the Queen's Regulations, relating to the Naval Discipline Act and summary punishments. It is directed that if a sentence of imprisonment cannot be duly executed, the officer awarding the sentence may direct that it shall not begin to take effect until the arrival of the prisoner at some place where he can be duly imprisoned, although he may, in the meantime, become entitled to his discharge from her Majesty's service. Referring to solitary confinement, it is ordered that offenders, although not awarded sentences involving solitary confinement, will, nevertheless, be liable to kept in separate confinement by direction of the Governor of the prison wherein they may be confined for breaches of prison discipline, if such awards are sanctioned by the rules of the prison. Reduction in class of chief petty officers, and their restoration to the class from which they have been reduced, or to any intermediate class, is dealt with in the circular.

It has been found that it was possible to fire five rounds from the two 80-ton guns in a little over three minutes at Dover. This included the swinging of the turret from the loading chamber to the required position, and *vice versá*, loading, &c.

The Gazettes.

◆

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 21, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. B. G. Hunfrey has retired upon retired pay (Oct. 4).

Lieut.-Col. T. W. Roberts (late Madras) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (May 7).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. V. S. Maunsell has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Oct. 2); Major J. E. Gubbins has retired upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 1).

Lieuts. S. J. d'Ostrorog resigns his commission; A. H. Murray has been placed upon temporary half-pay (June 9).

To be Majors:—Capts. C. H. Aitchison, vice A. T. Wodehouse, promoted; W. J. Mackintosh, W. W. M. Smith, and H. Crofton, upon the Seconded List; H. Barron, from the Seconded List, vice O. F. L. Mottée, promoted on half-pay; F. A. Yorke, vice Brevet Col. J. F. Owen, promoted on half-pay (all dated Oct. 1).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. H. C. L. Holden, from the Seconded List, vice C. H. Atchison, promoted; N. Maxwell, vice F. A. Yorke, promoted (both dated Oct. 1).

In consequence of the promotion of Major E. W. Adams, with effect from Jan. 1, 1884, the date of promotion of Major R. de Marylski is antedated to the same date.

Capt. A. D. Addison to be Adjt., vice F. M. Banister, who resigns his Adjutancy only (Oct. 21).

Lieut. E. H. S. Calder to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, on appointment to the Ordnance Store Department (Sept. 16).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. F. G. Baylay, R.A., to be Col. (Oct. 12).

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. Major F. Downes, half-pay, R.A., retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.; and A. K. Rideout, half-pay, R.A., retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1884.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Major G. W. Rogers, Bengal S.C., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Major W. Hill, resigned the appointment (July 24); Col. C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. E. Cunningham, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Aug. 25).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 21, 1884.

The under-mentioned officers retire under the provisions of Paragraphs 98 to 104 of the Militia Regulations, 1883:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

6th Brigade, Scottish Division—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. S. M. Eddington retires, and is appointed Hon. Col. of the Brigade.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. J. V. H. Williams retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. J. W. Wallington, C.B., retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. and Hon. Col. Sir J. S. Robinson, Bart., C.B., retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

5th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. R. H. French retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Knox retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major J. Bolton retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. D. Carden retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Howley retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement; Capt. and Hon. Major R. W. Cradock retires, with permission to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 22, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 22, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Col. C. T. M. Valérand de Bange, of the French Artillery.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 23, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. Slade, R.A., her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's dominions.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 24, 1884.

6th Dragoon Guards—Major A. G. Fife retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Hussars—The dates of promotion to the rank of Capt. of the under-mentioned officers are altered as against their names:—Capt. and Adjt. F. H. Blacker (May 21); Capt. W. P. Wilson-Todd (July 16). Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., W. Leetch, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Troop Serjt.-Major John Frederick Barry, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice F. H. Blacker, appointed Adjutant.

12th Lancers—Lieut. J. H. Learmonth to be Capt., vice P. Montagu, seconded; W. G. Rennie, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., vice J. H. Learmonth.

19th Hussars—Capt. and Brevet Major J. C. Hanford-Flood to be Major, vice H. W. R. Blackett, retired (Sept. 20).

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt. F. Longbourne to be Major, vice J. R. Gibbs, retired (Sept. 20); Lieuts. H. E. Irwin, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (June 4); H. W. Helyar to be Capt., vice F. Longbourne (Sept. 20).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. G. C. Herbert to be Capt., vice R. L. Appleyard, retired on half-pay (Sept. 24).

The Norfolk Regiment—Pymr.-Serjt. Duncan Kyd Presgrave, from the 9th Lancers, to be Lieut., vice B. W. Morton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. C. A. C. Deane to be Capt., vice W. R. Routh, seconded for service on the Staff (June 16).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. H. A. Vowell to be Capt., vice V. R. Rae, seconded (Sept. 10).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut. F. S. Inglefield to be Capt., in succession to Major D. Broughton, appointed Adjt., 3rd Batn. (Oct. 1).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. J. A. Fearon, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Aug. 16).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. H. H. Whiting to be Capt., vice G. C. E. Rowley, promoted Major on half-pay (Sept. 26).

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt. R. B. Burnaby to be Major, vice F. F. F. Roupell, seconded from Jan. 15, 1884, for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 4); Lieuts. E. S. Gillman to be Capt., vice C. A. G. Cumine, deceased; H. L. Smith to be Capt., vice R. B. Burnaby.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—The appointment to a Lieutenancy of Gent. Cadet C. E. Malcolm, from the Royal Military College, in the *Gazette* of Aug. 22, is cancelled.

The Hampshire Regiment—Capt. G. A. W. Forrest to be Major, vice A. H. Fraser, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (April 15).

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Supernumerary Major J. W. Smith to be Major, vice J. O. Sherrard, deceased (Sept. 10).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Lieut. J. H. Poett, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (July 30).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut. J. R. Mathewes has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 11).

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Major T. M. Maxwell, from half-pay, to be Major, vice J. H. S. Seagram, retired; Lieut. E. A. G. Gosset, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Oct. 4).

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Major F. C. Turner, from half-pay, to be Major, vice R. L. Arathoon, retired.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Major J. Quarry has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 16).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut. C. E. C. B. Harrison to be Capt., vice Brevet Major E. A. W. S. Groves, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 4).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Capt. R. C. Thornton to be Major, vice S. G. Huskisson, promoted (June 28); Lieut. F. D. Lumley to be Capt., vice R. C. Thornton (June 28).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Major H. H. Newman, from half-pay, to be Major, vice E. W. Carleton, retired; Lieut. J. Watkins to be Capt., vice H. H. Higginson, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (July 1).

The Durham Light Infantry—Capt. C. E. Parker-Jervis to be Major, vice H. C. Reynolds, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College (Sept. 1).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Supernumerary Capt. A. W. Cameron to be Capt., vice W. W. Sandeman, appointed Adjt., 3rd Batn. (Sept. 1).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Qrmr. L. Duffy is superseded for absence without leave.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. J. H. Campbell to be Capt., vice A H. Middleton, resigned (Oct. 8).

STAFF.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. N. Stevenson, half-pay, from Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff, to be Deputy-Adjt.-Gen. in Ireland, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., half-pay, who vacates in consequence of appointment as Adjt.-Gen. in India (Oct. 11); J. K. Holdsworth, half-pay, R.A., to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, vice Col. E. Markham, R.A., who has resigned that appointment on account of ill-health (Oct. 14).

Capt. E. E. Swaine, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major F. Luttman-Johnson, the York and Lancaster Regt., whose period of Staff service has expired (Oct. 4).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. William Sidney Randall, B.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class (dated Aug. 26, 1882, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to Sept. 29, 1883, and not to carry any back allowances).

Medical Staff—Surgs.-Major W. E. Dudley is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; H. C. Gillespie, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; Qrmr., with the relative rank of Capt., T. Thompson to have the hon. rank of Capt. (Sept. 30); Lieut. of Orderlies T. Connor, from the late Army Hospital Corps, to be Qrmr (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to Oct. 1).

Army Pay Department—Capt. J. F. Irwin, the East Lancashire Regt., to be Pymr. (May 1).

Veterinary Department—The under-mentioned Vet.-Surgs. to be Vet.-Surgs. First Class:—J. P. Adams, W. B. Spooner, and S. Gillespie (all three dated Sept. 26).

BREVET.

Major W. F. Kelly, the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Lieut.-Col. (the Brevet majority conferred on this officer, with date of May 21, 1884, being cancelled, he having succeeded to the regimental rank of Major, with a prior date) (May 21).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. H. Algar, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Col. (Oct. 9).

Lieut. C. H. Payne, the Gordon Highlanders, to have the local rank of Capt. in Egypt, whilst commanding a company of Mounted Infantry in that country (July 12).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 24, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Brigade, Eastern Division—Major E. M. Alderson is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment—Percival Edward Beldam, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. M. W. Simpson resigns his commission.

8th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. J. C. Lloyd to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—Lieut. C. D. Leyden to be Capt.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 24, 1884.

Royal 1st Devon—Lieut. H. S. Hoare resigns his commission.

Westmoreland and Cumberland—Lieut. F. Markham to be Capt.

2nd West York—Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Sir H. Edwards, Bart., C.B., is appointed Hon. Col. of the regiment; Major C G. Edwards to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. C. Armitage to be Major; Lieut. J. H. Wheatley to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Oct. 24, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1st Gloucestershire—Major F. Nelson resigns his commission.

1st Hampshire—Edward Dewing Kittoe, gent., to be Lieut.

1st London (the City of London)—Walter Merrett, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sussex—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Acting Chaplains:—The Rev. Henry Robert Whelpton, M.A., and the Rev. Henry von Essen Scott, M.A.

ENGINEER.

1st Gloucestershire—Qrmr. A. Thornley to be Capt.

1st Lancashire—Lieut. S. W. Doyle to be Capt.

RIFLE.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's)—Major W. Pike is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. R. L. Williams is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Devonshire—Capt. J. Foster is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Upton Atherton and John Augustus Atherton.

3rd Lanarkshire—Major W. Mactear is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

5th (West) Middlesex—Frank Stanley Turner, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. G. W. Bawtree resigns his commission.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. F. J. Sweeting to be Major.

1st Sutherland (the Sutherland Highland)—Lewis Hoyes, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Tower Hamlets—Capt. T. N. Day is granted the hon. rank of Major.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. H. E. Haynes to be Capt.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—Frank Riley, gent., to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 25, and the current year must be understood.]

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

London Amusements.

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The International Health Exhibition being about to close, the number of provincial visitors to the metropolis has been this week greatly increased, and an unusual extension of the list of morning performances indicates the expectation of managers that many who pay a visit to South Kensington will be glad to witness some existing theatrical attractions before they return homeward. At Drury Lane, the Lyceum, the Gaiety, the Globe, the Opera Comique, the Strand, the Vaudeville, the Royalty, the Criterion, Toole's Theatre, the Savoy, the Novelty, and the Prince's Theatre, special early programmes have been arranged for this day (Saturday).

The PRINCESS'S THEATRE has been nightly crowded since the first night of the revival of "Hamlet," with Mr. W. Barrett as the representative of the Prince of Denmark, and the new effect of the scenic illustrations, and the novel rendering of the principal character in the play, have had a marked influence upon playgoers. The costumes and scenery are at variance with theatrical usages, but the "Play Scene," enacted in the open air, with torch-light effects and a moonlit sea for the background, must be regarded as a welcome innovation. Much controversy and criticism may be fairly expected, but the poetical tragedy, never to be witnessed without mental profit, will undoubtedly draw numerous audiences to the Princess's for many months to come.

The reopening of the ALHAMBRA as a music hall, under the acting management of Mr. Charles Morton, who first originated this form of entertainment at the Canterbury 33 years ago, is likely to prove fortunate for those interested in the pecuniary prosperity of the establishment in Leicester Square. It is worth noting that within the strict boundary of the City proper, not a theatre or a music hall exists, as the inhabitants of the houses, almost exclusively appropriate to commercial purposes, seek their recreation elsewhere. At the Alhambra the present programme of song and ballet is undoubtedly attractive, and it is understood that it will shortly be strengthened by additional engagements.

At the ROYALTY, Mr. M. L. Mayer's winter season of French plays has been commenced under very favourable auspices, the Prince of Wales and a distinguished audience being present on the first night, when M. Edouard Pailleron's clever satirical comedy of "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie" was played for the first time in this country. The piece was originally produced at the Comédie Française, April 25, 1881, and effectively deals with a sketch of society in the France of the Third Republic, which we should comprehensively designate as "Boredom." Mdlle. Jane May charmingly plays the little, impulsive heroine, Suzanne, and her talents are further developed in the three-act comedy of "La Cigale," in which three new songs are introduced.

A dramatic version of "Ouida's" fantastic novel, "Folle-Farine," originally published in 1871, has been arranged by Mr. W. Avondale, and successfully brought out at SADLER'S WELLS.

The OLYMPIC will be reopened this (Saturday) evening with a novel panoramic exhibition representing the "City and Temple of Jerusalem," on which the Rev. J. F. Rupert will deliver an explanatory lecture. The musical accompaniments will be performed by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Hamilton Clarke.

At the WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM, the anniversary of the Battle of Balaclava will be celebrated this (Saturday) evening by a military festival and assault-at-arms, prizes being given for feats of swordsmanship and skill in bayonet practice. Regulars, Yeomanry, and Volunteers in uniform are to be admitted at half-price. A special military concert will also be given at Covent Garden Theatre.

"Romeo and Juliet" will be produced at the LYCEUM on Saturday, November 1, and the house will be closed for five evenings next week to allow of nightly rehearsals.

An Italian opera season, under the direction of Mr. Mapleson, with an engagement of Madame Patti for 12 nights, is now included among the arrangements of DRURY LANE for the next season.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the interest you evince in the education of aspirants for the Army is quite natural, still parents should be grateful that you have grappled with a cruel tyranny,—viz., the University fetish of head and other masters. Your Wellington College correspondent pursues a very laudable course in defending his class, yet seems to admit that his school is intended mainly for Army candidates. Permit me, therefore, to ask him what is the practical value to such young fellows of Greek and Latin versification. I am told that a serious amount of time is so employed at Wellington—and wasted, if it be true—that few pupils compose anything readable, while many addle and bewilder their young brains so as to render them temporarily unfit for more profitable studies. Pray let me further ask your correspondent, "H. A. B.," why students on the modern side of his seminary are practically shut out (handicapped, at all events) in the examinations for scholarships,—except, perhaps, in one instance. It is notorious that the classical side is favoured—Greek, Latin, and versification being prominent subjects, mathematics being considered of secondary importance, and drawing, I apprehend, ignored. Is it not the case that only one in eleven of the scholarships Wellington College offers any chance of success to boys in the modern department? That College certainly improves rapidly, and it may be hoped that there is a cessation to the numerous changes which have taken place in the establishment generally, and that masters and boys will be permitted acquaintance with each other. Experience in teaching appears to have been considered of no value there, except in a solitary instance.—I am, &c.,

A PARENT.

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CORRECTED UP TO NOVEMBER 1.]

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

[WITH THE DATES AND PORTS OF COMMISSION.]

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Achilles	16	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. Alex. Buller, C.B. ...	Re. Sept. 1, 1880—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Agamemnon ...	4	400	S. turret ship ...	Capt. Samuel Long... ...	Sept., 1884—Plymouth ...	Fit. for flagship, Nore
Agincourt... ...	17	710	S. armoured ship	Capt. J. G. Mead ... ... (R.-Ad. Whyte)	July 10, 1877—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks ...	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	Re. Aug., 1884—C. C'st C'stle	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra... ...	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Algerine	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Arthur G. Fullerton	Nov. 3, 1881—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Amethyst	12	235	S. corvette... ...	Capt. Harry W. Brent ...	March 21, 1882—Devonport	S.E. Coast of America
Arab	4	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. W. Stopford ...	Feb. 15, 1881—Devonport ...	East Indies
Ariel	4	28	S. gunboat... ...	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Wood...	Tender to Repulse	Hull
Asia	4	271	Guardship	Capt. H. F. Nicholson, C.B. (Rear-Ad. F. A. Herbert)	Re. April 1, 1880—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Assistance ...	2	132	S. troopship ...	Capt. W. H. C. St. Clair...	Re. Feb. 1, 1879—Portsmouth	Particular service
Audacious... ...	14	490	S. double iron ship	Capt. H. L. Pearson ... (V-Ad. Sir W. Dowell, K.C.B.)	Sept. 5, 1882—Devonport ...	China
Avon	4	28	S. gunvessel ...	Lt.-Com. S. H. Thompson	Tender to Hector...	Southampton Water
Banterer	4	59	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. F. E. Haigh	Oct. 1, 1882—Devonport ...	Particular service
Belleisle	4	188	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. Loftus S. Jones ...	July 2, 1878—Chatham ...	Kingstown
Bittern	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. F. S. Mann ...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	West Coast of Africa
Boadicea	16	396	S. corvette	Capt. E. J. Church ... ... (R.-Ad. N. Salmon, V.C.)	Re. Apl. 11, '82—C. of G. Hope	Cape of Good Hope
Boscawen	16	154	Training-ship ...	Com. Adolphus F. St. Clair	Re. Jan. 1, 1877—Portsmouth	Portland
Brilliant	8	12	Drill-ship	Lieut.-Com. A. J. O'Rorke	Re. April 1, 1881—Inverness	Inverness
Britannia	...	177	Training-ship ...	Capt. N. Bowden-Smith...	Re. April 1, 1880—Dartmouth	Dartmouth [Ireland
Britomart... ...	2	27	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. V. Isaac ...	Oct. 1, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Particular service C. of
Briton	14	221	S. corvette	Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd ...	Re. April, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Bullfrog	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. Papillon ...	March 14, 1882—Portsmouth	N. America and W.I.
Cambridge ...	29	180	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. G. Bosanquet... ...	Re. April 1, 1880—Devonport	Devonport
Canada	10	266	S. corvette	Capt. A. C. Curtis	May 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	N. America and W. I.
Carysfort	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Walter Stewart ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Castor	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. Charles E. D. Wilcox	Re. April 1, 1881—N. Shields	North Shields
Champion... ...	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Powlett... ...	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cherub	2	25	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. F. Haszard	Tender to Penelope	Harwich
Cleopatra	14	252	S. corvette	Capt. Henry N. Hippisley	Re. Dec., 1883—Hong Kong	China
Clyde...	15	30	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Sargeaunt ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Cockatrice ...	2	58	P. vessel	Com. John Hayes... ...	May 10, 1881—Sheerness ...	Danube
Cockchafer ...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. H. H. Boteler	Jan. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Condor	3	83	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. C. H. Domville...	Re. Dec. 20, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Constance... ...	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. F. P. Doughty ...	Oct. 3, 1882	Pacific
Coquette	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. F. H. E. Crowe	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean,
Crocodile	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. J. Carr	Feb., 1884	Indian troop service
Cruiser	4	91	Sailing sloop ...	Com. H. F. Hughes-Hallett	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Curaçoa	14	265	S. corvette	Capt. G. J. Anstruther ...	Re. March, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Cygnet	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. A. M. Gardiner..	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Dædalus	13	30	Drill-ship	Com. A. Tupman	Re. April 1, 1881—Bristol ...	Bristol
Daring	4	123	S. sloop	Com. Lawrence Ching ...	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Dart	2	54	S. yacht	Lieut. W. U. Moore... ...	Oct. 16, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Decoy	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. H. F. Hay ...	Re. Nov. 8, 1881—Malta ...	East Indies
Defence	16	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. A. J. Kennedy ...	June 15, 1880—Devonport ...	Co'stg'd service, Holy-
Diamond	14	233	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Dale	Oct. 25, 1881—Sheerness ...	Australia [head.
Dido	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. F. S. Vander-Meulen	Re. May, 1883—Bermuda ...	N. America and W. I.
Dolphin	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Eardley Wilmot ...	May, 1884—Sheerness ...	Mediterranean
Dragon	6	139	S. sloop	Com. Charles V. Anson ...	Re. Nov. 1, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Dreadnought ...	4	440	S. turret ship ...	Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle	Oct. 14—Portsmouth	Fit. for Mediterranean
Dryad	9	170	S. sloop	Com. E. G. Hulton	Re. Feb. 2, 1884—Zanzibar...	Sheerness
D. of Wellington	25	273	S. ship...	Capt. P. H. Colomb... ... (Ad. Sir G. P. Hornby, K.C.B.)	Jan. 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Duncan	8	191	S. ship...	Capt. J. A. Poland ... ... (Vice-Ad. John Corbet, C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1883—Sheerness..	Sheerness
Durham	17	30	Drill-ship	Com. Henry Washington..	Re. April 1, 1881—Sund'rl'nd	Sunderland
Dwarf	4	...	Comp. S. gunvessel	Lt. and Com. C. H. Millett	Tender to Defence	Holyhead
Eagle...	12	31	Drill-ship	Com. F. A. Wetherall ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Liverpool	Liverpool
Elfin	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. P. Haynes	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Elk	4	28	Gunvessel	Lieut.-Com. L. E. Wintz...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Enchantress ...	1	59	P. yacht	Staff Com. W. W. Vine ...	April 1, 1877—Portsmouth ...	Portsmouth
Espiègle	6	141	S. sloop	Capt. C. A. G. Bridge ...	Oct. 11, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia
Espoir	4	60	Comp. S. gunboat.	Lt. & Com. E. H. Gamble.	Jan. 11, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Euryalus	16	397	S. corvette	Capt. A. P. Hastings, C.B. (R.-Ad. Sir W. Hewett, V.C.)	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	East Indies
Excellent	13	246	Gunnery-ship ...	Capt. John A. Fisher, C.B.	Re. July 1, 1884—Portsm'th	Portsmouth
Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut. & Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport ...	N. America and W.I.
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Fantôme	4	125	S. sloop	Com. S. L. Osborne... ...	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. D. L. Dickson	May 6, 1884—Devonport ...	China
Fire Queen ...	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne..	Tender to D. of Wellington..	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat... ...	Tender to Lord Warden ...	Queensferry
Flamingo	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. R. N. Custance ...	Re. Nov. 23, 1880—Bermuda.	Devonport
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Craigie...	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. George H. Rainier...	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel ...	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	China
Flying Fish ...	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear.	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson...	Tender to Shannon	Greenock
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness ...	Cape of Good Hope
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae...	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	Ord. home [of Africa
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. A. C. Parr ...	July 26, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship ...	Com. Walter B. Bridges...	Re. July 1, 1884—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Henry Hand	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness ...	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness ...	C. of G. Hope & W. C.
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport ...	Gibraltar [of Africa
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Robert W. Davies...	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner...	Lt.-Com. F. O. Pike... ...	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship ...	Capt. Hector B. Stewart...	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship..	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. F. R. Blackburne ...	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport ...	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship ...	Com. F. J. Pitt... ... ... (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta ...	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth ...	Devonport
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Arnold J. Errington.	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship ...	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot ...	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Imogene	...	22	S. yacht	Lt. & Com. Hugh G. Gough	July 3, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Mediterranean
Impregnable ...	22	193	Training-ship ...	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson ...	Re. July 1, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Indus...	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly ... ... (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	July 1, 1884—Devonport ...	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour ...	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth ...	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta...	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 28, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. U. C. Singleton ...	Re. July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. T. P. Pullen...	July 5, 1881—Devonport ...	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig... ...	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	...	Comp. S. gunvessel	Com. H. W. S. Gibson ...	Sept 25, 1884—Devonport ...	N. America and W.I.
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham ...	China
Lion...	24	186	Training-ship ...	Com. A. G. M'Kechnie ...	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lord Warden ...	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy ...	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship ...	Capt. R. H. Harris ...	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth ...	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. L. H. Browne	March 31, 1881—Devonport	N. America and W. I.
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent ...	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds...	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt. and Com. R. Brenton	May 3, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. E. Hotham	Dec. 11, 1883—Hong Kong...	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten.. (V.-Ad. D. of Edinburgh.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland ...	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Mistletoe	4	22	S. gunboat	Com. C. E. Read	Aug. 1, 1884—Portsmouth ...	Channel Islands
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship ...	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford ...	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Pacific [service)
Myrmidon... ...	...	111	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Alfred Carpenter ...	Jan. 10, 1884—Sheerness ...	Red Sea (surveying
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship ...	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield...	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Rear-Ad. Tryon	June 29, 1881—Chatham ...	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. arm. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell ...	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton ...	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby [V.C.) (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell,	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua...	N. America and W. I.
Northumberland.	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson...	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport ...	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness...	[of Good Hope W. C. of Africa and C.
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship ...	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 3, 1883—Chatham ...	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. E. G. F. Law...	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport ...	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Wilmot H. Fawkes..	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth...	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding ...	Sept. 19, 1882—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Pegasus	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford ...	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport ...	Pacific
Pembroke... ...	1	57	S. block-ship ...	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr ... (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. July 1, 1884—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette...	Capt. George Robinson ...	May 1, 1878—Chatham ...	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel ...	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay ...	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig ...	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable ...	Devonport
Polyphemus ...	10	132	S. torpedo-ram ...	Com. E. F. Jeffreys... ...	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham ...	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Ranger	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. John P. Pipon ...	Re. May 1, 1884—Suakim ...	East Indies
Rapid	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. H. J. F. Campbell...	Sept. 9, 1884—Devonport ...	West Coast of Africa
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness ...	Australia
Ready	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Frederick Echlin ...	July 17, 1884—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John...	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship...	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun ... (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Rifleman	4	78	S. gunvessel ...	Com. P. H. W. Mayow ...	Jan. 18, 1881—Sheerness ...	Sheerness
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter ... (Ad. Sir W. Stewart, K.C.B.)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent ...	22	172	Training-ship ...	Com. Burges Wason ...	Re. July 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. Kinahan ...	Jan. 18, 1883—Devonport ...	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. W. McC. F. Castle...	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald ...	April 24, 1883—Sheerness ...	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage..	Tender to Boscawen... ...	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug... ...	Staff Capt. H. Hosken ...	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth...	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris...	Tender to Ganges	Devonport

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Class.	Commanding Officer.	When and Where Commissioned.	Station.
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship ...	Capt. A. L. Douglas ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated..	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G..	Substituted for Warrior, crew turned over June 1, 1883...	Greenock [survey
Sparrowhawk ...	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White...	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I.,
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Capt. R. H. Molyneux, C.B.	Oct. 9, 1883—Sheerness ...	Mediterranean
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt...	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders..	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness ...	Sheerness
Stork...	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt. & Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 2, 1883—Sheerness ...	S.E. Coast of America
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship..	Capt. R. E. Tracey... ...	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth..	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship..	Capt. H. F. Cleveland ...	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Swift...	5	82	S. gunvessel ...	Com. W. Collins	Re. ... Hong Kong ...	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated..	Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand ... (Rear-Ad. A. McL. Lyons)	March 27, 1882—Devonport..	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut. and Com. Marx ...	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport ...	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel...	Capt. Pelham Aldrich ...	March 16, 1882—Sheerness ..	Cape of Good Hope
Tamar	2	...	S. troopship ...	Capt. J. B. Warren... ...	Oct. 21, 1882—Devonport ...	Particular service
Temeraire... ...	8	531	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. E. Domville ...	Re. April, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond ...	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua ..	N. America and W. I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery ..	Capt. John F. C. Grant ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda ..	Bermuda
Tourmaline ...	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. H. Boyle	Re. Spt. 25, 1880—Sheerness.	Sheerness
Trincomalee ...	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy ...	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel ...	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard...	May 2, 1882—Sheerness ...	Survg., Home Station
Turquoise	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. Woodward... ...	May 20, 1884—Sheerness ...	East Indies
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship ...	Com. B. E. Cochrane ...	June 18, 1878—Chatham ...	Mediterranean
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Charles H. Cross	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth ...	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill-ship	Com. Stanhope Grove ...	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee ...	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent...	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica .	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship..	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles ...	July 1, 1884—River Shannon	Bantry
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. the Hon. R. Hare ...	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport ...	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship...	Capt. A. H. Markham ...	Re. Jan. 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel ...	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel..	2	141	S. receiving ship..	Comdre. G. D. Morant ...	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Albert	2	151	P. royal yacht ...	Capt. J. R. Fullerton ...	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington... ...	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. recently at Hong Kong ...	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide...	Devonport
Wanderer	3	100	S. gunvessel ...	Com. Orford Churchill ...	May 1, 1884—Sheerness ...	China [of Africa
Watchful	4	60	C. gunboat	Lt. & Com. J. E. C. Goodrich	Aug. 15, 1884—Devonport ...	C. of G. Hope & W. Coast
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel ...	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta ...	Mediterranean
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport ...	Ordered home
Wye	1	75	S. storeship ...	Staff Com. A. W. Miller ...	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope...	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO NOVEMBER 1.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges...	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C... ...	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Forton Barracks, Gosport
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, p.s.c... ...	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton ...	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED UP TO NOVEMBER 1.]

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.	Bn.	Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Re-turned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Col. F. G. Burnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	*En route* to India—Canterbury	1884	Bengal	...
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Col. A. H. Vincent	York	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood, C.B.	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Ballincollig	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	Ordered home—Colchester	1874	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. H. Field [p.s.c.	Hounslow	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lt-Col. P. H. S. Barrow, C.B.,	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles [C.M.G.	Aldershot	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. H. Taylor	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...	—	...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Tower of London	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Wellington Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Chelsea Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	Barbdos (for Egypt)-Gl'nc'rse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Edinburgh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Buttevant—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Preston—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Chakrala—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Chatham—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Curragh—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. J. Massy	Colchester—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Curragh—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Col. E. Birch	Newry—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Cork—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. B. Cosby	Castlebar—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	—	Colchester—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Wetherell	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Utterson	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. G. Grant	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Egypt—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Egypt—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. H. Webster	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. T. Bainbridge	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Solon—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Fort St. George—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai — Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Dublin—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Glasgow—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Col. F. Brodigan	Portsmouth—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Egypt—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Dublin—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. L. Bellamy	Dublin—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Malta—Winchester	1884	Malta	...
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Creagh	Lichfield—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Smyth	Aldsht. (for Chtm.)—Dorchstr.	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Aden—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock	Natal—Warrington	1870	Aden—Natal	1884
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Col. H. J. Haydock	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Gibraltar—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1884
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	Aden—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	—	Ahmednuggur—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.	Col. F. C. Trent	Curragh—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Foster	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Egypt—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Egypt—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. J. D. Safford	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Col. E. M. Beadon	Woolwich—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Dover—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. F. Gatacre	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Limerick—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Col. K. G. Henderson [A.D.C.	Winchester—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.	Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B.,	Cyprus—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Aldershot—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Sh'rncl'ff—Asht'n-und'r-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	Manchester—Lichfield	1867	Malta—Malta	1872
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam, C.B.	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Tucker	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. R. Croker	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	Plymouth—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Devonport—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	—	Guernsey—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Kuldunnah—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Portsmouth—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Cleland	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. A. Corballis	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. G. Slade	Curragh—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lieut.-Col. A. Portelli, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade.

A Battery	Newbridge
B —	Woolwich
C —	St. John's Wood
D —	Sealkote
E —	Meerut
F —	Umballa
G —	Meerut
H —	Woolwich
I —	Aldershot
K —	Dublin

A Brigade (con.)

L Battery	Umballa
M —	Dublin

B Brigade.

A Battery	Dorchester
B —	Exeter
C —	Aldershot
D —	Kirkee

B Brigade (con.)

E Battery	Bangalore
F —	Canterbury
G —	Egypt
H —	Aldershot
I —	Exeter
K —	Rawul Pindee
M —	Secunderabad
N —	Lucknow

Depot.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich.

Riding Establishment.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade.

A Battery	Dinapore
B —	Mooltan
C —	Natal
D —	Secunderabad
E —	Kirkee
F —	Kirkee
G —	Cawnpore
H —	Aldershot
I —	Ahmedabad
J —	Dublin
K —	Aldershot
L —	Shorncliffe
M —	Woolwich
N —	Kilkenny
O —	Kamptee
P —	St. Thomas Mt.
Q —	St. Thomas Mt.
R —	Bellary
S —	Bangalore
T —	On pass. to India
U —	On pass. to India
V —	Aldershot
W —	Woolwich
Depôt	Newcastle

2nd Brigade.

A Battery	Deesa
B —	Neemuch

2nd Brigade (con.)

C Battery	Hyderabad
D —	Ahmedabad
E —	Kurrachee
F —	Nusseerabad
G —	Belgaum
H —	Sheffield
I —	Egypt
J —	Allahabad
K —	Woolwich
L —	Limerick
M —	Bangalore
N —	Woolwich
O —	Coventry
P —	Aldershot
Q —	Bristol
R —	Jullundur
S —	Ipswich
Depôt	Colchester

3rd Brigade.

A Battery	Weedon
B —	Weedon
C —	Woolwich
D —	Chatham
E —	Ipswich
F —	Aldershot
G —	Preston
I —	Secunderabad
J —	Trowbridge

3rd Brigade (con.)

K Battery	Morar
L —	Meerut
M —	Peshawur
N —	Meean Meer
O —	Agra
P —	Meean Meer
Q —	Saugor
R —	Fyzabad
Depôt	Hilsea

4th Brigade.

A Battery	Mhow
B —	Rawul Pindee
C —	Nowgong
D —	Lucknow
E —	Bareilly
F —	Morar
G —	Meerut
H —	Aldershot
I —	Glasgow
J —	Christchurch
K —	Newbridge
L —	Ferozepore
M —	Clonmel
O —	Barrackpore
P —	Sheffield
Q —	Newport, M.
R —	Curragh
Depôt	Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.

1st Battery	Weymouth
2nd —	Dover
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Tilbury
5th —	Bermuda
6th —	Bermuda
7th —	Jutogh
8th —	Campbellpore
9th —	Quetta
Depot	Sunderland

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.

1st Battery	Hong Kong
2nd —	Jersey
3rd —	Woolwich
4th —	Lahore
5th —	Gwalior
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.

1st Battery	Landguard Fort
2nd —	Sheerness
3rd —	Fort Victoria
4th —	Shoeburyness
5th —	Ceylon
6th —	Ceylon
7th —	Theyetmyo
8th —	Aden
9th —	Delhi
Depot	Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.

1st Battery	Alderney
2nd —	Guernsey
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Pembroke Dock
5th —	Jamaica
6th —	Barbadoes
7th —	Quetta

Cinque Ports Division (con.)

8th Battery	Mhow
9th —	Murree Hills
Depot	Dover

No 5.—London Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Fort Grange
3rd —	Shoeburyness
4th —	Malta
5th —	Malta
6th —	Malta
7th —	Aden
8th —	Tonghoo
Depot	Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.

1st Battery	Egypt
2nd —	Portsmouth
3rd —	Dover
4th —	Golden Hill
5th —	Agra
6th —	Allahabad
7th —	Campbellpore
8th —	Hong Kong
9th —	Singapore
Depot	Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.

1st Battery	Carlisle Fort
2nd —	Spike Island
3rd —	Camden Fort
4th —	Dover
5th —	Ferozepore
6th —	Morar
7th —	St. Helena
8th —	Natal
9th —	Mauritius
Depot	Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division.

1st Battery	Malta
2nd —	Kyra Gully
3rd —	Calcutta

Scottish Division (con.)

4th Battery	Sheerness
5th —	Egypt
6th —	Egypt
7th —	Dover
8th —	Sheerness
9th —	Bombay
Depot	Leith Fort

No. 9.—Welsh Division.

1st Battery	Portsmouth
2nd —	Sandown
3rd —	Pembroke Dock
4th —	Secunderabad
5th —	St. Thomas Mt.
6th —	Halifax
7th —	Halifax
8th —	Halifax
Depot	Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.

1st Battery	Devonport
2nd —	Woolwich
3rd —	Portsmouth
4th —	Rangoon
5th —	Bombay
6th —	Gibraltar
7th —	Gibraltar
8th —	Gibraltar
9th —	Gibraltar
Depot	Londonderry

No. 11.—South Irish Division.

1st Battery	Mount Wise
2nd —	Plymouth
3rd —	Devonport
4th —	Portsmouth
5th —	Kalabagh
6th —	Theyetmyo
7th —	Malta
8th —	Malta
9th —	Malta
Depot	Kinsale

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav.	Cawnpore
2nd —	Lucknow
3rd —	Sealkote
4th —	Morar
5th —	Bareilly
6th —	Segowlie
7th —	Allahabad
8th —	Saugor
9th —	Peshawur
10th —	Thull
11th —	Umballa
12th —	Jhansi
13th —	Meerut
14th —	Meean Meer
15th —	Rawul Pindee
18th —	Nowshera
19th —	Jhelum

Bengal Army—(con.)

1st Central I. Horse	Agra
2nd — —	Gunah
1st Bengal N. Infty.	Rawul Pindee
2nd — —	Barrackpore
3rd — —	Nowgong
4th — —	Alipore
5th — —	Gorakhpore
6th — —	Moradabad
7th — —	Morar
8th — —	Nowshera
9th — —	Peshawur
10th — —	Benares
11th — —	Lucknow
12th — —	Cachar
13th — —	Bareilly
14th — —	Agra
15th — —	Lucknow
16th — —	Fyzabad

Bengal Army—(con.)

17th Bengal N. Infty.	Fort William
18th — —	Dinapore
19th — —	Ferozepore
20th — —	Jullundur
21st — —	Rawul Pindee
22nd — —	Delhi
23rd — —	Hurnai Pass
24th — —	Meean Meer
25th — —	Mooltan
26th — —	Peshawur
27th — —	Morar
28th — —	Allahabad
29th — —	Agra
30th — —	Meerut
31st — —	Peshawur
32nd — —	Umballa
33rd — —	Buxar
38th — —	Peshawur

Bengal Army—(con.)

39th Bengal N. Infty.	Cawnpore
40th — —	Jhansi
42nd — —	Dibroogurh
43rd — —	Shillong
44th — —	Kohima
45th — —	Jhelum
1st Goorka Regt.	Dhurmsala
2nd — —	Dehra Dhoon
3rd — —	Almora
4th — —	Bakloh
5th — —	Abbottabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.

1st Punjab Caval.	Edwardesabad

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

2nd Punjab Caval.	Dera Ismail Khan
3rd — —	Rajanpore
5th — —	Dera Ghazi Khan
No. 1 Mountain Bat.	Abbottabad
— 2 — —	Edwardesabad
— 3 — —	Kohat
— 4 Hazara Mn —	Dera Ismail Khan
— 5 Garrison —	Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry	Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — —	Abbottabad
3rd — —	Kohat
4th — —	Edwardesabad
1st Punjab Infant.	Kohat
2nd — —	Kohat

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)

4th Punjab Infant.	Dera Ghazi Khan
5th — —	Dera Ismail Khan
6th — —	Edwardesabad
Corps of Guides	Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps.	Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps	Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force	Erinpoora
Deolee — —	Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion	Sehore
Mhairwarra Batn.	Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav.	Bangalore
2nd — —	Bellary
3rd — —	Secunderabad
4th — —	Kamptee

Madras Army—(con.)

1st Madras N.I.	Beloochistan
2nd — —	Saugor
3rd or Palamcottah	Tonghoo
4th Madras N.	Bangalore
5th — —	Rangoon
6th — —	Quilon
7th — —	Kamptee
8th — —	Rajpore
9th — —	Secunderabad
10th — —	Vellore
11th — —	Secunderabad
12th — —	Palaveram
13th — —	Jubbulpore
14th — —	Bangalore
15th — —	Bangalore

Madras Army—(con.)

16th Madras N.I.	Vizianagram
17th — —	Secunderabad
19th — —	Cannanore
20th — —	Kamptee
21st — —	Trichinopoly
22nd — —	Madras
23rd — —	Setabuldee
24th — —	Secunderabad
25th — —	Bellary
26th — —	Madras
27th — —	Bellary
28th — —	Theyetmyo
29th — —	Sumbulpore
30th — —	Trichinopoly
31st — —	Secunderabad
32nd — —	Cuttack
33rd — —	Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.)	Quetta
2nd — —	Deesa
3rd — —	Neemuch
Poona Horse	Poona
1st Scinde Horse	Jacobabad
2nd — —	Jacobabad
Aden Troop	Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I.	Malligaum
2nd Bombay N.L.I.	Quetta Dist.
3rd — —	Dukki
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)	Aden
5th — N.L.I.	Mhow
7th — —	Ahmednuggur
8th — —	Nusseerabad
9th — —	Poona
10th — —	Bombay

Bombay Army—(con.)

12th Bombay N.L.I.	Quetta Dist.
13th — —	Rajkote
14th — —	Poona
16th — —	Baroda
17th — —	Neemuch
19th — —	Deesa
20th — —	Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat.	Bombay
22nd — N.I.	Satara
23rd — Lt. Inf.	Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry	Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf.	Bhooj
26th — Infantry	Quetta
27th — Lt. Inf.	Jacobabad
28th — Infantry	Poona
29th —or 2 Belooch	Hyderabad
30th — or Jacob's Rifles	Kurrachee

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Aldershot
8th—Egypt
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Egypt (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—Harwich (Torpedo)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24th Co.—Shorncliffe (Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Natal
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

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THE phrase, "the New School of Thought," suggests some thoughts old and new. The old are not the less true because they are old. The new are possibly old ones in disguise. The phrase itself has been badly born. It appeared in public with a brand on it, for the birth was the result of an illicit intercourse which one of the parents thought was private and confidential, but which the other, having no shame and no idea of honour, used to make the most of dishonour in pounds, shillings, and pence. These may be dark sayings, but they are worthy of all acceptation. So "the new school of thought" was introduced to the world. Who are its masters? Who are its teachers? Who are its pupils? What are its lessons and results? The phrase is applied to the Navy and the Army of this country, and it might be inferred from the way in which it received its baptism of fire that there was some portentous development to come on the world. On examination, however, it turned out that the "new school" was as ricketty as the parentage of the phrase from which it was derived was disreputable. The instruction given at the school is, or was, a practical illustration of the principles enunciated in the simple words, "Caw me, and I'll caw thee,"—for all the scholars. The master, however, reserved for his exclusive use certain rules, of which he insisted on the virtues as articles of faith for his monitors and head boys. The postulate of the system was that before the school was started all the world was ignorant, and that if any one went right or learned to do right, it was by accident. The great war-game was the *novum organon* of the military Bacon, and his theory was this,—All that professors of this game taught hitherto was "bosh!" They believed in veterans—*i.e.*, men trained to war. Rubbish! They held that ancient traditions which evolved *esprit de corps* were to be cherished. Stuff and nonsense! *They* thought that officers of the Army had a career open to talent, and that all were entitled to their turn in certain grades to have a shy at fortune. Preposterous! They considered that it was unjust, disheartening, detrimental to the service, to shove its officers aside, and to select from a *huit clos* all the holders of service appointments, every time there came an opportunity for active service, the same men every time. Senile twaddle! "The New School of Thought" teaches that the best officers are to be selected for regimental commands and Staff employ, no matter what feelings, interests, traditions, rights may be in the way. Well, let it be granted that the dogma is indisputable! What are the tests by which the good and the best officers are to be tried? There is no answer, save such as may be found in a very practical lesson: that no officer who does not approve of what is taught in the new school can be good, and that under no circumstances can he be picked out for employment. It is the principle announced by Lord Grosvenor in regard to the Government distribution of information to newspapers,—"Nothing for those who do not support us more or less." There is nothing to be said against the principle of selection, if it can be carried out to the benefit of the public service; but in the best armies in the world, old and new, it is not, and it was not, adopted as it is proposed that it should be adopted now. This principle of selection is the beginning and ending of the teaching of "the New School of Thought." With improvements in tactics and discipline it has nothing to do, but in changes of names and in the arrangement of local apparatus it is much concerned. For "the New School of Thought" battalions —nay, *corps d'armée* are represented by names—the Professors draw figures on a board, and give them local titles, and produce an Army—Cavalry, guns, and Infantry complete. They fill the *Army List* with ghostly legions, and clap their hands in delight at the defilade of the unsubstantial cohorts they have summoned to represent the ancient Army with its prestige and its traditions which flourished ere the new school was thought of, and which will, we hope, be restored when this reign of crotchets is no more.

THE late First Lord of the Admiralty contributes an article of great interest to the November number of the *National Review* on "The Navy: its Duties and Capacity," which, both from the authority and knowledge with which it is written, and because there is an utter absence of political or party flavour about the paper, should be widely read. Mr. Smith, showing how, until quite lately, the mass of the people still held fast to the comfortable conviction that England was as strong comparatively and as safe as ever, in spite of the fact that altered conditions of maritime warfare — owing to the substitution of mechanical appliances and machinery of all kinds for manual skill and dexterity—have tended to reduce the advantages which our Fleet was supposed to possess over an enemy, goes on to point out the extent of the interests we have to guard, the dangers besetting us, and how a serious interruption to our commerce would not only affect to a most injurious extent our trade interests, but probably involve a monetary crisis at home and in our Indian and Colonial Empire. "If Government can satisfy the country that we now possess Naval resources equal to any possible hostile combination, the confidence of the public would return." He takes station after station around the world, detailing the force we have in each place, and showing how at each and all of them, almost without an exception, such force is utterly insufficient to meet the strain of war. Proceeding next to consider what we should expect from our Navy, he says:—"The first and paramount duty of the Navy would undoubtedly be the protection of our own shores and of our own ports, and it would be only right that the country should know how this is to be secured. There must be strong fleets in the Channel and in the North Sea, and, probably, a flying squadron cruising between Gibraltar, Madeira, and Cork; and some ships in reserve in our own dockyards, to take the place of any that might be disabled in an engagement, which must inevitably be attended with more complete destruction than in the old days of sailing-vessels, if, as in former times, our commanders endeavour to close with the enemy. . . . . . A powerful Fleet will also be required in the Mediterranean, with reserves at Malta, and undoubtedly some addition will have to be made to the North-American, the South-east Coast of America, the Pacific, the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope, the East Indian, the China, and the Australian Squadrons." At present, only six ironclads in the Channel Squadron are available for the protection of our coasts and harbours. Of these, only two, the *Neptune* and the *Sultan*, approach to the first-class of fighting-ships. The *Achilles*, *Agincourt*, and *Minotaur* carry only thin armour and light guns compared with modern ships; and, owing to defective and worn-out machinery, are incapable of high speed. "No ship-of-war," says Mr. Smith, "which is unable, by reason of worn-out boilers or machinery, to steam at full-speed, can be considered as effective for war purposes." As they are also in this condition, he considers the nine guardships at the mercantile ports and the turret-vessels *Glatton*, *Hydra*, *Gorgon*, *Cyclops*, *Hecate*, and *Prince Albert* comparatively of little use. Next, a powerful Fleet in the Mediterranean is of paramount importance, as on its shores are the arsenals of Toulon, Spezzia, Naples, Venice, and Pola, and there are not wanting signs of the possibility of a great Naval war. "What do we possess? There are now in the Mediterranean the *Alexandra*, *Inflexible*, *Superb*, *Temeraire*, *Monarch*, and *Invincible*—ironclads. The first five of these ships may be taken to be fairly equal to any five foreign men-of-war now in commission that could be brought against them; but regard must be had to foreign ships in reserve and building in framing any estimates of the strength required by this country in time of war. We have, then, seven so-called first-class battle-ships in commission in the Channel and in the Mediterranean. What ships are now ready to add to this force? The *Ajax*, *Agamemnon*, *Dreadnought*, and *Devastation* at home, and the *Thunderer* and *Orion* at Malta, and the *Hotspur*, *Rupert*, and *Bellerophon* of the second-class—armoured battle-ships. In addition to these, it may be hoped that the *Conqueror*, the *Colossus*, and the *Edinburgh* may be ready for sea within a year from the present time; but as against this reinforcement, there must be taken the extreme probability that some of the ships now in commission will require a thorough repair during the coming year, if they are to continue efficient. The boilers of the *Alexandra* were put on board in 1875, those of the *Temeraire* in 1876, and those ships have been in active employment for nearly eight years. It is inevitable that some of these ships now in commission will require heavy repair, which will remove them for many months from the list of effective men-of-war." Further, he observes that "in time of war fast cruisers, despatch-vessels, and torpedo-ships will be necessary," drawing attention to the fact that, with the exception of the *Boadicea* and the *Euryalus*, we have no unarmoured fast men-of-war in commission that can steam over twelve knots. He believes that we should have at least some ten or twelve fast cruisers available at the outbreak of a war, as additions to the squadrons in foreign waters. Help from our Commercial Navy he considers it futile to rely upon, although the very fast mercantile steamers might be made of use. "The conclusion that forces itself on the minds of those who study the subject is that, with the exception of some unarmoured cruisers not yet completed, we have in ships built and building no more than a sufficient provision for the reliefs required in time of peace; that there is no reserve to meet the first demands and the losses occasioned by a state of war; and that, as regards the lighter and more modern instruments of warfare—the sea-going torpedo-ship—we are lamentably deficient." Then, dealing with the necessity of being ready at all times for war, he significantly observes "that the development of Naval force abroad has been more persistent and has been carried out with greater tenacity and determination during the last four or five years than at any other time since the great war;" and he concludes:—"In 1872, the present Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Thomas Brassey, wrote:—'The improvement of our Navy may be to some amongst us a repugnant task, because associated in their contemplation with all the horrors of war. But the English patriot will desire to maintain the Naval supremacy of his country as the only reliable guarantee in anxious and threatening times for the integrity of his native land, and as an instrument in the hands of generous and far-seeing statesmen for the preservation of peace and the progress of civilisation.' These words are applicable to the present day. It is the universal desire for peace which makes sensible people demand that the Naval supremacy of this country shall be incontestable. 'The strong man armed keepeth his goods in peace.'"

THE Royal Warrant for the organisation of the "Medical Staff" and "Medical Staff Corps," just issued in Army Circulars, takes effect from August 1 last. The terms "Army Medical Department" and "Army Hospital Corps" disappear from the *Army List.* Medical officers and quartermasters for the future belong to the "Medical Staff," and the men to the "Medical Staff Corps." Why the officers and men should bear different designations we are at a loss to imagine. As well call the Royal Artillery officers "Royal Artillery," and the men "Royal Artillery gunners and drivers." "Medical Staff" is a most unmeaning term. "Medical Staff"—of what? The Army? If so, why not call it by that name? There was, we believe, some idea that if the officers were given the designation, there would have been some trouble about Staff allowances; but surely this point might have been made clear in the Royal Warrant, without the clumsy alternative of a double title. Beyond the change in designation and some rules regarding the rates of pay to be drawn by the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps, there is little to call for remark in this new Warrant. There is an apparent contradiction in the paragraph regarding command:—"307 (*a*). The officers of the Medical Staff shall be the officers of, and shall command, the Medical Staff Corps, as well as all patients in Military hospitals, and such officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, as may be attached for duty to the Medical Staff Corps; but they shall not hold any military command outside the corps." Now, what is the meaning of this regulation? We believe the intention is that officers and men detached from their corps —*e.g.*, on active service—for duty with the Medical Staff Corps will fall under the command of the senior medical officer; but that so long as the corps is present, the officer in medical charge will remit all cases requiring punishment to the regimental commanding officer. If this be the true reading of the Warrant, the sooner it is made clear the better, otherwise there is certain to be misunderstanding on a subject the regulations regarding which can manifestly be read in different ways.

WHATEVER proposals may be made for strengthening the British Navy, and rendering our first line of defence equal to the requirements of the country, it is essential that the creation of a Torpedo Fleet should have a prominent place in any scheme to be considered. In no department of the Navy are we so far behind the rest of Europe as in the fleet of torpedo-boats for the defence of our Home coasts and Naval stations abroad. This serious deficiency will doubtless be considered, now that the relative strength of the British Navy is occupying attention, in consequence of the national demand for adequate defence. During the recent Admiralty inspection, the importance of pushing forward the construction of torpedo-vessels of various classes was referred to by Sir Thomas Brassey, who did not hesitate to admit that "a considerable number were necessary for the defence of our Dockyards, our Naval ports, and our coaling-stations." "Torpedo-vessels," added the Civil Lord, "are also required of a larger type, to act in combination with our sea-going squadrons." The Admiralty have, we understand, already commenced to deal practically with the deficiency to which we refer; and arrangements are being made to allay national anxiety relative to coast defences by the cheapest and most effective means. The torpedo flotilla will, it is anticipated, be considerably augmented by sea-going torpedo-cruisers and torpedo-boats, without further unnecessary delay. While increased attention to the growing importance of torpedo-warfare must be egarded as a hopeful sign, it is necessary to consider the position in which the country is placed by the lamentable defect in our Naval defence which has been officially recognised. It has been pointed out that, "According to official admissions made in the House of Commons, England has not one first-class 'sea-going' torpedo-boat ready for action." At the end of the year we shall have twenty-four first-class and fifty-three second-class torpedo-boats, and of this number two of each class are at Hong Kong and Malta, two of the first-class are at Gibraltar, leaving available for all purposes sixteen first-class and forty-nine second-class torpedo-boats at home. The activity displayed by foreign Governments in constructing torpedo fleets is significant and remarkable. While the first Naval Power has neglected to provide herself with any considerable number of the most economical and most effective means of defence, other nations are already fairly well provided. The strength of rival Powers has been brought to the notice of the Legislature, and the statement made on the subject has never been contradicted. At the end of the year, France will have fifty first-class and thirty-two second-class torpedo-boats; Italy, forty-three first and twenty second; Denmark, five first and five second; Holland, fifteen first; Austria, four first and ten second; Russia, ten first and ninety second; Greece has twenty of both classes, while Germany has recently ordered seventy, in addition to eight first and three second which she already possesses. We find that, in the year ending next March, the expenditure of Great Britain on torpedoes and torpedo fittings has been £230,000, while France is expending in the present year about £1,000 more than England, and Germany has determined to set apart for torpedoes the large sum of £840,000. The attention of the Government should be directed to the fact that the Budget just presented to the Austrian Delegation will contain a proposal for the building or purchase of sixty-four torpedo-boats in addition to those already possessed by Austria. Sufficient evidence has been given, and much more could be adduced, that foreign nations are keenly alive to the necessity of possessing a large and powerful fleet of torpedo-boats. The question of cost will crop up, as a matter of course; but the most rigid economist may find some consolation in the assurance that a hundred first-class torpedo-boats of the latest type could be built for the cost of two ironclads, and would be a match for many such leviathans. At the same outlay, 150 second-class boats could be sent into action. The necessary outlay will have to be provided for constructing both sea-going and harbour torpedo-boats; and no reasonable amount will be grudged by the nation, especially when it is considered that 50,000 miles of waterways, with their £1,000,000,000 worth of trade scattered all over the world, have to be protected, irrespective of what we have to defend at home, the value of which is altogether beyond calculation. Deducting the second-class torpedo-boats required for the armament of the ironclads and the six first-class boats divided between Hong Kong, Malta, and Gibraltar, there remain only "thirteen" available in this country; while it is firmly maintained that 250 boats are necessary for Home defence, and at least 100 for the protection of our stations abroad. A mosquito fleet for the adequate defence of the Empire would cost "a few millions of money," and the expenditure would not be a large premium of assurance when "the masses of maritime wealth at the mercy of the enemy's cruisers" is reckoned. The cargoes and hulls of our mercantile marine are, it has been estimated, worth, at any given time, a thousand millions sterling. To protect these our means of defence is wretchedly inadequate. Increased expenditure for the Navy entails a struggle between the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Treasury; but if the former be backed by public opinion, strongly and generally expressed, the requisite funds must necessarily be forthcoming. Not more than two harbours in the United Kingdom are adequately protected, and some of the most important commercial ports absolutely lack a single torpedo-boat; yet Germany proposes to provide forty-six torpedo-boats for the defence of Kiel, and a similar number for Wilhelmshaven. There can be no question that the class of "sea-going" torpedo-cruisers should be largely increased at once. The Admiralty have authorised the construction by contract of a new torpedo-cruiser, the *Scout*, an improved *Polyphemus*; and a promise has been given that should the new torpedo-ship prove a success, scouts will be attached to the squadrons in considerable numbers. Torpedo depôt vessels, similar to the *Hecla*, are urgently needed to supply the fleet with torpedo craft; these especially-designed ships should be fitted to carry twelve first-class, or twenty-four second-class torpedo-boats available for service at any threatened point on a station. The depôt vessel could proceed wherever it was necessary, and this arrangement would entirely change the present system of allotting a totally insufficient number of torpedo-boats at given places abroad. In St. Helena, the Cape, and the Mauritius; in Cyprus, Aden, and Bombay; in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong; on the Hooghly and the Irawaddy, there is not a single torpedo-boat. The seaports of our Eastern possessions, as we have pointed out, are at the mercy of a hostile Fleet. Bombay and Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, Kurrachee and Hong Kong should be rendered unapproachable. It may be argued that, in the event of a Naval war, torpedo-boats could be turned out with great rapidity, but trained men are necessary to handle them, and further delay is unwarrantable. Orders have been given, we understand, to private firms for the construction of several large torpedo-boats of types supplied to the Australian, Danish, and Russian Governments, and there are evidences that an adequate torpedo fleet will be provided for the defence of home ports and British possessions abroad.

The First Lord of the Admiralty arrived at Malta on board the *Iris* on Tuesday. After visiting the Governor at the Palace, Lord Northbrook inspected the Government dockyards and the site for the new dock, lunched with Admiral Graham, and embarked on board the *Iris*, which left for Marseilles.

Vice-Admiral Rice, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, transferred his flag on Tuesday from the fore to the mainmast of H.M.S. *Duncan*, on being promoted to the rank of full Admiral. The *Duncan* notified the event by firing a salute of seventeen guns. The vacancy on the list of Vice-Admirals will be filled by the promotion of Rear-Admiral Algernon Lyons, late Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, and Captain Charles Rowley will be advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Vice-Admiral Corbett, C.B., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, arrived at Admiralty House, Sheerness, on Thursday, and hoisted his flag on the *Hydra*, tender to the *Duncan*. He commenced his official duties yesterday, when Admiral Rice hauled down his flag. The retirement of the last-named gallant officer promotes Vice-Admiral A. Phillimore to the rank of Admiral, Rear-Admiral Brandreth, Controller of the Navy, to Vice-Admiral. This latter vacancy will place a good-service pension of £150 per annum at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The *Engineer* of this week, in a long article criticising Sir Edward Reed's four-column letter to the *Times*, finds fault with the method in which those who have the misfortune to differ from him are dealt with therein, and after giving a short *résumé* of his views, it proceeds, with more or less success, to smash and pulverise them all. Objecting to the method of comparison adopted—*i.e.*, displacement tonnage—and combatting Sir Edward's opinions of the *Esmeralda*, the article concludes by endeavouring to make him responsible for the assertion that in the Mercantile Marine we have a large number of vessels which can be used for fighting purposes in war time,—a statement which, we expect, Sir Edward will repudiate with his accustomed vigour.

Although we consider that the workmen at our naval ports should be first thought of in the event of the much-needed increase of expenditure in ship-building being made, there is a great deal to be said in favour of Mr. Gourley's appeal to Mr. Gladstone in the House last Monday night, that some of the orders should be given to the private firms on the Northern rivers. Few can doubt that by so doing hundreds of our fellow creatures would be saved from starvation, and if that is too sentimental a reason to affect our economists, the fact that never could they get the work done so cheaply and advantageously as at the present moment should certainly carry some weight. It is probable, however, that until the report of the Committee, with regard to the building of ships in dockyards or in private establishments, which is just now receiving the consideration of the Admiralty, has been published, no steps will be taken in this direction; but from the admission made by Mr. Norwood at Hull the other day, we are given to understand that a favourable result may be expected.

Several important questions relating to Naval subjects were asked in the House of Commons last Thursday, and it is evident that recent disclosures and criticisms have caused much more attention to be paid to service matters than might have been anticipated at the commencement of a special Session, had it not been for the agitation that has been produced. Mr. Gourley asked the Civil Lord of the Admiralty how many ocean cruisers were in commission, and required minute particulars relating to those vessels; also how many sea-going torpedo craft were in commission, how many were building, and whether any were sufficiently large and powerful for ocean fighting; and further, if it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission or Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the Navy. Sir Thomas Brassey appealed to Mr. Gourley not to press for the information at present, adding that the promised statement of the Prime Minister on the condition of the Navy would embrace a more or less general reference to all the important points raised in this question. In reply to Sir W. Barttelot, who made enquiries relative to the China Sea Squadron, Sir T. Brassey said he was not prepared to state what were the intentions of the Government with regard to strengthening our squadron in the China seas. The *Agamemnon* has been ordered to China. This answer not being regarded as satisfactory, an appeal was ineffectually made to the Prime Minister and to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the information asked for not being forthcoming. Mr. Gorst inquired whether there was any truth in the published statement that the "*Agamemnon* could not steer, and must undergo extensive alterations before going to sea?" Sir T. Brassey disposed of this question by requiring notice to be given. In reply to Mr. W. H. Smith, the Civil Lord explained that there had been a necessary modification of the mechanism of the 43-ton gun. The loading arrangements for the *Conqueror* were nearly finished, and those for the *Colossus* were expected from the manufacturers in two months. The guns and gear would, it was anticipated, be ready for the *Conqueror* within one month of delivery of the breech mechanism, and for the *Colossus* within two months of delivery of all work ordered from the manufacturers. Should these anticipations be fulfilled, the armament for the *Conqueror* should be ready in four months, and for the *Colossus* in five months from the present time.

The Italian Dockyards are still in full activity, and it is expected that in the course of a few months several new heavily-armoured vessels-of-war will be ready for service. The ironclad *Francesco Morosini*, now on the stocks at Venice, will be launched before the end of the year, while the *Andrea Doria* will take the water during the first three months of 1885. In the spring, too, the *Italia* will be added to the fleet. The *Lepanto* is being rapidly proceeded with, but will not be finished for another couple of years. Each of these great ironclads—with the exception, of course, of the *Lepanto*—will cost something over £900,000. The Italian Minister of Marine hopes presently to be able to reduce the time required for the armaments of his ironclads to thirty months each.

Captain James E. Erskine, Commodore on the Australian station, has informed the Admiralty that he arranged to leave Brisbane last Monday for New Guinea.

The Admiralty, having granted an addition of £8,000 to the vote for wages for Portsmouth Dockyard, the discharge of employés has been stopped.

An appointment of Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty has been placed at the disposal of the Lords of the Admiralty by the promotion of Captain Rowley to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Commander Hammill, of the *Monarch*, who took part with the Naval Brigade in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and has rendered valuable service on special duty in connection with the Nile Expedition, has been appointed to the *Alexandra*, flagship of Admiral Lord John Hay, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, his place in her Majesty's ship *Monarch* being taken by Commander C. S. Donner.

The French Ambassador, M. Waddington, has had a lengthy interview with Lord Granville at the Foreign Office. The subject of discussion, it is understood, was the recent boarding of British vessels in the China seas by French war-ships, which matter has been the subject of communication between the Governments of England and France.

Sir John Hay will, if opportunity offers in the course of the present Session, call attention to the insufficient number of the ships of the Royal Navy for national defence, and the inadequacy of the shipbuilding programme to meet that deficiency.

Captain Francis M. Prattent, now serving as Commodore at Jamaica, has been awarded the Good-Service Pension of £150 a year from October 30, vacated by the promotion of Captain Richard Wells to Flag rank on that day.

The vacancy at the Admiralty, consequent upon the removal of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to the Irish Office, will not, we understand, be filled until Lord Northbrook returns. It is reported, however, that Sir Thomas Brassey will become Secretary to the Admiralty; and that Mr. Duff, now Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, will succeed Sir T. Brassey as Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Bannerman has been re-elected for the Stirling Burghs without opposition.

Commander J. E. Blaxland, who was specially promoted for his services in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, when he served in the Naval Brigade, has been selected by the Lords of the Admiralty for service in H.M.S. *Belleisle* on Coastguard duties, Ireland.

Since the duty of replying to questions in the House of Commons has devolved upon Sir Thomas Brassey, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, the inquiries on subjects connected with the Navy have been somewhat numerous. Referring to the Committee presided over by Lord Ravensworth on the building of ships in dockyards or private establishments, Sir H. Drummond Wolff asked on Monday whether any steps had been taken in the matter, and whether he could state what course the Government intended to pursue? Sir Thomas Brassey replied that the report on the building and repair of her Majesty's ships would be in the hands of Members immediately. A Departmental Committee was appointed to advise as to the practical steps to be taken, and their report had only been received that day. It would require careful consideration, and he could only say in the meanwhile, on behalf of the Admiralty, that they were grateful to Lord Ravensworth and his colleagues for their labours and suggestions.

In reply to a question as to the pay and rations of seamen of the Royal Navy, Sir Thomas Brassey said additions of pay had been from time to time granted, and the pay of petty officers was increased last year. No further changes were at present proposed. The rations were excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity. Relative to the promulgation of "The New Scheme for the Dockyards," the Civil Lord of the Admiralty informed the junior Member for Portsmouth that a scheme for the reorganisation of the constructive staff had recently been made public, and no other change was at present contemplated.

Rear-Admiral Tryon, who will leave England early in December to take over the command of the Australian station, will be accompanied by Captain Atwell Peregrine W. Lake, Flag-Captain of the *Nelson*. Captain Lake is the son of the late Colonel Sir H. A. Lake, K.C.B., who will be remembered in connection with the memorable defence of Kars. Rear-Admiral Tryon has appointed Lieutenant William C. Pakenham, at present serving in the *Tenedos* on the North America and West Indies station, to be his Flag Lieutenant; and Mr. Charles J. Pawsey, Paymaster, to be his Secretary.

The Secretary to the Treasury informed Mr. M'Coan, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Monday, that the report on "Our Colonial Defences" was strictly confidential, and could not be laid on the table of the House. The Report of the Royal Commission on the Defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad was presented in July, 1882; on this document the Inspector of Fortifications based his Memorandum, which is to be submitted to Parliament. It must be obvious that the reasons for not publishing the Report referred to by Mr. M'Coan are sufficiently cogent to justify the refusal.

It was recently announced that Captain Lang, R.N., who has been acting as Chief Organiser and Vice-Admiral of the Chinese Navy, had relinquished that position. The retirement of Captain Lang will, we understand, be only of a temporary character, the Chinese Government being desirous of retaining his services after the conclusion of the present complications between China and France.

The command of the *Lion*, training-ship at Devonport, has just become vacant on the expiration of Commander M'Kechnie's term of appointment. Commander Hammick, who succeeds, served with distinction with the Naval Brigade in the New Zealand War of 1864, being specially mentioned in despatches.

The present position of Warrant officers of the Navy having been brought to the notice of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Brassey, in reply to the junior Member for Portsmouth, said considerable concessions had been made of late in the case of those officers. All Warrant officers serving in harbour ships with appointments from the Admiralty were now granted pay at seagoing instead of harbour rates. Numerous additional Greenwich pensions had been provided. The grant of compassionate allowances to the children of Warrant officers whose deaths are attributable to the service was under consideration.

Referring to the Naval Artillery Volunteers, Sir Thomas Brassey, in answer to a question put by Mr. Macliver in the House of Commons, said that the decision with reference to applications for the enrolment of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers had been postponed until a general scheme of defence had been matured, based upon the report of the Committee on the Defence of the Commercial Harbours. The Admiralty were not at present prepared to entertain the question of increasing the force.

The Portsdown Hill fortifications bounding Portsmouth on the north have not yet been armed, but directions have been given that Forts Southwick, Nelson, and Widley are to be proceeded with, a local contractor's firm having been appointed to commence the construction of the gun portions. It has been stated that "the delay which has taken place in mounting the armament of the forts has proved exceedingly fortunate, as the question of muzzle-loaders *versus* breech-loaders has been determined in the meantime, and guns of the newest type will now be provided. Similar delay in the arming of the Spithead forts would have been the means of saving much money and misplaced ingenuity in devising a means of reversing the old 38-ton guns and loading them in cramped casemates." The forts on the crest of Portsdown Hill have been constructed so long, that it is satisfactory to know that orders have been given that their armaments are to be completed without further unnecessary delay. Forts without guns are obviously useless, and the Portsdown Hill fortifications, so energetically demanded some years ago for the protection of the arsenal and defence of Portsmouth, cost an immense amount of capital and labour.

Admiral Richards, commenting in Friday's *Times* on the letter Sir Edward Reed lately wrote to that newspaper, considers that it scarcely required four columns of the "Thunderer" either to convince the Government that we must keep up and strengthen our ironclad fleet, or to refute the argument, that so rapid are the changes in guns and armour, we must stand still until perfection is attained. While giving Sir Edward credit for the initiation of the first real ironclad fighting-ship, and admitting him to be a competent authority, he ridicules the idea that six 20-knot armoured cruisers would be sufficient to sweep the seas of possible *Alabamas* and *Esmeraldas*, and suggests sixty as nearer the mark; but he would have them only partially protected, with full sail-power and heavy guns. He is more hopeful of the general situation, as he thinks the leading men of both parties seem inclined to "rise above the technicalities which tend to hide the true issues from the nation."

Anticipating the needs of the four powerful ironclads now in course of construction in the Black Sea ports, the Russians are making rapid progress with their new docks at Sebastopol. At present the only accommodation there is an iron floating-dock, such as we have at Bermuda, but the new docks are to be built of granite, on the site of those destroyed by the Allied Forces in 1855. Upwards of 3,000 men are said to be at work upon the one in hand, the dimensions of which when finished will be 599 feet long, 123 feet broad, and 27 feet deep, amply large enough to dock the heaviest vessels in those waters. The foundations of the other docks are also completed, and it is intended that both ships and docks shall be finished in the early part of 1886

Captain C. E. P. Jervis, 106th Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed an Instructor in Tactics, Military Administration, and Law, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The following instructions have been issued for the guidance of officers carrying out reconnaissances in the various military districts during the winter months:—1. The road reports are to be done on Army Form K 1305, in strict accordance with the regulations and example contained in the official "Text-book of Military Topography." 2. The lateral communications, when of sufficient importance, are to be reported on separately, and the report marked "Lateral Communications." 3. River reports are to be done on forms drawn up in accordance with the "Text-book," which will be provided. 4. As much of the country on either side as is visible from the road itself should be sketched (generally about half a mile). The position of commanding heights within cannon-range of the road should be designated. Contours to be shown at 30 ft. vertical interval. 5. Positions of importance to be reported upon separately,—scale 6 in. to a mile, contours 20 ft. Forms of "reports on positions" will be provided. 6. The work may be facilitated in some cases by enlarging the 1-in. map to the required scale, and identifying the sketch so enlarged with the ground. Further detail can then be filled in, and the work more rapidly proceeded with. The services of the non-commissioned officers can be utilised in this, as it affords good practice in reading and amending maps. Sketches of positions especially may be so dealt with, the main features being mapped out and the detail filled in on the ground. 7. Sketches should be neat and distinct, but time need not be spent on mere elaboration. The reports should be carefully and concisely drawn up, embodying all information of military value.

A Ceylon judge has just laid down that an officer in military employ is free from arrest in a civil case. It would be a good thing to know if this is really the law.

The appointment of Captain Lord William Beresford, 9th Lancers, to be Military Secretary to the new Viceroy, has given universal satisfaction in India. Lord William Beresford has always devoted himself to his social duties, and avoided some of the pitfalls his predecessors had fallen into; and by his untiring efforts he has succeeded in making himself very popular in Indian society.

The renumbering of the regiments of the Native Army, or rather the alteration in their nomenclature, is being dealt with very delicately. It is expected that, as far as possible, the wishes of officers and men of the different regiments will be respected.

In last Tuesday's *Gazette* we observe the promotion of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Taylor, 19th Hussars, to a substantive Lieutenant-Colonelcy in his regiment. This officer has been exceptionally fortunate in his career, being at the present time, at the age of 34, probably the youngest and most certainly the Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel of the shortest service in the whole Army. He has passed through every grade of his regiment from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel in less than 13 years, during which time he was for nearly two years Regimental Adjutant. He was present with his regiment in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and for his services in that campaign he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He remained in Egypt until quite lately doing duty with General Wood's Egyptian Army; but he has now rejoined the 19th Hussars, who are on their way to the front with the Expedition up the Nile.

The new regulations for the Army Pay Department are beginning to exercise a marked influence in filling up the vacancies which have for so long been accumulating in the Department. The arrangement by which an officer can join the Department for five years without prejudice to his position in his regiment appears to be very popular with all ranks, and consequently applications have been received in considerable numbers.

The question of sending reinforcements to Tonquin has been greatly perplexing the French Government, which will probably wait for the decision of Parliament before incurring any further expenditure. We see, however, that the Foreign Legion is to be increased, as also the Algerian Rifles. Recently we said that any reinforcements sent out to Tonquin to meet the requirements of the moment would probably be drawn from Africa, and this is the case. Some African troops will be sent to reinforce General Brière de l'Isle, and these will be replaced by the corps whose formation is proposed. We also last week expressed astonishment that, instead of creating a brand-new colonial army, the French authorities did not turn their attention to augmenting the Marine Infantry. We believe that this course will be adopted. The Marine Infantry, in fact, forms a colonial force. In military circles it is strongly urged that the French Government should send out Cavalry to Tonquin to pursue the enemy, and there is some talk of despatching half a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique. Out of the 50 horses sent out some months ago only one remains. Altogether, the conduct of the campaign in Tonquin is far from giving satisfaction, and it is painfully evident that the French troops are not in sufficient numbers to do what is expected of them. It is said that the French Government has given up the idea of ordering any more offensive movements, and that it will simply try and hold what it has got. Its opinion is that General Brière de l'Isle has men enough to hold the Delta. In the meantime there is much talk of an arrangement between France and China, and this solution is devoutly to be wished for.

Better late than never! It is stated that Forts Southwick, Nelson, and Widley, on Portsdown Hill, are to be at once armed with guns of the newest type.

A correspondent who certainly ought to know writes:—"Englishmen have always been taught to think that Great Britain is ranked amongst the 'Great Powers,' but it would appear that the feeling is no longer supported by facts; at least, such would seem to be the case if the following be true, which I hear on good authority:—It is said that Sir F. P. Haines, and those who accompanied him to the German Manœuvres, were bracketed 'for orders' with the representatives of Roumania and Switzerland! This seems so absolutely improbable that I give it you with hesitation, but my authority is, I again repeat, 'good.' Straws are said to show which way the wind blows, and the intentional insult given by Germany to this country would seem to show that England's 'greatness' is no longer recognised, and that the last shreds of it will be wrested from her on the first opportunity. That this may occur within a measurable space of time seems quite possible, and it is quite certain that the only part of England's armour vulnerable to attack by Germany is her own coast-line. Surely Sir Paul should contradict this story, or report it officially; and if it be true, he should be the last 'representative' until full apology is made."

The *Revue Scientifique* and the *Revue d'Artillerie* have been examining the part played by mountain-guns in Tonquin. We perceive that the War Minister for this campaign lent the Minister of Marine, who has the direction of the expedition, two mountain batteries, —12 guns, with 600 rounds each. The gunners were also furnished by the War Minister, and for a fortnight previous to embarkation were exercised at working the guns and loading the mules, with which animals they were unacquainted. They were also taught to draw the pieces themselves, in consequence of the difficulties which would probably be encountered in Tonquin. There was a good deal of trouble in getting the guns up the river in junks, and more trouble still in lugging them up to the citadel of Hai-Dzuong, which stands at 1,500 mètres from the water's-edge. The gunners had to effect this transport, as the mules had not arrived. The march to Bac-Ninh was exceedingly difficult, but, with the aid of coolies, the mountain guns did better than the naval guns, drawn by horses. The range of these pieces was so superior to those of the enemy, that they drove the Celestials away. Some of the men attached to the guns died of excessive fatigue, but there were no killed or wounded. In the attack on the fort of Do-Son Battery 12 fired 110 rounds of shrapnel, and the shells bursting in the air, entirely upset the Chinese troops. In the battery in question, everyone is said to have worked with zeal and devotion; and although some of the marches were 80 kilomètres, along bad roads, with water sometimes coming nearly up to the knee, nothing was left behind. According to the *Revue d'Artillerie*, the artillery had no opportunity of reaping much glory; but it did its duty, and deserves credit. On its side *L'Armée Française* makes some interesting remarks with regard to the difficulty of men and mules acting together. When it comes to going up-hill the mule quickens his pace, and the steeper the ascent the faster he goes; hence the men trying to keep up with him get blown. It is quite the reverse when it comes to going down hill. The steeper the descent, the more the man is propelled on, while the mule picks his way, as if in fear, and descends carefully and leisurely. *L'Armée Française* opines that if the full value is to be got out of mountain batteries where mules are employed, men and animals must be trained to work together.

The qualifications for admission to the nursing service of the Army, with full particulars as to pay and pension, have been published in leaflet form for issue to the public. There will be three recognised grades, namely, lady superintendents, with salaries of £150 a year, reaching by annual increments to £200 a year; acting superintendents, and nursing sisters. The latter get £30 a year, rising to £50 a year, and the former the same scale of wages, but £20 a year additional as charge pay. All receive free quarters, board and washing, and servant allowance; and the pensions, which are obtainable at 60 years of age, are equivalent to 30 per cent. of the wages after ten years' service, with an additional 2 per cent. for each additional year. Special pensions or gratuities will be given to those disabled in the service before acquiring the right to retire.

EXPENSES ON BOARD TROOPSHIPS.

"Twenty-two" writes:—"As far as my experience goes, I have always found travelling in a hired transport far preferable to travelling in a troopship. In the former you expect better feeding as well as better accommodation; but I must say, as far as the s.s. Hankow is concerned, I had far rather be in a trooper. The food, in my opinion, was not as good as that supplied in a troopship; and as for the accommodation, two officers were packed into a cabin not large enough to hold one. Apart from this, I would inquire, why, if Government chooses to send officers by a hired transport, they should be required to pay for their wines and liquor so much more than if they had been sent by troopship? I enclose my weekly bill for liquor for your inspection, by which you will see the high prices charged in comparison to troopship prices. Surely officers should not be made to suffer for the convenience of Government, and hired transports should be obliged to sell their wines, &c., at the same price as troopships do?"

The *Morning Post* says:—"No further appointments of officers will be made at the War Office for service with the Egyptian Army, pending the ultimate decision respecting the future of that force."

In reply to Gen. Alexander, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty stated, in the House of Commons on Thursday, that no promise had been made as to the officers and men of the Marines at Suakim being relieved every three months; but the detachment was relieved from the force at Suez as often as the exigencies of the service would permit.

The evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on harbour accommodation was issued on Saturday as a Blue-book.

Col. Lorne Campbell has returned to Cairo from leave of absence, and resumed his duties as Assistant Military Secretary.

It is rumoured that the Ramleh Barracks have been condemned and that it is proposed to quarter the reserves of the Alexandria garrison at Rosetta, where excellent barrack accommodation exists.

Orders have been received at Sheerness directing the unarmoured composite corvette Pylades to be launched from the building-slip at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday next. The Pylades is sister-ship to the Caroline, and has been about 18 months in course of construction.

The Danish gunboat Fylia, with Prince Waldemar on board, left Dover in charge of a Channel pilot on Thursday, the Prince having arrived the previous evening from Marlborough House, where he had been on a visit to the Princess of Wales.

A district court-martial, held at Plymouth, has sentenced Pte. W. Claverty, Royal Marines, to 56 days' imprisonment (14 days remitted), for disobedience of orders given personally to him by his commanding officer.

The Queen has forwarded through Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., her annual subscription of £50 to the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, of which her Majesty is patroness.

On Saturday evening a number of officers who had, more or less, participated in the engagement at Balaclava—nearly all of them "Heavies"—celebrated the anniversary by dining at Willis's Rooms. Gen. Sir E. C. Hodge presided, supported by Gens. the Earl of Lucan, Forrest, Shute, Clarke, and Goodman, Surg.-Gen. Mouat, Dy.-I.-Gen. Anderson, Cols. Simpson, Mussenden, Davies, Ferguson, and Prendergast; Majors Wilkin, M'Creagh, and Coney; Capts. Fisher, Rowe, Teevan, Webb, Clutterbuck, and Hunt. Non-commissioned officers and men met at a dinner in the Royal Aquarium; Serjt.-Major Smith, 11th Hussars, in the chair.

EXPERIMENTS AGAINST ARMOUR-PLATES.

Some interesting experiments against armour were recently made at the Polygon of Muggiano by the Royal Italian Marine. The experiments were ordered by the Minister of Marine to find out precisely the resistance of the armoured redoubts of the Italia and Lepanto, clad with Schneider steel or compound (Sheffield) plates, and above all to ascertain the effective power of the new Armstrong 43-in. breech-loading gun with forged and tempered steel projectiles. For this purpose there had been erected three targets representing the redoubt of the Italia. The plates were placed against a backing of teak wood 520 millimètres thick. One was forged Schneider steel from the works at Creusot, and two of the compound type from Cammell and Brown's works at Sheffield. Hitherto chilled cast-iron or steel-cast projectiles have been used, with a velocity not exceeding 470 mètres at impact. In the Italian experiment not only were forged steel Krupp projectiles used, which are supposed to be the best at present, but they were also fired with a velocity of 580 mètres—*i.e.*, with 100 mètres more velocity at the point of impact than in the previous tests. The introduction of these two new factors in the firing was, as has been foreseen, of such a nature as to modify the results obtained. The practical results of the trials are that the compound armour showed more resistance to penetration than the steel plates, although they were more broken, as anticipated, but no portions were stripped from the target. As compound plates 48 centimètres thick under such circumstances have shown such resistance to penetration at close range and normal fire of the present most powerful gun, it is believed that when placed on a ship, especially at an angle, they will afford perfect security against the attack of the same gun when fired under the circumstances which are likely to exist in actual warfare. They have also the advantage of resisting the projectiles from small guns better than the steel plates.

The Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Sir W. Houston Stewart, struck his flag on board the Royal Adelaide on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded on short leave of absence. Rear-Admiral C. T. Curme shifted his flag from the Indus to the Royal Adelaide during the Commander-in-Chief's absence.

A farewell dinner was given on Saturday night last by Com. Coddington and the officers of the flagship Duke of Wellington to Capt. Rowley, on his promotion to flag rank, and the occasion served also as a welcome to Capt. Colomb, on assuming the command of the ship. All the officers were present, as well as Com. Browne, of the Fire Queen, and Com. Dodds, of the Medina, both tenders to the flagship. Beyond the loyal toasts there was only one other, "The new Admiral and the in-coming Captain," in proposing which Com. Coddington made a few judicious observations on the comfortable character of the ship when under the command of Capt. Rowley, and expressing his conviction that the same harmony would prevail under Capt. Colomb. Both officers suitably responded.

Prince George of Wales will, *Truth* asserts, go to Heidelberg when he leaves Greenwich, and he will stay there two or three months with Professor Ihne, under whose charge Prince Edward was placed last summer.

It is stated that Austria, without waiting for the example of England, has added close upon 15 per cent. to her Naval Budget this year. The Emperor of Austria has laid great stress upon the necessity of applying modern means of defence to give more efficient protection to the coasts.

Major Colomb, R.M.A., as a very old student and a contributor to the literature of Imperial defence for nearly 20 years, writing to a contemporary, entreats such eminent authorities on technical portions of the general question as Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds and Sir E. Reed not to draw off public attention from the steadfast contemplation of the two main questions of the hour—*i.e.*, numerical naval deficiency and unprotected coal depôts. The writer ventures to say it is because naval experts have so confused the mind of England by elaborate and seemingly endless arguments and wrangles over details of naval architecture, which the public cannot fully comprehend, that popular apathy has supplanted popular vigilance as to the most ordinary naval precautions, with the obvious result,—national peril.

Qrmr. Francis Butler, R.M.L.I., has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 per annum, vacant by the death of Capt. Thomas Cooper, R.M.L.I., on July 2 last.

The Vitiaz, corvette, will be launched at St. Petersburg to-day.

The Paluma was commissioned on Tuesday morning with a crew of blue-jackets from Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks, and will leave England at an early date for Queensland, on surveying service, in charge of an officer of the Royal Navy.

The Undine, from Kiel, bound for the Mediterranean, went ashore on Tuesday near Aggerstrand, on the Danish coast. All the officers and crew were got safely off with the exception of two reported missing.

Mr. Evan Macgregor, C.B., of the Admiralty, was married on Tuesday to Annie Louise, daughter of the late Col. W. A. Middleton, C.B., R.A., in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

Sir William Dowell was, on Oct. 25, about to leave Amoy for Shanghai, calling at Wenchow.

A bluejacket threw a quart mug through one of the plate-glass squares of the front window at the Sailors' Home, Portsea, on Sunday afternoon, from sheer wantonness.

The German West African squadron, consisting of the following corvettes—Bismarck, flagship, Gneisenau, Olga, and Ariadne—sailed hence on Thursday morning for its destination.

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

A correspondent, at Assouan, sends us a fresh instalment of his journal:—Assouan, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1884.—The company of the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (46th), under command of Lieut. Perkins, which has been stationed for some time past at Shellal (Philæ), at the head of the First Cataract, was this morning relieved by A Company, 2nd Essex (56th) Regt. (Pompadours), under command of Major Spencer, with Lieuts. Machell and Bagwell as subalterns. This company is to remain at Shellal until water transport is provided to take it to Halfa. Twenty-three of the Nile expeditionary boats were successfully navigated up the Cataract, and some were at once taken in tow by a steamer for Halfa. This day's mail-boat brought Major Lawrie, A.P.D.; also Lieut. Beaumont, 60th Rifles, who is going to perform the duties of signal-officer at the front. They embarked this day for Halfa. The post-boat had also on board part of the boiler and some cylinders belonging to the Yarrow steamer. Lord Northbrook, in one of the Khedive's steam yachts, arrived this evening. Thursday, Oct. 9.—Lord Northbrook proceeded to Shellal by a special train, which left Assouan at 8 a.m. He returned to Assouan in a schaloupa down the Cataract. In the evening, the Egyptian troops stationed at Assouan paraded for his lordship's inspection. He was highly pleased with the appearance and steadiness of the different regiments. The Camel Battery, of 12 Krupps, 6-centimètre guns, under the command of Major Carter, E.A., attracted his special attention by the smart manner in which they manœuvred, coming into action under the minute. His lordship's yacht started on its return journey to Cairo as soon as the moon gave sufficient light for navigating the river. Lieut. Peel, 2nd Life Guards, one of the officers in charge of the boats, left for Wady Halfa during the day. Two small launches arrived to assist in towing the Nile boats as required. Friday, Oct. 10.—99 more of the Nile Expeditionary boats arrived to-day, under charge of Lieuts. Lord Avonmore and Pirie, and the work of off-loading them and getting them into the water was immediately proceeded with. The barge containing the Yarrow steamer, in the charge of Mr. Wigg, C.E., was brought to its moorings at the North End Railway Terminus. The different portions of this steamer will, as soon as off-loaded, be placed in trucks, and conveyed without delay to Shellal for reshipment to Wady Halfa. When she has reached her destination, at present fixed upon at Hamnik (Third Cataract), she will be at once constructed. Saturday, Oct. 11.—Nothing occurred worth noting. Boats going up Cataract successfully. Sunday, Oct. 12.—Lieuts. Pirie, 2nd Life Guards, and Vidal, R.E., embarked at Shellal for Halfa. This day's post-boat brought Major Crofton, South Stafford Regt., and Lieut. Sir G. Arthur, 2nd Life Guards, in charge of the boats (expected to arrive to-morrow); also 1st Field Hospital, under Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Markey, Surgs. Wallis and Dick, A.M.D. Capt. Brocklehurst, Royal Horse Guards, was also on board. These last-named officers proceeded at once by train to Shellal, *en route* for Wady Halfa. Monday, Oct. 13.—The whole of the last consignment of boats were got safely above the Cataract, making 131 in all above the First Cataract. Another lot of boats arrived, 88 in all. The unloading of the barge and steamers is being proceeded with. The weather has been most unusual and equally unpleasant. Yesterday, after being fearfully hot all day, ended up with a thunderstorm in the evening, and a very high wind, and some rain fell. To-day there was more rain in the morning, with lightning, and in the evening a gale of wind from the south-west. The dust-storms were very heavy and thick. Tuesday, Oct. 14.—The last portions of the Yarrow steamer were got safely on board the barges at Shellal, and will start for Halfa to-morrow. There have been no fresh cases of small-pox among the Royal Highlanders, so they are now out of quarantine, the week having passed. Fifty more boats were got up to the Cataract to-day, making 181 at and past Philæ now.

Writing from Sarras, on the 28th ult., the special correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Yesterday I passed the wrecked steamer Ghizeh. Her crew had a narrow escape. The natives who were hauling her let go the hawser, and the vessel at once struck on a rock. The water poured into her engine-room and quenched the fires, and the stream carried her down at a terrific rate. Fortunately she sank close to the shore. Although half out of water, she is a hopeless wreck. The officers and crew, who have lost all their private effects, are now encamped upon the bank, awaiting orders from Dongola. Within 40 miles of this place I found abundant supplies for a marching force, and the crops nearly ripe. At Dal there are now 250,000 rations; but the river will be impracticable for native boats by the end of the month. It is falling rapidly, and the Cataracts are now much more formidable than when I myself ascended. Every day increases this difficulty. No troops will move up until all stores have been pushed to the front."

A company of the Staffordshire Regt. left Wady Halfa on Wednesday for Sarras, by route marches, as an experiment.

The Hussar contingent of the Camel Corps, under Lieut.-Col. M'Calmont, arrived at Assouan on Wednesday.

The statement that Lord Wolseley had received instructions to enter into an arrangement with the Mudir of Dongola, by which the latter would be nominated Governor of a border district in the Soudan under the nominal suzerainty of the Khedive, is declared to be devoid of foundation.

The Guards division of the Camel Corps, under Lieut.-Col. Boscawen, has arrived at Assouan, as has also Col. Clarke and the heavy division.

The *Times*' correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs on Oct. 30:—"I have just heard that the steamer Ghizeh has foundered above the Second Cataract. The event is said to have happened four days ago; but the authorities, for some reason, have been concealing it. It is understood that no lives were lost. The top of the mast only is now visible. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regt. will move to the front on Nov. 6, and the Royal Irish Regt. on the 9th. Owing to the contrary winds, the barges conveying coal have been a long time in arriving at Assouan, and the supply of coal is running short. Lord Wolseley has, therefore, applied to the Daira Sanieh for the use of their stores at Ashment Pasha, and Mr. Kelly forthwith telegraphed orders to deliver to the English Army 250 tons. Thus the difficulty is for the present surmounted. Major Chermside telegraphs that a native has arrived at Suakim from Berber who states that he heard, when at Berber, that three boats had been wrecked near Merawi, that some of the occupants had been killed, and that others had been brought to Berber."

The *Standard* correspondent at Wady Halfa writes on Oct. 30:—"This place is now a scene of the liveliest bustle. A great force of men are at work, and energy and method are accomplishing wonders. By to-night no less than 140 boats will have been taken up past the Second Cataract, and it is hoped that the remainder will be passed up at the rate of at least 50 a day. The work has been greatly aided forward by the construction by Lord Charles Beresford of a portage of 2,480 yards in length. By this portage all the more serious difficulties of the Cataracts are avoided. The boats are passed along by parties of men 35 strong, who, with the help of rollers and levers, are able to get the heavy boats across the portage. There are seven of these parties at work, and the average time they occupy in getting a boat across is an hour-and-a-half. The work is, of course, extremely heavy; but all hands work with a will and energy which set the heat and the difficulties of the work at defiance. It is hoped that matters will be sufficiently advanced to permit of all the mounted troops and guns advancing from Wady Halfa before the end of November. Fortunately, it has been found that a sufficiency of forage is procurable for the animals, at any rate as far up as Debbeh. This will greatly diminish the labours of the Commissariat, for the transport of forage was one of the most anxious and important portions of the Expedition. As no great change is to be looked for here just at present, I shall return to Dongola to-morrow, as much more news from the upper country is obtainable there than at this place."

Capt. Courteney, of the Engineers, has completed his report of the Cataracts as far as Dal. He considers that two very arduous portages will be necessary for the boats. One of these, near Dal, is seven miles long, and the boats and cargo must be carried over rocks and sand. The remainder of the river will prove extremely difficult, and the whole passage a most arduous undertaking.

Depôts are being formed along the Nile between Wady Halfa and Merawi. Telegraph stations are also being erected, and arrangements are being made for the organisation of camel transports round the Cataracts.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that persistent rumours are still current there that Khartoum has fallen, and that Gen. Gordon has been made prisoner. Neither the Khedive nor the British authorities, however, have received any confirmation of this startling news. The *Standard* correspondent at Alexandria, in allusion to the same rumour, says:—"There is a remarkable dearth of news from the South; and this fact seems to be the explanation of the very prevalent impression that some misfortune has happened, the news of which is suppressed by the authorities."

Lord Wolseley and Col. Swaine have left Wady Halfa and proceeded up the Nile.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

A Blue-book containing correspondence respecting South African affairs was issued on Thursday, comprising 99 despatches, covering the period from July 24 to Oct. 19. On Oct. 13 Sir Hercules Robinson telegraphed to the Earl of Derby that the Volksraad had approved the withdrawal of the proclamation placing Montsioa under the jurisdiction of the South African Republic, also submitting his views as to the measures desirable for the expulsion of Gishen freebooters from Montsioa's country, and mentioning Sir Charles Warren as a most eligible man to organise police and command the whole expedition. On the same day Sir Hercules telegraphed expressing the opinion that the Government of the South African Republic should be informed that her Majesty's Government are determined to expel freebooters, if necessary by force, and require a strict observance of the Convention of 1884. On the 17th ult. the High Commissioner reported by telegraph that his Ministers deprecated the forcible expulsion of freebooters, but that he did not concur in that view, and was of opinion that military measures should be pushed forward, but that no active measures should be taken until Ministers have had an opportunity of endeavouring to effect a peaceful settlement. The Earl of Derby replied next day that the Government maintained their former view of the liability of the Republic for the expenses incurred in expelling the marauders from Bechuanaland. In a letter to Sir H. Bulwer the same day, the Earl of Derby records having sent him a telegram on the 17th ult., inquiring whether certain troops could be spared from Natal and Zululand.

The *Standard* says:—"In view of the present critical position of affairs in Bechuanaland, it may be mentioned that the British force now stationed in the Cape and Natal, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Smyth, K.C.M.G., which would available for service under Sir Charles Warren, in the event of military operations becoming necessary, is composed as follows:—Artillery—8th Baty., Western Division; C Baty., 1st Brig. Engineers—32nd Company. Cavalry—6th Dragoon Guards. Infantry—2nd Batn. Northamptonshire Regt., 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regt., 1st Batn. Welsh Regt., 1st Batn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders."

The Woolwich correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"Extensive contracts have been made with private manufacturers for ten-span harness and such other articles as are peculiar to the South-African colonies, and preliminary inquiries were made several weeks since as to the ships which would be available for transports in case it should be necessary to send out reinforcements to Natal. Tenders for the supply of war stores are now being received to the value of over £100,000; and although the bulk of these supplies may be only required to make up for the drain caused by the Nile Expedition, some of them are of such a special character that their destination does not admit of a doubt."

A telegram dated Durban, Oct. 27, says:—"Dinizulu still remains under Boer protection with Oham. It is Umnyamana who has transferred his support to the younger child of Cetewayo. The Usutus would seem to be divided into four parties. Dabulamanzi and Undabuko are playing each his own game. The Boer laager is now reduced to 12 waggons with 50 men, the remainder having returned to their farms in the neighbouring territories to attend to sheep-shearing and other seasonable work. A deputation of the Boer leaders is expected to arrive at Maritzburg this week in order to meet Sir Henry Bulwer. It is rumoured that they mean to ask the Imperial Government to take over the whole country, which would be the easiest solution of the question, but I cannot yet vouch for the accuracy of the report."

ADMIRALTY BLUNDERS.

A correspondent at Chatham writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 30th inst.:—"The *exposé* of the defects in her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, quoted in your issue of yesterday's date from *Truth*, has given rise to an unusual amount of controversy in Naval circles here. Unquestionably, the salient features of the moot question raised by the publication of the paragraph are in substance incontrovertible. I have it on the very best of authority that from the first very grave doubts existed in the minds of the officials in this dockyard as to the sailing capabilities of the vessel, which, it will be remembered, was built here, and sent to Devonport to fit. The glaring defects in the Agamemnon are, unfortunately, not confined to that vessel, for it has been, it now appears, generally known among the chief officials here that the Ajax, sister-ship to the Agamemnon, is not one whit superior to the Agamemnon. The Ajax was built at Pembroke, and is now here for fitting. At her trial trip, which took place some 12 months since, her steering apparatus was found to be very defective; so much so, that a collision was only just avoided. The cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs in the navigation of these two immense and costly war-vessels is attributed by the Naval experts here to the faulty construction of the 'sheer' or longitudinal curve or bend of the hulls, which, being out of proportion to the other 'lines,' counteracts the effect of the rudder when the vessel is 'under weigh,' and causes her to 'heel by the bow,' as one of the Admiralty officials characterised it, when the head of the vessel is put about. The bulbous and disproportionate shape of the hull acts in the same manner as would be produced by forcing an unevenly-formed wedge through the water, the action of a 'head sea' or tidal stream producing an erratic course. Another blunder in the design of the 'fitments' of those vessels is the inefficiency of the hydraulic and automatic gear. The delay in sending the Ajax to sea is authentically stated to be owing to having to fit duplicate hydraulic-gear for working the turrets and guns."

Capt. Colomb, recently appointed to the Duke of Wellington at Portsmouth, entered the Navy in Nov., 1846, as a cadet on board the Sidon, in which he served in the Mediterranean under the late Capt. Henderson. In March, 1849, he was appointed midshipman of the Reynard, sloop, passing later on into the Serpent, with which he served under the present Admiral Luard in the West Indies and in Burmah during our last war there (medal and Pegu clasp). In March, 1854, he was appointed mate of the Phœnix, Com. Inglefield, and served in the Arctic Expedition of 1854, bringing home the officers and crews of the five Government ships left in the ice (medal and promotion to lieut., Feb. 3, 1855). On promotion he was appointed to the Hastings, with which he served under the late Sir James Caffin in the Baltic Expedition of 1855, including the bombardment of Sweaborg (medal). After qualifying in the old Excellent, Lieut. Colomb was selected, in Dec., 1857, by Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley to serve as his flag-lieutenant at Devonport, and continued as such until the end of 1862. In June, 1863, he was appointed additional of the Edgar, in the Channel Squadron, and in December of the same year was promoted commander. In 1866 he was employed on temporary service at Portsmouth, when he was borne on the books of the Victory, and from July, 1868, until promoted to post rank, April 4, 1870, commanded the Dryad in the East Indies and on the East African Coast, rendering useful service in capturing slave dhows. He has subsequently served as flag-captain to Admiral Ryder in the Audacious, on the China station, has had command of the Thunderer, in the Mediterranean, from January, 1880 to 1881, and has served in command of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, where he is at present employed on special service. Capt. Colomb, who is the inventor of the flashing signals in use in the Navy, and of a special lamp for lighting the lower-decks, was a member of the War Office Committee on machine-guns. In 1878 he received the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution. He is the author of "Slave-catching in the Indian Ocean," an interesting narrative of old days in the Dryad. Capt. C. J. Rowley on Monday handed over the command of the Duke of Wellington to Capt. P. H. Colomb, who was introduced to the officers. The latter will go on leave for a few days while the cabins are being repainted.

It is now an open secret in official circles (*Truth* says) that the Agamemnon, double-screw armour-plated turret-ship, is to all intents and purposes utterly useless. The rudder has been ingeniously contrived so as to work only in dead-water, and the pleasing result is that it is practically impossible to steer the costly monster; and when she starts, it is a matter of profound uncertainty what direction she may take! In all probability, it will be found necessary to convert the ship into a single screw, at a cost of £100,000, or thereabouts. The capacity of every one connected with the Admiralty for the perpetration of costly and scandalous blunders is certainly without limit.

Reviews.

SOME MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

Cornhill for this month opens with a touching short story, well suited to raise laughter or arouse sympathy. It is called "Major Cornelius," and bears some resemblance to "The Hermit of St. Eugene," a gentle story, written by Mr. Morris in one of the periodicals of last month. In the present tale there is really but one actor, all the other parts being represented by what may be called the "supers." But he is quite sufficient to arouse the interest of the reader. The scenes in the tailor's shop, both capitally illustrated, tell a story of struggling poverty, scantily relieved by the strictest self-discipline, while the last half-dozen lines explain the *dénouement*. There is a vivid picture of the sufferings of a "Female Nihilist," which bears a strong semblance of truth. The prelude, told in a few simple lines, is sad enough, indeed. It says:—"On the 27th of July, in the year 1878, the little town of Talutorovsk, in Western Siberia, was profoundly excited by a painful event. A political prisoner, named Olga Limbatovitch, it was said, had miserably put an end to her days. She was universally loved and esteemed, and her violent death, therefore, produced a most mournful impression throughout the town; while the 'Ispravnig,' or Chief of the Police, was secretly accused of having driven the poor young girl by his unjust persecutions to take away her life." The writer thus concludes,—"Such is the story, the true story, of Olga Limbatovitch. Of Olga Limbatovitch do I say? No; of hundreds and hundreds of others. I should not have related it had it not been so." "The Talk of the Town" is manifestly improving.

There must be few, if any, readers of *Longman's Magazine* who are not well acquainted with the particulars of a remarkable instance of a really great undertaking in the relief of thousands. This work grew out of the kind thought of one man, the captain of a sailing vessel, who made a collection amongst his crew for the purchase of "The Don." That work goes bravely on. A "Donna," too, has been provided to aid the Don, whose special sphere is to supply the wants of labourers out of work, for whom halfpenny and farthing portions are made up. This has been done during the whole of last winter and spring without a single hitch, owing to friendly subscriptions made voluntarily by the readers of *Longman*. Those who are interested in this sterling charity will read with pleasure the little tale published in the November number of this periodical,—"A Garden Party at Rotherhithe." It presents a cheery picture of the work that has been done, the grateful feelings that have been thereby engendered, and the untiring efforts of the "sisters" who are attached to it. "Jack" is a terribly long time in spinning his yarn of love and shipwreck; he has completed his 39th chapter, while "Madam," in the same number, "caps" it with 50 chapters. The anecdote of a "Mouse" is a strange one, but can scarcely be expected to create any profound interest among the readers of *Longman*. "Mousey" seems to know the value of a bank-note, but not to know how to apply that knowledge.

The November number of *Blackwood* opens with a most interesting paper on the correspondence and diaries of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, which throw a flood of light over one of the most important periods—political, social, and literary—in the history of England and of Europe. The reviewer, in the first place, gives a brief outline of the life of this distinguished man, before indulging in any critical observations which might receive notice later on. We are informed that John Wilson Croker was born in Galway, on Dec. 20, 1780, was educated at Cork and Portarlington, entered college at 16, and became the associate of men of note and position. He soon became a contributor to the *Times*, as well as a collaborateur with the Smiths, Howe, and James, on two separate journalistic adventures. He did not, however, desert the law, at which he made a fair income, and then married most happily; in May, 1807, became Member for Downpatrick. "Facts *versus* Mid-Lothian Fallacies" supplies the political article in *Blackwood* for the month.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* for November deserves high commendation for its illustrations. Its principal features are a visit to Eton, by Mowbray Morris; the commencement of a new story by W. E. Norris, entitled, "That Terrible Man;" and some further chapters of "A Family Affair," by Hugh Conway.

The *Argosy* is very good this month. In the December number there will be special attractions, namely, the usual extra Christmas number, a long and complete story by the author of "East Lynne," and an illustrated paper by Charles W. Wood on "The Ruins of Pompeii." The January number of the *Argosy* will also contain the opening chapters of a new illustrated serial story of domestic interest, the commencement of a story by "Johnny Ludlow," and also the first of a series of illustrated papers by Charles Wood.

Messrs. Cassell and Co., Limited, have published a goodly array of light literature for November. We observe also, what good children will welcome with a loud hurrah,—a highly-coloured *Little Folks Annual*, which contains a "shipful of children," and describes their merry adventures.

Mr. J. S. Winter, author of *Cavalry Life* and *Regimental Legends* (Chatto and Windus), has prepared another set of similar sketches, which will be published in two volumes early in next year.

Obituary.

Col. W. G. Trevor, 16th Regt. Bombay N.I., died on the 8th inst., at Bombay. He entered the Indian Army in 1854, became capt. in 1868, major in 1876, and lieut.-col. in 1880. He served with the 80th Foot in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858-59.

Summary of Events.

OCTOBER 24.—Lord Northbrook left Cairo.

OCTOBER 25.—Messenger arrived at Dongola from Mudir, confirming news of Col. Stewart's death. Col. Colville proceeded to Abugossi, to have an interview with the sheikhs of the Kabbabesh tribe.

OCTOBER 27.—Lord Wolseley and Col. Swaine started up the Nile.

OCTOBER 28.—Mr. M'Coan asked question in House of Commons as to publication of report of committee in defence of British possessions. Several questions also asked and statement made as to Gen. Gordon.

OCTOBER 29.—Hussar contingent of the Camel Corps arrived at Assouan, under Lieut.-Col. M'Calmont. Lord Wolseley reached Ambigol.

OCTOBER 30.—Publication of Blue-book on South-African affairs. Mr. Gladstone, in House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, stated that full instructions had been given to Lord Wolesley as to purposes of his mission.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The *Morning Post* has received information from India indicating that whatever may be the future policy of the Government in Afghanistan itself, they have already decided to take up a powerful position along the south-east Afghan frontier. The measures to be adopted are thus described:—Next year the entire railway system of the Indus region, from the Khyber to the sea, is to pass under Government control, and two more military lines are to be constructed to enable England to pour troops into Afghanistan through two passes lying between the Khyber and the Bolan. In this manner, if the Indus railway be treated as a base, more than 1,000 miles in length, resting on the course of that river, it will possess four strategical lines running from it towards Afghanistan, and terminating at four different points, each of which will be made a powerful military secondary base, if not that already, and from which, in course of time, other extensions will be made into the very heart of the Ameer's dominions. One of the projected lines, indeed, is destined at no distant date to push its way into a region almost unknown to Europeans, and the southern portion of which is now being overrun by the Zhob Valley expeditionary force. Starting from a point almost midway between Peshawur and Lahore, it will extend to the frontier military post of Dera Ismail Khan, and afterwards to the mouth of the Gomul Pass, where it will rest for a time, to be later pushed on by degrees through the Gomul region to the Afghan city of Ghuzni. The city has been frequently occupied by English troops, but never yet by a force proceeding direct to it from India. In our wars with Afghanistan we have always entered Ghuzni either from Candahar or Cabul. The Government now propose to penetrate to it peacefully through the Gomul by a direct route from the Indus, which is one of the main highways of Afghan-Indian trade, and which was selected by Napoleon I. for his projected Franco-Russian invasion of India. The intended railway is thus of the highest commercial and military importance, and when completed to the mouth of the Gomul Pass will undoubtedly exercise a powerful pacifying effect upon such neighbouring tribes as the Zhob Valley Kahars, whose depredations General Sir Oriel Tanner is now engaged in punishing with a force of 5,000 men. The second projected line is to start from Mooltan, and also run to to the Gomul region, joining the other railway at Dera Ismail Khan. Thus while Peshawur and Quetta have only one railway running towards them, the military post of Dera Ismail Khan will have two—from Mooltan and from Lahore. From Mooltan a branch is also projected to Dera Ghazi Khan, which in time will doubtless penetrate to Quetta and give that point two feeding lines as well.

Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh has accepted nomination on the Royal Commission on Merchant Shipping.

The Danish sloop Ingolf, Capt. Jassen, left Plymouth on Monday for the West Indies.

The Anglian arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday afternoon, and disembarked invalids and time-expired men from Egypt. Amongst the invalids were several officers of the Army and Navy, and there were a few marines and blue-jackets with the troops. The worst cases were transferred to the Herbert Military Hospital. Orders have been received for the Anglian to load again with stores for the Nile expedition.

The storeship Cameo arrived at Malta on Tuesday from Alexandria, and the Teelin-Head from London. The hired transport Shelley left Malta on Monday for Portsmouth.

Lieut. Arthur Middlemass, who has been temporarily attached to H.M.S. Invincible, one of the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron, has returned to Alexandria, in order to resume his duties as Inspector-in-Chief of the Egyptian Coastguard Service.

The hired transport Poonah arrived at Malta from Alexandria on Wednesday.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given notice that six commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry will be offered to candidates who compete for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the approaching examination. Gentlemen desirous of being placed on the list of candidates for these commissions should apply to the Secretary of the Admiralty. The fact of a candidate having his name placed on the list for the Royal Marines will not debar him from accepting an appointment to Sandhurst should his place in the competition render him eligible for entry.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

The Army.

2ND LIFE GUARDS. A telegram from Wady Halfa states that Sir George Arthur has been appointed aide-de-camp to Col. Harrison.

4TH HUSSARS. Capt. Blacker has been selected for the adjutantcy of the Sherwood Rangers (Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry).

6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS. The following general order was issued by Gen. Hon. Sir L. Smyth, commanding in Natal, on Sept. 22:—"I thank you all, Inniskilling Dragoons, for your excellent behaviour on all occasions. During the nearly three years you have been under my command, you have never given me one moment's trouble. Whether under the depressing influence of a grievous epidemic of sickness, or the discomfort of a prolonged camp life, or on long and weary marches in the field, you have always proved yourselves by your discipline and behaviour to be a credit and a bright example to the profession to which we belong. I thank you once more sincerely, good men and good soldiers that you are; and I cannot let this opportunity pass, for which I have long wished, of thanking you, Col. Curtis, at the head of your regiment, most sincerely for the admirable manner in which you have conducted for so long the difficult and delicate duties of the command of this post. You have carried out my orders in the most loyal and intelligent manner, and everything you have done on your own initiative has met with my entire approbation. The comfort it has been to me in all the difficulties of this extended command to have you in charge of such a troublesome spot, I cannot exaggerate. I thank you most sincerely, and in shaking you by the hand I shake hands with every individual in your gallant regiment." The *Standard* says:—"Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir L. Smyth has specially brought under the notice of the authorities the services of Col. Curtis, commanding the 6th Dragoons, for his tact and ability as commandant of the Ekowe Column. In addition, Gen. Smyth, when recently visiting the regiment at Fort Curtis, Ekowe, expressed his satisfaction at having Col. Curtis in charge of that important post, and also at the conduct of the Dragoons (Inniskillings). The head-quarters of the regiment, the only British cavalry corps in the Natal command, was recently stationed at Rorke's Drift, the column then, including detachments from the infantry corps in Natal, numbering nearly 1,100 combatants. It is expected that Col. Curtis will shortly be appointed on the Staff in South Africa."

7TH HUSSARS. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has made the following appointment to the Viceregal Staff:—Capt. the Hon. A. Byng, 7th Hussars, now an extra A.D.C. to his Excellency, to be an Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency, vice Major Turner, R.A. Brevet Lieut.-Col. M'Calmont, in charge of the Hussar Contingent of the Camel Corps, arrived at Assouan on Wednesday.

8TH HUSSARS. Capt. T. W. S. Lowndes, late of the regiment, died at Winslow, Bucks, on the 27th ult.

9TH LANCERS. The *Morning Post* says:—"Col. Bushman, of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, who served with that regiment in the last Afghan War, and accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the memorable march to Candahar, will, it is understood, succeed Lieut.-Col. Combe, 10th Hussars, as assistant-adjutant-general in India."

11TH HUSSARS. Sir Evelyn Baring has received the following telegram from Lord Wolseley:—"Two messengers sent to inquire as to the fate of Col. Stewart's party have returned. They report that the steamer was towing two boats containing M. Naoom, with his brother and family. As the enemy was found to be overtaking them, the convoy boats were cut adrift, and all on board of them were made prisoners. Shortly afterwards the steamer struck on a rock near Catadieh. There were at this time 45 persons on board, four of whom were women. Col. Stewart, and two Consuls, one of whom was named Nicola, were among those on board. The whole party, except two natives, were killed by Sheikh Suleiman. This information was obtained from one of the two survivors by the messenger. The man said that Col. Stewart, whom he described as a tall man with a light beard, was certainly on board the steamer." Telegraphing from Dongola on Thursday, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says different reports regarding the existence of papers belonging to Col. Stewart's party and of the second part of Mr. Power's diary, have come in. Some say that all these papers have been destroyed; others that Sheikh Monasseer, of Wady Garna, had them in his possession.

19TH HUSSARS. The regiment left Cairo for the front on Saturday last. On arrival at Assouan the regiment takes over horses from the Egyptian Cavalry.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

U Baty. 1st Brig., which had been stationed at Athlone, has arrived at Bombay, and proceeded to Kamptee.

T Baty. 1st Brig., which arrived at Bombay on the 21st ult. from Shorncliffe, has proceeded to Kirkee.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed Special British Commissioner for Bechuanaland to command a force of arms in carrying out the duty for which he was specially recommended.

Col. Maitland, Commanding, and Major Green, Brigade-Major, have returned to Cairo, on completion of their tour of inspection at Alexandria and Rosetta.

Col. Chermside has been appointed Governor-General of the whole of the Red Sea littoral, with his head-quarters at Massowah, for which port he has left Suakim.

GRENADIER GUARDS. On the recommendation of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief (the circumstances of the case having also been laid before her Majesty), the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Pte. H. Loraine, 3rd Batn., now serving in the Camel Corps in the Nile Expedition, for plunging off the bridge which extends over the water in Kensington Gardens, and rescuing a man named Pope, who attempted suicide on the evening of the 23rd ult. The dive was a high one, 23 ft., and as the water is only between five and six feet deep, the risk of striking the bottom was considerable. The Duke of Cambridge has also requested the Assistant-Adjutant-General to convey to Loraine "her Majesty's high sense of the courageous act he performed in saving the man's life."

1st, or Royal Scots. The 1st Batn., under command of Col. White, was inspected on the Savannah, Barbadoes, on Oct. 4, by Major-Gen. Browne, commanding the troops in the West Indies, previous to their departure for Egypt. At the conclusion of a searching inspection, his Excellency addressed the battalion as follows:—"This is probably the last time I shall see you on parade before you leave the station, and I take the opportunity to say a few words to you. Your conduct whilst in this garrison has been all that could be wished, and is highly creditable to you. You are now going to a country where you are likely to see active service, and, if you do, I am convinced you will uphold the honour of your regiment. Remember, men, you belong to the oldest regiment in the British Army, a regiment with a long and great history, don't forget that; and it will rest with you to add to its renown. The manner in which you have turned out to-day is admirable, your cleanliness and smartness most creditable, and I shall take care to let it be known at head-quarters. Good-bye, men; I wish you luck."

15th East Yorkshire Regiment. Three companies of the 1st Batn. rejoined head-quarters at Sheffield on the 28th ult. from Bradford, on relief by a detachment of the 28th Gloucestershire Regt.

18th Royal Irish Regiment. A memorial has been erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of Gen. Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour; born Nov. 15, 1812; died July 29, 1882; colonel of the Royal Irish Regt., in which he served for upwards of 53 years, being present with its 1st Batn. in the wars of China, 1842; Burmah, 1852; the Crimea, 1854; the Indian Mutiny, 1857; this tablet is erected by his brother-officers." Gen. Edwards joined the Royal Irish at an early age, followed its fortunes in many climes and through many hard-fought fields, succeeded to the command as the regiment was proceeding to the Crimea, where he had the honour to lead it at the final assault upon Sebastopol. No officer ever possessed greater tact and judgment in handling Irish-born soldiers than did the late Gen. Edwards, whose command was an embodiment of courage, kindness, and firmness, which bound up his soldiers in him, and prepared them to readily follow his lead through paths of the deepest danger and greatest difficulty. The 1st Batn. has been selected to proceed up the Nile on active service.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment moved on the 28th ult. from Portsmouth to York, there to be stationed. The *Portsmouth Times* says:—"Five years ago the regiment arrived home from Singapore, and mustered 850 men, none of whom had served with the colours for less than two years, but of this number only 49 remain; hence the greater part of the men now forming the battalion are young soldiers. The strength is three field officers, four captains, eight subalterns, two staff officers, 11 warrant officers and staff serjeants, 27 serjeants, 14 trumpeters, and 275 rank and file, and the battalion is accompanied by 36 women and 64 children. Six weeks ago the battalion received orders to be on the move, but from time to time these were alternately cancelled and countermanded. Both officers and men having packed up their gear, and having recently handed over the messes, canteens, and offices to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a good deal of inconvenience has been experienced."

30th East Lancashire Regiment. The Royal Humane Society, on the recommendation of the Secretary for War, has conferred the Silver Medal of the Society upon Major Goodwyn for a gallant attempt to save the life of a stowaway lad named Jones, who fell from the steamship Nubia in the Red Sea. Though it was well known that sharks abounded in that part, Major Goodwyn plunged into the sea without divesting himself of any of his clothing, and swam about for twenty minutes in the vain search for the lad, his head exposed to the mid-day sun. The vessel was running eleven knots an hour at the time of the occurrence, with all her canvas set.

33rd West Riding Regiment. Capt. Curran has been appointed adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Batn.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. A telegram from Wady Halfa states that the regiment will be the first to take to the boats.

ROYAL MARINES.

Capt. A. St. L. Burrowes, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Adjt. to the Royal Marine Battalion at Suakim, vice Poe, to command of Royal Marines in the Camel Corps.

Lieut. John Stamper, R.M.L.I., lately serving with the Royal Marine Battalion, Suakim, died at Suez Hospital on the 17th ult., from fever.

One captain, R.M.A., and one lieutenant, R.M.L.I., one serjeant and 18 gunners, R.M.A., one corporal, one bugler, and 29 privates, R.M.L.I., for H.M.S. Nelson; and one colour-serjeant, one serjeant, and 20 privates, R.M.L.I., and one corporal and five gunners, for H.M.S. Diamond, embarked yesterday in H.M.S. Tamar at Plymouth, for passage to the Australian station.

50th Queen's Own, Royal West Kent Regiment. The regiment proceeds up the Nile with the Khartoum Expedition.

56th Essex Regiment, at Assouan, has been ordered to Wady Halfa.

75th Gordon Highlanders are ordered to leave Cairo for the front directly the transport is available.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The *Standard* says:—"Major Gordon Money, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who has been acting as Assistant Military Secretary to Gen. Sir F. Stephenson in Egypt, during the absence of Col. Lorne Campbell, has, on the return of that officer from leave, been appointed to act as Brigade-Major of the 2nd Brigade of the Army of Occupation." Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Brigade-Major to 2nd Brigade, left Boolak Dacroor for Assiout, *en route* to Assouan, on Oct. 10. Major Money, Acting Assistant Military Secretary, will perform the duties of Brigade-Major.

93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, who has been acting as brigade-major on the Staff of Major-Gen. Lennox, commanding a brigade of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, has been ordered to the front on special service with the Expedition, and has arrived at Assouan, *en route* to Dongola.

99th Wiltshire Regiment. The statement of the Lahore paper that Lieut.-Col. Moir is returning is, we are authorised to state, without foundation.

Rifle Brigade. The *Standard* says:—"Major Delalynde Mansel, who was specially promoted for his services in the last Afghan War, has been appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Brigdr.-Gen. Oldershaw, temporarily commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army. On Major-Gen. Sir John Ross taking over that Divisional Command at the end of November, Major Mansel will resume duty on his Staff."

Medical Department. Surgs.-Major Greene and Garde and Surgs. Allin and Laffan have proceeded to Wady Halfa, with 75 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday the 25th official year of the force was brought to a close, and as soon as possible the full returns of enrolled strength, efficients, &c., will be sent to the War Office. The last returns were the best in the history of the organisation, showing 209,365 enrolled, 202,428 efficients, 17,928 proficient officers and serjeants, and 179,739 of all ranks present at inspection.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 28, 1884.

19th Hussars—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. M. Taylor to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. G. Webster, C.B., retired (Sept. 10).

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. C. Price retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Lieut.-Col. A. Swinton (late Bengal), from supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Lieut.-Col., vice C. H. Barnes (late Bengal), deceased; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. D. A. Straker (late Madras) to be Lieut.-Col., supernumerary to the Establishment, vice T. W. Roberts (late Madras), retired (May 7); Majors W. Cotton, from half-pay, to be Major upon the Seconded List, with seniority next below Major F. H. French (March 18); H. M. Burgess, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. D. A. Straker (late Madras), promoted; Capt. and Adjt. K. Stephenson to be Major, vice J. E. Gubbins, retired (both dated Oct. 1); Capt. and Adjt. and Brevet Major William George Knox to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Maunsell, retired (Oct. 2); Capts. Edmund Buckle to be Major, vice W. R. Rudge, retired (Oct. 4); Frederick Mansel Turner, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice T. H. E. Acton. seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 1); Lieuts. R. A. M. Henn to be Capt., vice K. Stephenson, promoted (Oct. 1); R. C. Foster to be Capt. upon the Seconded List; J. L. Keir to be Capt., vice Brevet Major W. G. Knox, promoted (both dated Oct. 2); F. A. Curteis, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice E. Buckle, promoted (Oct. 4). The third Christian name of Lieut. Rundle, who was appointed in the *Gazette* of Aug. 15, 1879, is "Tyrell," and not as therein stated. In consequence of the retirement of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Roberts (late Madras), with effect from May 7, 1884, the promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Majors G. Mackinlay (May 7), G. B. N. Martin (May 7), and D. F. Jones, from the Seconded List (June 18).

Royal Engineers—Col. Sir C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, K.C.B., from the Unemployed Supernumerary List, has retired on retired pay, with an annuity (Sept. 25). The following Capts. to be Majors under the provisions of Article 10 (*b*) of the Royal Warrant of June 10:—W. L. Greenstreet and G. Hildebrand (both dated Oct. 18).

Gent. Cadet Herbert Clement Carey, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieut. (June 26).

Line Battalions.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Major A. E. H. Smyth to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. J. Hallowes, placed on half-pay; Capt. W. C. J. Lacy to be Major, vice A. E. H. Smyth (both dated June 30). The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. F. S. Inglefield is antedated to June 30, vice W. C. J. Lacy. Lieut. L. L. Steel to be Capt., in succession to Major D. Broughton, Adjt. 3rd Batn. (Oct. 1).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major G. D. Wahab to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. R. Bowlby, retired; Capt. L. Marshall to be Major, vice G. D. Wahab (both dated Sept. 24).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. W. Stewart is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Major R. J. Watson to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. P. Beamish, retired; Capt. J. F. Egerton, to be Major, vice R. J. Watson (both dated Aug. 27).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—The first Christian name of Lieut. E. W. L. Holt is "Ernest," and not "Edward," as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 22.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., H. Imbusch retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—The first Christian name of Lieut. Smith is "Edward," and not "William," as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 9.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Lieut.-Col. D. J. D. Safford has been appointed to command a battalion; Major J. A. Murray to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. H. Browne, placed on half-pay; Capt. J. C. Cautley to be Major, vice J. A. Murray; Lieut. A. T. Morse to be Capt., vice J. C. Cautley (all four dated Sept. 9).

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. H. Tucker, having completed five years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on half-pay.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut.-Col. F. Karslake has been appointed to command a battalion; Major S. Flower to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. E. Meurant, placed on half-pay (both dated Oct. 5).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut. F. H. B. Connor, from the Devonshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. H. Mulock, deceased.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. P. G. Parkinson has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen., on probation (Sept. 16).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. T. Foran, Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class (Oct. 24).

Medical Staff—The surname of Surg. A. O. Geoghegan, appointed in the *Gazette* of March 26, 1880, is as now, and not as therein stated.

Ordnance Store Department—Lieuts. E. H. T. Calder, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army; P. G. Parkinson, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (both dated June 16).

Army Pay Department—Major F. J. Ashburner, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Pymr. (dated April 10, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Oct. 29); Capt. E. W. Conran, the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Pymr. (dated April 30, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Oct. 29).

Brevet.

Major M. S. Bell, V.C., R.E., to be Lieut.-Col.

Memoranda.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B., Col. 2nd Dragoon Guards, placed upon the Retired List on Oct. 7:—Major-Gen. J. N. Sargent, C.B., to be Lieut.-Gen.; Col. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, to be Major-Gen. (both dated Oct. 7); Lieut.-Col. H. J. Thornton, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Col. (Oct. 27); and Hon. Lieut.-Col. T. Gash, late Major, half-pay, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 27, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. B. Birch (July 30), and G. Young (Aug. 20).

To be Majors:—Capt. T. J. Bailey (Aug. 5), and Capt. and Brevet Major S. V. Gordon (Aug. 9).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors J. Hudleston (Aug. 4), M. A. Rowlandson, and M. C. Poole (both dated Aug. 20).

The Queen has also approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. G. R. Brown, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. (dated June 12, 1883, but to rank from April 23, 1881); E. B. Burton, from the West Riding Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); W. A. W. Strickland, from the Dorsetshire Regt. (dated July 1, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); H. A. Browning, from the East Lancashire Regt. (dated June 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); G. W. Rawlins, from the North Lancashire Regt. (dated July 11, 1882, but to rank from July 1, 1881); L. C. H. Stainforth, from the South Wales Borderers (dated June 15, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); F. W. P. Macdonald, from the Royal Irish Regt. (dated June 17, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881); T. Jermyn, from the Royal Irish Regt. (dated June 12, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881); and C. C. Reid, from the East Lancashire Regt. (dated May 27, 1883, but to rank from Oct. 22, 1881).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 28, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Western Division—Capt. C. E. R. Chanter to be Major.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—N. Herbert and G. L. Appleyard.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Nicol Grahame Fraser, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut W. G. R. Chichester to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment—John Drysdale Sandars, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment—Valentine Edward Beldam, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Percy Allen Leaf, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. G. Farie to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut. E. S. E. Harrison resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—Charles Rodney Heastey, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment—Lieut. M. Turner, jun., from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Langton George Bayly, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Manchester Regiment—Lieut. J. H. Holme to be Capt; James Douglas Kennedy, Esq., to be Capt.

6th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The promotion of Capt. J. H. Dopping to the rank of Major, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd inst., is antedated to June 14. Hugh Brady Bloomfield-Bradshaw, gent., to be Lieut.

Militia Medical Department.

Surg.-Major W. A. Dene, 3rd Batn. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L.I.), resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 28, 1884.

Duke of Lancaster's Own—Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. A. E. H. G., Earl of Wilton, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Oct. 28, 1884.

Engineer.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham—George Awburn Allan, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

1st Bucks—Lieut. H. G. Wintle resigns his commission.

4th Cheshire—Charles Jowett, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Durham—Lieut. G. B. Atkinson to be Capt.

2nd Edinburgh (City)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—A. W. Lamont and W. G. Campbell.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—William Henry Stephens, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Forfar (Dundee Highland)—John Scrymgeour, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Hampshire—Capt. and Hon. Major S. W. Seward to be Major; Lieut. C. S. Ticehurst to be Capt.

7th Lancashire—Major J. Eaton to be Lieut.-Col. (June 25).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Goodair is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Oct. 7).

8th (S.W.) Middlesex—Major G. B. Clark to be Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 4); Alfred Stanley Ruston, gent., to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Harrow School) attached to 9th Middlesex—The Rev. William Done Bushell, M.A., to be Hon. Capt.

1st Midlothian (Leith)—Capt. G. W. W. Barclay resigns his commission.

2nd Monmouthshire—David Ellis Williams, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Perthshire—Thomas Sanderson, gent., to be Qrmr.

1st Renfrewshire—Major W. Ross to be Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 4).

1st Surrey (South London)—Lieut.-Col. A. L. Irvine is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Aug. 27).

1st Sussex—George Ernest Gates, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Sussex—Henry Nourse Newton, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Sutherland (the Sutherland Highland)—Capt. F. M. Reid, 1st Batn. the Highland L.I., to be Adjt., in succession to Major J. W. Smith, the South Staffordshire Regt., who has resigned the appointment (Oct. 25).

1st Wiltshire—Capt. T. Ponting resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Christopher Clarke, gent., to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Oct. 29, and the current year must be understood.]

A Berlin telegram says:—"Field-Marshal Manteuffel has definitely resigned his position as commanding-general of the 15th Army Corps, quartered in Alsace-Lorraine. His successor is Gen. von Kleist. This change does not affect Marshal Manteuffel's position as Imperial Viceroy at Strasbourg."

The *Morning Post* says:—"Returns prepared for the information of the Secretary of State for War show—notwithstanding the repeated statements to the contrary—that the average strength of the army in Ireland last year was nearly 5,000 less than in 1882, and 2,000 less than in 1881, the totals standing thus:—1881, 26,525; 1882, 29,268; 1883, 24,523. The total of 29,268 in 1882 was the largest which had been reached for a period of over 20 years. At the present time the strength is stated to be under 22,000."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Asclepiad, October (Cade and Caulfield).—Handbook of Artillery Matériel, by F. C. Morgan, Captain, Royal Artillery (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited).—Journal of the United Service Institution of India, Vol. 13, No. 60 (Calcutta: Central Press Company, Limited). —The Armies of the Native States of India, reprinted from the *Times* (Chapman and Hall, Limited).—A Shipful of Children, Little Folks' Annual, 1885 (Cassell and Co., Limited). Magazines for November:—The United Service (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly and Co.); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); Colburn's United Service Magazine (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"21ST R. S. F."—Simply lies, one and all. There is not a particle of truth in any one of the statements in the paragraphs you have sent us from a paper we never heard of, and do not intend to notice. The *animus* is evident, but "the serpent bites a file."

M. A. B.—The list is still published by the Institution.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenschaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

THIS is one of the most remarkable papers ever written. It is the "Magna Charta" of the slavers of Africa, the Bill of Rights of barbarism and fanaticism in Equatorial Egypt, the disgraceful surrender of civilisation and Christianity to savagery and Mahomedanism, over a territory as large as France, Germany, and Austria together. But it is as a military memorandum that we have to deal with it chiefly, and in that regard there are some extraordinary topics for discussion. The primary object of the expedition with which Lord Wolseley is entrusted is plainly and simply put. It is to bring away General Gordon and Colonel Stewart from Khartoum. Not a word of the third person, Mr. Power, although he was Acting Consul; not a word of German or Greek, of the merchants, traders, soldiers, &c.! Gordon and Stewart. Bring them away. It is not stated where Gordon and Stewart are to be brought to, or what is to be done with them. The primary object for which Gordon was sent to Khartoum is ignored. Lord Wolseley's work is very like that of Lord Napier of Magdala, when he was sent to Abyssinia to recover some English subjects from Theodore, at a cost of more than a million apiece. But that outlay is nothing to the cost of this present business. As poor Stewart is doubtless dead, there is only Gordon to be brought away; and we confidently expect that he will not be made liable to that operation for less than a couple of millions more than the delivery of Cameron, Rassam, and Co. cost the country. Gordon, delivered or taken from Khartoum, the primary, secondary, tertiary objects of the Expedition are achieved. No nonsense about smashing up the Mahdi; no pretence of rescuing a horde of Egyptians, who went, or were sent, to the Soudan, Sennaar, Darfour, just as Englishmen are sent by the English Government to India. They are niggers. Manchester, and Birmingham, and Christian England do not care for their black souls and dusky bodies. They are to be distinctly abandoned. In Darfour, on the Bahr-el-Gazul, and in the Equatorial Provinces, they are to be left to their fate as the garrison of Tokar was, as Berber was, as Dongola would have been, but for its valiant Mudir. But the Khartoum people are to secure a safe retreat. This is the crucial point, and it will test Lord Wolseley's utmost powers—indeed, it will break and defy them—to carry off these troops, &c., without advancing beyond Khartoum, and disobeying orders, as we hope he certainly will do, if necessary.

It is not credible that 140,000 men, or 100,000 men, are, or were, round Khartoum; because, if the men could be collected, they could not be fed. Still, there may be enough to "rush" the works from Nile to Nile, especially if there be treachery at work inside, as there was at Berber. But we do not believe the Cairo and Alexandrian rumours that Khartoum is actually in the hands of the Mahdi. It is not easy to conceive such an event could have been communicated from any point on the Nile, or that the news could have been passed on by word of mouth without the authorities at Dongola, Korosko, Assouan, or Esneh hearing of it. They would not keep it secret, as they did the loss of the Ghizeh steamer. Perhaps that was not known, *Quia canet vate sacro*. There were no newspaper correspondents near at hand. These gentlemen are all a little behind the fair.

A revised Circular respecting the examination of Surgeons and Surgeons-Major has appeared, but no mention whatever is made of two important points connected with the scheme. First, what facilities are to be given to the officers concerned to prepare for the examination? This is no mean point, for at present, with a small staff of Medical officers at home doing double duty, in consequence of the drain on the Department for Egypt, there is no time for readiness. Second, what is to be the constitution of the examining boards? This information is necessary to assure those to be examined that there will be no partiality, favour, or affection in constituting them. There is a suspicion that those may be appointed whom it would be advisable to leave out. It would be fair that the framers of the scheme should not serve on these boards, as it is not unlikely that, seeing the unpopularity of the measure and the outcry against it among the higher ranks, they may not be without bias as examiners.

Lord Wolseley and Lord Charles Beresford have expressed their mutual satisfaction with their existing relations,—the Commander-in-Chief with the cheerfulness, readiness, and resources of his Naval Aide-de-Camp,—the Naval Aide-de-Camp with the kindness and amiability of his General, who has inspired him with complete confidence in the success of the Expedition. Looking back at the refusal of Lord Wolseley to receive Lord Charles Beresford at his head-quarters before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, it is evident, as Lord Wolseley said indeed at the time, there was no personal objection to his lordship, but that Lord Wolseley was actuated in declining to let him join the Staff, even as aide-de-camp of the Khedive or as a correspondent of a newspaper, because he thought Lord Charles Beresford, having been promoted for the attack on Alexandria, should, as is the rule, go home instead of volunteering for service out of his line of business.

We learn from India that the Duke of Connaught has been to Rawul Pindee, Attock, and Peshawur. At the latter place he was provided with an escort, and rode to the Khyber; while at Attock he was shown the fort, and also taken on the river. At Rawul Pindee, which prides itself on being one of the most loyal places in India, the Duke and Duchess received a most enthusiastic welcome.

Lord Wolseley has written to the editor of this journal to say that the letters in a local paper, published by a late employé of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, to whom they were addressed by his lordship privately, in reply to communications respecting some invention, were not intended by Lord Wolseley for publication; and that he will not take any further notice of any letters addressed to him by the individual who has made such use of his name. Sir Geoffrey Hornby has also written to the editor of this journal to state that the use made of his name in the same way was "without his consent and contrary to his wishes," and that he merely answered some letters as he supposed from a Naval officer, with regard to uniform, and had no intention of figuring in print.

The proposal of the *St. James's Gazette* to discontinue the reduction of the National Debt for one year, which would give six millions, or for two years, which would give twelve millions, for the Navy and national defences may be unsound or not; but it is assuredly quite feasible, and there are no arguments against the measure which are worth consideration, if the money for an object of vital urgency and necessity cannot be procured in any other way. "We were once posterity," says the *St. James's Gazette*, with Hibernian recklessness; and we agree with our contemporary in thinking that we should not be deterred from preserving our present property and liberty by any consideration for the unborn generations to whom we should transmit an unimpaired Empire. A great war, such as a great Empire like that of Great Britain may be exposed at very short notice, would cost hundreds of millions, and every million we spend now diminishes not only the cost of maintaining our rights and honour by sea and land, but the risk and chance of any war at all. Consider what it would be for this ancient people, dependent on the world for their daily bread, to be reduced to starvation,—for this haughty, conquering race to have to pass through the Caudine Forks, and to surrender its Alsace and Lorraine to some victorious rival! If posterity could do anything to us, who had allowed their inheritance to be despoiled for the sake of some financial theory or political-economical arrangement, it most assuredly would be unpleasant for the present inhabitants of these isles and their rulers to fall into their hands. The arguments in favour of the immediate application of the Sinking Fund to the employment of the thousands of skilled artisans in the idle dockyards may not be accepted by the deadheads of finance, but there is a practical and immediate benefit to be obtained in security against fearful dangers which should commend the project to the Government and the country.

If a paper may be said in a sort of way to reflect the opinions of its readers, and if an editor only provides what he imagines to be palatable, the military public in India might be fairly taken to be in a bad way. Week after week the London military correspondent of the Allahabad paper puts both H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley in the most objectionable light, the former as obstructing public business, and keeping a better man out of the post of Commander-in-Chief, the latter as doing almost everything which, as Adjutant-General, he should avoid, and in particular as acting with regard to his Royal Highness in a way which certainly Lord Wolseley would be the last man to approve of. The letters are an insult to the loyalty as well as the intelligence of the Army in India, and it is said the *Pioneer* will be made to feel that this must stop.

Major-General Gordon is a British officer on full pay. He is also an Egyptian officer of state,—the Khedive's Viceroy of the Soudan. Question No 1. Has he any right to surrender his master's territory to rebels? Question No. 2. Could he be tried by court-martial, and subjected to pains and penalties, for refusing to obey the orders of Lord Wolseley to hand over the property and lives of the Egyptian troops in garrisons and the other Egyptian subjects, with the property which he was sent to protect and save in Sennaar, Kordofan, &c., to the enemy? We do not know what the answers to these questions may be, but we do know one thing. It may be asserted without presumption that Charles Gordon would die a hundred deaths before he would betray what he believed to be his duty and his trust.

Can a blockade be declared and established without a declaration of war? A blockade can be resorted to enforce redress for grievances, or a demand made by one nation against another; but there must be a condition of belligerency, for no State can blockade the ports of another as it pleases.

There was, we are told, what to the world would be a curious "discovery," made at Apsley House in connection with the "setting in order" after the late Duke's death, for stowed away in one of the basement-rooms there were found, it is said, 76 French Eagles, with embroidered standards, dating from the time of Napoleon I. They were not, however, the spoils of war, but were in some sort *spolia* of victory—handed over, after Waterloo, to the great Duke by the King of France as curiosities" belonging to the defeated Emperor. Before Napoleon set out to meet his fate in Belgium, he ordered standards and eagles—one to each of the Departments—to be prepared for distribution on his return in triumph. These now repose under the roof of Apsley House.

A "Professor" "in the aibstract" is a formidable thing, and a Professor of History is a grave factor in a discussion; but when Mr. Oscar Browning, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says "the battle of Waterloo was won in the playing-fields at Eton," &c., he must be pulling the public leg, or goaking professorially in ridicule of some solemn hyfalutin', like that of Mr Kinglake, in praise of "scrooges" as preparations for battle. The men who founded this Empire were not the sons of the boys who were heroes among "wet bobs" or "dry bobs," though Eton, like other great public schools, contributed egregious examples to the rolls of British worthies of later days. Indeed, we are glad to say, we find that Mr. Browning was ridiculing the theory that the great public schools have had the enormous influence on the imperial fortunes of the English race which have been attributed to them by certain eminent literary *alumni*, for he shows that their influence is not very old and far-reaching in the past. The paper he contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 30 may be commended without confidence to the dons of the great Public Schools, and we recommend parents and guardians to read it, and to consider well the remarks of one who has in a few terse sentences given expression to very sound conclusions on the relations of the great public schools to good national education. Some of the best officers in the Army were never at any of the schools of the elect, and Naval officers necessarily have not had the advantages of education at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, &c.; but no one can assert they are deficient in manners or morals, high principles or independence of character, because they have not gone through all the trials of great public schoolboy life. "Let us free ourselves from the tyranny of superstitious reverence," and save our pockets in the full assurance that good officers and gentlemen can be turned out of the raw material in these islands without going through the mill of a few public schools on which the glass of fashion reflects its impressions, and that out of these overgrown seminaries there is no style or polish in scholarship or manners.

An officer of intelligence and experience, who had paid particular attention to the investigation of the physical facts connected with the display of numbers in Hyde Park last Sunday, has emphatically declared that there were not 30,000 persons present, and that of these, one-half at least were indifferent spectators—that is, people who went to see the others.

The other day a Paris journal called the *Soir* pointed out that the greater portion of the harness of the French Cavalry was in a lamentable condition, both leather and metal being quite unfit for service, and also the saddles of model 1874, which it would be impossible to utilise in the event of a mobilisation. In a second article the *Soir* gives the following details, which are not without interest. It says:—"At the moment of the reception of the harness, a master armourer of one of the cavalry regiments was told off to examine the metal portions. He pointed out the bad quality of the raw material, the iron being friable; he broke a number of stirrups, and had a considerable quantity of articles refused. The manufacturer flew into a passion and retired. Did he manage to get some influential person to interest himself in his behalf? However that may be, the first armourer was replaced by another armourer who was less difficult to please, and the rejected articles were accepted. Not long afterwards a member of the Committee of Control was making a tour of inspection in the regiment of armourer No. 1, when he was shown a stirrup which had been broken on duty. The trooper had fallen from his horse owing to this accident, and had been very much hurt. The armourer showed the Controller several other stirrups broken in the same way, and which had formed part of the articles whose rejection he had recommended. The Captain of the squadron in which the accident happened confirmed all that the armourer had said, and reported the facts to Head-quarters. Then followed reports from the various Commanders of Army Corps complaining of the bad material. And there the matter ended." No wonder that the *Soir* should feel some anxiety lest another war should break out, and the Cavalry be found wanting. A great many French contractors have been recently changed partly for the sake of economy, and partly for political reasons. Why trust Imperialists with the manufacture of Republican breeches?

A French Parliamentary Committee has been overhauling the War Estimates, and trying to induce the War Minister to accept a reduction of over 23,000,000 fr., or nearly £1,000,000. General Campenon refuses a reduction of more than 15,500,000 fr. The War Estimates which the Chamber will be asked to vote, and which they no doubt will vote, amount to 582,631,698 fr., or pretty near to £30,000,000.

The *Progrès Militaire* publishes a letter from Hanoi which contains an interesting account of the unfortunate Bac Lé affair, when Colonel Dugenne's column was defeated. The whole blame is laid on the staff, which ordered the advance on Langson without reconnoitring the position. The French column, too, was without artillery, and some of the native levies had never been taught to load their rifles before being sent to the front.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 25, 1884.

Sub-Lieut. the Right Hon. Lord J. C. M. D. Scott has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. in her Majesty's Fleet (Sept. 30, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 27, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Admiral H. Chads has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 27).

And consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral A. M. Lyons to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Capt. C. J. Rowley to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List from the same date:—Vice-Admirals R. A. Oliver, G. Parker, E. P. Charlewood, and A. Mellersh, C.B., to be Admirals.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Com. S. C. Tracey has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Com. (Sept. 26).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 28, 1884.

Navigating Lieut. J. Henderson has been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in her Majesty's Fleet (Oct. 25).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 29, 1884.

Capt. G. S. Bosanquet has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in place of Capt. C. J. Rowley, promoted to Flag Rank (Oct. 27).

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 30, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Oct. 30).

Consequent on the above, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral A. Phillimore to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral T. Brandreth to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. R. Wells to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List from the same date:—Vice-Admirals V. A. Massingberd, C. L. Hockin, and T. Etheridge to be Admirals; Rear-Admirals F. W. P. Bouverie, E. J. Bedford, H. Christian, C. W. Bonham, J. H. Cave, C.B., J. E. Parish, and W. C. F. Wilson, C.B., to be Vice-Admirals.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral—John Corbet, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, vice Rice.

Commanders—John E. Blaxland, to the Belleisle; Tynte F. Hammill, to the Alexandra, additional; Charles S. Dormer, to the Monarch; Francis J. J. Eliott, to the Repulse, for the Coastguard at Berwick.

Lieutenants—C. Pakenham, to the Nelson, as Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Tryon; James W. Combe, to the Nelson, additional; Andrew F. Balfour, Herbert E. P. Cust, and Cortland H. Simpson, to the Rambler, when commissioned; Robert C. Leader, to the Indus; Abraham H. Lindesay, to the Shannon; Charles E. F. C. Graham, to the Duncan, as Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Corbet, C.B.; Lionel A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Henry J. Keane, and Paul Hewett, to the Kingfisher; William O. Story, to the Repulse.

Sub-Lieutenants—Francis Bowden-Smith, to the Nelson, additional; C. H. Umfreville, to the Starling; Charles H. A. Gleig, and John F. Parry, to the Rambler, when commissioned; John G. Humphreys, to the Kingfisher.

Staff Surgeon—Otway P. Browne, to the Kingfisher.

Chief Engineers—Edward R. Vine, to the Kingfisher; John Murdock, to the Diamond; Henry C. Stansmore, to the Indus, for the Reindeer; Lewis P. Lewis, to the Pembroke, for the Steam Reserve at Chatham; Joseph Minhinnick, to the Asia, for the Triumph; Henry G. Johnston, to the Vernon, additional; Henry G. Goldsmith, to the Asia, for the Emerald.

Surgeons—J. S. Lambert, to the Hibernia; Frederick J. Lilly, to the Northumberland; Edward J. Morley, to the Excellent; Joseph R. McDonnell, M.D., to the Hercules; George L. Baker, to the Lark; Henry Canton, to the Royal Adelaide; Thomas C. Rowland, to the Undine; Edward W. Von Tunzelmann and Edward B. Townsend, to the Duke of Wellington, additional, for Haslar Hospital, reappointed; James M. Rogers, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for Plymouth Hospital; C. L. Nolan, to the Indus; Francis H. Julian, to the Pembroke, for disposal; Edward C. Ward, M.D., to the Repulse; Herbert W. G. Doyne, to the Royal Adelaide, for disposal; Alexander B. Murdoch, M.B., to the Duke of Wellington; Thomas Dunlop, M.B., to the Royal Adelaide; Samuel Johnson, M.B., to the Asia; H. R. Osborne, to the Valiant; Alexander G. Wildey, to the Duke of Wellington; Harold F. D. Stephens, M.B., to the Cambridge; Patrick B. Handyside, M.B., to the Asia; William R. M. Young, to the Defence; Ludlow T. Colthurst, M.D., to the Flora; John H. Thomas, to the Humber.

Paymasters—Charles J. Pawsey, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Tryon; Clement P. Penny, to the Kingfisher; William B. Risk, to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Corbet.

Assistant-Paymasters—Alfred E. Bourchier, to the Nelson; Maurice G. F. B. Fenwick, to the Nelson; Charles D. M. Horne, to the Agamemnon; Edwin C. Petch, to the Assistance; Francis E. Bennett, to the Lion.

Engineers—George W. Barry, to the Cambridge, for the Scourge; Edwin J. Rattenbury, to the Indus, for the Hotspur.

Assistant-Engineers—G. W. Hudson, to the Asia, supernumerary; Frederick P. Smith, to the Alexandra.

Clerk—George A. Koe, to the Shannon.

Gunners—Frederick Bryant, to the Excellent; Henry Bennett, to the Defence; Mark J. Delaney, to the Cambridge; Joseph W. de Matose, to the Kingfisher.

Carpenters—William Blackmore, to the Nankin, for the Thames; Charles Wyatt, to the Nankin, for the Anson.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatmen—Edward Jones, Blyth Haven, to be chief boatman, Robin Hood's Bay, vice Watts, promoted; John Kennelly, Ballywalters, to be chief boatman, Cranfield, vice John Morgan, promoted; William A. Wilson, Blyth Haven, to be chief boatman, Coatham, vice White, promoted.

Agamemnon, Capt. Long, is ordered to leave Portsmouth and return to Devonport forthwith. She will be taken into harbour, where all the remaining fittings required will be provided, and probably in about a week the vessel will proceed to her destination, the China station.

Avon, Lieut.-Com. Thompson, will proceed every week during the winter with classes of Royal Naval Reserve men to fire at a target at sea, in addition to her usual coastguard cruises.

Cruiser, Com. H. F. Hughes-Hallett, has been having some defects made good at Malta, prior to further service.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. Alexander M. Gardiner, was at Massowah last Tuesday.

Dolphin, Com. S. M. Eardley-Wilmot, was at Massowah on Tuesday last, and will be relieved next week by the Condor.

Dreadnought, Capt. Hon. Edmund R. Freemantle, is under orders to go out of Portsmouth Harbour on the 10th inst. At Spithead she will take in ammunition, and proceed to the Mediterranean to relieve the Inflexible.

Dryad, Capt. Hulton, is to be paid out of commission at Sheerness on the 10th inst., on her return from the East Indies station. A survey of the vessel has proved her to be in a very defective condition and not fit for further service. She is ordered to be dismantled, and to return all her stores. The Dryad is one of the obsolete class of wooden sloops, which have been almost entirely superseded by the composite sloops of the Kingfisher class, and was ordered home from Bombay in July last on account of her unseaworthy condition.

Euryalus, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, will leave Aden for Bombay next week.

Flamingo, Com. Custance, will be paid off at Devonport on Saturday next.

Grappler, Lieut.-Com. Cochran, will convey Sir J. D. Hay—who left England on the 22nd ult.—to Tangier.

Hibernia, flagship of Rear-Admiral W. Graham, C.B., was recently towed up Malta Creek and placed under the dockyard shears to have her masts taken out, and to have two light masts for signalling purposes substituted. In addition to this alteration she has had a new upper deck laid.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, is to be ready to leave Devonport on the 17th. It is understood that she will proceed to China, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Icarus, building at Devonport, is progressing rapidly. All the ribs are up, and the inner wrought-iron sheathing is fast covering them over.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Limassol on Tuesday, and subsequently left for Smyrna.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, left Suez on Sunday for Bombay.

Kingfisher, attached to the first division of the Medway Steam Reserve, is to be commissioned at Sheerness on the 11th inst., to reinforce the British Fleet in the East Indies station. She is now undergoing a thorough overhaul and repair.

Lily, Com. Gibson, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday for the West Indies and North-American stations.

Mutine, Com. F. Edwards, left Victoria (British Columbia) for Metlah-kattah on Wednesday last.

Osprey, Com. Dowding, arrived at Mauritius on Oct. 16 from Madagascar, with the British Consul, for despatches and a conference with the Governor. The French Admiral has returned from the north; he stated that he was unable to move, having no instructions from the French Government. Guns and ammunition have been landed on the west coast by the steamer Normandy at a port overlooked by the French.

Reindeer made a satisfactory trial of her machinery at Keyham on Tuesday. When inspected by Rear-Admiral Brandreth, he expressed himself pleased with the general arrangements, and especially with the simplicity of the machinery, and the accessibility and ease with which all the working parts could be examined. The contractors are placing the same type of engines on board the Mariner and Racer, gun-vessels. On Wednesday the Reindeer steamed out of Devonport Harbour for the trial of her guns. Two rounds were fired from each gun at extreme elevation, and two rounds at the lowest degree of elevation. The trial was most satisfactory. It is expected she will shortly be commissioned.

Ruby, one of the "Gem" class of unarmoured screw corvettes, in the Chatham Steam Reserve, will be hastened forward in the Sheerness steam basin for the purpose of being immediately commissioned.

Scourge, at Devonport, which has been recently fitted as a torpedo instruction ship for officers, as well as for instruction in electric lighting, will be commissioned to-day as a tender to the Cambridge.

Sealark, Lieut.-Com. J. Ferris, and Liberty, Lieut.-Com. Target, were towed up Devonport Harbour on Monday, to lay up for the winter.

Serapis, Capt. Douglas, arrived at Bombay on Wednesday from England.

Tamar, Capt. Warren, got up steam at Devonport on Wednesday for the working of steam cranes and winches, while taking in ballast. She will be taken out of harbour to-day, for the purpose of making a brief trial outside Plymouth Breakwater, under the sole control of her own officers. If this is successful, she will have a three hours' official trial, conducted by the officers of the Steam Reserve. On her return into harbour the Tamar will be swung for the adjustment of her compasses. This will be completed on Monday, and at daylight on Tuesday she will leave for Australia, calling at Portsmouth. Great satisfaction is expressed by the officers of the ship at the order which has been given that their cabins are to be fitted on the same principle as those of military officers.

Temeraire, Capt. Domvile, before leaving Malta for Alexandria had a thorough overhaul and repair of hull, machinery, and masts and yards, together with additional torpedo fittings, and fittings for 4-in. guns. Lieut. Heugh, who had been an invalid at the Naval hospital, took passage in her to rejoin the Falcon.

Tourmaline, Capt. Boyle, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, after four years' absence. She was commissioned at Sheerness by Capt. Dennistoun, in Sept. 1880, and formed one of the Detached Squadron which circumnavigated the globe under Admirals Lord Clanwilliam and Sir F. Sullivan; afterwards she was engaged in the operations in Egypt. In Oct., 1882, Capt. Boyle joined, and she was definitely ordered to join the East Indies Fleet. She left Zanzibar on Aug. 6, and has had fair weather on her voyage home. She is said to have covered 72,000 miles during her commission. The Tourmaline will pay off at Sheerness, where she arrived yesterday.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, was at Zanzibar on the 16th, and was to visit Madagascar early this month.

Valorous, Capt. Hon. R. Hare, arrived at Plymouth from Ireland on Sunday.

Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht, Capt. J. R. T. Fullerton, made a preliminary trial of her engines on Tuesday in the Solent. During the extensive refit which she has undergone at Portsmouth, she has been provided with a completely new set of boilers, and been fitted for the first time with a steam starting-engine. Messrs. John Penn and Son, the original makers of the engines, have also supplied new cylinders. With this exception, the whole of the work has been executed by the factory department of Portsmouth Dockyard, which was represented on the trial by Mr. Corner. The weather was very boisterous during the run, a gale of wind blowing. The mean pressure of steam in the boilers amounted to 21 lb., and with 21½ revolutions of the engines 2,152 horse-power was developed, which was considered very satisfactory. On Wednesday the Victoria and Albert made an official trial of her machinery at Stokes Bay, traversing the measured mile twice at full speed at 15¼ knots. The yacht then went westward through the Needles and round the Isle of Wight, coming back to the starting-point some few minutes under four hours. At the conclusion of the six hours' run, the patent log registered 91½ miles, her indicated horse-power was 2,369, and her revolutions 22 to the minute.

Woodlark, Com. Anthony Kingscote, was recently at Malta, under orders to hold herself in readiness to proceed to the Persian Gulf.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Madeira on Wednesday last.

SQUADRON NEWS.

Mediterranean.—The Iris left Malta on Tuesday for Marseilles. The following vessels were at Suez on the 13th ult.:—Sphinx, Coquette, Caryfort, Albacore, Tyne, and Humber. Albacore, on being relieved by Dolphin, is to proceed to Alexandria. Dolphin expected to arrive at Suakim from Massowah. Condor and Cygnet were at Massowah on above date.

East Indies.—The Serapis arrived at Bombay on Oct. 29. The Euryalus will leave Aden for Bombay next week. The Arab returns shortly to Zeyla from Aden. The Ranger was to leave Aden for Bombay on Oct. 16 to be docked and refitted. The Briton is at Bombay undergoing repairs. The Dragon still remains in the Persian Gulf. The Osprey is at the Island of Madagascar. The Philomel has been ordered up from Muscat to Aden. The Decoy has gone to Berberah. The Commander-in-Chief leaves Aden for Bombay to-day.

Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa.—The Boadicea, bearing flag of Com.-in-Chief, was at Simon's Bay on the 8th ult. The Goshawk was at Simon's Bay on same date, and remains. The Opal, Frolic, and Stork were at St. Helena on Sept. 20, cruising; due at Cape Coast Castle on 20th inst. The Opal proceeds to Australia, *viâ* Tristran d'Acunha and the Cape when relieved by the Rapid; and the Stork will proceed to the South-east Coast of Africa on relief by the Watchful. The Alecto was at Lagos on Aug. 13; she was to convey H.M.'s Consul up the Niger in the middle of September. The Sylvia was on surveying service on the South-east Coast of Africa.

South-East Coast of America.—The Amethyst was at Maranham on Sept. 27; she was to proceed to Bermuda to be docked. The Ready was at the Falkland Islands on the 1st ult. The Wrangler was at Maranham on Sept. 27, proceeding to ports on coast of Brazil.

North America and West Indies.—The Bullfrog was at Montego Bay on the 9th ult., cruising round the island of Jamaica, and was to return to Port Royal on the 17th.

Pacific.—The Sappho was at Coquimbo on Aug. 28, and was expected at Valparaiso on Sept. 18. The Pelican was at Callao on Sept. 11, and remains.

William Henry McVittie, A.B. (rigger), of the Osborne; George P. Gillard, ropemaker, of the Britannia; J. Stapleton, leading stoker, of the Indus; F. W. Ball, captain of the quarter-deck, of the Cambridge; Henry Kemble, A.B., of the Duke of Wellington; Henry N. Osborne, gunner's mate, and Edward Cotter, chief yeoman of signals, of the Agincourt; Henry Trush, coxswain, first-class, of the Excellent; Henry Spraggs, naval schoolmaster, 3rd-class, of the Lion; James Sweetlove, engine-room artificer, of the Temeraire; Thomas Beer, serjeant, 13th Company, and Thomas Saltmer, gunner, 16th Company, of the R.M.A.; William Pocknell, private, 47th Company, J. Luckass, private, 35th Company, Alfred Bright, corporal, 9th Company, O. G. Bush, colour-serjeant, 20th Company, and William Hoeck, corporal, 28th Company, of the R.M.L.I.; Henry Jenkins, chief boatman-in-charge, John Henry Ogle, leading stoker, and William Gormy, J. Twomey, William Henry Lucas, Thomas Perry, and Benjamin Pearce, boatmen, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the long-service and good-conduct medal.

The necessity of establishing telegraphic communication with the lighthouse on Tory Island was referred to by Mr. Lea in the House of Commons on Thursday, who asked the President of the Board of Trade a question on the subject. Mr. Chamberlain replied that Tory Island had upwards of 300 inhabitants, and was nearly 800 acres in extent. The question of telegraphic communication was one rather for the consideration of the Postmaster-General than for the lighthouse authorities.

The death of James B. McLernon, A.B., of H.M.S. Briton, who was killed at Tamanieb while endeavouring to save the life of the lieutenant of his ship, has been commemorated at Coleraine by the erection of a handsome brass mounted on a dove slab, executed by Mr. Gawthorp, of Long Acre, London.

London Amusements.

The close of the Health Exhibition will relieve managers from a competition that, during the summer at least, somewhat seriously affected their receipts.

The Lyceum, after being closed during the week for night rehearsals, will be reopened this (Saturday) evening with an elaborate revival of "Romeo and Juliet," in which Miss Mary Anderson will appear as Juliet.

On Tuesday "Our Boys" was repeated at the Strand Theatre for the 150th time. At Toole's Theatre the burlesque of "Our Babes" has now passed its 50th night.

An enormous audience attended the Military Concert given at Covent Garden Theatre in commemoration of the battle of Balaclava. On Monday evening the entire receipts of a special promenade concert were given by the lessee, Mr. W. F. Thomas, in aid of the Licensed Victuallers' School and the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.

The Olympic stage is now occupied by a model of the Temple and City of Jerusalem, as they are supposed to have existed twenty-five centuries ago; and the Rev. J. T. Rupert delivers an explanatory lecture. The exhibition is not without a certain kind of interest, but it is quite out of place in a theatre.

The commencement of the winter season at the Haymarket is fixed for Saturday, Nov. 8, when "Diplomacy," produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Jan. 12, 1878, will be transferred to this stage.

Mr. J. L. Toole, prolonging his tour in the provinces, will not appear in London till Easter Monday, when he produces a comedy written by the late Mr. H. J. Byron.

At the Royalty the autumn season of French plays is being successfully continued, and the comedy of "Divorçons," by Sardou and Najac, has been added to the programme. The last performances are announced of Mdlle. Jane May.

Mr. Bronson Howard's American comedy of "Young Mrs. Winthrop" is in active rehearsal at the Court Theatre, and a special engagement has been made with Miss Lydia Foote.

At the Grand Theatre, Islington, Mr. George Darrell successfully made, on Monday night, his first appearance in England as the hero of his own play, called "The Sunny South," originally produced at the Opera House, Melbourne, in March last year.

The Avenue Theatre will be opened next week with a new drama by Mr. F. C. Burnand, entitled, "Just in Time." The prominent character is played by the popular comedian, Mr. John S. Clarke.

Morning performances are given this day (Saturday) at the Gaiety, Strand, Vaudeville, Globe, Opera Comique, the Prince's, Criterion, Toole's, the Savoy, and the Novelty Theatres.

Vice-Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China station, was, on the 25th ult., about to leave Amoy for Shanghai, calling at Wenchow.

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. Eno's Fruit Salt is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use Eno's Fruit Salt, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

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London: 83 King William Street, and 3 Pall Mall East. Edinburgh (Head Office): 3 and 5 George Street. Dublin: 66 Upper Sackville Street.
Accumulated Funds, £6,277,000.
Annual Revenue, £870,000.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE,
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ESTABLISHED 1830.

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RATES OF PREMIUM.—From 9 to 26 per cent. less than those charged by other Life Offices.

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SPECIMENS of POLICIES in FORCE at VALUATION, 1883:—

Policy effect'd in the Year	Age at Entry	Sum originally Assured. £	Bonus to 1883, inclusive. £	Total Sum Assured. £	Per-centage of Bonus on Premiums Paid. £	s.	d.	Surrender Value of Policy and Bonus. £	s.	d.	Equivalent Free Policy, inc. Bonus to Dec. 31, 1883. £	s.	d.
1824	32	1,000	2,013	3,013	145	1	8	2,401	0	0	2,927	0	0
1829	29	500	604	1,104	102	14	10	782	10	0	1,039	0	0
1834	31	600	656	1,256	96	5	8	832	16	0	1,157	0	0
1839	43	200	284	484	94	18	8	357	0	0	453	0	0
	30	1,000	844	1,844	84	15	5	1,064	10	0	1,621	0	0
1844	40	1,000	951	1,951	79	11	8	1,235	12	0	1,729	0	0
	30	1,000	689	1,689	77	16	10	853	16	0	1,404	0	0
1849	45	2,000	1,716	3,716	68	6	5	2,298	0	0	3,192	0	0
	30	500	267	767	68	19	0	320	6	0	585	0	0
1854	47	5,000	3,250	8,250	55	15	10	4,592	6	0	6,613	0	0
	25	500	189	689	64	12	0	210	8	0	433	0	0
1859	51	5,000	3,123	8,123	45	15	5	4,267	16	0	6,122	0	0
	39	1,000	360	1,360	49	17	5	509	8	0	889	0	0
1864	52	1,000	370	1,370	39	6	5	586	8	0	871	0	0
	36	500	124	624	47	2	10	165	6	0	326	0	0
1869	45	4,000	876	4,876	40	13	10	1,287	14	0	2,278	0	0
	30	4,000	687	4,687	51	15	0	715	10	0	1,723	0	0
1874	40	3,000	402	3,402	44	17	0	494	0	0	1,033	0	0
	25	2,000	227	2,227	58	4	0	180	2	0	354	0	0

The CONDITIONS will be found most liberal as regards—SURRENDER VALUES, FULLY PAID-UP POLICIES, REINSTATEMENT OF LAPSED POLICIES, LOANS ON THE SOCIETY'S POLICIES, LIMITS OF FREE RESIDENCE, WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES, PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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Lenders are secured by the whole assets of the Company, at present valued at over Three Millions, while the amount of Debentures afloat can never exceed that of the Uncalled Capital.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE. — Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have passed for the Staff College and Militia.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.— Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION,
September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	...*Lieut. C. F. Pinney.........	1794
14.	...*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

* First trial.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

LEAVE SEASON.

OFFICERS' PROMOTION.

A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., commenced at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS, on October 15, and will continue during the Leave Season.

Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

N.B.—Abingdon is two hours' from Paddington on G. W. R. There are ample facilities for hunting, boating, tennis, &c.

FINAL MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at
THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS.
PRESENT TERM commenced OCTOBER 11.
NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 5, 1885.
ONE-THIRD of those sent up in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 obtained commissions.
For particulars see above.

PREPARATION for MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for COMMISSIONS in the LINE.

In List published October 16, 1884, the following Four of Six Candidates presenting themselves were successful, viz.:—

A. G. W. Tod	11th.
F. C. Theobald	34th.
F. W. R. Robinson	49th.
W. St. L. Saunders	63rd.

The above make Seven Successes since September, 1883, and Twenty-five in all direct Commissions gained from Wargrave since Mr. PRITCHARD started this distinct department of his Establishment.

The Course of Instruction for the last three years has been in charge of Colonel PHILIP STORY, late of the South Lancashire Regiment, who, previously to his retirement from the Army, was for eight years Garrison-Instructor. Colonel Story is assisted by a Captain, late of the Royal Artillery. For particulars as to terms, &c., address

Rev. A. R. PRITCHARD,
WARGRAVE, HENLEY, OXON.
Station and Telegraph Office, Twyford, Berks.

MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

Major de SATGE de THOREN'S list of continuous successes with small classes is at least as good as any of the "crammers" with large establishments in London or elsewhere can show, while his tuition fees are on the most moderate scale.

For particulars, address Bellefield, St. Helier's, Jersey.

THE MANOR HOUSE, LEE, S.E.

The SPECIAL CLASSES for the MILITIA COMPETITIVE, the STAFF COLLEGE, and PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS commenced October 15, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. NEEDHAM, P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification, Tactics, &c., at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. Each Class limited to eight.

At the MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, held in September last, out of FIVE Lieutenants of Militia sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following were successful:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	... Lieut. B. Upperton	1906
4.	... Lieut. W. J. Mangles	1875
54.	... Lieut. J. R. O'Connell	1575

Out of twenty-seven MILITIA OFFICERS sent up from the Manor House for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION since 1881, the following twenty-two have been successful:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
Lieut. Sir Henry Bellew, Bart.
Lieut. C. C. Daniel.
Lieut. H. J. Elphinstone.
Lieut. C. S. Evans-Lombe.
Lieut. M. A. Foster.
Lieut. Henry Graham.
Lieut. H. F. Holland.
Lieut. W. R. Inglis.
Lieut. William Keates.
Lieut. Percy Lees.
Lieut. W. J. Mangles.
Lieut. Graham Marsh.
Lieut. A. P. Murray.
Lieut. J. R. O'Connell.
Lieut. L. W. Pease.
Lieut. H. K. Stewart.
Lieut. Harrington Swann.
Lieut. R. W. Trim.
Lieut. Bryan Upperton.
Lieut. F. O. F. Vane.
Lieut. G. F. Whitehead.

CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for all CIVIL SERVICE Examinations, and for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883.

ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-NINE in 1884, viz.:—

MILITIA COMPETITIVE March:—THIRTY-SIX, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC. — A Special Class, limited to six.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, SEPTEMBER.
INFANTRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First...	*Robertson, G. J......................	2024
7. ...	*Robinson, C. L.	1835
9. ...	Wigan, J. R.	1821
13. ...	Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.	1763
14. ...	Marlow, B. N.	1753
15. ...	*Hendley, C. E.	1741
16. ...	Hawkes, H. B.	1725
19. ...	Murray, Hon. A. D.	1711
19. ...	Taylor, O. A. A.............................	1711
23. ...	Harris, J. H. de B.	1709
24. ...	Wynne, G. O. R............................	1703
25. ...	Herbert, C.	1701
26. ...	Vickerman, A...............................	1700
28. ...	*Murray, S. L...............................	1695
29. ...	*Bailey, C.....................................	1692
35. ...	Eckersley, H. F.	1664
37. ...	Gibbs, J. E. L.	1649
38. ...	Gwynne, J. H.	1648
44. ...	Proctor, F. W.	1633
46. ...	Alexander, B. W. J.	1620
48. ...	Cox, E. H.	1604
51. ...	Pritchard, H. E..............................	1578
53. ...	Howard, H. C................................	1576
59. ...	*Battye, A. H.	1553
62. ...	Mercer, W. H. W...........................	1541
64. ...	Stuart, A. J.	1539

CAVALRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3. ...	*Collis, W. E. R............................	1724
6. ...	*Maryon-Wilson, F. P. M.	1641
7. ...	Calverley, H. W.	1588
8. ..	Willoughby, Hon. C. H. C................	1585
9. ...	Combe, B.......................................	1581

* First attempt.

95 out of 117 Candidates have passed at the last Three Examinations.

At the Eight Examinations held under the present regulations, the FIRST PLACE has been taken FIVE TIMES.

Courses for all Examinations now proceeding.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS. — LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath, whose pupils for some years past have continuously maintained a steady average of success, second to none. This year fifteen have been sent up, seven of whom have passed; four in March (one taking first place on the list), and three at the recent Examination. Very few pupils are taken, and there are two resident Military Instructors of high qualifications constantly at work, with a third in reserve in case of pressure. Thus very great individual attention is guaranteed, and the system of lecturing classes entirely avoided. Batcombe is a country village, near no town, but affording opportunity for shooting and other healthy amusements in moderation. References are permitted to the Earl of Harewood, Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of successful pupils.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION in FRANCE. — M. D. I. COWLES, M.A., Oxford, and Mr. W. H. RUSTON, M.A. (18th Wrangler), late Senior Assistant-Master of the Oxford Military College, RECEIVE PUPILS at the CHATEAU de la SALLE, Montreuil-Bellay, near Saumur. Special arrangements for receiving Students from the Universities and Public Schools during Vacations.

MILITIA MILITARY EXAMINATION.—PREPARATION in Classes or by CORRESPONDENCE. Successes, "23 out of 30 candidates passed." SPECIAL TERMS for Officers' Sons and for Candidates having previously gained 1,200 marks.—Address, "LIEUTENANT-COLONEL," Wimpole House, Wharton Road, W.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the seven MILITIA COMPETITIONS which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FIFTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates.

MARCH, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2. ...	*Lieutenant C. J. Stanton	2083
10. ...	*Lieutenant T. E. O'Leary	1956
15. ...	Lieutenant J. E. Balfour	1934
35. ...	*Lieutenant F. W. Ramsden............	1852
48. ...	Lieutenant H. V. Bailey........	1771
52. ...	Lieutenant F. W. Ross	1761
60. ...	*Lieutenant C. E. Richardson	1730
74. ...	*Lieutenant E. B. Grogan	1686
77. ...	*Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale	1662
79. ...	Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin	1659

TEN SUCCEEDING out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3. ...	*Lieutenant W. Younger..................	1939
6. ...	*Lieutenant G. S. Napier	1857
8. ...	*Lieutenant F. Slade-Gully	1839
21. ...	*Lieutenant B. O. Fyffe	1712
28. ...	*Lieutenant R. Carr-Ellison............	1702
31. ...	*Lieutenant E. A. Daubeny	1697
56. ...	*Lieutenant D. H. Alexander	1590
64. ...	*Lieutenant G. M. Gloster..............	1574
66. ...	*Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth ...	1572
75. ...	*Lieutenant A. B. Boyd-Wilson	1532

TEN again SUCCESSFUL out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

* Passed FIRST TRIAL.

Also Lieutenant J. A. Rainsford took 76th place with 1,531 marks, being only one mark out.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000. At the Sandhurst Further also, the qualifying Militia Examination was passed by Lieutenants Lord Athlumney and A. R. Warren; making a total of TEN successes for ELEVEN candidates sent up.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

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For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

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WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations.

MILITIA ARMY COMPETITIVE.—Captain HAYES, late R.A., PREPARES MILITIA SUBALTERNS for above Examination. During last four years he has passed more than half the number sent up.—Address, Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

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THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, 16 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

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Lieutenant-Colonel FITZROY WILSON, late Rifle Brigade, a Graduate of the Staff College, and afterwards Garrison Instructor of the Eastern District, offers the above. Careful individual attention. A Class now at work for the March Examination. References permitted to Colonel Aylmer, S. Cameron V.C., Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. (Intelligence Branch), War Office; and Colonel C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Aldershot.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE ONLY.—Captain H. D. EVANS, late R.A., PREPARES FOUR PUPILS (limit five) for the above

SUCCESSES.

March,	1882	Dillon	...... 2nd
,,	1883	Gordon	...... 5th
,,	,, ...	Vanrenen	...... 19th
September,	1883	Skirrors	...... 27th
,,	,, ...	Ridley	...... 53rd
March,	1884	Daly	...... 65th
September,	1884	Pretyman	...... 40th
,,	,, ...	Wilson	...... 58th

In the last four Examinations, Captain Evans has passed seven officers, and only three (two still reading) have failed. In addition, three officers passed the Literary, one being first on list.—Address, Trenant Park, Duloe, R.S.O., Cornwall.

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Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

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IN our remarks on the Report of the Committee on the Commissariat and Transport services in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, we referred to the difficulty of considering its bearing, without entering upon the second part of the inquiry, viz., "What changes, if any, are required to secure increased efficiency in these services?" For many instances of failure are boldly denied to be such by the War Office, which supports the defence by declaring that the tardiness, the insufficiency, or the inapplicability which is complained of was intentional and defensible on grounds of economy or expediency. This line of argument was taken throughout the evidence of General Sir John Adye. It was, perhaps, natural that the officer responsible as Surveyor-General for the preparations for the war, should, as Chief of the Staff, declare the preparations made by himself in another character had been complete. Men are apt to put up with hardships brought about by their own acts when they would strongly resent the same inconveniences if caused by others. The easy and graceful way in which Sir John Adye made light of bad flour and the want of lamps, by declaring that he preferred biscuits to bread, and an empty bottle to a candlestick, is an illustration of this natural law. And as with these, so with other failures; the want of clothing, of labour, of wharves, of railway gear, and vehicles, all chargeable to the parsimony or ignorance of the Surveyor-General's Department. The declaration of the head of the office under accusation that these things were not required is simply worthless; it flies into the air when weighed against the opinion of the most insignificant witness who gave unprejudiced testimony to the difficulties and hardships experienced on the spot. There is another defence which, though more specious, is equally worthless — "How could it be helped?" It is the story of the woman who, when upbraided for not returning her neighbour's kettle, first said it was worn out, then that she had returned it, and lastly that she had never had it. If we look at the defence of the Supply Department on the points under inquiry, it bears a strong resemblance to the replies of that shifty old woman. Let us begin this week by taking the flour as an instance. What is the first excuse? "It wasn't my fault, it was Commissary-General Watt who inspected it;" a point-blank denial was given to that. Then it was Commissary-General Morris; unfortunately, it turned out that he was not there. "It does not matter, then," says Sir John, "I like biscuits better than bread." "Why, then, did you put the country to the expense of sending out (bad) flour and all the impedimenta of steam bakeries?" "It couldn't be helped; it was the climate; or, at all events, it was the broker's fault." But the real question at issue is, — Who was responsible for the failure?—nay, who is responsible?—for the inquiry still remains to be answered, if the safety of the Army is to be secured for the future. First, what was this failure? In Appendix No. 2, page 490, we find the following telegram from Chief of the Staff, Ismailia, to War Minister, London, dated August 31, 1882:—"Flour per *Osprey* utterly unfit for use; it was apparently never good. It is now heated and very bad; loss may be taken at 200,000 lb. weight." The reply to this telegram, which is the following paper of the same Appendix, is from War Secretary, London, to Chief of Staff, Ismailia, September 1:—"Flour in *Osprey* of brand specially selected for keeping quality, and independent dock officials went over it in detail and certified as to its condition before shipment. The bulk samples have been to-day examined and are in perfect condition." In Appendix 26 will be found a letter from the Chief of the Staff, dated September 8 (and what makes the appearance of this letter in Appendix 26 remarkable is the fact that when the direction of the Committee that the whole correspondence relating to this flour should be put in was given, this damning letter was omitted by Mr. Brand in handing in the papers included in Appendix 2, and was only drawn after repeated application at the end of the Committee's session), which repeats the telegram of August 31, acknowledges the reply of September 1, and adds "the cargo ex *Empusa* has now been landed, and is found to be in little or no better condition than that ex *Osprey*. The flour from these two ships is utterly destroyed; the greater proportion of it has arrived in hard solid blocks, the whole contents of the sack being, in many cases, an unbroken lump. The appearance of these consignments would certainly lead to the belief that the whole of the flour had suffered in its shipment from the United States to England, had I not the assurance that it was examined in detail prior to reshipment. The main cargo of the *Whitley* is over the flour. A single sack has been got at, and though it is not caked it is lumpy, and being, apparently, flour of the same kind as that in the other ships, though, perhaps, a little staler, I fear that the bulk will be found to be as bad." This letter is signed, "John Adye, Chief of the Staff," the witness who before the Committee replied to question 3,069, "It (the bread) appeared to be bad and heavy, but I do not think it was unwholesome." After this, we suppose, without further reference to the reports of the Boards of Surveys (in the appendices) which condemned these consignments, and under which the flour was sold at a nominal price for conversion into starch (answer No. 280), it may be taken for granted that this flour at least was a failure. Now, what is the history of its purchase? Commissary-General Watt (Appendix 31) says:—"I urged that flour should be supplied from Marseilles and Trieste, which descriptions I had proved, especially the latter, to keep fairly well at Gibraltar; and I most emphatically affirm that I never did concur, nor would have concurred, in a dependence on American flour alone. I think that there could not be a better illustration of the inconvenience and unfairness of the present distribution of duties than the fact that because the Commissary-General at head-quarters is supposed to have given an opinion in favour of the quality of a few ounces of flour in a blue paper, of which he heard nothing further, and had no further concern, that any responsibility should be thrown upon him because two cargoes of flour, supposed to have corresponded in quality with the sample, arrived at their destination in bad condition. Directly I heard of the complaint, I urged Mr. Lawson to telegraph that a sack of the flour should be sent home, which advice was unfortunately not followed." There is in this memorandum of Mr. Watt's another curious paragraph:—"When the complaint came from Egypt, Mr. Lawson sent for the sample, showed it me, and said that Commissary-General Morris had approved it. I immediately wrote to Commissary-General Morris on the subject." What this officer said is to be found in reply to question No. 857,—"Did you know before you left for Egypt that American flour had been selected for that service?—No, I did not. I did not know what kind it was. You knew nothing about it?—No." But we have positive confirmation of the denial by these Commissariat officers that they passed the samples of flour, in Mr. Lawson's reply, 8,250, that of the only four samples ever taken to the War Office two were selected, and in Appendix 2 where we see that of these two, after being approved by those officials, one was rejected by the broker, and that flour of four other brands was sent out by him (see Appendix 2, Nos. 2, 5, and 15). This flour thus bought without Government inspection was supplied without Government inspection, packed in sacks instead of in barrels, as for Naval use. No test of moisture was attempted (reply of Mr. Lawson, 8,252), though the smallest experience would have taught its necessity. And when this flour arrived in Egypt, and the report of its condition was received in the War Office, what steps were taken? We see what was said to the Chief of the Staff, but did this telegram represent a true state of facts? In the face of Commissary-General Watt's opinion, was this flour selected for its keeping quality? Does the certificate at p. 491, that "1,632 bags of flour were delivered in good condition to Keen's craft," substantiate the statement that dock officials went over it in detail? We think not. But the most serious error is in the assertion that "the bulk samples have been this day (September 1) examined;" whilst in No. 16 of the same Appendix we find the broker's memorandum that, on the 7th of that month, they had learnt through the *Times* that the flour was bad. The bulk samples which were in his possession had certainly not been examined then. More than this, in Mr. Lawson's cross-examination by Dr. Cameron, there appears the following (7,099):—"Were they (the samples) analysed or investigated when you got the complaints?—We desired to do so, and to get the bulk samples; but they had been laying about" (the witness shirks the correct word "lying") "quite open and exposed to the dust, and the War Department chemist said they were not fair samples,—they were not big enough samples to test." And again, in his answer to 7,744 and following numbers, Mr. Lawson admits that he never saw the bulk samples, and that they were never examined by any one but the broker, and the broker had certainly not examined them when the letter was written. Who, we ask, is responsible for this telegram to Egypt, intended, no doubt, to stop any further inquiry?—inquiry which must have brought out the manner in which the purchase was made—inquiry which, if the sample sack had been telegraphed for, as Mr. Watt advised, would perhaps have proved the surmise of the Chief of the Staff to be true,—that the flour was never good, but was damaged prior to its shipment from England, and not a sixpence of the loss thus occasioned to the public has ever been recovered (7,776), nor, so far as we can judge from the defence, has any one been blamed for a transaction which, even if it stood alone as a solitary proof of failure—to call it nothing worse—ought to condemn the organisation under which it took place and under which it has escaped punishment. Escaped punishment, did we say? The directors of the Supply Department are Companions of the Bath!

MR. W. H. SMITH has contributed to the controversy—or shall we say the discussion?—respecting the state of the Navy, a paper to the present number of the *National Review*, which is entitled to the respect due to the published opinions of an ex-Secretary of State, who sat at the head of the Board at Whitehall. It is a new thing for Ministers of State to contribute articles to newspapers and magazines over their own signatures, —that is, it is only within the last decade or so that it has become almost a recognised practice. But the clandestine correspondence and illicit intercourse of statesmen with the Press commenced many years ago, and was for a long time continued under circumstances of difficulty, and not without a certain sense of guilt on both sides. Mr. Smith brought to the charge of his department a clear intellect, habits of business, and power of work which went far to enable him to discharge his normal duties with success; and if his administration of the Navy was not marked by any great innovation or startling *coup de terre*, it was eminently safe and responsible. On him as the First Lord of a Conservative administration laid a heavy responsibility, for he was bound to observe the most rigid economy in order to meet the invidious invective and jealous scrutiny of political opponents, who attribute a love of wicked waste to the followers of Lord Beaconsfield, and, at the same time, he had to make up for the effects of negligence, parsimonious, or ill-judged administration on the part of his predecessors. The bold and active policy of the Government of which he was a member called for the development of the best qualities in our officers, and rendered it desirable to have an efficient Fleet and Army. But we do not think that there has been any very great change recently to authorise any First Lord belonging to a past administration to attack his successors with want of diligence, and for neglecting the true interests of the service. In the historical sketch of the conditions under which the Navy fought before the introduction of steam and armour, Mr. Smith seems to us to have somewhat exaggerated the manual skill and dexterity for which the British sailor was famed, when he says they handled the ships better and fought them with greater skill than their enemies. It is a fact which any student can ascertain for himself, by turning to the pages of the histories which record our battles with the Dutch, the Spaniards, the French, and the Americans, that we did not on all occasions exhibit more skill in handling our ships; and there are several remarkable illustrations of the ability displayed by our adversaries in successfully manœuvring for the weather-gauge. Nevertheless, in the outcome, —although our ships were often improved on models taken from the French, and were inferior to the American-built vessels in which we had such serious engagements in the last war,—the result gave no maritime supremacy. Mr. Smith recalls the proud, if somewhat windy, boast of Mr. Childers in 1874, just ten years ago, that we could at twenty-four hours' notice hold our own without an ally against the three principal Maritime Powers with any ally in the Channel, the Mediterranean, and on the ocean highways, to which he added prophecy that in six months we should have gained complete command of the sea, and have ruined the commerce of all of our opponents. Very different from the tone of this triumphant vaunt was the accent of Sir Thomas Brassey when he confessed his faith to be that we could not prevent a large portion of our trade from finding safety under neutral flags in time of war, because the country would not approve in time of peace of the construction of a sufficient number of competent ships to protect our commerce all over the world. It may be questioned whether Mr. Smith is quite wise in placing on his high authority, under the eyes of our possible enemies, such a clear statement of the present position of our forces at sea, as he has set forth in the *National Review*. Without at all deprecating the alarm which has been created in respect to our defences, or casting a drop of cold water on the warm and enthusiastic impulses which have led the country to expect a large accession of ships and men to our Navy, we may ask what is the combination which might be effected to give us trouble in the Mediterranean or elsewhere? It is always expressed, rather than understood, that from France would come the initiative for the action of two or three fleets against the Navy of Great Britain; but at the present moment, France has apparently quite enough to do in China and at Madagascar, and in the Mediterranean, and there does not seem any possibility of a propitious moment for the employment of her forces in a war with England, should she be so minded, likely for a long time to come. A union with the Fleet of Germany would, we take it, be an impossibility. Nor is there any evidence of such a unity of interests and sentiments as would lead to the combination of the Fleet of Italy with that of France. It does not seem very probable that Russia, in its present state of partial development, would trust its Navy, in combination with that of its old enemy, to a struggle for the empire of the seas, which might lead to the restoration of the clause of the Treaty of Paris from which she emancipated herself by the renunciation of 1870. But the unlikely and the unforeseen are to be guarded against, and there is quite enough of danger in the facts disclosed by Mr. Smith, in the articles and speeches with which the Press has been flooded, and in the common knowledge and acknowledgment of officers of the service, and of Naval authorities, past and present, to make the Government at once appease the alarm and anxiety which exists by setting to work diligently and immediately to place the Navy on a basis of solid security, and to give the Empire assurance of its safety by full provision of ships and men to meet all reasonable contingencies, and probable, if not possible, eventualities. Lord Northbrook is expected to-night at the Admiralty. In addition to the duties devolving upon him as High Commissioner for Egypt, he will find a great mass of weighty business ready for his investigation in connection with the Navy. The news from the Nile respecting the small boats shows that they are carried with ease from one part of the river to the other; but we do not find any trace of their being used as row-boats, pure and simple, hitherto; and if the quantity of transport-power wasted in towing them up, in railway-carriage, &c., be taken into account, we think it will be found that the objections we urged against the use of these boats on such a river as the Nile, where any quantity of native sail-boats are available, were valid. Should they even be got up to Khartoum, which we doubt very much, they will, however, be useful in enabling the garrison and Egyptians to scuttle down the river. The difficulty which is looming in South Africa every day will not certainly be diminished if Sir C. Warren is sent out without an adequate force to insist upon the Ultimatum of the Queen's Government being accepted. The preparations which are spoken of indicate an increase to the present meagre establishment at the Cape and Natal of four battalions; but as yet we do not observe any enthusiastic movement in the Cape to support the action of the Colonial Office, which, under the ill-omened administration of Lord Kimberley, laid the foundation of many troubles. One great want is a powerful and efficient frontier police, which shall be numerous enough to afford protection to all the people living within the British line of boundary, to prevent marauders crossing it from the other side, and to punish cattle-stealing, theft, and illegal irruption. But before such a force can be established, it will be necessary to place the relations of all the States—British, Protected, and Boer—on a well-understood basis, which shall be maintained at all hazards. The Boers, unfortunately, are exceedingly ignorant. Their manner of life, as the pioneers of the European immigration in South Africa, have made them regardless of the rights of others, especially those whose skin differs in colour from their own; and their recent successes have given them an exaggerated idea of their own power. But they must, if necessary, be taught that Great Britain and its Colonies have rights and duties in South Africa as well as the Dutchmen of the Orange River Free State, or of the South African Republic. Whether, however, it would be wise to erect a number of small chiefs into quasi-protected potentates, each of whom might exclaim, "Civis Romanus sum!" and invoke British protection when about to be punished for any indulgence in predatory habits, may well be doubted. It is certain to be a costly policy to somebody, if thoroughly carried out.

MR. H. O. Arnold-Forster may or may not be an authority upon Naval matters; but in his article, "The People of England *versus* the Naval Officials," in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, he certainly has put what would be a very strong case indeed against those servants of the public. He says, in effect, that they have left the country and all which it inherits at the mercy of foreign Powers—as it is at this moment,—that they have brought us to a condition of doubtful superiority to one Power; that, being the trustees of a great Colonial Empire, they have refused to take the ordinary precautions for its defence; and that, having the finest matériel in the world, they have failed to provide the adequate personnel for manning the Fleet. But with all our desire to see an efficient Navy, and our readiness to admit that it is not sufficient, we must say, Mr. Forster does not appear to us to put the saddle on the right horse, when he rides it to death, and that he has made a mistake in the animal which he has selected for punishment. Who are the Naval Officials? Well, there is the First Lord of the Admiralty, and there is a Board of officers and of civilians employed under him arranging the affairs of the Navy. Is it those who are meant, one and all? But the First Lord is alone responsible to Parliament, and, therefore, it seems that, in common justice to those who are under him, no charge should be made against them for neglect of duty, unless it can be conclusively proved that they have not represented to their chief the deficiencies in their several departments, or that they have not shown the ability in administration in their several ways which should have ensured us properly-constructed ships, and guns, and men required in time of peace and war. What have the Naval officials to do—if by the word we mean the Lords of the Admiralty and the heads of Departments at Whitehall—with the armaments of our ports and coaling stations? It may be that they have been from time to time urging in the strongest way the necessity of doing the things which they are accused of neglecting, but which they had not the power of performing! They can only "represent"—they cannot spend sixpence! Under the present system, the First Lord of the Admiralty is now, as he has been for several generations past, the one responsible man, the "one" Naval official who is answerable before the country for the condition of the Navy. What Mr. W. H. Smith or Lord Northbrook may say or may write in regard to the impediments they had or will have to encounter in compelling the Treasury, by the pressure of Cabinet Councils, to place the Navy in a state beyond any doubt or cavil, not merely of present equality but of assured predominancy in years to come, no matter how fast our rivals may build or how largely they may spend, may or may not be accepted as explanations for defects—nothing more. But, in fact, it is the country that is to blame in the end, as it is the first to suffer. Will the country—that is, the House of Commons—support any Chancellor of the Exchequer or any Lord of the Treasury in resisting the demand of the responsible Minister of Marine, when he asks for money for the Fleet, unless it is clearly and incontestably evident that he is asking for monstrous and utterly exaggerated estimates? In order to show that the Minister has not failed in his duty, if the Navy be in a bad way, it must be in evidence that all those on whose opinion he depends for assistance and stimulation were quite content with matters as they were, as they are, and as they are likely to be. But when Mr. Campbell-Bannerman or Sir Thomas Brassey, in or out of their places, make, in their subordinate capacity, reassuring statements, one must attribute to them not, indeed, the cackle of irresponsible frivolity, but the sense of speaking in an official manner without incurring the enormous burdens which devolve upon the man who alone can answer, and is bound to answer, to the Queen and to the Empire for the condition of the Fleet. Whether it is right that so much power and so much responsibility should be left to any one man—he almost necessarily a civilian—is a matter to be deeply weighed by those who are charged with considerations affecting the administration of the great departments of State. But if the two great parties will insist upon competition in paring down the estimates, and if Liberals and Conservatives alike make it a crime on the part of their adversaries to add to the national charges, no matter on what grounds, the only appeal against such a vicious procedure must be to the good-sense and patriotism of the country at the elections, which shall receive the assurances of contending candidates that they are ready to cut down the national charges with the cry,—"Is our Navy sufficiently strong to guarantee the integrity of our Empire? Is our Army sufficiently well organised to meet in every direction the strain which Empire imposes upon us?"

AN important addition to the Royal Navy has been made by the launch of the unarmoured corvette *Pylades* at Sheerness. This war-vessel will be the most powerful of her class at present constructed, both in armament and speed, and it must be satisfactory, now that the condition of the Navy is occupying so much attention, for the Admiralty to be enabled to assert that within a few weeks two most valuable war-ships have been launched. The *Rodney* and the *Pylades* represent distinct types of Naval architecture, each being urgently needed to augment the strength of the Navy, and bring it up to the required standard. The *Pylades*, although designated an unarmoured cruiser, is efficiently protected, and is a vessel of an especially valuable class, the numbers of which will, it may be anticipated, rapidly increase. A protected ship is now understood to be one in which a strong steel deck sheltering the vitals from shells and machine-gun fire is carried from stem to stern, defending the magazines, boilers, steam pipes, steering gear, and other vulnerable parts. All the latest improvements of shipbuilding science, including the electric machinery for discharging the spar-torpedo, will be fitted to the new vessel, which, when ready for sea, will be as compact and complete a cruiser as there is afloat, "to give security to our commerce and protect the Empire in the event of war." While the necessity of constructing first-class armour-clad ships has been admitted, fast cruisers, properly built and armed, have a very wide field of usefulness, and ought not to be placed in a secondary rank of importance, therefore the *Pylades* is a most desirable addition to the British Navy. Not only are vessels of this class valuable for destroying an enemy's privateers, and crippling his commerce, but they would be of the greatest possible utility in augmenting the strength of our Naval forces on distant stations suddenly menaced. The *Pylades* combines good sailing qualities with a high rate of speed under steam, and possesses special facilities for the storage of fuel, which will enable her to make long voyages without calling at coaling-stations. The range of the new vessel's guns will be equal to any afloat, and this fact justifies the supposition that, should she ever be destined to engage an ironclad, the lesser ship, carrying a greater number of guns, might seriously damage the large armour-clad, and perhaps cripple her altogether. Taking into consideration the possibility of events arising which it is hoped will never occur, it is certain that vessels of the class represented by the *Pylades* and the *Caroline*, launched at Sheerness about two years since, contribute to supply a pressing requirement. While England will continue to construct first-class ironclads, notwithstanding their acknowledged drawbacks and their great individual cost, a modern fleet cannot be composed of ironclads alone; on the contrary, there is no doubt that the most efficient and powerful combination will be obtained by the association with the ironclads of numerous swift, small vessels. A large increase in the numbers of the protected-cruiser type is at once required; and on this point there is unanimity of opinion. The Navy, it is admitted, must be strengthened by the construction of these vessels, none of which, however, would be of great size or considerable cost, as compared with an ironclad even of the second-class. More vessels of the *Pylades* type should be laid down, and pushed forward as rapidly as possible, good designs being available; and, as we have stated, no difference of opinion exists as to their necessity. At present, we possess few protected or partially protected vessels, and there are but few in hand. Referring to the strong steel decks of protected ships, it is surprising that the efficiency of this defence has not been practically tested. Experiments might be made with advantage, and when we remember the trial some years since of Captain Cowper Coles's turrets on board the *Royal Sovereign*, the easy practicability of testing the merits of the steel deck becomes apparent. The *Bellerophon* fired at one of the turrets of the *Royal Sovereign*, the result being that, although much disabled, it revolved, and an important question that had arisen was satisfactorily settled. Unarmoured cruisers are of comparatively recent date, the destructive career of the *Alabama* having led to the design of the *Wampanoag* class of swift, heavily unarmoured vessels, a number of which were laid down in 1863. These vessels, unlike the new corvette *Pylades*, ran great risks from shell-fire, their vitals having no shelter except that obtained by placing them below the water-line. They were essentially commerce destroyers, capable of engaging any unarmoured ships, their speed enabling them to avoid action with armoured ships. Although some authorities considered that these cruisers might venture to engage armoured ships at long range, the balance of opinion was antagonistic to this view. The introduction of the class above-named led to the construction of the *Inconstant* and the swift corvettes *Volage* and *Active*. Ten years since a number of "the swift, unarmoured cruiser class," having speeds of from fifteen to seventeen knots per hour, and displacements of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons, were added to the Royal Navy. There are now, in good condition, the *Inconstant, Shah, Raleigh, Boadicea, Bacchante, Euryalus, Rover, Active*, and *Volage*, all of which have proved "entirely successful, while their prototypes of the *Wampanoag* class have either proved signal failures, or been left to rot upon the stocks." Other nations quickly constructed swift unarmoured cruisers, but before the latest examples of this class were far advanced, the wisdom of building vessels destitute of protection was challenged, the result being that competing designs were submitted for vessels of moderate size, high speed, and powerful armaments, in which protection was afforded against shell-fire to the vital parts of the ships. The Russian naval authorities took the first practical steps in this direction. The necessity for protecting the vitals of a war-ship, even if her armaments were left unprotected, had been prominently brought forward before the Admiralty Committee on Designs for Ships of War in 1871, Admirals Eliot and Ryder having strongly advocated the use of the "protective deck," instead of thick side-armour. The *Comus* class of corvettes in the Royal Navy, launched in 1878, are the first examples of the "partially protected" class. They proved very successful in the distant foreign services for which they were designed; but they were not intended, nor are they adapted, as swift cruisers. The *Leander* class was especially designed for that service. This type of war vessel has formed the basis of the design for the partially protected cruisers *Chicago, Boston*, and *Atalanta*, now completing for the United States Navy. The *Chicago* is an enlarged *Leander*, with the same protection and more powerful armament. The present expenditure upon ships of moderate size and of high speed is exceedingly small; and it has been forcibly urged that, "instead of devoting to the construction of swift cruisers so small a fraction of the sums assigned to armour-clad construction, approximately equal expenditure appears to be needed,—at least for the present. Within three years, and at an expenditure not exceeding that to which we stand committed for ironclads in proportion, we might be in possession of a fleet of fifty or sixty swift cruisers, well protected, well armed, and capable of detached service in all parts of the world, or with fleets." The present time is very favourable for shipbuilding, and there is no fear of this class of vessel becoming rapidly obsolete. The addition of the *Pylades* to the strength of the Navy is most welcome, and there can be no question as to the wisdom of constructing vessels possessing high speed, moderate size, great handiness, protection of the vitals, and power to act as rams.

THE recent and almost annually recurring alarm as to the prepared, or rather unprepared, state of our first and principal line of defence, after apparently attracting for the moment serious attention from at least some portion of the community, seems to be passing away with hardly the usual nine days' interest, so meagrely allotted in these times of high pressure to the most absorbing topics. For about that period the daily and weekly Press has teemed with a crop of letters from all sorts of self-constituted authorities,—some well qualified to write, some far otherwise. We have had a sprinkle of speeches, a few leading articles, and now the subject—surely an increasingly important and engrossing one to everybody, high and low, rich and poor—appears about to be relegated to its former obscurity in specialist circles, and the country, only half-aroused from its normal state of apathy, allowed to relapse into a perilous condition of seeming security and content. Is it to be always so? Until some day we learn from our morning papers that, all unprepared, we have been hurried into a European war (an eventuality which the nation seems to consider can never arise again), with probably some combination of foes formed against us possessing an overwhelming superiority upon the seas,—not such an improbable matter as many believe,—our interests in every quarter of the globe jeopardised, the food supplies upon which our very existence depends in peril of being cut off, with contingent starvation staring us in the face, and many of the most vulnerable points in our armour practically defenceless. And all for what reasons? Simply the almost incredible, but none the less criminal, desire of our rulers, through mistaken notions of economy, to shrink from an increased expenditure, acknowledged on all sides to be necessary, added to the utterly unwise indifference displayed by the public upon a matter of such supreme national moment. How easily such a deplorable disaster may occur and a nation suffer from want of enlightenment, whilst the few well-intentioned guides, persistently struggling to attract attention and secure readiness, may be shouted down by interested parties, has been shown times out of mind in history; and it is notorious that only within the last few years the crushing defeat and irreparable loss sustained by one of the greatest of Continental Powers was in no small measure due to such causes. At such a moment, it is not only the right, but the duty, of everyone competent to express an opinion on the subject, to place before the public his views; and, while deprecating anything in the shape of a panic, to prevent in every way such a reaction occurring as may delay the imperatively needed expenditure, and prevent that thorough and exhaustive examination which should take place. It is not, however, by writing disparaging accounts of our own Navy, or by drawing comparisons between the fighting strength of that and those of foreign Powers, that the public mind must be prepared for the increased demand upon the public purse; for by a different system of arranging the same materials, almost any deductions may be drawn, and any policy adversely criticised or satisfactorily defended. Neither is it a question of who has been to blame hitherto. That, at all events, it is not the fault of our Naval officers is well known, for they have over and over again—to their credit, be it said, very often against their own interests—brought the matter prominently forward; but on the contrary, by constantly reiterating the numerous points wherein our line of defence is weak, and by showing how the present appropriations are all too little to maintain the existing Fleet in the best possible state of efficiency, and to allow for building more, the Government will be, at the same time that it is compelled more or less willingly to give way, strengthened, and supplied with the materials from which to justify its conduct in so doing. We believe that it will be universally conceded that if we are not stronger at sea than any conceivable combination of enemies are likely to prove, then, at any cost whatever, it is the duty of those who are responsible that we should speedily be made so. Yet the fact cannot be hidden that at this moment not only is the Navy unequal to such a test, but the defences of our coaling and naval stations abroad, and the means of protection to our many harbours and seaports at home, are also admittedly inadequate and inefficient. In the case of the Navy, this is not so much because it has not progressed faster or so fast as others, but because the changes brought about by modern science, while assisting our means of offence and defence, have rapidly rendered comparatively obsolete much that had but recently been done. No sooner have we apparently attained a limit to the weight of guns and thickness of armour—sacrificing, maybe, speed, handiness, or some other advantage for the sake of gaining in a different direction—than a further development or some new invention renders fresh combinations essential. It is noteworthy that although the controversy has ranged over almost every conceivable topic allied to the matter, no one has yet ventured to find fault with the *personnel* of the Naval service; it seems to be taken as a matter of fact that this is in all respects as it should be, and it is a truth in which the public may find consolation, that at no previous time in our history has it been of a higher standard. Some small signs of insubordination, no doubt, appear infrequently among the men, and discontent is not altogether vanished from the quarter-deck, but such are mostly attributable to local or ephemeral causes; and when the time comes, officers and blue-jackets will, if allowed, show the same spirit as their predecessors did in Nelson's day. How Almack and Houston Stewart died with their men around the Gatlings at Tamai is proof enough of that. The universal panacea for all the ills this nation is prone to—a Royal Commission or Committee of Inquiry—is naturally the recommendation of all those persons interested in shelving the question; but judging by previous results, diseases treated with this remedy either cure themselves by lapse of time, or become so complicated with other disorders as to make the need a chronic one. Still, a Committee can do no harm if it is not allowed to take the place of other and more absolutely pressing necessities; but it must be a thoroughly competent one, adequate to deal with the wide-spreading subjects this inquiry should embrace; no party or departmental considerations should be allowed to burke a full and exhaustive examination of facts, for if treated from an impartial and purely national standpoint, there can be no doubt that large and generous additions will be made, and that without delay, to our Naval expenditure. In any case, however, too much invaluable time has already been wasted. Our most crying wants must and can be supplied at once; the ships already in hand must be pushed rapidly to completion, swift protected cruisers, specially adapted for convoying the present mercantile marine or for chasing from the seas possible *Alabamas* designed to prey upon our commerce, must be laid down and hastened forward; and, above all, our torpedo flotilla must be augmented by sea-going craft, equipped with all the most modern appliances engineering ability can invent or contrive, capable of defending our comparatively unwieldy ironclads, by engaging the similar boats built or building by several of our possible foes, and for preventing the blockade or bombardment of our almost defenceless harbours and coaling stations. Furthermore, it is for the country to look to it in the elections supposed to be near at hand that, in the deliberations of Parliament, there shall be no lack of careful and independent specialists experienced in all the details necessary to give due weight to their statements, who will keep awake an active public interest by constantly advocating efficiency in those Imperial and national defences whereby our greatness has been attained, and must be upheld.

Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, will haul down his flag on December 3; and in all probability the *Minotaur* will be paid off before the end of the year.

The Channel Squadron will return to Gibraltar from Madeira in about a fortnight, when, it is stated by a correspondent, the *Neptune* and *Sultan* are to try the effect of their guns at extreme elevation on two batteries situated high up on the seaward face of the rock of Gibraltar. These batteries are armed with obsolete smooth-bore ordnance, but if the fire from the ships proves to be comparatively harmless, as expected, more modern guns will be provided for them. The batteries, built on ledges hewn out of the solid rock, are scarcely perceptible from the sea, and it is probable that the smoke of the guns would be the only target they would afford to a hostile fleet. The object of the experiment is to decide this question, and the result will be interesting.

Vice-Admiral Corbett, the new Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, has appointed Lieutenant Graham to be his Flag Lieutenant, and Mr. Risk, Paymaster, to be his Secretary.

A novel series of charts, illustrating the relative size, strength, and fighting-power of the war-ships of the principal nations of the world, is being prepared by the United States Bureau of Naval Intelligence. The method shows at a glance the fundamental facts in regard to each vessel, and conveys to an ordinary observer a better idea of the relative strength and value of war-ships than any chart or illustration yet introduced. These charts are prepared as a part of the Naval display at the New Orleans Exposition.

The position of Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, which will become vacant on the 1st prox., on the completion by Sir W. Houston Stewart of his three years term of office, will, it is stated, be conferred on Admiral Augustus Phillimore, who has just attained the rank of full admiral. Admiral Phillimore entered the service more than half a century ago, and during a long and most worthy career in the Royal Navy, has done good service to his country.

Captain Burrowes, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served with the Royal Marine Battalion in the Egyptian War of 1882, has been appointed Adjutant of the Royal Marine Battalion at Suakim, vice Major Poë, selected for the command of the Royal Marine detachment of the Camel Corps.

The fallacy of Mr. Lynall Thomas's contention in the *Times*, that because the ranges of all Naval guns are virtually equalised, therefore "should two hostile vessels, both unarmoured, but one carrying a 100-ton gun, and the other a six-ton gun only, encounter each other at sea, and—directly there was a possibility of hitting—begin to fire at each other, the ship armed with the smaller gun would stand as good a chance of sinking or blowing up her opponent as the latter would have of doing the same to her, lies in the fact that it is quite unlikely that any one would place 100-ton guns on board unprotected vessels, and that the true subject of the discussion is, given guns of the same calibre on board each vessel, which is likely to smash the other soonest—the unarmoured man-of-war or the protected merchantman? Mr. Thomas appears to have overlooked this question altogether.

Captain Bosanquet, commanding H.M.S. *Cambridge*, gunnery-vessel at Devonport, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Captain Rowley, who has this week attained the rank of Rear-Admiral. Captain Bosanquet, who commanded her Majesty's ship *Northumberland* in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, has seen much active service in the Crimea and off the Chinese coast; for his services in the operations against piratical vessels in the neighbourhood of Chusan, in 1873, he being awarded the gold medal from the Government of China and promoted.

If there is any truth in the statement that telegraphic instructions have been forwarded to the Governor of Hong Kong, directing him to refuse permission to French ships-of-war either to refit or to ship articles which are contraband of war, within the limits of that colony, it is evidence of the determination of the Government to take active measures for protection of British interests in that quarter.

Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart made some important remarks at Devonport recently upon the defence of England. With reference to the possibility of "throwing an adequate armed force across the Channel, and being able to maintain it there after it was landed," the gallant Admiral is of opinion that with the facilities now afforded by steam such a proceeding was quite possible, until the Channel was efficiently patrolled by ships of war, the ports on the opposite coast carefully watched, and those on the English coast strongly defended. He maintains that there should be a well-trained and reliable military force assembled on various strategical points of England, able to communicate readily with one another, and for purposes of concentration. Admiral Stewart stated that he was confident there were, in the bureaux of the great Military Powers of Europe, plans for a possible invasion of England—that carefully-considered estimates of our means of opposing it had been prepared, and that these were ready for reference should war break out. Being forewarned, we should be forearmed, but we are not—as yet.

The discussion on the condition of the Navy will take place immediately after the Franchise Bill has been sent to the House of Lords.

The Report of the Admiralty Committee on Shipbuilding, over which the Earl of Ravensworth presided, will shortly be issued. The Committee suggest that a very large saving might be effected if the construction of new vessels for the public service was pressed on, with only rare interruptions, after all the plans and designs have been carefully completed, in accordance with recent improvements in armaments, &c., instead of costly ships being left on the stocks for four or five years, subject to almost constant alterations. It will also be proposed in the Committee's Report that, whilst the public dockyards are utilised as fully as possible for repairs, the work of constructing new vessels should more frequently be entrusted to private enterprise, partly in order that shipbuilding firms may become better trained for assisting to meet any sudden emergency in Naval matters.

The Admiralty have given instructions for the immediate laying down of a large armour-plated vessel at Chatham Dockyard. The work is to be commenced as soon as the material can be prepared. The new ship will be constructed to carry the heaviest guns manufactured.

We congratulate the *Neptune's* designers that their vessel should have successfully stood the severe test to which she was subjected on the trip to Gibraltar; but we expect their satisfaction must have been somewhat damped from the description given by various spectators of the trial. This is what one says:—"Anxious eyes were watching the *Neptune*, as she has never before been subjected to such a severe trial as this. But she stood the test well, and I am sure that all on board of her, and in the Squadron generally, were pleased to see her emerge from the ordeal apparently intact. To call such a structure a sea-boat is highly absurd; so nobody was surprised to see her decks being flooded and her hull like a half-tide rock, up which the huge waves rushed and burst on her decks; and as she rose after a heavy ducking the water was running off her in a hundred cataracts, and those of her crew who could be seen moving about were wading waist-deep in water." And another writes:—"Tons of water poured over her deck, and, finding no means of exit till the flying bulwarks were washed away, flooded the Captain's and officers' quarters. About a dozen men were injured through losing their foothold, two seriously." Altogether it was made sufficiently manifest that the *Neptune* as a cruising ironclad is a failure, although, as the *Independencia*, she may have been good enough for the Brazilians.

The statement made by Sir T. Brassey last Monday respecting the steering-gear of the *Agamemnon* and *Ajax* class forms a very unsatisfactory termination to the first stage of a question which bid fair to awaken an animated controversy.

From a correspondent at Constantinople we hear that the dockyard authorities have at last completed one of the two gunboats launched about three years ago, and intended for service in the Persian Gulf. Strenuous efforts are also being made to get the ironclad frigate *Hamidieh* ready, as she is to be launched shortly, the building shed she now occupies being required for another vessel ordered to be laid down by the Sultan.

The Earl of Northbrook and Captain Beaumont, R.N., his lordship's Private Secretary, arrived at the Admiralty on Monday, on their return from Egypt. The First Lord of the Admiralty, who is slightly indisposed after hard work and a long journey, will on an early day make a statement regarding the Naval policy of the Government.

Corroboration of the existence of distrust as to the efficiency of the Navy comes from unexpected quarters. Speaking to the Amalgamated Engineers at Woolwich, last Saturday, Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., said that, recognising the necessity of strengthening our Naval power for the defence of commerce, he hoped if the Government intended to build the required ships, some of the orders might be given to the Northern shipbuilding yards to assist in relieving the distress prevailing there. We hope so too.

Rear-Admiral Baird, the new Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, took over the command on Tuesday, at Victoria, British Columbia, in succession to Rear-Admiral Algernon M'L. Lyons, who has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

In the correspondence between the Foreign Office and France with regard to the blockade of part of Formosa, Lord Granville has, we understand, maintained the view that a blockade enforced against the ships of neutral Powers must be regarded as a declaration of war. In the event of full papers being produced, it will probably be found that the Government have given to the Admiral commanding on the China station instructions which are based upon this decision.

Vice-Admiral Commerell, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indies station, left Halifax in the *Northampton* last Tuesday for Bermuda.

The *Paluma*, which was commissioned last week, has been lent to the Admiralty for three years by the Queensland Government, on the understanding that their coast survey is completed. She is a kind of improved *Trent*, and looks a good sea boat. At first it was intended that she should be convoyed across the Bay, but the vessel that was to have accompanied her not being ready, she will leave shortly in charge of Lieutenant Richards, of the surveying service, who is to be congratulated on his neat little command. Her sister-ship, the *Gayundah*, at present fitting at Newcastle, will also be ready shortly.

We learn that Captain Ley, Queen's Harbourmaster at Chatham, has obtained an extension of his term of service until 1886, and are glad to know that there is no truth in the rumours that ill-health would oblige him to resign shortly.

It is significant that three of the most influential of the magazines should contain in their November numbers articles on the inefficient condition of the Navy. That by Mr. Smith, in the *National Review*, we have already reviewed; Sir Edward Reed takes up the parable in the columns of the *Contemporary*, and, discussing the subject from an entirely different standpoint, ventilates at greater length the views he has already formulated in the *Times*. Mr. Arnold-Forster, in the *Nineteenth Century*, deprecates the complacent optimism of Sir Thomas Brassey and other members of the Government, and enlarges upon the undoubted fact that Parliament must vote immediately a large sum of money to provide additions to our Navy, our fortifications, and our torpedo equipment. All three writers arrive practically at the same conclusion—"that the Navy is inadequate for the duties it is called upon to perform."

Commander Rainier, who was a member of the War-Office Committee on Machine-Guns in 1880-81, and Secretary to the Committee on Torpedo Instruction this year, has been appointed to the command of the *Kingfisher*, which is to be recommissioned for a further term of service, although she only recently returned from the Pacific station.

Captain Clayton, who served in the *Sidon* in the Black Sea during the Russian War in 1854-55, and in the China War in 1857-61, has been appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Diamond*, which is to be recommissioned on the Australian station.

Slowly, but not the less surely, the numerous claims of that admirable and distinguished body, the Royal Marines, appear to be meeting the recognition they deserve; should the hope expressed by Lord Wolseley, and referred to by Lord Northbrook in his speech at Cairo to the men selected for service with the Camel Corps, be really fulfilled, we may expect the Millennium shortly.

When the *Inflexible* made her first appearance in the Mediterranean there were loud outcries about her bad steering, but after a time the officers of the watches found out the way of dodging her into good behaviour and straightness of purpose, and it is hoped and expected that the same result will attend the establishment of better acquaintance with her peculiarities in the case of the *Agamemnon*. But it was miserable economy—most wasteful of vices—which led to the shortening of the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon*, and to the defective steering of which, and very properly, we hear so much. The *Colossus* will, it is expected, steer to perfection on account of the length which was denied to her sisters in the builder's hands. "Oh, Economy! what profligate expenditure is your child!"

"Torpedo Boats: What we have and what we ought to have," is the title of an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Thursday. Having hit the right nail on the head our vivacious contemporary evidently intends to drive it home, and we can only repeat "more power to your arm." The writer begins by describing an interview with a disgusted naval officer who, although he will not, for obvious reasons, write to a newspaper, has no objection to stating the following five facts as sufficient reason for worrying about our want of torpedo boats:—

> 1. Actual experiment has proved that on an ordinary night these boats can approach unperceived to within a thousand yards of the ship attacked, though the most powerful electric lights be kept bearing on their line of approach. 2. From the time the torpedo boats are first seen till they can discharge their Whitehead torpedoes with absolute certainty of hitting is on an average about 36 seconds. 3. During this 36 seconds the guns of the attacked ship fire at random, as owing to the darkness the sights cannot be effectively used, and the distance alters 100 yards every six seconds. 4. A foreign experiment has proved that on the torpedo hitting it makes a hole about 70 square feet in the bottom of such a powerful ironclad as the Hercules. 5. The most powerful pumps mounted in any ironclad will only keep out the water which comes in through an 18 inch hole in the bottom of the ship. Yet with all that we have fewer boats than France.

Afterwards, following closely on the lines of our leading article on the same subject last week, he classifies torpedo-boats and gives a statement of the number we possess in each class. Drawing a sufficiently startling comparison between what we are doing in the direction of practising our men with these weapons and the constant and increasing attention given to their exercise by all foreign Naval Powers, he points out how the Fleet in our Southern ports are practically undefended against such a torpedo attack as France could readily launch against us *to-morrow*, and concludes by advocating large additions immediately in every type of craft. The article then goes on to say, while not disputing that the highest available talent is employed at Whitehall in designing English ships of war, the talent by reason of red tape and tradition is not allowed to have its way, that it really matters little to the Admiralty designers whether they design good or indifferent, the result being that talent does not always rest content to serve Government, as instanced in the cases of Sir E. Reed and Mr. White.

There is not the smallest pretence or foundation for the statements which a correspondent signing himself "R.M.L.I." has directed attention, and it would be quite safe to contradict off-hand any statement of the sort proceeding from the source which he indicates. Lord John Hay, during the whole term of his command, has followed his instructions with the most scrupulous exactness.

It is strange, but it is true! The news comes on Saturday last that Khartoum and Gordon have been taken, but there is doubt about it. There are Lord Hartington and the Duke of Cambridge at one end of the wire, and Lord Wolseley at the other, and no step—even as far as the telegraph-office—is taken to ascertain from Lord Wolseley whether the fact of Gordon's capture is known to him or not; and for three days the country is torn by doubt and suspense,—the clubs full of talk, society agitated, and politicians distracted. Now, it must be plain enough that any news from Khartoum which could reach the Khedive must have gone through the telegraph-wires in Nubia, which are in the hands of the British authorities, or through Suakim, where there are British officers in charge also. It was stated in one great daily paper that the Khedive had telegraphed the intelligence to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales; and—as there is nothing like a good detail in a lie—it was added that the Khedive had repeated the dose when asked for confirmation. The press, without taking the trouble to send as far as Marlborough House, discoursed on Monday most acutely and logically on the subject, assuming that the Khedive has sent "repeated telegrams" to the Queen and the Prince of Wales! The articles would have been profitable reading had the text been all right; but it could scarcely have gratified the editors to read their dismal lucubrations on Tuesday morning. The taste "for swallowing flies" may prove fatal even to "the great *Globe* itself," for it seems "as if increase of appetite doth grow with what it feeds on."

General J. A. Ewart, C.B., will be placed on the Retired List on the 30th inst., when he will have completed five years' unemployed.

Lieutenant-General Brialmont's interesting pamphlet[*] is a just and generous tribute to one of the greatest scientific soldiers the world has ever seen. Todleben never led an army in the field, but he defended Sebastopol gloriously against the armies of France, England, Turkey, and Piedmont—the Allied Fleets as well—and he broke down the defence and forced the surrender of Osman Pasha at Plevna. The son of the Riga *négociant* found that there was in Russia a career open to his talents, and that no Muscovite prejudice against the German race could retard his progress towards distinction and nobility. From 1848 to 1850 Todleben was winning his way slowly step after step in the wars of the Caucasus, and in 1853 he was officer of the trenches at Silistria, and was ready on the night of August 20 to deliver the assault, which he always held must have been successful, when Paskevitch gave orders for the siege to be raised and for the army to cross the Danube. Todleben was two months afterwards sent to Sebastopol by Prince Gortchakoff to help Prince Menchikoff to put the place in a state of defence; but the latter snubbed him, and gave no heed to his representations till the landing of the Allies and the battle of the Alma awoke him to the unpleasant fact that Sebastopol needed defence. Korniloff, Nakhimoff, and Istomine, who were charged with the task of holding the town, trusted entirely to Todleben. And how he justified the trust is matter for more than Russian history. The grand feature of the defence was, no doubt, the hardy and sagacious measure devised by Todleben of lodging his covering parties of infantry in small works in advance of the line of defences, the development of which was the creation of the Selenquisk and Volhynia Redoubts, and of the Kamschatka Lunette. It was not that counter-approaches were new in sieges, but that the way in which Todleben pushed infantry, armed with smooth-bores, up towards trenches and musketry-pits occupied by infantry with rifles, and threw-up regular works under cover of their fire, was very bold and novel. Probably, if Todleben had not been wounded and obliged to relinquish the active direction of the works, the assault of September 8 would have failed. As it was, of the 12 attacks which were delivered, only one succeeded, and 24,500 Russians repulsed 40,000 of the Allies on all points except the Malakhoff. The Allies on that day lost 10,067 men, and the Russians lost 12,913. And when Todleben visited England he was received with the utmost consideration and attention, although, in the frank simplicity of his nature, he permitted himself to be *exploité* by an adventurous inhabitant of Montpelier Square, where he was persuaded to take up his quarters. It is a curious illustration of the *sourde obstination* of foreign critics, and of their desire to ignore the merits of us, insular people, in war, as far as can be done by writing, to find a man like Brialmont, who wrote a history of the Duke of Wellington, speaking of the bombardment of October 17 as if *our* artillery fire failed, simply because the fifty-three French guns were reduced to silence, whereas the English guns silenced the Russian guns opposed to them! The fame of the defence will never die. General Brialmont says he only knows one original conception of Todleben—that of a coast battery, which he communicated to him in 1865, after he had visited Portsmouth and Plymouth; but the great engineer had that practical genius for war which makes the best of means to an end, and never did he display his gifts more brilliantly than at Plevna, where he saved his own troops and destroyed the army of the enemy. It is not much to the credit of our Press that so remarkable a man should have died without any lengthened accounts of his work. There were no obituary notices such as would be accorded to the demise of a ridiculous city knight or of an eminent pill-maker, to record the death on July 1, near Frankfort-on-Main, of one of the purest and noblest men who adorned the century. But newspaper eulogies are not needed to do justice to such a man.

"Le règne du pantouffle est passé," says the *Globe*. Certainly it must be, for the "Roi Pantouffle" is unknown to us. Perhaps our contemporary did know Pantouffle was a Queen, and was too polite to use the proper gender.

Another anniversary of a famous battle—the thirtieth of the great "Guy Fawkes day" at Inkerman—has come and gone. The Guards draped their colours with laurel, and there were no doubt due celebrations, private and public, of the anniversary wherever survivors congregate. It is, indeed, a day to be remembered for ever. The part played by the British Army was worthy of their best traditions, —so great and glorious that it is not necessary for us to deny their share of the credit to our Allies. Indeed, if *we* do, the world will not; all history is not written in English, and Mr. Kinglake is not the only accepted historian of the war. Every regiment engaged on November 5, 1854—perhaps with one exception—has as good a right as the Guards to deck its colours with laurel. The violent phrase applied by some French *esprit moqueur* to the Crimean medal—"médaille de sauvetage"—was unfortunate, but Mr. Kinglake is obliged to admit that the Guards' colours were saved by "the much be-damned Sixth of the Line (p. 285), who did good loyal service which will be long remembered in England." We doubt that very much, though the Duke of Cambridge, whom the historian describes as "brushing his way past" the Russians, will probably not forget the moment when he saw the colours of the Grenadier Guards borne safely back from the terrible contest around and in the Sandbag Battery. It was the Zouaves and the Algerine battalion who later on took the battery from the Russians with frightful slaughter, and hunted the Selingherisk battalions clean off the battle-field, who enabled our men to retreat. But we are not going to fight the battle over again. "The diligent men of Berlin," whom Mr. Kinglake derides—his volume was written in 1875—will probably be believed and followed in the criticism that Simonoff's mistake, and the conglomeration of 40,000 men on Mount Inkerman, was fatal to the Russians; and there will be a conviction to the end of time that there was something like a surprise on the morning, although our historian argues against the supposition.

The Mudir of Dongola must be a pattern of politeness. He has already showed himself to be a man of great courage, resource, and intelligence. When he returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him by the presentation of the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, he must have felt a little wonder at what it all meant, for, as a devout Mussulman, he certainly would have been little inclined to attach any consideration to the Saint of the Copts; and as to St. Michael, it is no disparagement to the Mudir's general information to suppose that he never had heard of the Saint at all in the particular connection in which he was associated with St. George and the illustrious Order of which he had received the badge. Although the Osmanieh and Medjidie have to some extent familiarised Orientals with the idea connected with Orders of Chivalry and decorations as marks of honour and distinction, their ideas are somewhat hazy in regard to them; and they would much rather, as a general rule, have a slice of land on promotion in the titled official world of their own people than any number of badges and any extent of coloured ribbon. It is well-known that when the Princes of India were decorated with gold or silver medals by the Prince of Wales, it was not easy to induce them to separate the consideration of the intrinsic value of the medal from the mark of consideration of the Sovereign with which it was supposed to be connected. It may be inferred that the Mudir did not altogether take the honour as equivalent to the disappointment he must have experienced in relinquishing the scheme on which he had set his heart to precede the English General and his host in delivering Gordon; and seeing what he has done there, seems every reason to think that, had he been provided with the means he so urgently pressed for early in the year, in arms and men, he would have anticipated our costly, and as yet uncertain, operations, and would have swept the banks of the Nile southwards so as to open communications with the beleaguered garrison of Khartoum. But distrust of his intentions and ignorance of his character, combined with the set purpose of depreciation in regard to natives which is the policy of the European correspondents in Egypt, has sufficed to frustrate his scheme and to confine his energies to the work he had so triumphantly achieved of cleaning out of the Mudirieh every trace of disaffection, and of establishing order and the rule of the Khedive throughout the length and breadth of the territory under his control. It is much to be wondered at, indeed, that he acquiesced so placidly in the decree of the Khedive, which handed over the authority he had vindicated so well to a stranger and an infidel. First, he had to submit to co-operate with Sir Herbert Stewart, as his subordinate. Now, he is necessarily subservient to Lord Wolseley. He knows well that whatever credit may be due to his influence and authority will be absorbed by the great stranger. In another place will be found an excellent pen-and-ink sketch from the correspondent of the *Morning Post* of this remarkable man, the integrity and force of whose character impressed itself upon us at the time he was assailed by persistent calumnies in the Press. So good a judge of character as Lord Wolseley will speedily conciliate a man like the Mudir, and he has already shown by his honest and thorough co-operation with Sir Herbert Stewart that he can subordinate personal feelings, and even ambition, to the desire to do his duty and to promote the cause of the master he serves.

Major J. Berryman, V.C., late Quartermaster 17th Lancers, has been granted a Good-Service Pension of £50 per annum.

The death, at Dongola, of Colonel Colborne, who was acting as correspondent for the *Daily News*, which is announced this week, cannot have caused much surprise to his friends, however much they must regret the loss of an amiable and accomplished gentleman, for Colonel Colborne was no longer young, and his constitution had been tried by a long residence in the East, following a career of active service from the time of the Crimea, and several attacks of severe illness in Egypt and in the Soudan, where he was in the Khedive's service up to the time of Hicks Pasha's command at Khartoum. He had to come to Cairo, where he was for some months; and it may be remembered that he wrote to explain how it was he had been unable to return to his post after the destruction of Hicks's column, in answer to some remarks upon the composition of the Soudan Staff, and the absence of several officers from the scene of duty. Colonel Colborne was an excellent draughtsman, and was possessed of considerable knowledge of Eastern races, languages, &c., and in private life was very estimable.[*]

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[*] *Le Général Comte Todleben, sa Vie et ses Travaux.* (Brussels: Librairie Militaire, C. Muguardt.)

[*] We are glad to learn that Colonel Colborne is alive and well.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*

Nothing exasperates a patriotic Celt—Scot, or Erse—so much as the calm assumption and absorption by the great British Blunderbore of all the individualities of famous people as "English." In the case of criminals British appetite is discriminating, and the O'Mulligan at the police-court is sure to figure as "a ruffianly-looking Irishman," and the Dumbiedikes before the sessions as an "ill-favoured Scotchman." When Lord Dufferin was named as Viceroy of India, the Irish papers poured out the ink of affliction over the wrong done to the country of his birth by the London journals, which never alluded to the fact that he was an Irishman any more than they gave to the distressful country the credit of having produced the "only General." And now the *Times*, in a leading article on Mr. J. Thomson's lecture at the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last, coolly appropriates one of the most intensely Scotch of Scotchmen as an "Englishman," and sends a flash of indignation through the country north of the Tweed, north and south, east and west. In fact, so thoroughly Scotch is Mr. Thomson that it was with some difficulty his English audience followed his discourse, in consequence of the mode of his speech and accent in the delivering of his lecture; but in self-reliance, perseverance, and courage he has excelled so greatly, that it is not wonderful that he should be claimed as national and imperial property.

The authorities at Bermuda must want something to do if we are to credit a statement in the last number of *Truth*. Our contemporary says:—

> "Military discipline is all very well in its way, but a case which occurred the other day in Bermuda seems to me to have a very strong resemblance to Oriental tyranny. Some time ago a paragraph appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette* commenting upon the very disorderly fashion in which a certain party of engineers had been marched on board ship. There is no reason to doubt that the remarks of the writer were perfectly accurate and justifiable, but the powers that be in Bermuda suspected that the paragraph had been written by one of the officers stationed in the island, and a terrible fuss ensued. It is scarcely credible, but every officer in Bermuda was compelled to certify on his honour 'as an officer and a gentleman' that he had not written the obnoxious paragraph! It is positively amazing that any military governor should take so outrageous a step, and it is even more suprising that the officers themselves should have condescended to take any notice of so insolent a demand."

We may state, for the information of the Bermuda authorities, that the information did not reach us from any military officer. It was, nevertheless, perfectly true; and in the interests of the service we are glad to find that attention has been drawn to the conduct of the "authority" in question.

There is an idea in the public mind that censure is implied in fact of a recall, whereas it may be the very highest compliment that can be paid to an officer. Lord Wolseley has been much annoyed at the announcement in the *Times* a few weeks ago that orders had been sent from London for his return, although the report was accompanied with the most flattering conjectures on the part of the leading journal, that the Government must be in need of the best advice close at hand, and that they thought Lord Wolseley's place in Egypt could be filled by a general officer whose services and reputation, however great and approved, did not command equal confidence in the country. Lord Wolseley called on the correspondent of the *Times* in Egypt to furnish him with the name of the person who gave him the intelligence which was telegraphed to London, and it seemed likely there would be no correspondent of the *Times* at the Head-quarters of the Army at what is called the front till the secret was revealed. But recent telegrams from Wada Halfa show that there was some one so far on his way towards head-quarters this week.

The number of Inkerman "heroes" is rapidly diminishing. The Duke Field-Marshal is the only surviving Divisional General. Collingwood Dickson, who "covered himself with glory," flourishes; so does Sir F. Haines; and among the Generals are to-day Taylor, Hardinge, Somerset, Macdonell, Street, Maitland, Smyth, Stephenson, Whitmore, Shipley, Bright, Willis, Glyn, Donovan, Radcliffe, Seymour, Higginson, Hume, Adams, Torrens, Sargent, Macdonald, Ross, Vialls, P. Fielding, Hardy, Newdegate, Abinger, M. Walker, Daniell, W. Roberts, Boldero, Earle, R. Ross, Morant, Dunne, Gipps, Rowlands, Bowles, Chippendall, Dalyell, Kent, &c. It is almost forgotten* what a bloody battle it was, and how it decided the fate of the Allies, and "nailed" them to the plateau till 1856.

The *St. James's Gazette* has made a patriotic use of information which has been placed within its reach, of the great perils to our Indian Empire which very small changes of policy and rapid developments of purpose may produce, militarily speaking, instantaneously; but, for all that, the *St. James's Gazette* is very much execrated in what are called the higher official circles for alluding to the subject at all. At the India Office they are angry and alarmed at the consequences; in Downing Street they are furious, not with the men who have allowed the towering fabric of ruin to rear itself over our Empire, but with the watchmen who called aloud in the darkness and warned the garrison of the danger.

The intense selfishness of spirit manifested in the framing of Lord Wolseley's instructions is worthy of a parish vestry. It is regrettable that the abandonment of the garrisons and subjects of the Khedive in any part of the Soudan should be accepted and vindicated as a worthy and defensible measure.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

1. Preliminary Examinations for admission to the Royal Military College will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, on Feb. 4 and 5, and on March 11 and 12, 1885, under the Regulations issued with G.O. 116 of 1884.

2. Gentlemen who propose to be candidates will be permitted to present themselves for the Preliminary Examination on either, but not on both, of these occasions. They must apply, in their own handwriting, direct to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners, on the form hereto annexed, which must be returned to the office of the Commission, so as to be received not later than Jan. 15 for the February Examination, and Feb. 19 for the March Examination. No evidence of age or moral character is required.

3. It must be understood that candidates will not be admitted to the "Further" Examination in July unless they send to the Military Secretary, on or before May 15, the papers required by paragraph 16 of the Regulations.

4. No candidate (not being a University candidate) will be allowed to attend the "Further" unless he has passed the "Preliminary" Examination, or has produced to the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate as laid down in paragraph 15 of the Regulations.

5. Candidates claiming, under paragraph 15 of the Regulations, to be exempted from the Preliminary Examination in all subjects except geometrical drawing, or in all except geometrical drawing and mathematics, may present themselves for examination in the subjects only.

6. Officers of Militia who propose to be candidates for commissions in the Army may be admitted to these preliminary examinations on the same conditions as candidates for admission to the Royal Military College. Those who pass will be exempted from the preliminary part of the Special Examination of Militia candidates. Candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy may also be admitted on the same conditions for examination in dictation, geography, and modern language. Those who pass will, when they attend the Preliminary Examination for the Royal Military Academy, be exempted from examination in those subjects.

7. A fee of £1 will be required from every candidate admitted to an examination.

8. This "Preliminary" Examination is separate from the "Further" Examination, and no marks can be given in the one for work done in the other.

Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,
October 31, 1884.

⁂ The order for admission to the Preliminary Examination will be posted to the address given on the form of application, on Jan. 28 for the February examination, and on March 4 for the March examination. The order will contain instructions as to the mode in which the fee of £1 is to be paid.

N.B.—In consequence of a communication from the War Office, it is the intention of the Commissioners to raise gradually the standard of qualification in modern languages.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN WAR TIME.

An interesting correspondence on the use of our merchant steamers as an auxiliary Naval force in time of war is being carried on in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, M.P., opened the ball by suggesting a system of convoy for the protection of our commerce in war time; he supposes that from 40 to 50 merchant steamers are at anchor in the Downs, bound for Port Said, and believes that a couple of swift cruisers would provide adequate protection for the trip under all ordinary circumstances. Mr. Thos. Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company, fears that the scheme looks better on paper than it would in practice, and opines that the greater part of our trade would be transferred to foreign and neutral flags in consequence of the enormous premiums of insurance. He affirms that if "a Naval war breaks out, and the English Navy is not strong enough to keep its enemies in port, or thrash them if they come out, we must bid a long farewell to our greatness as a ship-owning nation." Capt. Colomb also writes ridiculing Mr. Macfarlane's scheme, and advocates a Naval Intelligence Department, chiefly composed of practical commercial men, with an Admiral at its head, to consider the real question of protection by convoy. He concludes by maintaining that "steam sea strategy" (whatever that may mean) provides greater security for our commerce than in the old days, provided we do three things:—"1. Spend on our Navy in the same proportion as to our sea-trade now as our fathers did for long years after Trafalgar. 2. Adequately protect our coaling-stations and great mercantile sea-ports. 3. Tear up the 'Treaty of Paris' the moment war is declared, and as a united Empire do our duty." Admiral Vesey Hamilton, agreeing with Capt. Colomb and Mr. Sutherland, gives instances from the American Civil War to prove how useless it is to reckon on our merchant-ships being able to contend successfully with an enemy's men-of-war; and he points out how European Alabamas without coal depôts could do but little against our commerce, if unsupported by ironclads, and that we could put three, if not more, on the ocean highways for every one our antagonists could furnish.

A telegram dated Calcutta, Nov. 6, says:—"The opposition to the Zhob Valley expedition appears to have entirely collapsed. Several of the chiefs have surrendered to the British, and Shah Jehan's son-in-law has been captured. Shah Jehan himself has fled, and has, it is believed, taken refuge among the Ghilzais."

The Army.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Capt. Bellwood has been compelled to resign the adjutancy of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry on account of ill-health.

5th Dragoon Guards. The Seaforth Barracks, at Liverpool, recently completed, have been occupied by a detachment of the regiment.

1st (Royal) Dragoons. Major James, Scots Greys, having assumed his duties as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. at head-quarters, Ireland, Capt. Tomkinson has been appointed Acting Brigade-Major of Cavalry in Ireland.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Brevet Major James has taken up the duties of his new appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in Ireland, vice Major Cooper, transferred to Lord Dufferin's Staff.

3rd Hussars. The regiment suffers a great loss in the retirement of Col. Vincent, whose five years' tenure of the command expired on Tuesday. Col. Vincent exchanged as major from the 7th Dragoon Guards, and during his term of command has been indefatigable in his exertions to maintain the efficiency of the regiment, which he leaves in a very satisfactory condition.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons. The regiment is expected to be ordered to Bechuanaland with Sir C. Warren's expedition. The *Natal Witness* says:—"As regards the testimony borne by Sir Leicester Smyth to the service of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and particularly to the services of their commanding officer, Col. Curtis, there can be no question, if civilians may be permitted to say so, that they have been in every way deserved. Col. Curtis, as the commander of the forces in the Reserve, and as in charge of the military position there, has been placed in a position of the greatest delicacy and responsibility, and has discharged his delicate and responsible duties in a manner which might be regarded as reflecting the highest credit on him, were it not that no true soldier takes credit to himself for performing his duty. This colony and South Africa at large owe much at the present juncture to the presence in command of her Majesty's troops of so careful and prudent an officer as Sir Leicester Smyth and to the able seconding he has received from Col. Curtis."

10th Hussars. The *South-Eastern Gazette* says:—"Ex-Serjt. Cramp, of the 10th Hussars, has been on a short visit to Canterbury, his appearance causing no little interest among his military associates. Serjt. Cramp was with Major Slade when that gallant officer was killed in Egypt. How the serjeant has escaped with his life is a mystery to all the medical men who have seen him; in fact, his death was officially announced. Serjt. Cramp was sent out with an officer in charge of a company of scouts on the day when the 19th Hussars were so cut up. A detachment was sent to the relief of the 19th, and the scouts were passed. A short distance from him was an Arab chief. He took no notice of this man, who, however, came up behind the serjeant and, with a double-edged sword, levelled a blow at him. The cut extended right across the head, and completely severed the skull from the left eye to the back of the head, and, being a straight one, took off the upper part of the ear and cut through one of the main arteries. Serjt. Cramp fell from his horse, and as the Arab was making a charge at him, he threw his carbine at him. This the Arab seized, and rode off. The remarkable thing is that, although Serjt. Cramp's skull was completely laid open, he never lost consciousness, and when taken to the hospital was enabled to explain to the medical staff his feelings, and to give his commanding officer a 'last message' for his friends With a view to stopping the flow of blood, his throat was cut and the arteries gathered up and tied. Marvellous to say, he recovered, and with the exception of having lost all feeling on the left side of his face, he expresses himself to be fair in health, but of course totally unfit for any kind of work."

11th Hussars. Particulars received at Debbeh state that of Col. Stewart's party 17 persons were killed. On the first day they landed armed, and they were well received, and a sheep was given to them. On the second day they landed armed only with revolvers. They were then attacked. When the women on board saw this, they flung their valuables into the Nile. On seeing the natives approaching they killed three with Remingtons. The women were cut to pieces. The cannon was too heavy to transport.

12th Lancers. Sir C. Goring, Bart., formerly a lieut. in the regiment, died at Highdean, Essex, on the 3rd inst.

13th Hussars. The head-quarters and service troops embark at Bombay on Tuesday next in H.M.S. Serapis, *en route* to the Cape.

15th Hussars. The *Standard* says:—"Col. Luck, who commanded the 15th Hussars in the Boer Campaign of 1881, has, on his arrival in India, assumed the command of the Scinde Brigade of the Bombay Army, vice Brig.-Gen. Oldershaw. Col. Luck is about to raise an additional regiment of Scinde Horse."

19th Hussars. A telegram dated Assouan, Nov. 6, says:—"The 19th Hussars arrived here this afternoon."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Gen. P. V. England, col.-comdt., died at Dover on the 6th inst., aged 96 years. He entered the Army, May 10, 1805; became lieut., June 1, 1806; capt., March 11, 1817; brevet major, Jan. 10, 1837; lieut.-col., Aug. 17, 1843; col., Feb. 17, 1854; major-gen., Aug. 9, 1858; lieut.-gen., April 5, 1866; and gen., March 29, 1873. He was appointed col.-comdt., Feb. 27, 1866. He served with the expeditions to the Weser in 1805-6, to the Cape and South America in 1806-7; campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula, including the battle of Vittoria and siege of San Sebastian (medal with two clasps).

The following officers of the regiment are still living who took part in the battle of Inkerman thirty years ago:—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Gens. Sir R. Dacres, Sir C. Dickson, Sir D. Wood, Sir J. W. Fitzmayer, Sir C. D'Aguilar, Sir J. Adye, and J. Turner; Lieut.-Gens. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, Sir E. Hamley, Hon.

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* Russian losses, 10,729 killed, wounded, and prisoners (256 officers), out of 40,000, total = 11,959; English lost 30 officers killed, 91 wounded, 597 men killed, 1,760 wounded, out of 7,464, total = 2,573; French lost 13 officers and 130 men killed, and 36 officers and 750 men wounded, total = 1,039.

E. T. Gage, and Hon. D. M. Fraser; Major-Gens. H. P. Yates, J. F. Pennycuick, and G. le M. Tupper; Cols. G. C. Henry, W. G. Andrewes, A. H. King, E. Markham, H. J. Alderson, W. Stirling, and P. E. Hill; Capt. R. S. Sutherland; Lieut. E. Dixon; Rdgmrs. W. Johnston and J. Drummond; Qrmrs. S. Brown and J. Land.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Col. Sir C. Warren was entertained at dinner on Wednesday night, at the Cannon-Street Hotel, by the South-African Trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. D. P. Blaine, the chairman of the section, presided, and in the speeches of the influential gentlemen present there was a tone of entire confidence in the tact and talent of the officer who has been appointed to a most difficult command, and whose modest reply showed how deeply he felt the trust reposed in him.

Major R. Calrow died at Mussoorie, E.I., on the 6th ult. The deceased joined the Army, May 3, 1864; and became major, May 3, 1884.

The *Times* says:—"There are at the present time 12 officers and about 150 Royal Engineers from Chatham undergoing a term of instruction in submarine mining at Portsmouth under the superintendence of Major Bucknill. The school has been now wholly removed to Fort Blockhouse, at the harbour mouth; Fort Monckton, where the submarine miners were formerly located, having been given up for the accommodation of the Militia during their annual training, it being considered that the time was too long to keep the men under canvas outside the walls of Blockhouse Fort. A number of temporary buildings have been erected for the storing of mines and other gear used in the operations round the coast, but as it is expected that the school at Chatham, where the work of laying down and taking up mines has to be performed in a muddy river and under great disadvantages, will eventually be transferred bodily to Portsmouth, further developments are under consideration. It is proposed to construct a pier in Stokes Bay, a splendid water area for the purposes of the special training and remotely situated, together with all the necessary accessories suitable for the establishment of a national school of submarine mining."

Orders have been received at Chatham directing the 7th Compy. to embark for South Africa on the 12th inst. The company will go out under the command of Capt. Bagot. The 7th is a field-service company, and will take out its field waggons, &c.

Scots Guards. Lieut. Bowen was found dead in his bed at his lodgings in St. James's Street on Saturday morning last from a gunshot wound, a verdict of temporary insanity being returned by the coroner's jury. He entered the regiment in July, 1881, and was rather of a reserved disposition, but had attached friends in the battalion.

1st, or Royal Scots. Orders having been sent to the 1st Batn. at Barbadoes to embark on board H.M.S. Orontes for the Cape of Good Hope, drafts from the depôt of the regiment at Glencorse and from the 2nd Batn. at Edinburgh have been despatched to Gibraltar, where the Orontes will call for them on her way to the Cape.

5th Northumberland Fusiliers. The 1st Batn., which was under orders to proceed to Chakrata, is, it is understood, likely to be moved to Ferozepore. Major J. Woodward, late of the regiment, died at Folkestone on the 31st ult., aged 74 years.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). Capt. Grattan, 1st Batn., has joined the pay office of the 2nd Batn. King's Own Borderers on probation, as a candidate for an appointment in the Pay Department.

9th Norfolk Regiment. Major D. Dickinson died at Morar, East Indies, of cholera, on the 2nd inst., aged 40 years. The deceased was the son of the late Rev. D. Dickinson, rector of Banbridge, county Devon. He joined the Army Dec. 19, 1862; became lieut., March 27, 1866; capt., Feb. 16, 1878, and major, Jan. 18, 1882.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. Major Levin, 2nd Batn., has been noted at the Horse Guards for appointment as an adjutant in the Auxiliary Forces on a vacancy occurring. Capt. Franklyn is a candidate for the Pay Department.

22nd Cheshire Regiment. The *Morning Post* says:—"Lieut.-Col. Molyneux, Brigade-Major, 3rd Infantry Brigade, at Aldershot, has been appointed Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. on the Staff of Col. Sir Charles Warren, K.C.M.G., R.E., and will at once proceed to the Cape.

28th Gloucestershire Regiment. The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"The regiment has left Portsmouth for York, Bradford, and Tynemouth. This corps arrived home five years ago from Singapore, with 850 men, none of whom had less than two years' service. Of this fine body of men, but 49 (including musicians) are now serving in the battalion, and the total strength is about 450 to 500, mostly young soldiers. Yorkshire is considered a good recruiting-ground, and perhaps the historic fame of 'The Slashers' will cause the ranks to be filled up. The 28th was the first regiment that embarked at Liverpool for the Russian war in 1854."

30th East Lancashire Regiment. Another change is likely to be made in the Indian reliefs. The 30th were down for a third year at Meean Meer, a very unusual thing of late years. It was, however, represented that this was a great hardship; and as the medical authorities reported very strongly against their remaining longer in the station, they are now expected to be about to change places with the Northumberland Fusiliers, who were to have moved from Chakrata to Ferozepore. The Northumberland Fusiliers will, therefore, go to Meean Meer, and the 30th move to Ferozepore. This also makes it probable that the Connaught Rangers will go to Jullundur. A correspondent writes from India:—"The 1st East Lancashire, who are about to leave Meean Meer for Ferozepore on account of the sickness in the regiment, are no worse than any other regiment which has marched out of the Lahore Cantonment after a two years' stay. They ought to have done well, as they spent the first three hot weathers of their present tour in the hills, and marched straight to Meean Meer. It is pretty certain the Northumberland Fusiliers, who follow them, will be just as sickly two years hence as the 2nd Liverpool Regt. were when they relieved them. The unhealthy season is from the end of the rains to the new year, and only those who have experienced it know what the men suffer during those months from constant attacks of fever and ague. It is almost a certainty that any regiment sent there will be quite useless till it has been moved to a new station; and it is wonderful that the authorities care to waste that very expensive article, the British soldier, in such a reckless way."

34th Border Regiment. Major P. Walker, D.A.A.G. for Musketry in India, died in the Red Sea, on the 18th ult., on board ss. Merton Hall, whilst on passage home. Major Walker entered the Army, July 3, 1860; became lieut., Nov. 20, 1862; capt., May 11, 1872; and major, July 1, 1881. He was appointed to the Staff in India, March 23, 1880.

35th Royal Sussex Regiment. Major Goring, late capt., has succeeded to a baronetcy by the death of his uncle. Major Goring is the capt. and hon. major of the 4th Batn. Royal Sussex Regt.

37th Hampshire Regiment. Capt. Bethune, havinh attained the prescribed age, will be retired from the 16tg inst.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment left Wady Halfa on Thursday in whaleboats for Dongola.

39th Dorsetshire Regiment. The regiment is looking forward to orders for the Cape.

40th South Lancashire Regiment will arrive at Aden next week from India.

43rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Major Wilson is about to retire on pension.

44th Essex Regiment. The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Aden next week, *en route* to England.

46th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The regiment will leave Wady Halfa for the front next week.

47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Major Cooper, who has been appointed A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, the new Viceroy of India, leaves England on Wednesday next with the other Staff officers.

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. *Vanity Fair* says:—"That splendid old regiment, the 48th, after much hard work in Ireland, was congratulating itself upon going to the Isle of Wight, one of the best at all times, but in winter the very best quarters in England. An unbelieving officer, however, prophesied—'You're not Highlanders, and you won't get to Wight.' And he was right, for a Highland regiment has been ordered to Parkhurst, and the 48th relegated to less desirable quarters. Court fancy is clearly for kilts and trews."

ROYAL MARINES.

Lieut. Lee, R.M.L.I., has embarked in the Pembroke, to relieve Lieut. Field, proceeded *en route* to join the Nelson, on the Australian station.

The under-mentioned officers of the R.M.L.I. have been granted leave of absence:—Major Clements, two months, on medical certificate; Capt. Robyns, one month; Col.-Comdt. Blanckley, two months; Capt. and Adjt. Quill, three weeks; Major Peake and Capt. and Adjt. Denny, six weeks; and Capt. and Adjt. Wright, two months.

Lieut. Swanton, R.M.L.I., has been directed to proceed to the Royal Marine Depôt, Walmer, for duty.

Col. 2nd-Comdt. Jones, R.M.L.I., has assumed command of the Plymouth Division, vice Col.-Comdt. Blanckley, proceeded on leave of absence.

54th Dorsetshire Regiment. During their recent short stay at Peshawur the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were shown the silver centre-piece presented to the regiment by the Duke's grandfather, the Duke of Kent. This handsome piece of plate was given to the corps for their steadiness in suppressing a mutiny of two regiments at Gibraltar during the Duke's command there, and bears the following inscription:—"The gift of H.R.H. Edward Duke of Kent to Lieut.-Col. Andrew Ross and Officers of the 54th Regiment as a testimony of the high sense his Royal Highness entertains of the steady discipline and distinguished good conduct displayed by them and their regiment on the night of December 24, 1802." We understand that Col. Newbolt and the officers of the regiment are about to present the Duke and Duchess with an illustrated copy of the records of the regiment as a reminiscence of their visit to Peshawur. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gossett, who has been acting for Major Stewart, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. at head-quarters in India, is going to Kussowlie to act for Col. Dalrymple, who is coming home on leave.

56th Essex Regiment will proceed up the Nile next week.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. The head-quarters, 3rd Batn., stationed in Cyprus, have moved down from Troödos Camp to their winter-quarters at Polymedea. Lieut. Kennedy, 3rd Batn., has returned to Egypt to take over the duties of adjt. to the half-battalion stationed there, vice Lieut. Beaumont, who has proceeded up the Nile in charge of the signallers accompanying the Expedition. Lieut. Pretyman, 4th Batn., died at Ferozepore on the 1st ult., aged 22 years, from the accidental discharge of his gun.

62nd Wiltshire Regiment. Capt. Hill has left England for Gibraltar, to take up the appointment of Superintendent of Gymnasia at that station.

63rd Manchester Regiment. The death is announced of Col. W. Leckie, Lieut.-Col. on the Retired Full Pay List. He served with the 39th Regt. at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1855, and at the attacks on June 18 and Sept. 8 (medal, with clasp, Brevet of Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal). He joined the Army Nov. 10, 1843; became lieut., April 16, 1845; capt., April 2, 1852; major, June 6, 1856; lieut.-col., Jan. 1, 1868; and col., Sept. 1, 1875.

71st Highland Light Infantry. Lieut. Balfour, who has been appointed an aide-de-camp to Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, will embark for Calcutta on Wednesday next.

74th Highland Light Infantry. A handsome stained-glass window has been erected in the Melksham Parish Church, in memory of the late Capt. Lopes, who died on Dec. 10, 1882, at Cairo, from fever contracted during the Egyptian Campaign.

75th Gordon Highlanders, 760 strong, left Cairo on Wednesday night, on their way up the Nile.

83rd Royal Irish Rifles. Capt. Thorburn, having attained the prescribed age, is about to be retired.

88th Connaught Rangers. It is reported in India that the regiment will probably proceed to Jullundur. Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple is coming home from India on leave.

96th Manchester Regiment. There has been, we hear with regret, another shooting case reported in India. Three men broke out of barracks some time ago with their rifles and ammunition. They luckily only succeeded in killing one native, in spite of firing a considerable number of rounds.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Beale has embarked for service in Egypt. Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Powell died three days after leaving Singapore, whence he had been invalided. The loss of this officer will be much felt by a large number of his brother officers; a kinder-hearted and better friend never existed. No. 13 Company arrived under the command of Capt. Pearse, D.A.C.G., at Aldershot from Shorncliffe, on Wednesday. Capt. Grant, D.A.C.G., is under orders to proceed to Bechuanaland with a detachment of Commissariat supply men. No. 10 Company, under the command of Capt. Clayton, D.A.C.G., is about to embark for service in South Africa. Qrmr. Musgrave has been posted to No. 10 Company. Capt. Burrell, D.A.C.G., is under orders to proceed to Bechuanaland.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

The following is a list in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the Lieutenants of Militia recommended for commissions in the Regular Army who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October, 1884:—Denis M. Bower, 3,647 marks; Alexander Murray, 3,452; Randal C. E. S. Smyth, 3,368; Herbert A. Moore, 3,207; Douglas Herbert, 3,167; Hon. Henry W. Trefusis, 2,993; Berkeley J. T. Levett, 2,990; William Owen, 2,788; Henry W. Oliver, 2,603; Cecil G. Doran, 2,492; Mervyn H. Nunn, 2,447; Hon. Ronald F. Greville, 2,380; Benjamin P. S. Rooke, 2,302; Arthur L. H. Buchanan, 2,179; Robert M. Poore, 2,028; John G. Parker, 2,012; Edward L. Sullivan, 1,948; Charles C. L. Gower, 1,932; Frederick H. Peterson, 1,662; and Thomas M. Kirkwood, 1,658. In addition to the above, the following candidate passed a qualifying examination in geometrical drawing: John W. S. Burns.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The following are the movements of her Majesty's Indian troopships for the season of 1884-85:—

The Malabar will arrive at Bombay on Oct. 11 with drafts, and will sail for England on Oct. 22, with time-expired men.

The Crocodile will arrive on Oct. 21 with T and U Batys., No. 1 Baty. E. Division, and No. 1 Baty. London Division, R.A., and drafts, and will sail for England on Nov. 1 with I and O Batys. 1st Brig., R.A., for England; No. 6 Baty. Western Division, and No. 5 South Irish Division, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regt. and 1st Batn. Essex Regt., for Aden; 8th Baty. Eastern Division, and No. 7 Baty. London Division, and time-expired men, &c., from Aden to England.

The Serapis will arrive at Bombay on Oct. 29 with 2nd Batn. Highland Light Infantry and drafts, and will sail for England on Nov. 11 with 13th Hussars and time-expired men, &c.

The Jumna will arrive at Bombay on Nov. 7 with 3rd Dragoon Guards and drafts, and will sail for England on Nov. 21 with time-expired men, &c.

The Malabar will arrive at Bombay on Dec. 25 with drafts, and will sail for England on Jan. 6, 1885, with time-expired men, &c.

The Crocodile will arrive at Bombay on Jan. 7 with drafts, and will sail for England on Jan. 17 with time-expired men, &c.

The Serapis will arrive at Bombay on Jan. 14 with 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. and drafts, and will sail for England on Jan. 27 with time-expired men, &c.

The Jumna will arrive at Bombay on Jan. 25 with 2nd Batn. Royal Irish Regt. and drafts, and will sail for England on Feb. 6 with time-expired men, &c.

The Malabar will arrive on March 12 with drafts, and will sail for England on March 21 with invalids and time-expired men.

The Crocodile will arrive on March 22 with drafts, and will sail for England on April 1 with invalids and time-expired men.

The Serapis will arrive on March 31 with drafts, and will sail for England on April 10 with invalids and time-expired men.

The Jumna will arrive at Bombay on April 9 with drafts, and will sail for England on April 19 with invalids and time-expired men.

James Russell McCoy, the principal inhabitant of Pitcairn's Island, having been lately interviewed by the skipper of a Norwegian barque, intimated that the islanders were very much in want of some newspapers. Many Naval officers have cause to remember with pleasurable feelings their visits to this little out-of-the-way spot, and surely some one of the ships of the Pacific might make a trip over there and supply their deficiency.

The Flying Squadron of the German Imperial Navy, consisting of the steam corvettes Bismarck, 16 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Edward Knoir; Gneisenau, 16 guns; Olga, 10 guns; and the Ariadne, eight guns, from Wilhelmshaven, last from Dover, put into Plymouth Sound on Monday morning, when the customary salutes were exchanged. The Squadron left Plymouth on Thursday for Madeira, *en route* for Angra Pequena, on the West Coast of Africa, to formally take over the new German possessions there.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Play, a Picture-Book drawn by Edith Scannell: Nursery Numbers (Marcus Ward and Co., Limited)—With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan, by Colonel the Hon. J. Colborne (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—The Mistletoe Bough, by M. E. Braddon (J. R. Maxwell)—A Vocabulary for the Lower Standard in Hindustani, by P. Mulvihill (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Shipwrecked Mariner, October (T. Fisher Unwin)—Life of General Sir George Napier, K.C.B., edited by his son, General W. C. E. Napier.—The Indian Mutiny, by Mark Thornhill (John Murray). —Cassell's Illustrated Almanack, 1885 (Cassell and Co., Limited). Magazines for November:—The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co); The Atlantic Ocean (Macfarlane and Co.).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GENERAL OFFICER.—All persons holding commissions from the Queen are entitled to the privilege, and as officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers hold such commissions, their right cannot be questioned. It seems to be forgotten sometimes that it was to prevent all such misunderstandings, and the annoyances arising therefrom, that the Queen's commission was granted to officers of the Auxiliary Forces.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

ON the principle of "*audi alteram partem*," we publish a letter from a correspondent signing himself "N.," on the subject of examinations for Army Medical Officers. Our correspondent does not distinguish between the examination for Surgeons before promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major—*i.e.*, officers ranking as Captain for the rank of Major—and that for senior Surgeons-Major for the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, the analogy being officers ranking as Lieutenant-Colonels of five or six years' standing for the rank of full Colonel. As regards the first, the junior Medical Officers have, as a body, quite accepted the new rules as fit and proper, though there are a few blots in this part of the scheme—really a revival of an old rule—that lead us to think the official who drew it up was wanting in practical knowledge. Take the case of India. In the Bengal Presidency, there are but two Medical Schools, Calcutta and Lahore; and should a Surgeon be quartered in India when he should be examined—*i.e.*, between his fifth and tenth years of service—he must procure his certificate of operative surgery from one of these schools. For this purpose he may have to travel many hundreds of miles, and be put to great expense, as the Government of India will certainly not recognise the Army Circular as giving an officer a claim to travel at the public expense. Again, at Lahore the Professor of Surgery was quite lately a junior Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department; so that we would have the Surgeon of the Indian Medical Department, perhaps junior to the candidate, giving a certificate of operative surgery to a Surgeon of the Medical Staff, while Sir A. Home, Surgeon-General of her Majesty's Forces in India, all the Deputy-Surgeons-General, all the Brigade-Surgeons and senior Surgeons-Major of the Medical Staff, were unable to confer one. Yet a further instance. Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians are excused the examinations in medicine and surgery. Was it not known to Whitehall Yard that Fellows of the Colleges of Physicians are elected, and pass no examination, while degrees, only obtained after examination of Doctors of Medicine of London, Cambridge, Dublin, &c., are not qualifications? Leaving out these blots, the examination for Surgeons is a good and proper test, and, so far, we are entirely with our correspondent. In the case of Surgeons-Major of over twenty years' service, men ranking with Lieutenant-Colonels, some of them for six years and over, there is no analogy for such an examination, either in our or in any other Army that we are aware of; and the age of the senior Surgeons-Major ought to exempt them from such a test. On looking over the official *Army List*, we find that the first twenty Surgeons-Major for promotion average over 50 years of age, one being 54, one 53, one 52, two 51, and four 50. Surely examinations applied to such "elderly victims," as they are styled by the ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, in his able letter to the *Lancet* on this subject, are ridiculous. Our correspondent lays much stress on the statement (we do not agree with him in calling it a fact) "that, as a rule, they are not equal to those in civil practice." Now, this is taking for granted a view of the case that is fairly open to objection. No doubt Army Surgeons are not, and could not possibly be, equal to the leading surgeons and physicians of our great towns,—men who take up special lines of work, and have enormous practice and experience in them. But we think it will be found that, as a rule, Army Surgeons are quite equal, if not superior, to the main body of the profession, *i.e.*, the general practitioners. It cannot possibly be expected that Army Surgeons can ever develop into Fergussons or Listers; but take them as they stand, they are a well-educated body of officers, and quite fit for the work the State demands of them. It must be borne in mind that an Army Surgeon is, so to speak, a "Jack-of-all-trades." One day he may have to treat severe cases of injury, gun-shot wounds, &c.; the next, he may have to cope with an outbreak of scarlatina; next, to detect a case of malingering; the day after, to look after a case of midwifery, and so on. All this time he has many military duties to carry on, recruiting, sanitary inspections, invaliding, inspecting prisoners, charge of stores, medicines, &c.,—in fact, his work is spread over all the various branches of the medical and military professions combined,—one year attending cholera cases in India, the next on active service in Egypt, and then looking after a station hospital at home. How far, we ask, will set examinations ensure a better class of Army Surgeons? After a certain period in a man's career, examinations are useless, and the knowledge of disease, only acquired after many years of practical work, is far more valuable than the ability to answer set questions. We have only to look into civil life to prove this. Can any one doubt that if a competitive examination were held to-morrow in London for the post, we shall say, of surgeon to one of the hospitals, and if Sir Joseph Lister, one of the greatest surgeons of the day, were pitted against a young man who had just passed his fellowship, the man fresh from his school would succeed? But, we ask, would that young man have the confidence of his patients in the way the experienced surgeon would? If Army Medical Officers are really behind the times, there are many ways of improving their practical knowledge that are far better than examinations. Are Medical Officers ever treated as officers of the Royal Engineers are, *i.e.*, taken or sent round to see the latest professional improvements of the day? Are they in any way encouraged to work at their profession? Is leave granted to them for this purpose? When questions like these can be answered in the affirmative, it will be time to blame Army Surgeons if they are not on a level with the rest of the profession. As matters now stand, it is really praiseworthy on the part of Medical Officers of the Army that they are as good as they are; and it certainly is not likely to raise them in the opinion of the Army at large, to find the authorities instituting examinations for old officers. The proposed examinations for senior Surgeons-Major are, moreover, a direct reflection on the administration of the department from the Director-General downwards, as they declare that all the reports, inspections, &c., which have been sent in and held on them for the past twenty-five years are not worth the paper they are written on.

We understand that General H. L. Gardiner, on the Retired List, one of her Majesty's Equerries, will become a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Artillery by the death of General P. V. England.

Another strong draft of the Medical Staff Corps left England on Wednesday for Egypt. This detachment will bring the strength of the Medical Staff Corps in that country up to about 700 men, nearly one-third of the total strength of the corps. Although recruits have been joining this corps pretty freely of late, it is certain that if sudden and urgent demands were made for further strong drafts for service, extraordinary measures would have to be taken to find men, as the Medical Staff Corps, which is scattered all over the world, has a strength of only 2,230 of all ranks.

The news from the Nile justifies the opposition which for a long time we gave to the little boats built in this country. The Canadians say that they are not strong enough, that the construction is faulty, and that the keels are quite out of place. All the testimony of the correspondents on the spot points to the correctness of the view which we maintained from the first, that native boats and native labour were best suited to enable the Expedition to move. But certainly the dahabeahs (?) and nuggars depend upon the wind, and though at this time of the year the direction of that important factor is constantly southward, and so far favourable enabling sailing-boats to contend with the current of the Nile, it seems to have failed on several occasions recently. For the small boats which have been sent out, the Canadian steersmen no doubt are admirably suited; but all the heavy work, or at least most of it, appears to be done by the natives at the rapids. "Without their aid the soldiers could never have hauled the boats up. The cargoes were taken out at the foot of the Cataract, and portaged to the upper end by Egyptian soldiers." So says the *Standard*. If, indeed, the work further south be like that at Semneh, it is to be feared the Expedition will make but slow progress. The patrons of the Suakim and Berber route may exult or point without dissatisfaction at the difficulties of which they read in the progress of the Expedition to Berber, but they do not at all consider how long it would have taken to make a railway from Suakim—supposing it could be made at all in the present state of the country—or how a force of 8,000 men, with perhaps as many camp followers carrying provisions, could have been conveyed across the waterless desert to Berber. From that point, any difficulties on the way to Khartoum would be common to an expedition from Suakim, and to an expedition from Dongola. At Semneh there is a series of cataracts, as they are erroneously called. The drawings in the *Illustrated London News*—whose clever artist, Mr. Melton Prior, is, we regret to hear, suffering from an accident—give a very good idea, if a somewhat exaggerated one, of the general character of these narrow passes, where the slope of the ground falls rapidly, and the course of the river is impeded by barriers of rocks as the river falls. The cascades so formed become more accentuated, so to speak. The current is always strong, and the strain upon hawsers and tackle and the strength of the crews and towing apparatus excessive. It is a curious fact that the country between Berber and Dongola is almost closed to European knowledge. Our great travellers have struck across the desert from Korosko or from Berber on their way to Khartoum, and the upper stretches of the Nile between the Third and Sixth Cataracts are little known, except to natives; but by this time the Intelligence officers attached to Lord Wolseley will, no doubt, have collected plenty of information in regard to the route, and by the time the troops have been concentrated from Wady Halfa to Dongola, Lord Wolseley will have prepared his plan of advance.

A very large number of Cavalry and Infantry officers have volunteered their services for the corps of mounted riflemen in Bechuanaland. Although volunteers were only called for on Wednesday, the whole of the names have already been forwarded to headquarters.

Captain B. Pim long ago made his *épreuves* as an Arctic navigator, and has done many things since, including the projection of a service newspaper, which did not go very far, and an appearance in Parliament; but we do not think he ever did anything to entitle his opinion to be accepted as of much value on such a subject as the success of the Panama Canal. But the correspondent of a London paper thinks otherwise, and favours the world with three of Captain Pim's conclusions adverse to the scheme:—1. He thinks the sea-level canal cannot be completed for any reasonable sum, or within a reasonable time. He does not favour us with any definition of the meaning of the adjective, and so we cannot judge what he means. 2. The yellow-fever is endemic and deadly. But if so, the canal cannot be made, as there will be no workmen. 3. The State of Panama would secede from Columbia under French protection. Why not? Especially if the Canal cannot be made, and if yellow-fever kills all the people! It is astonishing what nonsense people talk, report, and telegraph. Pronounce your opinion, never give your reasons for it, Captain B. Pim.

What does it signify? The Indian Establishment is only, or will be only, 600 men short. It is quite true that the best "opinions" are of opinion that the Establishment is at least 15,000 short when it is full.

The apprehensions we expressed from the very beginning that Admiral Hewett's mission to Abyssinia was a mistake in all its incidents, and that the introduction of the robber bands of Ras Alula into the Soudan, under the pretence of liberating the Egyptian garrisons, was little, if anything, short of a crime, will, we fear, be thoroughly justified. At Kassala there is every possibility of a conflict between the Abyssinians and the garrison of the place, although Mason Pasha, an exceedingly able and active officer, may be relied upon to do all in his power to effect the peaceful solution of any difficulties connected with the execution of the ill-omened treaty with the Negus (?).

The Aldershot Reappropriation Board—Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, V.C., D.A.Q.M.G., president—assembled during the week to report upon a proposal to reappropriate certain huts in the camps as shooting galleries. It is the intention to provide a shooting gallery for each battalion of Infantry at the Camp before the commencement of the next annual course of musketry.

"The most perfect security for peace," said one of Mr. Richard's disciples the other day, "is not to be prepared for war." It certainly is a reason for not going to war, but it is no security against being attacked—rather the other way.

The Valise Equipment Committee have at length arrived at something definite, and there are now prospects of an early termination of the long series of experiments with infantry valise equipment. Four hundred sets of a modified equipment (the latest form of the 1884 pattern) have been sent to Aldershot for trial, and will be at once issued to the 1st Battalions of the 17th and 62nd Regiments. In this equipment, which has been manufactured at Woolwich, certain defects which existed in the earlier experimental issues have been remedied. On ordinary occasions in peace, it is proposed to place in the valise merely such articles of the kit as may be wanted at the time, the residue being carried for the men in the kit-bags, &c.

The adjective "our" seems to be ill-treated and misapplied very often. We read and hear of "our" being applied to the Queen's Army and the Queen's Navy by people who have nothing to do with either, whilst Mr. Bright assumes royal style, and speaks of all the people of England as if he were Sovereign. "He is," he says, "afraid that the temper of our people may be more severely tried."

There have been of late days very "liberal" principles displayed in the use of "cockades," which, originally French, were adopted in England after the time of the Stuarts, and were borne by Military officers and soldiers—subsequently by Naval officers—and their servants. The Pretender's followers carried cockades in their caps. The button, parti-coloured, in the caps of Russian, Austrian, and German officers indicate their service, as the cockades did of old, and Ambassadors' and Ministers' servants wear cockades of the national colours. Lords-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants in this country have given cockades to their domestics; but no persons save officers of the Army and Navy have a right to give cockades to their *valetaille* in this country.

It is interesting to know that the General and his Staff at Dongola take camel exercise kindly, attend church parade, and do all that they ought to do; but it is obvious we are a long way "out of the hunt" as regards the conduct of the Expedition as yet. The preposterous report that Lord Wolseley had opened negotiations or made offers to the Mahdi did not need contradiction; but we think Lord Wolseley would be very glad to open communications with that eminent person of another kind if he could. The reports of the difficulties above Dongola are not at all comforting.

Are we not making a little too much fuss over the Cataract operations, portages, &c., on the Nile, and the getting over of the steamers and boats? Long, long ago, these ignorant Egyptians, Arabs, &c., got steamers up to Khartoum, where Baker and Gordon found them; and we never heard in those days of a steamer having been lost as the *Gizeh* was the other day. In Mehemet Ali's time, and since, armies were marched to Khartoum, and the river was covered with boats; but the natives had no illustrated papers to depict their feats, and no special correspondents to chronicle the names of bimbashis and others.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 3, 1884.

In addition to the promotions which took place on the Active and Retired Lists of Flag Officers on the 30th ult., as notified in the *London Gazette* of 31st ult., Vice-Admiral T. Miller has been promoted to be Admiral on the Retired List, to stand on such list next after Retired Admiral V. A. Massingberd (Oct. 30).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 5, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned officer, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander, has been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. :—J. C. Best (Nov. 2).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Francis S. Clayton, to the Diamond.

Staff Commanders—John E. Chapple, to the Warspite; Thomas J. H. Rapson, to the Pembroke; William W. Hutton, to the Ajax.

Lieutenants—Robert S. D. Cumming, to the Falcon; Rowland E. Berkeley, to the Agamemnon; Charles E. Madden, to the Assistance; Harry F. J. Wyatt, to the Repulse; Augustus L. K. Knapton, to the Hercules; Peter O. Cazalet, to the Mutine; Walter O. Thurburn, to the Racer.

Midshipman—Archibald Shaw Stewart, to the Temeraire.

Chaplain—Rev. C. E. Painter, to the Dreadnought.

Chief Engineers—Dennis Mahoney, to the Penelope, for the Coastguard at Walmer; William E. Beale, to the Rambler.

Surgeon—Percy W. Bassett-Smith, to the Rambler.

Paymaster—Henry Dawson, to the Rambler.

Assistant-Paymaster—Herbert N. Dymott, to the Penelope.

Gunners—Benjamin Cook, to the Cordelia; Thomas Patter, to the Cyclops.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—Mortimer Sullivan, Thorney, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Port Ballintrae, vice George Baling, removed to St. Mary's.

Commissioned Boatman—Henry Rounsfell, Hayling Island, to be chief boatman, St. Catherine's Point, vice Flynn, promoted.

Agamemnon, Capt. Long, arrived at Plymouth Sound on Wednesday from Spithead. During the passage round a six hours' full-speed trial of her machinery took place. Her draught of water was, forward 20 ft. 1 in., aft 23 ft. 10 in.; revolutions, 80; indicated horse-power, 5,000; speed, 13·2 knots. Some experiments were also made in order to prove her powers of turning about, but the sea was so heavy during the greater part of the run round that only approximate results could be obtained. The Agamemnon encountered very severe weather on the passage, and shipped several large and heavy seas, so much so that there were at times from 4 ft. to 5 ft. of water on her decks, and heavy cases and lashed spars were washed about like so many pieces of cork. The quantity of water shipped was so great as to cause considerable discomfort to the officers of the ward-room mess, as well as to the men in other parts of the ship. The steering apparatus of the Agamemnon remains unaltered, nothing having been done to either the rudder or the steering-gear. Since she left Devonport the position of her compass has been changed, and before she left Spithead her after water-ballast tanks were filled, in order to deepen her stern in the water, so as to offer means for the better action of the rudder. The officers of the Agamemnon regard her as a very good sea boat, but she is apt to make very heavy plunges in a sea, and it will be readily understood that a plunge in a high sea of 8,510 tons is not a pleasant experience for those on board of her. She steamed up the harbour at Devonport, where she will make good defects and complete the work that was left undone when she left Devonport some weeks since. She is expected to sail on Tuesday next.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Harston, was by latest advices employed in the river Niger, and would return to Cape Coast Castle about Oct. 15, to meet the senior officer. Mr. Richard Daly, gunner of this ship, has returned to England, invalided.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, left Bombay on Saturday morning for Portsmouth.

Enchantress, Staff-Com. Vine, which has for some years past been used as the yacht of the Lords of the Admiralty, has performed her last voyage in that capacity, and in April next she will be succeeded by the Alacrity, steel twin-screw despatch vessel, now building by Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow. It is not yet known to what purpose the Enchantress will be put, but it is understood that she will be used as a despatch vessel.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, has left Malta for Suakim.

Flamingo, Com. Custance, which recently returned to England after several years' absence on the North American and West Indies station, is ordered to be paid off at Devonport to-day.

Flirt, Com. Craigie, has been ordered to proceed from Fernando Po to the southern portion of the West Coast of Africa, to inquire into the recent proceedings of German men-of-war in that quarter. Having performed this duty she will proceed to St. Helena to grant leave to her crew, returning to Cape Coast Castle in January next.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Furlonger, has lately returned to Cape Coast Castle from the vicinity of the Cameroons, where she was sent by the senior officer to enter into treaties with chiefs of various nations, and annex certain territory upon which the Germans were supposed to have designs. This annexation is, of course, subject to the approval of the Home Government. The Forward left Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 12 for Elmina, to embark the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and convey him to Accra. There has been a considerable amount of sickness on board this vessel, owing to her having been almost constantly employed in the African rivers during the four months she has been on the coast. Up to the present nearly a third of her ship's company have been invalided.

Frolic, Com. Parr, was expected to return to Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 20 from Ascension.

Goshawk, Lieut.-Com. Moore, was expected to return to Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 20 from Ascension.

Griffon, Com. Davies, has received orders to return home from the North American and West Indies station. She was recommissioned at Bermuda in March, 1881.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Smyrna on Saturday.

Invincible, Capt. Buckle, has arrived at Malta from Alexandria.

Iris, Capt. Rice, arrived at Malta on Tuesday from Marseilles.

Kingfisher was undocked at Sheerness on Monday to undergo a series of trials of her machinery on the measured mile, Maplin Sands, preparatory to being commissioned to reinforce the British Fleet in the East Indies.

Lily, Com. Gibson, arrived at Madeira yesterday, and will sail to-day for Bermuda.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, arrived at Suez on Monday, and left for England on Wednesday.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, was expected to return to Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 20 from Ascension with the rest of the cruising squadron. On the arrival of the Rapid at Cape Coast Castle, this vessel is under orders to proceed to Sydney, to relieve the Espiègle on the Australian station.

Philomel, Com. Lang, has captured a dhow with 150 slaves on board, which will be brought to Aden.

Racer, which was launched at Devonport a few months since, is progressing rapidly for active service. The engines are nearly all in place, while the riggers of the dockyard are working arduously to have everything ready aloft in the course of a month.

Reindeer is to be prepared with all despatch for service on the China station. She is expected to be ready in about 10 days.

Rifleman, Com. Mayow, was paid off at Sheerness on Tuesday.

Seahorse, Staff Capt. Hosken, special service steamer, will be attached to the Channel Squadron, in place of the Starling.

Starling, Com. Sanders, was under orders to leave Sheerness yesterday for the Red Sea, to join the fleet, under the command of Comdre. Molyneux.

Stork, Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset, was expected to return to Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 20 from Ascension. On arrival at Cape Coast Castle, this vessel has been directed to proceed to Monte Video, to relieve the Wrangler on the South-East Coast of America station.

Tamar, Capt. Warren, made a three hours' full-speed trial of her engines on Monday in the Channel, the results being considered eminently satisfactory. The mean speed attained was 13·4 knots, and mean indicated horse-power 2,917, as against 2,845 at the contractors' trial. The boilers gave a good supply of steam, all the bearings worked quite cool, and there was no priming. The Tamar left on Tuesday for Portsmouth. On leaving that port she will have 950 tons of coal on board. Her speed is to be 10½ knots, and her consumption of coals will be at the rate of 30 tons a day, so that should the weather prove anything like favourable she will have on board coals enough to carry her to the Cape of Good Hope, where she may be expected to arrive about Dec. 10. The Tamar left Portsmouth on Wednesday for the Australian station with relief crews for the Nelson, Diamond, and Lark. The programme laid down for the ship on her voyage is as follows:—Arrive at Madeira on the 12th inst., leaving same day and arriving at St. Vincent on the 16th inst.; leave St. Vincent on the 18th inst., and reach Simon's Bay on Dec. 6; depart from Simon's Bay on Dec. 13, and arrive at King George's Sound on the last day of the present year. King George's Sound will be left on Jan. 2, 1885, and Sydney reached on the 9th of that month. On her return home with the crews of the Nelson and Diamond, the Tamar is to take a different route. She will leave Sydney on Jan. 23, arrive at King George's Sound on the 31st of the same month; leave that that place on Feb. 1, and arrive at Diego Garcia on the 14th. This port will be left on Feb. 16, and Aden reached on the 26th. The ship is timed to leave Aden on Feb. 28, to arrive at Suez on March 5, to leave the next day and arrive at Port Said on the 8th, leave the same day, and reach Malta on the 12th. This island will be left on March 15, and Portsmouth reached on the 24th of that month. During the trip—out *viâ* the Cape, home *viâ* the Canal—the Tamar will cover a distance of 24,312 miles, equal to the circuit of the globe.

Temeraire, Capt. Domville, arrived at Larnaca on Saturday from Port Said.

Tourmaline, Capt. Boyle, late senior officer's ship on the coast of Madagascar, passed a very satisfactory inspection at Sheerness Harbour on Monday, at the hands of Flag Capt. James A. Poland. Major Triscott inspected the Royal Marines.

Triumph, at Portsmouth, is to have numerous alterations made in the Admiral's apartments. The recommendation that this ship should be fitted with torpedo net defence booms having been approved, directions have been given for the work to be proceeded with forthwith. Her officers and crew will be appointed in January, when she will leave for the Pacific to relieve the Swiftsure.

Victoria and Albert, Royal yacht, Capt. Fullerton, will, on completion, be subjected to a series of runs. It is rumoured that she will probably soon proceed as far as Gibraltar to embark the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their return from India. Should this rumour prove correct, the work of decoration will be proceeded with immediately after the repairs have been executed.

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 8 from England, and proceeded the following day to Elmina to coal, returning to Cape Coast Castle on Oct 11, where she would await the arrival of the senior officer in the Opal.

Woodlark, Com. Kingscote, has left Malta for the East Indies station.

LAUNCH OF THE PYLADES.

The unarmoured corvette Pylades was successfully launched from the building-slip at Sheerness Dockyard on Wednesday, in the presence of numerous spectators. This vessel is an important addition to the list of unarmoured cruisers in the British Navy. Among those present at the ceremony were:—W. H. Smith, M.P.; Rear-Admiral Watson, Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; Capt. Codrington, Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard; Capt. Lord Kerr, of the Medway Steam Reserve; Capt. Poland, of the Duncan; Capt. Boyle, of the Tourmaline; Col. Hunt, R.M.; Col. Berthon, R.A.; Col. Le Mesurier, R.E.; Col. D. Cameron, R.A.; and the principal officers of the dockyard, port, and garrison. The religious ceremony was conducted by the Rev. H. W. Millett, R.N. The vessel was christened at 1 o'clock by Mrs. Codrington, and a few minutes afterwards that lady cut the cord, and the vessel immediately left the slip, amid enthusiastic cheers. The 1st Kent Artillery Volunteer band was in attendance and played "Rule Britannia" as the Pylades entered the water. The wind was blowing down the harbour with considerable force at the time of the launch, and the ship ran some risk of dashing against the walls at the entrance of the dock, but she was fortunately secured at the earliest possible moment by the powerful steamers Locust and Sheerness and towed into the steam basin in safety. The Pylades carries 14 guns, and is built upon precisely similar lines to the Caroline, which was launched at Sheerness about two years ago, and is now lying in the steam basin fully equipped and ready for sea. She is constructed square to the load water-line, and has a steel deck fitted between the fore bulkhead of the boiler-room and the after bulkhead of the engine-room, composed of two thicknesses of ⅝ in. steel plates. The engine hatch is protected with water-proof steel shutters and the boiler hatch and ladder by shot-proof gratings. Her magazines are also well protected. The Pylades will be mounted with 14 5-in. breech-loading guns, with the Vavasseur sliding carriages, which will be so arranged as to give the ship an all-round fire. She will also carry a strong equipment of Gardner and Nordenfelt magazine guns, the latter to be mounted in conning towers. The Pylades will be fitted with all the latest improvements in shipbuilding, including the electric machinery for discharging the spar torpedo. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 200 ft.; extreme breadth, 38 ft.; mean breadth, 37 ft.; draught of water forward, 12 ft. 9 in.; aft, 15 ft. 9 in.; displacement in tons, 1,420. The cost of building the hull of the Pylades is estimated at £51,015, of which £21,351 is for materials and £29,664 is for labour. Her masts and rigging are estimated to cost a further sum of £1,560. The Admiralty have arranged with Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, to supply and fit the engines and machinery at a cost of £16,500. Her engines will be of 1,000 horse-power, and in this respect she will be more powerful than any of her sister ships. She will be manned by a crew of 151 men, and will, it is believed, combine good sailing qualities with a high rate of speed under steam. She possesses great facilities for the storage of coal, and will thus be able to make long voyages without calling at coaling-stations.

J. H. Ogle, leading stoker, of the Hecla; H. Spraggs, naval schoolmaster, of the Lion; J. Sweetlove, engine-room artificer, of the Temeraire; J. W. Dowty, ship's steward, 3rd class, of the Myrmidon; T. Cobbledick, chief boatman-in-charge, B. Pearce, T. Perry, and W. H. Lucas, boatmen, of the Coastguard; O. G. Bush, colour-serjeant, 20th Company, and W. Hoeek, corporal, 28th Company, of the R.M.L.I.; T. Beer, serjeant, 13th Company, and T. Saltmer, gunner, 16th Company, R.M.A., have been awarded the medal for long service and good-conduct.

A school for instruction in submarine mining and torpedo warfare generally is to be established on a very extensive scale at Gosport. It was currently reported two years since that Blockhouse Fort, at the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, was about to become the head-quarters for submarine torpedo instruction. Considerable opposition to the proposal and some strong influence brought to bear against the suggested alteration had the effect, for a time at least, of overthrowing the plan. Fort Monckton and Gillkicker Fort, on the edge of Stokes Bay Beach, will in a short time be devoted to a complete school for torpedo instruction.

A number of the men employed at Devonport Dockyard are to receive an increased pay. The cases of the others who have sent in applications are under consideration, and it is believed that the majority of the men in the dockyard will shortly be included in the list of those to whom the advanced pay has been made. The announcement already made has occasioned great satisfaction.

The Coastguard cruiser Seamew grounded on Scorby Sands, near Yarmouth, on Thursday morning. The Gorleston volunteer lifeboat Refuge went to her assistance, and after some time she was floated off and brought to anchor in Yarmouth Roads.

An augmentation on an extensive scale of the Royal Marines was announced on Saturday, and it is stated that it is proposed to immediately open up recruiting stations throughout the country, and raise between 3,000 and 4,000 additional men, the standard to be 5 ft. 5½ in. in height, and breast measurement 33 in. It is understood that there will be some modification in the uniform and accoutrements of the Light Infantry.

According to the *World*, an amusing incident occurred at the commissioning of the Dreadnought. She is so shaped that a careful examination of the funnels is necessary for an outsider to tell which is her bow and which her stern. On her pendant being hoisted at 9 o'clock on the morning of commissioning, it was discovered that the signal department had not yet correctly taken their bearings, and that the white ensign was flying at the bows, while the Union Jack fluttered gaily aft.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The good which must accrue to the Army Medical Department from the examinations which the recent Circulars on this subject advocate, does not seem to have been recognised by a large number of Army doctors; and yet nobody, probably, is better able to judge of the utility of this measure than the doctors themselves. The reason for this, however, is not difficult to find. No man who feels his pay and promotion assured to him will hail with delight a regulation which makes his advancement depend upon his passing an examination, and which entails an amount of reading and study he otherwise would avoid. Those, however, who are not in the profession are able to look at this matter in a more impartial manner, and they naturally rejoice at a measure which must in time raise the efficiency of the Army Medical Department. To realise this fully, it is necessary to remember that many men enter the service as doctors, not from love of the profession, or because they feel an interest in the work they have selected to undertake, but simply as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and because they know that they will always have a fixed income assured to them, and will not, like the civil practitioner, be obliged to work hard and study a good deal in after-life, so as to keep pace with the improvements of the day, and make the profession a paying one. It is not to be expected that men will work when they know that there is no necessity for them to do so. The bad Army surgeon receives the same pay as the good one, and gets his promotion just as soon; thus there is no incentive to work, nothing to induce him, once he has entered the Army, to make a study of his profession. The natural consequence of this is, that although there are instances where Army doctors have devoted themselves to their profession and become eminent medical men, as a rule they are not equal to those in civil practice; in other words, they are not as efficient as they should be. The fact that examinations are now looked upon as necessary is an admission of the truth of this statement. Now, there are several causes which contribute towards this. Soldiers when they enlist are passed "sound" into the service; they remain but a few years in the ranks. Some of the worst forms of disease, such as long-standing chronic cases, seldom, therefore, come under the Army doctor's care. A soldier, also, if he becomes seriously ill, so as to be rendered unfit for military service, is brought before a medical board and invalided; thus he is treated by the Army surgeon but for a short time. These circumstances are against the Army practitioner, for he fails to gain the amount of experience he otherwise would, and the consequence is that less confidence is placed in him than in the ordinary medical man. There is no profession where constant reading and study are more necessary, and any regulation that tends to insure this being done must commend itself to those who have the welfare of the Army at heart. The advisability, therefore, of obliging Army surgeons to undergo an examination before they are promoted—that is to say, of obliging them to study their profession—can hardly be over-estimated. Examinations were introduced into the Army some years ago, so that our combatant officers, by acquiring a greater knowledge of military subjects, should become more highly efficient. Surely it is as necessary that our medical officers should also be as efficient as possible. The question as to what that examination should be is one that must be settled by the medical profession; but it stands to reason that if the regulations oblige Army doctors to study more, the Army will in time possess a better-read and more highly efficient medical staff.—I am, &c.,

N.

At a well-attended meeting on October 21, the president (Mr. R. Coward) of the Malta Branch of the Ship Constructive Association officially opened the reading-rooms of the society, the objects of which are stated to be to watch over the interests of the trade in her Majesty's dockyard, and to advance socially and intellectually the condition of its members.

We strongly advise, not only all Naval officers, but every one to obtain, read, and thoroughly digest the facts contained in the extra *Pall Mall Gazette* of next week. Besides "The Truth About the Navy," a great mass of information not easily to be obtained will be published therein.

The Saone has sailed for Kelung with the war material lately asked for by Admiral Courbet.

Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh has consented to become a patron of the Waghorn Memorial Fund, and has subscribed towards the cost of the statue intended to be erected at Chatham. The committee have decided to let the memorial take the form of a bronze statue representing Lieut. Waghorn—the pioneer of the Overland Route—in naval uniform. The statue, which will be on a granite pedestal, is to be erected on an eminence overlooking the town of Chatham and the Medway.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages.—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Summary of Events.

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OCTOBER 29.—Lieut. Rogatcheff and Lieut. Stromberg (Navy), nihilists, hanged in Schlüsselberg prison.

OCTOBER 30.—Rumours of bad news from Soudan circulate in Alexandria. Two steam launches wrecked.

NOVEMBER 1.—Lord Wolseley arrived at Dongola.

NOVEMBER 2.—Telegram arrived, announcing fall of Khartoum, but report afterwards denied. Major Dorward and 50 men of the Royal Engineers left Sarrat for Dah. Lord Northbrook arrived in London from Egypt. Three companies of the Guards arrived at Wady Halfa under Lieut.-Col. Rowley.

NOVEMBER 3.—Decision arrived at by the Government to send a military force with Sir C. Warren to Bechuanaland. Gen. L. Nugent died at Southsea, aged 68.

NOVEMBER 4.—Two sections of the Guards' Division of Camel Corps left Wady Halfa on their way up the Nile. Last of Mounted Infantry left Wady Halfa for Dongola. Lord Wolseley invested the Mudir of Dongola with insignia of G.C.M.G.

NOVEMBER 5.—Official contradiction of the report that Lord Wolseley was negotiating terms of peace with the Mahdi. The 75th left Cairo to join the Nile Expedition. Col. Sir C. Warren entertained at dinner by the London Chamber of Commerce, prior to his departure for South Africa. A strong draft of Army Medical Staff left Aldershot for Egypt.

NOVEMBER 6.—Review at Dongola by Lord Wolseley. 19th Hussars arrived at Assouan.

At the Washington Prime Meridian Conference, which closed on Saturday last, protocols were approved, which will be made the basis of an international convention, fixing Greenwich as the prime meridian.

Monday was the anniversary of the bombardment of Acre, in Syria, by the British fleet under Sir R. Stopford, which took place on Nov. 3, 1840. The great magazine blew up, and the town was afterwards surrendered to the English, who only lost 22 killed and 42 wounded. The Egyptians lost about 2,000, and 3,000 prisoners.

The *World* says:—"The Admiralty have decided to substantially augment the number of torpedo-boats attached to the Navy, and when Lord Northbrook reappears in the Upper House, he will, I understand, also announce that as First Lord he is fully alive to the imperative importance of maintaining our maritime supremacy; that he is prepared to make important recommendations at the proper time; but that he has no personal objection to the appointment of a Royal Commission to confidentially inquire into our relative Naval strength, if Parliament desire that reassuring step to be taken."

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BIRTH.

CHARD.—On Nov. 3, at Bellary, India, the wife of Major Chard, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRIEVE—RONEY-DOUGAL.—On the 4th inst., at St. Mary's, Dalmahoy, by the Rev. J. C. Roney-Dougal, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Bracebridge Hall, Rector of Waddington, Warwickshire, cousin of the bride, and the Rev. W. G. Bullock, Incumbent, Captain Grieve, R.A., youngest son of the late Andrew Grieve, Esq., J.P., to Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Roney-Dougal, of Ratho Park, Midlothian.

STOKES—HINUBER.—On October 30, at St. Thomas's Church, Lymington, by the Vicar, the Rev. B. Maturin, assisted by the Rev. W. Lambert, Vicar of Pennington, Surgeon-Major Alexander Haldane Stokes, Medical Staff, to Mary Williamina Chaloner Hinuber, youngest daughter of the late Adolphus Hinuber, Esq.

DEATH.

ENGLAND.—At Dover, on the 6th inst., General Poole Vallancey England, Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery, in his 97th year.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a BUGLE-MAJOR for a Volunteer Regiment. Must be fully qualified to teach the Drum, Fife, and Bugle Duties; one night per week; tuition and charge of the Bands at Marches-out, Reviews, &c. Salary and fees about £30 per annum.—Apply by letter only, enclosing copies of testimonials and particulars, height, &c., to BAND PRESIDENT, Central London Rangers, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

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By Order,
WM. E. L. GAINE,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Blackburn, October 31, 1884.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—MILITARY PRIZE ESSAY, 1884.—The Secretary has received Essays for the Gold Medal Competition with the following mottoes:—1, "Vince malum bono;" 2, "Prepare;" 3, "Much might be said on both sides" (Sir Roger de Coverley); 4, "Have not thy cloak to make when it begins to rain;" 5, "Arma virumque cano;" 6, "True to his salt;" 7, "Virtuti Fortuna Comes;" 8, "Semper fidelis;" 9, "Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim;" 10, "Unitate fortior" (N.B. Envelope with motto has not been received); 11, "Sapiens dominabitur astris;" 12, "Quis separabit;" 13, "Whatever delusions may prevail in England," &c.; 14, "Pro patriâ semper;" 15, "Per aspera belli."

N.B.—Essays from India, China, the Pacific, and Australia, will be received to December 1, and will be acknowledged by Advertisement.

Whitehall Yard, November 5, 1884.

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ANNUAL REVENUE	470,400
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SANDHURST & WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomés), Major LENDY RECEIVES a limited number of Candidates. Of the last 22 Pupils sent up to compete, 19 were successful. Last July four only went up, and passed 4th, 7th, 10th, and 77th.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION,
September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	...*Lieut. C. F. Pinney	1794
14.	...*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

* First trial.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., commenced at

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Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

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FINAL MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at
THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS.
PRESENT TERM commenced OCTOBER 11.
NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 5, 1885.
ONE-THIRD of those sent up in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 obtained commissions.
For particulars see above.

MILITIA MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

Major de SATGE de THOREN'S list of continuous successes with small classes is at least as good as any of the "crammers" with large establishments in London or elsewhere can show, while his tuition fees are on the most moderate scale.

For particulars, address Bellefield, St. Helier's, Jersey.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—In list published from Civil Service Commissioners, November 5, of Two Militia Officers sent up by Mr. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant H. A. Moore, West Yorks Militia, was placed FOURTH, scoring 3,207 marks.

Special department provided with separate buildings, &c., for preparation of Militia Officers for Final Competition in Military Law, Tactics, Fortification, Surveying. Course in charge of Colonel PHILIP STORY, late South Lancashire Regiment, formerly eight years Garrison Instructor. The Colonel is assisted by another resident officer, a Captain late R.A. Number limited to twelve.

Of Six Candidates sent up last September, the following Four were successful:—

		Marks.
11th.	Lieut. Tod, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1786
34th.	Lieut. Theobald, 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.	1667
40th.	Lieut. Robinson, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1600
63rd.	Lieut. Saunders, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1539

The above make 25 Officers who have gained direct Commissions from Wargrave.—Address,

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Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for all CIVIL SERVICE Examinations, and for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883. ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-NINE in 1884, viz.:—

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—THIRTY-SIX, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd.

OCTOBER.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First...	Lieut. Bower	3647
3. ...	Lieut. Skeffington Smyth	3368
6. ...	Lieut. Hon. H. Trefusis	2993
7. ...	Lieut. Levett	2990

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in this examination since April, 1881.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, SEPTEMBER.

INFANTRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First...	*Robertson, G. J.	2024
7. ...	*Robinson, C. L.	1835
9. ...	Wigan, J. R.	1821
13. ...	Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.	1763
14. ...	Marlow, B. N.	1753
15. ...	*Hendley, C. E.	1741
16. ...	Hawkes, H. B.	1725
19. ...	Murray, Hon. A. D.	1711
19. ...	Taylor, O. A. A.	1711
23. ...	Harris, J. H. de B.	1709
24. ...	Wynne, G. O. R.	1703
25. ...	Herbert, C.	1701
26. ...	Vickerman, A.	1700
28. ...	*Murray, S. L.	1695
29. ...	*Bailey, C.	1692
35. ...	Eckersley, H. F.	1664
37. ...	Gibbs, J. E. L.	1649
38. ...	Gwynne, J. H.	1648
44. ...	Proctor, F. W.	1633
46. ...	Alexander, B. W. J.	1620
48. ...	Cox, E. H.	1604
51. ...	Pritchard, H. E.	1578
53. ...	Howard, H. C.	1576
59. ...	*Battye, A. H.	1553
62. ...	Mercer, W. H. W.	1541
64. ...	Stuart, A. J.	1539

CAVALRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3. ...	*Collis, W. E. R.	1734
6. ...	*Maryon-Wilson, F. P. M.	1641
7. ...	Calverley, H. W.	1588
8. ..	Willoughby, Hon. C. H. C.	1585
9. ...	Combe, B.	1581

One other failed by only 4 marks, and three more were within 39 marks of success.

* First attempt.

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MARCH, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2. ...	*Lieutenant C. J. Stanton	2083
10. ...	*Lieutenant T. E. O'Leary	1956
15. ...	Lieutenant J. E. Balfour	1934
35. ...	*Lieutenant F. W. Ramsden	1852
48. ...	Lieutenant H. V. Bailey	1771
52. ...	Lieutenant F. W. Ross	1761
60. ...	*Lieutenant C. E. Richardson	1730
74. ...	*Lieutenant E. B. Grogan	1686
77. ...	*Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale	1662
79. ...	Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin	1659

TEN SUCCEEDING out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3. ...	*Lieutenant W. Younger	1939
6. ...	*Lieutenant G. S. Napier	1857
8. ...	*Lieutenant F. Slade-Gully	1839
21. ...	*Lieutenant B. O. Fyffe	1712
28. ...	*Lieutenant R. Carr-Ellison	1702
31. ...	*Lieutenant E. A. Daubeny	1697
56. ...	*Lieutenant D. H. Alexander	1590
64. ...	*Lieutenant G. M. Gloster	1574
66. ...	*Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth	1572
75. ...	*Lieutenant A. B. Boyd-Wilson	1532

TEN again SUCCESSFUL out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

* Passed FIRST TRIAL.

Also Lieutenant J. A. Rainsford took 76th place with 1,531 marks, being only one mark out.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY
GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,294.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* at Ambigol, writing on Wednesday, says:—"The Canadian voyageurs have greatly modified their first views as to the difficulty of the task of navigating the Nile at this season of the year, and admit that the passage at Bahr-el-Hajar is a very serious and arduous undertaking, and very much harder than anything they expected to meet with. They think that it is hardly likely that the main body of troops can get up even thus far without serious accidents. The Royal Engineers all go through a course of rowing at Chatham, while the soldier of the Line knows nothing whatever about boating. If, therefore, the former have had such immense difficulty in bringing up their boats, how vastly greater will be the task of men unable to handle an oar? Moreover, the pioneer boats only carry 6,600 lb., and the Canadians say that they are far too deeply laden for safety in such rapids, while the boats with the troops will carry 8,000 lb. The Canadians are of opinion that the difficulty and danger will be best met by the Army advancing in parties of 10 boats at a time; there will then be sufficient voyageurs to man the boats and to bring them up through the difficult places. If more than 10 boats were to come up at a time there would be grave risks of collision, as the stream often catches them and sweeps them across the river with great velocity, and a clear stream is necessary for safety. The Engineers say that the work coming up has been terrible. It began every day with daylight, and ended only when it became too dark to see what they were doing, and they were frequently breast deep in water. A ration of rum at night, when work is over, would go a long way to cheer them after their toil, but at present none is issued, and as the men regard this as the one luxury of their life of continued toil, it is, I think, a mistake that they should be deprived of it. There is, however, little or no grumbling; the men work most cheerfully and zealously, and the one pervading idea is to push forward. Therefore, there are more jokes than growls over their severe work and privation. In slack water the boats sail well, but their sails are insignificant in size in comparison to those carried by the native craft, and are but of little use where the current runs strong. The public must expect to hear of many serious mishaps before the Expedition arrives at its destination, and should understand that, although there may be no great risk from the action of the enemy, the men comprising it do run a considerable hazard of death by drowning, to say nothing of the effects of such tremendous work in such a climate. After having had experience in eight campaigns with British troops, I must pronounce this to be by far the most arduous undertaking that I have accompanied. The boats are now about to commence the ascent of Ambigol Cataract. This is a very difficult undertaking, especially as the height of the river alters every day, and a line found comparatively easy one day may be impracticable on that following."

A telegram dated Cairo, Nov. 6, says:—"Reports from native sources, which are credited in official quarters, have been received to the effect that a body of 4,000 occupy the road which leads to Dongola and to Obeid. An Egyptian officer is in command. A concentration of forces is also reported to the south of Merawee."

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Wady Halfa, Nov. 4, says:—"There was a considerable movement of troops yesterday and to-day between Assouan and Arras. The Expedition may now be said to be fairly under way. Yesterday two sections of the Guards of the Camel Corps left Assouan with the camels of four sections, marching up the west bank of the river. With them started also the Camel Bearer Corps and the Egyptian camel battery, which had served in the Suakim campaign. Three sections of Guards and other details from other regiments arrived here last night. The last of the Mounted Infantry Regt. left to-day for Dongola. The Staffordshire Regt. are to march out to-night to Germaie station beyond the Cataracts. They will be met there by the detachments already at Germaie and Sarras. On Thursday the entire regiment will embark in whale-boats, and start for Dongola. The experiments made with the whale-boats have been thoroughly successful. Capt. Alleyne telegraphs from Dal, where he arrived yesterday with six boats manned entirely by Canadians and Iroquois, that they passed the Cataracts without difficulty, each boat carrying 2½ tons, including the crew. The Engineers, who started in boats on the 2nd, have not yet been heard of. Thursday will be the first occasion of any number of boats starting fully manned and laden. It is hoped that the Yarrow, Lord Wolseley's steamer, will be launched at Semneh three weeks hence."

The *Times'* correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphing on Nov. 3, says:—"From careful inquiries made, I learn that the rumour of the fall of Khartoum originated from the following source. I give it for what it is worth. A French merchant, formerly French Consul at Khartoum, had learned from his messengers, lately arrived from Khartoum, that Gen. Gordon, from want of provisions, was forced to make a sortie, and got to Berber. Only Col. Stewart was able to push on north. Gen. Gordon returned, but when near Shendy learned that Khartoum had been handed over to the rebels during his absence. He could neither advance nor retire from this position, and was there killed. They also state that Col. Stewart was wounded in two places before the steamer struck a rock."

Three companies of the Guards have arrived at Wady Halfa with the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Rowley, commanding; Capt. Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, and Lieuts. Count Gleichen, the Hon. H. Amherst, Vesey J. Dawson, and Baden Powell.

A telegram from Dongola, dated Nov. 3, says:—"Lord Wolseley is at work arranging for the advance. He expects that all his troops will be at Wady Halfa by the end of November and a large number of them as far as Debbeh. He thinks that the forward movement will suffer no hitch, as the whale-boats suit admirably. He has received a telegram from Col. Alene, who left Sarras on Oct. 30 with the first six whale-boats fully equipped with men and stores. The boats were sailed and towed from Wady Halfa for Sarras, where the stores were embarked. At Senneh the boats were partly unloaded; and, with that exception, they were towed and sailed, loaded, through all the Cataracts between Sarras and Dal. They used sails and oars in the smooth parts of the river."

A Dongola telegram to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Nov. 2, states:—"The Mahdi is in a position on the hills which is practically inaccessible. Water is scarce with him, and the Prophet is surrounded by a crowd of dervishes and thousands of warriors. The Mahdi has instructed his people to save Gordon alive, as he desires to hold him as a hostage for Arabi Pasha's release. The rebels are massing near Gambar Wells, and advancing on the road surveyed from Dongola to Debbeh."

The *Morning Post* says:—"The Mahdi is reported to have been lately at Khartoum, and to have summoned Gen. Gordon to surrender. The reply of the General was that he would hold Khartoum against the Mahdi for 12 years. After receiving this answer it is stated that the Mahdi retired southwards for the distance of a day's journey."

The *Standard* says:—"Major Dorward, with 50 men of the Royal Engineers, who left Sarras on Sunday for Dal in five boats, will be the first to attempt the navigation. With their soldier crews and fully weighted, they have been able to make fifteen miles in four hours. The boats built by Messrs. Yarrow have nearly all arrived at Semneh. The length of portage at Semneh is about 700 yards, but the whalers kept the water throughout. The length of portage at the Greater Gate is 500 yards; 35 men will be wanted to carry each boat. The road is fair enough, but the sand is heavy. Col. Trotter's battalion passed through Semneh on Saturday, the men marching. Boats will be passed from Dal to Kaider for the present. Major Hammill superintends at Semneh."

A sham fight took place on Wednesday at Dongola, between the Mounted Infantry and the Royal Sussex Regt., in the presence of Lord Wolseley, as a test of the camels. They stood it well.

One of the great difficulties hitherto in connection with transport has been the want of coal supplies, which have been very limited, through some misunderstanding on the part of the contractors. Now, however, large supplies have arrived at Assouan, and four coaling-stations have been established between Wady Halfa and Philæ.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* at El Oordeh writes on Oct. 5:—"I may say at once that the Naval authorities who have penetrated thus far are not so sanguine as are the members of Lord Wolseley's Staff as to the adaptability of Red River boats to Nile rapid navigation. English sailors are not in the habit of admitting that anything which is possible is impracticable; but the feeling of the authorities in question, I think, is, that they themselves would not like to be responsible for the success of the enterprise. All the more credit, then, to those who are, should they succeed. But a great deal has to be done beside the mere despatch of Lord Wolseley to the scene of operations. Our soldiers must endure much hard labour, pass many weary hours ere they may lay down their tow-ropes, and put aside their oars to grasp their rifles. At the points known as Semneh, Ambigol, and Saugur, our reis insisted on the soldiers disembarking, as he would not be responsible for safely sailing them up those Cataracts. But then, including these direct obstacles, for at least 80 miles besides, the Nile may almost be described as a mighty mountain torrent strewed with innumerable islets, studded with rocks, and seething with whirlpools, against which it would seem impossible for small boats to either sail or row; while to tow them ought to prove almost as difficult, for the banks on one side are a series of rugged and sometimes precipitous rocks, with little or no foothold; on the other, they are of fine shifting sand, that yield at every step, and into which the men, as they toil wearily onwards, will sink knee-deep. Nevertheless, it must be chronicled that Col. Alleyne, who preceded us as far as Dal, at the end of the Batu-el-Hajar, inspecting the river, declared again, as after his examination of the Second Cataract, that he saw nothing in them that would stop the Expedition."

Lord Wolseley, accompanied by his staff and a mounted escort, proceeded on Tuesday to the residence of the Mudir of Dongola, where a body of native troops was drawn up. The Mudir met Lord Wolseley on the verandah, and, after salutations, called upon the Iman to offer prayers, to which the assembled crowd made responses in loud tones. When the prayers were over, Lord Wolseley, on behalf of the Queen, invested the Mudir with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The people evinced great delight, and the Mudir himself said that the honour conferred upon him was too exalted, and was unmerited. A firman of the Khedive was publicly read enjoining obedience to Lord Wolseley.

An advanced camp is about to be formed at Ambukol, whither Sir Herbert Stewart and a party of Mounted Infantry proceed.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* mentions the difficulty which Major Dorward, with a pioneer expedition of five boats, has had in ascending the Cataracts at Semneh. The wind failed them, and the men had to tow the boats up the Cataract. For the greater portion of the distance, about 12 miles in all, the work was of a most difficult and exhausting description, the current being in some places exceedingly strong, while the banks are rough and broken. One rudder was carried away in the passage of the rapids, and a small hole was knocked in another boat, but as the crews were men of the Royal Engineers they were able to repair damages promptly. The correspondent adds:—"The Canadian voyageurs say that the boats which have been built for the Expedition are not nearly strong enough in their construction for the work for which they are intended. They are of opinion also that it was a great mistake building them with keels. They pronounce the navigation of the Nile as not particularly dangerous, but as being exceptionally laborious and trying. The Nile is falling rapidly. During yesterday and to-day it has fallen 2 ft. This has greatly altered the aspect of the river. It has greatly decreased the volume and force of the stream in the rapids, and has much facilitated their ascent. Upon the other hand, in places where the river before ran quietly and smoothly, it now rushes in broken water over shallows, and has thus increased the number of rapids indefinitely. Two new and formidable cataracts have made their appearance during the last two days between this place and Sarras. The men are loud in their praises of the work and skill of the Canadians, and indeed without their direction, coolness, and skill it would be altogether impossible to get the boats up the Nile. Should any of them attempt to make the passage without one of these professional boatmen at the helm, a disaster will almost certainly take place."

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* with Lord Wolseley's expedition says that great fault is found with the way in which the the Nile boats and their fittings have arrived at Wady Halfa. He says:—"The masts, oars, boat-hooks, punting-poles, sails, and so on were all numbered on leaving the builders, with the number of the boat to which they belonged. Somehow or somewhere they have been taken out, and then pitchforked, as it were, into the boats anyhow; and if a particular boat has the punting-poles or a pair of oars belonging to her, she is sure to have the rest of the gear belonging to some other boat or boats. If the boat-gear were interchangeable, this would matter little or nothing; but as the gear of one builder will fit none of the boats of another builder, the consequence is that the already overworked soldiers here have, with each successive consignment, to turn out under the hottest dry sun in the world, and sort by numbers every article of equipment, often at the end of their job finding a heap of gear belonging to some boats not up yet, and some boats without any gear at all to speak of. This is making work with a vengeance!"

The stern-wheel steamer which it will be remembered was lately constructed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for the Government, to take part in the Nile Expedition, and which was shipped on board the Cameo, leaving London on the 8th ult., has been put together at Alexandria, and was successfully launched on the 6th inst., having occupied fourteen days for re-erection in Egypt.

Surg.-Major Jennings left Cairo to take over the medical charge of Assiout, on Oct. 23, from Surg. Stewart, who proceeds to Wady Halfa.

Surg. Turner will be in medical charge of the 19th Hussars, and Surg. Faunce will be in medical charge of 1st Baty. 1st Brig., R.A.

Major Webster will accompany the 19th Hussars, and take over the duties of District Pymr. at Assiout.

Capt. Wood, R.E., left Cairo on Oct. 23 for the purpose of inspecting the telegraph office at Assiout.

Diary of an officer at Assouan:—Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1884.—This day's postal-boat brought Col. Bonham, Grenadier Guards, signal officer to Camel Corps; Major Hutton, King's Royal Rifles, who is going up to take command of the Mounted Infantry; Major Boyle, King's Royal Rifles, in charge of boats; Surg.-Major Wattling, and Surgs. Galway and Parke, A.M.D. Col. Butler, with Major Martin, R.A., embarked for Halfa to make arrangements there for getting the whalers (Nile boats) up the Cataract. The barges, containing the Yarrow steamer, left Shellal to-day for Halfa, towed by two steamers. Thursday, Oct. 16.—Lieut. Lord Avonmore's 37th Regt. detachment of boats were successfully got up the Cataracts. Friday, Oct. 17.—The boats, under charge of Major Crofton I. Stafford, 38th Regt. (A.D.C. to Gen. Macdonald, commanding North British district), Lieut. the Hon. F. Colborne, Royal Irish Rifles (83rd), and Lieut. Sir George Arthur, 2nd Life Guards, were safely piloted up the Cataract this day. Lieut. Lord Avonmore started for Halfa with his whalers. Saturday, Oct. 18.—A.C.G.O. Pease returned from Halfa; he is going to make a stay of some time here. Sunday, Oct. 19.—Surg.-Major O'Donnell, A.M.D., left for Halfa. This day's post-boat brought Col. Webber, C.B., Royal Engineers, Director of Military Telegraphs, who remains here for the present; also Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. Morris (?), and Major Dickson, the Royal Dragoons, with whalers. Capt. Verner, R.B. (who remains), Lieut. Marling, V.C., King's Royal Rifles (who left at once for Halfa to join the Mounted Infantry), Capt. Wintle, D.A.C.G.O. (who embarked for Halfa). Major Crofton, South Stafford Regt., and Major Rainsford, D.A.C.G., left during the day *en route* for Halfa. Monday, 20th.—The whalers, of which Lieut. Orde, Rifle Brigade, is in charge, arrived during the day. Tuesday, 21st.—The steamer with the Canadian boatmen arrived about 9.30 a.m. They were conveyed by two special trains to Shellal, and at once embarked, some on the Ferooz (the steam yacht that brought Lord Wolseley from Cairo), and some in the whalers, which she is towing; they started from Shellal about 5.30 p.m. More whalers arrived during the day; they form part of the lot consigned to the care of Major Dickson, 1st Royal Dragoons. Capt. Verner, Rifle Brigade, took over the duties of Staff officer at Shellal from Major Hunter, E.A. (Capt. Hunter, 4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.), who proceeds to Halfa to take command of his regiment of blacks. Col. Henderson (60th Rifles) is commandant at Shellal.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Wady Halfa says:—"The three camps, the Sussex Regt., Mounted Infantry, and the hospital, are now close together on the river bank just south of the town. The heat, though considerable indoors, is little felt in camp owing to the constant wind, and the ground on which the camps are pitched, having the remains of crops on them, are fairly free from the fearful dust which searches the town in tempests all day long. The thermometer in houses averages about 96 by day; at night, especially towards morning, a single blanket is an acceptable covering, in camp two blankets are not found too much. There are 35 men in hospital, but these continue to be the lightest of cases, scratches, whitlows, and so on. Probably were there necessity for the men being with their regiments, more than three-quarters of them could return to duty. The place may be said, therefore, to be most healthy. There was one death three days ago from enteric fever, a Sussex man, or rather from complications following enteric fever. He had been invalided to Alexandria after enteric fever, and had been sent back to duty at a time evidently when he was not fit for active service."

EGYPTIAN ITEMS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. C. A. Stephenson and Major-Gen. Davis left Cairo on Oct. 28 on board of a dahabeah for a trip up the river, in order to have a few days' change of air and some shooting. Messrs. Cook and Son expect the whole of the 800 small boats to reach Wady Halfa before Nov. 15.

Mason Bey, the late Governor of Massowah, after handing over his charge to Col. Chermside, left for Aden in order to meet Sir William Hewett, and will proceed to Europe on leave of absence, and Surgs.-Major Hopkins, Kinahan, Harvey, Price, and Fishbourne, and Surgs. Greene, Boyd, and Pinching have left Cairo for Wady Halfa.

Major A. E. Turner, R.A., Capt. Kekewich, 1st East Kent Regt., deputy-assist.-adjts. and qrmrs.-gen., Lieuts. A. J. W. Allen, 2nd East Kent Regt., and W. C. Lang, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, staff capts., proceed to Wady Halfa immediately,

Capt. F. C. Hamilton left Boolak Dacroor on Oct. 29 to rejoin the 1st Batn. Staffordshire Regt.

Capt. de la Poer Robinson has assumed the duties of paymaster of the Gordon Highlanders, and Major Small has been posted for duty in the district pay office.

The 5-1 Baty. Scottish Division, which has been garrisoning Fort Kom-el-Dik at Alexandria ever since the suppression of the Arabi rebellion, will shortly be transferred to Cairo, and will be relieved at Alexandria by the 6-1 Baty. Scottish Division.

The officers of the Canadian contingent are Col. Denison, in command, Col. Kennedy, paymaster, Capts. Aumond and Macrae, Surg.-Major Neilson, and Abbé Bouchard, chaplain, 15 foremen, and 367 men. The officers receive the pay and allowances of officers of their rank in the British Army, the foremen receive 75 dollars per month, and the men 40 dollars per month, with rations and clothing, so that they will cost about £4,000 a month. Among the Canadian contingent there are about 70 Indians, from the Irroquois, Saltaux, and Chauchnawaga tribes.

Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien and Capt. A. Crawford, of the Egyptian Army, have passed the colloquial examination in Arabic.

Col. Scott Moncrieff, Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, has left Egypt for London, on leave of absence. His duties will be performed by Major Ross and Mons. Barrois.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in an article discussing the West African question, recommends that a German squadron should be kept stationed on that coast, "where people only respect the force which they see."

THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA.

We extract from the *Morning Post* the following interesting account of the Mudir of Dongola, dated October 6:—"The Mudir continues to afford the most loyal assistance to Sir Herbert Stewart. The energies of all here are directed to the question of supplies. The Beiram holiday is over, and barley, wheat, dhura, and dates are beginning to come in, and are still confidently promised by the Mudir in the large quantities wanted for the whole expedition. The dates are required for the native labourers, camel drivers, and the like. Sheep and cattle are provided in excess of present wants, and the depôts of them here and at Debbeh, which are being formed, will, if the Mudir is not mistaken, amply meet our demands. In the meantime, the troops here, nearly 1,000 men, are living on the fresh rations of the place, and their imported rations remain untouched. This rationing of 1,000 men for a considerable period would be alone, even did supplies in the future not come up to their promise, a great relief to the Commissariat Department. The efforts of the Mudir on our behalf deserve additional credit from the fact, of which I imagine there is little doubt, that he was animated by an ardent desire himself to relieve Gen. Gordon, himself to defeat the forces of the Mahdi and to prove by wide and signal action that if there was religious fervour and warlike aptitude in his enemy there were these forces too in him. When recalled after his successful fight at Corti, he felt keen disappointment, and for a time possibly was not anxious to facilitate preparations for the supersession and obliteration of his triumphs by the more brilliant bayonets of a British army. For a time, perhaps, he hoped that difficulties might be found so great for English soldiers that the work of extending his successes might still be left to the strength of his own unaided arm. He dreamt of British troops garrisoning Dongola while he directed an excellent entry into Berber, and thence a relief of Khartoum. But visions such as these have evaporated now, and he has accepted and aided the new order of campaign. It is not probable that Khartoum, after the rescue of Gen. Gordon, can ever, with any regard to humanity or prudence, be entrusted to the bloody fanaticism of a Mahdi or cast as a prey to the destructive strife of rival hordes of barbarians. When the hour arrives for such a settlement of the complication as the honour and wisdom of England will admit, it will most likely be found that the Mudir of Dongola is the one man, not an Englishman, to whom the good management of these embarrassing possessions can be most wisely entrusted. The man wherever he goes peacefully is looked upon by the people nearly as a saint, and when he moves as a warrior they troop from the villages to follow him as invincible. The fame of his humanity has surrounded him with a little halo of legend. There are stories of his buying a caged bird to set it free, and once, the Dongola tale goes, he bought a strange fish from a fisherman that had been caught uninjured in a net, and walking to the river with it in his own hand, returned it to the running water. His integrity is above the breath of suspicion in a country and among officials where integrity is the rarest virtue. His appearance is attractive. A rather short man, some 40 years of age, about 5 ft. 7 in., his stooping frame gives him an air of even less stature. His skin, though sallow, is little less dark than that of an Englishman, but his keen, large, black eyes, his black beard, and his hawk-like aquiline features proclaim him of another race. His eyes, set very deep in a large arch beneath his forehead, and the flesh drawn rather tightly over high cheek-bones into a somewhat hollow cheek, give him a certain appearance of asceticism which is in keeping with his character. His face in repose is very grave and thoughtful, but it lights up at a humorous thought, and his laugh is very pleasant. He is a Circassian, but strange; unlike his race, he never smokes. He seems to have acquired his great influence entirely without those famous instances of great severity which so often in Eastern countries are the foundation of power. He is a very able, brave, religious, strange man."

QUETTA.

A correspondent writes to us:—"The following information may interest your readers: Quetta for the last two months has been frightfully unhealthy, and at present, out of the total of about 900 European soldiers in the garrison, upwards of 180 are in hospital, besides which considerable numbers are obtaining out-relief, as the hospitals are crowded to overflowing. Of these 180 cases, eleven are typhoid and the remainder chiefly fever and liver. Deaths of late have been of startling recurrence, and everybody is showing signs of having suffered more or less from the trying climate of August and September. It is to be hoped that the change of air when the force marches on the 20th will have a good effect. The place is becoming rapidly built over, the fine new barracks for the British infantry are nearly ready for occupation, and barracks for the European Mountain Battery are to be commenced early in the spring. Thanks to the indefatigable energy of the Roman Catholic chaplain, an excellent chapel has been completed, but the members of the Church of England have still to hold their services under the trees of a mess-garden or in the Durbar Hall. A fine institute, containing a magnificent theatre, reading-rooms, &c., is rapidly approaching completion. The want of accommodation for married and single officers is still severely felt, and will be until the Government take the matter seriously in hand, and build a number of suitable houses to shelter their occupants from the heat of the summer and the snows and frosts of the winter months."

A telegram received from Aden announces the occupation of Tajurah by the French. Tajurah is a seaport town, consisting of 300 wooden huts, on the gulf which bears the same name, and which is an inlet of the Gulf of Aden. There is an anchorage adapted for large ships.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the arrival of the French man-of-war Souffren at Tangiers to support M. Ordega in his demands upon the Moorish Government, and in addition the *Evénement* announces that the Governor of Algeria has received orders from Paris at once to prepare three expeditionary columns, to be sent to Morocco.

Service Questions in Parliament.

Replying to Capt. Price, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the present rules for counting junior service in the engineer and accountant branches in the Royal Navy would be presented to the Board forthwith.

Sir Thomas Brassey, interrogated by Sir J. Hay, said that the steering-power of the Agamemnon up to nine knots an hour was perfectly satisfactory. With a higher speed it was found difficult to steer her without the assistance of the screws. Similar difficulties had occurred with other ships, but they had been overcome. It was not proposed to make any alteration now, but if, on her arrival at Malta, the difficulty had not been overcome, orders would be given to increase the upper part of the rudder. The work would take about a fortnight, and would cost from £250 to £300. The case of the Ajax was similar to that of the Agamemnon.

The First Lord of the Treasury was asked, on Tuesday, by Mr. Labouchere, whether he was in a position to state on what occasion he proposed to make his promised statement with regard to any steps intended to be taken in order to secure the efficiency of the Navy and the security of our coaling stations abroad. Mr. Gladstone replied that when they were clear of the Franchise Bill, that would be the time to give the required information. Sir D. Currie gave notice that on the earliest available opportunity after the Franchise Bill had passed, he should call attention to the state of the Navy and the condition of our Eastern and colonial defences and coaling stations, and move a resolution.

In the course of a desultory conversation in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Sir John Hay remarked that he understood the Prime Minister had promised to state when opportunity would be given for bringing forward the question of the state of the Navy. Mr. Gladstone replied that what he had said was that he could not do so until it was seen what progress was made with the Franchise Bill. Lord Henry Lennox was glad that the attention of the Government had been awakened to the condition of the first line of our defence. Something must be done, and that quickly, to place our Navy and coaling-stations in a proper state. He was aware that the Prime Minister might make a retort upon him, and say that when he made an appeal last session, during the discussion of the Navy Estimates, only nine Members were present. That was all altered now. He was glad to say that the hon. Members for Perthshire and Northampton were among the recent conversions. For the latter hon. gentleman to appear among the converts was amusing, but gratifying to himself, as showing that the labours he had made for seven or eight years had borne fruit.

Earl Granville stated in the House of Lords on Thursday that the First Lord of the Admiralty was indisposed, therefore he asked the Earl of Carnarvon to postpone his motion as to the Colonial possessions and garrisons abroad. To this appeal Lord Carnarvon assented, and Viscount Sidmouth also postponed his question as to an inquiry into the strength and condition of the Naval forces.

On the question of the rearmament of the Navy, Lord E. Cecil inquired how many 18 and 43-ton guns of the new pattern breech-loader had been applied for by the Admiralty to rearm the Navy, and how many had been delivered. Sir T. Brassey said that 22 18-ton guns had been taken in estimates. Three have been delivered to the Navy for experimental purposes. Fifteen are ready at Woolwich, except that the sighting is not complete, pending a decision as to the brand of powder to be used. The remaining four are incomplete, but will be ready in time for the Impérieuse, for which ship they are intended. Of the 43-ton guns, 15 were taken in estimates. Ten have been actually delivered. Four are being proceeded with for the Collingwood, and will be ready in time. The remaining gun is a spare one, and is well advanced. In answer to Mr. W. H. Smith, the Civil Lord said he believed those guns were all steel. Sir Thomas Brassey, in reply to Admiral Sir J. Hay, said the distance between the two screw shafts of the Agamemnon and Ajax is 28 ft. The diameter of the screws is 17 ft.

Replying to a question of Sir H. D. Wolff, the Civil Lord stated that the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the existing rules for counting junior time in the accountant and engineering branches of the Royal Navy will be submitted shortly, and the recommendations will be carefully considered before the commencement of the forthcoming financial year.

Yesterday, Sir Thomas Brassey, in reply to Mr. Macfarlane, said he had no objection to lay upon the table a return showing the original estimated cost of H.M.S. Agamemnon, of the actual cost of the vessel, and showing the amount expended in each year during her construction. In answer to Lord H. Lennox, the Civil Lord said the Collingwood had been fitted with 43-ton guns. There were five 63-ton guns and three 100-ton guns now under manufacture, but not yet sufficiently advanced for trial. The 43-ton breech-loading guns now in the service had been finished satisfactorily, except in the breech screw mechanism, which, after several modifications, was now being completed. The 43-ton guns of the Conqueror would be ready in four months, and those of the Colossus in five.

The *Times* says:—"The present regulation infantry great-coat having been reported by the Active Service Dress Committee to be too heavy and not waterproof, 100 experimental coats have been made by direction of the Committee, and these are now undergoing trial in several battalions."

The *Times* says:—"Officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry have been ordered to practice field-sketching and reconnaissance during the winter months. That the work may be of practical utility and interest, it has been ordered that a specific object is invariably to form the subject of each reconnaissance, the scheme for which will be drawn up by the commanding officer."

THE SOUTH AFRICA DIFFICULTY.

Letters have been received at the principal military stations calling for volunteers of officers of Cavalry and Infantry regiments for the purpose of organising and temporarily serving with a corps of Mounted Riflemen to be raised in the Cape Colony for service in Bechuanaland. The officers selected "must be intelligent, active, of sound constitution, and good riders," and preference will be given to those who hold musketry certificates, if in other respects qualified. They will be granted 91 days' field allowance. The names of officers selected must be forwarded to the Horse Guards, as approved candidates will be required to embark immediately. Further instructions are to be issued as to dress and pay.

The Press Association has authority for stating that the effective force to accompany Sir Charles Warren on his special mission to Bechuanaland will not exceed 3,500 men. These will be drawn from the troops already in Natal and Cape Colony in addition to those already ordered out from home and other stations. Including camp followers the force will number close on 4,000. Sir Charles Warren has appointed Lieut. Haynes, R.E., his aide-de-camp, and Mr. Ralph Williams, intelligence officer, and we hear Col. Walker will probably be his Adjutant-General. A number of gentlemen volunteers will accompany Sir Charles and his Staff from London, probably in the Grantully Castle.

The Durban correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—'The President of the Transvaal has communicated to the Volksraad the receipt of a telegram, the contents of which lead him to hope that he will be able to co-operate with the Cape Government in effecting a peaceful settlement of the question of Bechuanaland. It is reported that the Dragoons have been ordered from this Colony into Bechuanaland. There is no truth in the report that Dinizulu has been repudiated by part of the Usutus."

ADMIRAL HEWETT AT ZANZIBAR.

On Aug. 31 the Euryalus anchored in Zanzibar Harbour. The Sultan was at Shueny, and directed that his palace at Shigwany should be placed at the disposal of the Admiral. On the return of the Sultan the official reception was conducted with much ceremony. The Admiral and officers, with a sprinkling of the English residents, walked to the palace through a double line of Arab soldiers, and were received by a guard of honour, 1,400 strong, under the command of Gen. Matthews, formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, with presented arms, while the band played "God Save the Queen." A salute of 15 guns was then fired from the shore, and promptly returned by the Euryalus. The Admiral and officers, &c., were met at the top of the stairs by the Sultan, and they proceeded to the state reception-room; the Sultan took a seat at the head of the hall, having on his left the British officers, and on his right a number of the Arab *noblesse*. The Admiral and Consul sat nearest the Sultan, who carried on a conversation with them through an interpreter. Arab grandees handed round sherbet; coffee was served in delicate china cups with holders of gold, next attar of roses. Thereupon the Sultan walked to the head of the stairs, where the visitors shook hands with him and took their departure. On the arrival of Sir John Kirk from the mainland on Sept. 12, a State dinner in European style was given. The room, which was decorated with flowers, palm-branches, and other tropical plants, looked most attractive and the table shone with lighted wax candles of different colours, set on silver candelabra. Handsome bouquets of flowers and elegant cut-glass decanters and goblets, three of the latter containing sherbet of as many flavours, were placed before each guest. No wines were served. A Portuguese band played overtures and selections from operas during the banquet alternately with a native band, which entertained the company with Arab airs. The guests witnessed a magnificent display of fireworks, coffee being served at intervals, but no cigars, as the Zanzibar Arabs do not smoke. After another distribution of attar of roses, the Sultan accompanied his guests to the head of the stairs, where he took leave of them, shaking each cordially by the hand as he wished him "Good-night." Admiral Hewett, after spending 12 days at the Shigwany Palace, situated about seven miles from the town, and commanding a delightful view of the sea, left for Aden on Sept. 15.

The Press Association understands that, subject to the approval of her Majesty, Col. Carrington, well known in connection with the "Carrington Horse" at the Cape, and Sir Bartle Frere, who is attached to the staff of Gen. Newdigate at Dover, will accompany Sir Charles Warren to Bechuanaland, and will hold the principal positions on his staff.

The memorial to the late Prince Imperial having been unveiled on Jan. 13, 1883, by the Prince of Wales, it was proposed that the balance of the fund should be devoted to preparing a book containing the names of all subscribers to the memorial, for presentation to the Empress Eugénie. The manufacture of the book was entrusted to Messrs. Jenner and Knewstub, of 33 St. James's Street, and is a creditable work. The cover is formed of ebony with silver mounts, with a raised carved "N" and Imperial crown in the centre, and raised silver eagle at each corner, inside, a painted view of the memorial, an autograph letter of the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., as president of the general committee, and a list of the names of all the subscribers beautifully illuminated on vellum sheets, giving the staff, the regimental and other officers in order beautifully engraved. The album was presented to the Empress on Oct. 29 by Lord Napier of Magdala, attended by Major the Hon. J. Napier, 10th Royal Hussars, and Major-Gen. Fraser, hon. sec. to the Memorial Fund.

Rowland's Macassar Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Gibraltar, Oct. 27.

The Channel Squadron left Plymouth on Monday, Oct. 20, shortly before noon, and arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. Ushant was passed early on Tuesday, and a south-easterly wind picked-up, which carried the Squadron pleasantly along across the Bay with port studding sails set. The next day sails were furled, and the Squadron exercised at steam tactics, manœuvring principally in groups. At the conclusion of the evolutions sail was remade, and while doing so the Agincourt sprung her mizen topsail-yard in hoisting, and had to shift it. The fine weather continued all the way across the Bay, but soon after passing Cape Finisterre, on Thursday evening, a change was experienced; a strong south-west wind come on, accompanied with rain, and a heavy north-westerly swell got up. On Friday the sea had increased, and the ships rolled considerably, some of them very heavily. The Agincourt and Northumberland both had boats nearly washed away. On board the Achilles also the crutches of the boom boats carried away. Shortly after noon, the Admiral made a signal to observe and indicate the maximum number of degrees the ships rolled between the hours of 1 and 2. The replies show the following results:—

	To Starboard.		To Port.		Total Arc of Roll.
Minotaur	23 deg.	...	25 deg.	...	48 deg.
Neptune	22 "	...	21 "	...	43 "
Sultan	20 "	...	18 "	...	38 "
Agincourt.........	27 "	...	26 "	...	53 "
Northumberland.	30 "	...	35 "	...	65 "
Achilles	26 "	...	26 "	...	52 "

The Neptune suffered most, although she did not roll as much as some of the others; but the seas washed right over her upper deck, her bulwarks were considerably damaged, and not only the lower deck, but the ward-room and officers' cabins, were all awash. In the afternoon, as the wind had veered round to the north-west, plain sail to topgallant sails was made. The Neptune was unable to make sail, as the men could not work the ropes owing to the amount of water washing about her deck. In the evening sail had to be furled again, as the wind drew ahead. Head winds and rain, with a heavy sea, continued till the Squadron rounded Cape St. Vincent, which they did at midnight on Saturday. Since then it has been fine again, and to-day the weather is perfect, bright and fine, and so warm that we have gone into "whites." As we approached the anchorage this forenoon the Second Division parted company, and proceeded to the anchorage off the neutral ground, and the First Division went alongside the New Mole. The Duke of Edinburgh landed in the afternoon, under a salute of 21 guns. There are no other men-of-war in harbour, except the little Grappler. The Squadron sailed on Monday from Gibraltar for Madeira. It will return to Gibraltar on the 18th inst.

SQUADRON NEWS.

China.—The Linnet was at Hong Kong on Sept. 26, about to leave for Shanghai and Gulf of Pechili. The Swift remains at Canton. The Foxhound is still stationed in the Gulf of Tonquin, between Hoihow and Pakhoi; she was at Hoihow on Sept. 22. The Sapphire will remain at Amoy. The Midge passed up the Min River on Sept. 24 to relieve the Zephyr, off Foochow. The Merlin was at Sharp Peak, in the Min, on Sept. 24. The Vigilant is at Hong Kong making good defects. The Fly was at Takao, Formosa, on Sept. 14; she is ordered to remain for the protection of foreign residents at Takao, Taiwaupi, and Amping. The Cockchafer remains at Tamsui, Formosa. The Cleopatra remains at Shanghai. The Curaçoa was at Chefoo on Sept. 13, and remains as senior officer's ship in the Gulf of Pechili. The Espoir was at Tientsin on Sept. 13, and is to proceed to Newchang, returning to Chefoo. The Flying Fish is still in the Korea, surveying.

North America and West Indies.—The Northampton was at Halifax on Oct. 24, and will proceed to Bermuda on Nov. 4. The Garnet was at Newfoundland on Oct. 15, and, when relieved by the Tenedos, will rejoin the flagship at Bermuda. The Tenedos was refitting at Halifax on Oct. 24, preparatory to wintering in Newfoundland. The Dido, senior officer's ship on the Barbadoes Division, was at Barbadoes on Sept. 3. The Griffon was at Newfoundland on Oct. 15, and will shortly leave for Devonport. The Fantome was refitting at Bermuda on Oct. 7, and the Mallard left Halifax on Oct. 21 for Bermuda.

Pacific.—The Swiftsure and the Mutine will leave Vancouver's Island on the 17th inst. Letters should be addressed to San Francisco.

West Coast of Africa.—The Flirt was at Bonny on Sept. 27, and was about to visit Ambas and Fernando Po. She will afterwards return to Bonny. The Alecto was at Akassa on Sept. 26, and was ordered to proceed up the Niger with H.B.M.'s Consul. The Forward was at Accra on Sept. 18.

Consequent on the retirement of Admiral E. B. Rice, C.B., the following promotions have been made:—Vice-Admiral Augustus Phillimore to be admiral, Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth to be vice-admiral, Capt. Richard Wells to be rear-admiral. These changes have resulted in the following promotions on the retired list from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Vincent Amcotts Massingberd, Charles Luxmoore Hockin, and Thomas Etheridge to be admirals. Rear-Admirals Frederick William Pleydell Bouverie, Edward James Bedford, Henry Christian, Charles Wright Bonham, John Halliday Cave, C.B., John Edward Parish, William Charles Fahie Wilson, C.B., to be vice-admirals.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

Reviews.

The Peruvians at Home. By George R. Fitzroy Cole. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

Any work on the subject of Peru can scarcely fail to arouse gloomy reminiscences of the time when the stock-broking fraternity in London, as well as in Paris, paid almost undivided attention to the "ups and downs" of Peruvian stock,—the results of the wild speculation which some few years ago upset what appeared to be all sound calculations as to the future of these erratic securities will never be known. It may, however, serve as a pleasing distraction to hear from a writer so competent as the author of this volume, a carefully prepared description of the *vie intime* of the Peruvians. In the spring of 1873 he visited Peru on private business, and remained there for two years, during which period he had ample opportunities of seeing the most important towns and sights; moreover, the object of his visit brought him into contact with all classes of Peruvians, from the politicians and merchants of Lima to another class of men, who, differing from each other in habits of life as much as in colour and character, form a mixed society both strange and novel. How to reach Peru was naturally the first problem for solution. We learn that there are three modes of accomplishing this object, and that the best is, of course, the dearest,—namely, from London to Lima, which required one month to execute, and cost £100 for a single journey. A second route is coasting Brazil right through the Straits of Magellan; this is as dear as number one, but it gains in time about a fortnight. The third route is to cross the Atlantic from Liverpool to New York, and there take a steamer plying between that place and the Gulf of Mexico, going on to Aspinwall. The author is highly impressionable, and the command of language he possesses affords temptations to indulge; but the volume he has reluctantly given to the public has very much indeed to recommend it. It is written in a genial spirit; it is, moreover, written *con amore*; and better than either, it will enable a reader to find instructive as well as entertaining matter.

The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine for this month has some features that call for special commendation. The frontispiece is an effective reproduction of Drummond's picture of the death of Nelson, executed in 1807. A profusely illustrated article by the editor on "Armour-plating against Guns" suggests the terrible uncertainty of the issues of naval warfare with new and almost untried engines of destruction. Mr. F. Dixon gives us some interesting "Personal Adventures of Generals in the Field." "England's Exposed Position" is treated by Admiral Sir George Elliot. Colonel C. B. Brackenbury continues his articles on "Tactics," and Major Elliott concludes his "Tale of the last Afghan War." Captain O'Callaghan's "Short Notes on Anniversaries of British Victories" are most interesting. The only fault we have to find with them is that they are not sufficiently numerous. They certainly are a feature of the magazine. The illustrations are, on the whole, superior to those of last month. But we would suggest to the editor that it would be an improvement if articles were published dealing with current events.

Mr. Wyld's exertions to enable the public to comprehend the scope of all naval and military expeditions, work, and enterprise, and to keep step with the march of geographical exploration and discovery, have been so successful for a long series of years by the issue of excellent maps, that he needs no eulogium from the Press, though he is entitled to support and gratitude. He has recently published, at a moderate price, most excellent maps of Egypt and the Soudan, &c., with all the additions to the geography of the Nile Valley which recent travels and reconnaissances have enabled the authorities to obtain, which we recommend to those of our readers who have not the maps of the Intelligence Department.

The following officers take passage in the Tamar:—Surgs. R. A. Simpson and F. J. Lee, Staff Surg. R. N. Coppinger, Gunners T. Read and J. Fasham, Engineers J. Armstrong and G. T. Simmons, Assist.-Pymr. A. V. Scallard, Lieuts. M. F. Forrest, C. H. Bayley, and H. J. Gedge, Boatswain J. E. Piggot, Chaplain and Naval Instructor J. H. Blume, Capt. H. C. Sutherland, R.M.A., Assist.-Pymr. M. G. Fenwick, Assistant-Clerk C. F. Pollard, and Midshipman H. R. Tilly, for the Nelson; Boatswain P. Bray, for the Harrier; Acting Gunner M. Regan, Boatswain J. Doidge, Gunner R. P. George, for the Diamond; Lieut. J. G. Bremer, Chief Engineer J. Murdock, Staff Surg. H. E. F. Cross, Lieut. A. H. G. Williams, for the Diamond; Sub-Lieut. O. F. Gillett, Surg. T. C. Rowland, for the Undine; Lieut. T. F. Pullen, for the Lark; Sub-Lieut. A. Holmes, for the Dreadnought; Assist.-Pymr. E. C. Petch, for the Assistance; Midshipman E. D. Ogilvie, for the Nelson. The strength of seamen and marines (the officers not being included):—258 seamen, &c., 99 boys, 1 serjeant, and 18 gunners, R.M.A., 1 corporal, 38 privates, and 1 bugler, R.M.L.I., for the Nelson; 52 seamen, 29 boys, 1 bombadier, and 5 gunners, R.M.A., 1 colour-serjeant, 1 serjeant, and 29 privates, R.M.L.I., for the Diamond; 28 seamen, for the Lark; 2 seamen, for the Harrier; 4 seamen, for the Undine; 4 stokers, for the Alecto; 2 seamen, for the Island of Ascension; 4 seamen, &c., for the Sylvia, Boadicea, Swinger, &c.; 27 seamen, &c., for Portsmouth. There are 19 other passengers for Australia.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 4, 1884.

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt. S. W. K. Cradock resigns his commission.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. C. D. H. Fetherstonhaugh is seconded for service on the Staff.

3rd Hussars—Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. H. Vincent, having completed five years' service as Regtl. Lieut-Col., is placed on half-pay (Nov. 4).

Grenadier Guards—Serjt.-Major William Holmes to be Qrmr., vice E. Humphreys, retired.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt. B. F. Holme has been seconded for service on the Staff (Aug. 2).

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. E. J. Robinson resigns his commission.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. L. J. Andrews has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 14).

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 14).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—The surname of Capt. L. L. Steele is as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 28. Lieut. C. F. Grantham has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 21).

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. T. D. Kirkpatrick to be Capt., vice J. F. Simonet, seconded (Aug. 16); T. A. Fischer has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 29).

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. J. Haydock retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Major G. B. M. Cumberland retires on temporary half-pay.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Berkeley has been appointed to command a battalion; Major D. North to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. J. M. Straton, retired; Capt. W. H. R. Gunner to be Major, vice D. North; Lieut. H. G. Leonard to be Capt., vice W. H. R. Gunner (all four dated Sept. 10).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. and Brevet Major J. N. Blackwood-Price retires on retired pay.

The Manchester Regiment—Capt. and Brevet Major H. F. Jackson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Qrmr.-Serjt. Patrick Joseph Thorpe to be Qrmr., vice L. Duffy, superseded for absence without leave.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. H. G. Fallowfield retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. J. S. Richer has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Nov. 1). Lieuts. W. P. St. John-Mildmay to be Capt., to complete establishment (Aug. 16); Sir B. C. A. Frere, Bart., to be Capt., vice W. W. Hammond, promoted; G. Cockburn, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment; J. Sherston to be Capt., vice Sir B. C. A. Frere, Bart., seconded for service on the Staff (all three dated Aug. 20).

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. the Hon. C. J. Addington, half-pay, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. N. Stevenson (Oct. 11); Capts. R. F. Johnson, R.A., to be a Brig.-Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major W. S. Langley, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 18); Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, commanding a Brigade in Egypt (July 9).

Chaplains' Department—The Rev. S. P. H. Statham, B.A., to be a Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class (dated Aug. 25, 1882, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to Oct. 17, 1883, and not to carry any back allowances).

Medical Staff—Surg.-Major A. N. Fox, M.B., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. Ward is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major; Capt. of Orderlies, with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., R. T. Osborne, from the late Army Hospital Corps, to be Qrmr. (dated July 1, 1881, such antedate not to carry back pay as Qrmr. prior to Oct. 11).

Army Pay Department—Pymr. and Hon. Capt. S. Churchill to have the hon. rank of Major in the Army (Oct. 31).

Memoranda.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. P. D. Boyle, Grenadier Guards, to be Col. (Oct. 1).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. J. Keenan, Bengal Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (June 12).

Major W. T. Deverell, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. C. Morgan, retired pay, has retired from the service, receiving the value of his commission (Oct. 10).

Lieut. E. Randolph, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Indian Staff Corps.

The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—W. W. Hume, Bengal (Aug. 5); J. N. Wilson, Madras (Aug. 20); and O. Menzies, Bengal (Aug. 26).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. R. J. Oakes, 4th Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut.

Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 5, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 7, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Douglas William Graham, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—The hon. rank of Col. and Lieut.-Col. granted to Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lewis and Major B. L. J. Scobell respectively, in the *Gazette* of the 3rd ult., is antedated to June 24, 1884, and Nov. 29, 1883.

7th Brigade, North Irish Division—Capt. and Hon. Major W. P. Hoey resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement.

Engineer.

The Southern Submarine Mining Militia (Kent Company)—Charles Purvis Boyd, Esq., to be Capt.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. L. F. J. de V. Stokes resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Alfred Coryton McCrea, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment — Algernon Frederick Delmar, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment—James Henry Irvine Cruikshank, Esq., to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieut. Henry George, Viscount Clifden, resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt. E. M. Wakeman to be Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 7, 1884.

Royal North Devon—William Penhale, gent., to be Vet.-Surg.

2nd West York—William Tirrell Garnett, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 7, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Gloucestershire—Frederic George Boulter Cooke, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire—The hon. rank of Col. granted to Lieut.-Col. Comdt. G. Twiss, in the *Gazette* of the 10th ult., is antedated to March 26.

1st Inverness-shire—Capt. A. Mackay resigns his commission Lieut. W. Johnstone to be Capt.

1st Kent—Capt. J. H. Sankey is granted the hon. rank of Major.

1st London (the City of London)—Lieut. G. J. Nutt to be Capt.

Engineer.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire—The Rev. Archibald George Tweedie to be Acting Chaplain.

Rifle.

2nd Bucks (Eton College)—Lieut. N. T. Nickalls resigns his commission; Francis Tom Simpson, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Durham—Frederick Badcock, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Durham—Lieut. C. J. Sutherland is appointed Acting Surg.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment—John Winn Ford Gillies, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt. E. J. Davies resigns his commission.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester)—Lieut. E. S. Hunter to be Capt. (Oct. 3).

15th Lancashire—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. W. J. Robinson, notified in the *Gazette* of Jan. 11, is cancelled.

21st Lancashire—Lieut. J. Johnson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Middlesex (Victoria)—Capt. P. Halkett resigns his commission.

2nd (South) Middlesex—The services of Lieut. J. C. C. Price are dispensed with.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—J. E. J. Julian and J. S. Oxley.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Arthur Frederic Halpin, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex—Clement Godson, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Acting Surg. W. J. Atkinson resigns his appointment.

1st Midlothian (Leith)—Capt. N. Shiels resigns his commission.

1st Northamptonshire—Richard Payling, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Charles Edward Shaw, gent., to be Lieut.

6th (West) Suffolk—The hon. rank of Col. granted to Lieut.-Col. J. T. Rowley, in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19, is antedated to April 13.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Basil Edmund Greenfield, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Wiltshire—George William Rundall, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire—The hon. rank of Col. granted to Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hirst, C.B., in the *Gazette* of the 17th ult., is antedated to Sept. 27.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. A. E. R. Curran, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major C. W. Gore, who vacates the appointment on promotion (Nov. 1).

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 8, and the current year must be understood.]

London Amusements.

The spectacular revival of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum has been the notable theatrical event of the week. The text of the play is derived from the second quarto of 1599, which was published with an intimation that it had been "newly corrected, augmented, and amended." It is generally acknowledged that the second quarto had received the sanction and assistance of the author, and, it may be fairly presumed, a sufficient authority for any stage representation of the play. On the present reproduction much artistic care has been bestowed, and Mr. John O'Connor, as the prominent scenic artist, and the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, as the designer of costumes and pictorial accessories, may be credited with much successful research in combining strict accuracy with highly picturesque effects. Miss Mary Anderson, with her personal advantages, presents a Juliet sure to captivate the general public, if not altogether satisfying some exacting critics retaining memories of previous exponents of this arduous character. In the earlier acts, and in the balcony scene especially, Miss Mary Anderson was able to bear comparison with several of the most famous of her predecessors; and the actress displayed more intensity of feeling than was probably anticipated in the tragic situations. Always graceful and often impressive in declamatory passages suited to her style of delivery, Miss Anderson may be fairly said to have strengthened her position on the London stage by an assumption so boldly undertaken. Mr. W. Terriss is an effective Romeo, manly in deportment, easy in gesture, and perfect in his elocution. Mrs. Stirling is once more a representative of the Nurse, realising every idea of the character. Mr. Arthur Stirling is duly dignified as the Friar, with a suggestion of parental regard not often so ably conveyed, and nothing could be better than the Peter of Mr. H. Kemble. As Mercutio Mr. Herbert Standing failed in doing justice to his own conception of the part through manifest nervousness. Mrs. Charles Calvert was Lady Capulet, Mr. A. Lewis, Benvolio, and Mr. Anderson, Tybalt. A special performance of the play, under the immediate and personal patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was given on Thursday evening for the benefit of that very useful institution, "The Women's Emigration Society," of which the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is president.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Samuel Hayes commenced his season at Her Majesty's Theatre with "Il Barbière di Siviglia," being the first of a series of operas in Italian at popular prices. Mr. G. H. Betjemann, Signor Tito Mattei, and Signor Bottesini act as conductors. The vocalists are fairly efficient, and there is a numerous band. "Rigoletto" and "Don Giovanni" are included in the programme of the week.

The winter season of French plays at the Royalty is proving a success. Mdlle. Jane May, a very bright and vivacious young actress, has been re-engaged for another six nights, and has repeated some of her now popular assumptions. Next week, Mdlle. Leonide Leblanc will appear in "L'Etrangère," of which an English version was given at the Haymarket eight years since.

At the Court Theatre, "Young Men and Old Acres" is now displaced by the production of "Young Mrs. Winthrop," an American three-act comedy by Mr. Bronson Howard, originally produced in October, 1882, at the Madison Square Theatre, New York. The prominent characters are now represented by Miss Marion Terry, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Norreys, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. H. B. Conway, Mr. Reeves Smith, and Mr. Arthur Cecil.

A military concert was given on Wednesday evening at Covent Garden Theatre in commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of Inkerman. Three military bands were added to the regular orchestra, increasing the strength of the instrumental forces to 150 performers. The Promenade Concerts, which have been continued for three months, still attract large assemblages.

The comic opera of "Polly" will be transferred this (Saturday) evening from the Novelty to the Empire Theatre, in Leicester Square, where a new ballet of action will also be produced, called "Coppelia," founded on Hoffmann's fantastic German story.

Sanger's Amphitheatre will be opened this (Saturday) evening with those equestrian entertainments so long associated with the name of Astley. Besides scenes in the circle, the "Battle of Bosworth Field" and "Dick Turpin's Ride to York" will be represented.

The farewell season of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Haymarket Theatre will be commenced this (Saturday) night with "Diplomacy," an effective rendering by Mr. Clement Scott and Mr. B. C. Stephenson of Sardou's play of "Dora," which had a prolonged run at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1878. Mrs. Bernard Beere now represents Zieke, Mrs. Bancroft, Lady Henry Fairfax, and Miss Calhoun is the successor to Mrs. Kendal as Dora. Mr. Bancroft represents Henry Beauclerc, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, an American actor, Count Orloff, Mr. C. Brookfield, Baron Stein, and Mr. Forbes Robertson, Julian Beauclerc.

One of the attractions in the forthcoming "Grand Mogul," at the Comedy Theatre, will be the real live serpents in the snake-charming scene. These are fine, well-developed cobras, whose beautiful proportions and elegant movements were not at first very much fancied by Miss Florence St. John, who plays the *rôle* of the snake-charmer; but familiarity breeds—well, contempt of danger—and now the fair prima donna ties them in knots round her neck, and lets them kiss her, without so much as a shudder. The cobras are, in fact, highly popular in the theatre, and rehearse with the other performers in a most satisfactory manner.

The present craze for acting, and everything connected with that art, is made the subject of satire in a new farcical comedy by Mr. Harry Paulton, entitled "Lilies, or Hearts and Actresses;" the hearts being supplied by a young gentleman of wonderful susceptibility, and more than one actress. The author himself undertakes the part of a professor of elocution, whose only regret is that his figure is not so imposing as nature ought to have made it, he thereby being debarred from the higher walks of tragedy. Mr. Fred Mervin is responsible for the susceptible gentleman. The piece will take a trial-trip at the Prince of Wales's, Liverpool, from which many triumphs—E. A. Sothern's among others—have emanated.

Obituary.

Gen. C. L. Nugent, on the Retired List, late of the 58th Regt., died on Monday, at Southsea, aged 68. The deceased was a son of the late Col. A. Nugent, of Portaferry, County Down, and entered the Army in 1835. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1838, was promoted to a captaincy in 1841, and served with the 58th Regt. in the New Zealand war of 1845-46. He commanded the advance guard which penetrated the forest surrounding Ruapekapeka, and was present at the capture of that Pah. The gallant officer was promoted to the rank of major in 1851, became lieut.-col. in 1857, col. in 1862, major-gen. in 1868, lieut.-gen. in 1880, and a gen. in 1881.

The Marquis of Londonderry died on Wednesday night, at his residence, Plas Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire. The Marquis was on the previous day in his usual health and spirits, and presided at the Machynlleth Petty Sessions in the afternoon. He had, however, long been subject to acute attacks of gout, and during the evening he took a severe chill, and complained of feeling unwell. On retiring to rest early on Wednesday morning the Marquis was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and shortly afterwards expired. He was born at Vienna April 26, 1821. The Marquis, who then bore the title of Viscount Seaham, was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1844, and proceeded M.A. in 1867. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Durham University in 1882. He sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest as one of the members for North Durham from 1847 down to March, 1854, when his father's death caused the Earldom of Vane to devolve upon him by a special limitation of the remainder in his favour, and accordingly he sat in the House of Peers along with his elder brother, the late Marquis. By his brother's death in November, 1872, he succeeded to all the honours formerly enjoyed by his father, and to the vast estates of both the Londonderry and the Vane-Tempest families. These last-named estates have been immensely increased in value of late years by the large amount of coal which is raised upon them. Lord Londonderry was a strong Conservative in politics, and a personal friend of Lord Beaconsfield. He was also well-known in the yachting world. In 1845 his lordship was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 1st Life Guards, but retired in 1848. In 1853 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry Militia, and in 1859 he became Major of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was also Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 8th Volunteer Brigade, Northern Division, of the Royal Artillery, and an Hon. Lieut. in the Royal Naval Reserve.

The attention of the Admiralty having been called to the fact of an accumulation of hydrogen gas in one of the boilers of the Satellite, directions have been given that all boilers of ships in commission or in reserve which are not already fitted with a small stop-cock at the highest part of the boiler for the escape of air are to be fitted with one as soon as convenient. By means of this stop-cock the engineer officer is to ascertain occasionally whether the boilers which are filled with water are quite full, so as to prevent any great accumulation of hydrogen. Where there are not any stop-cocks at hand, a hole is to be tapped and a screwed bolt used for this purpose until stop-cocks can be obtained.

A telegram, dated Teheran, Nov. 4, says:—"The European portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission, under Gen. ir P. Lumsden, has left Meshed, and will arrive at Sarakhs on the 8th inst. The Indian section of the Commission is expected to reach Sarakhs on the 15th inst."

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MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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LORD DUFFERIN will have an anxious part to play in the drama of "Great Expectations," for which all India is waiting; but his bright and confident nature, and the self-reliance which is so often the measure of the consciousness of internal strength and resource, will stand him in good stead in the face of an exacting and excitable audience. We shall not say a word about the political part of his task, save this, that the popularity which Lord Ripon has won in native estimation cannot in any way or wise be weighed against the loss of sympathy which has, we are told, resulted from his administrative policy among the Europeans in India. Lord Dufferin will have to rely on the services of Europeans, civil and military; but it will be very surprising indeed, if, after a while, he has not convinced the Native Princes that their best interests are bound up with the maintenance of the supremacy of the Empress-Queen. It is not possible for him, however, to obtain this command of their confidence and their sympathies, if he be called upon at once to sap up to the destruction of the Native Armies; and it will need all his ingenuity and *finesse* to enable him to make a lodgment in the outer wall of the citadel wherein Hindoo and Mahometan potentates sit enthroned and guarded by their fantastic levies. Certainly, if the British garrisons in India are many thousands short of the strength which the most experienced Generals consider absolutely necessary, it is desirable, looking solely to the preservation of order within the Empire itself, to reduce Native Armies to a minimum. When one looks beyond the Himalayas, other objects come in view. These Indian Princes cannot be treated as King Richard served the Royal boys in the Tower. They are fixed facts, and by treaty have acquired and been guaranteed rights which it would not be safe to assail, though it might be possible to persuade them to diminish the costly and useless burthens their armed levies impose on their subjects. To the Hindoo and to the Mahometan, be it remembered, the idea of "loyalty" has no connection with his submission to the rule of the Queen. Loyalty is exhibited, if at all, to his immediate Rajah or Nawab; and if once foreign intrigue could get to work among the congenial materials of native Courts, animated by the sense of wrongs and injured dignity, by the deprivation of rights and honours, and encouraged by the promises of the support of a great Power outside, there would come upon the British State in India a great danger and peril. In contrasting the mode in which Russia deals with the Princes of Central Asia and that which England has followed perforce in treating the Princes of India we are struck with the immense advantages possessed by a Christianised and civilised Asiatic race over the unbending and unsympathetic nation which has in a century and a half acquired possession of the vast Empire of the Moguls. The Princes of the Crimea, of Georgia, Mingrelia, Circassia, Daghestan, &c., have become incorporated in the great body of the Russian nobility. Their sons have been admitted into the Guards and the crack corps of the Czar, and no doubt in due time the descendants of the rulers of the Khanates will be devoted soldiers and courtiers of the White Sultan, their breasts covered with orders, stars, crosses, and ribands. They and the Muscovite are almost of the same race. But, for all that, it is to be doubted whether Russia would permit, in the Khanates or in her conquered provinces, the maintenance of such armies as Native Princes keep up in India. These Asiatics are easily influenced by the eye, by the graces of manner, by ceremonial and pageantry—by all the soft blandishments which the Slav wears over the armour of his adaptable nature. The religion of the Greek Church does not alienate their feelings and shock their prejudices. The incorruptibility and integrity on which Englishmen pride themselves, the administration of equal justice,—these are attributes which have to Asiatics no attractions, if accompanied by a rough and rude demeanour. John Lawrence sweating and swearing in his shirt-sleeves whilst engaged in the task of governing justly would stand no chance, in their minds, against a Skobeloff, revelling in his bravery and splendour like another Alexander. But just imagine any regiment in the British service taking kindly to a "nigger" comrade, though he were descended from the moon, sire of Odeypore, or though he were the lineal offspring of a hero of the Maharabathra! It is true that an English constituency did elect an Asiatic once, and that another is flirting with Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, nay, that Scindia is a Major-General of her Majesty's Army, but that is far, indeed, from the attainment of the solidarity which has been established by Russia between her own people and her Asiatic subjects. We must go our own way, and take the consequences. It is to be feared that the English in India will never be anything but what they are till they are out of it. They represent waves of an official migration which pass over the land, and carry off with them rupees and pensions, not, however, without doing vast good, and fertilising the soil in which future generations may plant and mature the seeds of a beneficent civilisation. If Lord Dufferin could hasten the advent of that good time, and direct the Imperial sunshine on India, so as to turn lip-service into the expression of real attachment to the Crown, and if he could, at the same time, break down the barriers which divide the English in India from their fellow-subjects, Mahometan and Hindoo, he would do more to secure the supremacy of the Queen than a million of men in arms, and would be the real founder of a permanent Empire in Hindostan. Equal justice cannot easily be administered without equal rights, and the new Viceroy will have to inculcate the lesson that the Englishman in India who commits a crime against the native is a bitter enemy to his country, and is the most dangerous apostle of the Muscovite *avatar*.

THE recent contributions to the agitation on the inefficient condition of our Naval defences have not been of such a nature as will tend to allay the still-growing feeling of uneasiness which has been so tardily aroused by the revelations in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the exertions of those who, like ourselves, desire that the matter shall be placed before the public from an impartial standpoint. In Sir Edward Reed's letter to the *Times*, there is not only a decidedly despondent ring, suggesting his disbelief in any real and sustained effort on the part of the Government or the country to put on one side the domestic strife of party for what must be of far greater moment in the long run, but he points out very clearly, to such as can read between the lines, how the pressing needs of the occasion are in danger of being made use of for the attainment of personal ends, without much concern as to the ultimate loss or gain to the community. Both Lord Henry Lennox and Sir William Symonds have, rightly or wrongly, acquired for themselves the unenviable distinction of being considered pessimistic croakers at all and sundry, and their arguments do not, therefore, carry such weight as, from their undoubted position and ability, they would otherwise receive. Sir Thomas Brassey's recent speech at Hastings, able as it is, is a most disappointing and unsatisfactory one to those who are endeavouring to remove the dispute as far as possible from a charge of culpable neglect on this or any past Government. By all hands it was expected that at such a moment and on such an anniversary, he would have risen to the situation, and in that outspoken and honest manner by which he has heretofore earned the respect and regard of everyone, putting considerations of party and place aside, have given such unequivocal replies as he alone of all civilians has the means of substantiating, to the questions now most prominently brought forward:—"Is our Navy capable of repelling any hostile combination which can possibly arise? and are our Naval defences in the highest attainable degree of readiness to meet every possible demand that might be made upon them?" We search in vain for any answer to these very pertinent queries. The major part of his discourse is made up of,—1st, a rather lame defence of the present Administration, which he claims has endeavoured to keep the country in a foremost place, whereas our idea is that this country should be in the foremost place, and a long way ahead of any other; 2nd, of what looks very like a bid for popularity (on the principle of "you rub my back, and I'll rub yours"), by giving credit to both parties for an effort—which has yet to stand the test of trial—to make use of our Mercantile Marine by fitting them to carry guns, when, as most seamen believe, their great reliance must be upon the power of ramming given by their momentum velocity; and 3rd, of an enumeration of our present needs which he optimistically trusts may be supplied soon, instancing, as an example of the go-ahead manner in which Government is treating this question, the lately published correspondence referring to the defence of our coaling-stations, wherein, to our mind, there never was exposed a more flagrant case of "how not to do it." Instead of tackling the matter as it stands, Sir Thomas assumes that the question now before the public is "our relative position with that of France,"—a very curious, not to say incredible, mistake for him to labour under; and in reference to which, while he marshals a long array of ships and figures purporting to show that because Mr. Barnaby was incorrect in the article he wrote for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," therefore Sir Edward Reed's deductions are misleading; in reality, he adds but another to the already numerous jumbles of puzzling calculations which, however interesting to the specialist, are but as caviare to the crowd, and in no way disprove the assertion that, though we may be in advance of the French as regards vessels, we are behind them in guns and age of ships, and hardly equal in armour and speed. Shirking, also, the question of the admittedly possible combination of France, Russia, and one other Power, he says, "Perhaps we should have less to fear in the case of Russia and France than in the case of France and Italy," for assuredly it is no answer to say that the notion of this or that combination does not deserve serious attention. But it is with the concluding remarks of the speech that we have most to find fault; throughout the controversy there have been such continued efforts to shift the responsibility on to other shoulders, such a constant cry of "It's not me, sir, but the other boy," that any outsider would at once be inclined to remark, "Evidently herein is something wrong, or why all these excuses?" The Admiralty, the Treasury, this or that Government, Mr. Gladstone, and the people generally, have all come in for their share of blame; but it was reserved for Sir Thomas Brassey to say, "But it was, after all, upon our seamen and their officers that we placed our main reliance." Place reliance in them to do what? To extricate the country from a difficulty into which it should never be allowed to drift? for should a catastrophe occur, our commerce, our shipping industries, and our food supplies would be in danger, and our interests abroad and at home imperilled. The blame is to be laid, not upon those responsible for lack of ships, want of proper armament, and insufficiency of harbour defence, but upon those gallant men who, unquestioning and uncomplaining, will be sent to sea in what Sir Edward Reed graphically describes as "locomotive explosive machines," to be the scapegoats of a set of petty economists, who, with their parsimonious and shrivelled-up ideas of governing, should never have dared attempt to fill the shoes of those grand administrators who, by their wise and far-seeing efforts, made Great Britain the nation that she is, but may never be again, if we live on in a fool's paradise as regards one of the most important elements of its existence.

OUR recent articles on the education of our officers have drawn forth several letters on the subject, notably one from the Head Master of Clifton College, which we publish in another column. He takes us severely to task for the supposed animus displayed in our articles. If animus there was in our articles, it was directed against the framer, or framers, of the Warrant for the regulation of the examinations, whosoever they be. We shall confine ourselves to the salient points in his letter:—1. His denial of the responsibility of the Head Masters of Public Schools for the new Warrant. 2. His assertion that our criticism was obsolete. 3. That our strictures upon the Public Schools were not justifiable. We accept Mr. Wilson's assurance that he and his colleagues did not frame those absurd regulations. But how came it that Lord Morley, when questioned by Lord Salisbury, assured the House of Lords that the new Warrant had been framed with a view of putting down cramming and to suit the Public Schools' curriculum? It was stated openly that the framers had consulted the heads of Public Schools, although it would appear, from Mr. Wilson's statement, that their advice was disregarded. The whole debate in the House of Lords left the impression on the public mind that the Heads of Public Schools share with the War-Office authorities the responsibility for the new Warrant. We wrote in cognisance of the alterations made in the new Regulations, but with documents before us, so similar in most respects, we inadvertently quoted from the one issued in January. These slight modifications nowise dispose of the grave objections which were raised in our previous articles, namely,—(*a.*) That the preponderance given to modern languages will have the effect of transferring the crammer's activity to the Continent. We fully recognise the importance of living languages, but it is quite possible to overrate their importance to a soldier. All that is written in German and French, and worth reading, is rapidly translated. The chances of utilising a knowledge of either of these languages in actual warfare belong to remote contingencies. But if we take such contingencies into account, why not admit Russian and Italian as well? (*b.*) Whilst modern languages are made compulsory, sciences are optional, and valued on a par with Greek, 33 per cent. less than Latin! Of what possible utility could a knowledge of Latin and Greek be to an officer serving, say, in Egypt at the present moment? None, absolutely none; whereas a knowledge of science would stand him in good stead in a hundred different ways; yet the scantiness of the marks awarded for the subject have all but driven it out of the field. English history shares the fate of science; it stands bracketed with Greek. Literature, it would seem, is no longer considered worthy of cultivation, since the discovery by Lord Morley of its unhallowed connection with the crammers. Our future officers are compelled to make themselves acquainted with German and French authors, whilst they may ignore every author in their mother-tongue, or the most common events in our history. English troops, whilst yielding to none in valour and honourable obedience, utterly lack the submissiveness of the Russians, Germans, and Frenchmen. Of troops so heterogeneous, no officer can expect to be an effectual leader, unless he can rise superior to them. But how can he, when our curriculum for his elementary education is so framed as to place him in this respect at a serious disadvantage in respect to the men whom he is called upon to command? Can it be maintained, with any show of truth, that our richly-endowed Public Schools—to which the country has a right to look for the rational education of our future generations—have responded to the national exigencies? Have they imitated that wise, accommodating spirit shown by our Universities, and so shaped their curriculum as to meet the altered conditions of life? Or is it the truth that, with few honourable exceptions, the majority of them retain the old curriculum, suited only for the comparatively small number of their boys destined for the Universities,—a curriculum which drew forth from Cowper these well-known lines?:—

> "And is he well content his son should find
> No nourishment to feed his growing mind
> But conjugated verbs, and nouns declined?
> For such is all the mental food purveyed
> By public hackneys in the schooling trade;
> Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
> Of syntax truly, but with little more.
> Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock;
> Machines themselves, and governed by a clock."

Will the curriculum of our rich grammar-schools, and even that of many of the more modern schools, bear comparison, as regards practical utility, with that of our middle-class schools, or even with that of our national schools? When the Head Master of Uppingham Schools declares before a Royal Commission that "he will not alter his curriculum for any examination in the world;" when the authorities of Eton College appoint a head master known for his bias for the old curriculum, and his uncompromising opposition to modern subjects; when Wellington College allots one scholarship out of eleven to the so-called "modern side;" when we bear in mind how little has been done to give effect to the very emphatic recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1864, which declared that the education of our upper classes is, as regards utility, behind that of the middle and lower classes, and in some respects more backward now than it was two centuries ago; and when we glance at the statistics quoted in our previous article, what inference are we to draw? Simply this, that our Public Schools are more or less animated by a spirit hostile to the introduction of modern subjects. We are, of course, aware, and have already acknowledged, that some of the more modern Public Schools have adopted a more liberal curriculum. The statistics quoted by Mr. Wilson are interesting; but to pass in 10 years 53 boys into Woolwich, and in three years 17 into Sandhurst, out of a total of between 600 and 700 boys, cannot be regarded as a brilliant achievement. We were taken to task by the authorities of Wellington College because we stated that schools like to get rid of boys when arriving at a troublesome age. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, fully confirms our statement. We repeat the desire we have already expressed, in which we are convinced public opinion will back us, namely, that the history and literature of our own country, and science,—whether they be crammers' subjects or not,—should receive greater encouragement, and that they should be placed on a footing of equality, at least, with Latin, French, and German.

[Mr. Wilson will find the authority from which the statistics quoted in our last article were taken, stated in that article. "Our Schools and Colleges," the recognised standard work on such matters, gives the year 1853 as the one in which Wellington College was founded. We did not quote a letter from Mr. Thring, but his evidence before a Royal Commission.—ED. *A. & N. G.*]

ON the eve of the promised statement on the condition of the Navy, we are brought face to face with the only two men in the Admiralty who really possess sufficient power and influence either to forward the true interests of the nation, by openly stating our needs and insisting upon the necessary funds being found to make our first line of defence efficient, or by concealing the facts under a cloud of confusing technicalities and party recriminations with some slight show of energy at the smallest possible cost, to lull the country again into the apathetic state of imaginary security and strength, from which it has been with difficulty aroused. In spite of the speeches lacking a genuine ring of determination, there is that in the admissions and declarations of Lord Northbrook and Sir Thomas Brassey which gives us the hope that they are minded to take the first and only patriotic course; and should they not do so, the responsibility will rest with them, and them alone. The First Lord, speaking at the Mansion House banquet, after delivering himself of certain truisms regarding the conduct of our Blue-jackets and Marines in the Red Sea and Egypt, takes credit for certain principles which he says have met with general approval, and which have actuated the present Board in supplying the wants of the service. Those principles, which are undoubtedly correct, and which, with some additions, cannot fail to be concurred in by every one knowing anything of the needs of modern maritime warfare, have, to our thinking, received but slight practical demonstration at the hands of this Admiralty; and we say it in common fairness, at the hands also of the rival Administration when in power. The reason for this is not far to seek—want of funds, hampered by which it is beyond the possibilities of any one, however determined, to supply all that is wanted to place our Naval forces in a position to meet all the demands made upon them by our growing responsibilities and rapidly extending interests in every quarter of the globe. Lord Northbrook must know, from Sir Thomas Brassey's somewhat reluctant admission at Hastings the other day, that at the present moment we are only just on a level with France and Italy as regards ships, and a long way behind as regards guns and armour; and that should certain eventualities occur, such as with our immense Colonial Empire are quite possible, in the event of war the Fleet would be utterly inadequate to bear the strain that might be put upon it. With him, then, and not with the Naval Lords, who ineffectually have constantly pressed our necessities upon the political party in power, must rest the onus, if the matter is not, at the present auspicious moment, so insisted upon that the necessary steps are taken to regain and maintain our lost supremacy upon the ocean. We shall be much disappointed also if, in spite of the optimistic glasses with which at times he covers his eyes, Sir Thomas Brassey does not plainly point out, waiving all party considerations, the true facts, as he knows them, to the House of Commons. Not alone ourselves, but the service generally, has great faith in Sir Thomas; he is looked upon as the coming man, the First Lord to be, who from his intimate knowledge of, and heartfelt interest in, Great Britain's glorious Navy and its traditions, can, and may if he be willing, restore that at present wofully-neglected and miserably-starved bulwark of the greatness of this magnificent Empire to a proper and efficient condition as the safeguard of its wealth, power, and prosperity. Yet, from the over-much-guarded speech which he made at the Fishmongers' Hall, Sir Thomas would seemingly have us contented, because we possess a commanding predominance in ships, and, for the rest, have enormous resources behind ready for any emergency that may arise. We should like to ask Sir Thomas what resources we have to supply our ships with modern guns—or even to efficiently arm our merchant steamers—in time of war, as he would most probably want to do? If this is all he can say to reassure us, truly has England's vaunted prowess come to naught. Our First Lord relies on his principles, which have been hardly carried out in practice, and our Civil Lord trusts to certain intangible resources which, he says, he believes are at hand in case of need. Let these gentlemen take heart, the nation is with them; no longer need they be afraid of Mr. Childers and his grasp upon the money-bags. Let them only fearlessly coach Mr. Gladstone as to the actual and pressing needs of the Navy, put aside the common-place platitudes which, however much suited for the shielding of political comrades, are out of place here, and in men in their position, and they may be sure that the country is ready to make any sacrifice to ensure the safety of the Empire and the many and divers interests involved in its maintenance. But we feel certain, although there may be an *apparent* attempt to justify delay on their part, neither Sir Thomas Brassey nor Lord Northbrook would willingly do anything to cause the present agitation to pass without making such legitimate use of it as is possible and right. The repeated assurances they both gave their hearers, that nothing would be left undone to maintain the maritime supremacy of the country, and that the Lords of the Admiralty, including themselves, were anything but insensible to public opinion, leads us to conclude that they are no longer inclined to contemptuously dismiss the weighty opinions and counsel of those who are as well, or perhaps better, able to judge of the situation as themselves. Come what may, it is for Lord Northbrook to remember that no amount of political or party gain will repay him for, or absolve him from, the immense responsibility he will incur if, in the statement he is to make next week, he draws a rose-coloured picture of the condition of the Navy which neither the facts nor his own belief for one moment warrant.

Vice-Admiral De Horsey will succeed the Duke of Edinburgh in command of the Channel Squadron on December 3.

The news of the death of Captain Frank Thomson, late of the *Victoria and Albert*, was received with regret by those many friends he had made in his career in the service; and the Queen has not hesitated to give expression to the sense she entertains of the loss of one who served her faithfully. The cause of his death was an erysipelatous tumour, following a severe cold and chill. His funeral on Thursday was attended by the Captain and officers of the Royal yacht, and a large number of friends in and out of the service.

Rear-Admiral Tryon, his Flag-Lieutenant W. C. Pakenham, and his Secretary Mr. Pawsey, leave for Sydney in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer of December 4.

Is not this a strange "item"? The steam-cutter of the *Invincible* (at Alexandria) "has been brought to Dongola by a nuggar for Lord Wolseley!" By "a nuggar," mark! We presume the steam-launch was sent up by rail to Siout, then steamed to Assouan, was taken round or up the First Cataract, and steamed to Wady Halfa, and then was portaged and railed to some place where she was "nuggared," and so borne to Dongola.

Admiral Phillimore, the popular officer, who succeeds Sir W. H. Stewart, entered the Navy in 1833, and attained the rank of Admiral on the retirement of Admiral Chads.

Prince George of Wales has resumed his studies at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and we trust that his short vacation will enable him to tackle the wily "*x*" with renewed ardour; but the brains of Princes do not differ from those of other people in the capacity for work, and *nine hours a day* (*!*)—nine hours of hard work, mind—is rather too much of a good thing. On Thursday his Royal Highness is permitted to receive guests, and the Prince of Wales recently was his son's guest, and greatly enjoyed the College dinner.

Captain Sharp, whose term of service in the dockyard at Devonport expires shortly, has received a notification that he may continue to hold it until the end of next year.

"R. N." ought to be accustomed by this time to the "mistake" of proposing as a toast "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," as the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' did the other night; and we think Sir T. Brassey would have taken nothing by his motion if he had pointed out the "blunder," as our correspondent suggests he should have done, when he "emphasised the slight by following Sir A. Clarke in returning thanks for the services," though he might have made his host and the company feel unpleasant. The Navy is admitted to be the senior service,—there is no question about it. Perhaps, as public dinners are generally given on land, the Army is "complimented" out of its place by precedence; but that at a banquet on board ship, the "Navy" would be first in the toast.

During the trial on Thursday at Portsmouth of the *Active's* new 6-inch breech-loaders, one of them burst at the muzzle. Luckily the gun was out, and no one was injured. An inquiry has been ordered into the circumstances.

Only one feeling pervades Devonport on the retirement of Admiral Sir Houston Stewart. At a meeting of the Devonport Town Council, it was unanimously resolved, "That the Council desire to convey to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., their full appreciation of his unvarying courtesy and assistance whenever it has been in his power to promote the interests of the town; and on Sir Houston Stewart's retirement from the naval command of the port, they desire to wish him health and long life to enable him to continue his services to his country."

A Naval pension for Lieutenants of £50 per annum is placed at the disposal of the Lords of the Admiralty, by the death of Commander John Douglas. This officer entered the service in 1812, and was one of the few survivors of the battle of Algiers.

Truth says:—"'I have always,' said Nelson, 'acted on the principle that one Englishman is a match for four Frenchmen,' and probably in the days of the old-fashioned wooden ships this was a sound principle. One English ironclad, or one torpedo-boat, or quick cruiser is not, however, a match for two French ironclads, or two torpedo-boats, or two quick cruisers; and although we ought not to engage in a ruinous competition in point of numbers and armaments with the Fleets of the world, we ought most certainly to have a Navy which renders it reasonably certain that we can hold our own against all who attack us on the sea; for, without this, and without well-fortified coaling stations in all parts of the world, not only will Britannia no longer rule the waves, but she will stand a good chance of being driven from them in the event of a great Naval war."

Lord Henry Lennox is to the fore again,—twice this week he has spoken voluminously on the Navy, and he promises the Government he will let them have it on Monday next. If he will only take precautions to carefully eliminate from his speech all traces of attack upon the other side, and every flavour of political rancour, Lord Henry can tell the truth about the Navy as well as any other man, and better than a good many.

A letter, over the signature "W. Hope," appeared in Thursday's *Times*, combating the use of torpedo-boats as a sole and sufficient means for coast defence. The writer declares his opinion, which, he says, is also that of every experienced Naval officer he has consulted, that it will be impossible to obtain "flesh and blood" to drive torpedo-boats after the first Naval engagement; and he also considers that no harbour, dockyard, or coast town can be rendered secure from the possibility of being shelled and burnt from a distance by guns of long range, unless adequately supplied with the very largest and most powerful armour-piercing guns well placed, and as far in front of the position to be defended as possible.

If it is true, as stated, that the new torpedo-boats *Landrail* and *Curlew* are to be armed with one 6-in. and three 5-in. breech-loading guns, six Nordenfelts, and ten Whitehead torpedoes each, they ought to be very formidable craft indeed; but much will depend on their speed and sea-going capabilities.

The Old Pupils' Committee, formed to raise a fund for the presentation of a portrait of Mr. Alfred Eames, to be placed in the Dining-hall of the Royal Naval School, as a memorial of his long and faithful services as Secretary, have given the commission to Gustave Girardot; and, as the fund is more than sufficient for its purpose, the Committee have been enabled to order of Messrs. Elliott and Fry, in whose studio it will be painted, enough photographic copies of the picture, cabinet size, to send one to each subscriber. We understand that the portrait will be completed in about a month.

The report of the Shipbuilding and Repairing Committee is out. Four members, Captain Codrington and Messrs. Norwood, Palmer, and Samuda, while approving of it so far as it goes, express their opinion that the evidence given with regard to the organisation or administration of the Admiralty and of the dockyards was incomplete, and advocate further inquiry.

Even the decorous timidity of the *Daily News* in any matter requiring expenditure cannot prevent its admitting the "obvious determination of the public to uphold, at all costs, the efficiency of the Navy," in an article on Tuesday upon the speeches at the Mansion House banquet, and its suggestion to "Lord Northbrook and his professional advisers," that they are fortunate in knowing "that their efforts in maintaining, not merely our superiority, but our supremacy at sea, will be universally and cordially approved by all classes of Englishmen," ought to assist the First Lord in the endeavours—which we trust he will make—to obtain from the Treasury sufficient to place beyond doubt the Navy in an efficient position to meet any possible demands.

In reference to the report current in the House of Commons on Thursday night, that a Supplementary Estimate for two millions will be asked for on account of strengthening the Navy, the *Daily News* believes that the actual sum to be proposed falls far short of that amount. This is what is called "letting us down easy."

The work of the *Rambler*, which was commissioned at Chatham on Tuesday, includes some of the most important surveying duties that have been undertaken for a long time. In addition to a plan of the island of Diego Garcia, the new Indian Ocean coaling-station, there is to be an entire examination and verification of the whole China coast, and possibly a survey of the coast line of the late annexation in New Guinea. Commander Vereker is to be congratulated on the trust the Hydrographical Department evidently places in him.

What next will they find for the Marines and Blue-jackets to do! It was only the other day that the unfortunate loss of the *Wasp* called attention to the fact that our Naval officers were employed upon work somewhat similar to the duties of a process-server, and now detachments of "the finest troops in the world," accompanied by seamen from the Reserve-ships, are to lend a helping hand in evicting the Crofters of the Western Islands of Scotland.

If there is any truth in the rumour that two Chinese ironclads are preparing to put to sea for the purpose of meeting the French Fleet—which we much doubt—we can only declare our sorrow at the needless loss of life that must ensue, from our knowledge of the utter uselessness of Chinamen as seamen and gunners. Not even 25-ton guns will save them from being utterly smashed if an action should ensue.

Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of the day on which the tempest that wrecked the *Prince* and a fleet of transports, drove line-of-battle ships on shore, caused the loss of all the winter clothing of the devoted troops, flattened every tent to the earth, and filled Sebastopol itself with dismay and ruin, fell upon the Allied Camp; and a year later it was on the same date —November 14—that the explosion of the siege-train magazines occurred, with loss of life and limb and much destruction of ammunition, in the camp before Sebastopol.

The following tabular statement is given by Admiral Seymour:—

French.—Ironclads: Building and fitting—1st class, 13; 2nd class, 3. Fitted—1st class, 19; 2nd class, 10. Coast-service vessels, 8. Floating batteries, 6. Armoured gun-boats: Building—1st class, 4; 2nd class, 4. Total, 67.

Italian.—Ironclads: 1st class, 15, seven of which mount 100-ton guns; 2nd class, 7. Total, 22. Total, French and Italian, 89.

British.—Ironclads: Building and fitting—1st class, 9; 2nd class, 1. Fitted—1st class, 23; 2nd class, 12. Coast-service vessels, 8. Floating batteries, 6. Armoured cruisers: Building, 1; fitting, 1; fitted, 2. Total, British, 63.

The Government proposals for the protection of certain of our Naval depôts and defenceless coaling-stations abroad are now known. Three are apparently to be undertaken shortly, viz., Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong. The total expenditure on Aden is estimated at £128,000, providing an armament of five 10-in. breechloading guns and nine obsolete 64-pounders; Singapore, £124,000, with nine 9·2-in. breechloaders, four 7-in. muzzleloaders, and 10 64-pounders; Hong Kong, £93,125, with eight 9·2-in. breechloaders, three 10-in. muzzleloaders, eight 7-in. muzzleloaders, and seven 64-pounders. The other depôts are to await a more convenient opportunity—probably till we are involved in war. These are Trincomalee, on which an expenditure of £45,000 is estimated, providing four 10-in. muzzleloaders, four 9-in. muzzleloaders, two 7-in. muzzleloaders, and six 64-pounders; Sierra Leone, £52,000, four 9·2-in. breechloaders and four 64-pounders; St. Helena, £7,000, two 9-in. muzzleloaders and three 7-in. muzzleloaders; Simon's Bay, £89,000, five 9·2-in. breechloaders, four 7-in. muzzleloaders, and four 64-pounders; Mauritius, £89,000, three 9·2-in. breechloaders, four 10-in. muzzleloaders, two 7-in. muzzleloaders, and four 64-pounders; Port Royal, Jamaica, £59,000, five 9·2-in. breechloaders, five 7-in. muzzleloaders, and six 64-pounders; St. Lucia, £48,000, three 9·2-in. breechloaders and four 64-pounders. The defences of Colombo, estimated at £45,000 and 12 guns, and of Table Bay, at £113,000 and 15 guns, are to be left to their respective Colonial Governments. It is understood these inadequate defences are only sufficient to guard against the sudden attack of small squadrons, whatever that may mean; but to arm these places with obsolete guns, and at the same time render the recall of our ships-of-war from the protection of our commerce necessary in the event of powerful ships of an enemy being sent to attack them, appears to most people the highest folly and penny-wise economy.

The launch of the large Russian ironclad corvette *Vitja* took place on the Neva last Tuesday, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Russia and the members of the diplomatic body. The proposed speed of this vessel is fifteen knots, and the armament includes ten 6-in. guns. Another large corvette, to be named the *Rynad*, will be launched next spring. The Russian Admiralty are using every exertion to place the Navy on an efficient footing.

The Navy is in great favour just now in France, and the names of Courbet, Miot, Lespès, Krautz, and Gougeard fill the trump of fame, not to speak of Captain Fournier, of the Tien-Sin Treaty, wounded the other day in a duel with Henri Rochefort. In a long article of many columns published by the *Figaro*, dealing with Naval affairs, the writer says:—"There is a saying in the fleet that in order to become admiral one must have been midshipman or cabin-boy; this is inexact as regards cabin-boys, except in the yarns spun in the forecastle." In no other Navy but ours, perhaps, has been witnessed so curious a succession as that referred to by Macaulay in his "History of England,"—a cabin-boy who afterwards rose to command the fleet as Sir Christopher Mings, had for cabin-boy a lad who became Sir John Narborough, and Sir John had a cabin-boy who is pretty well known in history as Sir Cloudesley Shovel. However, matters have changed with us since then. To return to the *Figaro*, it reminds us that the maritime inscription embraces all the coast line, and ascends the rivers as high as the tide is felt; every child born within the region of the maritime inscription, and who goes to sea, is at once entered in a special register, and becomes a sailor of the inscription. Besides this, all the conscripts of the same region who draw low numbers for the Army are taken for the Navy, and become sailors of the classes. When these men have served their five years, they are simply called out for the 28 days' training; they then pass into the Reserve, and, like soldiers, are entirely liberated at the age of 40 years. The lad inscribed, or the inscript, is treated differently. After serving his time in the Navy he may return to his merchant vessel or his fishing-smack, but the State retains its hold upon him until he is 50 years of age. The inscript can at any time, however, have his name struck off the books of the inscription, and get entered as a sailor of the classes; but in this case he must give up the sea altogether. Should he embark again, the inscription immediately pounces upon him. The French coast is divided into five districts, having for head-quarters, Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Toulon, and Rochefort; these districts are subdivided into quarters, and each quarter has its Commissioner, which Commissioners have an absolute and discretionary power over the inscripts, which the writer observes is hardly in harmony with the immortal principles of '89. In fact, no other class is subject to such arbitrary rule as the inscripts. However, we are assured that no one complains, not even the Radicals, for every one understands that without this system there would be no sailors, "even were the humblest of them to receive the pay of Cabinet Ministers!" It is some comfort to learn that in return for this oppression, and for the services exacted from him, the State treats Jack well, and serves him a pension in his old age which enables him to live modestly, to smoke his pipe, and from time to time to take a glass with his old comrades. There is one anecdote in this article which reminds us painfully of a portion of the evidence given before the Court which tried the survivors of the ill-fated *Wasp*. It is this,—"M. de La Landelle relates, in his excellent work upon sailors, that the captain of a frigate, warned by a subaltern that the ports had been left open, preferred to allow his ship to go to the bottom sooner than accept the advice to close them. The author declares this fact to be historical, nor is it improbable."

The Italian Government appears to be most desirous to ascertain the practical merits of great guns, and many costly experiments have recently been made. A 130-ton gun has been cast at the Krupp works for Italy, and if the experiments with this monster are successful, others on the same model, to serve for the Coastguard defence, will be cast at the Royal Foundry near Spezzia.

We cannot afford to under-estimate the rapidly-growing importance of the port of Vladivostock as a menace to our commerce, colonies, and shipping in the Pacific. It should be remembered how, at a rather critical moment in 1877, a Russian Fleet of seven cruisers and transports suddenly sailed from thence and appeared at San Francisco, our naval strength at the time in those waters consisting of the *Fantôme*, at Honolulu, and the *Rocket*, at Vancouver Island, B.C. Practically, if the war which was anticipated had broken out, Esquimalt, our only coaling depôt and repairing-yard in the whole of the Pacific, would have fallen into the Russian hands, inflicting an incalculable blow to our prestige, and paralysing our forces in that part of the world. Since then every measure has been taken to render Vladivostock invulnerable, great efforts have been made to develop the coal deposits in the Isle of Saghalien, the military forces in the neighbourhood are constantly being increased, the naval squadron of cruisers and other vessels augmented, and in addition to the iron dock already erected, another has been ordered to be constructed as rapidly as possible and sent out. All this activity appears to point to some intention on the part of the Russian Government which, we repeat, it will be unwise of our rulers to ignore.

"The sovereignty of the seas," wrote Mr. Isaac Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," "which foreigners dispute with us, is as much a conquest as any one made on land; it is gained and preserved by our cannon, and the French, who for ages past exclaim against what they call our tyranny, are only hindered themselves from becoming universal tyrants over land and sea by that sovereignty of the seas without which Great Britain would cease to exist." After discussing the merits of the *Mare Clausum* of Selden and the *Mare Liberum* of Grotius, Mr. Disraeli reminds us that "our kings have always levied great sums, even without the concurrence of their Parliaments, for the express purpose of defending this sovereignty at sea." Alas, *tempora mutantur!* The father of Lord Beaconsfield would write in a different strain to-day were he alive.

Although the movement of the shipping interest in reference to the composition of the Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea is not strictly a matter for our cognisance, the welfare of the merchant sailors and the interests of the seafaring population of these isles are closely associated with the well-being of the Royal Navy. In all the speeches and letters with which the Press, and Parliament, and public meetings have been saturated since the *Pall Mall Gazette* published its article, "The Truth about the Navy," one of the foremost topics urged upon the consideration of the country is the protection of our commerce at sea, and the necessity of providing for its safety, not only in mid-ocean, but at the ports of destination, and at the Colonies. Unquestionably the shipowners have a right to be represented on the Royal Commission, and they have also claims to be heard in defence of their interests, which they have thought unduly assailed by Mr. Chamberlain; but we trust that there will be no battle-royal over the body corporate of the seafaring population. It is in no offensive spirit that we point out the fact that the legislation which has ensured some measure of safety, not to speak of comfort, for the sailor, has not been owing to the action of the shipowners themselves. The agitation on behalf of the merchant sailor has been external. As a class, merchant seamen have got few friends amongst the shipowners. The institution of the Plimsoll "line," and of rules and regulations connected with deck-loads, forecastle accommodation, and the like, was not the work of shipowners as such, or of any association of the intelligent, wealthy, and important class who have invested their capital in the fleets which cover the seas of the world, and constitute the carrying navies of nearly all nations. The shipowners have a fair status before the country, and they can have no real interest which is not consistent with the safety and well-being of the sailors in their ships. It is not travelling outside the limits of this journal to express a hope, without any reference whatever to his political views, or to his legislation in connection with this subject, that Mr. Chamberlain may not be ousted from the Royal Commission. It would be a great slur upon the intelligent gentlemen selected for this solemn inquiry to suppose that they should be perverted from the path of duty by the influence of any Cabinet Minister. If Mr. Chamberlain has been unjust, he will stand condemned by the result of the Commission; if he has, in the discharge of his duty, endeavoured to prevent injustice, to save life, and to contribute to the welfare of the seafaring population of the three Kingdoms, no amount of feeling on the part of individual shipowners or associations should be allowed to influence the Government; and nothing but conclusive proof that he has been influenced by narrow views, or erroneous information, should induce Parliament to reject the measures which the President of the Board of Trade may submit as the Magna Charta of the merchant sailor. With regard to the sailor himself, there is much room for improvement. We fear that the reputation acquired by the English merchant sailor in foreign parts is not of the most savoury. For the present we must be content with the work which is to be done, we hope efficiently and thoroughly, by the gentlemen appointed as Royal Commissioners.

It is stated that Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., a solicitor of Wolverhampton, has been offered the vacant seat at the Admiralty as Civil Lord.

We understand that Sir Thomas Brassey has been appointed to succeed Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as Secretary to the Admiralty. We trust he will, if only for the esteem in which he is held by the Navy, use his position to justify their good opinion, and to obtain for the service those reforms which he knows are urgently required.

The recent call for volunteers for service in South Africa once more draws our attention to the present system of obtaining officers for small wars. Once more the mad rush has been made, and those only with powerful interest have succeeded in the struggle. The Duke of Cambridge called for volunteers, instead of allowing them to be selected, as was the case in the Nile Expedition; but long before the names reach head-quarters interest is at work and the list virtually settled. The ample rewards to officers who have been fortunate enough to take part in recent campaigns show that promotion is almost certain, and surely a settled system should now be instituted to insure promotion reaching the most deserving. A list of those who wish to volunteer for any active service should be carefully prepared at head-quarters, and only those of five years' service and upwards, who are strongly recommended by their commanding officer and General, should be placed on the list. And only those who are in every way physically fit and able to ride should be submitted. Even if a stiff physical and professional examination was added, hundreds of officers would gladly undergo the ordeal, and it would be a great incentive to hard work and zeal. Many who fight shy of the book-work of the Staff College would gladly make every effort to attain the requisite standard for such a list, and many a valuable Staff College man would be improved by having previously passed such an examination.

Captain E. Nash, R.A., has been appointed Professor of Military History, Administration, and Law at the Royal Military College of Canada.

In addition to the appointments already announced, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wyndham Murray, 28th Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on Sir Charles Warren's Staff. Major Murray left England yesterday for the Cape.

Cairo promises to be gay and anxious this winter. "Shepheards'," the "New," the Hotel du Nil, &c., are full of sisters, wives, cousins, mothers, and aunts; and if Messrs. Cook can spare the steamers, there will be water parties to Assouan, Wady Halfa, may be Dongola, Cataracts and all, to meet the returning expedition,—we hope in happiness and triumph.

Whenever "society" is interested in an expedition such as that on which Lord Wolseley is now engaged, there are invariably cropping up various kinds of impostors who seek to attach to their own persons some of the interest belonging to the enterprise itself, by pretending that they "are off to-morrow" for Magdala, Ulundi, Khartoum, Lord knows where! Some of these are amiable, well-meaning people enough,—the victims of imagination. They really believe "they are going." "Well, old chap, you won't see me here for many a long day!" That day week Tadpole meets Taper at the club, and to the "Hallo, here you are still!" of his friend, explains that "the confounded Admiralty would not let him go," or that his yacht was not ready; that it was too late in the year; that Sir Burnaby Cockle "didn't think his liver would stand the climate," and all the rest of it. But there are others who never have the smallest idea of leaving the clubs, and who are trifling with the affections of their friends for their own pleasure. It is so delightful to hear Lady Dolly exclaim, "Oh, you desperate man! How can you think of risking your life in such a dreadful place?"—to know that a buzz is running round the room as he enters, "He is going to relieve Gordon, you know, to-morrow!" But the worst of the bad lot are those who actually do go to what is called "the seat of war," and who sit on it,—loafing about in hotel bars and messes, in utter uselessness, and impeding useful work as well. There are, however, brilliant illustrations of the energy and activity of the race in the persons of men who, by the *vis viva* within them, are driven away from home and friends to share the dangers and hardships of belligerent expeditions, without any share in or right to the rewards of service; but those people do not publish themselves beforehand.

Captain M. D. Whitmore, R.E., has been appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Adye at Gibraltar.

Zohrab Bey, whose name appears on the list of officers with Lord Wolseley, is an Armenian, nephew to Dr. Zohrab, the well-known physician in Constantinople, not long ago attached to the household of Khedive Ismail. Zohrab has seen a good deal of fighting. He was with Prince Hassan in Abyssinia and Bulgaria, and with Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir, and with Lowe in the march to Cairo; for his services in the last campaign he received the C.B. He speaks English and French well, in addition to Turkish and Arabic, and is a very useful, intelligent, and gallant officer; so good a shot, that he did more than hold his own with Lord de Grey when they had a turn at the quail together in 1883.

The appointment of Brigade-Major to the Troops in Canada is vacant, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. M. Hutchinson, R.A., returning to England, on promotion to the Half-pay List.

Captain Parry Okeden, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer commanding at Aldershot, is, we much regret to hear, dangerously ill. Captain Okeden's health has been far from good since the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, during which he served on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding. He has completely broken down while on his way to Algeria for his health's sake, and his present condition gives much anxiety to his friends.

Major A. C. M'Kean, Inniskilling Dragoons, has been appointed temporary Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is not easy to understand the causes of the general sense of "insecurity," the anxiety about the "safety of the Empire." But they exist. The words meet one in speeches and in writings, in newspaper articles, in lectures, in reports on defences, in private conversation. There ought to be no such feeling. But it is unquestionable that from time to time "scares" of this kind take possession of England, as if the memory of old-world invasions lingered in the national mind, and the thought was coming up out of the depths that what has happened may occur again. There have been many occasions on which the alarm was well-founded, even since Elizabeth harangued her levies at Tilbury. Lord Malmesbury reminds us, in his delightful "Reminiscences," of the helpless condition in which this country was when the Emperor's Colonels were urging France to war, and of the great trouble which men were in at the prospect. We do not think undefined fears are safe guides; but they are not to be derided or laughed at. This country is in the presence of tremendous forces arrayed for battle, has the guardianship of immense treasures, and is the protector of varied interests all over the globe. There should be no doubt about its ability to vindicate its rights. Our Government has assumed, or been forced to accept, enormous responsibility in Egypt; and in the pleasant practice of "Empiring it all over the world" there are always hidden risks of sudden conflict. It is not sufficient to ask us to indicate precisely the sources of danger, or to demand a categorical answer to the question,—"What are you afraid of?" and, in event of silence, to maintain there is no cause for disquiet. The criticisms of foreign papers on the shortcomings of their Navies, afford no satisfactory reasons for neglecting the voices which are heard at home in the same sense. Nay, they are rather arguments the other way. For what is the purpose France, Italy, Germany, Russia have in view in pressing on their Naval armaments? May there not be some settled half-unconscious policy and purpose of some day destroying the maritime supremacy which now they are fain to accept?

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Bond, R.E., has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Hamilton, R.E., as a member of the Royal Engineer Committee at the War Office.

Surgeons-General A. Smith, C.B., R. Gilborne, and J. Lamprey, A.M.D., are about to be placed on the Retired List. This will promote Deputy-Surgeons-General A. H. Fraser, J. Hendley, C.B., and H. B. Hassard, C.B.

In *Truth*, and one of the medical papers, allusion is made to a fracas at Aldershot, which was the result of the action of certain medical officers condemning the food supplied for the sick in hospitals by the contractor; and it is said that the officers in question, having condemned the rations, were called on for a report, and, having rendered this report, were then pronounced obstructive and insubordinate, and removed from Aldershot to other stations. Now, this surely requires some further investigation, for, if the story be true, we have, on the one hand, condemnation of medical officers by Lord Wolseley in his evidence before Lord Morley's Committee for not condemning food which was of inferior quality and unfit for the sick; and on the other, the Commander-in-Chief condemning medical officers for doing their duty, and peremptorily directing their removal from Aldershot to other stations. This is, if true, a veritable example of sailing between Scylla and Charybdis. Will a court of inquiry be assembled? Justice must be done. So far it has only been extended to the Army contractor. Should *Truth* not be in error, the Duke of Cambridge has not been exposed to the charge of unjust or capricious action with regard to officers, but it is just possible that the Army Medical Department officers may not always have the most favourable construction placed on their acts. Still, if the Duke and Sir F. Alison concur in the course alleged to have been pursued, we are inclined to think there was some offence committed at Aldershot deserving of the punishment inflicted.

Lord Hartington, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday last, made two statements concerning the efficiency of the Army, and then appeared glad to leave that subject, and to get on to the more congenial ground of recounting the deeds of, and bestowing praises on, the gallant little army who fought so well in the Soudan, in the early part of the present year. The statements of the Secretary of State for War were most encouraging, and were to the effect that since last November the effective Army had been increased by between 4,000 and 5,000 men. Also that the Reserves had been increased by between 5,000 and 6,000 men. We should be sorry to doubt Lord Hartington's word, especially when he tells us such good news; and, as regards the Reserve, we will not say one word against the accuracy of the statement, for we have no means at present of judging thereof; but, as regards the Line, we can only say that, presuming the news to be true, the recruiting during the last six weeks must have reached a total far exceeding the previous highest record for so short a period by several thousands. But has it? Time will show.

L'Armée Française contains a curious paragraph this week, from which we gather that, while the French War Office subscribes for 82 copies of all the other military papers, it, for some reason not explained, is left out in the cold. The copies of the papers subscribed for by the War Office are forwarded to the staffs of the commanders of Army Corps, at a cost of nearly £40 a year for each of the favoured journals.

There is a vacancy in the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms by the death of Major E. Sutherland, who had held a commission in the corps since July, 1852. Major Sutherland served formerly in the 7th Fusiliers.

By order of the Secretary of State for War, a series of lectures on Staff duties, addressed to officers at the Staff College by Major F. H. Clarke, C.M.G., have been published officially, and can now be obtained of any of the military publishers.

One result of the visit of the Assistant-Director of Clothing and Colonel Blundell to Aldershot, to inspect the khaki clothing, has been the removal of the cork ridges from the shoulders of this condemned dress. As these "epaulettes" were neither ornamental nor useful, the garment has not suffered by their removal. When the greatcoat was worn any length of time, the pressure of the hard ridges on the shoulders became unbearable, and to obviate this it was a common practice of the men, when on night guard, to take off the grey frock, and wear the greatcoat alone.

Captain H. C. Somerset, 3rd Buffs, has been appointed provisional Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sargent, C.B., commanding at Hong Kong.

Instructions have been received at Aldershot to raise a section of the Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers, to the war establishment, and prepare it for service in Bechuanaland,—to embark during the ensuing week. Like other branches of the service, the Corps of Royal Engineers is at the present time in a very weak condition, and if further exceptional demands are made on this corps for scientifically-trained soldiers for service abroad, it will be almost impossible to supply them without recalling men from the Reserves.

The Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards has just published the 19th Section of the German official account of the Franco-German war of 1870-1871. The new volume includes the occurrences in the South-East theatre of war from the middle of January, 1871, and proceedings in rear of the German Army and in the coast provinces from November, 1870, until the armistice.

It is very refreshing to read an account of the English expedition to Egypt in the pages of the *Spectateur Militaire*, after all the trash and falsehood published in the French civilian press. The *Spectateur* does not flatter us, but it represents matters in their true light, and its criticism is sincere. Instead of representing the bombardment of Alexandria (generally confounded by our amiable neighbours across the channel with the burning and pillage of that city) as the most savage act on record, it refers to that bombardment as a diversion on the part of the British fleet, and a duel between the guns of the forts and the ironclads. The *Spectateur* simply points out that the Egyptian batteries were not protected in accordance with the necessities of modern warfare, and that the guns were worked without intelligence. Consequently, the duel decided nothing as regards the relative value of shore and naval batteries. After describing the shifting of the base of operations from Alexandria to Suez, slightly blaming our treatment of the Canal and M. de Lesseps, and dwelling on our first encounters with the enemy, the *Spectateur* adds:—"The actions of August 28 and September 9 were as ill-directed on the side of the English as on that of the Egyptians. In that of August 28 the English left wing was too much exposed. General Lowe perceived this, and executed his flank attack the next day, when the fire of the infantry was unsteady. Both actions proved the small amount of discipline and moral courage possessed by the Arab forces." The *Spectateur* then points out the chief defects in the fortifications of Tel-el-Kebir, which fell into the hands of the English in twenty minutes, adding that the night march which preceded the carrying of the position is only to be understood on the supposition that reliable news had been obtained concerning the Egyptians, whose want of vigilance was well known. The Egyptians not having posted a single sentry along the line of entrenchments, the English were able to reach the foot of the works without being perceived. The writer considers the march of the English Cavalry on Cairo and Zagazig as surprising, seeing the distance got over in a country which was supposed to be hostile. In conclusion, the *Spectateur*, after pointing out what Arabi and his troops might have done, says:—"The campaign terminated gloriously and cost very few men—79 killed, 578 wounded, 22 disappeared; all the honour was due to General Wolseley, for the boldness of his plans and the correct estimate he formed of Arabi, his men, and the elements of which he disposed. . . . . . . Taking all in all, this expedition was a trial of the mobilisation and internal organisation of the English Army after the principles laid down by the law of 1881; and we are sure that the English Army will know what advantages to derive from the lessons of this one month's campaign."

The new German powder, to which public attention has been directed in connection with a remonstrance from English makers against the contracts made by Government with foreign powder manufacturers, has been in use for some time at Woolwich, &c., in the proof of guns, and has developed remarkable qualities. It is appreciably stronger than the Italian (Fossano) powder, which has also been beaten by the later products of Waltham under Colonel Brackenbury's management; and it possesses, moreover, a very valuable quality, being in comparison with all the large-grained powders almost smokeless. We were present at some experiments with the 43-ton gun the other day, and observed that the smoke was very light and diffusible; and that Sibert's ingenious velocimètre showed that the pressures were very satisfactory, and the initial velocity exceedingly high. The composition is a secret, and, of course, we must pay through the nose for it; but it is not comforting or consolatory to feel that as the country is dependent on the foreigner for its food, it is also beholden to him for the best means of securing supplies, just as we have to look to private firms at home for the supply of our largest ordnance and all our gun-carriages for big guns, the national establishment at Woolwich not being provided with furnaces for large steel castings and plant for making guns over 63 tons. Sir J. Whitworth and Co. supply the steel for Woolwich guns; Elswick and Co. supply all the 80 and 100-ton guns, made and to be made, apparently, for forts and ships; and the Vavasseur carriages are made "out of doors," as far as Woolwich is concerned. It is not from disinclination or inability, but from want of means, the national workshop does not turn out what the services require.

A short time since the whole, or nearly the whole, of the Indian papers were caught by a hoax, and gravely announced that General Wilson, the Military member of the Council, with General Macleod Lewes, V.C., Inspector-General of Military Works, was about to proceed to Morar, then and there to decide whether that station, the Cantonment of Gwalior, should not be at once abolished. General Wilson's real destination, it appears, is now to be Kumaon, Agra, Gwalior, and finally Lucknow; but it is needless to say that nothing is said about the abolition of Morar. At Naini Tal the question to be decided will be the fate of the depôt, which has hung in the balance for some years past. The depôt buildings are old and bad, and the road by which they are reached is so unsafe that not long ago an officer was killed there while going round his guards. Part of it overhangs a precipice, and it is by no means uncommon in the rains for parts to be washed away, and communication with Naini Tal suspended for a day or so. In addition to this, at Ranikhet, half-way between the station itself and the outlying part, known as Chaubattia, where there is already the head-quarters and wing of a regiment of British infantry, are a number of sites, which were cleared some years ago, and have always since been spoken of as the probable site of the depôt. And if this place was not approved, there is on the other side of Ranikhet a fine site, which was cleared some years since in the same way for a military prison. They got as far as collecting stones to build the foundations, when it was decided that the place was too good for military prisoners, and the works were abandoned.

At the Army Entrance Examinations in 1885, the prescribed portions of Pope will include the "Essay on Man," the "Moral Essays and Epistles to Several Persons," the "Imitations of the Satires and Epistles of Horace," and the "Prologue to the Satires;" but not the "Satires of Dr. Donne versified," nor the "Epilogue to the Satires."

There is nothing we are so fond of in practice as an anomaly. All the summer the London papers and philosophers have been lecturing the rest of the world about the wickedness and folly of quarantine and the like, and especially did we badger the Spaniard anent his cross persistence in fumigation and the absurd frontier regulations; but here is Sir John Adye imposing 21 days' quarantine on all arrivals at Gibraltar from Italy and France, clean bills or no! Verily, verily, these be things "no (foreign) fellow can understand!"

Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Carter, who has lately been performing the duties of Principal Medical Officer at the Curragh, is about to retire from the service, and has proceeded to Weymouth, there to take charge of a station hospital. Dr. Carter entered the service in July, 1854, became Surgeon in 1867, Surgeon-Major in 1873, and Brigade-Surgeon in 1879. He served in the Crimea, and was present at the battle of the Alma, siege and fall of Kinbourn (Crimean medal with two clasps and Turkish medal); was also in India during the Mutiny, and present at the actions of Kankur and Bunkagaon (medal). Finally served in the late Afghan Campaign (medal). A more energetic and painstaking medical officer than Brigade-Surgeon Carter there does not exist. His strict attention to duty and unquestionable ability has earned for him a reputation that any one in the Department might be proud of. It is a pity, in these days of selection, that an officer so universally esteemed should not have been chosen for promotion, by which means his valuable services could have been retained in the Army.

Vice-Admiral Dowell arrived at Shanghai on Tuesday last.

The Portuguese naval station on the West African Coast is to be reinforced by a corvette and two gunboats.

In a little brochure entitled "How to Secure Officers' Widows, and Orphans against Want," a captain in the Navy strikes the key-note of a very widely-spread feeling in the service, when he writes:—"Notwithstanding the generosity of our fellow-countrymen ashore, it is desirable that officers should make some provision for those whom they may leave behind them. Nothing is more painful for a man who has been several years in the service than to read the number of urgent appeals made on behalf of the families of shipmates or acquaintances, who have 'nothing beyond a slender pension to depend upon,' and to feel that to such appeals the response is not likely to be considerable. It may, perhaps, have been noticed that similar appeals are made more rarely on behalf of the widows and orphans of military officers, especially of those belonging to corps like the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to the condition of which those of our own service bear most resemblance. In both these distinguished branches of the Army funds have been formed by the officers themselves, out of which annuities are provided for widows. There is no reason why the Navy should not follow their example." He makes some excellent suggestions for the establishment and maintenance of a fund out of which annuities should be provided, in addition to the pensions to which they may be entitled, for the widows, it being optional to any one paid under the Parliamentary Votes of the Navy, whose name appears in the *Navy List*, to become a subscriber. While mentioning the steps taken by the Artillery and Engineers to meet a similar need, the writer might also have called attention to the fund established by the Marines, which we understand is in a very flourishing condition. An independent movement of this kind deserves the encouragement of the service generally; and while it will greatly depend upon the primary organisers and the business manner in which the details are arranged, there appears to us no reason, if only the right men interest themselves in the affair, why it should not meet with the success which we earnestly wish it.

The French residents of Sydney and a large party arranged an excursion to the monument erected near Botany Bay to La Perouse for the officers and men of the French ship-of-war Bruat, which last year recovered from the sea some cannon which had formerly belonged to La Perouse's ships.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Responding to the toast of the Navy at the Mansion House banquet on Monday evening, the Earl of Northbrook said:—"Since the early part of last year the Navy has not had any very stirring work to do; but Comdre. Molyneux, in the Red Sea, has had the responsibility of the protection of the ports of Suakim and Massowah, a work which has been most triumphantly carried out by the forces engaged, especially by the Royal Marines, to whom the defence of Suakim was entrusted. When we remember that the thermometer in the middle of the day in a double hospital stood at 126 deg., and that for several weeks it never went below 90 deg. at night, all those who have any knowledge of tropical climates will know what that means. Admiral Lord John Hay has heartily co-operated with Lord Wolseley in everything connected with the operations which he is carrying on in the Soudan. I had a letter only a few days ago from Lord Wolseley himself, in which he used these words respecting the men of the Navy who are now with him upon the Nile:—'No men could work heartier or more willingly than the Naval detachments at the Cataracts. Here the dangers are very difficult and very great, but all ranks seem to make light of them.' I have had an opportunity of seeing myself some of these little boats with which Lord Wolseley is advancing up the Nile. I saw these little boats ascend the First Cataract, a distance of six miles, which they passed by pulling and tracking in six hours. I heard also from Lord Wolseley the other day touching these boats, that he is perfectly satisfied with their performance, and that he is sure that with no other means could he have transferred an army of from 5,000 to 6,000 troops to Shendy. No doubt you all know, by the proceedings in Parliament and during the Recess, that there has been a considerable discussion in the public Press respecting the state of the Navy, and I can assure your lordship and this company that the Board of Admiralty have no fear of any criticism on this subject. They are fully aware of the deep interest that is taken in the Navy by all classes of her Majesty's subjects. I may also say for myself that it seems to me that the discussion that has taken place respecting the Navy has not had any, or hardly any, of that party hue which, however healthy it may be when applied to other matters, has never seemed to me to be suitable when applied to the Naval and Military services of the country. I need hardly assure your lordship that at the proper time I shall be prepared to enter into any discussions of that kind in Parliament; but this I should like to say here, that although the subject of the Navy, and of shipbuilding in particular, is one upon which the greatest difference of opinion exists, and to which might be applied with perfect truth the old proverb, 'Quot homines tot sententiæ,' yet in all the correspondence that has recently passed, as far as I have read, it is very gratifying to the Board of Admiralty to know that the principles of Naval administration which they have set before them have received universal concurrence. I mean by these main principles, first, that it is desirable steadily to increase the strength of armour-plated ships; in the second place, that it is necessary to increase the number of swift cruisers for the protection of the commerce of the country; and thirdly, that it is desirable to pay greater attention to the element of speed in the construction of the smaller class of vessels. These three principles, which the present Board of Admiralty have consistently followed, have, as far as I am aware, received universal concurrence. I can assure your lordship and this company that the Board of Admiralty are sensible of the responsiblity which rests upon them, and that they are determined to maintain the supremacy of her Majesty's Navy, whereon, to use the words of the old Act of Parliament, 'the wealth, safety, and strength of this kingdom mainly depend.'"

Sir T. Brassey, M.P., on Tuesday evening, at the Fishmongers' Hall, in responding on behalf of the Navy, remarked:—"It is said that our ships are not numerous enough, that they are defective in their design and construction, and when I am asked to give a reassuring statement to those whom I have the privilege of addressing, I can with confidence give you a reassuring statement with regard to the present condition of the Navy. I know it may be said that there are many criticisms as to its condition, but I can match them. I can more than match them in the criticisms pronounced abroad in the public Press of foreign countries, and in the Assemblies of those countries. And I can confidently say this, that in the strength of the Navy, in the important class of battle-ships, we stand at the present moment in a commanding position; and we know that we have at our back enormous resources, to which we have only to make an appeal, to produce more rapidly than it is possible for any other country a development of our Naval force. The duty of the Admiralty is to protect the country against any possible combination of the battle-ships of foreign nations. We have fully done our duty in that respect. But perhaps you will say, 'We want something more. We want to protect our commerce.' Well, I quite agree to that; but first of all, I would remind you that commerce itself is not incapable of self-defence, and that very much might be done by good administration to give to the commerce of this country a power of self-defence. We are, of course, not insensible to the force of public opinion; and if public opinion demands a further protection of the commerce of the country, and is fully prepared to bear the charges which must be imposed for this purpose, I think I may confidently say that the present Administration has for its guidance Naval and professional advice second to none which is to be found in any Naval Administration in the world. I am aware that this subject was treated only 24 hours ago in the City of London by my respected chief, Lord Northbrook, and I was glad to know that he was able to appeal, and to appeal confidently, to those who heard him with regard to the condition of the Navy; and that he was able to challenge criticism with regard to the administration of the resources entrusted to the Board of Admiralty at the present time. I cannot go beyond the statement made by Lord Northbrook yesterday when he assured his hearers that they might confidently believe that the Government would take all such steps as were necessary to maintain the Naval supremacy of the country. You must recognise that the proposals which are about to be made to Parliament, and which have been promised by no less a person than Mr. Gladstone, must be made after serious consultations with the Board of Admiralty, and, indeed, of the Cabinet, and it would be presumption on my part on this occasion to intimate what the result of such careful and deliberate consultation may be. I can only repeat what was said by Lord Northbrook yesterday, and say that I share with him the fullest desire and the most strenuous determination to maintain the Naval supremacy of this country."

Lord Henry Lennox, at the house dinner of the City Constitutional Club, said:—"To his mind the condition of the Navy was of far greater importance than the date of the enfranchisement of the agricultural labourer; inasmuch as the existence of this country as a nation depended upon the Navy, the efficiency of which did not constitute a party question. It was monstrous that they should have been told officially at a recent banquet that they had the most perfect Navy in the world, and he hoped that an opportunity would be afforded in Parliament for discussing the whole question, when he would once more demonstrate the utter insufficiency of the Navy and the absolute necessity of adding to its strength." He proceeded to point out the rapid advances which were being made in the Navies of France, Italy, Germany, and especially of Russia, and said that he was thankful to know that Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote looked upon the condition of our Navy as a burning question. While he approved of the suggested Royal Commission on the subject, he would give it the warmest opposition if its object was merely to inquire, because the real condition of the Navy was notorious not only to ourselves but to the whole of Europe. If they desired to maintain our naval supremacy, the Government must give immediate attention to the warnings they had received on all hands.

Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., at the annual mayoral dinner at Hythe, said that he advocated an appeal to the country, a continuançe of the custom of preparing merchant vessels for use as cruisers, and the building of war-ships in private yards.

Orders have been received at Chatham directing the enlistment of 1,000 recruits at Birmingham, Manchester, and other large manufacturing towns.

The *Court Circular* says:—"The Queen received on Monday with much regret the news of the death of Capt. Frank Thomson, who had commanded her Majesty's yacht for seven years, and for whom the Queen had a sincere regard."

At Hankow the Linnet is the sole defence of foreigners. The Consuls on the Yang-tze-Kiang intend, if danger arise, to defend the hulks, abandoning the stations.

Messrs. Castle, the Government contractors, are to break up the Doris, Lavinia, Dauntless, Sirius, and Dublin.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday evening; Rear-Admiral Curme in the chair. Present:—Admirals Sir L. T. Jones and Sir E. Ommanney; Rear-Admirals Chapman and Watson; Capts. A. Fitzgeorge, Bateman, Nelson, Hon. E. Dawson, Moore, Pitman, Johnstone, Spratt, Hornby, and H. Crozier; Coms. M'Kechnie, Jephson, Orme, Webb, Hoare, Darwall, Martin, and Brodie.

"Common-Sense" asks as to the professional requirements of brigade-surgeons who are to be exposed to new examinations:—"Has not their proficiency been tested to the full during the campaigns we have been engaged in these last ten years? Such men as Surg.-Gen. Munro, principal medical officer of the Umbeyla Campaign; Sir A. Home, Ashantee; Mackinnon, Coomassie; Woolfryes, Cape War; Alexander Smith, Afghan Campaign; Holloway, Cape War; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Hendley, West Afghan Force; Hassard, Cabul Force; O'Nial, Candahar Force; Sir J. Hanbury, Afghan Campaign and Egyptian; Brigade-Surg. Moore, Joaki Campaign, and Brigade-Surg. McDowell, Teb and Tamai Force,—all these officers were very successful; they were mentioned as 'distinguished' in despatches, and added credit to our service."

Two hundred tons of torpedoes have been despatched from Woolwich Arsenal for shipment on board the steamship Ajax for Hong Kong. They are being sent out for the protection of the British harbours and coaling stations in Chinese waters.

The Poonah will carry out the coasting services of the Assistance during the absence of the troopship at the Isle of Skye.

The Channel Squadron is expected to return to England at the beginning of next month, when the Duke of Edinburgh will haul down his flag, and it is expected that the crew of the Minotaur will be transferred to the Hercules.

Rear-Admiral Salmon was at Simon's Town, with the Boadicea, on Wednesday last.

A correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"Considerable satisfaction exists among two classes of Warrant Officers at an alteration which the Admiralty are said to have in contemplation, viz., the assimilation of the positions of boatswains and gunners. Hitherto, when there was a gunner's vacancy, a gunner must fill it; the same in the case of a boatswain. The Admiralty, it is understood, are considering whether they cannot utilise officers of either branch for either position; and, as it is known that the capacity exists for either work, the Warrant Officers are highly satisfied with the turn things have taken."

The German corvettes Bismarck, Gneisneau, Olga, and Ariadne, accompanied by a tender, arrived at Madeira on Wednesday.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878." CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by C. J. ENO'S Patent.

Summary of Events.

NOVEMBER 7.—Major-Gen. Earle, and some of his Staff, arrived at Sarras from Wady Halfa, and left for Dongola on camels. Second half of 38th Regt. left Sarras for the front.

NOVEMBER 8.—Lord Wolseley visited field hospital, Dongola; 56 cases. Invincible, steam-launch, arrived for his use. Mahdi reported to be north of Khartoum. 13th Hussars left Muttra for Bombay to embark for the Cape.

NOVEMBER 9.—Comdre. Molyneux and Major Chermside left Suakim for Massowah.

NOVEMBER 10.—Letter to the *Times* by Sir George Campbell on the Bechuanaland question. Speeches by Lords Hartington and Northbrook on the Army and Navy at the Lord Mayor's banquet. 50th Regt. left Cairo for the front.

NOVEMBER 11.—13th Hussars, under Sir B. Russell, embarked at Bombay for Cape, to join Bechuanaland Expedition.

NOVEMBER 12.—1st Batn. 18th Royal Irish left Cairo to join Nile Expedition. A detachment of Marines, under Major Rose, proceeded to Skye from Plymouth in Assistance.

NOVEMBER 13.—Lord Wolseley left Dongola in pinnace of H.M.S. Inflexible to inspect various stations down the Nile. Engineers arrived at Dal, after a twelve days' journey from Sarras. Lord Dufferin and Staff left Gravesend for India. Sir C. Warren and Staff embarked at Gravesend for the Cape. Debate in the House of Commons on the proposed vote of credit.

Reviews.

The Egyptian Difficulty, and the First Step Out of It (we venture to add "Into the Fire"), is the title of an anonymous pamphlet, price 6d., published by Messrs. King's Parliamentary Agency, which may be briefly but truly described as the work of an adroit partisan of Prince Halim, the youngest surviving son of Mehemet Ali. A partisan is not necessarily unfair, or unprincipled, or bribed. He may be a partisan from conviction, or he may be one in the sense a barrister is when he advocates the cause of a client for his honorarium. We do not know anything of author of this brief or case stated. He argues that the present Khedive should be shunted, and replaced by someone who is not incapable, obnoxious, distrusted by Turkey, nor under the ban of the national religion; that the firmans of 1866 and 1873 should be cancelled; and that Prince Halim should be placed on the Throne at Cairo. Ismail was a hard nut for him to crack, and he has not done it; but he assumes two hypotheses as facts,—that Ismail's restoration would be unpopular, and that the Sultan would not agree to it. *Q. E. D.*

Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1885 is unique. When the reader feels wearied by laughter at its funny stories and striking engravings, he or she may apply a remedy by studying what may be called the statistical part of the almanack, and thus acquiring sound information. This remarkable article is to be had for sixpence, frontispiece and all.

The Mistletoe Bough.—Miss Braddon is always thoughtful for young children, and young children as well as old can thoroughly appreciate her kindness. They have heard a rumour of what is to be expected for Christmas, 1885, and are busy already in forming notions as to whether they would like best to have Miss Braddon's bunch of stories or the wonderful plum-pudding which is to surpass in flavour and in almonds all its predecessors. The *Mistletoe Bough* contains twelve tales, and of these nearly all are illustrated with whole-page engravings. It is not to be supposed from these observations that the *Mistletoe Bough* treats only of tales suited for children. On the contrary, its contents are full of matter which cannot fail to interest the old as well as the young.

The November number of *Colburn* exhausts three of its best contributions, namely, "The Present Position of Tactics in England," written by Col. W. W. Knollys; "Colville of the Guards," by James Grant; and "The Journal of a Private Soldier during the Zulu War." The other articles serve to make up a very good number.

There is not much to attract notice to the *Army and Navy Magazine* for November. "A Few Notes on the Italian Army," by Major M. J. King-Harman, and "Behind the Scenes," are quite readable.

The October number of the *Shipwrecked Mariner* most certainly deserves attention. The letterpress is good, and the illustrations exceptionally so.

Irrespectively of its sensational frontispiece, the November number of the *Atlantic Ocean* should not be neglected. For instance, take "The Traveller's Tale of the Coral Fishers," by Edward Graham,—a pretty love-story.

Obituary.

Lieut.-Gen. W. F. Brett, major-gen. on the Retired List, died at Colchester on the 16th inst., aged 63 years. Gen. Brett commanded the 54th Regt. during the burning of the troopship Sarah Sands at sea on Nov. 11, 1857 (mentioned in a general order, brevet of lieut.-col., and presented with silver medal of Royal Humane Society, and vote of thanks); served in the Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58 (medal). He joined the Army, April 1, 1842; became major-gen., March 1, 1870; and lieut.-gen., Retired List, July 1, 1881.

The Admiralty have chartered the steamer Lydian Monarch to proceed to Egypt.

The obituary list from the November *Navy List*:—Capt. Foot, Gunner Revington, Lieut. Stamper, R.M.L.I. Removals from the Active List:—Acting Sub-Lieut. Bruce (failed to pass examination); Surg. Boyne, resigned; Assist.-Pymr. Underwood, name removed. Chief warrant and warrant officers pensioned:—Chief Gunner Bechervaise; Gunners Codd, Thorning, O'Neill, and Kirk; Boatswains Selley and Woollacott; Carpenter Maben.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Corpl.-Major Fisher is to succeed Capt. Robertson as Ridingmaster when the latter retires shortly.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Head-quarters and the service troops are *en route* from Bombay to Muttra, where they take the place of the 13th Hussars. The establishment of captains has been reduced from five to four, on the departure of the regiment for India. The death has taken place, at Farndon, Newark, Notts, of Capt. H. D. Bellwood Bellwood. The deceased, who was born Sept. 27, 1848, entered the regiment in April, 1869, and retired last month. The remains of the late band-master, Mr. James Brophy, were interred with military honours at Eccles, near Manchester, on the 8th inst., the Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry furnishing the band, firing-party, &c. Mr. Brophy joined the 2nd Batn. 6th Regiment, on its formation in 1857, and was its bandmaster at Gibraltar, Corfu, and Jamaica, but, owing to ill-health, returned to England in 1867, and was soon afterwards appointed to the 1st Batn. 21st Fusiliers; in consequence of his state of health, he could not proceed with the battalion to India, and at the end of 1868 joined the 101st Fusiliers on the regiment landing from India, where he remained until 1874, when that corps was again sent abroad. Then he was appointed to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and continued with that regiment until the beginning of 1880, when he left the Army. In addition to his duties as bandmaster of the Duke's Own Yeomanry, he was for four years in charge of the band of the Lancashire A.V., a strong contingent of the latter, under an officer, attending the funeral.

4th Hussars. The adjutancy is vacant by the appointment of Capt. Blacker to the adjutancy of the Nottingham Yeomanry. Capt. Blacker's appointment to the Yeomanry will not give any promotion to the subaltern.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons. Major M'Kean is not to be seconded on appointment to the Staff at the Cape, as he only holds an acting appointment.

10th Hussars. Major Spottiswoode is about to return from India on vacating his appointment as A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Cureton, C.B.

13th Hussars, under command of Col. Sir B. Russell, left Muttra on Saturday for Bombay, where they embarked on Tuesday in Serapis, to join Bechuanaland Expedition. The establishment of captains is to be be increased from four to five, on the departure of the regiment from India. Capt. Braithwaite has been appointed to the adjutancy of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, vice Hon. Major Gibsone.

19th Hussars. Major Smith is about to join the Pay Department on probation.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The two batteries ordered for service in South Africa will go out in the Union steamship Trojan. H Baty., 4th Brig. (Major C. H. Atchison), consisting of 5 officers, 161 non-commissioned officers and men, will embark on the 20th inst., at Southampton; and No. 1 Baty., 1st Brig., South Irish Division, from Devonport, will embark on the following day at Plymouth. Each battery will be armed with four Gardner guns and two 16-pounder breech-loading guns, requiring 86 horses for each battery. The artillery force will, on their arrival out, be augmented by C Baty., 1st Brig., Field Artillery, already out at Natal.

10th Lincolnshire Regiment. Capt. Herepath and Lieut. and Adjt. Gamble have volunteered for the Bechuanaland Expedition, and the services of the latter officer have been accepted.

11th Devonshire Regiment. The *Devon County Standard* says :—"A handsome memorial brass was affixed on Wednesday to the north wall in the nave of the cathedral at Exeter, bearing the following inscription :—'This tablet is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 2nd Batn. 11th (North Devon) Regiment, in memory of their comrades who died in the service of their country during the Afghan Campaign, 1880-1881.' Then follow the names of Capt. and Pymr. A. A. D. Weigall, Lieut. W. H. Bishop, 13 non-commissioned officers, three drummers, and 121 privates. The names are flanked on either side by the figure of a mourning soldier, with helmet, and leaning on the butt of his rifle, the muzzle resting on his foot. The inscription is surmounted by the arms of the regiment, and a list of the engagements in which it has taken part, namely, Dettingen, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, and Afghanistan. The tablet measures 4 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., and has been engraved by Messrs. Matthews and Hodgson, 113 Regent Street, London."

18th Royal Irish. The 1st Batn. left Cairo on Wednesday, to join the Nile Expedition.

19th Yorkshire Regiment. There is no foundation, we understand, for the report that Capt. Franklyn is entering the Pay Department.. Major Levin and Lieut. Todd have volunteered for service in Bechuanaland. A telegram, dated Tangur (Nile), Nov. 8, says :—"Two companies of the 38th passed Semneh this morning; all well."

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. A telegram, dated Sarras, Nov. 7, says :—"The second half of the South Staffordshire Regt. left here to-day by river for the front. All the whale boats got off without difficulty except one, which sprang a leak and was obliged to return to be unloaded and caulked."

42nd Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Major Simpson, V.C., qrmr., on the Retired List, died at St. Martin's, near Perth, on the 27th ult., of paralysis, aged 59. Major Simpson served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava, expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, siege of Sebastopol, and attacks of June 18 and Sept. 8; was present with the regiment throughout the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and fall of Lucknow, action at Fort Rohya (where he earned the Victoria Cross for rescuing from the hands of the enemy Lieut. Douglas and several men while under a tremendous fire). He obtained his commission as qrmr. Oct. 7, 1859, and retired with the hon. rank of major in 1883. He was awarded the good-service pension of £50 in June last.

47th Loyal North Lancashire. We understand that Lieut.-Col. Cleather preferred to retain his Staff appointment at Aldershot to taking command of his battalion.

60th King's Royal Rifle Corps. Capt. Fenwick, 1st Batn., has applied for an adjutancy of Auxiliary Forces.

79th Cameron Highlanders. Capt. Chapman is a candidate for the Pay Department, and has joined the pay office of the 93rd Highlanders at Portsmouth on probation.

82nd South Lancashire Regiment. A telegram from the Cape, dated Nov. 8, says that "the Zulu Reserve is garrisoned only by the 82nd Regt., with some native police."

91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The regimental paper published at Pietermaritzberg on Oct. 1 gives the following particulars of the movements of the regiment during September :—"On Sept. 4, the head-quarters, under Lieut.-Col. Robley, with Major Mills and Lieut. Henderson, left Etshowe and marched to Entumeni. Capt. Fowler was left in command of the remainder at Fort Curtis, together with Lieuts. Collings, Scott, and Richardson, and Lieut. and Adjt. Wilson. The head-quarters encamped near Fort Chater that night, and on the next day reached Fort Yolland, Esunglwene Heights, about 10 o'clock and encamped, together with 100 of the Welsh Regt. under Major Anley, close to our Mounted Infantry—when Col. Robley assumed command of the troops there, consisting of the original garrison and two squadrons 6th Dragoons, the Mounted Company of the Welsh, and two Gatling guns, Royal Artillery—Major Chater acting as Staff Officer. The same day a sudden order caused the return of one squadron Dragoons and the Mounted Welsh Company to Etshowe, and the anticipated forward movement was postponed. On the 12th, however, the Entumeni detachment, under Lieut.-Col. Forbes-Robertson, with Capt. Macdonald, Lieuts. Fraser and Robinson, marched in, and the next day the whole force, with the exception of the Welsh detachment, moved forward at an early hour, and the battalion was thus again almost united for the first time for some months. The officers were as follows :—Lieut.-Cols. Robley and Forbes-Robertson, Majors Mills and Chater, Capts. MacDonald, Cookson, and Middlemass, Lieuts. Fraser, Richardson, Macbean, Robinson, Henderson, and Vallancey, the latter acting as adjt. After a march of about five miles, we reached 'Mkondo, the spot where Mr. Osborne had been attacked by the Usutus in May. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leicester Smyth and staff arrived in the afternoon, accompanied by Col. Curtis, who assumed command of the column. The battalion remained here for some days. On the 18th, the camp began to break up, and the whole force were ordered back to Etshowe and its out-stations. Several changes were, however, made of companies and detachments. Major Mills, with Lieuts. Fraser, Macbean, and Henderson, proceeded to Fort Yolland, and Capt. MacDonald, with Lieuts. Robinson and McKie, to Fort Chater. On the next day, the 19th, 'Mkondo was again deserted, the last to leave being the head-quarters of the battalion, who paraded at daybreak, reached Esunglwene to breakfast, and then marched to Entumeni, where they encamped. Next day, after an early start, they reached Fort Curtis, Etshowe, about noon. About a mile from Etshowe the regiment was met by the bands of the Inniskilling Dragoons and the 82nd, who played us in past the Head-quarter camp, the General coming out to have a look at us after our few months' hard and constant work. On Monday, the 22nd, the battalion formed up at 3 p.m. for inspection by Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Smyth, but before the time laid down, the rain, which had been threatening for some time, came down in such torrents that the parade was dismissed. The General afterwards inspected the books, and the same day issued the following most gratifying order :—'Etshowe, Sept. 22, 1884.—It is my duty, and with such old friends and acquaintances it is a double pleasure, to express my sense of the excellent behaviour of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders generally, and very particularly during the hard work and hard times passed at Fort Yolland and 'Mkondo. I hope I may be able soon to concentrate the battalion and give it a little rest, but things in the country are not settled, and that is all I can say.'"

97th Royal West Kent Regiment. The following officers have volunteered for service in Bechuanaland :—Capts. Fanshawe and Harrison; Lieuts. Maunsell, Williams, and Campbell. The *Queen's Own Gazette*, the regimental paper, says :—"A very handsome brass tablet has lately been erected in All Saints' Church, Maidstone, to the memory of Surg.-Major Porter, late 97th Regt. The brass tablet is mounted on a grey marble slab. On the top is the old regimental crest and number in Roman characters, surrounded by the regimental motto, '*Quo fas et gloria ducunt*,' with the crown above. The crest is light blue, the colour of the old facings of the regiment. The tablet bears the following inscription :—'Sacred to the memory of Surg.-Major Joshua Henry Porter, who served in the 97th Regt. for nearly 18 years as assistant-surgeon and surgeon, including the Crimean Campaign and Indian Mutiny, and who died at Sherpur, Afghanistan, while principal medical officer of the Cabul Field Force, on Jan. 9, 1880. This tablet is erected by the officers of the regiment (past and present) who served with him, as a token of their esteem and regard for a true friend and comrade.' Surg.-Major Porter served with the 97th Regt. in the Crimea, at the siege of Sebastopol, from Nov. 20, 1854 (medal with clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Served in Bengal in suppressing the Mutiny in 1857-8; with the Jounpore Field Force in the actions of Nusrutpore, Chanda, Ummeerpore, and Sultanpore; afterwards at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and storming of the Kaiser Bagh. Served in the operations in Bundelkund in 1859, and surprise and night attack at the Bala Nuddy (medal with clasp). Served with the British Ambulance during part of the Franco-German War in 1870; was at the siege of Paris, and has received the German steel war medal. The tablet was supplied by Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard, and Co., Regent Street."

98th North Staffordshire Regiment. A telegram from India announces the death at Quetta of Capt. G. Allen, son of Mr. T. Allen, of Connaught Square and Freestone, Pembrokeshire, in his 34th year. He entered the Army Nov., 1870, and for some time acted as fort-adjutant at Trinidad.

101st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Capt. England has been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd Batn. Manchester Regt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jackson, who retires.

108th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Capt. Swaine has taken up his duties as brigade-major of the troops in Cyprus from the 4th ult.

Medical Department. Deputy-Surg.-Gen. L. Kidd died at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 31st ult., aged 55 years. The deceased entered the Army, May 26, 1854; became surg., Feb. 13, 1866; surg.-major, March 1, 1873; brig.-surg., Nov. 27, 1879; and deputy-surg.-gen., April 20, 1883. He was in medical charge of the troops on board the Charlotte, wrecked with much loss of life in Algoa Bay on Sept. 20, 1854; also in the Eastern Monarch, destroyed by fire at Spithead on June 3, 1859; and was specially mentioned in general orders for his conduct on the occasion of the loss of each of these vessels; served with the 27th Regt. on the Peshawur frontier in 1857-58 (medal).

Pay Department. During October the following changes of station, promotions, appointments, and retirements have taken place in the Army Pay Department :—Changes of station—Staff Pymrs. and Majors Currie, from 12th Regtl. District, Bury St. Edmunds, about to retire; Forster, from 87th Regt., to Bury St. Edmunds; McNair, from 72nd Regtl. District, Fort George, to Unattached List; Mortimer, from District Office, Dover, to Fort George, Inverness; Pymrs. and Majors Simpson, from 1st Batn. 4th Regt., to District Office, Dover; Ballard, from Gibraltar, to Unattached List; Stokes, to 66th Regt.; Pymrs. and Capts. Haynes, 2nd Dragoons, to 103rd Regt.; Cooper, to Unattached List; Gilbert, to 21st Hussars; Drury, to 1st Royals; Parkinson, from District Office, Edinburgh, to 1st Batn. 17th Regt.; Powell, to 2nd Batn. 24th Regt.; Thackwell, to 14th Hussars; Meredith, to 89th Regt.; Smythe, to District Office, Woolwich; Moyers, to 28th Regt.; Tunnard, to 81st Regt.; Irwin, to 65th Regt.; and St. George, to 64th Regt. Promotions—Staff Pymr. and Major Rippon to be Chief Pymr. and Lieut.-Col.; Pymr. and Major Whiteford to be Staff Pymr. (both dated Sept. 23); and Pymr. and Capt. Dowdall to have the hon. rank of Major (Oct. 1). Appointments—Capt. Moyers, Gillon, Meredith, Rivett-Carnac, Irwin, Ashburner, and Couran. Retirement on a gratuity—Pymr. and Major Willoughby.

AN INKERMAN REMINISCENCE.

Capt. T. Mitchell, Retired Qrmr., late Inniskilling Dragoons, writes :—"As you do not mention my name among the survivors of 'Inkerman,' allow me to say why I cannot well forget it, as it was at Inkerman that I gained most of my honours, among which the distinguished conduct medal and insignia of Knight of Legion of Honour. I then belonged to a field battery R.A., attached to 1st Division, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. We commenced the action before daylight, and while the battle raged in front kept up a continuous fire until our ammunition was exhausted. No supply coming up, we were ordered to retire to replenish, and found some of our ammunition waggons disabled. We filled the gun-limber boxes, and were immediately ordered to the right of our position to meet a new force of the enemy coming up. No infantry coming with us, we were ordered to retire again before reaching a point to come into action. Marching to this position in column of route, I was the leading gun. When we wheeled about, my horses refused to move, being fagged, I suppose. Being in a fix, and a new army coming against us, I sent on my detachment with the rest of the battery, and remained with the drivers (Smith and Caldwell), who never dismounted, in charge of my gun. During this time a portion of Dannenberg's army passed me quite close, while I was leaning on the wheel of the gun helpless. Why they did not take me, remains to me a mystery. When we lost sight of them in the fog and battle-smoke, we at length got the horses to move, and took a sloping ground to the left to accelerate their movement. Soon we met and passed Bosquet's Corps, and I soon afterwards rejoined my battery, and was hotly engaged during the terrific cannonade on the retreat of the Russians. During this period a Staff officer came up to me to ask what range I was firing at. I told him. He then said I was to continue at same, as the General said I was making excellent practice. At the end of the battle, towards 3 p.m., we got biscuit, and rum,—the first meal on that memorable day. I was personally thanked next morning by my commanding officer. I may say, here, that I have for some years been noted at the Horse Guards for the good-service pension, and that I received my first commission, after being only a few months a serjeant, while serving in the Crimea."

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.—What is known as the "Bee Belt" of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length; but there is one part of it which the plough has not yet invaded, that is the region where the Horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriance of these plants is so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance, and tuneful with the humming wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea: this honey-full horehound is a great favourite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once; the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheet of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and the bees hug this favourite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee babies and suckle them, multitudes at once, on her warm Californian breast. The Horehound Honey so gathered by these little almoners of Nature is put up in bottles, and retailed by all Chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d each. W. L. Bright, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says :—"Hoge's Horehound Honey cured his father of a bad cough."

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

In Freedom's Cause, by G. A. Henty; The Wreck of the Nancy Bell, by J. C. Hutcheson; Traitor or Patriot, by Mary C. Rowsell; Adventures in Field, Flood, and Forest, Stories of the Sea in Former Days, The Pirate Island, by Harry Collingwood; Menhardoc, a Story of Cornish Nets and Mines, by G. Manville Fenn; Robinson Crusoe, with 103 Illustrations, by Gordon Browne (Blackie and Son)—Christmas Cards (Arthur Ackerman)—The Egyptian Difficulty and the First Step out of it (P. S. King and Son)—The Principles of Parliamentary Representation (Harrison and Sons)—The Black Poodle, and other Tales, by F. Anstey (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Etude sur la Tactique des Feux de l'Infanterie, par Ad. Bavay; Etude sur la Tactique et les Procédés de Manœuvre de la Cavalerie, par J. Leurs (Bruxelles: C. Muquardt)—Lord Bloomfield's Mission to the Court of Bernadotte, by Georgiana, Baroness Bloomfield, 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—Healthy Manufacture of Bread, by B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox)—Society, Winter Number (Society Offices)—Longman's Magazine, Christmas Number (Longmans, Green, and Co.).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

CURRAGH CAMP.—Very many thanks.

ERRATA.—In our last issue, on p. 814, col. 1, line 58, for "no" read "us;" and on p. 817, col. 3, line 4, for "Simonoff's" read "Soimonoff's."

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

IF we are not much mistaken, the Indian fakir whom Mr. Cameron, of the *Standard*, saw at Dal on Thursday, is the very man we encountered several years ago at Ramleh, where he was wandering in search, he said, of some charitable gentleman; for he then told the same story to us that Mr. Cameron telegraphs to London, *minus*, of course, all that refers to Mahdi and Mudir, who were then lying *perdus* in the womb of time. He informed the Indian officer who was with us that there was intense dislike of the then Khedive, and of the French and English, and of all feringhees in Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, which he had visited; and his object was evidently to impress us with the certainty and power of a great Mahometan uprising in India, Arabia, and Africa, against all Christians and their allies. My friend thought he might be an agent of the Senoussi Brotherhood. Mr. Cameron is a hard-headed, sagacious Scotchman, but he can have no means of testing the truth of the man's stories, which are evidently intended to inspire distrust and alarm. It is very certain he can be no friend of ours, and his tale, that he, being bound to Mecca, was endeavouring to make his way to Suakim, suggests the question—"What brought him to the Soudan, and where was he coming from when he fell in with Haddai and Sheik Salah?" Probably it would be well if he were brought face to face with the Mudir of Dongola, who is credited with the possession of sagacity, and who can probe the case more easily than we. He seems to contradict himself. First, he states that the Kababish Arabs are on the war-path, but that they will not attack the Mahdi's forces on their way to Dongola. Next, he says that if the Mahdi advances, the Kababish, in spite of their neutrality, will join him, with the great gathering of horsemen and camel-men, under Sheik Salah. Meantime, the Mudir of Dongola the same day telegraphs to the Khedive that one of the Mahdi's generals is marching on Dongola, and that another is leading a force against the Kababish. The report that the Mahdi is at Margatt, in the Wady el Shamba, north-west of Khartoum—"a natural position for a good general to occupy to meet a force coming across the Desert for the relief of Khartoum"—acquires consistency. Should these informations be correct, the notion that there would be no fighting on the way to Khartoum must be dismissed, and the necessity for a concentration of the relieving force and for great caution and vigilance all along the line becomes imperative. In other words, difficulties increase as we make our way southwards towards the objective point. Letters from Lord Wolseley and the officers of the force are written in the most cheerful, confident tone,—the spirit becoming a skilful General and stout soldiers; and any apprehension respecting the issue of an encounter between the British troops and the Mahdi's rabble must be dismissed as utterly unjustifiable; but there can be no hesitation in admitting that the Expedition will be exposed to serious trials, and that the water-picnic is likely to prove anything but a pleasure-excursion, pure and simple.

The recent decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon restraining Miss Devey from publishing certain letters addressed to Lady Lytton, has the sanction of common-sense, and the approval of all men of honour. We had occasion recently to state that letters from Lord Wolseley and Admiral Hornby, which had been published by the person to whom they were addressed, were not intended for publication by the writers. The law with regard to letters is clear. The recipient of a letter is owner of it only for the purpose for which it was sent to him, and the right to publish it for any purpose remains the personal property of the writer. There is only one exception to the legal dictum that a letter cannot be published without the consent of the writer or of his representative, and that is in a case where the course of justice would be barred by the rule. "The publication of letters has lately," says the *Observer*, "been pushed to an extent which has given a new terror to social life. Letters more than anything else lend themselves to unscrupulous literary uses, and it is well that the world should be reminded that the consent of the sender as well as of the receiver is needed for their publication."

A somewhat curious state of discipline exists amongst some of the men of a certain regiment now quartered in the Emerald Isle. It is noticed that they are rapidly acquiring the peculiar habits of the "Corner-boys," and have already taken to "booing" their superiors, both commissioned and non-commissioned. It must be acknowledged that the culprits are young, and, therefore, scarcely initiated in the customs of the service; but they have more than once indulged in frivolities which a few years back would have resulted in most serious consequences.

The appointment of Military Secretary to General Sir D. Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India, has become vacant, Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., having relinquished that position owing to ill-health.

A number of rifles to which a "thumb-trigger" has been attached are about to be issued to various Infantry battalions for experimental purposes. Great advantages are claimed for this mode of discharging. It is said that, in the hands of men who have been trained to their use, much better target practice can be made with these rifles than with those discharged by the pull of the forefinger.

Captain A. Davidson, 60th Rifles, Assistant-Instructor of Army Signalling, has been ordered to embark for South Africa, for special duty.

General England, R.A., who died on the 6th inst., was no doubt the "Doyen" of the Army, inasmuch as his first commission was dated May, 1805. The three oldest officers now living are:—Lieutenant Richard Armstrong, an ensign of May 10, 1807; Lieutenant F. Bayly, half-pay, R.A., 2nd Lieutenant, R.A., June 5, 1809; and Lieutenant John Armstrong, late 40th Foot, who entered the service October 19, 1809. These three veterans may easily have known and spoken to officers who were at Fontenoy, Dettingen, and Culloden, for General Craig, late Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, and who joined the Coldstreams in April, 1742, did not die until 1811, when the above-named officers had been respectively two and four years in the service. We have thus still among us a link which stretches back 142 years.

The Aldershot "Permanent Committee on Infantry Dress and Equipment" has again been reconstructed, and is now composed of the following officers:—Colonel Utterson, 17th Regiment; Colonel Twentyman, 4th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, Rifle Brigade; and Lieutenant-Colonel Helsham Jones, R.E. The latter officer is now the only original member serving on the Committee. Since Colonel Harrison proceeded to Egypt, but little progress has been made. On Tuesday, the new members made a preliminary inspection of the latest pattern of the modified valise equipment of 1884.

The officers commanding infantry battalions to which the now very old khaki clothing was issued have requested that the next issue of clothing to their men may be of the old pattern and colour, as the grey clothing is much disliked by the men, and is in every respect inferior to the old. This unfortunate convict suit has had a very hard time of it since the Adjutant-General to the Forces left Pall Mall for the Soudan to carry out his own instructions.

There are absolutely 42 officers required to fill up the existing vacancies in the establishment of the Army Pay Department; for, in addition to nine district offices of various kinds, in which retired officers of the Department are temporarily employed, there are three cavalry and 30 infantry regiments without paymasters, as follows:—1st Dragoons, 2nd Dragoons, 4th Hussars, 2nd Battalion Royals, 1st Battalion Queen's, 1st Battalion 3rd, 1st Battalion 4th, 1st Battalion 5th, 1st and 2nd Battalions 10th, 2nd Battalion 12th, 1st Battalion 13th, 1st Battalion 14th, 2nd Battalion 19th, 1st Battalion 20th, 1st Battalions 26th, 38th, 39th, 44th, 55th, 57th, and 58th; 2nd Battalions 60th, 68th, 72nd, 73rd, 87th, 101st, 105th, 108th, and 109th Regiments, and 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade.

In a recent Divisional Orders at Aldershot "apportionment of barrack damages," a sum of 1½d. is charged against the 5th Dragoon Guards for damages to the Cambridge Hospital. How the 5th Dragoon Guards could have done three-halfpennyworth of damage to the Cambridge Hospital at Aldershot, considering that the regiment is now lying at Manchester, and has not been at the Camp since the Cambridge Hospital was built, is inexplicable. The R. E. D. is, however, infallible in these matters, so the 5th Dragoon Guards had better stump-up at once, and ask no questions.

One advantage of the Territorial names,—the only one! It will puzzle the enemy horribly. The *France Militaire*, in speaking of the regiments in Egypt, mentions "Dicke of Connaught's Light Infantry." It also calls Buller "Bubler." Now, it is considered very advantageous to conceal the names of corps, &c., and the Territorial regiments will in that way carry confusion into the ranks of the European enemy.

With this month's General Orders is issued the Annual Return showing the state of education in the Army. This year we have included the statistics of the whole Army at home and abroad; whereas, hitherto, the returns have, we believe, given information concerning the Home Army only. The total strength of the Army on January 1, 1884, is given in the Return at 166,338 men, of whom a total of 112,155 are certificated, leaving a per-centage of 32·58 remaining uncertificated. This is a very marked improvement on last year, when the per-centage of uncertificated was as high as 42·18. The number of certificates obtained in 1883, to which year the present Return refers, was 31,185, an increase of about 2,000 on the number which would have been expected of the whole Army, judging by the 15,311 awarded in 1882 to the 87,297 men then serving at home. This improvement in the education of the soldier is highly satisfactory; but, without any disparagement to the hard-working Army Schoolmaster, we suspect the result is due more to the Education Act and its effect on the raw material prior to enlistment, rather than to any increase in the popularity of the Army School among the men. Be this as it may, the result remains the same, and points, let us hope, to the near approach of a time when the necessity for an Army School will have ceased to exist, and Army Schoolmasters will be retired on the terms which apply in the case of abolition of office.

The letter on "The State of the Army," signed "C. W. White," in the *Globe* of November 13, represents the views of a Militia officer who has very earnestly and conscientiously studied the subject; but it would seem as if warnings based on facts, when they are addressed to placemen and politicians, fall on deaf ears. It is a pity that the names of the officers, the extracts from whose letters Captain White quotes, cannot be published; but there are in the House of Commons officers whose actual experience of the quality and condition of the home battalions would entitle them to speak without any "fear of the consequences" before their eyes; and if their views coincide with those of the correspondent of the *Globe*, it is to be regretted that they do not challenge the rosy rhetoric and complacent eulogies of the official organs of the War Office anent the first line of the Army.

Dongola is becoming quite "a place." The field-hospital which Surgeon-Major Ferguson and the doctors have run up has been visited and praised by Lord Wolseley. There and at Wady Halfa there is a considerable amount of cases, mostly of a mild type.

The Secretary of State for War has ordered the immediate withdrawal of the Metropolitan police who are stationed at the various garrison towns for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the provisions of the Contagious Acts. Although these Acts have been inoperative for many months, Metropolitan policemen have remained, up to the present time, at all the principal military stations. They will now, however, return at once to head-quarters. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of recent legislation in this direction, military hospital statistics show that the suppression of these Acts has been followed by an alarming increase of disease of the most malignant type, and which is still on the increase. More than 50 per cent. of sick in the military hospitals at home are now suffering from disease of a strictly preventable nature.

Though an attempt may be made, for economical motives, to get rid of the Chaplain-General, the abolition of the office will, we believe, be strongly opposed in certain high and most influential quarters.

Among the many aggravations of the short commons of news from Egypt to which the British public have been subjected lately, first and foremost is the intolerable vagueness arising from the absence or uncertainty of dates. Sometimes there may be a reason for the want of precision. There may be ignorance of the Arab computation and calendar—indifference to it—and there may be the native haziness which pervades Oriental news, and the insouciance which takes no note of time; but when Baron Reuter's correspondent at Dongola tells us of "an Arab merchant who arrived here [when?] from Khartoum," does not deign to tell us when the man left Khartoum, he sorely tries one's patience; nor does he appease one's desire to shake him into accuracy to read that "he affirms he saw Colonel Stewart, &c., embark at Khartoum for Berber 45 days ago." What does "ago" mean in this connection? Then, again, telegraphing the escape of two survivors of Hicks's army from El Obeid and their arrival at Dongola, he does not vouchsafe a word as to the date of their leaving the Mahdi's capital, or the route they took from it to Dongola. The same criticism may be applied to the telegrams which have been vexing us for some time past.

Great regret is expressed at Aldershot at the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Molyneux, the popular Brigade-Major of the 3rd Brigade, though everybody is delighted at the officer's good-fortune in again being selected for active service. Colonel Molyneux was the Duke of Connaught's right-hand man during his Royal Highness's service in command of a Brigade, and it is generally admitted that an abler, more painstaking, and more kind Staff officer does not exist.

The Intelligence Department has compiled a work giving particulars of all the minor expeditions in which British troops were engaged between 1746 and 1814, which will shortly be published.

The following General Order has been issued:—"The Staff College is open to officers of all arms of the service, and may consist of 48 students, admission to the College being determined by a competitive examination. Only one officer from a Line battalion of Infantry or regiment of Cavalry, and 12 officers from the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers can belong to the College at one time; but an exception may be made when an officer has been unable to complete the course within the prescribed period, and, so far as the exigencies of the service shall permit, there will be no limit to the numbers allowed to compete for admission. Twenty-four vacancies are offered for competition annually, which will be filled as follows:—Three by officers of the Royal Artillery, two by officers of the Royal Engineers—with an additional vacancy per annum for each corps alternately, provided they are among the 24 candidates on the list—and 18 by officers of the remaining arms of the service. From the year 1885 inclusive no officer will be permitted to compete for admission to the Staff College whose age exceeds 37 at the date fixed for examination."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 11, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of June 26, 1867, Feb. 22, 1870, and May 18, 1870, Staff Com. J. H. Tully has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Com. (Nov. 8); Sub-Lieut. H. Grant-Dalton has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. in her Majesty's Fleet (June 21); Engineer W. Siddorn has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (Oct. 24).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 12, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877, Engineer J. T. Dominy has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Nov. 7).

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral—George Tryon, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station, vice Comdre. Erskine.

Commanders—Pearson C. Johnstone, to the Hercules, for the Coastguard at Plymouth; Gerrard R. Bromley, to the Urgent.

Staff Commanders—John B. Palmer, to the Rodney; Jesse Dixon, to the Penelope.

Lieutenants—William H. Eyre and Gerald S. Hawker, to the Audacious, additional; Norman B. Youel, to the Rifleman; Hubert Grant-Dalton, to the Merlin, for navigating duties; Edward H. Bayly, to the St. Vincent, additional, for command of the Martin; P. C. Underwood, to the Ganges, additional, for command of the Sealark.

Sub-Lieutenants—Torquill Macleod, to the Minotaur; Sydney G. Maxwell, to the Banterer; Henry E. F. Worthington and Henry B. T. Somerville, to the Audacious, additional.

Chief Engineer—William Siddorn, to the Rifleman.

Engineers—James J. Walker, to the Cherub; John Fielder, to the Victor Emanuel.

Assistant-Engineers—Warwick Monkhouse, to the Cleopatra; Frederick Jarvis, to the Audacious.

Gunners—Jeremiah Neil, to the Black Prince; Louis Barber, to the Cambridge, for the Sabrina; Richard J. Outfin, to the Racer; Harry E. Kent, to the Firefly; William T. Ovenden, to the Rifleman.

Boatswains—John Widgery, to the Edinburgh; Richard H. Trigger, to the Agamemnon; Charles Allen, to the Royal Adelaide; Edward Lawler, to the Duke of Wellington.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—George White, Union Hall, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Ballymoran, vice James Thomas, pensioned.

Agamemnon, Capt. Long, is not expected to be out of the hands of the dockyard authorities until next Wednesday at the earliest, and will probably not leave for her destination until the following Saturday.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, arrived at Malta from Alexandria on Thursday with Admiral Lord John Hay on board.

Algerine, Com. Fullerton, was at the port of Maccio (Brazils) on Oct. 29, and arrived at Monte Video Nov. 13.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, left Plymouth on Wednesday for Portree, with a detachment of Marines for the Isle of Skye.

Diamond, Capt. Dale. While lying at anchor off New Britain a marine jumped overboard, and a young seaman named William Todd, without thought of the sharks which swarm there or the danger of tackling a madman, jumped after him, and supported him till they were picked up by the boats.

Dreadnought, Capt. Fremantle, anchored at Spithead on Saturday, preparatory to leaving for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Inflexible.

Dryad, Com. Hulton, which was at Tamatave during the hostilities between France and Madagascar, was paid out of commission at Sheerness on Monday, after nearly five years' service on the East Indies station. Her hull is so rotten that she is unfit for further service.

Flamingo, Com. Custance, was paid off at Devonport last Saturday.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson, tender to the Clyde, left Greenock on Tuesday for Skye, and has since arrived in Portree Bay.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, arrived at Bombay on Monday.

Kingfisher, Com. Rainier, was commissioned at Sheerness on Tuesday to reinforce the fleet on the East Indies station, the crew of the Dryad being transferred to her.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, left Gibraltar on Wednesday for the Cape, with the Lothian Regt. on board.

Osprey, Com. Dowding, left Tamatave on Oct. 10 with the British Consul on board, a passenger to the north-west coast.

Polyphemus, Com. Jeffreys, has now completed her long series of torpedo trials in the Solent, and it is said that the difficulties in discharging her torpedoes when she was going over ten knots have been overcome. Measures are being taken to improve the ventilation of her stoke-holes.

Rambler, Com. Vereker, was commissioned at Chatham on Tuesday for surveying service in China.

Seahorse, Capt. Hosken, left Plymouth on Thursday for Gibraltar.

Serapis, Capt. Douglas, leaves Bombay on the 11th inst., *viâ* the Cape, for the purpose of landing the 13th Hussars in South Africa, if needed.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, left Plymouth on Wednesday to join the fleet at Suakim. She will call at Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria *en route*.

Tamar, Capt. Warren, sailed last Saturday from Portsmouth with new crews for the Nelson, Undine, and Harrier, which are to be recommissioned on the Australian station for four years. As she is going to call at the Cape to land supernumeraries, she will be away from England about four months.

Temeraire, Capt. Domvile, has left Larnaca, after a stay of ten days, for Candia.

Valiant, Capt. Knowles. Two successful entertainments were given by the minstrel troupe of this ship during her late stay at Rathmullen. The sum of £4 was realised, and handed over to the local sufferers by the loss of the Wasp. The Valiant has now returned to her moorings at Bantry for the winter.

Valorous, Capt. Hare, left for Queenstown with supernumeraries on Thursday.

W. S. Blackman, colour-serjeant of the royal yacht Osborne; John Keohane, leading stoker, of the Indus; Henry George Stone, naval schoolmaster, of the Swiftsure; John William Morgan, naval schoolmaster, of the St. Vincent; William Woods, second-class ship's steward, of the Excellent; James W. Dowty, third-class ship's steward, of the Myrmidon; Alfred Parish, armourer, of the St. Vincent; Robert Strevens, captain's coxswain, of the Terror; John Thomas Peters, sick-berth attendant, of the Castor; James Whittington, carpenters' crew, and Thomas Henry Pate, signalman, of the Northampton; A. J. Hampton, boatman, and John Burke, commissioned boatman, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct.

On Tuesday evening the engineer students gave an agreeable and able dramatic performance at Keyham Dockyard, to which Sir Houston and Lady Stewart were invited with the captains and officers of the ships in port and a large number of friends from the shore. Com. Annesley, of the Indus, undertook the direction, and the entertainment was a great success.

Rear-Admiral Curme struck his flag on board the Indus on Tuesday, and proceeded on leave of absence. Capt. Kelly will perform the duties during the Admiral's absence.

During the absence of Admiral Corbett, Admiralty House will be thoroughly renovated. It was built about sixty years ago for the Duke of Clarence. Capt. Codrington acts as senior officer during Admiral Corbett's absence.

The German Government will present supplementary estimates for £9,000 for a coasting steamer and steam launch for the "Governor of Cameroon."

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a circular cancelling the "Regulation for preventing Collision at Sea," contained in Article 62 of the Addenda, 1880, and in subsequent Orders in Council and making also certain alterations in the Queen's Regulations, 1879. Article 1,001 now reads that "the captain shall not entrust the charge of a ship under weigh to any officer, whether confirmed or acting, or to any other person, unless he has satisfied himself that such officer or person is acquainted with the regulations to be observed in order to prevent collision at sea; and it further obliges all officers of the executive branch to make themselves thoroughly acquainted therewith. These regulations, after defining which ships are to be considered steamers and which sailing vessels, contain rules concerning lights, sound signals for fog, steering and sailing rules and speed of ships in fog, precautionary measures, and special lights for squadrons and convoys.

SQUADRON NEWS.

China.—The Audacious was at Hong Kong, refitting, on Oct. 1. The Linnet was to leave Hong Kong on Oct. 2, to deliver a letter to the French Admiral and return to Hong Kong. The Vigilant was at Hong Kong on Oct. 1. The Esk was to leave Hong Kong for Swatow on Oct. 2, to relieve the Tweed. The Swift was at Canton on Oct. 1. The Tweed was at Swatow on Sept. 24. The Foxhound was in the Gulf of Tonquin on Sept. 26. The Sapphire was at Amoy on Sept. 29. The Champion was at Pagoda Anchorage, in the Min, on Sept. 28. The Midge was also at Pagoda Anchorage on Sept. 28, but was under orders to relieve the Zephyr off Foochow, and the Zephyr would go to Sharp Peak, and take the place of the Merlin. The Merlin would probably be sent to Amping, in Formosa. The Fly was at Takao, Formosa, on Sept. 20. The Cockchafer was at Shanghai on Sept. 26. The Daring was at Ningpo on Sept. 25. The Albatross was up the Yangtze River, at Hankow, on Sept. 22. The Curacoa was at Chefoo on Sept. 20, as senior officer's ship in the Gulf of Pechili. The Espoir was at Tientsin on Sept. 20, under orders to proceed to Newchwang, and then return to Chefoo or Tientsin. The Pegasus was at Penang on Sept. 15; but on arrival of the Firebrand at Singapore, she was to visit North Borneo and Labuan, returning to Singapore. The Flyish Fish was at Nagasaki on Sept. 13, and was under orders to leave for the Corea on Sept. 17. The Wanderer has been ordered to Hong Kong. The Firebrand is to remain in the Straits of Malacca.

Pacific.—On Oct. 20, the Swiftsure was at Esquimalt and the Satellite also. The Heroine was at Callao as senior officer's ship on Oct. 9. The Sappho was at Coquimbo on Oct. 1, about to visit Caldera and return. The Pelican was at Callao on Oct. 9.

North America and West Indies.—The Amethyst arrived at Bermuda on Oct. 23, and will leave on Nov. 20 for the River Plate. The Fantôme was to be undocked on Oct. 24. The Bullfrog was at Port Royal, Jamaica, awaiting orders, and the Express preparing for sea.

Mediterranean.—On Nov. 4 the Monarch was at Alexandria; the Helicon at Alexandria, under orders to proceed to Malta; the Albacore at Alexandria, ordered to Port Said; the Bittern at Suez, as senior officer's ship; the Falcon *en route* to Suakim, to relieve the Carysfort; and the Sphinx, Tyne, Humber, Dolphin, Condor, Cygnet, and Coquette, at Suakim. The Carysfort was also at Suakim, ordered to proceed to Alexandria when relieved by the Falcon; the Invincible, Iris, and Cruiser at Malta; the Inflexible at Smyrna, and the Superb also, but expected to leave for Salamis Bay. The Temeraire was at Larnaca, the Cockatrice at Galatz, on the Danube, the Imogene at Constantinople, and the Grappler at Constantinople. The Myrmidon is surveying the southern part of the Red Sea.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

In delivering the inaugural address at the University of Glasgow, upon the opening of the winter session of lectures on naval architecture, Professor F. Elgar referred to the fact that no British University had ever before included this subject in its teaching. He pointed out that the demand for a scientific knowledge of naval architecture grew up in the Royal Navy, and that it was not till after the introduction of iron and steam power that it was required for the Mercantile Marine. He said that the failure of the Royal Naval College to attract students was mainly attributable to the fact that the College at Greenwich had been organised for the special purpose of training war-ship designers and calculators for the Admiralty, and was not fully adapted to the requirements of the Mercantile Marine. In the practical work of building a ship the unsuitability of the Admiralty system for teaching to Mercantile students might be seen by the fact that structural steel or iron work, which in merchant steamers with watertight bottoms costs about £5 per ton for labour costs as high as £20 per ton in Admiralty work. This difference in the amounts expended upon the labour of production was due very largely to the slow and costly processes of work which were still adopted in the Royal Navy, but which had long been obsolete in the Mercantile Marine, and supplanted by imposed methods of a simpler character.

At an inquest at Walmer last week on a private in the Royal Marines, named Ault, the jury found that death was caused by suffocation, produced by being "frog-marched," and added a rider condemning the practice.

MARRIAGE.

Dean-Pitt—Williams.—On the 12th inst., at the Church of the Holy Cross, Lichfield, by the Rev. Hugh McCarten, Stanley Talbot Dean-Pitt, Lieutenant, R.N., youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General Dean-Pitt, C.B., Keeper of the Crown Jewels, to Harriet Mary Augusta (Sissy), second daughter of the late C. H. Williams, of Weddell Island, and Port Edgar, Falkland Islands.

DEATH.

Pender.—At Budock-vean, Cornwall, on the 12th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Henry Pender, late commanding 1st Battalion, 25th King's Own Borderers, formerly of the 5th Fusiliers, J.P. for Cornwall, eldest son of the late Francis Pender, Esquire, of Budock-vean.

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Incorporated under the Canada Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1877.

Capital, £130,000, in 6,500 Shares of £20 each (or 100 Dollars).

ALL THE CAPITAL IS SUBSCRIBED, AND £62,500, OR 312,500 DOLLARS, IS PAID UP.

The Debentures are secured by the property and unpaid capital of the Company, now vested in the Toronto General Trusts Company as Trustees for the Debenture holders. Interest is payable at Lloyd's, Barnett's, and Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), in London, on January 1 and July 1 in each year. The principal of the Debentures is payable at the same place on July 1, 1889.

Payment for the Debentures will be required as follows:—On Application, £5 per Debenture; the balance of £95 on Allotment, in exchange for the Debenture.

Interest will be payable from the date of payment of the balance.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.P., Winnipeg, President.
JOHN ROSS, Esq., Railway Contractor, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grantham, Ontario.
S. JAMES DAWSON, Esq., M.P., Port Arthur, Ontario.
WILLIAM FORBES ALLOWAY, Esq., Banker, Winnipeg.
J. D. EDGAR, Esq., M.P., Solicitor, Toronto.

THE TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS ARE:—

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY, of which the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., ex-Minister of Justice for Canada, is President; J. D. EDGAR, Esq., M.P., Solicitor; and J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq., Manager.

BANKERS.

LLOYD'S, BARNETT'S, and BOSANQUET'S BANK (Limited), 60 and 62 Lombard Street, London.
IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA, Winnipeg.

CONSULTING COUNSEL.

E. RUSSELL ROBERTS, Esq., 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

CONSULTING ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

Messrs. CHADWICKS, BOARDMAN, and CO., 36 Coleman Street, London, E.C., and 64 Cross Street, Manchester.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. JOHN VERNON and CO., London.
Messrs. BIGGS, DAWSON, and CURRAN, Winnipeg.

Mills and Offices.—FORT FRANCIS, RAINY RIVER; and RAT PORTAGE, LAKE of the WOODS, MANITOBA.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. THOMAS H. SHEPPARD, WINNIPEG.

This Company was established in the month of June, 1882, by letters patent, under the "Canada Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1877."

The mill at Fort Francis has already produced this season about 4,600,000 ft. (B.M). The new saw mill completed at Rat Portage, with approved modern machinery, is capable of sawing about 150,000 ft. per day of lumber (B.M.), or 36,000,000 ft. of lumber per year. The mills, during about four months in each year, are worked 22 hours per day.

The operations of the Company have been very extensive and successful; the total amount of logs felled and floated during the past season exceeded 20,000,000 ft.

The Mortgage Deed has been approved by English Counsel on behalf of the Debenture-holders, and it contains very stringent powers and remedies for ensuring the payment of both the principal and interest of the Debentures.

The value of the property comprised in the security may be stated as follows:—

The Real Estate, consisting of Sites of Freehold Land in the City of Winnipeg; 160 acres in the town of Rat Portage; also the Real Estate at Fort Francis and Rainy River; the Water-power Saw-mills at Fort Francis; the Steam Saw-mill at Rat Portage, Railway, Dock, Piers, Buildings, &c., the value of which at cost price is	£34,524
Logs of Timber.—Afloat and in Booms	54,810
The subscribed and unpaid capital is	67,500
Total	£156,834
The above is exclusive of the value of the timber limits of the Company, comprising about 75 square miles, and 25 square miles, or about 64,000 acres	162,000
The value thus deduced of the whole property comprised in the security is therefore	£318,834

The certificate of English counsel as to the correctness of the foregoing statements, also certified copies of the Company's charter, bye-laws, mortgage deed, and forms of the Debenture, may be seen, and a full prospectus and all other desired information may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Chadwicks, Boardman, and Co., 36 Coleman Street, London, E.C., and 64 Cross Street, Manchester.

Forms of application for Debentures can be obtained from the Bankers; or Messrs. Chadwicks, Boardman, and Co. 36 Coleman Street, London, E.C., Nov. 10, 1884.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established 1823),

6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,

affords Mutual Assurance with Perfect Security without Individual Liability.

THE FUNDS now amount to £3,619,661, and Annual Income to £377,000.

The Directors having carefully revised their rates for non-participating assurances, Policies may now be effected at proportionately low rates of premium, Without Profits.

The attention of those who desire to effect Policies, at the lowest present cost, is invited to the Society's New Prospectus.

BONUS POLICIES.

RATES OF PREMIUM.—From 9 to 26 per cent. less than those charged by other Life Offices.

RESULTS OF ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.—Large Bonuses have been declared. Instances are on record of Policies having been trebled by Bonuses.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—By the mode of dividing the profits, Policies are not only valuable as a provision in case of early death, but become increasingly valuable as an investment in old age.

SPECIMENS of POLICIES in FORCE at VALUATION, 1883:—

Policy effect'd in the Year	Age at Entry	Sum originally Assured.	Bonus to 1883, inclusive.	Total Sum Assured.	Per-centage of Bonus on Premiums Paid.			Surrender Value of Policy and Bonus.			Equivalent Free Policy, inc. Bonus to Dec. 31, 1883.		
		£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1824	32	1,000	2,013	3,013	145	1	8	2,401	0	0	2,927	0	0
1829	29	500	604	1,104	102	14	10	782	10	0	1,039	0	0
1834	31	600	656	1,256	96	5	8	832	16	0	1,157	0	0
1839	43	200	284	484	94	18	8	357	0	0	453	0	0
	30	1,000	844	1,844	84	15	5	1,064	10	0	1,621	0	0
1844	40	1,000	951	1,951	79	11	8	1,235	12	0	1,729	0	0
	30	1,000	689	1,689	77	16	10	1,853	16	0	1,404	0	0
1849	45	2,000	1,716	3,716	63	6	5	2,298	0	0	3,192	0	0
	30	500	267	767	68	19	0	320	6	0	585	0	0
1854	47	5,000	3,250	8,250	55	15	10	4,592	6	0	6,613	0	0
	25	500	189	689	64	12	0	210	8	0	433	0	0
1859	51	5,000	3,123	8,123	45	15	5	4,267	16	0	6,122	0	0
	39	1,000	360	1,360	49	17	5	509	8	0	889	0	0
1864	52	1,000	370	1,370	39	6	5	586	8	0	871	0	0
	36	500	124	624	47	2	10	165	6	0	326	0	0
1869	45	4,000	876	4,876	40	13	10	1,287	14	0	2,278	0	0
	30	4,000	687	4,687	51	15	0	715	10	0	1,723	0	0
1874	40	3,000	402	3,402	44	17	0	494	0	0	1,033	0	0
	25	2,000	227	2,227	58	4	0	180	2	0	354	0	0

The CONDITIONS will be found most liberal as regards—SURRENDER VALUES, FULLY PAID-UP POLICIES, REINSTATEMENT OF LAPSED POLICIES, LOANS ON THE SOCIETY'S POLICIES, LIMITS OF FREE RESIDENCE, WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES, PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Policies dated in the current year (1884) will participate at the next Division of Profits FOR THE WHOLE FIVE YEARS. Proposals must be sent in before the close of the Books for the Year.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO TICKET-HOLDERS.

MESSRS. MAPPIN AND WEBB,

Wholesale Manufacturers of the HEAVIEST and BEST QUALITY ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE, FINE CUTLERY, &c., continue to supply MEMBERS on the same

ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

CATALOGUES AND PARTICULARS OF SAME ON QUOTING NUMBER OF TICKET.

MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C.,
AND
OXFORD STREET, W.,
LONDON.

MANUFACTORY—THE ROYAL CUTLERY and PLATE WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

CORBETT'S WORCESTERSHIRE SALT.

AGENTS: WESTON and WESTALL, LONDON.

The purest and most wholesome Salt for the Table, and all Culinary and Dairy purposes, and the best for the Preservation of Fish, Meat, and Vegetables, or for any other purposes where Salt of the greatest strength, most brilliant whiteness, utmost purity, and most delicate flavour is required.

Has gained Highest Awards wherever Exhibited.

An important condiment of universal consumption like salt ought not to be purchased without thought or care, as too frequently is the case, but should be selected with the circumspection experience shows to be necessary in all articles of diet, or where intrinsic purity and absolute freedom from foreign matters are of essential importance. These conditions are completely fulfilled by CORBETT'S WORCESTERSHIRE SALT, produced not from water more or less impure, which has passed freely through fissures or otherwise to Salt deposits lying comparatively near the surface, and therefore necessarily exposed to risks of organic contamination, but made from natural brine formed in Nature's laboratory, and drawn from the purest and deepest natural brine springs in England, lying in the same district and the same geological formation which yield the famous spring water of Malvern, the purest water known.

To protect consumers, this Salt is packed for the Table, General Household, and Dairy purposes, in Jars, Bottles, Packets, and Calico Bags, from 1lb. to 28lb. each, bearing the name and trade mark of the Proprietor. It is also supplied in squares and other forms for various uses, and for manufacturing purposes.

May be obtained of all Oilmen and Grocers throughout the World.

EXHIBITS AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION AND CRYSTAL PALACE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Founded 1838, for Life Assurance and Annuities.

FUNDS	£2,884,553
ANNUAL REVENUE	462,075
CLAIMS AND BONUSES PAID	4,827,960

MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS are assured at very low continuous rates of premium, covering all extra risks, including actual warfare.

London: 5 LOMBARD STREET, and 123 PALL MALL.

Edinburgh: 82 PRINCES STREET.

CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding abroad can effect Assurances and Loans in connection therewith, on Moderate terms with the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company.

London: 83 King William Street, and 3 Pall Mall East. Edinburgh (Head Office): 3 and 5 George Street. Dublin: 66 Upper Sackville Street.

Accumulated Funds, £6,277,000.
Annual Revenue, £870,000.

THE GOVERNMENTS STOCK INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated, January, 1872. Companies Act, 1862.

Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

TRUSTEES.

James Hartley, Esq. | Lionel N. Bonar, Esq.
Richard Biddulph Martin, Esq., M.P.

Perpetual Debenture Stock, issued in amounts of £10 and upwards in multiples of £10, and bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Interest payable half-yearly on January 1 and July 1 by Dividend Warrants on the bankers of the Company.

Deposits received for terms of one to five years. Interest paid half-yearly. Deposits for short terms on current accounts with one month's notice of withdrawal.

SECURITY to DEBENTURE HOLDERS and DEPOSITORS.—The Securities in which their moneys are invested, and the additional guarantee of the Paid-up Capital.

All information obtainable at the Office, 52 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. A. W. RAY, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts Exceed Five Millions.

HOW to PURCHASE a HOUSE for TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening Purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

REGIMENTAL SODA WATER PLANTS.

BRATBY and HINCHLIFFE take this opportunity of directing the attention of Regimental Officers, Presidents of Messes, and all interested in catering to the Army, to their Regimental Soda Water Plants. All the popular aerated drinks, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Champagne, Cyder, Soda Water, Seltzer Water, including all artificial mineral waters, and all the popular temperance beverages can be manufactured at a trifling cost. Price of Regimental Soda Water Plant, £28; Bottling Machine, £8 extra; Patent Bottles, 26s per gross. Every necessary supplied; references given to users of our Soda Water Plants. We ship these machines regularly for regimental use in India. Machines portable and simple to work: full instructions to manufacture all aerated waters and beverages presented to each purchaser. Write for further particulars to BRATBY and HINCHLIFFE, Sandford Street, Ancoats, Manchester; or 146 Minories, London, E.C.

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Nothing is so highly appreciated as an Assorted Case of

GRANT'S TONIC LIQUEURS

(Silver Medal, Health Exhibition),

Comprising the Celebrated "MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY," "ORANGE COGNAC," and "GINGER COGNAC."

For particulars apply to any Wine Merchant, or to THOS. GRANT and SONS, Distillery, Maidstone.

TO SMOKERS.

The best accompaniment to a Pipe or Cigar is the Celebrated

MAIDSTONE HOLLANDS GIN, which, being doubly distilled, is the most wholesome Spirit in existence for regular consumption. A historical account of this ancient Speciality will be forwarded on application. Price 36s per doz., carriage paid, to any Station in England.

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WHOLESALE GROCER and CANTEEN CONTRACTOR,

MARKET LANE, DOVER.
MANSELL STREET, LONDON.
SOUTH CITY MARKETS, DUBLIN.
HIGH STREET, CHATHAM.

Price Lists and Samples forwarded on application.

ESTABLISHED 1649

THE WALDEGRAVE PARK ESTATE, Strawberry Hill.—To be LET or SOLD, FREEHOLD Detached VILLAS, on this delightfully-situated Estate, adjoining Strawberry Hill Station (South-Western Railway). Rents, from £65. Designed with a view to adapt more modern requirements as regards interior conveniences and decorations to exterior attractions of the Queen-Anne style of architecture. Three reception, seven bed and dressing-rooms, bathroom (hot and cold), two staircases, excellent servants' offices. Handsomely decorated to requirements of tenants. Large gardens and lawn-tennis grounds to each house. Near the river for boating and fishing, and close to the celebrated Strawberry Hill Mansion. Picturesque, healthy neighbourhood, within easy walking distance of Richmond and Bushey Parks, &c.—Apply to GIBBS and FLEW (Limited), Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington; or Branch Office, at Strawberry Hill Station, and Richmond Old Station (adjoining the booking-office)

CADOGAN SQUARE (few minutes' from).—Attractive, double-fronted FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing nine bedrooms, bathroom, double drawing-room, boudoir, double dining-room, library, kitchen, housekeeper's room, butler's pantry, and other good servants' accommodation. Lease of 67 years at moderate ground rent. To be SOLD, price £3,500.—Messrs. RIDOUT and CO., Estate Agents, 29 King's Road, Chelsea.

LANE'S PRIVATE HOTEL (Nos. 1, 2, and 3 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, CHARLES STREET, St. James's, S.W.), for Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of Clubs, and others. Most eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal Club Houses. Gentlemen requiring sleeping accommodation only are respectfully informed every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. A trustworthy porter in attendance all night.

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The "Prospecting Tent," with extra fly roof and mosquito curtains; the "Wolseley" Folding Bedstead, the most portable in the world; the "Flying Column" Cooking Apparatus, with utensils, including enamelled plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons; the whole packed in neat japanned pail, with lid.

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BOXING & FENCING REQUISITES. Best Qualities at lowest prices.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Counsel for the Delicate.—Those to whom seasons of changeable temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore-throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. These Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

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BLAND and SONS, Gun, Revolver, and Rifle Makers, 106 STRAND, W.C.

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BOSTOCK & CO., Makers of the "Anhydrous" Waterproof Boot, BIRMINGHAM.

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OCEAN STEAM YACHTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CRUISE to the WEST INDIES.

In consequence of numerous enquiries that have been made, the Ocean Steam Yachting Company, Limited, intend to DESPATCH their Steam Yacht CEYLON, early in December, on a CRUISE of 65 days, to the WEST INDIES, should 43 Cabins be taken by the end of the present month. For this cruise only, whole cabins will be let, and the fare will be 150 guineas for a cabin for one person; but should two friends or a married couple wish to occupy a cabin, 65 guineas extra will be charged.—For further particulars, apply at 7 Pall Mall, S.W.

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Mail Steamers from London to

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly.
MADRAS	"
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ZANZIBAR	Every Four Weeks.
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Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a tropical voyage.

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Reduced Rates of Passage Money.
Special Return Tickets.

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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE	From Gravesend, Thursdays, 12.30 p.m. From Brindisi. Mondays.
BOMBAY, EGYPT, ADEN, GIBRALTAR, and MALTA	Weekly (Wednesdays).

Offices—122 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.; 24 Rue Lepelettier, Paris; 7 Rue Noailles, Marseilles.

HALL LINE.—LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL, calling at MALTA, if sufficient inducement offers. The magnificent fast Steamship,

"MERTON HALL,"

4,100 tons, will sail on November 12. This Steamer has been specially adapted for the East-India Trade. Her Saloon and State-rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The accommodation is unsurpassed. Only first-class passengers taken. Fare from Liverpool to Bombay, 40 Guineas. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Succeeding Vessels:—

Eden Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Bretton Hall, 2,500 tons	To follow.
Aston Hall, 3,600 tons	To follow.
Wistow Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Speke Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.
Werneth Hall, 4,100 tons	To follow.
Rydal Hall, 2,700 tons	To follow.

For passage, apply in London to Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45A Pall Mall; or for freight or passage, to ROBERT ALEXANDER and CO., 20 Castle Street, Liverpool.

UNIVERSAL PASSENGER AGENCY.—Messrs. WM. HOOLEY and CO. having peculiar facilities for engaging passages to New Zealand, India, Australia, United States, Canada, West Indies, Brazil, the Cape, and all parts of the world, are prepared to do so at the lowest possible rates, either by steamers or sailing vessels. Assisted passages arranged at nominal rates to free Prairie Farms in the North-West of Canada. Fullest information given on application to 128 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; or 2 Oriental Place, Southampton. N.B.—No commission is charged to passengers for engaging passages.

AUSTRALIA.—PERSONS intending to SETTLE in the COLONY of TASMANIA should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND and full information, either personally or by letter, to the SECRETARY, Tasmanian Government Emigration Office, 79½ Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE, &c.—Officers are respectfully informed that Baggage, Luggage, and all kinds of Personal Property are stored at most moderate charges at the

STORE WAREHOUSES, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, W.

The Warehouses having been built expressly for the safe keeping of goods, are peculiarly convenient, and are kept warm at an even temperature during the winter. Removals effected.

Separate lock-up rooms for large or small quantities.

JOHN HANES, Manager.

Store Warehouses, Baker-Street Bazaar, W.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS throughout on

MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.

The original, best, and most liberal.

Founded A.D. 1868.

Cash prices. No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250 Tottenham Court Road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell Street, W. Established 1862.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.—Major LENDY, assisted by a Field Officer, Graduate of the Staff College, PREPARES a limited number of Candidates. Two hundred and thirty-one of his Pupils have passed for the Staff College and Militia.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

SANDHURST & WOOLWICH.—Assisted by Four Resident Tutors (Cambridge Wrangler, Oxford Honoursman, French and German Diplomés), Major LENDY RECEIVES a limited number of Candidates. Of the last 22 Pupils sent up to compete, 19 were successful. Last July four only went up, and passed 4th, 7th, 10th, and 77th.—Sunbury-on-Thames.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION,
September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	...*Lieut. C. F. Pinney	1794
14.	...*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

* First trial.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

LEAVE SEASON.

OFFICERS' PROMOTION.

A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., commenced at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS, on October 15, and will continue during the Leave Season.

Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

N.B.—Abingdon is two hours' from Paddington on G. W. R. There are ample facilities for hunting, boating, tennis, &c.

FINAL MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS.

PRESENT TERM commenced OCTOBER 11.

NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 5, 1885.

ONE-THIRD of those sent up in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 obtained commissions.

For particulars see above.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—In list published from Civil Service Commissioners, November 5, of Two Militia Officers sent up by Mr. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant H. A. Moore, West Yorks Militia, was placed FOURTH, scoring 3,207 marks.

Special department provided with separate buildings, &c., for preparation of Militia Officers for Final Competition in Military Law, Tactics, Fortification, Surveying. Course in charge of Colonel PHILIP STORY, late South Lancashire Regiment, formerly eight years Garrison Instructor. The Colonel is assisted by another resident officer, a Captain late R.A. Number limited to twelve.

Of Six Candidates sent up last September, the following Four were successful:—

	Marks.
11th. Lieut. Tod, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt. ...	1786
34th. Lieut. Theobald, 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.	1667
49th. Lieut. Robinson, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1600
63rd. Lieut. Saunders, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1539

The above make 25 Officers who have gained direct Commissions from Wargrave.—Address,

Rev. A. PRITCHARD,
WARGRAVE, HENLEY, OXON.

ARMY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—SIX MILITIA OFFICERS are carefully PREPARED by two experienced Retired Officers, at WIDEY COTTAGE, Plymouth. Established 1879. Over 50 per cent. of those who have gone up from here have passed into the Army.—For particulars, apply to Major LETTS, as above.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks, after four months' work.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

MEMORY and SUCCESS.—What contributes to success? A good memory.—What causes failure in life? A poor memory.—What can all obtain from Prof. Loisette's Discoveries? A good memory—the PHYSIOLOGICAL ART of NEVER FORGETTING—using none of the "Links," "Pegs," "Localities," or "Associations" of Mnemonics. Lost memories restored—the worst made good, and the best better. *Any book learned in one reading.* Prospectus post-free, giving opinions of Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR, Dr. ANDREW WILSON, and others who have studied the System. A Day Class in Never Forgetting and for Cure of Mind-Wandering commences every Monday at 3 p.m. An Evening Class every Tuesday at 8 p m. Lectures in Families of the Nobility; also taught thoroughly by POST.—Prof. LOISETTE, 37 New Oxford Street (opposite Mudie's), W.C.

CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for all CIVIL SERVICE Examinations, and for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-FOUR in 1884, viz.:—

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March:—THIRTY-SIX, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd.

OCTOBER.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First...	Lieut. Bower	3647
3. ...	Lieut. Skeffington Smyth	3368
6. ...	Lieut. Hon. H. Trefusis	2993
7. ...	Lieut. Levett	2990

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in the last SEVEN Examinations.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC.—A Special Class, limited to six.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, SEPTEMBER.
INFANTRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First...	*Robertson, G. J.	2024
7. ...	*Robinson, C. L.	1835
9. ...	Wigan, J. R.	1821
13. ...	Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.	1763
14. ...	Marlow, B. N.	1753
15. ...	*Hendley, C. E.	1741
16. ...	Hawkes, H. B.	1725
19. ...	Murray, Hon. A. D.	1711
19. ...	Taylor, O. A. A.	1711
23. ...	Harris, J. H. de B.	1709
24. ...	Wynne, G. O. R.	1703
25. ...	Herbert, C.	1701
26. ...	Vickerman, A.	1700
28. ...	*Murray, S. L.	1695
29. ...	*Bailey, C.	1692
35. ...	Eckersley, H. F.	1664
37. ...	Gibbs, J. E. L.	1649
38. ...	Gwynne, J. H.	1648
44. ...	Proctor, F. W.	1633
46. ...	Alexander, B. W. J.	1620
48. ...	Cox, E. H.	1604
51. ...	Pritchard, H. E.	1578
53. ...	Howard, H. C.	1576
59. ...	*Battye, A. H.	1553
62. ...	Mercer, W. H. W.	1541
64. ...	Stuart, A. J.	1539

CAVALRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3. ...	*Collis, W. E. R.	1724
6. ...	*Maryon-Wilson, F. P. M.	1641
7. ...	Calverley, H. W.	1588
8. ..	Willoughby, Hon. C. H. C.	1585
9. ...	Combe, B.	1581

One other failed by only 4 marks, and three more were within 39 marks of success.

* First attempt.

95 out of 117 Candidates have passed at the last Three Examinations.

At the Eight Examinations held under the present regulations, the FIRST PLACE has been taken FIVE TIMES.

Courses for all Examinations now proceeding.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath, whose pupils for some years past have continuously maintained a steady average of success, second to none. This year fifteen have been sent up, seven of whom have passed; four in March (one taking first place on the list), and three at the recent Examination. Very few pupils are taken, and there are two resident Military Instructors of high qualifications constantly at work, with a third in reserve in case of pressure. Thus very great individual attention is guaranteed, and the system of lecturing classes entirely avoided. Batcombe is a country village, near no town, but affording opportunity for shooting and other healthy amusements in moderation. References are permitted to the Earl of Harewood, Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of successful pupils.

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His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of JERSEY.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. POPE,

Certificate of London University General Examination for Women, with honours, and distinction in French, Scholar of Girton College, Cambridge, and Second-Class Natural Science Tripos in the University of Cambridge.

This School has been established for the purpose of giving a high-class education, on the principles of the Church of England. The school buildings are situated in a healthy suburb of St. Helier's, near the sea. The climate of Jersey is mild and healthy. Special facilities are provided for the acquisition of the French language. Ordinary fees—board (washing included), sixteen guineas per term; tuition, three, four, and five guineas per term.—Application for prospectuses may be made to the Secretary, R. CREWS, Esq., Wyvil House, Georgetown, Jersey

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—PREPARATION in FRANCE.—M. D. I. COWLES, M.A., Oxford, and Mr. W. H. RUSTON, M.A. (18th Wrangler), late Senior Assistant-Master of the Oxford Military College, RECEIVE PUPILS at the CHATEAU de la SALLE, Montreuil-Bellay, near Saumur. Special arrangements for receiving Students from the Universities and Public Schools during Vacations.

MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the seven MILITIA COMPETITIONS which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils FIFTY-NINE COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates.

MARCH, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2. ...	*Lieutenant C. J. Stanton	2083
10. ...	*Lieutenant T. E. O'Leary	1956
15. ...	Lieutenant J. E. Balfour	1934
35. ...	*Lieutenant F. W. Ramsden	1852
48. ...	Lieutenant H. V. Bailey	1771
52. ...	Lieutenant F. W. Ross	1761
60. ...	*Lieutenant C. E. Richardson	1730
74. ...	*Lieutenant E. B. Grogan	1686
77. ...	*Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale	1662
79. ...	Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin	1659

TEN SUCCEEDING out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3. ...	*Lieutenant W. Younger	1939
6. ...	*Lieutenant G. S. Napier	1857
8. ...	*Lieutenant F. Slade-Gully	1839
21. ...	*Lieutenant B. O. Fyffe	1712
28. ...	*Lieutenant R. Carr-Ellison	1702
31. ...	*Lieutenant E. A. Daubeny	1697
56. ...	*Lieutenant D. H. Alexander	1590
64. ...	*Lieutenant G. M. Gloster	1574
66. ...	*Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth ...	1572
75. ...	*Lieutenant A. B. Boyd-Wilson	1532

TEN again SUCCESSFUL out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

* Passed FIRST TRIAL.

Also Lieutenant J. A. Rainsford took 76th place with 1,531 marks, being only one mark out.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

Address, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

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SOUTHSEA.

Principals { Mr. T. H. VICKERY.
Mr. EDWARD M. BEWLAY, B.A., Univ. Coll., Lond.

AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

CHARDSTOCK COLLEGE, CHARD.

Beautiful country; remarkably healthy. Special Preparation for Army, Navy, Public Schools, Universities, &c. Terms moderate. Cricket, fives, gymnastics, &c.

TO OFFICERS, ANGLO-INDIANS, and OTHERS.—First-class School, established 15 years, where boys are prepared from an early age for the Army Examinations. Numerous Staff of Experienced Graduates in Honours. System pursued has resulted in 35 successes and no failures. Indian children received. Highest references.—C. V. GODBY, M.A. (Oxon.), Bute House, Petersham, S.W.

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This College has been founded by the County College Association, Limited, under the Presidency of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., in order to enable students at the earliest practicable age and at a moderate cost to take the University Degree, whether in Arts, Law, or Medicine.

Students are admitted at 16, and a Degree may be taken at 19.

The College charges for Lodging and Board (with an extra term in the Long Vacation), including all necessary expenses of tuition for the degree of B.A., are £84 per annum.

For further information apply to the WARDEN, Cavendish College, Cambridge.

CANDIDATES for the ARMY.—TUITION by CORRESPONDENCE in GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, by a successful Teacher and Author.—"A. B.," Stanton House, 1 Belleville Road, Wandsworth Common, London.

SANDHURST and WOOLWICH.—(Candidates for the Final Examinations preferred.)—A FRENCH and ENGLISH UNIVERSITY MAN, late Modern Language Master in Haileybury, Wellington, and Winchester Colleges, prepares Twelve Pupils for the above. Idle or disorderly fellows particularly objected to. Local reference to Colonel H. P. Montgomery, late commanding Rifle Depôt; or to Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bunbury, late Rifle Brigade. Names of successful Pupils and other particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL, Wellington House, Winchester.

CONNAUGHT MILITARY COLLEGE,

WOOLWICH COMMON.

Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

The Pupils of this Establishment have been uniformly successful. In July, 1882, Mr. F. Close was SECOND on the Woolwich List, being FIRST in Mathematics; in July, 1883, Mr. G. Close was TENTH and Mr. R. F. Edwards TWELFTH, all at their first trial. Mr. Winter has prepared more than 200 Pupils for various Military Examinations.

PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, EALING.—President, H.R.H. the PRINCESS CHRISTIAN. Appointment of Wards to be trained as Governesses, November 15, 1884.

Candidates must be orphan daughters of the Clergy, Officers of the Army or Navy, Marines or Civil Service.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained on application to the HON. SEC., Princess Helena College, 21 St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria Street, Westminster.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA.

IMPORTANT to STUDENTS.

Captain DUMARESQ DE CARTERET BISSON, M.A., Author of "Our Schools and Colleges" (graciously recognised by the Queen and H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief), sends, free by post, a selected List of Prospectuses of all the most SUCCESSFUL ARMY TUTORS, and gives his Counsel on Military and Civil-Service Education free of Charge. References kindly permitted to the late Secretary of State for War.—Apply by letter only, No. 69 Berners Street, London, W.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, 16 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

OFFICERS READING for PROMOTION.—SPECIAL PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Number limited to Six. All passed in July.—Captain PINHEY, late R.A., 16 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. CARDEW (passed second from Staff College) PREPARES SIX PUPILS for MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION. Also Officers for Promotion, &c.—14 Observatory Avenue, Kensington. In July, five passed out of six; in September, three passed out of four.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS and GENERAL EDUCATION.—AVRANCHES.—A GENTLEMAN, for many years successfully engaged in preparing Candidates for the Military Competitive Examination and Universities, wishes to RECEIVE PUPILS. Great facilities for acquiring the French language. Terms moderate. Highest references to Parents and Guardians of former Pupils, and to Clergymen and Country Gentlemen.—Apply to Captain CHAWNER, Bois-Guerin, Val-St.-Père, Avranches.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. J. WINDER, M.A., Cranworth House, Eastbourne, Sussex, PREPARES SEVEN PUPILS for WOOLWICH and SANDHURST. Special Masters for French, German, and Science. In 1880, of FOUR Candidates for Woolwich, ALL of whom passed, one was 6th and another 29th. In 1883, of THREE Candidates for Sandhurst, TWO were successful.

KING EDWARD VI.'s SCHOOL, BERKHAMSTED, HERTS, 28 miles from Euston.—Twenty-seven School Scholarships. Four Exhibitions from the School. Laboratory, heated Swimming Bath, Fives Courts, &c.—Address, HEAD MASTER.

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Lieutenant-Colonel FITZROY WILSON, late Rifle Brigade, a Graduate of the Staff College, and afterwards Garrison Instructor of the Eastern District, offers the above. Careful individual attention. A Class now at work for the March Examination. References permitted to Colonel Aylmer, S. Cameron V.C., Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen. (Intelligence Branch), War Office; and Colonel C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, Assist.-Qrmr.-Gen., Aldershot.

For prospectus, containing terms, testimonials, and references, address, East Bergholt, Colchester.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—MILITIA OFFICERS are prepared in all the subjects for the above Examinations by Lieut.-Colonel N. STEEVENS (late 20th and 88th Regiments and Staff), and Colonel F. J. HUTCHISON (late 64th Regiment, seven years Garrison Instructor at Devonport, and for several months Acting Professor of Fortification at the Staff College).—For further particulars, apply to Lieut.-Colonel STEEVENS, 1 Wolseley Terrace, Cheltenham.

ARMY (PRELIMINARY, FURTHER, and COMPETITIVE) LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.—The Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A. (Cantab.), late Scholar of his College, &c., offers an unusual combination of advantages. A few Pupils only received. All work is done by individual teaching. No lectures to Classes, but a resident Tutor to every three Pupils, and each Tutor first-rate in his own subjects. For fourteen years, up to and including the last Sandhurst Competition, a steady average of successes, second to none, has been maintained. No town is near, but there are plenty of country amusements, and a liberal establishment is kept. The highest references can be given to noblemen, officers high in the service, and other parents of successful Pupils.—Address, Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath.

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ARMY and UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—J. WEST, of Edinburgh University (two First Classes), F.R.Hist.S., F.A.S., and F. G. BRABANT, M.A. Oxford (three First Classes), RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of RESIDENT PUPILS, to whom they offer special individual attention and a pleasant country home. Long and varied experience, especially in Sandhurst Preliminary. Highest references. List and terms on application.—Address, Heathview, Storrington, Sussex.

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7. A system of Scholarships, entrance and others, open to all.
8. A regular succession of annual public Examinations, so that parents can judge for themselves how their sons stand in comparison with those from other schools.
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The SPECIAL CLASSES for the MILITIA COMPETITIVE, the STAFF COLLEGE, and PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS commenced October 15, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. NEEDHAM, P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification, Tactics, &c., at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. Each Class limited to eight.

At the MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, held in September last, out of FIVE Lieutenants of Militia sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following were successful:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3. ...	Lieut. B. Upperton	1906
4. ...	Lieut. W. J. Mangles	1875
54. ...	Lieut. J. R. O'Connell	1575

Out of twenty-seven MILITIA OFFICERS sent up from the Manor House for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION since 1881, the following twenty-two have been successful:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
Lieut. Sir Henry Bellew, Bart.
Lieut. C. C. Daniel.
Lieut. H. J. Elphinstone.
Lieut. C. S. Evans-Lombe.
Lieut. M. A. Foster.
Lieut. Henry Graham.
Lieut. H. F. Holland.
Lieut. W. R. Inglis.
Lieut. William Keates.
Lieut. Percy Lees.
Lieut. W. J. Mangles.
Lieut. Graham Marsh.
Lieut. A. P. Murray.
Lieut. J. R. O'Connell.
Lieut. L. W. Pease.
Lieut. H. K. Stewart.
Lieut. Harrington Swann.
Lieut. R. W. Trim.
Lieut. Bryan Upperton.
Lieut. F. O. F. Vane.
Lieut. G. F. Whitehead.

MILITIA MILITARY EXAMINATION.

PREPARATION in CLASSES or by CORRESPONDENCE. Success: 23 out of 30 Candidates were successful. Special terms for officers' sons and for Candidates having previously gained 1,200 marks.

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MAJOR de THOREN'S very remarkable success with Classes of Militia Officers, strictly limited in number, and to whom he gives his individual and sole attention, continues as usual. The fees at this establishment are extremely low.—For particulars, address Bellefield, St. Helier's.

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The Daughters of all Officers on the Active and Retired List in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, are eligible; but the Daughters of Officers who have severed their connection with the Army by having sold out or commuted their pensions, are eligible *only* if born before the date on which such officers quitted the service.

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G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

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HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,295.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

The account in the *Standard* of yesterday from their correspondent at Dal, on the Nile, is not very encouraging. He says, telegraphing on Nov. 13:—"The Engineers arrived at Dal this morning, having been 12 days on their journey from Sarras. The Dal Cataract was the worst of all that they had to encounter, being altogether 7 miles long. In addition to the regular Cataracts of Semneh, Ambigol, Tangur, Akashah, and Dal, the boats had to surmount 12 other series of rapids not marked in the maps, the aggregrate length of which was 10 miles. Adding 10 miles for the regular Cataracts, we have a total of 20 miles up which the boats had to be hauled with most severe labour. Between Dal and Dongola there are only two Cataracts—at Kaiber and at Hannek. Nevertheless, after the experience of the Engineers, it seems very unlikely that more than 600 boats can reach Dongola before Dec. 15—or Dec. 20 for the full 800 boats. Nor will even this calculation hold, except on the supposition that a continuous stream of 40 boats shall leave Sarras daily from Nov. 10, and pass all points on the river at the same rate. Beyond Dongola, we shall have 600 miles more of river before reaching Khartoum. One long stretch—the 260 miles between Merawi and Berber, in which 11 cataracts are marked—is reported to be as difficult as the Bahr-el-Hajar itself. With an average progress of 10 miles daily, and allowing for no delay at Dongola, it would be Feb. 15 before Khartoum could be relieved. By that time the weather is beginning to get hot, and the north wind will, throughout the period, be diminishing in strength. Evidently, to say the least of it, the whole affair has been cut very fine."

We think so, indeed! Why the Expedition was not formed two months before the time decreed by Government is quite beyond our comprehension or conjecture.

The Royal Marines in Egypt are to be divided into two battalions, each of six companies, with a company of R.M.A. attached to each battalion. One battalion to be under Lieut.-Col. Ozzard, the other under Lieut.-Col. Way.

Messrs. J. L. Thornycroft and Co. have just completed a vessel for the Nile of galvanised Bessemer steel, 56 ft. 8 in. long over all by 7 ft. 7 in. wide. The depth amidships from gunwale to keel is 3 ft. The boiler, of steel, is of the marine locomotive type introduced by Mr. Thornycroft. The results of the official trial last week on the measured mile were:—Maximum draught of water, with 14 people and 3½ cwt. of coal on board, forward, 13½ in.; aft, 15 in. Mean speed on four continuous runs, 18·449 statute miles an hour. Boiler pressure, 134½ lb. a square inch; number of revolutions a minute, 528; indicated horse-power, 120. There were on board Mr. Rendel, Col. Malcolm, and Major Armstrong, R.E., representing the War Office; Mr. Allen, Mr. Thornycroft, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Barnaby.

BECHUANALAND.

A telegram from Cape Town to the *Times* says:—"The news of the intention to employ Imperial troops in Bechuanaland reassures public feeling at Cape Colony, where the proposal to employ irregular forces was regarded as fraught with danger and as calculated to develop a mere war of filibusters, while Imperial troops are not likely to meet with opposition, unless mistakes occur." But it does appear that "irregular forces" are to be employed, and a "filibustering" agency is actually at work in London, as it seems from public advertisements.

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Durban, Nov. 10, says:—"The Premier of the Cape Colony will leave Kimberley to-day for Bechuanaland, where President Krüger is expected to meet him and co-operate in the settlement of pending questions. A detachment of the Royal Artillery and the 1st Batn. of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will remain in the Zululand Reserve."

Cols. the Hon. Paul Methuen, Scots Guards, and Carrington, South Wales Borderers. Lieut.-Cols. Gough, 10th Hussars, and the Hon. S. Cotton, Scots Guards. Majors the Hon. M. Stapleton, 20th Hussars; Martin, 21st Hussars; and Knox, Shropshire Regt. Capts. J. H. Poett, Dorset Regt.; M. Q. Jones, Warwick Regt.; J. M. Gawne, Royal Lancaster Regt.; E. C. Mills, West Yorkshire Regt.; [illegible] Davidson, North Lancashire Regt.; J. Babbington, 16th Lancers; F. L. Kempster, Leinster Regt.; and P. C. E. Newbigging, Royal Artillery. Lieuts. the Hon. G. Bingham, Rifle Brigade; G. A. Keef, Royal Scots Fusiliers; W. C. Tonge, Norfolk Regt.; G. P. Bouverie, Coldstream Guards; L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards; F. R. M'Adam, West York Regt.; F. A. Deare, Berkshire Regt.; S. C. Munro, Seaforth Highlanders; F. J. Angell, Royal Irish Fusiliers; E. J. Phipps-Hornby, R.A.; C. E. Inglish, R.A.; [illegible] H. Hibbert, Lancashire Fusiliers; R. N. Gamble, Lincoln Regt.; and J. S. Pelly, Border Regt., are selected for service under Sir C. Warren.

The military command of the Expedition will be entrusted to Col. Methuen, Scots Guards, acting under Sir C. Warren, who has been furnished with full instructions by the Colonial Office. Of the force raised by Col. Methuen, 200 are gentlemen volunteers, who have served in the Militia and have competed for and failed to obtain commissions in the Regular Army. Three hundred others have been selected from the Volunteer Force, and from gentlemen who have unsuccessfully competed for admissions through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. These are of a very different type of men from those gentlemen volunteers to whom we referred elsewhere, and they will do good service when once in hand.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Col. Sir Charles Warren to the command of the expedition to Bechuanaland, with the rank of major-general. Her Majesty has also approved of the appointments of the following officers on the Staff of Sir Charles Warren, the British Commissioner to Bechuanaland, viz.:—Aides-de-Camp—Capts. Sir Bartle Frere, Rifle Brigade, and Walker, 60th Rifles. Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. on the Staff—Col. Walker, C.B., Scots Guards. Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.—Col. Allen. Officers in command of the lines of communication—Cols. Molyneux and Duncan.

It is officially notified that the rates of pay for officers about to embark to serve with irregular forces in Bechuanaland will be, per diem, as follows:—Colonels, £1 10s.; majors, £1; captains, 15s.; and subalterns, 11s., with free rations. Each officer will be permitted to take with him a soldier-servant, who must be fit for active service in the field. The officers of the Mounted Rifles will be dressed like the men. They may, if they prefer it, be clothed in a thinner and better material, but the colour must be as nearly as possible the same. The rank of officers serving in this corps will be shown, as in the Navy, by rings of braid, of the same colour as the frock or jacket, round the sleeves,—one for a lieutenant, two for a captain, three for a major, four for a lieutenant-colonel, and five for a colonel. The pattern of the dress to be worn by the men, and the material of which it is made, can be seen at the Clothing Factory, Pimlico.

Orders have been given to raise an irregular force in the Cape Colony for service in Bechuanaland. Any one wishing to join this corps at Cape Town can obtain particulars as to terms of service, &c., from Capt. Harrill, 50 Leicester Square, W.C. The Press Association states that this force will number fully 500 men selected for good shooting and activity in the field. As they will be employed as mounted infantry it is desirable that they should have some knowledge of horse-riding, but it is not necessary that the men should have any previous military training, and civilians will, therefore, be eligible for the service. One-third of the officers will be supplied from the regular service, the remainder being selected from the volunteers themselves by the General officer commanding. It is understood that a free passage will be provided for men volunteering from this country. On arrival at Cape Town each man will be provided with a horse and accoutrements, comprising a rifle, sword, saddle, and uniform. The irregular force will be drilled and instructed in their duties on their way up country. Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen will have command of the battalion.

Sir Charles Warren, the British Commissioner, left Paddington on Thursday evening, to embark for the Cape. A large number of officers were present to see the General off, and three hearty cheers were raised as Sir Charles and his staff entered the saloon carriage.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The following General Order has been issued:—His Highness the Khedive of Egypt having signified his desire to confer a bronze star on the troops engaged in the operations near Suakin, under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., V.C., her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her assent to the proposal, and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has it in command to convey her Majesty's permission that the decoration may be accepted, and worn in uniform by those who are entitled to receive it. The star will be of a similar pattern to that granted for the Egypt (1882) Campaign. Individuals who are already in possession of the star granted for the last-mentioned campaign will not be entitled to receive another star. Individuals who served in the campaign, and are entitled to receive the medal granted by G.O. 99 of 1884 (with the exception of those specified in para. 3 of this order), will be considered as entitled to the star.

[Why "individuals?" Surely this is a new word to use in a General Order? Perhaps some "individual" has invented it!"—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

On Tuesday, Capt. Tirtoff, of the Russian ironclad General Admiral, accompanied by a large number of his officers, were shown over Devonport Dockyard. They were conducted to the building slips, boat-houses, smiths' shops, saw-mills, and were taken on board the Himalaya, and many other of the vessels in dock, the basin, or alongside the jetties. Time did not permit of their proceeding to Keyham. In the afternoon Capt. Tirtoff paid an official visit to Sir W. H. Stewart.

THE BUILDING AND REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

The Report of the Committee appointed on April 24 last "to inquire into the conditions under which contracts are invited for the building or repairing of ships, including their engines, for her Majesty's Navy, and into the mode in which repairs and outfits of ships are effected in her Majesty's dockyards," has been issued. The Committee state that the whole question of incidental expenses is so obscure as to render untrustworthy any comparison between the cost of shipbuilding in public or private yards. As regards the quality of extra work performed under Admiralty supervision, there appears to be no difference of opinion, the unanimous testimony being that it is excellent, and in no way inferior to that performed in the dockyards. The Committee observe that "The time occupied in building a ship under contract compares favourably with the period of construction in a dockyard, the whole tendency of contract work being to avoid delay. The progress of contract work is necessarily retarded by the vagueness of the specification, which, it has been suggested, is perhaps, in some measure, due to the desire to leave room for the introduction of any improvements or alterations in the fittings which may be considered desirable during the time the vessel is under construction. In connection with this point, the Committee, while fully acknowledging the necessity of keeping ships-of-war abreast of the most modern improvements, are of opinion that it is desirable to discontinue the system of endeavouring to adapt every ship to the latest improvements, whether in gunnery or mechanical appliances, that may arise during the period she is under construction. That vessels when designed and laid down in the dockyards, or contracted for, should be completed to receive the best armaments and mechanical inventions known to exist, and thus great expense would be avoided and time saved. It appears in evidence that in the case of ships built in the dockyards, at least three years out of six might be saved by this course; and the Committee consider that the gain to the Naval strength of the country by the more rapid completion of vessels possessing fittings of the most approved type at the time they were designed would more than counterbalance an advantage that might be gained by adopting the latest improvements at the cost of serious delay during the construction of the ship. If this course was adopted, the principal, and indeed apparently the only disadvantage under which contract building labours, would be removed, and the area of such building might be extended, a result which would be attended by these advantages to the country,—that not only would the resources of the dockyards be rendered to a greater extent than at present available for repairs and for the building of ships of an experimental type, but familiarity with the art of building warships would be spread throughout the country. Contractors would be encouraged by a more constant flow of work to provide themselves with the necessary skilled labour and costly plant, and facilities would thereby be afforded of increasing the naval defences of the Empire at a more rapid rate of progress than at present. As regards the question of repairs, the Committee hold that the case stands differently, and the testimony is unanimous that the system is an expensive one, and that such work could best be done in the Royal dockyards. The Committee express an opinion that very careful consideration should be given before large expenditure is incurred upon structural repairs of her Majesty's ships, especially those in the transport service. The great improvements and economies effected in the design, construction, and machinery of ships of late years render vessels rapidly obsolete; and it appears to the Committee that the practice prevailing in large mercantile companies of adding new ships to their fleet, in preference to making large expenditure on old vessels, is well worthy of the consideration of the Admiralty. The Committee add that, on the occasion of their visiting Chatham Dockyard, it came to their notice that some of the tools employed in shipbuilding were of an obsolete character, which must necessarily increase the cost of the work, and they regret that want of time prevented them from visiting other of the home dockyards." Four members of the Committee sent in separate memoranda, stating that while approving of the Report so far as it goes, they consider a more thorough inquiry to be desirable.

Sir W. Hewett arrived at Bombay in Euryalus, on Sunday last. Comdre. Molyneux returns to Suakim from Massowah about the 18th inst.

At the first meeting of the session of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a very interesting paper was read on "Electric Lighting for Steamships," by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. It stated that although not more than three years had elapsed since the first application of incandescent electric lighting to the illumination of steamships, the advantages had been so universally recognised, that more than 150 men-of-war and merchant steamers had already been fitted with it.

Service Questions in Parliament.

THE NILE BOATS.

In answer to Mr. Dawnay, on Monday, Lord Hartington said that no confirmation of the statement as to the state in which the Nile boats and their equipments reached Egypt could be obtained.

JOHN DUNN.

Replying to Mr. Dawnay, Mr. Ashley said the Colonial Office had heard nothing of any raid in John Dunn's district, but information had been received that on September 25 a raid was made by Usutus upon the kraals of a loyal chief in the centre of Zululand. The Resident Commissioner would take such steps as he might think desirable.

ROYAL MARINES.

Sir T. Brassey stated in the House of Commons on Monday, in reply to Viscount Lewisham, that two officers and 83 non-commissioned officers and men have been furnished by the Royal Marine Light Infantry for Camel Corps service with the Nile Expedition, and that the total strength of the Royal Marines on shore on Oct. 31 last year was 6,081. The force available for immediate service was 3,854. The effective strength on shore this year was 5,138, and 2,984 were available for immediate service. (This seems a wonderful non-effective condition!)

THE PORTSMOUTH HAND-DRILLERS.

Sir Thomas Brassey on Tuesday informed Sir H. Wolff that he believed no petition from the hand-drillers in Portsmouth Dockyard had reached the Admiralty.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Gladstone, reminded by Sir J. Hay that he had not yet stated whether there was any intention to have a discussion on the state of the Navy, said a pledge had already been given on the subject, from which pledge the Government did not intend to draw back.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the proposal of the Government to spend a sum of about £900,000 for the defence of Colonial possessions and garrisons abroad, characterising it as altogether inadequate, and contending that, in the event of untoward circumstances happening, some of Great Britain's most vital interests would be seriously jeopardised. The Earl of Northbrook denied that any unnecessary delay had been allowed to take place, and maintained that the Government had shown every desire to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission which inquired into the matter.

NAVAL GUNS.

Mr. Brand, replying to Mr. Carbutt, in the House of Commons, said that the 63-ton and the 110-ton guns now in course of manufacture were of a new design. The 43-ton gun, on being tested, had penetrated 21 inches of wrought-iron, and had been found to possess a maximum range of eight miles. None of the 41-ton guns were fired at Alexandria. The guns damaged at Alexandria consisted of one 11-in., two 10-in., one 8-in., and one 20-pounder.

CAPTAIN MONTAGU.

Sir T. Brassey stated that a report had been received from the Commander-in-Chief on the North American station with reference to the charges brought by Mr. Donovan against the captain of the Garnet. The Admiralty have informed Capt. Montagu that they consider he acted very injudiciously in writing the letters which he addressed to Mr. Donovan, but that they accept his explanation respecting the other charges brought against him.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

In the House of Lords on Thursday Lord Carnarvon called attention to the correspondence concerning the defence of Colonial possessions and garrisons abroad in reference to the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed to report upon British possessions and commerce abroad. He held that we could not expect the Colonies to provide all our Colonial defences. Lord Northbrook assured their Lordships that the Government were alive to the importance of duly protecting our coaling-stations, and that they intended to fortify those stations in a manner which they believed would be adequate.

THE VOTES OF SUPPLY.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone said the Admiralty would be prepared to make a statement on the condition of the Navy on the 24th. The House having gone into Committee, Lord Hartington moved the Army Estimate of £1,000,000 for the Nile Expedition, and in support of it he went at length into a history of the preparations and the instructions to Lord Wolseley. He also explained the reasons which had guided the Government in choosing the Nile route, the main consideration being the enormous cost of the land transport if the Suakim route had been chosen. Col. Stanley gave a general support to the vote, but asked for further explanations on details. After several members had spoken, Lord Hartington said, in reply, that Lord Wolseley had never committed himself to any particular date. In the end the vote was carried on a division by 73 to 17. Lord Hartington next moved the vote of £675,000 for Army purposes in connection with the expedition to expel the Dutch freeboters from Montsioa's territory, which, he said, was an outside estimate, at least for any expenditure which could occur within the financial year, though not sufficient if the matter were pushed to the bitter end. Ultimately the vote was carried by 78 to 31. Two Navy Estimates were subsequently agreed to, one for £324,000 for the Egyptian Expedition, and another for £50,000 in connection with the Bechuanaland Expedition. A division was challenged on the first, and it was carried by 66 to 26.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE FOR THE NAVY.

The writer of "The Truth About the Navy," in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Thursday undertakes, with the object of giving form and substance to more or less vague convictions prevailing on the subject among the best-informed officers in the service, the task of shaping in outline a method by which the startling condition of affairs that he depicted some eight weeks ago may be placed in a fair way to amendment, premising that no point of his indictment has been seriously disputed. He states that "the official apologist, Sir Thomas Brassey, has confirmed the accuracy of my assertions. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, immediately before his removal from the Admiralty to the Irish Office, congratulated the nation upon the attention now suddenly directed to the condition of its first line of defence, and even the Chancellor of the Exchequer has expressed his satisfaction at the discussion, and his confidence in the excellence of the result which is certain to follow so seasonable and intelligent a debate upon the efficiency of our Navy." He proceeds to give a brief recapitulation of the grounds on which his case for a considerable increase in the Navy Estimates rests. Calling attention to the disproportion between the rate of our Naval insurance in 1868 and 1883, he says:—"Our Navy is maintained in order to protect the English at home and over sea, and all their possessions, wealth, trade, and shipping. It is, therefore, almost a truism to assert that it should bear some definite relation to the value of the property which it was created to defend. Money expenditure is, all things considered, perhaps the fairest, although one of the roughest, tests of Naval strength. If, therefore, the last middle-class Parliament, in 1868, regarded an expenditure of eleven millions as necessary to insure the safety of property valued at £430,000,000 per annum, whose annual trade was £522,000,000, and whose ships measured 5,500,000 tons, then it simply needs a rule-of-three sum to show what our Naval insurance should cost now that the annual value is £601,000,000, its trade £732,000,000, and its shipping 7,000,000 tons." Then glancing at the immense increase in our insurance rates in the same period, and the fact that while France has less territory now than in 1868—Italy and Germany in 1883 had not extended their possessions over the sea, and the Russian coast-line is as it was in 1868—we have multiplied our distant possessions, extended enormously our coast-line, and increased our responsibilities over sea, "the startling fact comes out that in more than 15 years our rivals increased their Naval Budget by 4,000,000; while we have actually diminished our effective expenditure by £850,000. This alone is sufficient to explain why our Naval supremacy has almost slipped from our grasp." Dwelling upon the proportion that Naval expenditure bears to the commerce and shipping in the case of the four other principal maritime Powers, as compared with our own, he shows, from the calculations of Capt. Colomb, that if we adopted the lowest French rates, our Naval estimates would be over £20,000,000 per annum. Then he considers in detail, our deficiency in guns, powder, shot, and material of war; our weakness in ironclads; the need for swift cruisers, torpedo-rams, ships and boats, docks and coaling-stations, and supply of men. He contends that "the ideal of good administration is attained when the public knows exactly whom to hang when anything goes wrong, and good administration is attained when the penalty is rigorously inflicted. But as to the defence of the empire, no one would know whom to hang if the Fleet went to the bottom to-morrow. If we could discover a Naval Von Moltke, the best thing we could do would be to establish him permanently in Whitehall, with absolute powers over the service in all its branches. Failing his advent, every effort should be made to concentrate responsibility, and to give the widest possible publicity to the grievances and deficiencies of the Navy." And he concludes:—"My object has been to avoid disputed points, and to set before the public the truth about the Navy, not from the point of view of prejudiced experts or frenzied alarmists, but from that of the Admiralty itself. I have accepted all their figures and all their facts. I have in no point questioned their policy, but I have proved that on their own showing, taking the most favourable view of the situation, England's Naval supremacy has almost ceased to exist, in four years will have entirely perished, and that we are now utterly unprepared for war. We are, therefore, living upon sufferance, and we shall do wisely to walk humbly—paying blackmail, if need be, to our powerful neighbours—until such time as, having once more recovered our Naval supremacy, we can again act with the independence and self-reliance of a great Power." The writer concludes that the "lost ground cannot be regained at a stride, but at least a beginning may be made towards regaining our former position by an immediate vote of 10 millions for the Navy and the coaling-stations, and a permanent addition to the Navy Estimates of two millions per annum. Without arrogating any right to prescribe how this money should be spent, I venture to summarise the various heads under which it might be profitably expended:—1. One million on guns, gun-carriages, and material of war, £100,000 of this sum being devoted at once to laying down plant at Woolwich capable of casting steel ingots for the largest guns, and £400,000 more in the creation of a new Naval arsenal. Woolwich and Shoeburyness to be made as complete as Essen and Meppen; and the Admiralty given command of its own ordnance. 2. Two millions on defence and armament of coaling-stations over sea, £100,000 being devoted to the construction of a dock at Bombay. 3. One-and-a-half millions in laying down five new ironclads, to be constructed in three years, the remaining cost of their construction being defrayed out of the increased annual estimate. £500,000 to be spent in expediting construction of those now building. 4. Two millions on the construction of 10 swift cruisers—improved Esmeraldas, with greater coal-carrying capacity. 5. Two millions on the construction of torpedo craft, £1,200,000 in building 100 first-class torpedo-boats, and £800,000 in building 30 sea-going torpedo-vessels to accompany our fleets in the Mediterranean and Channel. 6. One million on construction of auxiliary vessels, fittings for those improvised cruisers, and making vessels in commission thoroughly efficient in every respect. I have now placed the facts of our position before the country. If, in face of this revelation of its peril, nothing, or next to nothing, is done, the responsibility for the unmaking of England will rest upon those who would rather ruin the Empire than add a penny to the income-tax."

London Amusements.

The commencement of the season at the HAYMARKET, announced to be the last under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, has been signalised by a reproduction of the four-act play of "Diplomacy," first brought out under their lesseeship at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, on Saturday, January 12, 1878. This ably-rendered version of Sardou's French comedy of "Dora," executed with notable literary skill and dramatic tact by Mr. Clement Scott and Mr. B. Stephenson, is now likely to obtain a renewed career of popularity. Miss Le Thière, as the impecunious Marquise, is the only representative of the original cast. Miss Calhoun succeeds Mrs. Kendal as the heroine, Dora, and in the third act exhibits much emotional power. Mrs. Bancroft, resigning the character of the revengeful spy, the Countess Zicka, to Mrs. Bernard-Beere, secures a more congenial position as the lively Lady Fairfax, and embellishes the part with some diverting reminiscences of foreign travel. Mr. Bancroft now plays Henry Beauclerc, instead of the Russian, Count Orloff, here impersonated with great success by Mr. Maurice Barrymore, from the United States; and Mr. Forbes-Robertson, taking the place of Mr. Kendal as Julian Beauclerc, depicts acute mental agony with more energy than discretion in that famous scene of "the three men," which provides a strong situation without parallel in dramatic annals. Mr. C. Brookfield is not so good a Baron Stein as his predecessor, Mr. Arthur Cecil; but notwithstanding some deficiencies which will soon be remedied, the general excellence of the present representation well merited the hearty applause bestowed on Saturday night. Mr. Elliott proves a vivacious Algie Fairfax, and the smaller characters are very efficiently supported.

At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, "Don Giovanni" has been represented with a fairly satisfactory cast, including Madame Rose Hersee as Zerlina, Signor Padilla as Don Giovanni, Signor Frapolli as Ottavio, Signor Castelmary as Leporello, and Madame Marion and Madame Sandrini as Donna Anna and Donna Elvira. Madame Laura Ségur is the American primâ donna, who made her *début* here twenty-three years ago as Miss Laura Harris, appearing as Amina in "La Sonnambula." The programme has this week comprised the still popular "Il Trovatore," and the experiment of giving Italian operas at reasonable rates of admission would seem likely to prove successful.

The Promenade Concerts at COVENT GARDEN must soon terminate to allow preparations to be made for the Christmas circus entertainment, arranged to begin on Boxing Day, under the direction of Mr. William Holland. Thursday was set apart for an "American night," in recognition of the election for President, and the annual benefit of Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe is announced to take place this (Saturday) evening.

At the ROYALTY the comedy of "L'Étrangère" has been the latest addition to the programme of the French plays. Mdlle. Leonide Leblanc, who has not been seen in London for some time, made her reappearance as Mrs. Clarkson, a character included in the repertory of Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

"Young Mrs. Winthrop," at the COURT THEATRE, is attracting good audiences, and the pathetic interest of this pretty domestic drama seems to be quite as fully appreciated here as on the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Marion Terry is an ideal representative of the young wife; Mr. Conway is well suited in the part of the thoughtless husband; Mrs. John Wood is admirable as the hilarious Mrs. Chetwynd, and Mr. Arthur Cecil makes a strong impression on the audience as the good-natured family lawyer. Miss Norreys, as the blind girl, and Mr. Reeves Smith as her lover, add to the effect of a striking performance, in which Miss Lydia Foote prominently figures.

The comic opera of "Polly," recently produced at the Novelty, is now transferred to the EMPIRE, and is followed by "Coppelia," a grand ballet of action, originally produced at the Opera House, Paris, about ten years since. The chorographic combinations are exceedingly effective, and the pretty music, composed by M. Leo Delibes, receives full justice from a numerous band conducted by Mr. Stanislaus.

The AVENUE THEATRE opened on Wednesday evening with Mr. Burnand's new drama, in a prologue and three acts, called "Just in Time." The scene is laid in Paris, but the piece is not an adaptation. Mr. John S. Clarke is the prominent personage, and he is very adequately supported by Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Eva Sothern, Mr. William Farren, Mr. W. Rignold, and Mr. R. Soutar.

The career of Mr. Joseph Derrick's farcical comedy of "Twins," interrupted by the unsuccessful exhibition of the model of ancient Jerusalem, has been resumed at the OLYMPIC, Mrs. Anna Conover, the lessee, now occupying the place of Miss Ritta as Edith Granby.

SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE has been reopened with those equestrian entertainments so long popular at this establishment. The scenes in the arena are supplemented by performances on the stage of the fifth act of "Richard III." and "Dick Turpin's Ride to York." The male personages are represented by Miss Grant Washington, Miss Gladys Ffolliott, and Miss Lettie de Witte, whose personal attractions are rather to be relied upon than histrionic qualifications.

"As You Like It" will be the next production at the St. James's. M. Audran's comic opera of "The Grand Mogul" will be brought out at the Comedy Theatre next week. A new three-act comedy called "Lottie" will be produced at the Novelty Theatre this (Saturday) evening, and a burlesque of "Hamlet" is in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS & ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have only to-day seen your leading article of Oct. 4 on "How we Educate our Officers." It reflects very strongly on the Head Masters of the Public Schools, and I claim, from your sense of justice, that you should insert this reply. You say that "the latest Warrant for the regulation of the competitive examinations was framed by men profoundly ignorant of the requirements of the service The Warrant referred to was framed in consultation with the Head Masters of our Public Schools. It would have been easy," you add, "to foreshadow the kind of advice likely to emanate from that source." The schedule for the examination is then set forth at length in the article, and is that of Jan. 1, 1884; and to this Warrant reference is made throughout the article. In the first place, it is misleading to say that the Warrant of Jan. 1, 1884, was framed in consultation with the Head Masters. That phrase implies a joint responsibility, or at least reciprocal criticism and mutual deference. The fact is, that a draft of the proposed Warrant was sent to the Committee of the Head Master's Conference, and, in reply, a memorandum was sent containing suggestions and remarks. No further communication took place until the Warrant appeared, and when it appeared it took us at least as much by surprise as it took the public. I distinctly deny that the Head Masters are responsible for the Warrant of Jan. 1, 1884. It would be a violation of confidence, and it would now serve no purpose, to particularise the very important points in which it differs from the scheme we proposed, or to allude to subsequent action. But this ought to be plain to every one, that to establish our responsibility, it would be necessary to prove that our advice had been taken, and this the writer has not attempted to do. So much in vindication of the Head Masters from an unjust attack. I now turn to the substance of the article itself, and its criticism on the Warrant of Jan. 1, 1884. I ask myself with some bewilderment who can be the writer who ventures to deal with such a subject in your important paper, and yet betray such manifest ignorance of the actual circumstances. The article appeared on Oct. 4, and yet the writer is obviously ignorant that the Regulations which he quotes at length had been cancelled two months before by the Warrant of Aug. 1. This Warrant modifies the new scheme in several important particulars, and defers its operation for six months. The main purpose of these latest Orders is to raise to 2,000 the marks allotted to English history, experimental science, and geography and geology. Thus it will be seen that the larger part of the article is devoted to the criticism of obsolete Regulations, and that the points selected for comment in the scheme of Jan. 1 are, for the most part, those that have been modified by the orders of Aug. 1. Nothing could show more clearly how small must be the writer's practical acquaintance with the subject of which he treats. It is a blunder which discredits the authority of the whole article. I will now, with your permission, advert to an article in your issue of Oct. 18, giving some statistics as to the number of cadets at Woolwich who have passed direct from the Public Schools. The article does not state at what time these statistics were compiled, and I am, therefore, only able to say that at no period do they correspond with our own. In no term, as far as I can ascertain, had we 12 cadets direct, and two assisted by crammers (I adopt the expression used in the article). At present we have 14 direct, and none assisted. As I write, however, a possible explanation of the discrepancy occurs to me. If a boy came to us for a year or two in our preparatory or junior school (we have boys of 8 and 9 years old), and then left us for some other school or tutor, we should not count him as a Cliftonian at all. But it is possible that such a boy might mention the fact of his having been at Clifton, and hence his name might appear in the lists of those who got into Woolwich from Clifton with assistance. But it is obvious that such a case ought not to be counted at all. The figures I give refer only to boys whom we knew to be Woolwich candidates, and who left us within a year or two of their examination. I may observe, however, in passing that I do not see signs of great care or accuracy in the article of Oct. 18, while the same animus against public schools is manifest. It is there stated as a fact that "Wellington College was founded in 1853, and that at the lowest computation some 10,000 boys must have passed through it." This is stated with the aim of showing that the 400 officers who have passed from Wellington College into the Army form but an insignificant portion of its students. But, in fact the College was not open till 1859, and I should be much surprised to learn that 3,000 students had passed through the College, or even entered it, judging by the entries at Clifton College. But I wish to call the attention of your readers to two or three important points. These statistics may be relied on, and are doubtless representative statistics. 1. Our 14 cadets now at Woolwich passed direct at the average age of 17 years and two months. Seven of these 14 were among the first 15 on the list. The limit of age is 18. All officers will know what importance is to be attached to the early age at which cadets pass. 2. That in the 10 years since our Woolwich class was formed under Mr. Hall, we have passed 53 direct, and, as far as we can trace, only three through crammers. 3. That in Sept., 1880, I formed a Sandhurst class under Mr. Stevens. Since that date 15 have passed direct at the average age of 18 years and one month. The limit of age is 20. Here also the early age is of great importance. During the same period 17 have passed through crammers at the average age of 19 years three months. The reason why boys leave us to go to crammers for Sandhurst, and not for Woolwich, is obvious. It is that the age of admission is different. The limit of age at schools is not 20, but 18 or 19; and, therefore, if boys do not pass at the age of 19, they are obliged to go to a tutor. Nor would it be desirable to extend the school age. Schools, therefore, compete at Sandhurst under the manifest disadvantage of sending in their candidates only at the earliest age allowable, and not at the latest. At Woolwich we do much more than hold our own against any tutor, at Sandhurst we do the same at similar ages. But the tutors have a whole year more in which to prepare their candidates. In conclusion, let me ask what is the purpose of the writer or writers of these articles? With what animus does a writer quote a letter from Mr. Thring, of Uppingham, and say *ex uno disce omnes?* What motive impels a man to make so unjust and unfounded a statement? He cannot be ignorant that the public schools differ very widely from one another. An anonymous writer is often credited with a sort of inspiration. I will not avail myself of that advantage, and have the honour to remain, yours, &c., JAMES M. WILSON.

Clifton College, November 10, 1884.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER AND THE ADMIRALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to say a word with regard to your criticism of my paper upon the Navy, in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century?* You remark that in blaming the Naval Lords of the Admiralty, I am putting the saddle on the wrong horse, and that my attack ought in justice to have been directed against the Parliamentary officials. I so entirely agree with the principle of this last proposition, that I should feel myself fairly open to your censure had I, in fact, failed to recognise it. But in justice to myself, I must say that I do not think that what I have written is open to the construction which you put upon it. Personally, I feel most strongly that it is the Parliamentary officials who are in reality responsible for our present deplorable weakness; and I am fully sensible of the fact that the professional advisers of the First Lord have no power to enforce their own opinions while they remain in office. If you will allow me to quote the words of my article, I think my position in this matter will become clear. After delaring my belief that the Naval Lords of the Admiralty share my views as to the insufficiency of the Navy, and my conviction that they have endeavoured to improve matters, I continue as follows:—"Of course, by law the Parliamentary head of the Admiralty is solely answerable for all matters done or left undone in his department, and by statute the Board are absolved from all responsibility in the matter. It is necessary to remember this in estimating the conduct of the subordinate members, and it is necessary also to make allowance for the wholesome and inborn tendency of the British sailor to do the best with whatever materials he can get. Nevertheless, if it does turn out that the Naval Lords have again and again knocked at the door of the Treasury, and found it shut in their faces, there will be many who will probably regret that some member of the Board should not have taken heart of grace, and emphasised his sense of the danger to the country, by refusing to assist personally in prolonging it." To the view last expressed I still adhere; but I think you will allow that I have not lost sight of the main and all-important fact that it is the Treasury and the Parliamentary members of the Board who are the real culprits. If I have in any way encouraged an opposite view I greatly regret it, and can only attribute it to want of clearness on my own part. May I add that in speaking of the "naval officials," I of course include—or rather I should say I refer to—the civil officials charged with the maintenance of the Navy.—I am, &c.,

Reform Club. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER.

[We print Mr. Arnold-Forster's letter, although we do not think our remarks and criticisms on his interesting paper were unjust. Certainly his strictures would be taken by most readers to be directed against "Naval officials." But he says he intended to attack "Parliamentary officials." Now, what we maintain is, that it is not "officials" at all, unless "Cabinet Ministers" be so called, who ought to be attacked for the unsatisfactory state of the Navy. We say it is "Governments" which are to blame, and if statesmen on both sides say that the country insists on economy, then our answer is that the fault is to be traced to the teaching of those statesmen themselves, and to the vicious practices of party politicians. We do not think any reasonable man can expect a Naval Lord of the Admiralty to resign because the First Lord will not follow his advice. —ED. *A. & N. G.*]

Major-Gen. J. I. Murray, Bengal S.C., has assumed command of the Oude Division, Bengal Army, vice Lieut.-Gen. C. Cureton, whose tenure has expired.

We (*Standard*) understand that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arranged to leave Bombay for England in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Carthage on April 3 next.

The Rainy Lake Lumber Company, Limited, is about to issue £48,000 eight per cent. first mortgage debentures of £100 each. This company was established in the month of June, 1882, for the purposes of purchasing, holding, selling, and leasing timber, timber limits, and real estate of every description, erecting and operating saw-mills, purchasing and operating steamboats, and for other purposes incidental to the business of timber merchants, with a capital of 350,000 dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each. The capital has recently been increased by the issue of 3,000 additional shares, which have been subscribed for by the directors in various proportions; and there is now unpaid on the entire capital of the company and reserved for the security of the debenture-holders 337,500 dollars, or about £67,500 sterling. The situation of the company's properties is such as to render its business peculiarly successful and certain. The new saw-mill of the company at Rat Portage has a siding to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the company thus obtains access to the timberless prairies of Manitoba and the North-West, where lumber for building purposes is a matter of necessity, and in constant and increasing demand; while it is protected by the Canadian tariff from competition by the United States. Mr. Stewart estimates the advantage in favour of the company in these markets over producers in Eastern Canada to be equal to about seven dollars per 1,000 feet (B.M.). The great expenditure of the company in effecting the purchases and erections mentioned has rendered it desirable to supplement their capital by means of the loan now offered.

THE ARMY RIFLE MATCHES.

The following are the results of the competitions confined to Regular troops serving in the United Kingdom. The shooting took place between July 1 and Oct. 1 at regimental stations:—

CAVALRY TEAM MATCH (six entries).—Cavalry Depôt, 660 points, £18, 1; 4th Hussars, 642, 2; 5th Dragoon Guards, 632, 3; 2nd Dragoon Guards, 631. Prizes in connection with the above officers (10 entries)—Qrmr. Carter, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 82 points, prize £5.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' AND MEN'S PRIZES (77 entries).—Corpl. Brimer, 13th Hussars, 93 points, prize medal and £4, 1; Troop-Serjt.-Major Exell, 4th Hussars, 90, £4, 2; Pte. Milton, 5th Dragoon Guards, 89, £3, 3; Lance-Corpl. Boon, 5th Dragoon Guards, 88, £2 10s.; Serjt. Greenwood, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 87, £2; Troop-Serjt.-Major Meenagh, 13th Hussars, 86, £1 10s.

INFANTRY BATTALION TEAM MATCH (17 Battalions entered).—1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry, 758 points, prize £51, 1; 1st Batn. Scottish Rifles, 701 points, 2. The score made by the winning regiment is one of the best ever recorded, averaging 94·75 points per man, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Wimbledon targets; kneeling at 200, prone at 500 and 600. No shadow of a doubt can rest upon the performance, for it has been ascertained, after special inquiry, that the regulations for the match (very strict ones) were observed to the letter. The certifying officers were Lieut. Richardson, 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry, at the firing point, and Lieut. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, at the marker's butt, both being experienced officers in musketry. There were also other officers at the firing-point looking on. The following scores are those of the winning team, taken from the target after each man had fired his seven shots at a distance:—

	200	500	600	Total.
Colour-Serjt. W. Menzies	33	34	35	102
Lance-Serjt. A. Stewart	32	30	35	97
Serjt.-Major Milner	31	34	31	96
Serjt. Jardine	31	34	30	95
Colour-Serjt. J. Meikle	32	34	29	95
Serjt. J. Allan	30	30	34	94
Serjt. J. Walker	31	27	34	92
Serjt. S. Fade	31	27	29	87
Total				758

INFANTRY DEPÔT TEAM MATCH (seven Depôts entered).—The Depôt, West Riding Regt., 706 points, prize £21, 1; the Depôt, Middlesex Regt., 673 points, 2. Individual prizes in connection with the battalion team and depôt team matches:—

OFFICERS, SEVEN PRIZES, £26 (52 ENTRIES).

Name.	Score.			Prize.
Capt. G. Fenton, Middlesex Regt.	32	35	29—96	*£5
Lieut. H. Young, 1st Batn. R. Innis. Fus.	32	33	30—95	5
Capt. A. Money-Kyrle, 2nd Batn. Yorks. R.	32	30	32—94	4
Lieut. T. Bagnall, 1st Batn. E. York Regt.	31	32	30—93	3
Capt. A. E. Fryer, 2nd Batn. Yorks. Regt.	33	33	26—92	3
Lieut. Dutton-Hunt, 1st Batn. Highd. L.I.	31	30	30—91	2
Major G. E. Harley, East Kent Regt.	32	26	32—90	2

Four nineties counted out.

N.-C. OFFICERS AND MEN, 31 PRIZES, £65 (260 ENTRIES).

Colr.-Serjt. Menzies, 1st Batn. Highld. L.I.	33	34	35—102	*£5
Lance-Serjt. Stewart, 1st Batn. Highd. L.I.	32	30	35—97	5
Serjt.-Major Milner, 1st Batn. Highld. L.I.	31	34	31—96	4
Clr.-Serjt. Hallows, 3rd Batn. W. Riding R.	31	31	33—95	4
Serjt. J. Jardine, 1st Batn. Highland L.I.	31	34	30—95	3
Clr.-Serjt. J. Meikle, 1st Batn. Highld. L.I.	32	34	29—95	3
Qmr.-Serjt. Pickford, 1st Bn. Northld. Fus.	33	33	29—95	3
Serjt. J. Allan, 1st Batn. Highland L.I.	30	30	34—94	2
Serjt. Roberts. 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt.	32	34	28—94	2
Colr.-Serjt. Malcolm, 2nd Batn. Gordon H.	28	33	32—93	2
Colr.-Serjt. Kerr, 4th Bn. W. Riding Regt.	32	30	31—93	2
Lance-Serjt. Magee, 1st Bn. Scottish Rifles	30	33	30—93	2
Serjt.-Major Quirk, 2nd Batn. Highld. L.I.	32	31	30—93	2
Serjt.-Instr. Simms, School of Musketry	33	24	35—92	2
Serjt. J. Walker, 1st Batn. Highland L.I.	31	27	34—92	2
Pte. Ryan, 1st Batn. Scots Fusiliers	28	31	33—92	2
Serjt.-Instr. Shipley, 4th Lancashire R.V.	33	30	29—92	2
Qmr.-Serjt. Foster, 3rd Batn. W. Riding R.	31	33	28—92	2
Serjt. Sherman, 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade	31	33	28—92	2
Qrmr.-Serjt. Marsh, 2nd Bn. Roy. W. Kent	28	30	33—91	1
Serjt. J. Mahon, 1st Batn. Norfolk Regt.	29	29	33—91	1
Pymr.-Serjt. Robinson, Dep. R. Innis. Fus.	30	30	31—91	1
Pte. J. Dixon, 1st Batn. Northmberld. Fus.	30	32	29—91	1
Serjt.-Major Salmond, 1st Bn. Seaforth H.	33	26	31—91	1
Lance.-Serjt. J. Carter, 1st Bn. E. Yorks. R.	30	28	31—89	1
Serjt.-Maj. Carruthers, 3rd Bn. W. Riding.	28	31	30—89	1
Colr.-Serjt. Eason, 1st Batn. Seaforth H.	29	30	30—89	1
Colr.-Serjt. Matthews, 2nd Bn. Yorks. Rg.	30	30	29—89	1
Band-Serjt. Blunt, 1st Btn. Scottish Rifles	28	33	28—89	1
Qmr.-Serjt.-In. Dann, School of Musketry	30	31	28—89	1
Colr.-Serjt. Moore, 3rd Batn. Dorset Regt.	29	33	27—89	1

Three eighty-nines counted out.

* And Medal.

VOLLEYS MATCH (11 entries—9 battalions, 2 depôts; distance, 600 yards, target 6 ft. square).—Depôt, Middlesex Regt., 34 points out of a possible 40, prize £11, 1; Depôt, East Yorkshire Regt., 31 hits, 2.

LONG-RANGE MATCH (800 and 900 yards; 7 rounds at each distance).—Officers (15 entries)—Lieut. J. Dutton Hunt, 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry, 30, 32, total 62, £4, 1; Capt. J. Parker, 2nd Batn. Yorkshire Regt., 53, £2 10s., 2; Lieut. H. M. Young, 1st Batn. Inniskilling Fusiliers, 52, £1, 3; one 52 counted out. Non-commissioned officers and men (35 entries)—Serjt. Hughes, 2nd Batn. West Kent Regt., total 60, £4, 1; Colour-Serjt. Meikle, 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry, 60, £2 10s., 2; Serjt.-Major Milner, 1st Batn. Highland Light Infantry, 59, £1 5s., 3; Serjt.-Instructor of Musketry Collins, 1st Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., 59, £1.

REVOLVER MATCH (distance 30 yards, 12 shots, 6 with the right hand and 6 with the left).—Officers (21 entries)—Major Rooke, 1st Batn. Shropshire Light Infantry, total 56, £4, 1; Capt. Barter, 1st Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., 56, £3, 2; Major Harley, East Kent Regt., 53, £2, 3; Lieut. J. Dutton Hunt, 1st Highland Light Infantry, 53, £1 10s.; one 53 counted out. Non-commissioned officers (9 entries)—Qrmr.-Serjt. Pickford, 1st Batn. Northumberland Fusiliers, total 55, £2 5s., 1; one 55 counted out.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 11, 1884.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. W. Calverley, from the 4th Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice S. W. K. Cradock, promoted.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. W. Younger, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice H. N. M. Thoyts, transferred to the 8th Hussars.

4th Hussars—Lieut. F. L. Duncan, from the 3rd Brigade, Scottish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice W. P. Wilson-Todd, promoted.

5th Lancers—Lieuts. W. E. R. Collis, from the 2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice J. F. M. Fawcett, promoted; F. P. M. Maryon-Wilson, from the 3rd Batn. the Hampshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice T. B. Ramsay, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

6th Dragoons—Lieut. A. R. Mosley, from the 5th Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. J. Rant, promoted into the 12th Lancers.

11th Hussars—Lieut. the Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby, from the 3rd Batn. the King's Own L.I. (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. P. Wyndham, transferred to the 16th Lancers.

18th Hussars—Lieut. B. Combe, from the 6th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice R. F. C. Gordon, transferred to the Hampshire Regt.

19th Hussars—Lieut. F. D. Barry, from the 3rd Batn. the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieuts. A. Vickerman, from the 6th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice R. L. Retallack, resigned; A. J. Stuart, from the 4th Batn., to be Lieut., vice P. Green, promoted.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. A. J. King, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice W. O. M. Mosse, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut. G. T. Robertson, from the 4th Batn. the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice A. A. Etheridge, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut. H. N. Hilliard, from the 4th Batn., to be Lieut., vice D. D. Baynes, transferred to the Highland L.I.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Lieut. E. H. Cox, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., vice H. Porter, promoted.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieuts. C. E. Greenway, from the 3rd Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. L. Dodgson, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; J. H. de B. Harris, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., to be Lieut., vice L. E. Eliott, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut. C. Ross, from the 3rd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. F. Percy, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieut. H. E. Pretyman, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice R. T. Crichton, transferred to the Highland L.I.

The Devonshire Regiment—Lieut. G. M. Gloster, from the 4th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., vice G. H. D'Oyly, promoted.

The Suffolk Regiment—Lieut. W. St. L. Saunders, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice H. W. Campbell, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieuts. H. F. Eckersley, from the 3rd Batn. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice W. G. Gifford, placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health; A. B. Fox, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. G. Burton, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. D. H. Alexander, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice C. H. Clements, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. A. F. Pereira, from the 5th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., vice H. V. Bailey, transferred to the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut. the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, from the 4th Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice M. R. Hyslop, promoted.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieuts. G. O. R. Wynne, from the 6th Batn. the Connaught Rangers, to be Lieut., vice M. de Montmorency, transferred to the Hampshire Regt.; S. E. Douglas, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieut., vice T. E. O'Leary, transferred to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); H. E. Pritchard, from the 5th Batn., to be Lieut., vice L. N. Herbert, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; H. H. Wilson, from the 6th Batn. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieut., vice E. C. Ryall, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. the Hon. A. D. Murray, from the 3rd Batn. the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Lieut., vice C. C. Boileau, transferred to the Norfolk Regt.; E. S. Bulfin, from the 3rd Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., vice E. J. B. Buckle, promoted; F. W. T. Robinson, from the 3rd Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. L. Herapath, seconded; A. A. McCall, from the 3rd Batn. the Highland Light Infantry, to be Lieut., vice W. R. N. Annesley, transferred to the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.); A. Brack-Boyd-Wilson, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), to be Lieut., vice A. C. Baldwin, transferred to the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieuts. C. L. Robinson, from the 3rd Batn. the Bedfordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice E. R. Owen, promoted; C. H. Hicks, from the 4th Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice L. de R. Jervis, transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. C. Bailey, from the 3rd Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice C. G. Eyre, resigned.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieuts. J. R. Hill, from the 4th Batn. the Manchester Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. P. Gethin, promoted; A. H. Battye, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice D. J. C. Macnabb, transferred to the Highland Light Infantry.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. C. F. Pinney, from the 3rd Batn. the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. H. Whiting, promoted.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieuts. B. W. Marlow, from the 5th Brigade, South Irish Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice J. E. M. Pilkington, seconded; B. O. Fyffe, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice R. J. B. Parkinson, seconded.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut. C. C. How, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice W. Thorburn, transferred to the Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

The East Lancashire Regiment—Lieuts. E. A. Daubeny, from the 3rd Batn. the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. L. Gallwey, seconded; B. W. J. Alexander, from the 4th Batn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Lieut., vice C. F. H. Medhurst, promoted.

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut. H. B. Hawkes, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice H. W. Benson, promoted.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Lieuts. O. A. A. Taylor, from the 1st Regt., Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice C. Y. Crommelin, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; F. W. Proctor, from the 3rd Batn. the East Surrey Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. R. Saunders, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieuts. W. J. Mangles, from the 3rd Batn. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be Lieut., vice R. Gore, promoted; G. S. F. Napier, from the 3rd Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. A. Trevor, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)—Lieuts. C. Herbert, from the 3rd Batn. the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice H. E. Grimes, promoted; H. C. Howard, from the 3rd Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieuts. C. E. Hendley, from the 4th Batn. the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Lieut., vice F. R. Parkinson, promoted; L. H. R. P. Thomas, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice P. W. Hunt, promoted.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieuts. B. Upperton, from the 4th Batn. the Cheshire Regt., to be Lieut., on augmentation; F. J. Newton-King, from the 1st Regt., Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieut., vice W. A. Oswald, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.; J. E. L. Gibbs from the 5th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., on augmentation; J. H. Gwynne, from the 3rd Batn. the South Wales Borderers, to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Essex Regiment—Lieut. N. A. C. De H. Tufnell, from the 4th Batn., to be Lieut., vice T. B. Hawks, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Lieuts. F. Slade-Gully, from the 3rd Batn. the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. N. R. Bates, transferred to the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), and J. W. G. Roy, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice A. McConaghey, transferred to the Devonshire Regt.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut. W. B. Woodham, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice J. Stuart, transferred to the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Lieuts. J. R. Wigan, from the 2nd Brig., Cinque Ports Division, R.A., to be Lieut., vice S. G. Moore, transferred to the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry); F. C. Theobald, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice C. J. Ryder, transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Lieut. W. H. E. de V. Sheaffe, Viscount Glentworth, from the 5th Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice W. B. Capper, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut. W. H. W. Mercer, from the 4th Batn. the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice H. F. Churchill, transferred to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut. V. B. Fane, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., vice W. B. Graham, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. C. G. Amphlett, from the 3rd Batn., to be Lieut., on augmentation.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. G. C. Feilden, from the 3rd Batn. the Norfolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice K. P. Burne, appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. S. L. Murray, from the 4th Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut., vice F. F. Ramsay, promoted.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. A. G. W. Tod, from the 3rd Batn. the Suffolk Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. H. Campbell, promoted.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B., the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, who has vacated that appointment (Nov. 1).

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 12, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 14, 1884.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. Le M. Willoughby, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Sept. 9).

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. C. C. Shaw to be Capt., vice S. W. K. Cradock, resigned (Nov. 5).

6th Dragoon Guards—Major H. B. Hamilton, from half-pay, to be Major, with precedence in the regiment senior to Major W. H. MacGeorge, vice A. G. Fife, retired.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. F. W. Rhodes to be Capt., vice G. V. Ames, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

16th Lancers—Supernumerary Capt. H. Graham to be Capt., vice H. L. Aylmer, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 9).

20th Hussars—Lieuts. H. G. P. Beauchamp to be Capt., vice T. B. Weston, seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department; A. L. Kelly, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Lieut., vice T. Dewhirst, who exchanges.

Grenadier Guards—Surg. A. L. Fernandes retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt. G. D. King-Harman to be Major, vice W. Clarke, deceased (Sept. 10).

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Lieut. H. R. Knight, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Aug. 2).

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Lieut. T. E. Burke has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Oct. 21).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Capt. H. M. Wade to be Major, vice L. C. F. Thompson, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 10).

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Major A. A. Boggs, from half-pay, to be Major, vice H. H. Oddie, retired.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. G. Grant retires on full pay. Lieut. E. H. Peacock to be Capt., vice M. R. Hyslop, seconded for service as a probationer for the Army Pay Department (Oct. 31).

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut. C. W. O'Brien has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 20).

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut. T. Dewhirst, from the 20th Hussars, to be Lieut., vice A. L. Kelly, who exchanges.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Major R. W. E. White retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. E. E. Swaine has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 4).

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieuts. J. E. M. Pilkington to be Capt., vice T. A. Drought, resigned; R. J. B. Parkinson to be Capt., vice J. E. M. Pilkington, seconded for service with the Army Pay Department; Lieut. C. J. Baines to be Capt., vice R. J. B. Parkinson, seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (all three dated Oct. 18).

The Border Regiment—Lieut. J. Langton to be Capt., vice G. H. A. Arnot, seconded.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Lieuts. E. Wheler, Adjt., to be Capt., vice F. H. Thorndike, promoted; C. H. Woodhouse to be Capt., to complete establishment (both dated July 29); and C. Russell to be Capt., vice G. Harden, promoted (Aug. 6).

The Hampshire Regiment—Capt. W. Bashford to be Major, vice G. A. W. Forrest, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces; Lieuts. G. P. Bourcicault to be Capt., vice W. Bashford; R. P. Macdonald to be Capt., vice G. P. Bourcicault, seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen.; A. C. M. Gompertz to be Capt., vice J. A. Eastham, retired (Sept. 22); and C. F. Cromie to be Capt., vice A. G. St. George, seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Oct. 30).

The Dorsetshire Regiment—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. P. Farrer and J. H. Poett has been antedated to July 18, in succession to Capt. M. J. E. Fenwick, seconded; Lieuts. A. J. Lushington to be Capt., vice E. W. Conran, seconded (July 30); E. F. Healy to be Capt., vice J. M. Piercy, appointed Adjt. 3rd Batn. (Sept. 19).

The Northamptonshire Regiment.—Lieut. H. Morgan to be Capt., in succession to Major F. C. Turner, Adjt., 3rd and 4th Batns. the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.) (Oct. 25).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment)—Capt. W. J. de la P Beresford-Peirse to be Major, vice J. Quarry, retired; Lieut. E. Rhodes to be Capt., vice W. J. de la P. Beresford-Peirse (both dated Oct. 16).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. F. A. Browning, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.), to be Lieut., vice E. W. S. Pretyman, deceased.

The Durham Light Infantry—Lieuts. G. T. Noel to be Capt., vice J. C. Hilliard, promoted; W. K. Curling to be Capt., in succession to Major [illegible] E. Parker-Jervis, Adjt., 4th Batn. (Sept. 1).

The Queens Own (Cameron Highlanders)—Lieuts. W. A. Scott resigns his commission; A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. A. Scott, resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. and Brevet Major C. J. Thorburn has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 5).

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut. D. J. N. Webb to be Capt., vice H. B. Mann, retired (Oct. 18).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt. D. J. McG. MacDonald to be Major, vice J. L. C. St. Clair, seconded; Lieut. G. L. J. Goff to be Capt., vice D. J. MacG. MacDonald (both dated July 1).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. R. J. Heber-Percy to be Major, vice Col. C. W. Robinson, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 20); Lieuts. W. G. Pigott to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. S. Richter, retired (Nov. 1); S. Kerr resigns his commission; C. W. Inney, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice W. P. St John-Mildmay, promoted; the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, from the Leicestershire Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. Sherston, promoted; B. W. J. Alexander, from the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut., vice W. G. Pigott, appointed Adjt.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. G. H. Gallenga has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Oct. 24).

Staff.

Major-Gen. L. W. Buck, Madras S.C., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in India, to command a Division in the Madras Presidency, vice Major-Gen. Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras S.C., who has resigned (Sept. 14).

Col. B. L. Gordon, C.B., R.A., to command a Brigade of the Madras Army, with the rank of Brigdr.-Gen., vice Major-Gen. L. W. Buck, appointed to the command of a Division (Sept. 14).

Capt. and Brevet Major W. C. James, 2nd Dragoons, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Major H. Cooper, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt., who has vacated that appointment (Nov. 1).

Army Schools—Inspector, with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., E. Shipman has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Nov. 8).

Brevet.

Capt. C. J. Thorburn, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Major (Nov. 5).

Memoranda.

Major and Col. F. W. Grenfell, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, now a Brigdr.-Gen. in the Egyptian Army, to have the temporary rank of Brigdr.-Gen. whilst employed on the communications of the Forces up the Nile (Oct. 2).

Lieut.-Cols. C. J. C. Roberts, the Norfolk Regt., to be Col. (Nov. 5); M. P. Blake, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Col. (Nov. 7); G. Forbes, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Col. (Nov. 8).

Lieut. T. R. Scarlett, half-pay, resigns his commission.

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. H. L. Maclennan, 3rd Batn. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to have the hon. rank of Capt. (Nov. 14).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut. A. B. Williams, Capt., 2nd Volunteer Batn. the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to be Capt.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 14, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Lieut. A. N. Le Patourel to be Capt.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division—Herbert Haworth Peel, gent., to be Lieut.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Lieut. R. M. Mann resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. A. V. L. Coombs is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Hunte to be Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 22).

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment—Major J. D. Downing is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

3rd Battalion, the Essex Regiment—Capt. J. E. Savill is granted the hon. rank of Major.

3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut.-Col. Sir T. Meyrick, Bart., is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Oct. 4).

4th Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut. E. T. Pym resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. M. R. Murphy to be Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 22).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 14, 1884.

Staffordshire—Capt. and Hon. Major Lord B. S. C. Paget resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 14, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Essex—Newson Littlewood Garrett, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire—Lieut. A. de C. Lyons resigns his commission.

Rifle.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade)—Leonard Walter Dickson, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd Forfar (Angus)—John Farquhar Dickson, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

1st Hampshire—Alfred Ernest East, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Herefordshire—Henry Francis Everard Capper, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—William Miskin, jun., gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)—Capt. J. C. Hunt resigns his commission.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood)—Lieut. R. Black to be Capt.

4th Lancashire—Lieut. E. F. B. Partridge resigns his commission.

16th Middlesex (London Irish)—Capt. J. A. Hind resigns his commission.

3rd Monmouthshire—William Richards, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment—Major J. Hollway is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 21).

2nd Renfrewshire—Walter Brown, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. H. A. F. Luttrell, notified in the *Gazette* of May 27, is cancelled.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment—Surg. J. Clarke, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major (Oct. 28).

1st Suffolk—Lieut. C. B. Hall resigns his commission; Hon. Chaplain the Rev. W. Watson-Wood, B.A., is appointed Acting Chaplain.

5th Surrey—William Francis Love, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Wiltshire—Surg. T. J. Bennett, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major (Oct. 28).

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 15, and the current year must be understood.]

A war game was played at the Horse Guards on Thursday evening. Lieut.-Col. Cantlon and Capt. Hummel, 2nd London R.V., who have passed the examination in tactics, commanded the imaginary forces.

A military correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"The present construction of the Curragh Camp is, I understand, about to be altered. The existing outlying squares will be done away with, and the whole camp made more compact, less of an oblong, and more of a square. The buildings will be of brick, and one storey high; still, they will be a great improvement on the present wooden hut, with its porous felt roof, too hot in summer and a miserable dwelling in winter. In the new construction accommodation for three battalions of infantry, a battery of Royal Artillery, detachments of cavalry, and Commissariat and Transport is provided for."

A collision occurred in the Danube between the Roumanian gun-vessel Pardurul and the Austrian cargo steamer Galatz, by which the former was sunk.

The Collingwood is being rapidly pushed forward for trial. She will carry four 43-ton breech-loading guns in barbettes.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*
MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*
MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,
AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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THERE are few sadder things to contemplate than the man who, having rendered his country good service, is cast adrift upon the world either to beg or starve if he cannot get employment. To very many it is a matter of wonder how anyone of common-sense can be induced to enter the ranks of our Army, for though the soldier is well housed, fed, and clothed in time of peace, his life is one of monotonous routine, while on active service, privation and suffering fall to his lot. Should the campaign be popular, and be near home, the British soldier occasionally gets an ovation, and he is made the idol of the hour, soon to be overturned, however, and forgotten, when his uniform, instead of being any advantage to him, is frequently an obstacle preventing his entry to places open to the meanest civilian. On leaving the colours he is generally cast adrift upon the world, when he has to compete with the struggling mass for employment. In most cases he has no trade, or, if he has, the time spent in the service of his country has impaired his skill, so that he enters the labour market at a very great disadvantage. We try to get as much as we can out of our soldier, and then turn him adrift either to sink or swim; yet England wonders why her Army is not more popular, and why a better class of recruit does not join the ranks. Some Continental nations manage things better, and look well after the interest of those who have to fight their battles. England, being entirely dependent upon a voluntary system, has all the more need to look after the well-being of her soldiers, and should take care that they are not only well-housed, well-fed, and well-clothed during their service with the colours, but that every man when he rejoins civil life shall, if he be of good character, stand a fair chance of gaining an honest living. A great deal might be done during a man's term of service by making him work at his trade, if he has one, or by teaching him one if he has not. The time now wasted in endless parades and drills would thus be profitably spent. Also, in filling-up subordinate Government appointments, preference should always be given to deserving soldiers who are fit for the positions. We were glad to see in the June number of *Colburn's Magazine* an article advocating the establishment at the War Office of a military secretariat; but, like most useful schemes in connection with our Army, the subject did not receive the notice it deserved. It is with extreme satisfaction that we see by the Indian papers that a movement is on foot to find employment for discharged soldiers of good character. As was to be expected from so true a friend of the British soldier, the Commander-in-Chief has given the matter his full support. Regiments in India, notably the Royal Artillery, the 25th King's Own Borderers, and the 95th Sherwood Foresters, have also entered keenly into the scheme; but it is to be regretted that the initiative did not come from regiments at home, for India is so far away from the necessary field of operation, that the keenest interest there will have but little effect, unless the sympathy of the general public in this country is elicited in its favour. The people to get at are the employers of labour; but they frequently are disinclined to employ Army Reservemen, because of their liability to be called away whenever the country is engaged even in the most petty war. It is at least in the power of the authorities to lessen this difficulty by making the civil life of the Reserveman more secure. We think the matter of such importance, and we are so anxious to see action taken, that we hesitate to throw cold water upon any scheme that has for its object the benefit of our discharged soldiers, and yet the suggestions made at the different meetings in India are beset with difficulties, if not objections, as was truly remarked by Sir Michael Biddulph at the meeting of officers of the Royal Artillery at Simla. Registration at depôt centres would benefit the Royal Artillery, but to a limited extent, owing to its peculiar organisation and its very wide distribution. Again, at the meeting of the King's Own Borderers it was suggested that their Militia and Volunteers should be asked to assist, when formed. But as this regiment, apparently, is never likely to have any auxiliary battalions attached, no assistance from that quarter can be expected; and if this regiment goes to other centres, they would be poaching on other people's ground. There are, also, other difficulties in the way of registration offices at depôt centres. In some, the demand for labour is limited, and already meets with a full supply, so that many of the county regiments would have to seek employment from other places, where the openings for industry are great. Then, again, our territorial scheme is little more than a sham, and the connection of a regiment with its own particular county is but small; and the authorities have been doing all in their power to make it so, by their pernicious practice of robbing Peter to pay Paul whenever a regiment, below its strength, or too full of babes and sucklings, is ordered on active service; so that, though a lad may enlist in the Cornwall Light Infantry, he may finish his service either in the Northumberland or Royal Irish Fusiliers, or even find himself deprived of his trousers and wearing a kilt. After carefully considering the whole matter, we think that the object in view would be best attained by an extension of our present Corps of Commissionaires, which is, in all respects, an excellent organisation. We would suggest that the country be mapped out into districts, with a head office in each large town, and branch offices for registration, which should be in direct communication with the nearest head office; the head offices to be in communication with each other, and all to be under the nominal, if not actual, control of the head office in London. Any money that officers of regiments might wish to subscribe might be kept at the depôt centre of their respective regiments, and might be used to defray the necessary expenses of men joining the Corps of Commissionaires. We think this would be far better, and more likely to be successful, than any independent scheme, which must, to a certain extent, be a rival to the present organisation, which, we believe, is being extended year by year. We would also make a strong appeal to the patriotism of employers, and ask them to find labour for those deserving men who protect their interest, and render their property safe from foreign foes; and let our Government set a good example by throwing all suitable positions open to deserving and competent discharged soldiers.

LORD NORTHBROOK will make his "statement on the Navy" on Monday week. The postponement of the discussion which must arise may possibly be regarded as an earnest that the Government are seriously considering a subject that cannot, in the present state of the public mind, be "tided over" with assurances that the matter will receive "that consideration which its importance demands." The First Lord of the Admiralty will have ample time to prepare his statement, which it is hoped will appease the anxiety which has naturally arisen after so many plain facts have been asserted, proving how deficient the nation is in that line of defence to which Great Britain must mainly depend in time of war. The First Lord of the Admiralty has a somewhat difficult task before him, knowing, as he must, the deficiencies in that service over which he so ably presides. Whatever statement Lord Northbrook makes will be keenly criticised in the Lower House,—Mr. W. H. Smith, as a matter of course, taking the non-political initiative. Although we do not desire, or intend, to discount the important statement Lord Northbrook is about to make, it may not now be inappropriate to direct attention to the difficulties—as well as the requirements—which have to be faced and discussed. It is impossible that the Government, with the very complete information at its disposal, can be unaware of our position. To endeavour to lull the aroused nation into a belief of "our Naval security," in the face of facts and figures, would be utterly useless; and Lord Northbrook will assuredly never attempt to take this consoling line in a speech which we anticipate with some anxiety. "Many-tongued" rumour is now very busy anent what will be done to put our first line of defence in a condition to meet any two antagonistic nations opposed to the United Kingdom in time of war. First of all comes the financial consideration, which appears to be omnipresent and almost omnipotent as regards the Navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty and his colleagues in the Cabinet are surrounded with financial difficulties and fiscal considerations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just added "an item" to the Income-tax to meet pressing necessities, and millions of money will have to be found for the "little adventures" in Egypt and the South of Africa. The calculations in the Exchequer Department appear to have gone wrong in consequence of "miscalculation,"—not to say of misjudgment. The tax-paying nation may not object to the additional impost, but the First Lord of the Admiralty and his colleagues may be satisfied with the assurance that the country will hail with satisfaction any proposition tending to place the Navy on its old footing of undoubted supremacy. The First Lord of the Admiralty may make comparative statements to prove that our position is not so disadvantageous as recent published facts and figures have demonstrated. Possibly Lord Northbrook will inform the nation that the country stands "first of all" in regard to ironclads of the ironclad class; and he may attempt to show that we are not so deficient in the lesser classes of secondary war-ships, in comparison to other Powers. With restricted finances, Lord Northbrook will possibly state that the Government are about to add to the cruiser class of ships and to our torpedo fleet; while the defences of our coasts and coaling stations have not been forgotten. Placing all European nations—and the Naval preparations they are making in almost every branch of the Naval services out of the question—the fact that America is about to expend $10,000,000 in constructing cruisers should be deeply considered, with a knowledge that the coast defences of the United States must be regarded in the very same category as those of Great Britain. Concurrent action of many countries cannot be passed over unnoticed; and while we have to thank Italy for recent gunnery experiments, we must not be unobservant of the immediate necessity of building light, swift, and protected vessels to protect Great Britain's immense commerce on the high road at sea. Torpedo-vessels and their accessories will, doubtless, be provided, the immediate necessity to provide an essential branch of the service with scientific adjuncts having been recognised and provided for by all countries, except that most interested, in consequence of her isolated position and—the "silverstreak." It has been intimated that Lord Northbrook's statement will render necessary "a total expenditure of between two or three millions upon the Navy in one direction or another; but it is thought that the payment of the sum will be spread over a period of four or five years." The commercial interests of the country are so great, that money will be regarded as an absolute necessity by the great money-winning centres, to protect our most valuable commerce on the ocean. While Lord Northbrook may not satisfy, at once, the requirements so earnestly demanded, "without regard to politics," we are constrained to believe that the postponement of his statement is an indication that something practical will be done without further procrastination.

IN these times, when the support of numerous charitable institutions presses heavily upon private benevolence, it seems very desirable that every effort should be made to bring Army Charities before the notice of the public. We suggest that those responsible for the control of Army charitable institutions might with advantage adopt the system followed by various religious and other societies, viz., employ the agency of local associations and sub-committees in the large towns of every county, for the purpose of making known the object and operations of Army charities; and for collecting donations and subscriptions. Surely there are many hundreds of retired officers all over the country who have the leisure and should have the will to work on such sub-committees? Chief among Army charities that should receive more general support may be enumerated:—1. Military Benevolent Fund, for granting annuities up to £40 per annum to widows and unmarried daughters of deceased officers left in reduced circumstances. The list of applicants for assistance from this fund tells a harrowing tale of distress among the widows and daughters of old officers who were killed in action or died from the effects of service, and all of whom had deserved well of their country. 2. Royal School for Officers' Daughters, which provides, at the lowest possible cost, a sound practical and religious education for the orphan and other daughters of officers. The reports of this institution give numerous instances in which the daughters of officers who have been killed in action, or have died on service, have been well educated at the School at a nominal cost to their friends. 3. Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, the only institution existing for the benefit of the class, provides a home and maintenance for 70 widows, left, in old age and infirmity, totally unprovided for. 4. Soldiers' Daughters' Home, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of the orphan and other daughters of soldiers. The last annual report shows that nearly 200 girls, the daughters of soldiers, are maintained in this home. 5. Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers, administered by the Commander-in-Chief. The nucleus of this fund was a bequest of £10,000 from the late Mr. W. Woodman, for the relief of worn-out or disabled soldiers, and this is augmented by subscriptions and donations. 6. Lastly, the special funds established in time of war, *e.g.*, the Afghan, the Egyptian War Funds, for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families, sufferers during any particular campaign. Such are the principal Army charities that claim the support of the nation at large. Apart from patriotic and national instincts, such institutions appeal to the sympathies of all classes, for, from the palace of our gracious Queen to the cottage of the peasant, the manhood of the nation goes forth for service in the Army. We venture to recommend that, instead of spasmodic efforts to start a War Fund on the opening of any fresh campaign, there should be established a National War Fund, the entire proceeds of which should be invested in times of peace, and the income only be expended during, and for a given period after, the close of each successive campaign. While neither officers nor soldiers have many opportunities for enriching themselves, the urgencies of foreign service and the losses sustained in war cause widows and orphans to be left to struggle in reduced circumstances, and in many instances, in penury and destitution. We commend the idea at the beginning of this short notice to the consideration of the charities we mention, in full assurance that if the suggestion is acted upon, many helping hands will be forthcoming, and that the effect will be a large increase to the funds.

NOT the least of the many factors to be taken into calculation when estimating the present efficiency of our national defence, is the extent of the assistance which the Mercantile Marine could render to the Regular Service in time of emergency. It is now some years since the late Mr. Ward-Hunt sanctioned a measure, one result of which has been, no doubt, the drawing together of the Admiralty and the shipowners, so that arrangements for making the property of the latter promptly available in time of war have been much simplified, and in the case of those vessels subsequently built, certain structural additions have been made, tending to render them more suitable for the purpose in view; but although considerable progress has thus been made in the direction of getting these ships in readiness, the preparations, valuable as they are, will not alter the fact that, from their necessarily fragile construction, no amount of subdivision, nor any number of guns which they may be enabled to carry, will make it other than utterly absurd to think of them tackling a foreign man-of-war,—unless in utter despair, and at the imminent risk of destruction to themselves, an attempt should be made to ram. While, therefore, it is highly improbable that our fast mercantile and passenger steamers can ever be of much assistance as a supplementary fighting line, their adaptability for such purposes as scouting, carrying coals, provisions, or despatches, and, in certain eventualities, running an enemy's blockade to supply necessaries to the country, may be fairly granted; but opinions differ widely as to whether they can be made to supply further and as urgent needs. Sir William Armstrong has recently said:—"As to adapting our mercantile steam fleet to act as cruisers in case of emergency, nothing could be more delusive; they would simply furnish victims for such war-vessels as the *Esmeralda*;" and Sir William Symonds writes:—"Merchant steamers are not speedily made ready for such service"—(*i.e.*, to act as armed tenders to our ironclads),—"and in prospect of war they would only be purchased at fabulous prices." On the other hand, Sir Thomas Brassey considers "that the Mercantile Marine is capable, under wise administration and under judicious help and encouragement, of doing much for its own defence against the improvised cruisers of foreign Powers;" and Sir Edward Reed believes that "armed merchant steamers may, at all events, be relied upon to do whatever *Esmeraldas* can do." Possibly it will be found that amongst the faster vessels of the merchant service are some which may be able to assist the corvettes and frigates of the Navy as escort to the slower and weaker craft; for although it is likely that in the event of war many vessels would be protected by a change of flag, and all the sailing vessels and very slow steamers not so protected would be laid up, the ordinary cargo-boats of from seven to ten knots would require, if not convoying, some sort of protection *en route*, and at present we have but very few swift armoured vessels capable of doing that work and meeting the enemy's ships on fairly equal terms. It cannot be denied, however, that the general impression amongst the public is that another and more perilous duty may be required from the pick of the swift and magnificent liners of the merchant service. The altered conditions of maritime war have also destroyed many of the advantages England heretofore possessed upon the seas; the days when the personal prowess of our officers and men enabled them to render any vessel, however small, a formidable antagonist to encounter, have passed away; and although the same indomitable spirit and daring still exist in our Navy, and in at least the action of ramming everything will depend upon the nerve of our captains, still the circumstances and methods whereby our forefathers were enabled to thrash their enemies are as obsolete and useless as would be the taut and rakish little schooner, with her long-range gun and semi-piratical crew, whose doings in the Naval history of the old wars were so remarkable a feature, and which formed the type of all ideal privateersmen in the early part of the century. Nor do we anticipate that, should privateering be carried on—and there is little doubt that, in spite of the "Treaty of Paris," under some name or another, it will be attempted in future wars—such damage as the *Alabama* and her sister ships were able to effect is likely to be repeated, even if vessels of the *Esmeralda* type be employed therein, for it must be remembered all the captures were made among the whaling fleets and other sailing vessels that had not a chance against steamers comparatively independent of winds and currents. There are, therefore, many reasons why—although it is obvious that, even when armed with guns and torpedoes, and protected in the most vulnerable parts as far as may be by such makeshifts, as, for instance, blockade-runners have used, the merchant vessel is never likely to be a very formidable assailant to the man-of-war—every vessel of the mercantile marine of a certain tonnage and speed should be placed in a position to defend herself; and no doubt many circumstances will arise under which the 300 or more already upon the Admiralty lists, as well as others, may be made of great use.

The statement on Naval matters which Lord Northbrook promised to make last Tuesday has been postponed until Monday week, when he will also move for returns respecting the ships built and building for her Majesty's Navy during the last four years.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., formerly an iron merchant at Liverpool, succeeds Sir Thomas Brassey as Civil Lord of the Admiralty. He is Member for Scarborough, where he was elected in 1880, after unsuccessfully contesting Liverpool twice. He seeks a seat for Middlesex at the next election with Lord Kensington, in opposition to Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. Octavius E. Coope, M.P. We fail to appreciate at present the qualifications of Mr. Caine for the post. Sir Thomas Brassey has appointed Mr. G. B. Voules to be his private secretary. Mr. Voules acted in a like capacity to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. George T. Lambert has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Caine on his assuming the office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Portsmouth Dockyard at the present time presents an admirable example of Admiralty economy and Naval decay. There is not one ship, except the *Camperdown*, building, and but two unarmoured cruisers, the *Emerald* and *Cormorant*, repairing. The *Shah*, frigate, has now been waiting four years for repair.

Admiral Spencer Robinson, writing to a contemporary, feels assured that if any patriotic Member of Parliament will study the present condition of our naval defences; the near equality between France and ourselves in battle ships; the absolute insufficiency of unarmoured ships to protect our trade, even taking largely into account such aid as may be derived from the mercantile navy; the incontestable inferiority of our naval artillery; the unprotected state of our possessions abroad, and of our coaling-stations; the dangerously low numbers of our seamen and marines; the fewness and in a great measure the inferiority of our torpedo ships; the increased wealth of the country, the incredible amount of that wealth on the high seas,—if he will remember that all this and much more of the same painful nature is known to every foreign nation, and is felt by many as a temptation, he will hardly consider a large expenditure to restore our Navy to its once high position unnecessary, or deride all of us who urge the necessity of such measures as alarmists and panic-stricken.

The United States Naval Advisory Board's report, which will be laid before Congress in December, recommends that the Fleet will be increased by the building of 12 new cruisers at a cost of nearly £2,000,000.

Some interesting details of the cost of French ironclads building on January 1, 1884, are given in a pamphlet recently published by Admiral Gougeard. Excluding harbour ironclads and armoured gunboats, the following sums had been expended at that date on the fourteen battle ships building or on the point of completion, for material and labour:—*Foudroyant*, 9,416,000 fr.; *Terrible*, 6,431,000 fr.; *Amiral Baudin*, 6,023,000 fr.; *Brennus*, 132,000 fr.; *Charles Martel*, 13,000 fr.; *Formidable*, 3,798,000 fr.; *Magenta*, 977,000 fr.; *Hoche*, 2,716,000 fr.; *Neptune*, 1,302,000 fr.; *Caïman*, 4,021,000 fr.; *Furieux*, 5,047,000 fr.; *Indomptable*, 4,000,000 fr.; *Requin* (built at a private yard), 3,295,000 fr.; *Marceau* (also privately constructed), 2,260,000 fr. Total sum expended, 49,431,000 fr. (£1,977,240). Admiral Gougeard shows that before these ironclads are finished a total sum of 130,000,000 fr. (£5,200,000) will have been expended. This is at the rate of £371,429 each, and does not include their armament.

The *Guardian*, writing on the subject of the Navy, says:—"The Government are to make shortly their promised statement with regard to the Navy. If rumour is to be believed a vote of one million or thereabouts is to be submitted, and the money obtained is to be applied to the construction of ocean cruisers and torpedo-boats. If a tithe of the evidence which has been given with regard to the present condition of the Navy be true, a vote of one million will be ridiculously and notoriously inadequate to meet the necessities of the situation. It is scarcely credible that every naval officer who is at liberty to express an opinion, every scientific authority, every leading shipbuilder, every independent critic should unite in their estimate of our present deficiencies. There has been positively no contradiction of the mass of testimony which has been offered. If that testimony be correct, a million sterling will not suffice even to put our existing armaments into serviceable condition, much less to provide us with a full equipment which our extended responsibilities and our manifold dangers demand. According to every single authority outside the strictly official circle, we are at this moment dangerously deficient in every department of our naval defences. The main facts of the situation are scarcely realised by the public, or it would be simply impossible for a Minister to get up in the House of Commons and propose a vote of a million as sufficient under the present circumstances. There is not a single competent officer in the service who does not know perfectly well that such a vote is simply illusory. The obvious needs which lie on the surface demand something more like an expenditure of ten millions before they can be made good."

A propos to the question of the day, Sir E. J. Reed will lecture at the United Service Institution, next Wednesday, on "What are the most urgent measures that should be taken for increasing Her Majesty's Navy?" Admiral Fanshawe will take the chair.

Speaking of the Navy at Woolwich, on Wednesday night, Mr. Boord, M.P., pointed out that while in 1778 the proportion of English line-of-battle ships was 126 to 68 French, in 1884 the proportion was 46 English to 44 French, and of the new ironclads France had 16 to our 14; and of swift, heavy-armed cruisers we had only 18, while France had 25. He also animadverted strongly on the abolition of Deptford and Woolwich dockyards, and commended Lord Beaconsfield for the purchase of the ironclads *Superb*, *Orion*, *Neptune*, and *Belleisle*.

The dearth of ships in the Navy is so great, that the Admiralty have been obliged to attach the *Seahorse* as despatch-vessel to the Channel Squadron. The *Enchantress*, the Admiralty yacht, which is infrequently used, might, we should have now thought, have been utilised instead.

H.M.S. *Hercules* will take the place of H.M.S. *Minotaur* as flagship of the Channel Squadron. There will still be three perfectly obsolete ironclads in this command.

A correspondent reminds us that "the delay of weeks which has taken place between the commissioning of the ironclads *Agamemnon* and *Dreadnought* and their departure for sea, should convince the country of the small dependence that can be placed on ships of the First Reserve, and the total want of preparation that exists in our dockyards for war."

The Admiralty have decided to build a second torpedo cruiser, the *Fearless*, as sister-ship to the *Scout*. Each vessel is to be of 1,420 tons, and 3,200 horse-power.

Mr. James Cox, Paymaster, R.N., now acting as Secretary to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge at Queenstown, will, it is reported, be appointed Secretary to Admiral Phillimore, on his succeeding Admiral Sir Houston Stewart as Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

The Austrian Minister of Marine lately declared his belief that the "torpedo-ram" was to be the war vessel of the future, and proceeded to ask, and obtained, sufficient funds to prepare for the coming monsters. General Newton, the Chief of the Engineers Corps, United States Army, says also:—"It is decided that the best gun of the future should be built up of steel in concentric tubes, or, as it now seems possible, of steel wire wound upon a steel tube and covered on the outside by tubes or jackets to afford longitudinal strength," and he goes on to ask, and will probably get, sufficient of the nearly £10,000,000 he wants to supply this "best modern type of gun;" and lastly, the Italian Government, after a costly series of experiments, have decided to adopt the "Schneider plate." Surely it is time that our own authorities came to some decision as to which of the above requirements they want, and took steps to obtain them without more delay?

It is strange the Admiralty do not send out armour-plated ships as flagships to the East Indies and the Cape, for at present that class of ship is entirely unrepresented on those stations.

An interesting letter from Admiral Elliot appeared in the *Morning Post* of the 19th inst., dealing with the City speeches delivered last week by Lord Northbrook and Sir Thomas Brassey, premising that from all quarters, and by all authorities, with the exception of the two Civil Lords of the Admiralty, the loss of our Naval supremacy has been fully admitted. He contrasts their "self-laudatory" utterances, containing "no acknowledgment of the great danger of our defenceless position, no expression of regret for past delinquencies, no promise of substantial reform," with the undisputed evidence of a contrary character which has lately filled the columns of the Press, and he believes that much disgust must naturally be felt in the Naval service at such an exhibition of "modern sophistical statesmanship." He considers, in view of Sir Thomas's assertion that Naval supremacy now exists, that the House of Commons should clearly define the numerical superiority which England is to possess in battle-ships over other Naval powers; and also answer the important question of whether the command of the Mediterranean and Suez Canal route in war time is to be secured, as that involves a much larger increase of our Navy than would otherwise be required. He concludes by asking that these matters be submitted to a joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

The Cobden Club have decided upon issuing immediately a new edition of Mr. Cobden's "The Three Panics," with a prefatory note in which the committee, "while admitting that the country requires our Fleet to be maintained in an efficient condition," desires to sound a note of warning against any hasty and ill-considered increase of our Naval estimates, and expresses its belief that the best security to our vast sea-going trade would be the adoption of the principle advocated by Mr. Cobden, that "all private property, not contraband of war, should be exempt from capture at sea." Considering that when Cobden wrote, our line-of-battle ships outnumbered those of France by nearly two to one, and we had 80,000 seamen afloat against 35,000 Frenchmen, and we spent £11,000,000 as against about £6,000,000 spent by France, whilst to-day France is almost equal to us in the number of her ships, superior to us in her guns, spends eight millions against our eleven, and has 66,000 seamen against 59,250 on board our ships, we are inclined to agree with the *Pall Mall Gazette* that "what the Cobden Club ought to do, if it is true to Cobden's principles, is to circulate broadcast 'The Truth about the Navy,' which is in reality the legitimate sequel to the obsolete publication of 1862."

A correspondent writes:—"Permit me to thank you for your excellent and courageous articles protesting against the fashionable doctrine that only public-school boys can make good officers. I have had considerable experience in the matter by this time, and have had many opportunities both as a regimental and Staff officer, and especially as a garrison-instructor, of observing and noting the different classes of officers. 'Woolwich and Sandhurst boys,' it may be said, 'often turn out excellent officers.' Yes; but they are not public-school boys. Lords Wolseley and Napier, Sir F. Roberts, General Gordon, and many others are not public-school men, and yet they have made good soldiers."

There are things some fellows can understand: other things no fellow can grasp; and among the latter, and not in the former category, must be put the rules, if any, and the principles (same hypothesis, please) on which the Queen's pleasure or approval of appointment is taken and announced in the *Gazette*. If, on the faith of universal report, or possibly of direct public statements, a man in the street turns in to the Horse Guards and asks when his brother-in-law, Sir Blank Charge—who has been appointed to command in the Pondo country—is to sail, he will probably be told by an urbane servant of the State that "nothing can be said on the subject," as the name has not "been sent back by the Queen," or "the name is still before the Queen;" but long after these stages of suspended powers and existence have been passed through, there are long delays before the *Gazettes* come out with the appointments, for which there appears to be no assignable reason. Whilst the Staff of Lord Wolseley are getting on half-way to Khartoum, the fact that they belong to the Staff at all is kept dark, and Lord Wolseley himself was in Egypt days before his appointment was gazetted in London. Now the names of his Staff are duly set. If they draw their pay only from the date of the *Gazette*, there would be good ground of complaint. It is no great matter or consequence perhaps, but the fashion is absurd, and it is not to the credit of those who have in hand the dispatch of public business. It is seldom, indeed, that the Queen queries an appointment or refuses a recommendation till better advised; but as her Majesty is the fountain of all honour, it would be well for the sake of appearances that these delays did not occur, or that the pretences which we have alluded to should be given up.

The payment of the indemnities awarded by a (very) mixed Commission to Egyptians, Europeans, &c., for the destruction of their property by the bombardment and by the soldiery and rabble of Alexandria when the defence was crushed, is matter of urgency; and the amount of these indemnities is no less than five-eighths of the £8,000,000 which is to be raised for the present necessities of Egypt,—that is, Egypt pays for the consequences of an act of war not declared, but nevertheless carried on against herself, a penalty of a very peculiar kind,—about £5,000,000. There was no declaration of war at all; but it was assumed that the Khedive, our ally, was under duress, and that he was virtually commanded by his Ministry; and to sustain him against them a fleet was sent to Alexandria to overawe the Egyptian Army and its leaders, without the request, leave, or licence of the sovereign of the country. The Egyptians very naturally set to work to strengthen the defences of the harbour which were under the guns of the fleet. In consequence of the refusal of the Egyptian Ministry to comply with certain demands for the disarmament and surrender of some of the works defending Alexandria, the fleet opened fire and silenced the batteries. But the refusal to disarm and surrender came from the Egyptian Government. It was given with the consent of the Khedive; it was by the Khedive's orders that the troops manned the batteries and fought them! Not only that—the Khedive, after Arabi had resolved that Alexandria was untenable, desired that the defence should be maintained; and it was in consequence of Arabi's retiring from the works, evacuating the city, and retreating to Kafr-el-Dowar, that the Khedive proclaimed Arabi to be a traitor. We are not aware of any previous case in which a country was made to pay its own subjects and to indemnify foreigners settled for losses sustained in consequence of warlike operations for which its Government was not responsible. We do not say there never have been such cases, but if there ever were such we are not aware of them; and we would feel obliged to any of our military jurists, like Dr. Franklyn, if they would state what the law of nations, if there be such a thing, has laid down in the premises. Mr. John Lemoinne has made an assertion *ex-cathedrâ* that the bombarding fleet could have averted the destruction by the landing of a detachment of sailors and marines, but no one who was on the spot would have counselled such a measure at the time; and although by what has been learned since it may be assumed that a force of a couple of thousand men could have been spared from the ships, we doubt if Nelson or any English Admiral would, under the circumstances in which Sir B. Seymour was placed, and in the state of his information respecting the city and the enemy, have dared to deplete his vessels, and to send his sailors and marines into such a city as Alexandria, when it was, for all he knew, in possession of a large army of soldiery and an immense hostile population.

Captain F. C. Morgan, R.A., Instructor of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, has just brought out a most excellent "Handbook of Army Matériel." The work is published by Clowes and Sons (Limited), Charing Cross, and is most carefully compiled. It should be in the hands of every artillery officer.

A correspondent writes:—"Passing through Leicester Square on Tuesday, I noticed a large number of men and boys waiting before the entrance to an office. On inquiry, I found that all these wanted to join the Cape Mounted Rifles, a corps which is once more being reorganised or re-formed. The great majority of the applicants were weedy youngsters, such as help to fill the muster-rolls of our 'Line battalions,' though they cannot fill even the small suits of uniform in which their appearance causes serious alarm to all who care for the safety and honour of the country. It was easy to distinguish those who had 'soldiered.' A fine-looking, smart fellow said he had served in the 56th, and an erect dapper man said he 'had done his 20 years, and wanted to go again.' I was told that some one came out of the office occasionally and selected old soldiers, preferably those who had served in the mounted branches, and stout *men* of not less than 5 ft. 8 in., and that the rest were not even looked at!"

The following are the items of the Estimate of the further amount that will be required during the year 1884-85, to meet the deficiencies in the Votes specified, caused by the additional expenditure arising from the Expedition up the Nile. Votes under which the amount will be accounted for:—Vote 1—General Staff and regimental charges, £100,000; Vote 4—Medical establishments and services, £15,000; Vote 9—Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store establishments, wages, &c., £68,000; Vote 10—Provisions, forage, fuel, transport, and other services, £549,000; Vote 11—Clothing establishments, services, and supplies, £85,000; Vote 12—Supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores (£432,000), less sum to be appropriated from Vote of Credit (£300,000), £132,000; Vote 13—Works and buildings, £46,000; Vote 15—Miscellaneous services, £5,000; total, £1,000,000. Votes under which the amount will be accounted for in the case of the £675,000 required for the Bechuanaland Expedition will be as follows:—Vote 1—General Staff and regimental charges, £220,000; Vote 10—Provisions, forage, fuel, transport, and other services, £400,000; Vote 11—Clothing establishments, services, and supplies, £15,000; Vote 12—Supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores, £40,000; total, £675,000.

The *Revue Scientifique* publishes particulars respecting the employment of mountain artillery in Tonquin, which show some of the difficulties the French have had to surmount in their campaign. Two batteries of 8-centimètre (3·12-in.) guns, with 600 shot for each gun, were furnished by the War Minister to the Ministry of Marine. Their equipment consisted of 12 barrels, 14 gun-carriages, 260 ammunition and 28 store-boxes. The proportion of ammunition supplied was four shrapnels and one case-shot to each two shells. The men, drawn from the 12th Regiment of Artillery (Vincennes), for the two mountain-batteries, numbered 11 and 12 respectively, were trained for a fortnight before their embarkation (January, 1884) in serving, packing, and unpacking the guns. They were also exercised in carrying the latter in their arms, in view of the difficulties awaiting them in Tonquin. Thus, the guns of the 12th Battery, which had been brought on small junks as far as Haidzoung, had to be carried at once by the men, in the absence of mules, up to the citadel there, situated 4,920 feet above sea-level. Both batteries had all their material by March 1, even the harness, but no mules, in consequence of which the guns had to be dragged by the gunners and coolies on the march to Bacninh. This was effected in different ways by the two batteries. The 11th Battery sent the shafts back to the Reserve, fastened a bamboo across the block-trail, which was carried by two men, whilst a second bamboo was fastened with ropes to the carriage. Eight to 12 men (including relays) were required to drag the gun along, its muzzle pointing to the rear. The 12th Battery moved their guns, like wheelbarrows, with the muzzle forward, a man in the rear guiding the block-trail on the shaft by means of a strap, four men dragging the gun by ropes. For this mode of transport, three relays of five men each were required. The ammunition-boxes were carried by coolies; the 12th Battery, however, fastened one box to each gun with ropes. After a little training, guns moved in this manner made better progress than those of the Marine Artillery, which were drawn by horses, the narrow paths causing many stoppages. The difficult nature of the country required the most minute measures of precaution. The long range of the 8-centimètre guns, however, was a great protection against the enemy's fire, losses being much more frequent by over-fatigue than the latter. During the attack on the Do-Son Fort, the 12th Battery fired 110 shrapnels alone, the effect of which on the Chinese troops was excellent. A certain order was determined upon for later marches. The length of a battery column was 328 yards. Officers and sub-officers were on foot, whilst the men were eager in the performance of their several duties, consisting principally in dragging the guns, mending the roads, &c. The work to be done was most severe. Marches of 30 kilomètres (nearly 19 miles) had to be made in the most difficult country, up to the knees in water, or along slopes with an inclination of 30 degrees.

A correspondent raises a point which it would be well for the War Office to settle. It is this:—"Some years ago," he says, "I left the Militia service, and was gazetted out with permission to 'continue to wear the uniform of the regiment.' This was then a Rifle uniform, but under the new arrangement the corps has now become a Fusilier regiment. Moreover, since my resignation a special uniform has been prescribed for officers who have left the Militia with permission to retain their rank. I wish to know, then, what uniform I ought to wear when attending a levée,—whether my old Rifle uniform, or that which is now the regulation for my old regiment, or the 'prescribed uniform' which has been devised for retired officers." The present regulations are certainly very vague on the subject, and as there are many officers in the same position as our correspondent, a line or two in General Orders would set the matter right.

We note that tardy justice has at last been accorded to the few remaining Staff Officers of Pensioners as regards rank. By Army Circular 203 of the current month, a new paragraph (123-I.) is added to the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884. It is to the following effect, and made retrospective from July 1, 1881:—"Staff Officers of Pensioners shall be granted honorary rank as follows: as Major after 20 years' service on full pay, and as Lieutenant-Colonel after seven years' service on full pay, with the brevet or honorary rank of Major." As the duties of Staff Officers of Pensioners and of officers of the Army Pay Department are analogous, we hope this concession of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to the former indicates that the authorities are prepared to include in the Estimates for the next financial year the paltry sum (about £140 per annum) necessary if the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is granted to a dozen or 15 of the senior Staff Paymasters in the latter department. It has always been a matter of surprise to us that the Royal Warrant which assigned (in May, 1883) two ranks, Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, to Chief Paymasters, and two ranks, Captain and Major, to Paymasters, left the Staff Paymasters, who come *in medias res*, with only one rank, that of Major. Officers in the Commissariat, Ordnance, and Medical Departments, holding the same relative positions, have the two ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, for the analogous grade. Why not the Pay Department? As regards length of service, the first 20 Staff Paymasters vary between 40 and 20 years' service, and average over 27 years' service. Assistant-Commissaries-General in the Commissariat and Ordnance average about the same; and, of course, combatant Lieutenant-Colonels attain the rank years before,—Infantry officers in about 23¼ years, and Cavalry in about 20½ years. It has been rumoured that an officer in a high position objected to Staff Paymasters in Regimental Districts being Lieutenant-Colonels. This we can hardly put much credence in, as for many months three or four officers have been employed, retired officers of the Department who hold that rank in Regimental Districts. But even if such was the case, there would be no difficulty in allotting the senior Staff Paymasters holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to General, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and other District posts, irrespective of the 62 Regimental Districts. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this small matter of Lieutenant-Colonel's rank for a few of the senior Staff Paymasters will not be lost sight of in the Army Estimates now being prepared for the year 1885-6.

As it has been decided that the number of boys allowed to regiments shall be fixed, and not dependent upon the regimental establishment, special authority for the enlistment of qualified boys is no longer necessary. Such enlistments will in future be carried out by officers commanding regiments, battalions, or, on the application of these officers, by officers commanding regimental districts, auxiliary artillery districts, and assistant-adjutant-generals of recruiting districts. The total number of boys allowed for the Regular Army is 627, distributed as follows:—Training as bandsmen, drummers, &c., 401; tailors, 196, telegraphists, 30. The consent of the boys' parents or guardians is to be obtained in each case before enlistment, and no boy is to be enlisted who does not give fair promise of becoming, when he has attained the proper age, an effective soldier. The selection of boys for the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Departmental Corps rests with the deputy-adjutant-general or staff officer of the corps, whose authority will, therefore, be obtained in each case before a boy is enlisted for these arms of the service.

The Canadian Government has received the thanks of the Colonial Office for services rendered in connection with the Nile expedition.

Some new regulations have just been issued to the French Infantry, the nature of which may be gathered from the following extracts from the columns of *L'Armée Française*:—"Thank God, safety is no longer to be sought in open order and dispersion, which were carried to excess, and this at a moment when all the armies of Europe, and especially that of Germany, gave up the practice of searching order in disorder, and were intent on 'tightening the cords' which place the troops under the control of their chief." What the new regulations chiefly aim at is the abolition of a system of independent warfare, which consisted in getting under shelter and remaining there. Article 450 says:—"The art of taking advantage of the ground is simply a means; the real object of an engagement is to break the enemy, and to overcome, at no matter what price, all resistance." The next article sets forth that,—"A brave infantry, energetically commanded, can march under the hottest fire, even against well-defended entrenchments, and seize upon them." Another article directs that in the open country no skirmisher is to lie down without orders. It was one of the maxims of Napoleon that the best way to avoid being killed was to kill your enemies. The new regulations agree with this maxim, and think that the best way to carry it out is to attack boldly, and instead of indulging in independent potting from a sheltered spot always difficult to leave.

The Simla manœuvres, it seems, have fallen through. There has been a considerable amount of sickness among the troops who were to have attacked the summer capital; and in view of the uncertainty of the weather, and the fact that the troops were to have taken no tents with them, the idea has been abandoned.

General Cosseron de Villenoisy has just contributed half-a-dozen columns to the *Débats* on the subject of the French Army. After a few preliminary remarks, he observes that the war estimates have increased in an alarming fashion since the fall of the Empire. For 1871 the ordinary budget for the Army, voted in 1870, amounted to 371,551,177 fr., and the extraordinary to 2,870,000 fr.; total, 374,421,177 fr., say £15,000,000. How do the figures stand to-day? The Republican estimates for 1885 show an ordinary expenditure of 596,306,230 fr., and an extraordinary expenditure of 85,000,000; total, 681,306,230 fr., say £27,000,000. And the probability is that if certain projects for the formation of a Colonial Army be carried out, this sum will be greatly exceeded, and the military expenditure of France will be double that of the last year of the Empire. With all this, says the General, it does not appear that there will be any great increase in the effective next year. For 1871, the estimates provided for 400,000 men and 88,154 horses. The proposed strength of the Army for 1885 is 524,000 men and 130,646 horses; but a considerable portion of this increase would not be available in the event of a European war. The General deducts 5,700 soldiers' children, and the corps detached to Tunis and Tonquin, also 40,000 men absent from various causes; and if to these be added men liberated before the expiration of their term of service, he finds that the effective strength of the Army at home does not exceed that of 15 years ago. And yet the country has to pay 307 million francs more than under the Empire. This is what has happened in the way of augmentation, in round numbers. The Gendarmerie, which is a military institution, and is under the Minister of War, has been raised from 22,000 to 27,000 men; the Infantry, from 250,000 to 280,000; the Cavalry, from 61,000 to 67,000; the Artillery, from 36,000 to 69,000; the Engineers, from 9,000 to 11,000; the "Administration," from 8,000 to 18,000. According to the General, the increase in the Infantry is more apparent than real; a great number of non-combatants have been added to the force, and 3,300 serjeant-majors have been disarmed, and instead of shouldering the rifle have to carry huge registers. The augmentation in the Cavalry is also a fiction, so many men being employed in training young horses, which were formerly trained in the remount depôts. The increase in the Engineers is due to the creation of two battalions of railway men. "The increase in the administration," adds the General, "is enormous, and by no means justified." This is probably due to political or electoral causes, and a pretty general desire not to serve in the fighting portion of the Army. The writer condemns these bloated armaments, and says that the effective might easily be reduced by 24,000 men and 10,000 horses, which would be very advantageous for the taxpayer and the agriculturist. One of the plague-spots in the Army, he tells us, is the exaggerated development of schools which are not only costly, but absorb a great number of officers and men. As regards these schools, the General would abolish those for soldiers' children, because they are too expensive, and because he scouts the idea of training children to be non-commissioned officers and to command men. Maturity, tact, and experience are required for command. He afterwards draws attention to the "School of War," which, he says, has been got up regardless of expense, the permanent staff amounting to three times the number of pupils, each of whom consequently costs the State £400 a year! Among other items of the Budget to which General de Villenoisy objects is £1,200 for spectacles and wooden legs. He also observes that the number of pensioners is on the increase, and that the country has still to pay Egyptians who followed the fortunes of General Buonaparte on the banks of the Nile. The writer in the *Débats* would hardly advise the War Minister to cease paying the pensions of these venerable men, who appear to have escaped the massacre of the Mamelukes, which took place after the fall of the First Empire. Altogether, General de Villenoisy thinks that the French War Estimates might be reduced to the extent of 140,000,000fr.

It appears that the French Government intend creating a Colonial Army on the volunteer system, the inducement to join being smart-money and extra pay. The volunteers, if such be found, will serve from 21 to 36 years of age, and each man will cost the country an extra 2,547 fr. 50 c. If volunteers do not come forward, then the War Minister will take men from the annual contingent, which will be the obligatory volunteer system. Non-commissioned officers serving their country in foreign climes will be rewarded for their patriotism by receiving, at the expiration of their term of service, a civil service appointment or a patch of land,—in the Colonies.

Sir Henry Fletcher did good service to the Medical Staff of the Army by his question eliciting from the Secretary of State for War the fact that Surgeons-Majors of over 50 years of age will be examined, that there is no precedent for such examinations (we should think not), and that they have been instituted on the recommendation of the Director-General, in the teeth of the opinion of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. We must congratulate the Surgeons-Major in so far having carried their point, that the objectionable proposal to examine them in medicine and surgery has been abandoned. We would, however, now point out that the Circular instituting these examinations was published on August 1 last, three and a-half months ago, and that up to the present not a single particle of information has been given to those concerned as to when the examination is to take place. At the present moment, there are some nine or ten steps due, and the senior officers are losing pay and pension in consequence of not being promoted. The Secretary of State for War was only able to give one excuse for these examinations,—the difficulty of selection! We would ask—Is it more difficult to select a Medical officer for promotion to Brigade-Surgeon than to select for command of a regiment or division? Certainly it is an extraordinary admission on the part of the Director-General to make that he cannot believe his own administrative officers. Is there anything else behind?

Referring to a possible arrangement between France and China on the basis of the Tientsin treaty, and a small indemnity for the soldiers slaughtered at Bac-Lé, the *Progrès Militaire* writes:—"This is, perhaps, not all that we expected from an expedition which has already cost us so many millions and so many men, and for which new and important credits are at present demanded. On Saturday the Government asked for a sum of about £150,000 to pay for the cost of sending out reinforcements, while a short time ago the Tonquin Committee passed a vote in favour of over £500,000 being laid out in the creation of a new body of troops and the despatch of four cruisers." The *Progrès* hints that the country is tired of seeing these sums engulphed in distant expeditions undertaken by a nation which has no taste for colonisation. The same paper then adds the following curious bit of information, which shows that the sins of the late Empire were not buried with it, and that money voted for one purpose is still at times applied to others. It seems that the Minister of War has asked for a sum of £200,000 to cover expenses incurred in 1882! The four cruisers referred to above are the *Canton*, a very fine vessel launched in 1882, and the *Cholon*, *Cheribon*, and *Chaudernagor*, built in England.

The French appear to be getting more and more dissatisfied with the Tonquin Expedition. Admiral Courbet says that he is worn-out with fatigue; that the weather is too bad for him to attack Tamsui from the sea; that blockade-runners are making their appearance; that some of his ships want repair; that he requires 5,000 troops, and a Brigadier-General. With all this, General Campenon wants 16,000,000 fr. now, and 40,000,000 fr. for next year. In Tonquin, the French troops seem to have suffered from typhoid-fever and from heat, which is now declining. General Brière de l'Isle desires rations for 20,000 men—15,000 Europeans and 6,000 native troops, and 1,000 Blue-jackets. One French military writer puts the matter thus as regards the difficulty with China:—"1. The Chinese augment their forces in a proportion of four to one by degrees as we send reinforcements. The Chinese will muster 60,000 men when we muster 15,000. 2. The blockade of Formosa is useless, and has the inconvenience of immobilising 24 ships. 3. This state of affairs is in favour of China. 4. Were we to take Tamsui and Kelung, we should possess only an insignificant part of a country not to be occupied. 5. It would require 15,000 men and two years to take Formosa." Some gloomy prognostics are no doubt due to political passion; but the discouragement extends so far that some persons consider that M. Jules Ferry, with his colonial mania, is endangering the very existence of the Republic.

ARMY NOTES.

The British force in Egypt numbers 16,000 men, of whom over 9,000 are at or south of Assouan. The concentration of the troops employed in the Expedition will be effected at Debbeh.

The *Times* says:—"It is understood that, on the arrival home from India of Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in April next, he will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and be appointed to the Staff at Army Head-quarters."

According to information which has reached Meshed, Col. Ridgway and the Indian section of the Afghan Frontier Commission have arrived at Kusan, on the Heri-Rud, all safe. They have probably before this time encountered Sir Peter Lumsden and the European contingent advancing from Meshed.

The bounty of 120 rupees for soldiers who volunteer to remain in India for ten years is still open. A Circular has been issued sanctioning this bounty on the old conditions until April 1 next.

There are serious signs of disaffection in the Turkish Army in consequence of its being deprived of pay and clothing. A recent traveller from Asia Minor states that many soldiers were without shoes, and were dependent for their clothing on what they could obtain from the inhabitants. Throughout the empire they are everywhere many months in arrear.

According to Gen. Torré's annual report on the Italian Army, the number of officers and men enrolled in the various branches of the service on June 30 was 3,250,000. Of these, about 900,000 belonged to the permanent Army, 350,000 to the movable Militia, and 2,000,000 to the territorial Militia.

An official at Milbank Prison, of an inquiring turn of mind, and being surprised at the large number of soldiers undergoing imprisonment for desertion (616), has managed to ascertain from each individual the causes that led him to be at present unable to change his residence, disagreeable though he finds it. Of these 616, 48 deserted through annoyance from comrades and harsh treatment by non-commissioned officers and others; one from marriage without leave; 114 from drink; 161 dislike of the Army; 72 persuasion by comrades or bad company; 12 refusal of leave; 100 to better themselves; 51 through going on the "spree," stopping over time, and not liking to return; 41 were absent, but did not mean to desert; and 16 ran away through debt.

According to a telegram from Mandalay, King Theebaw is represented to have expressed his satisfaction at the recent demonstration at Rangoon to protest against the Mandalay massacres, and to have declared that he had been longing since his accession to the throne to test the British strength. It is also asserted that the King has been assured by French residents in Mandalay that there is no reason to fear the English, who have too much on their hands at present in connection with the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, the Nile expedition, and another war impending in South Africa. It is understood that the majority of the Burmese Ministers are desirous of sending an embassy to the Indian Government. The Kachyen tribe are massing in the vicinity of Bhamo, and have announced their intention of attacking the town as soon as their preparations are complete. [We do not attach any importance to these reports, which we believe utterly untrustworthy.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

A telegram dated Teheran, Nov. 18, says:—"It is reported that Gen. Zelenoy, the Russian Chief Commissioner on the Afghan Boundary Commission, will not arrive at Sarakhs before the end of December. He is at present at Tiflis."

A telegram from Calcutta announces that "the Zhob Valley Force has been divided into two columns. One of these is returning to India by way of Dular. The other, with Sir O. Tanner and the Political Agents, is to march east, through the Khibzai and Musa Kheyl countries. All are expected to be back at home at the end of the present month."

It is announced that consequent on the appearance of a few Chinese blockade-runners of Formosa, Admiral Courbet has been obliged to extend the line of position of his squadron, and to remain on the defensive until the arrival of reinforcements.

Reviews.

With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan. By Colonel the Hon. J. Colborne. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

Nothing can be more opportune than the publication of Colonel Colborne's account of the Sennaar Campaign in 1883, more particularly as its appearance authoritatively denies the truth of the rumour that this gallant officer had died at Dongola, the fact being that he is at this very moment in or about Debbeh, in good health and spirits. On the morning of February 17, 1883, the following party left Cairo for the front,—General Hicks Pasha, Colonel De Coetlogon, Colonel Colborne, Major Massey, Captain Martin Warner, Captain Farquhar, Lieutenant Evans, and Surgeon Rosenberg; Forestier-Walker being left behind to bring up the Gatlings. Every one was in high spirits, eagerly looking forward to the campaign, and little dreaming that only three of that devoted band would return from the Soudan. But so it was, and the annihilation of Hicks's entire army is read of even now by some with wondering sadness, by others almost with incredulity. The departure was a hurried one, and many inconveniences were submitted to; while gloomy forebodings as to the enterprise were freely indulged in in Cairo. Among those who came to say "God speed" were Baker Pasha and his brother, Sir Samuel. On the day previous the party were presented to the Khedive. Suakim was reached after three days' steaming, where the party was received by the Governor "with pomp and circumstance." Colonel Colborne writes very pleasantly about his experience:—

> "Suakim, until recently the principal port for the exportation of slaves, is likely, within a brief period, to become noted for more legitimate enterprise. Many English merchants are established there, and a French gentleman, M. Marquet, is erecting a ginning-house for the preparation of cotton growing within 15 leagues, and from his own statement he looks forward to retiring with a fortune in five or six years. Some Englishmen are also planning a line of rail to Berber, the Nile port which communicates with Khartoum. Should this work be carried out, the capital of the Soudan would be reached in six days, instead of from 15 to 20, the time now taken by the desert route and river. Swift dromedaries can travel from Suakim to Berber in an average of 15 days. Under existing circumstances, reinforcements for the Soudan will take a month between Suez and Khartoum."

Colonel Colborne thus expresses his opinion of the Soudan:—"The Soudan is a magnificent country, and it must never be allowed to relapse into slavery, but rather every effort must be made to back the Khedive's civilising influence." We must hurry on to scenes of active operations. At the battle of Marabia the undaunted bravery and reckless confidence exhibited by the enemy is described. "And what gallant men they were! Right up to the cannon's mouth, right up to the rifle muzzle, dauntlessly they rode. Onward they came, waving their banners inscribed with the Mahdi's own rendering of the Koran; but the Khedive's troops, encouraged by their English officers, had no fear." On May 1, Captain Massey, cousin of General Lord Clarina, commanding the Dublin District, was left behind by General Hicks to reconnoitre, with five Soudanese irregulars. They bolted, and Captain Massey proceeded alone, taking with him an Egyptian staff officer, Lieutenant Ali. After a few hours Captain Massey dismounted, afflicted with a raging thirst. He could only say, "We are close to the Nile; give me some water." The young Egyptian behaved most nobly. Captain Massey ordered him to leave, but he refused until he failed to find a pulse or detect the slightest breath of life. He at length left to seek for help. About 7 p.m., Captain Massey awoke from his long swoon, made a few more efforts to travel on, which were all in vain; he fell again, but finally was rescued by friendly Arabs who had been sent to search the desert for him. A few months later Captain Massey fell with his General at Kashgate. Of the terrible finale, Colonel Colborne thus speaks:—"One morning I am standing on the steps of Shepheard's Hotel. A little billet is put into my hand. It runs thus simply,—'Hicks's Army annihilated.'" "Of that last band of Englishmen who rode side by side through the Nubian desert, but three remain,—De Coetlogon, Martin, and myself, the last of an army of 12,000." (*sic.*)

The Personal Adventures, &c., of a Magistrate during the Indian Mutiny. By Mark Thornhill. (John Murray.)

Notwithstanding the number of years which have passed away since the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, a melancholy interest continues to be attached to it which may be termed almost unparalleled. The author of the work now published held, in 1857, the important position of "Magistrate of Muttra," a large city in upper India, situated on the high-road from Agra to Delhi. Those who have read with attention a work published by Mr. W. Tayler, Commissioner of Patna, can easily imagine the supreme importance and responsibility which in those troubled times attached themselves to the office of "magistrate" or "commissioner." The former of these writers was forced by circumstances which could not be avoided to enter on a tedious and complicated war with the magnates who then ruled in the India Office,—and even now, perhaps, we have not heard the last of this protracted struggle. In the latter case, the author did not take up his pen till long after the suppression of the Mutiny, and did so then from a feeling that the story he could tell of what he witnessed and knew would form a useful contribution to events which have since then become matter of history, and many of which have passed without record. Mr. Thornhill commences his contributions with a graphic description of the first phases of the Mutiny. At the end of January, 1857, he had returned from a short tour, and on proceeding to his office found four little cakes laid on the table, dirty little cakes of the coarsest flour, about the size and thickness of a biscuit. A man had come to a village and given a cake to the watchman, with injunctions to bake four like it, to distribute them to the watchmen of the adjacent villages, and to desire them to do the same. On the following day the news came into circulation that the cakes were being distributed in the same manner over all Upper India. An inquiry was held; nothing transpired, and all seemed forgotten, save by those who remembered that a similar distribution of cakes had been made in Madras towards the end of the last century, and had been followed by the Mutiny of Vellore. These cakes were the famous "chapatties." Mr. Thornhill tells his narrative in a manner so entirely free from a straining after effect, that his readers gradually become satisfied that his is a truthful story. In the first half-dozen chapters the reader will find described the events which took place when it had become morally certain that the commencement of the Mutiny was an accomplished fact, and that it was hourly gaining in its proportions. We also learn of the assembling of the Army, the march to Delhi, the mutiny of the guard, "rural disturbances," and "the flight to Agra." These events are cleverly described, one of the most curious and amusing being the visit paid to the great bankers, "the Seths," by the author and his friends. It is strikingly illustrative of the extreme simplicity of the habits of life of even the wealthiest Hindoos.

> "Our hosts were the richest men in India; they maintained an army of servants, they possessed whole chests of gold and jewels, and they resided in a house which for size and architectural beauty would compare with the palaces of the nobles of Europe. But in ordering our dinner I found that they were destitute of what to us are the most ordinary conveniences,—they had neither plates nor dishes, nor beyond a few teacups did their house contain either glass or china of any description. The supply of food was equally limited in variety. We had to make our meal on rice and coarse cakes of unleavened flour, and they were so saturated with oil and some perfume that it was with difficulty I could swallow a few mouthfuls. They could supply us with no drink but water and milk that had been simmered over a fire, and which had in the process acquired an overpowering flavour of smoke. There was no tea and no kettle, but there was an immense teapot of solid silver."

The author devotes several pages of the 11th chapter of his book to a description of Muttra, a city "full of temples," and remarkable as being the residence of the "Seth" family. The extraordinary prosperity that attended its members seemed to be miraculous, and is minutely detailed in the chapter referred to. The house they occupied contained hardly any furniture, but the jewels they possessed passes conception:—

> "Its vaults were crammed with stores of gold and silver. They had necklaces of emeralds, each stone the size of a large marble, enormous pearls, a ring of which the hoop and signet were cut out of a single ruby, a table-diamond about an inch and a half long, of proportionate depth, and smaller stones without number. The most precious ornaments were reserved for the women, but were never seen. Among them, however, was a small idol, carved out of a single emerald."

In the 13th chapter the author briefly describes the Kotah Contingent, which was under the command of Capt. Dennys, and had been sent to Muttra, ostensibly to restore order, really that it might be outside Agra and yet within call till the authorities there could make up their minds about admitting it. In the meantime, the contingent remained with the author, who thus describes the curious life they led:—

> "It was a life very quiet yet full of excitement. We received few letters, no newspapers, except by vague report, we heard little of what was going on beyond the horizon around us. This absence of news did not greatly trouble us. My interests were well nigh absorbed in the district, that of Capt. Dennys and his officers in their regiment. It was touching to see their confidence in their men, their pride in the fidelity they had as yet displayed, their trustfulness in their fidelity for the future. It was a confidence which I soon came to share, not from knowledge or conviction, simply from the effect of association. I had been warned against both the Sepoys and the troopers; the warnings which came from the most respectable and reliable of the natives had so far affected me, that on first joining the contingent I always went armed. At Captain Dennys's request and under the influence of his example I ere long, like him and his officers, laid my arms aside. He said, 'If the men are loyal, weapons are unnecessary; if they mutiny, weapons will not avail us.' So he and his officers lived among their soldiers unarmed, defenceless, and what they did, did all the other officers of the Indian Army. I think now that in doing so they were mistaken, but surely history records little more calmly heroic."

The author thus continues:—

> "Occasionally we heard sounds of firing in the daytime, but it was firing of a different kind—the dull boom of distant artillery. Where these sounds came from we could never ascertain; there were no armies near that possessed cannon; currents of air must have carried the reports from immense distances. The origin of the cannonading was, however, discovered to be nearer home. It would be thought that no two sounds could be more unlike than the

report of a cannon and the noise of a horse shaking himself; nevertheless, it is almost impossible to distinguish between this last sound and that of distant artillery."

At length this state of repose was altered. The approach of the enemy was made known, and a state of excitement ensued. This was increased by the arrival of a dispatch to Captain Dennys, directing him to intercept, if possible, a certain body of mutineers. The author takes this opportunity of showing how the contingent appeared on the line of march, and at the same time describing what may be highly interesting to some future military historian, "for the Indian Army as it then existed is a thing of the past."

(*To be continued.*)

Handbook of Artillery Matériel. By F. C. Morgan. (Wm. Clowes and Sons, Limited.)—This is a useful little work on the subject of ordnance, ammunition, carriages, &c., and stores used in the service of artillery. The author deserves commendation for this useful compendium, and the large number of plates (19) with which it is illustrated.

A Vocabulary for the Lower-Standard in Hindustani. By P. Mulvihill. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—There can be no doubt of the value of a compilation such as this. It will lighten the task of many officers, and thus, perhaps, enable them to acquire a complete knowledge of Hindustani without labouring for years.

Persian for Travellers. By Alexander Finn. (Trübner and Co.)—Although the compiler says, "This is a work of no pretensions," the advantages it offers to students and travellers are too palpable to be questioned.

Harper's Magazine. The Christmas number of *Harper's Magazine* is a work of rare merit, both as regards its engravings and its letter-press. It contains a large number of stories and other contributions which are fully up to the standard of this admirable publication. The gem of the number is unquestionably the frontispiece, in which is represented "The Boy Jesus in the Temple." This work of high art has been engraved by W. B. Glosson from the painting by Professor T. M. Heinrich Hoffman of Dresden.

Cassell's Saturday Journal for the Homes of the People has just been published in annual form, and makes a splendid volume. It contains a vast amount of literature which will give joy to, and excite wonder in, very many youthful bosoms this coming Christmas.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Army Medical Officers (or at least some of them) having at their own request become thoroughly departmentalised, are now discontented with their unified title, and are yapping to be designated "Royal." There is an inconsistency in this altogether incompatible with the language employed by the more zealous of the reformers before the change took place. They abused the old regimental system and their *confrères* who adhered to it. They were intolerant of their subordinate position to the commanding officer. They complained that their independence was shackled, and that if freer their recommendations would carry greater weight, and contribute more to the well-being of the soldier, and further, that unification would exalt them in the social scale. Their separation from their combatant friends is now complete. They are thoroughly under War Office control, and may they enjoy it! I am one of those who have maintained, and still maintain, that every one of the advantages which have accrued in connection with recent changes could have resulted and be carried out as efficiently without severing the regimental connection between the executive medical officers and the Army. These ideas may be erroneous, but as long as I indulge in them I respectfully subscribe myself a believer in the OLD REGIME.

Capt. Guien has been appointed to the command of the Duguay-Tronin of the French Squadron in China, in place of Capt. Muret de Pagnac, who has just been promoted Rear-Admiral. Capt. Le Pontois, second of the Villars, has been appointed to the Chateau Renaud.

The Reindeer, new composite gun-vessel of six guns, will, we understand, be shortly commissioned to relieve the Arab on the East Indies station.

The Ruby, 12 guns, unarmoured composite corvette, at Chatham, is ordered to be ready for foreign service by Dec. 30.

A Lay-Haight torpedo, which is to be submitted to Government for approval, is at present being manufactured in Hartford, Conn. A torpedo of this class was tried successfully some time ago in the Bosphorus. The Lay-Haight torpedo is a cigar-shaped vessel 30 ft. long, and about 30 in. in diameter in its central and largest part. It carries a charge of explosive in its forward end, sufficient to blow to pieces the largest and strongest ironclad afloat. In the after compartment and amidship are placed the generator, the engine, the steering apparatus, and the propeller shaft, and at the outer end the propeller. Adjustable rudders determine the depth under water, and direct the course of the torpedo. One of these destroyers can be sent from the shore or from an anchored ship a distance from a mile to two miles, being guided in its course by the operator, at the fixed starting-point, by means of wires and electricity. The new torpedo is being made of sheet copper instead of sheet steel, the material of which most of the Lay-Haight torpedoes have hitherto been constructed. The engines which are to drive the propeller are six in number, or rather the engine is a group of six cylinders working synchronously with a speed that will develop about 1,000 revolutions of the screw propeller per minute. It is calculated, and confidently believed, that the velocity of this torpedo will be almost, if not quite, 20 miles an hour, or about a distance of two miles in six minutes. The motive-power of the engine is carbonic acid gas.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ARMY.

Slowly and by degrees the British Army—at least, such a portion of it as is contained within the four seas of Great Britain—is waxing smaller and beautifully less. On the despatch of the Egyptian Expeditionary Corps, the regiments called upon for service were recruited up to their full standard, or as high as was found necessary, by the linked battalions being stripped of their best men, and in some cases by volunteers from other regiments being called for. This we may consider as the first process of denudation. The next step is one which is far more important, and is one which will be found to have exercised a very marked and prejudicial influence over the *morale* of the Army generally. On Lord Wolseley reaching Egypt he found it necessary to select a picked body of men for the Camel Corps. He knew perfectly well that the state of the home regiments was such that no single battalion or regiment could be depended upon to give him exactly what he wanted. He therefore sent for a detachment of 44 men each from all the cavalry regiments at home, and also from each regiment of the Foot Guards. Of course, Lord Wolseley was aware that the latter was probably the only branch of the home army that could spare 40 or 50 men from each regiment without serious difficulties arising. The cream, therefore, of the cavalry regiments and of the Foot Guards was swept away to form a camel corps, naturally reducing the average quality of the men left behind. We now find that a corps of irregular cavalry is to be formed for service in Bechuanaland, and that it is proposed to locate a remount establishment at the Cape. This necessarily demands men and horses. Invitations are being issued to the cavalry to furnish shoeing-smiths, farriers, &c., for the purpose of working this remount station. We learn also that a detachment of picked signallers from the Foot Guards are to be selected and sent out for South African duty. The ordinary medical staff corps is reported to have at least one-third of its strength in Egypt at the present moment, and so strained are the resources of this branch of the Army that it has been found necessary to make demands upon the militia, so as to provide some kind of reserve in case of future contingencies. Thus we find, little by little, that the very best men of all branches of the Service are gradually being picked out for service both in Egypt and the Cape, with what result upon what we may call the residuum may easily be imagined. Now, let us suppose (and we do so with bated breath) that some slight European complication should arise, or even that it became necessary to strengthen the garrisons in Ireland by three or four regiments. What position would Great Britain be in, and what kind of a show could she make, unless, driven at last by stern necessity, the Government reluctantly embodied a dozen or so regiments of militia? We are drifting rapidly in this direction, and it is very easy to see that, with the slightest extra pressure at any point, or the least mishap or temporary check in any part of the globe, our present system of military organisation will tumble down like a house of cards. It is the duty of the Secretary of State for War, under these circumstances, to review the situation, and on the facts being as we have stated, place the matter unflinchingly before the Cabinet as a matter of public policy.—*Volunteer Service Review.*

THE GANGES COURT-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without questioning the justice of the sentence on Mr. Edward Robinson, the late Paymaster of the Ganges, I cannot help, as one having some knowledge, expressing an opinion that an accountant officer of a training ship, in the face of the extra duties (duties, I may add, without emolument, and interminable and ever increasing), connected with the boys, cannot personally check everything, or rather he must trust to the loyalty of his subordinates, though it is undoubtedly his duty to see that a system of cross-checking is carried out, and that the steward does not delegate his duty. If this watching of the steward be carried to a cat-and-mouse degree, the quasi-responsible officer (who should be more acknowledged) loses his self-respect, while the paymaster has to neglect the other and really more important interests connected with the health and welfare of the boys.—I am, &c.,

RINQUIDOTTE.

Orders have been received at Devonport that the Black Prince is to be ready to hoist the pennant on April 30 next, as flagship of the Channel Squadron.

A large quantity of a new pattern star-shell is being sent out to Egypt. These, exploding over the enemy's position at night, will light it up, and expose it in all its details.

Mr. Marriott's proposal to meet the expenses of an increase of the Naval Forces by a temporary suspension of the Sinking Fund will not be supported by the Conservative leaders.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.—What is known as the "Bee Belt" of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length; but there is one part of it which the plough has not yet invaded, that is the region where the Horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriance of these plants is so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance, and tuneful with the humming wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea: this honey-full horehound is a great favourite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once; the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheet of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and the bees hug this favourite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee babies and suckle them, multitudes at once, on her warm Californian breast. The Horehound Honey so gathered by these little almoners of Nature is put up in bottles, and retailed by all Chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d each. W. L. Bright, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says:—"Hoge's Horehound Honey cured his father of a bad cough."

The Army.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. The Committee of the Royal Humane Society has unanimously awarded its medallion to Trooper J. Dawkins, attached to the Heavy Division of the Camel Corps, for a gallant attempt to save Trooper Clements on the 14th ult. in the Nile at Assiout. It appears that on the day in question the man fell into the river from a boat towing astern of a barge on which troops were proceeding up the river. The current was very strong, and Clements, though able to swim a little, only rose once to the surface, owing to the under-tow. Dawkins, without any hesitation, jumped overboard, but after remaining in the water several minutes could not find any trace of the drowning man, and was unable to rescue him. Dawkins was much exhausted by his exertions, and was picked up soon afterwards.

6TH DRAGOONS. Lieut.-Col. Wirgman, formerly of the regiment, died at 4 Hyde Park Mansions, on the 4th inst., in his 76th year.

3RD HUSSARS. Capt. Barlow, quartermaster of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and formerly of the regiment, died suddenly at Banstead Railway-station, on the 12th inst., aged 58 years.

11TH HUSSARS. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"An unkind fortune has decreed the cutting-short of a life of promise by the murder of Col. Donald Stewart, now confirmed beyond the reach of doubt. He leaves behind him a name that will be remembered for the high courage and signal devotion to duty with which at a moment's notice he undertook a task of extreme danger and apparent hopelessness. The writer of these lines had the good fortune to possess the intimate friendship of Gen. Gordon, and an acquaintance with Col. Stewart, to which the latter officer's admiration of Gen. Gordon, long before they knew one another, lent an unusual significance. Of Col. Stewart's energy and skill in supplementing Gen. Gordon's exertions in defending Khartoum there can be no doubt. The strength and simplicity of Col. Stewart's character are shown most clearly by the unhesitating manner in which he at once placed himself at the service of the officer under whose orders, by a chain of unique and fortuitous circumstances, he found himself called upon to serve. Other men who had written what was considered the Report on the Soudan, would have chafed at a position of subordination, and would have wished to carry out their own views; but Col. Stewart was at all times content to be the lieutenant of Gen. Gordon. His loss to the now solitary defender of Khartoum will, therefore, be the more irreparable. Col. Stewart leaves a name, rather than the material for a biographical sketch; and perhaps it is well that it is so, although too many recent instances have occurred among Englishmen of fates similar to those which befell Stoddart and Conolly 40 years ago, in the Wells of Bokhara. But surely sufficient sacrifice has now been made to the policy of tergiversation and procrastination in the land of the Pharaohs. The name of Stewart is added to the names of Gill and Palmer; and England is the poorer by the loss of a subject who combined the simple faith of a soldier with something of the enthusiasm of a paladin of romance." The minstrel troupe has just given the first of a series of entertainments in the regimental theatre at Ballincollig, when an unusual amount of talent was produced.

12TH LANCERS. Capt. J. B. Hayes, formerly of the regiment, died at The Beacon, Kingswear, on the 18th inst., of pneumonia, aged 35 years. He was a son of the Rev. Sir J. Hayes, Bart., of Arborfield, Berks.

17TH LANCERS. Capt. W. L. Shedden, formerly of the regiment, died at St. Helens, Lymington, on the 18th inst., aged 75 years.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major-Gen. Smyth, commanding the Woolwich District, inspected H Baty. 4th Brig. on Tuesday, previous to its departure for South Africa. The battery numbered 273 officers and men. The General told them that they had a long voyage and journey before them, but he was sure they would do their duty manfully and loyally. Their guns—a 7-pounder mountain train battery—had been sent on to the ship, and 200 mules would await them on their arrival out. He wished them "God speed!" and a safe return. The battery sailed on Wednesday.

The following changes of stations are announced:—No. 4 Baty. 1st Brig., Scottish Division, from Sheerness to Landguard Fort, Nov. 28; No. 2 Baty. 1st Brig., Northern Division, from Dover to Devonport, Nov. 21; I and O Batys. 1st Brig., from India to Shorncliffe and Athlone; No. 6 Baty. 1st Brigade, Western Division, from India to Aden; No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig., South Irish Division, from India to Aden; No. 8 Baty. 1st Brig., Eastern Division, from Aden to Sheerness; No. 7 Baty. 1st Brig., London Division, from Aden to Portsmouth.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major-Gen. Scratchley, the first High Commissioner of New Guinea, was entertained at a banquet on Tuesday, at St. Stephen's Club, by Mr. Henniker Heaton. The following gentlemen were also present:—The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Sir Arthur Blyth (Agent-General for South Australia), Sir Charles Tupper (High Commissioner for Canada), Gen. Sir Collingwood Dickson, K.C.B., V.C., Major-Gen. Lowry, C.B., Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G. (British Resident, Perak), Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward Legge, Mr. W. Newzam Nicholson, M.P., Sir Francis Smith (Chief Justice of Tasmania), Sir Eardley Wilmot, M.P., Hon. J. F. Garrick, Q.C. (Agent-General for Queensland), Hon. William Wilson (Victoria), Mr. Edward Whitley, M.P., Mr. Simon Fraser, M.P., Hon. John Douglass, M.P. (Queensland), Mr. W. P. Cowlishaw, Mr. R. Seymour Guinness, Hon. Howard Spensley (Victoria), Capt. Tully, Mr. James Corry, M.P., and Mr. C. H. Bromby. Major-Gen. Scratchley left England on Thursday for New Guinea.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria writes:—"With reference to my previous telegram as to the inadequacy of the force of Royal Engineers at the front, I hear that this is undoubtedly the case. The amount of labour for such men up country is excessive. Excluding a few men, chiefly drivers, with the field park, and the telegraphists who are only available for their special work, there remain only 260 men of this corps with the expedition. Considering that the Royal Engineers are trained boatmen, it is astonishing that so small a number of them is employed. One field company, 100 strong, specially sent out and equipped for the expedition, is doing nothing in Cairo. Why should not these be used ?"

1st, or Royal Scots. H.M.S. Orontes, with 1st Batn., arrived at Gibraltar on the 7th inst., from the West Indies. The regiment, which was *en route* for Egypt, now proceeds to South Africa, probably to take part in the Bechuanaland Expedition. The following is an extract from the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 10th inst. :—" His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major-Gen. Walker, V.C., C.B., and the officers of the Staff, to-day inspected the 1st Batn. Royal Scots, which was drawn up on the New Mole Parade at 10 a.m. in column of companies. The men were in their sea-kit dress. After going down the ranks, his Excellency addressed the regiment as follows :—'Col. White, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Scots, it is a great pleasure to me to meet the regiment again. I had the honour of being associated with it long years ago in the Crimea, and also during its service in India. I am afraid there are but few officers or men in the battalion now who were with it in those days ; but I feel sure, from what I hear, that it still maintains the high character of this old and distinguished regiment. When you left the West Indies a short time ago, I believe that you anticipated serving in Egypt, but orders were received by me that, on arrival here, you were to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. This sudden change is an exemplification of the varied and arduous duties which ever fall to the lot of the British Army. As the great Duke of Wellington said, in his days the British Army was ready to go anywhere and do anything. It is so still, and I have confidence that whether you are called upon to serve or to fight in the north of Africa or in the south, the battalion will ever maintain its justly-earned reputation for courage and discipline, and I heartily wish you all success.' Col. White in reply thanked the Governor for the kind words he had addressed to the regiment. By desire of his Excellency, the regiment was then marched off, headed by its band and pipers, through the town and out to the North Front, in order that the men might have an opportunity of seeing the place before their departure for the Cape, which will take place soon after the arrival of the P. and O. steamship Nepaul, which is bringing them out a draft of 200 men." The battalion left Gibraltar on Nov. 12, numbering 26 officers and 842 non-commissioned officers and men. The married families have been sent home in s.s. Poonah. Ten thousand rounds of ammunition were taken on board for use of the battalion.

8th King's (Liverpool Regiment). The following appears in the *London Gazette* :—" Capt. H. M. Wade to be Major, vice L. C. F. Thompson, seconded as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (dated Oct. 10)," Major Thompson having taken up the duties of Adjt. to the 15th Lancashire R.V., at Liverpool, since that date. Orders have been received at the Curragh for the 1st Batn. to prepare a draft of 120 men to join the 2nd Batn. in the East Indies ; they sail in February next, under the command of Capt. Brereton. The 2nd Batn. are under orders to leave Ranikhet for Fort George, and have received instructions to proceed by march-route the whole way, which will occupy them some couple of months. Col. Tanner, C.B., has obtained leave of absence until Jan. 30, prior to vacating the command of the 1st Batn., in which he will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Williams.

14th West Yorkshire Regiment. Capt. and Adjt. Mills, 1st Batn., has embarked for South Africa for service in Bechuanaland.

23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The death is announced, in his 44th year, of Sir Joseph Napier, late captain of the regiment, son of the late Sir Joseph Napier, first Bart., ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

25th King's Own Borderers. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Pender, who formerly commanded the 1st Batn., died at Budock Vean, Cornwall, on the 12th inst.

38th South Staffordshire Regiment. A telegram dated Wady Halfa, Nov. 16, says :—" The passage of the advanced detachment of the 1st South Staffordshire Regt. up the Ambigol Cataract was not effected without mishap. Col. Eyre's whale-boat struck on a rock while it was being taken up the rapid and sank, all the stores and kits being lost. Only two Canadian boatmen were on board at the time of the accident, and they were rescued. Two other whale-boats were damaged near the same place, and a serjeant was drowned." The *Standard* correspondent at Dal writes on Nov. 20 :—" Twelve of the whale-boats, containing 108 officers and men of the Staffordshire Regt., arrived at the foot of the cataract yesterday. They left Tanjur on Monday morning at eight o'clock, and Akaska on Tuesday at two. The progress of the regiment has, hitherto, been very slow, but this was caused partly by the fact that it has come up a wing at a time, consequently any delay to one of the boats hinders half the regiment. In future they will push forward to Dongola in companies independent of each other, and not only will the delay be less from the smaller number passing up at a time, but the emulation excited among the different companies will aid the progress of all."

48th Northamptonshire Regiment. Col. Trent is about to retire, and will be succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Col. Bally.

53rd King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Major D. J. K. Sangster, formerly of the regiment, and afterwards adjutant of the East Kent Rifle Volunteers, died at Dover on the 12th inst.

74th Highland Light Infantry. There is still living in the district of Cupar-Angus an old 74th man who was at the siege of Badajoz.

76th West Riding Regiment. Capt. Thomson is *en route* to South Africa for service with the Bechuanaland Expedition.

79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The regiment, 470 strong, left Cairo on Wednesday night for the front.

90th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). A memorial window has just been erected in St. Mary's Church (Episcopal) at Hamilton, to the memory of the officers and men who fell in action or died during the South-African campaign in 1878-79. The window contains four large panels, which are filled with warlike figures representing Old Testament heroes—Joshua, Gideon, Jonathan, and David—while two smaller panels above are filled with the arms of the regiment. Underneath is the scroll,—" To the glory of God, and in memory of Capt. G. Sandham, Lieuts. A. H. Saltmarshe and A. T. Bright, Colour-Serjt. T. H. E. McAllan, and forty-one rank and file, 90th Light Infantry, who fell in action or died from wounds or sickness in Kaffir War, 1878, or Zulu War, 1879, this window is given by their comrades of all ranks." The window is by Powell and Son, Whitefriars.

92nd Gordon Highlanders. John Downie, a Peninsular veteran, has died at Cupar-Angus at the ripe age of 95 years. When a mere youth he entered into the 92nd, and when barely 20 he was present at the battle of Corunna in January, 1809. He was also at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor in 1811, at Vittoria in 1813, and at Waterloo in 1815, where he was slightly wounded. On the treaty of peace being signed, in November, 1815, he returned home with his regiment, and some time afterwards received his discharge, with a pension of 1s. a day, which he has enjoyed for about 70 years.

108th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Capt. Gibbings is a candidate for the Pay Department, and has been ordered to join the pay-office in Dublin for duty, on probation.

Ordnance Store Department. The death is reported of Deputy-Controller A. Gun, on the Retired List of the Ordnance Dept. The deceased entered the Army in 1831, served for 23 years in Ceylon, when he was posted to Stirling. In 1856, he was appointed Chief Ordnance Store Officer on the Staff of Sir Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., in Canada, and served in that Colony until 1865 ; Chatham, 1865-70 ; Chief of the Ordnance in Ireland, on the Staff of Gen. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., 1870 ; and retired 1871. The following changes have taken place :—Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance G. E. March, Woolwich Arsenal, to Eastern District, vice S. L. D. Smith, to the Cape ; H. J. Mills, Egypt, to Jersey, vice T. Pease, to Egypt ; Deputy-Assist.-Commissaries-Gen. of Ordnance E. Houghton to be Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, for service in Egypt ; F. O. Leggett, to Gibraltar, vice J. Jones, to Chatham ; G. O. Warren, Portsmouth, to Jamaica ; T. J. Kernaghan, from unattached, to Weedon ; W. F. Wright, Enniskillen, to Egypt ; C. W. Tate, Jamaica, to Woolwich ; C. H. Ozanne, Malta, to Egypt ; A. Sadler, China, to Woolwich ; T. Heron, Portsmouth, to Sheerness, vice E. H. S. Calder, to the Cape ; Qrmr. G. Harris (captain), Portsmouth. Conductor of Stores C. F. Hunter to be Qrmr., for service in Egypt.

Medical Department. The following changes in stations &c., have occurred in the Madras Presidency :—Surg.-Major Dick, senior medical officer, Theyetmyo, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Rangoon, when relieved. Surg.-Major Robertson, senior medical officer of the station hospital, Rangoon, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Bellary (to accompany the 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. when relieved). Surg.-Major Kilroy, senior medical officer of the station hospital, Tonghoo, to do duty at the station hospital, Secunderabad (to accompany the 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt. when relieved). Surg.-Major Heather doing duty at the station hospital, Rangoon, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Tonghoo. Surg.-Major Bennett, doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Theyetmyo (to accompany 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers). Surg.-Major Browne, doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty station hospital, Bellary, on arrival from England (to accompany Head-quarters, 2nd Batn. Royal Fusiliers on line of march from Bellary to Cannanore). Surg. Smith doing duty station hospital, Theyetmyo, to do duty station hospital, Bangalore (to accompany 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt). Surg. Williamson, doing duty station hospital, Tonghoo, to do duty station hospital, Madras (to accompany 2nd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt). Surg. Baker, doing duty station hospital, Rangoon, to duty station hospital, Kamptee (to accompany 4-1st R.A., North Irish Division). Surg. Carleton, doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to the medical charge of the station hospital, Calicut, on arrival from England. Surg. Macnamara, doing duty station hospital, Cannanore, to do duty station hospital, Bellary (to accompany 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regt.). Surg. Kerin, in medical charge of the station hospital, Calicut, to do duty station hospital, Secunderabad (to accompany 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regt.). Surg. Nealon, doing duty station hospital, Kamptee, to do duty station hospital, Rangoon. Surg. Burton, doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty station hospital, Theyetmyo (to accompany 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers). Surg. Pechell, doing duty station hospital, Secunderabad, to do duty station hospital, Tonghoo (to accompany 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers). Major H. B. White, in medical charge of station hospital, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, died of cholera on Oct. 10. Surg.-Major White only came out here last November : he was a very popular officer, and his death is much regretted. The three batteries at the Mount followed him to his grave. Surg.-Major W. Keir, M.D., in charge of north station hospital, Secunderabad, has been appointed senior medical officer, station hospital, St. Thomas' Mount, vice Surg.-Major White. The medical officers of the Allahabad Division gave a farewell dinner, on the 16th ult., at the North-West Provinces Club, Allahabad, to Deputy-Surg.-Gen. Hendley, C.B. Surg.-Major Boileau, A.M.D., presided, the vice-chair being occupied by Surg.-Major Cleghorn, I.M.S. Among the gentlemen present were Major-Gen. Sir H. Macpherson, Col. O. R. Stokes, R.A. ; Col. Hudson, C.B. ; Col. C. A. Dodd, B.S.C. ; the Hon. Justice Dr. Duthoit, Judge of the High Court ; Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner of Allahabad, &c. The Army Medical and Indian Medical officers mustered in great strength. The health of the guest of the evening was proposed by the chairman, who, speaking on behalf of the medical officers of the Division (including Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dinapore, Segowlie, and Chunar), bore testimony to the high regard in which Dr. Hendley was held, and the regret which was felt at his approaching departure. The toast was most cordially responded to, and Dr. Hendley acknowledged, in a short but appropriate speech, the compliment paid to him by his hosts. Various other toasts were drunk, the health of Gen. Macpherson being especially received with enthusiasm. The band of the 28th N.I. played during the evening. Consequent upon the drain upon the Medical Staff Corps, nearly one-third of its entire strength being now in Egypt, and in anticipation of other emergencies, instructions have just been issued from the War Office for the formation of a Militia Reserve of 1,200 men.

Medical Staff. The Union Company's steamer Trojan sailed from Southampton on Thursday with 13 officers, 6 warrant officers, 3 first-class non-commissioned officers, and 108 rank and file of the corps for service in Bechuanaland. Among the officers were :—Surg.-Major Maunsell and Surgs. G. A. Hughes, J. B. Emerson, J. J. Morris, T. J. O'Donnell, W. J. Johnston, G. P. Coates, A. J. Robins, and J. Mulrenan.

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Honourable Artillery Company. Recognising the need of another lifeboat on the Essex coast, the regiment generously presented one to the National Lifeboat Institution, to be stationed at Walton-on-the-Naze. The ceremony of launching the boat took place on Tuesday, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The Baroness Bolsover, who was accompanied by the Duke of Portland, named the boat "The Hon. Artillery Company," and the launch was very successfully effected to the north of the Custom House, several members of the Company being on board in full uniform. The Duke of Portland afterwards presided at a luncheon.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, so ably commanded by Lieut.-Col. Routledge, again returns this year 100 per cent. of efficients, its enrolled strength being 798. The prizes will be distributed to the battalion by Mrs. Routledge, at St. James's Hall, on Dec. 11.

1st Cumberland Rifles. Enrolled strength on Nov. 1, 1884, 1,127 ; efficients, 1,105 ; non-efficients, 22 ; proficients (officers, 34 ; non-commissioned officers, 62),—total, 96. Present at inspection, 997 ; number of marksmen, 141 ; percentage of efficients, 98·04 ; percentage of marksmen, 12·51.

Col. Sir Owen Lanyon presented the prizes to the head-quarter companies of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, on Monday, and in doing so remarked that the corps was one of the oldest in the kingdom, having been established early in 1860, since which time it had increased in numbers and in efficiency. There were not in the Army so many men as they could wish for in case of war, and they must therefore, to a large extent, depend upon their volunteer forces for the safety and protection of the fortifications surrounding Portsmouth. He would rather that the whole of the volunteer forces in that town were artillery. He should like to see them fire bigger guns than they did at present, because they would have to do so in actual warfare. The extra time that would have to be devoted to their drill would be well repaid. Gen. Sir G. Willis, commanding the District, remarked that in the present temper of Europe they might have to defend themselves at any moment, and who was to come forward but the volunteers. He impressed upon the volunteers of Portsmouth the importance of making the garrison so smart that they could defy any hostile force.

The *Liverpool Courier* says :—" In some Volunteer corps there has been uncertainty as to the number of officers, &c., they are now allowed to have. This arises from an extraordinary blunder in the Volunteer Regulations of 1884, wherein all the tables of establishments in pages 9 to 13 inclusive are incorrect. Two examples may be given. First, an artillery corps of eight batteries is ordered to have 21 officers, 36 serjeants, 32 corporals, 16 trumpeters, and 531 gunners, and the total is said to be 640 of all ranks, but the correct addition is 636. The mistake here is in the number of officers, which should be 25. In an 8-company rifle corps, the establishment is put down as 21 officers, 34 serjeants, 40 corporals, 16 buglers, and 675 privates—total, as per War Office calculation, 800, but by ordinary arithmetic 786. In this case there is an error of 4 officers and 10 serjeants. In making up the numbers for a troop of light horse, viz., 2 officers, 5 serjeants, 4 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 1 shoeing-smith, and 45 privates—total, 60—the War Office are very nearly right, the correct addition being 59. The accurate maximum establishments will be found in an Army Circular, dated May 21, 1884, which came out some months before the incorrect version as given in the Volunteer Regulations."

The Italian Ministry of Marine has decided that Schneider armour-plates shall be exclusively adopted in future for war vessels in the Italian Navy.

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BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Christmas Cards (Raphael Tuck)—Harper's Magazine, Christmas, 1884 (Sampson Low and Co.)—Much Darker, by A. H. Longway (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Cassell's Saturday Journal, 1883-1884 (Cassell and Co., Limited)—Meissner and Buch's (Leipsic) Christmas Cards (A. F. Schwenckert and W. G. Wallis)—Shadows of Coming Events (Thurgate and Sons)—Zadkiel's Almanac, 1885 (Cousins and Co.)—Machine-Guns: the Gatling Gun: its Positive Feed, High-Angle Fire, and Use in War, by Dr. R. J. Gatling (Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., the Gatling Gun Company).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

ONE INTERESTED.—Yes,—so we read the Warrant
SIX HUNDRED.—There are no means of ascertaining.
S. J. M.—There is a good deal of uncertainty.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Several Naval and Military letters, &c., are in type, but are forced to stand over through want of space.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

THE "instructions" from the Colonial Office given to Sir Charles Warren, to guide him in his proceedings in Bechuanaland, and which have been published as a Parliamentary paper, may be thus briefly summarised. The objects of his mission are,—to remove filibusters from Bechuanaland, to restore order, to reinstate the dispossessed natives on their lands, and "to hold the country till its further destination is known." In political affairs, he will be subordinate to Sir Hercules Robinson, but with "a very large discretion as regards local matters." In military affairs, he will receive his "instructions from the Secretary of State for War *and* the General Commanding in South Africa, and will not be accountable to the Colonial Government or to the

High Commissioner." He will, however, apply to the High Commissioner when in want of funds. It is "sincerely trusted" (!) that the Cape Government will be able to effect an amicable settlement of all difficulties, and the quiet annexation of Bechuanaland. Here are ample elements of friction between divided, if not conflicting, authorities and responsibilities. If Sir Charles Warren can steer his course clearly between the Scylla and Charybdis of Imperial and Colonial functionaries, his tact and discretion must be pre-eminent. A Memorandum by Sir Charles Warren, with which Lord Kimberley expresses his entire concurrence, and on which it would seem that the "Instructions" have been based, contains the following significant passages. "The policy, as I understand it from the advice from Cape Town as enunciated by the High Commissioner, is,—there is room for all. It is impossible to ignore the fact that in process of time the white colonists will extend throughout the country, wherever the natives are, no matter what impediments are put in their way." A policy beneficial to the natives "can only be carried out by Imperial officers, who must have no stake whatever in the commercial interests and speculations of the country." "It is considered that when it is fully understood by the white colonists that the British Government does not wish simply to hem them in and prevent their further expansion, but is willing to further it, under due control and without violation of native rights, properties, and privileges, the sympathies of the better classes in the Orange Free State and Transvaal will become lukewarm towards the filibusters, whose actions they will understand are damaging their own prospects in the future. This will be more particularly the case when they understand that the British Government is firmly resolute in its action, and is determined to employ force in the cause of justice whenever it may be necessary." From all this, and from its action in other instances, there can be no doubt that the present Government—the Government, professedly, of peace, retrenchment, and limitations—has committed itself to a policy of annexation of small or weak states, and of continual concessions to those which are powerful or aggressive; and that the course which is shadowed forth in the documents from which we have quoted is likely to involve us in a succession of little but expensive wars, in which victories over comparatively insignificant enemies are rewarded with extensive promotions and a profusion of honours and decorations.

Many officers of all arms of the Regular Forces, in excess of the number required, have volunteered for service with the Bechuanaland Expedition, and further names are being still submitted to the Horse Guards, and there recorded. Several officers have been fortunate enough to find employment with the expedition who would otherwise, in accordance with the inexorable rules of the service, have been shortly placed on the Retired List, although they are still in the prime of life.

One wing of the handsome new infantry barracks at Portsmouth, containing quarters for 400 men, is now completed, and has been occupied by the 2nd Battalion, Irish Fusiliers. The other wing of the barracks and the officers' quarters are being proceeded with.

Colonel E. Markham, R.A., lately in command of the Artillery at Gibraltar, succeeds, we understand, Colonel Woolsey as Director of Artillery Studies.

Now that the drill season has terminated at Aldershot Camp, the "mudlarking and camp improvement season" has set in with a vengeance, and all the energies of the Camp authorities are being concentrated on the task of destroying the ancient boundaries and landmarks of the Camps. The South Camp general parade, near Divisional Head-quarters, the finest drill-ground at Aldershot, which has been spared by the spoilers for many years, has at length fallen into their hands, and an army of fatiguemen and firemen-artificers has been let loose upon it, with sad results. Slowly, but surely, the open spaces within the two Camps are being fenced in for private use, and unless steps are speedily taken to conserve the few open spaces yet remaining, it will soon be a difficult matter to find sufficient room in the Camp to drill a battalion.

The War Office do not appear to intend to proceed with the fortification of Mauritius, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Port Royal, and St. Lucia, as recommended by the Royal Commission and War-Office Departmental Committee. It seems extraordinary Esquimault, our only Naval depôt in the Pacific, and the important neighbouring coal-field, should have been omitted from the list of colonial defences absolutely necessary for the preservation of our trade. If these places are to be fortified at all, it seems folly to wait for an outbreak of war to carry out the works.

The War Office have, we believe, determined to remove the magazines at Priddy's Hard, Gosport, to Upnor, at the head of Portsmouth Harbour

The services of the few members of the Metropolitan Police, stationed at Aldershot during many years past, have been so fully recognised and appreciated by the military authorities, that strong efforts are being made to retain them at the Camp, where they have always heartily co-operated with the military police, and rendered invaluable assistance in the detection and suppression of crime.

The new regulations with respect to the Army Pay Department have evidently proved a success, for we learn that the number of probationers who have come forward for the department are sufficient to fill the whole of the existing vacancies.

Up to the present time, nothing is settled as to the Chaplain-Generalship.

The authorities have decided to include the fortifications at Simon's Bay and Trincomalee in the works to be undertaken at once, and to spend an additional £100,000 in the total armament. We presume the proposal of sending out, therefore, obsolete guns to our coaling-stations has been reconsidered.

One of the Aldershot Brigades has, during the past drill season, been drilled and exercised in parade movements without "the touch," *i.e.*, with the ranks extended slightly, so that each man is untouched by his right or left-hand neighbour. This experiment has not been very successful. Although in the presence of the enemy, and during the minute operations of war, the touch is often lost, and each man acts more or less as an independent unit, it would be found impossible to teach recruits even the rudiments of drill without the touch, and it must be retained until they are dismissed drill at least.

Captain E. G. Bennett, 48th Regiment, will act as Assistant-Inspector of Army Signalling during the absence in Bechuanaland of Captain A. Davidson, 60th Rifles.

The guns at last mounted in Fort Widley have recently been tried with success. Fort Wallington and Fort Nelson, on the same line of hills, are being similarly armed. At the present rate, the Portsmouth defences will not be complete for upwards of thirty years.

The new pattern infantry great-coat, now being worn experimentally, seems to be as little to the liking of those who wear it as the khaki frock and small clothes. The large pocket behind, intended to hold the "fighting kit" and "iron rations," has been fitted with an oddly-shaped block of wood, which in bulk is supposed to represent the kit and rations to be carried on service. This wooden-headed invention has caused much amusement in the battalions to which the experimental great-coat has been issued.

The deficiency of gunners in the Royal Regiment of Artillery still continues. It is believed the War Office will further reduce the establishment of the regiment next year.

It has been notified from the War Office that field allowance for 91 days has been authorised to be paid on application from themselves or their regimental agents, by the Chief Paymaster, Home District, Horse Guards, to officers who have been ordered to proceed with Sir Charles Warren's expedition to Bechuanaland. This is not to be regarded, however, as a general authority for the issue of an advance of field allowance to officers ordered to South Africa, as officers not under special orders to join Sir Charles Warren's force would only become entitled to the advance if, after arrival in that country, they were ordered to the front.

The General Orders and Army Circulars for November show no sign of diminishing bulk or increasing interest. The desire for excessive centralisation, and for regulating the minutest details of everything everywhere, which actuates the officials in Pall Mall, prevents their productions from being concise. But the orders of this month contain some features which call for special notice, in addition to the usual items of microscopic interest. The Army Circulars end with an appendix of twelve pages containing only the values assigned to worn-out articles of uniform! This appendix has so many needless repetitions that it would require considerable ingenuity to make it cover a single page more, while any clerk of average ability could condense all the information it gives into a third of the space it now occupies. From this list of old clothes, we learn that the bearskin caps of the Foot Guards are valued at a shilling each, and those of the Greys, which are very similar, for some mysterious reason, at only threepence; and that bags "of sorts" for containing helmets, &c., are valued at one-sixth of a penny each. Those who have time or inclination to wade through such minutiæ will find many other items equally ridiculous. In the form of an appendix to the General Orders, we have a tabular return relating to Army Schools which actually occupies a space equal to 64 pages. This prodigious expansion is partly accounted for by the Royal Artillery in consequence of its wondrous organisation, filling 24 pages, and by the names of all the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses being given. These teachers may be very estimable people, doing good work faithfully and well, and it may be requisite that their names should be recorded in the Military Education Department, but there is no more reason for inserting them in the General Orders of the Army than for giving the names of all the staff-serjeants, tailors, shoemakers, and pioneers in the service. Lord Palmerston was, we believe, the originator of the definition of dirt as "matter in the wrong place." Applying this definition to War-Office publications, we would urge on the authorities in Pall Mall not to encumber the pages of General Orders with lists of schoolmistresses, nor to fill Army Circulars with valuations of old clothes. Such "matter" may have its uses elsewhere, but in "wrong places" it is only rubbish.

The intention of the authorities to defend our coaling-stations abroad only from "lightly-armed cruisers" may necessitate a change of battery, at, of course, considerable extra expense, in another year.

Three detachments from the 1st Battalion, 17th, 1st Battalion, 21st, and 62nd Regiments—177, 171, and 137 strong, respectively—are being prepared at Aldershot for embarkation on Wednesday next, for India, to join their linked battalions. With the departure of these drafts, upwards of 1,300 of the best men, such as they are, will have been drafted from the infantry battalions at Aldershot alone during the past six months to the linked battalions abroad. It is this ruinous system which plays havoc with our home battalions, and has made them mere depôts or training-schools for the preparation of the raw material for foreign service.

Major W. A. Bridge, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed to act as Brigade Major, 3rd Brigade, Aldershot, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. T. Molyneux, 22nd Regiment, proceeded to South Africa.

Yet another detachment of the Medical Staff Corps has been sent to the front during the week. The non-commissioned officers and men composing the draft which left England on Thursday morning last, *en route* to the Cape, were drawn from out-stations, and concentrated at the head-quarters of the corps early in the week. The drain on this small corps is at present so great, that trained men in sufficient numbers are not available for service at the various station hospitals from which the older hands are being withdrawn to proceed on active service, and the vacant places have perforce been temporarily filled by men from the ranks of the attenuated Line battalions. The formation of a Militia Reserve for the Medical Staff Corps, to consist of 1,200 men, has recently been sanctioned. This Reserve, however, cannot be formed for a considerable time; and even if completely organised, it could not be utilised to relieve the pressure which now exists, as under present regulations reinforcements could not be drawn from it.

The khaki experimental clothing is now generally in a dreadfully seedy condition. Many of the garments look as if they will go to pieces if worn much longer, and we hear that the authorities are about to take steps to remedy this unsatisfactory state of matters. It is manifestly very unfair to charge against the men the cost of renewing this clothing, which, we hear, has been done in some of the worst cases of wear, especially as regards the nether garment. This experimental dress has certainly produced unfortunate results in the battalions wearing it.

The quartermastership of Chelsea Hospital is vacant by the death of Captain W. Barlow, who has held the appointment since July 17, 1872.

It is erroneously stated that a site has been fixed for the re-erection of the Duke of Wellington's statue at Aldershot, near the head-quarters of the division. It is true that some months ago the Commander-in-Chief, when at Aldershot, was shown this site, as one of several that had been proposed by the General Officer Commanding, but nothing has yet been decided. It is generally admitted at the Camp that the statue should be placed near the head-quarters of the Division; but as Camp reconstruction is now going on, and will ere long be proceeded with on a much larger scale than heretofore, it is more than probable that new divisional head-quarter offices will soon be erected, not on the site of the present hut offices. It is, indeed, quite possible that divisional head-quarters may be moved to the north side of the Basingstoke Canal, and it would, therefore, be premature to select a site for the statue while the Camp is in its present transition state.

"Dogs in office" do not bark, it seems! It is only when they are out on the loose that they give tongue. We read letters every week from able and energetic men, as well as from energetic men who are not able, on the dangerous state of our Navy, and we are obliged to remember that they were, most of them, mute as the grave when they were employed or were in service.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 14, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets T. J. Breen has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets (Nov. 14).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 15, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Pymr. G. Grandidier has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Pymr.-in-Chief (Nov. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 19, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The seconding of Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Sandwith, serving as Deputy-Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff of the Army in Egypt, notified in the *Gazette* of Oct. 7, is antedated to April 1.

In consequence of the seconding of Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Sandwith, with effect from April 1, 1884, the promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as stated against their names:—Capts. S. A. Sewell, April 1; F. E. Hast, April 19; T. J. P. Evans, May 17; T. H. de M. Roche, May 28; E. G. Wilkinson, July 19; J. W. Robyns, July 23; and W. G. Speed, Sept. 3.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 20, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. the Right Hon. the Lord F. H. P. Cecil, R.N., has been placed upon the Retired List of his rank (Nov. 20).

Assist.-Pymr. C. Vawdrey has been promoted to the rank of Pymr. in her Majesty's Fleet (Nov. 19).

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—R. ff. Powell, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Ruby, for navigating duties; H. M. Heathcote, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Caroline, for navigating duties; Lord John C. T. M. D. Scott, to the Tenedos; Francis H. Boyer, to the Penelope.

Sub-Lieutenant—John Nicholas (a.), to the Valorous, additional.

Staff Surgeon—Fleetwood Buckle, to the Alexandra, additional, for Marines at Suakim.

Chief Engineers—Edwin J. Comley, to the Mersey; Joseph A. Smith, to the Alacrity.

Engineers—Richard J. Tench, to the Garnet; Nathaniel E. Green, to the Penelope; John H. Adams and Wm. Fedart, to the Asia, additional.

Gunner—Edward J. Orme, to the Warspite.

Boatswains—Michael Twohy, to the Iris; W. H. Budd, to the Iris, for quarterdeck duties; Thomas H. Edwards, to the Black Prince.

Carpenters—Robert Sewell, to the Black Prince; Thomas Stanley, to the Amphion.

COASTGUARD.

Commissioned Boatman—Henry Hellen, Great Yarmouth, to be chief boatman, Kingsdown, vice D. Mahoney, promoted.

Agamemnon, Capt. Long, left the Sound on Wednesday evening for China, *viâ* the Suez Canal.

Albatross, Com. Hicks, was at Hankow, in the Yangtse River, on Sept. 30.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Harston, was daily expected at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 21.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on Nov. 5, about to proceed to Zeyla.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, left Uig on Thursday for Colbost Dunregan.

Audacious, Capt. Pearson, was to leave Hong Kong for Amoy on Oct. 15.

Banterer, Lieut.-Com. Haigh, left Westport on Nov. 15, and has since arrived at Portree.

Canada, Capt. Curtis, left Halifax for Bermuda on Oct. 30.

Carysfort, Capt. Stewart, was at Suakim on Nov. 6 awaiting relief by the Falcon, when she would proceed to Alexandria.

Champion, Capt. Powlett, was at Pagoda Anchorage on Oct. 7, and when relieved by the Sapphire will go to Hong Kong.

Cleopatra, Capt. Hippisley, was at Shanghai on Oct. 8.

Cockchafer, Lieut.-Com. Boteler, was at Tamsui on Oct. 12.

Condor, Com. Domville, was at Massowah on Nov. 6.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Crowe, left Suakim for Jeddah on Nov. 1, and is expected to return about Nov. 10.

Curaçoa, Capt. Anstruther, was at Chefoo on Sept. 27.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. Gardiner, was at Massowah on Nov. 6, and was expected shortly to visit the southern ports in the Red Sea.

Daring, Com. Ching, was at Ningpo on Oct. 4.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. Hay, is at Berberah.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was at Barbados on Oct. 15.

Dolphin, Com. Eardley-Wilmot, was at Suakim on Nov. 6.

Dreadnought, Capt. Fremantle, left Portsmouth on Thursday morning.

Espoir, Lieut.-Com. Gamble, was at Newchwang on Sept. 27, under orders to proceed to Chefoo with provisions for the Curacoa, and to return to Tientsin.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, was daily expected at Suakim from Suez on Nov. 6.

Fantome, Com. Osborne, was refitting at Bermuda on Oct. 22.

Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. Dickson, arrived at Singapore on Oct. 17, and will remain until the return of the Pegasus from Borneo.

Fly, Com. Hope, was at Amping on Oct. 3.

Flying Fish, Capt. Maclear, is surveying the Korean Coast.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson, left Uig on Thursday for Colbost Dunregan.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Furlonger, was at Assam on Oct. 21, and would remain for the present. The boilers of this ship are said to be in a very bad state, although they were placed on board new last year. Their present deteriorated state is believed to be due to her having been kept constantly moving at full speed when with the Channel Squadron, so that no opportunity was afforded for their cleaning or examination, as directed by the Instructions.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. McQuhae, was in the Gulf of Tonquin on Sept. 26.

Frolic, Com, Parr, has been sent to Angra Pequina.

Garnet, Capt. Hand, was at Newfoundland on Nov. 2; expected to be relieved by Tenedos shortly.

Goshawk, Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset, has proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, to be at the disposal of Rear-Admiral Salmon.

Griffon, Com. Davies, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday from the North American and West Indies station, after an absence of seven years. Near Plymouth, about 2 o'clock in the morning, when shortening sail, a man named Mahoney fell from the mizzen-top to the deck, and sustained such a severe fracture of the skull that he died a few hours afterwards. The Griffon was commissioned at Devonport in 1877, and the first three years were spent on the South-East Coast of America and in the West Indies. She was recommissioned at Bermuda in 1881, and was subsequently on the coast of Newfoundland. She was also employed during the Haytian revolution in protecting British interests along the coast.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday afternoon with relief crews for the China station. She will call at Queenstown for drafts for the Cape.

Humber, Com. Errington, was at Suakim on Nov. 6, and would probably leave for Suez on Nov. 7.

Linnet, Com. Hill, left Hong Kong on Oct. 9 for Chefoo.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday with drafts, time-expired men, and invalids, numbering 1,235 altogether. One of the crew died on the voyage.

Merlin, Lieut.-Com. Brenton, left Amoy on Oct. 4 for Amping.

Midge, Com. Hotham, was at Foochow on Sept. 7.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, was at Halifax on Nov. 5, about to leave for Bermuda.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, was at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 29; when relieved by Rapid, she would proceed to Australia *viâ* Tristan d'Acunha and the Cape.

Pegasus, Com. Bickford, was at Singapore Oct. 19, and would leave for a month's cruise to Sarawak and Penang on Oct. 25.

Philomel, Com. Lang, was at Aden on Nov. 5 under orders to proceed to Berberah about the 19th.

Sapphire, Capt. Kinahan, was at Amoy on Oct. 14, under orders to proceed to Pagoda Anchorage, River Min, when relieved by the Audacious.

Sphinx, Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim on Nov. 19.

Stork, Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset, was at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 29; when relieved by Watchful, she is under orders to proceed to South-East Coast of America.

Swift, Com. Bromley, was at Canton on Oct. 14.

Tenedos, Capt. Drummond, was at Halifax on Nov. 3; will leave for St. John's about Nov. 15.

Tyne, Capt. Cochrane, was at Suakim on Nov. 6.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Maxwell, is to be ready to leave Hong Kong for Amoy on Oct. 20.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, was at Singapore on Oct. 4, and is ordered to Hong Kong.

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, was at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 21, and would remain there until the arrival of the senior officer in the Opal.

Wrangler, Lieut.-Com. Farr, has been ordered home from the South-East Coast of America.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. Hope, was at Sharp Peak, River Min, on Oct. 6.

NAVAL ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be most happy to correspond with any officers of the Navy who may be willing to do so, and see whether or no it is possible to start a Naval fund out of which annuities may be provided to widows and orphans. In addition to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the Royal Marines have a widows' fund. It has often occurred to me that much might be done by officers themselves to provide for their widows in addition to the pensions to which they may be entitled; and I feel confident that the question has only to be put before the officers themselves, when many would gladly avail themselves of becoming subscribers to a fund that would augment the pension to their widows, or compassionate allowance to their children.—I am, &c., A Naval Officer.

[We shall be happy to put any officer, who may so desire, in communication with our correspondent, who has given his name and address for that purpose.—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

Two of the new torpedo-vessels, which have been built by private contract, arrived at Sheerness on Monday.

Orders have been received at Sheerness for the Rifleman, which recently returned from the South-East Coast of America, to be overhauled and repaired for foreign service.

A telegram from Foochow, under date Oct. 30, states that the English residents are greatly alarmed at the continued increase of the French squadrons, and at the supineness of the English Government in neglecting to provide vessels sufficient in number and weight of metal to keep our fleet on a nearly equal footing.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark has left Gibraltar for Malta on board the Danish gunboat Fylla.

Lloyd's telegram from Shanghai says that the blocking of Woosung Harbour is being rapidly effected. The channel is 250 ft. wide.

The burst gun belonging to the Active was dismounted on Tuesday afternoon and conveyed to the Gun-wharf, Portsmouth, whence it will be forwarded to Woolwich for examination.

The Naval Attaché to the Russian Embassy, Commander Linden, has been at Devonport for some days inspecting the vessels there, and the new docks and shops at Keyham.

The fittings of the Amphion, sister-ship to the Leander, at Chatham, are to be proceeded with at Keyham, and, if possible, she is to be in readiness for a trial of machinery in a few days.

Lord and Lady Dufferin, at Gibraltar, on their passage to India, paid a visit to the Duke of Edinburgh on board the Minotaur, and were shown round the ship.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Madeira, Nov. 12.

The Squadron left Gibraltar on the afternoon of Monday, the 3rd, and arrived here the following Friday afternoon. We experienced fine weather all the way, and were able to carry sail most of the time. On Tuesday we fired away our quarter's ammunition; the Squadron did not spread, but dropped a line of targets, and fired at them while steaming up and down in line ahead. The next two days we had steam tactics. On each day the usual evening drills were carried out, reefing topsails, shifting topsails, and shifting topsail yards. On Friday forenoon, while approaching the land, we had "ram-on!" from plain sail, and made sail again, after replacing gear; we then furled for harbour. We arrived off Funchal at 2 o'clock. When abreast of the town the 2nd Division came too to the eastward of Loo Rock; the 1st Division anchored, the Minotaur off the Loo Rock, and the other two to the westward of it. All the time we have been here fires have been kept banked, and for part of the time steam has been ready at short notice. It has been blowing rather hard from the eastward, which has caused a good deal of sea and has rendered landing and embarking very unpleasant work. On shore it is difficult to realise that it is winter. To-day the wind has all gone, and the sea is quite smooth. The massed bands of the Squadron played in the gardens this afternoon, and a great concourse of the good people of Funchal were attracted. There are very few English visitors here yet. The hotels are nearly empty, except that they are just at present daily invaded, especially those with lawn-tennis grounds, by officers from the Squadron. H.M.S. Lily, which was here when we arrived, left on Saturday for the West Indies. A German squadron, consisting of two frigates, the Bismarck (flagship) and the Gneisenau, and two corvettes, the Ariadne and Olga, have just arrived. We have not had boom-boats out owing to the heavy sea; but this forenoon we hoisted them out, manned and armed, and hoisted in again. We got a mail this forenoon with papers, &c., up to the 7th. We leave for Gibraltar tomorrow.

Gibraltar, Nov. 17.

The Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, has arrived here from Madeira.

THE FRAUDS ON BOARD THE GANGES.

A court-martial was held on board the Royal Adelaide at Devonport, last Wednesday, to try John Henry Roff, ship's steward's assistant, of the Ganges, training-ship at Falmouth, for having knowingly made false entries in the daily account-book of the ship relating to the remains of fresh beef on board, and in the daily account-books and numbers and contents-books as regarded the remains of spirits. The following circumstantial letter contains the particulars of the charge:—

"In submitting the accompanying charge for trial by court-martial of John Henry Roff, ship's steward's assistant, I have the honour to make the following report. The daily account-books and weighing-book were written up by him. On June 30 last he showed by both books that no fresh beef (men's) remained in the ship. On July 1 he entered in the daily meat-book 666 lb. as remaining from the previous day and in the weighing-book none. On August 20 Roff entered in the weighing-book that no (boys') fresh beef was on board, but in the daily account-book that 459 lb. remained, which would have been about 30 days' supply at the then daily rate of issue. This large balance is being carried on day by day, and continuous supplies were being drawn from the contractor to meet the current wants. On June 30 he entered in the daily account-book 270 pints of spirit as remaining on board, but the remains brought forward by him on July 1 in the daily account-book are 16¾ pints. This man has passed for ship's steward and must have been well aware that no instructions received by him justify his conduct in making these and similar false entries in the ship's steward's books.—I have, &c.,

"G. P. Martin. Deputy-Judge-Advocate."

After a lengthy hearing, the prisoner said he had kept the books to the best of his ability. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and at the expiration of that term to be dismissed the service.

The Court reassembled for the trial of Mr. E. Robinson, paymaster, of H.M.'s training-ship Ganges, stationed at Falmouth, who was sentenced to lose one year's seniority, to be dismissed his ship, and to be severely reprimanded for having failed to exercise such reasonable supervision over the accounts of the vessel as would have prevented their manipulation, and the embezzlement of a large quantity of meat and spirits. The prisoner attributed his default to over-confidence in the steward, Mr. Hicks.

With reference to the shells that were dug up recently at Stoke Newington, it is stated that many years ago the house near the cowshed in which the projectiles were found was occupied by a retired commander of the Royal Navy, who constructed a grotto, which was mainly composed of warlike missiles, from some of which the charges had probably not been drawn. A few of the shells have been sent to Woolwich for examination.

The *London and China Telegraph* is responsible for the following, under date, Hong Kong, Oct. 14:—"The Admiral is said to be very indignant at British vessels having been overhauled for contraband while France has declared that she is not at war with China, and he is reported to have sent the Champion to Formosa to ask for explanations."

A report from Queenstown states that the s.s. Gardenia, while leaving the harbour, ran into the Revenge and carried away about eight feet of her port lower boom; the merchantman proceeded on her way apparently uninjured.

The Admiralty have determined to sell the Royal Sovereign, the first turret-ship that was built for the British Navy, and seven other old ships now lying at Portsmouth.

The Chinese frigate Nue-Yue, which has been undergoing repair in the Kiang Nan Arsenal, has arrived at Woosung. Her armament consists of 20 broadside breech-loaders and 10 1½-in. and 1-in. Hotchkiss and Nordenfelt machine-guns. She carries a crew of 580 men.

Rear-Admiral Lyons has left Esquimalt in the Swiftsure for San Francisco. Mails are to be sent to Panama.

Admiral Hewett left Aden in the Euryalus for Bombay on Nov. 1.

Service Questions in Parliament.

THE DEFENCE OF COALING-STATIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday, replying to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, said that a small sum had been sanctioned for the defence of certain coaling-stations, and would be submitted to the House next session.

THE NILE BOATS.

In reply to Mr. Marriott, Lord Hartington stated that 800 boats had been sent from this country for the Nile Expedition at a cost of £85 each, delivered at the port of embarkation. It would cost £20 each to send them to Alexandria, and £40 to send them to Dongola.

TRAINING-SHIPS.

Sir Thomas Brassey, interrogated by Mr. Macfarlane, said the Government could not undertake to station a training-ship in the vicinity of Stornoway. The Admiralty could not increase the number of training-vessels.

ARMOUR-CLAD CRUISERS.

In reply to Mr. Gourley, Sir T. Brassey said a return as to these vessels was furnished last session, and it supplied partially the information asked for by the hon. Member. He could not anticipate the statement which would be made on Monday next with regard to the Navy.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking on the subject of Mr. Childers's financial proposals, declared that no provision whatever had been made for an increase in the strength of the Navy. He was not one of those who desired that a large or a panic expenditure should be made in respect of that portion of the public services, but he believed that it was necessary, in the interests of the country, that some expenditure upon the Navy should be provided for now, and that such provision should not be postponed until next year. By the course which had been adopted this session they were ignoring a subject upon which he felt convinced that the country felt very deeply, and with regard to which he honestly believed it was necessary to make some provision.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Lord Northbrook, on Thursday, in the House of Lords, expressed his intention to postpone his statement on the Navy until next Monday week, and Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, said:—"I am obliged to state, on the part of the Government, that it would be extremely difficult for them to fulfil as to time the engagement which we gave to the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. W. H. Smith) and to the House, to make a statement with regard to naval affairs on Monday next. It would really not be possible for us, with the time we have had at our disposal, to give the requisite attention to that subject. I am advised that it would be more agreeable to members and more for their convenience, if it does not come on on Monday, to postpone the statement for a week." The Chancellor of the Exchequer also, in reply to Mr. W. H. Smith, said the Government did not propose during the present autumn sitting to take any further vote in supply for the Navy.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In reply to Mr. Sheil, the Marquis of Hartington stated on Thursday in the House of Commons, that he could not undertake to give a return of marks made at the last two examinations for the Department.

SERVICE IN BECHUANALAND.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for War on Thursday whether the notice inviting candidates for service in Bechuanaland to call at 8 New Coventry Street, Leicester Square, was authentic; for what period and on what terms young gentlemen were being enlisted for this service; and whether any expectation of land grants was held out to them. The Marquis of Hartington said:—"The state of the case is this: Sir Charles Warren has been commissioned by her Majesty's Government to raise an irregular force in South Africa for service in Bechuanaland should circumstances compel a resort to force. Finding that many young men in England wish to join this force, he, I understand, appointed an agent in this country to give information to intending recruits and to facilitate their going to the Cape, where, if approved and they still desired to enlist, they would be enrolled in the force. The period for which men of this force are to be engaged is left open for the present till Sir Charles Warren tests the feeling of the class from which he hopes to recruit; but it will not exceed six months. The pay for a private is 4s. a day, with 1s. a day deferred pay and free rations. No expectation of land grants has, so far as I am aware, been held out to them."

The Accountant-General's Department of the Admiralty gives notice that agents or other persons having any just and legal demand unliquidated against the award for salvage services rendered to the Royal Mail steamship Nile, between January 3 and 9, 1884, by H.M.S. Foam, are required to transmit the particulars of any such demand to the Registrar of the Admiralty Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice as soon as possible.

London Amusements.

The "Féerie Orientale," in three acts and three tableaux, brought out at the COMEDY THEATRE on Monday night, under the title of "The Grand Mogul," is a version by Mr. H. B. Farnie of "The Snake-Charmer," framed by MM. Chivot and Duru, and produced, with music composed by M. Audran, a few years since in Paris. In the present adaptation, though the story follows pretty closely the original outline, several vocal pieces have been interpolated. A pearl necklace, bequeathed by a grand Mogul to his son and heir, and alleged to turn black on his becoming faithless in love, is subjected to a trickery of manipulation eventually revealed. Mr. Bracy is the inconstant lover, Prince Mignapour; Mdlle. Latour is his betrothed cousin, the Princess Bengaline; and the snake-charmer Djemma, who diverts his affections, is an English girl, represented by Miss Florence St. John, who has accompanied her cousin to India, and assisted him in the feats he has performed as a conjuror and showman. This character is impersonated by Mr. F. Leslie. To Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Arthur Roberts are assigned the humorous personages of this fantastic, operatic extravaganza, and to their fun and activity much of the success obtained was undoubtedly owing. Miss Farebrother as Clara, the maid-servant, had a well-merited encore for her effective rendering of the legend which serves as the ground-work of the story. M. Audran's music is pleasing, though not strikingly original, and much of the gratification of the spectators was derived from the picturesque costumes designed by the accomplished artist known as Wilhelm. The anticipated great effect of the real snakes twining about the arms and neck of Miss Florence St. John proved repulsive. A nautical dance in the second act was advantageously introduced. Mr. A. Van Biene conducted the orchestra, and after the usual compliments had been paid to the prominent performers, Mr. D'Albertson came forward to announce that Mr. Farnie, the adapter, was not in the house to receive their congratulations. As a mere matter of theatrical history, it may be mentioned that real snakes were exhibited at Drury Lane Theatre in an Eastern spectacle, called "Hyder Ali," produced in October, 1831, and that the experiment proved equally distasteful to the playgoers of that period.

To the programme of French Plays at the ROYALTY has been this week added Sardon's diverting comedy of "Les Pattes de Mouche." Madame Gerfant proved an excellent Suzanne, M. Lanjier an effective Prosper Block, and Madame Rosa Lion as Clarisse and Madame Sante as Martha were very efficient. On Monday next the farcical comedy of "Tricoche et Cacolet" will be performed.

At the IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster, a series of performances, under the direction of Mr. H. St. Maur, commenced on Monday last with "Hamlet." Mr. Hermann Vezin, as the Prince, was as good as those who know and admire his acting could have anticipated. For Miss F. Delaval, as the Queen, we have nothing but praise, except that she looked too youthful for Hamlet's mother. Mrs. D. Willoughby, as Ophelia, was singularly pathetic in the mad scene. The part of Laertes was well sustained by Mr. Cannam; Mr. St. Maur, as the complaisant courtier, was simply perfect; and the Gravedigger made us regret that his name was not announced. The performance, on the whole, was admirable; but the effect was marred by preventible causes. The ventilation was—well, excessive; the "supers" wanted drilling, and the doors wanted oiling. A full house showed that good acting was expected; and the great numbers that remained, till close on midnight, for the last scene—in which everybody kills everybody else, proved that their expectations were realised.

On Thursday evening a farcical comedy, called "Lottie," was brought out at the NOVELTY THEATRE, in association with the brief burlesque of "Gentle Gertrude," in which Miss Lydia Thompson resumed her original character.

A new comedy, called "The Candidate," attributed to a Member of Parliament, will be produced this (Saturday) evening at the CRITERION THEATRE, the principal character being played by Mr. Charles Wyndham.

A new vaudeville, called "Old Knockles," written by Mr. Arthur Law and composed by Mr. Alfred J. Caldecott, will be introduced next week into the programme of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

HENGLER'S CIRQUE, in Argyll Street, Regent Street, is being entirely reconstructed, and it is understood the new building will be ready for the reception of the public at Christmas.

Mr. David James, having recovered from his late severe indisposition, will positively resume the part of Perkyn Middlewick, in "Our Boys," at the STRAND THEATRE, on Monday evening next.

The *Army and Navy Journal* states that the model of an apparatus for "lifting vessels over shoals," for which a patent was issued in 1849 to Abraham Lincoln, will form a portion of the Patent Office exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition.

Summary of Events.

NOVEMBER 15.—Lord Wolseley left Dal on a tour of inspection down the Nile, and to discuss matters with Sir R. Buller.

NOVEMBER 16.—A message received at Cairo from Mudir of Dongola announces the receipt of a communication from Gen. Gordon conferring upon him the rank of Mushir. Lieut.-Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B., died in London, aged 79.

NOVEMBER 17.—Lord Derby's instructions to Sir C. Warren for his mission and military expedition to Bechuanaland issued. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces in House of Commons that the Government propose to add 1d. to the Income-tax, to meet expenses of Nile and Bechuanaland Expeditions.

NOVEMBER 18.—Appointments of Sir C. Warren and Staff of Bechuanaland Expedition gazetted. Meeting held, under presidency of Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., at Westminster Palace Hotel, to promote federation and proper defence of the Colonies. Lord Wolseley left Wady Halfa for Dongola. Nizam of Hyderabad created a G.C.S.I.

NOVEMBER 19.—Appointments announced of Sir Thomas Brassey as Secretary of the Admiralty, vice Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., as Civil Lord.

Obituary.

The death of Gen. Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, in the 80th year of his age, removes the last of a famous brotherhood, among whom the names of at least Lord Lawrence of the Punjab and Sir Henry Lawrence will be handed down to the remotest posterity of Englishmen. George Lawrence joined the Bengal Cavalry as far back as 1821. It was not, however, until the Afghan campaign 17 years later that he saw any active service, and then he joined the Army of the Indus. His Afghan experiences culminated in the treacherous murder of Sir William Macnaghten—an act of which he was an immediate spectator, and which he has fully described in his interesting work "Forty-three Years in India." On that occasion he was seized and made prisoner, and he owed his escape again to the fleetness of his horse and to the intervention of an Afghan chief. During the first Sikh war he came to England, and at its close was appointed Political Agent at Peshawur; and when the second war broke out it was his misfortune to be a prisoner for a second time in the hands of the Afghans until the liberation of prisoners which was effected after the battle of Goojerat. On the outbreak at Meerut and Delhi in 1857, Col. Lawrence had to reckon up his resources, to mark his enemies, and to make the best front he could to the numerous dangers that confronted him. He held a province of ten millions with a native garrison of 5,000 men and less than 30 English officers. His first care was to provide for the security of the arsenal at Ajmere, and he succeeded in protecting that place not merely against hostile attack, but also against a treacherous garrison on the point of breaking its faith. In the last year of the Mutiny he took the field against the Thakore of Awah, and a few months later he also dealt out well-merited chastisement to the ruler of Kotah. His last service was to take part in the pursuit and capture of the arch-rebel Tantia Topee after the dispersal of his troops round Gwalior. After a short visit to England in 1861 he retired in 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. R. Richards, on the Retired List of the Bombay S.C., died at Southsea on the 13th inst. He served with the Bombay column, Army of the Punjab, in 1848-9, at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army. He was mentioned in despatches, and received a medal and two clasps. He afterwards served as staff officer with the field force which penetrated into the country north of Peshawur in order to chastise the hill tribes on the Swat border. Gen. Richards retired in 1881.

The death is announced, in his 86th year, of Capt. Alexander John Græme, R.N. He belonged to the ancient family now represented by the Duke of Montrose, a descendant of William, the First Earl. The deceased officer entered the Navy on April 6, 1813, and served on different stations until 1825, soon after which, in consequence of the weakened circulation, produced by the great variety of climates in which he had served, and the exposure to which he had been subjected, he had the misfortune, during a moderately frosty day, to lose, from the effects of the cold, the last two joints of the forefinger of his left hand. He remained unemployed till 1840, when he was appointed to the Victory, flagship at this port. Since 1842 he had been on half-pay.

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BARRINGTON-KENNETT—On the 19th inst., at 8 Palmeira Square, Brighton, the wife of Major B. H. B. Barrington-Kennett, 51st Light Infantry, of a son.

INGLIS.—On the 17th inst., at 101 Warwick Road, Earl's Court, the wife of Captain Charles Inglis, R.N., of twin daughters.

SWITHINBANK.—On the 16th inst., at Wood Hall, Dulwich, the wife of Harold Swithinbank, 11th Hussars, of a son.

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	*Lieut. C. F. Pinney	1794
14.	*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

* First trial.

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For particulars see above.

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		Marks.
11th.	Lieut. Tod, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1786
34th.	Lieut. Theobald, 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.	1667
49th.	Lieut. Robinson, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1600
63rd.	Lieut. Saunders, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1539

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MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd.

OCTOBER.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First	Lieut. Bower	3647
3.	Lieut. Skeffington Smyth	3368
6.	Lieut. Hon. H. Trefusis	2993
7.	Lieut. Levett	2990

Being all sent up. There has been no failure in the last SEVEN Examinations.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE, SEPTEMBER.

INFANTRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
First	*Robertson, G. J.	2024
7.	*Robinson, C. L.	1835
9.	Wigan, J. R.	1821
13.	Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.	1763
14.	Marlow, B. N.	1753
15.	*Hendley, C. E.	1741
16.	Hawkes, H. B.	1725
19.	Murray, Hon. A. D.	1711
19.	Taylor, O. A. A.	1711
23.	Harris, J. H. de B.	1709
24.	Wynne, G. O. R.	1703
25.	Herbert, C.	1701
26.	Vickerman, A.	1700
28.	*Murray, S. L.	1695
29.	*Bailey, C.	1692
35.	Eckersley, H. F.	1664
37.	Gibbs, J. E. L.	1649
38.	Gwynne, J. H.	1648
44.	Proctor, F. W.	1633
46.	Alexander, B. W. J.	1620
48.	Cox, E. H.	1604
51.	Pritchard, H. E.	1578
53.	Howard, H. C.	1576
59.	*Battye, A. H.	1553
62.	Mercer, W. H. W.	1541
64.	Stuart, A. J.	1539

CAVALRY.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	*Collis, W. E. R.	1724
6.	*Maryon-Wilson, F. P. M.	1641
7.	Calverley, H. W.	1588
8.	Willoughby, Hon. C. H. C.	1585
9.	Combe, B.	1581

One other failed by only 4 marks, and three more were within 30 marks of success.

* First attempt.

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MARCH, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	*Lieutenant C. J. Stanton	2083
10.	*Lieutenant T. E. O'Leary	1956
15.	Lieutenant J. E. Balfour	1934
35.	*Lieutenant F. W. Ramsden	1852
48.	Lieutenant H. V. Bailey	1771
52.	Lieutenant F. W. Ross	1761
60.	*Lieutenant C. E. Richardson	1730
74.	*Lieutenant E. B. Grogan	1686
77.	*Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale	1662
79.	Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin	1659

TEN SUCCEEDING out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	*Lieutenant W. Younger	1939
6.	*Lieutenant G. S. Napier	1857
8.	*Lieutenant F. Slade-Gully	1839
21.	*Lieutenant B. O. Fyffe	1712
28.	*Lieutenant R. Carr-Ellison	1702
31.	*Lieutenant E. A. Daubeny	1697
56.	*Lieutenant D. H. Alexander	1590
64.	*Lieutenant G. M. Gloster	1574
66.	*Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth	1572
75.	*Lieutenant A. B. Boyd-Wilson	1532

TEN again SUCCESSFUL out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

* Passed FIRST TRIAL.

Also Lieutenant J. A. Rainsford took 76th place with 1,531 marks, being only one mark out.

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,296.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} GRATIS.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

Diary of an officer at Assouan:—Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1884.—Capt. Lovett, E.A. (Lieut. Lovett, 13th Somerset L.I.), took over the duties of staff officer at Shellal, Capt. Verner, R.B., remaining at that place in charge of boats. Thursday, Oct. 23.—Chief Pymr. Olivey, C.B., and Major Webber Smith, South Staffordshire (38th) Regt., embarked for Halfa. Monday, Oct. 27.—Two companies 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I. (46th Regt.) left this station *en route* for Halfa, one commanded by Lieut.-Col. Forster with Lieut. Harvey, the other by Capt. Vigor. A large number of artificers for the Yarrow steamers, under command of Lieut. P. J. Livingston, the Black Watch, embarked for Halfa. These men have been collected from the different regiments stationed here; they numbered about 40. Oct. 28.—The heavy division of the Camel Corps arrived. Oct. 29.—D Comy. 2nd Batn. Essex (56th) Regt., under command of Capt. Cruickshank, with Lieut. Colvin, 4th Essex, as subaltern, proceeded to Shellal, to await embarkation for Halfa.

A letter has been received from Gen. Gordon which confirms the reports of the death of Col. Stewart. He says that he has sufficient provisions to hold out until our expedition arrives to his relief. The news of Gen. Gordon's safety has, it is said, much raised the spirits of the men. The thought that all the toil they are undergoing might be useless, and the rumour that Khartoum had already fallen, were disheartening; but now that they are assured that the General is still safe, and has provisions which will last him until they arrive to his rescue, every man will work with even greater zeal and energy. Col. Trotter has arrived at Dal, and relieves Col. Maurice of the command. The latter has proceeded to Hannek.

The Mudir of Dongola has telegraphed to the Khedive that he has received a letter from Gen. Gordon, dated Khartoum, Nov. 4. Gen. Gordon appoints him Mushir, and adds, "Khartoum is all right."—[It is scarcely clear under what authority Gen. Gordon confers the high rank, which the Khedive himself has to refer to the Sultan; but it is clear Gordon intends to be absolute in the Soudan.]

The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs that he has had a conversation with the messenger who brought down to Debbeh the last letter from Gen. Gordon. He says that Khartoum was illuminated when the news arrived there of the coming of the British expedition. Every one in the city reveres Gen. Gordon, and every order is obeyed with implicit faith and confidence in him. Thirty-one boatloads of grain arrived at Khartoum while the messenger was in the town; it sold at the rate of thirty francs a bushel.

The Yarrow boat left Cairo on Wednesday, towing two barges containing railway plant intended for use at Sarras.

Eight mild cases of small-pox have occurred among the troops at Dongola. Every precaution against the spread of the disease has been taken, and the camping-grounds where it appeared have been changed. The Nile is falling rapidly, thus rendering large nuggurs useless at the cataracts. "The military authorities," it is declared by one correspondent, "have under consideration the eventuality of deferring the return of the Nile Expedition until the next rising of the river."

The Guards' detachment of the Camel Corps, marching by the desert route, is expected at Dongola on Monday.

The difficulties of the Dal Cataract have been greatly diminished by establishing fixed hawsers at the most difficult points.

Lord Wolseley was to have returned to Dongola yesterday.

Major Sandwith proceeded to Haffir, situate 30 miles north of Dongola, on Thursday, in order to ascertain the feasibility of establishing a ferry to the west bank of the river. This would enable the troops on the march to cross the Nile and follow the short caravan route to Dongola.

The Mahdi has announced to his followers that he does not intend to make any attack upon the city during the present month of Moharrem, as to do so would be contrary to the law of the Prophet.

Writing from Dal on Thursday, a correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"The Canadians, Indians, and soldiers work well together. The labour at the tow-ropes is incessant and most toilsome; but, hard as it is, the men prefer it to the harassing work of constantly loading and unloading the boats and carrying the baggage across difficult places. It is doubtful, indeed, whether any time is saved by these portages, although the empty boats are, of course, towed up much more rapidly than those that are laden, often requiring but little aid beyond their sails, which are far too small to assist them greatly when they are loaded. A serjeant was drowned on the 11th, and a boat upset at Ambigol, and some arms and provisions were lost. The continuous fall of the river has so changed the Cataract, that the Channel on the Western side, which is the one generally used, is completely cut up by reefs and rocks above water, and the boats will go up, henceforth, the Eastern side, which will, it is thought, be easier. The boats will probably take two days to get up the Cataract. Col. Trotter came down yesterday, and shot the rapids. The Canadians took him safely through the very worst of the rapids, and the boat did not ship a drop of water, or touch a rock. This was due partly to the skill and nerve of the crew, partly to the fact that the boat had no cargo. Its light draught of water enabled it to pass where a laden boat would have been shattered into fragments."

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION.

The instructions of the Colonial Office to Sir Charles Warren are as follows:—

"Downing Street, Nov. 10, 1884.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to inform you that you have been selected by her Majesty's Government for the appointment of Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland. 2. The general object of your mission is as stated in the memorandum submitted by you to the Secretary of State for War—to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to restore order to the territory, to reinstate the natives on their lands, to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent further depredation, and, finally, to hold the country until its further destination is known. You have also correctly defined the outlines of the policy to be adhered to, and your own duties as Special Commissioner. 3. You will, as Special Commissioner, be under the directions of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, and her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, who will, moreover, be requested to leave you a very large discretion as regards all local matters. I approve of your proposal to communicate as soon as possible with the President of the Orange Free State, and with residents in the Colony and elsewhere. 4. In regard to all operations in the field, and the organisation of the Mounted Volunteer Force, you will receive your instructions from the Secretary of State for War, and the General Commanding in South Africa, and will not be accountable to the Colonial Government or to the High Commissioner. Should you require assistance in the discharge of your civil and political duties which cannot be rendered by the military officers on your staff, you should apply to the High Commissioner to sanction any necessary payments from the fund at his disposal for the purposes of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. 5. You will, of course, clearly understand that her Majesty's Government have agreed that the Cape Ministers shall, in the first instance, endeavour to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulties in Montsioa's country, and that active military operations shall not be commenced until a r[illegible]nable time has elapsed. It is not possible to judge h[illegible] much time may be so occupied, but in a recent teleg[illegible] of the 31st ult. Sir H. Robinson has indicated that six weeks might be required. Her Majesty's Government sincerely trust that the Cape Government may be able to propose such a settlement as can be honourably accepted; but it is obvious that in the unfortunate event of their failing to do so, no time should be lost in removing from the protectorate those who have violated its independence and seized the lands of the protected Chief. 6. The Cape Government have stated that (if their mission be successful) they think they will be in a position to submit to the Colonial Parliament as soon as it meets a scheme for the government of the country pending its annexation to the Colony. Should their expectations be fulfilled, it will become a question for the consideration of Sir H. Robinson, after consultation with you, whether you should continue in charge of the protectorate until the necessary measures for taking it over have been adopted by the Cape Parliament. If, on the other hand, the annexation of the territory to the Colony should for the present prove impracticable, it will be necessary to maintain within it a sufficient armed police force, and, if it is necessary, to increase the force now in Bechuanaland; suitable men for this purpose will doubtless be procurable from among the Mounted Volunteers whom you are about to enrol. 7. Your full knowledge of the affairs of Bechuanaland renders it unnecessary to give you detailed explanations respecting the circumstances and the persons with whom you will have to deal, and Lord Derby only desires to add, in conclusion, that he will always be glad to receive, and will attach much value to, any recommendations or observations with which you may favour him from time to time on questions of policy and civil administration.—I am, &c., Robert G. W. Herbert.

Sir C. Warren, K.C.M.G."

Then follows Sir C. Warren's Memorandum:—"Mission and Military Expedition to Bechuanaland. Memorandum by Sir C. Warren, K.C.M.G. London, October 29.—1. The object of this mission and expedition is to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to pacificate the territory, to reinstate the natives on their lands, to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent further depredations, and, finally, to hold the country until its further destination is known. 2. It is to be understood that although the filibusters are for the most part whites, they are in the habit of employing natives in their pay. The pacification of the country, therefore, will extend not only to the whites, but also to the native population, and will render necessary an armed native police, similar to that established with success in 1879, during a portion of which time the number of native police was in excess of that of the white police. 3. The first object of the expedition is to remove, expel, or capture the filibusters, and in order to do this successfully, it is desirable to limit as far as practicable their powers of recruiting their strength from the neighbouring territories of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. It will be therefore necessary, as far as is practicable, to alienate the sympathies of all the respectable whites from these filibusters. With this object in view, I propose to visit the Dutch-speaking population about the most important centres, and to explain to them personally the object of the expedition. These centres are the Paarl District, Cradock, and the Orange Free State. I would visit President Bland at Bloemfontein, with whom I am on intimate terms, and confer with him on the subject. I would also propose to call together, provided that the Transvaal Government sees no objection, a few of my old friends among the inhabitants of the Bloemhoff district, and explain to them the object and policy of the British Government. 4. The policy, as I understand it from the advices from Cape Town, as enunciated by the High Commissioner, is,—There is room for all. It is impossible to ignore the fact that in process of time the white colonists will extend throughout the country wherever the natives are, no matter what impediments are put in their way. All classes appear to agree to this, from the aggressive filibusters on the one side to the natives themselves on the other. The only question is,—How is this to come about? (*a.*) It can be done in a manner actually beneficial to the native. (*b.*) It can be done by violence and by the destruction of the native races. The first policy is that of a Government which has the interest of the natives at heart. The second is that of the filibusters. The carrying out, however, of such a policy as that under (*a*) is a matter of the greatest delicacy. It can only be carried out by Imperial officers, who must have no stake whatever in the commercial interests and speculation of the country. 5. There is land in Bechuanaland which may be occupied by whites, and reports were sent in 1878 and 1879 as to how these lands might be given out. But no spoliation of the natives should take place; no farms should be taken from them; and their waters should be left entirely in their hands. The natives should be confirmed, after due inquiry, in what they rightfully possess, but there are thousands of acres of arid land, 'called dry farms,' which may well be given out to white settlers under due supervision under the occupation clause, where water may be stored by means of dams, or where wells may be dug at their own expense. The native chiefs fully recognise that the white population will extend over the country; all they seek is a policy of 'give and take'—that is to say, they are quite willing to give up portions of their dry land provided they in their turn are able to enjoy the protection of a powerful and just Government. 6. It is considered that when it is fully understood by the white colonists that the British Government does not wish simply to hem them in and prevent their further expansion, but is willing to further it under due control and without violation of native rights, properties, and privileges, the sympathies of the better classes in the Orange Free State and Transvaal will become lukewarm towards the filibusters, whose actions, they will understand, are damaging their own prospects in the future. This will be more particularly the case when they understand that the British Government is firmly resolute in its action, and is determined to employ force in the cause of justice whenever it may be necessary."

Our Woolwich correspondent, writing last night, says:—"Sir Charles Warren is in advance of the stores for his Expedition, the bulk of which are only now being prepared. A quantity exceeding 1,000 tons will be taken to the Cape in the Pembroke Castle, which sails next Wednesday with the mounted volunteers from London, and the Expedition, although on a small scale, will be completely equipped in every detail, and in proportion to its numbers on the plan laid down for a full army corps. The Commissariat officers at Woolwich Dockyard sent yesterday 300 tons of provisions to the Pembroke Castle in the East India Docks, and the Ordnance Store Department is loading barges at the Royal Arsenal with bales of blankets, pioneer and entrenching implements, and all the paraphernalia embraced under the head of camp-furniture and utensils for shipment in the same vessel. The Royal Laboratory Department has been called upon to supply signal rockets, with the usual ammunition, and several tons of gun-cotton slabs will be taken for blasting and breaching purposes, this explosive being carried wet in small tanks, for its better protection from accident. The Expedition will be speedily provided to meet the skirmishing tactics of the Cape freebooters, should they resist, the artillery batteries having double issues of shrapnel, shell, and case-shot for searching irregular ground and brushwood; and four Gardiner machine-guns were yesterday dispatched to assist in such operations. Four 7-pr. guns for mountain service were also shipped, and a train of water-carts, store-waggons, and ambulances will follow. Lieut. Huntingford, R.N., late of H.M.S. Tyne, who has been appointed transport officer at the Cape on behalf of the Admiralty, sailed in the Lydian Monarch, which left the Thames at daybreak yesterday. He will superintend the landing of the troops and the stores at Durban. The volunteer cavalry will not be sent out as ordinary troops; but arrangements have been made with the owners of the Castle Line of steamers for their conveyance as passengers. The Pembroke Castle will probably go no farther than Cape Town, where the Taymouth Castle, or some other coasting steamer belonging to the same company, will reship them for Natal. The Admiralty transport officers, although taking no part in dispatching the volunteers, will provide quarters in the same ship for some men of the Royal Engineers who are going out to form the telegraph section of the Expedition.”

The following officers have been selected for special service in Bechuanaland:—Brevet Major Barker. Capts. Conder and Leverson. Lieuts. Bythell, A. E. Haynes, and Mackay, R.E. Capts. Thornton, Rifle Brigade; Trotter, R.A.; Johnson, 2nd Dragoons; and Watson, Suffolk Regt. Lieuts. Wemyss, West York Regt.; Davidson, King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Churchward, North Lancashire Regt.

The first contingent of the South African irregular force will leave London on Wednesday morning for Tilbury, where they will embark on board Messrs. Donald Currie's mail steamer Pembroke Castle, for conveyance to the Cape. This contingent will number about 300 men and 10 officers. Several doctors accompany the force as troopers, but will act in the capacity of surgeons when occasion demands. A second contingent of about equal strength will leave Gravesend on Dec. 4, under the command of Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen, in one of the Union Company's mail steamers. Besides this irregular cavalry force, Sir Charles Warren will raise an irregular artillery corps at the Cape, numbering about 100 men, who will be horsed and provided with guns as soon as the force is complete. The regular force to be engaged comprises two regiments of cavalry, one battery of artillery, one regiment of infantry, and several companies of engineers and commissariat corps.

Several Militia officers have applied for permission to join the expedition. It has, however, been decided that no such officers can be permitted to leave the United Kingdom for this purpose, but any applications for ordinary leave to travel abroad will be granted.

With the departures of the additional troops to supplement the forces at the disposal of Sir Charles Warren, a tolerable estimate, based on official details, of the composition and strength of the troops may be formed. The 13th Hussars, now *en route* from Bombay (where it embarked on the 11th inst.), is the only cavalry regiment at present ordered to South Africa, “for temporary service,” as their orders state, “on their way home.” This regiment has been away from home ten years, having embarked for Bengal in 1874, and has an establishment of 476 of all ranks. The 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, now in Natal, have acquired considerable experience of the country, having arrived there in 1881. Their establishment is 493 of all ranks, and 300 troop horses. Of artillery there are at present only two batteries in South Africa, C Baty. 1st Brig. (Major F. H. French) and No. 8 Baty. Western Division, Garrison Artillery (Major A. G. Dugdale); but two more batteries from England are to be despatched, H Baty. 4th Brig. (Major C. H. Atchison) and No. 1 Baty. 1st Brig. South Irish Division (Major E. A. Ollivant). The former embarked on Thursday, *viâ* the Suez Canal, and the latter yesterday, for Capetown. There is only one company of Engineers (the 32nd) in South Africa, and to strengthen this force No. 7 Compy. embarked on the 12th inst. In infantry the command has only recently been strengthened by the arrival of the 58th Regt., and with the 1st Batn. Royal Scots, the total strength of this arm in South Africa is about 3,500,—viz., 1st Royal Scots, five companies of the 41st Regt., 58th and 82nd Regts., and 91st Highlanders.

The authorities having decided on despatching a balloon equipment to Bechuanaland, orders have been received at Chatham directing a party of the Royal Engineers to be in readiness to embark. The officer selected to proceed in charge of the equipment is Major H. Elsdale.

The conditions under which the remaining 600 volunteers are being raised for the Cape are so liberal and attractive that already the services of the requisite number have been secured. The “six hundred,” on their arrival at the Cape, will be attested and formed into a regiment of Mounted Infantry. The uniform will be of yellow corduroy breeches and gaiters, and a short tunic, and a “slouch” hat. There will be very little difference in the dress between officers and men, so that it will be difficult for the filibusters to single out those who may be in command. Troopers will be paid 4s. a day, and 1s. a day will accumulate as deferred pay, so that there will be a considerable sum for each man to receive at the close of the campaign. Amongst those who have already joined are numbers of men who are known to be good “all-round shots,” who have been trained either in the Militia, Yeomanry, or the Volunteer Forces. Equestrianism is not absolutely necessary in its highest form; but “handy sportsmen, men who can handle a double-barrelled rifle,” are preferred.

The Brigade of Guards has been called upon to furnish a number of men to form a signalling party to proceed to Bechuanaland.

It is contemplated to re-form the Diamond Field Horse, which rendered signal service in the Griqualand West rebellion.

It being the intention to form a remount depôt at the Cape for the mounted corps in Bechuanaland, a number of experienced non-commissioned officers are required for this service, and volunteers have been called for from various Cavalry regiments on the home establishment.

It is understood that all the English horses now in Egypt are to be sent from that country to the Cape for the use of the Cape Mounted Rifles.

The following are the rates of pay for officers serving with irregular force in Bechuanaland:—Colonel, £1 10s. per diem; major, £1; captain, 15s.; subaltern, 11s. Free rations will be issued in addition. The officers of the Mounted Rifles are to be dressed like the men, and their rank will be shown, as in the Royal Navy, by rings of braid of the same colour as the jacket, round the sleeves—one for a lieutenant, two for a captain, three for a major, four for a lieutenant-colonel, and five for a colonel.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.”

Sir,—Having held appointments during so many years at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and having, therefore, had ample opportunities of observing the successive changes made in military examinations and those in the methods of preparing for them, I have read with interest the articles in the *Army and Navy Gazette* on these examinations and the tutors arising out of them. I must confess that the writer of your articles does not appear to make sufficient distinction between the different kinds of Public Schools as respects the means they take to meet the requirements of the competitive examinations for the Military Colleges; nor does he seem to me to give the credit they deserve to those schools which long ago shook off the mere classical tradition. Some 20 years ago or less, but few cadets entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, without the assistance of a crammer, unless they had been educated at Cheltenham, which for 30 years or more has always been very successful in preparing candidates for the Army; and it was noticed that those who got into the Royal Military Academy from this school, usually succeeded in greatly improving their position while passing through, showing clearly that the education they had received was suited to the purpose. Other public schools of the same class as Cheltenham, Wellington, and Clifton, have followed its example, and have been notoriously successful in preparing candidates for the Royal Military Academy, while the old public schools, such as Eton, Charterhouse, Marlborough, Harrow, &c., which have of late years established classes for preparing for the Army, have been more or less successful. I could, if necessary, give statistics, taken from the records of the Royal Military Academy, to prove this statement. As regards the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the results from these schools have not been so satisfactory, and the chief reason for this has always appeared to me and others to be,—that as less is generally thought of a place gained at Sandhurst than of one at Woolwich, on account of the examination for the latter being much more difficult than that for the former, the credit of passing a boy into Sandhurst does not rebound so much to the tenor of the school, and that less encouragement is given to boys to prepare for Sandhurst. In short, an entrance into Woolwich is considered, like a scholarship at a college of a university, an honour, and is recorded as such by the school; whereas an entrance at Sandhurst is not placed on the same footing. Mr. Wilson, the headmaster of Clifton College, gives another reason for the great number of candidates getting into Sandhurst from “crammers,” viz., the greater age of admission, up to 20 years, instead of 18 years old, as for Woolwich; and this, no doubt, tends to increase the number of those sent to “crammers,” who can send candidates up a year or more later than those from public schools. It is not, however, fair to give the whole credit to a “crammer” for a success gained by a pulpil who has been only a few months with him, but has had some years' training at a school previously. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that, as a “crammer” once said to me, they have a number of “lame ducks,”—that is, those who have been declared unfit by the schools where they have previously studied, and those who have put off preparation until but a short time before they have to go up for examination. A comparison by statistics of successful candidates is not altogether satisfactory, as no account is taken of the large numbers of the unsuccessful ones, some of whom are better men than many of those who pass. It can hardly be denied that “crammers” have taught something to public schools, especially on two points,—inducing boys to work hard and giving constant individual instruction. The weak point of the “cramming” system is well-known to be the want of control or discipline in leisure hours; and if, as the writer of your articles appears to think will be the case, the raising of marks for French and German will tend to force boys abroad to train for military examinations, the evils arising from lax supervision will undoubtedly be increased. As respects the new scheme for the examination for Sandhurst, it appears to me to be in most respects satisfactory; and as it assimilates very nearly to that for Woolwich, it substitutes one for two kinds of training for the Army, a great advantage to boys preparing for it. The literature examination has always appeared to me more or less of a sham, for how can a boy of 18 be supposed to possess a critical knowledge of plays and poems. A classical training gives an unfair advantage for Woolwich, as a candidate can take Latin and Greek as one subject, and so has five instead of four subjects to obtain marks from, while those not taking up classics are limited to four subjects only. This is not the case for Sandhurst. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about cramming. Competitive examinations have certainly necessitated a certain amount of cramming at the last, whether at school or with a tutor or crammer. Is there no cramming for honours at the Universities.—I am, &c.,

Charles H. Owen, Major General.

Whale Island in Portsmouth Harbour having been abandoned as a site for Naval barracks, it is proposed to plant the part not required for Naval purposes with trees. It is also in contemplation to convert the Convict Barracks into sailors' quarters. Meanwhile, the state of the Duke of Wellington continues to give great dissatisfaction in the service.

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.”

Sir,—As many of your military readers may not realise the respective positions of British and French interests in China, will you allow me, so far as I can, and as shortly as possible, to elucidate the laws affecting them? These are—(1), *jura naturæ*; (2), *universus consensus gentium*, which led to the adoption in the twelfth century of that remarkable and equitable compilation called the “Consolato del Mare,” it is supposed by St. Louis of France. But we shall see farther on in what legal position France has placed herself *vis-à-vis* to us and other nations, since the Crimean War. At this epoch Great Britain agreed to the Declaration of Paris, making all cargoes safe in neutral vessels, Lord Clarendon having, at the Conference, in March, 1856, at the invitation of Count Walewski, turned the waiving of British rights during the Crimean War into a final surrender, not with the consent of Parliament, but by the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to make Treaties with foreign Powers. Now, what occurred? The Russians sent their cargoes by land to Königsberg and Memel, shipped them in Prussian or Swedish bottoms, where they were perfectly safe under the Queen's Order in Council of March 28, 1854, viz.:—“In order to preserve the commerce of neutrals, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the Law of Nations.” Rule IV. of the Declaration of Paris puts an end to all paper, or what may be termed ocean, blockades, or those ordered in Council after a declaration of war by cruisers in the open sea; and this limitation by the Declaration of Paris is further increased by improved communication between countries; for if Formosa, Canton, and the other ports be blockaded, the Chinese have still a perfect right to transport all their merchandise by land to the nearest neutral harbour, say, Macao, or Hong Kong, overland or in small crafts, as the Russians did to Königsberg, and then ship them in neutral bottoms, where they will be perfectly safe from capture under the Declaration of Paris; and this, supposing that war be declared between France and China, and a Marine Ordinance issued by the former corresponding to our Orders in Council. France could not sequestrate the property of the Zollverein, amounting to over £4,000,000 afloat in 1870-71. She is now for the second time about to reap the fruits of her own cultivation in China. Finally, this last shows us how we stood on the brink of a grave danger, in respect to the Channel Tunnel, when those who were for its construction spoke of the necessity of a declaration of war prior to warlike operations, which was disproved by the examples given by Col. Maurice, bringing before every thinking military man the truth, “that to defend England and India territorially, without the command of the sea, and constituted as Continental armies now are, is a simple strategical impossibility.”—I am, &c.,

H. B. Franklyn, LL.D.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.”

Sir,—The vexed question of supply and transport has recently been the subject of a considerable amount of discussion, both in the Army and out of it. Comparatively little attention has, however, been bestowed on one most important branch of that question, viz., the present organisation of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, on the officers and men of which devolves the arduous duty of conveying the various supplies from the base of operations to the required points in the theatre of war. This corps is divided into companies, and it may not be out of place to say a few words as to the manner in which the commanders of these companies are selected. They may be briefly divided into two classes. The first consists of infantry officers, who, after five years' service, are allowed to volunteer for the Commissariat and Transport Staff; the second of officers formerly belonging to the defunct Control Department, who, after having performed commissariat (*i.e.*, purely non-military) duties all their lives, are suddenly pitchforked into the command of a transport company consisting of 86 men and 63 horses, and liable to be augmented to double that strength at a moment's notice on the outbreak of war. With regard to the first-class, it is obvious that, however efficient they may be as infantry officers, they can have no experience in the management of horses in large numbers, in fitting harness, and in other purely transport work. Of the second class, it is no disparagement to say that to the inexperience of their brethren of the Line, in transport work in particular, they must add a complete ignorance of military things in general. It is true that both classes of officers are, before assuming command of their companies, hurried through a short course of transport work at Aldershot; but most of the time devoted to this is wasted in practising the officers in recruits' drill (which the probationers from the Line do not require) and in the cavalry sword exercise, which is useless for officers in a non-combatant service. The above system, faulty in itself, is rendered still more so by the perpetual friction which goes on between the seniors in the department and the probationers from the Line, the former availing themselves of every opportunity to make things unpleasant for their unfortunate juniors, a fact which is pretty well understood throughout the Army, and which is fully attested by the difficulty which is experienced in getting volunteers from the Line for the Commissariat and Transport Staff, and by the number of resignations amongst those who have been induced to volunteer. Such a system could scarcely have been successful, even if a fair trial had been given to it; and most assuredly it has not been given a fair trial.—I am, &c.,

One who Knows.

Vice-Admiral Commerell, in the Northampton, sailed for Bermuda on Nov. 5.

Some men belonging to the Royal Engineers whilst employed in making excavations at Blockhouse Fort, Gosport, are said to have discovered what are supposed to be the remains of “Jack the painter,” who many years ago set fire to Portsmouth Dockyard, and who, after being hung at Portsea, was buried near that locality.

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I must beg your indulgence once more to allow me a small space to answer the severe criticisms on my letter of the 18th ult. of "Fusilier" and others, which have appeared in a recent issue. Your correspondents are severe, and not altogether complimentary; but let me assure them I am not the wilful or thoughtless detractor of the Militia they seem to imagine, but one like themselves, who has served long, and I hope not without credit, in a force he was proud to belong to. One thing I have observed and admired during my long connection with the Militia of more than a quarter of a century is the zeal, the devotion, and loyalty of its officers to their branch of the service; but it is often this very loyalty which blinds them to its defects, and makes them unwilling to listen to a word not in its favour; and to these laudable qualities I attribute the outbreak of wrathful indignation which I trace in every line of their letters. I am afraid the expression, "a sham military service," has given mortal offence, and yet it is true; and I feel sure the majority of thinking men in the Militia, as well as in the Regular Army, hold the same view. I have given my reasons for saying so, and I adhere to them, and still maintain that to this cause must be attributed the serious want of officers in the force. I may be mistaken, and I shall be only too glad if it can be shown that I am so, and that the Militia does occupy its true position, that of the National Army for the defence of the country, and that it is capable and ready to enter upon its duties, strong in numbers and complete in organisation and equipment, because that is the real question, and the question the country and the taxpayer is interested in having answered. I will now, as briefly as I can, meet the charges of your correspondents. First, with regard to "Fusilier's" objection to my statement that —"The Army quite understands the position assigned to the Militia," &c., I am afraid his argument is rather weak, for it amounts to this,—that because officers of the Army, when associated with those of the Militia on duty, behave towards them as gentlemen, it is a proof that they acknowledge their military status to be on a level with their own. Now, I have been a good deal mixed up on duty with officers of the Army, and it is with genuine pleasure I recall their uniform kindness, courtesy, and good-feeling; but I hope I was never so simple as to suppose that because they were always pleasant and agreeable, they placed me on a military equality with themselves. I am certain they did not, and that "they quite understood the position assigned to the Militia." With regard to his second charge, I cannot help saying he is wanting in courtesy, in so far as he does not hesitate to throw discredit on my positive statement that "It is within my own knowledge that an officer commanding a brigade depôt was once censured," &c. This he, knowing nothing of the case, calls a wild statement; but it is, I repeat, a fact, however much he may wish to disbelieve it. To your correspondent "Sphinx," I will only answer that abuse is no argument, and that among gentlemen and officers such accusations as "sacrificing truth to sarcasm" is happily of rare occurrence. Coming to my statement that Militia officers have no military authority outside their own regiments—I do not refer to embodied Militia, to Militia adjutants, Reserve officers, or to Militia officers specially attached to Line regiments, but am dealing with the Militia as we all understand it—if I am wrong, things must have changed very much since I left the force, and I am quite open to correction, and to be told on authority that the colonel of a Militia regiment on duty with his corps at a brigade depôt does, in the absence of the officer commanding the Regimental District, assume as a right entire command of the whole station, and issue his orders from the orderly-room of the depôt; or that, should he chance to be the senior officer in any garrison or camp, he would *pro tem.* assume the command of the whole force, Regular as well as Militia, and give out the garrison orders. If not, then I maintain I am right, and to quote an instance where a Militia colonel was allowed to drill a Brigade of Regulars and Militia on a particular occasion, no more proves that I am wrong than does the fact of Lord Ranelagh being placed in command for the day of a mixed brigade on Easter Monday. With regard to my saying that in no case can "a Militia officer sit on a court-martial to try soldiers," I have been told on high military authority I am wrong, because that, under certain conditions, he can; I therefore frankly accept your correspondent's corrections, but, at the same time, if it is the rule, I am at a loss to understand what I have known to happen once and once again when up for duty with my regiment at the brigade depôt, where, although a score of Militia officers were available, none were summoned on courts-martial to try soldiers; but the Militia and Volunteer adjutants were sent for from all parts of the regimental district, at inconvenience to themselves and expense to the public, for this duty. But these are minor points, and scarcely affect the main question, which is this,—Is the Militia under the present system such as the country requires to protect it from the danger of a foreign invasion?—I am, &c., Monitor.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Monitor," having made for himself a well-fitting fools'-cap, may be left in his obscure corner like any other ignoramus who has not learnt his lesson; but joking apart, have we not heard enough of the petty sarcasms and questionable inuendos anent the position of Militia officers? Are they not "men and brethren?" And is not want of opportunity the only reason why they have not so far run in the race of medal-hunters? Is it really worth while for any outsider or cornered dunce to discuss the question of our military position, without probably ever having taken the trouble to make the most casual investigation; and would it not be far better for the public to form their own judgment by visiting any of the camps during the annual training? The force is melting away, and until steps are taken to remedy the present system of recruiting, the vanishing point may be reached sooner than is expected; but what, meanwhile, are those in authority about? And where, oh, where! is the Inspector-General of Militia that a committee is not formed to take evidence on a subject second to that of the Navy only? Suggestions in the Press are "as transient as the inconstant's sigh." They should carry the weight of officialism.—I am, &c.,

Lieutenant-Colonel.

GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with interest and satisfaction, in the paper of Nov. 12, an account of the Bechuanaland Expedition, giving its officers, its composition, and the accoutrements of the force. This, I believe, is the first time, after a lapse of many years, that the system of gentlemen volunteers has been adopted; and, considering the recent conduct of our soldiers under circumstances similar to those that may be expected on this expedition, nothing could be wiser, speaking only from a military point of view. Our private soldiers of the ordinary type fight well and doggedly when in large numbers and shoulder to shoulder, but they have no power of forming any plan, and little of sticking to any course of action if isolated, or split-up, or on duty in small parties, and especially are they at sea in a strange and uncivilised country. Now, this is where we may fairly anticipate a great improvement in the forthcoming war. Gentlemen volunteers will be able to act independently, having more self-reliance, and being less accustomed to mechanical obedience than to intelligent furthering of the orders or wishes of their superiors. Altogether, if we may give an opinion, the force, as it is composed, is far better qualified to contend against a barbarous enemy in a strange land, or even against the semi-civilised Boers. We observe, too, with pleasure, that shooting has been an essential element in the considerations which have weighed with those who have organised the force; and here, again, the chances of good shooting are far greater amongst the classes from whom the men have been selected than amongst the classes from which our Army is generally supplied. To myself, as the writer of a letter in your valuable paper a few weeks ago, on "Cavalry Weapons," it is particularly pleasant to notice that the armament of this force or part of the expedition is very similar to what I then suggested, although, of course, the letter is too recent, to mention no other impossibility, to make it at all possible that there is any other connection than mere similarity between the two facts. I refer to the statement that there is to be a cavalry corps called the "Lancer Pioneers." I notice that beyond the lance they are to carry a saw-backed sword. Nothing could be more useful in an unreclaimed country, and the manner of its carriage—in a scabbard attached to the saddle—leaves the cavalryman much freer and more fit for action even on horseback, unspeakably so on foot. The only improvement on this novelty would be to attach the sword almost diagonally across saddle or saddle-cloth and under the thigh or flap, as is done by the Mexican rancheros and some of the Egyptians, pashas and others,—Zebehr Pasha, for instance. This is generally considered more "ship-shape," and does not get in the way of the horse so as to irritate him, or impede his motion by knocking against side or leg. However, the whole arrangement of the expedition, so far as it is publicly known, perhaps, excepting the astonishing innovation of a field printing-office, seems to be smart and businesslike, and contrasts strongly with the dilatory, cumbersome, and almost useless Nile Expedition; and whoever he may be that has had the organising of this matter, he must surely meet with unqualified approval at the hands of the public and those to whom he is responsible. Further, if the Fates are not against it, the Expedition should meet with the success which has been the one lacking element of our recent campaigns in South Africa.—I am, &c., Subaltern.

[We by no means agree with our correspondent. The experience of gentlemen volunteers in the Zulu Campaign was disastrous, and we regret the whole force is not "regular."—Ed. *A. & N. G.*]

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the criticism in your leading articles of the last two weeks on the new War Office edict concerning the future education of our Army officers. This document, we are informed, was framed upon the advice of the head masters of our Public Schools. What, may I ask, can be the knowledge possessed by those gentlemen of what is necessary to a soldier for a successful prosecution of his career, when they deliberately ignore, and to all intents and purposes bar, science and freehand-drawing as qualifications, and place a knowledge of Latin and Greek in the first rank? And again, what are we to think of the advice of these gentlemen on questions of education, when they devise schemes which, again, to all intents and purposes exclude our own history and literature from the curriculum? The new Warrant, should it come into force, means a reversion to the old Public Schools' course of study pure and simple. To me this new departure furnishes the climax to that tissue of absurdities to which the British Army has been subjected of late years at the hands of ignorant civilian would-be reformers. Your articles go to the root of the whole matter in pointing out that the question at issue seems not to be, "What is required for the public services?" but "What will the authorities of our Public Schools condescend to teach?" It is for the public to decide which side is to prevail, whether our public servants, as you so tersely put it, are to be abreast and ahead of those of other nations, or whether the serenity of the pedagogue, and his fossilated curriculums, are to remain undisturbed? This appears to me to be the main question for the public to decide. As regards Army candidates, the remedy is very much in their own hands. The statistics quoted by you are important, and prove conclusively that some of the more modern schools, such as the Oxford Military College and Westward Ho School, have already acted upon the advice tendered by you; namely, they have entered upon a competition with the crammer, and have beaten him simply by the adoption of a rational curriculum.—I am, &c., C. Wyndham, Major.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—By last mail from India the colonel of a regiment I commanded for over a dozen years writes that his corps, now stationed on the North-West Frontier, is, as usual, some 300 under its strength, with the prospect of being still weaker when 60 more time-expired men go home this season. It is to be feared it is "Ex uno disce omnes" as regards the state of our European battalions, for Col. Chapman, the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, has very ably put forward a scheme for strengthening them. Amongst his suggestions is one to establish some county organisations to provide men discharged to the Reserve with employment, and some regiments in India have already warmly responded, as recorded in your paper of the 25th ult. If a committee, formed in each regimental district under its colonel, with the officers commanding Militia, Volunteers, and the depôt as members, and gentlemen of influence in the county as patrons, succeeds in interesting the large public companies and the great employers of labour around into showing a little true patriotism by encouraging with employment those who have already served their country and are ready to do so again, we may hope for a higher class of recruits, and more of them, when they see that their future is, to a certain extent, assured on their returning home from serving with the colours. And, with better recruits, we should have an improvement in the Army morally and physically. Surely, the temporary troubles connected with employers having a fair proportion of old soldiers and Reservists in their service is a very small assurance-fee for the wealthy to pay for the greater security it will give them against an enormous Income-tax to make our Army fit for a real big fight? If these suggestions are approved by the authorities, the first point will be that men coming home from India and the Colonies should be discharged at their regimental depôt, instead of at Gosport and other places, where they now drop a good deal of their deferred pay and ready-money. "Homes" may be established at the depôts, where men of good character may be lodged at as little expense as possible whilst awaiting employment, and the large profits made by regimental canteens might partially be used in paying the expenses connected with them. Much may, perhaps, be done with this proposed county assistance for our Reserve Army and recruiting, and, with genuine loyal zeal on the part of Regular, Militia, and Volunteer officers to accept and work out the established system, notwithstanding their original dislike to it; still more may be done towards welding together these various branches so as to form a common interest in the newly named organisation; that may gradually implant into more thousands than of yore that *esprit de corps* in a territorial designation that for the last century has been felt in a dear old number.—I am, &c.,

Folkestone, Nov. 5. J. H. Dunne, Major-Gen.

Sir,—I see by the papers that Col. Chapman, R.A., Military Secretary to Sir Donald Stewart, gave a lecture at Simla the other day, on employment of soldiers in civil life, on discharge or removal from the service. In his lecture the following paragraph appeared:—"The changes which have been introduced into Army administration during the last 14 years have been authoritatively made, and have been endorsed by national approval. For the most part they have been unacceptable to the officers of the Army, and it is not too much to say that the resistance to their introduction which officers throughout the service have systematically practised has been sufficient to prevent all chance of vitality in a new system." In the first place, it may be asked what direct connection is there between the changes in the Army of the last 14 years and the subject of the lecturer? Why, therefore, has this offensive paragraph been dragged in, as it were, by the hair? If the above quotation has any meaning at all, it clearly means that the reason why the changes introduced into the Army the last 14 years have signally failed (as has been undoubtedly demonstrated) is on account of the resistance of the officers to these measures, which, according to Col. Chapman, they have "systematically practised." In making this assertion, Col. Chapman is not only guilty of stating what is not the fact, but of gratuitously publishing an uncalled-for, gross, and infamous libel on the officers of the Army. It is quite true that the changes referred to have not been to a great extent approved of by the officers, because they foresaw that they would fail, and, moreover, curtail a vast amount of mischief, as regards the well-being of the service. At the same time, the officers have done their best under the new Army organisation to make the service efficient, and to turn into soldiers the raw material with which they have been supplied. Col. Chapman deserves credit for the trouble he has taken with regard to the employment of discharged soldiers, although I think the lines which he has laid down to that end are to a great extent visionary and unpractical. The idea held by him that the Government cannot legislate to give soldiers a priority for employment by the State over civilians cannot hold water for a moment. So also the expectation that the nation will, in the form of employers of labour, voluntarily, except perhaps in isolated cases, submit to an indirect tax (for that is what it amounts to) by employing discharged soldiers at a disadvantage to their business, is in my opinion destined to meet with disappointment. It is the duty of the State to lead the way by reserving berths for discharged soldiers; such action may then, more or less, be assisted by private individuals, especially by those having any connection with the Forces, either Reserve or Regular. Col. Chapman, at any rate, has raised a good deal of smoke, though but little fire be underneath, and has succeeded in bringing his own name before the public. Unfortunately, the rôle Col. Chapman has adopted of traducing his own cloth, whilst at the same time he gives support to the so-called Army Reform of the last 14 years, may lead honest men, who are well aware of the rottenness of those changes, to think, and with some reason, that he is bidding for favour from the political magnates at the War Office who introduced these new measures, and who at the present time virtually command the Army.—I am, &c., An Old Soldier.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 18, 1884.

Royal Artillery.—Majors W. E. Sharp retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; C. S. Graham retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. W. L. C. Gordon retires from the service, receiving a gratuity (all three dated Nov. 19); W. P. Blandy, on the Seconded List, to be Major, with seniority next below Major F. A. Yorke (Oct. 1); Major F. W. J. Barker, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. C. Price, retired (Oct. 29); Lieuts. T. P. Battersby, on the Seconded List, to be Capt.; J. O. English to be Capt., vice R. F. Johnson, seconded for service on the Staff (both dated Oct. 18).

Royal Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. M. J. Wheatley, upon the Temporary Reserve List, having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Oct. 12). Lieut. M. Elrington has been permitted to assume the surname of Bisset, in addition to and after that of Elrington.

Staff.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments on the Staff of the Army serving in Egypt (Sept. 23):—

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. Harrison, C.B., R.E.

To be a Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.

Lieut. F. M. Beaumont, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Staff Capt., and to have the local rank of Capt. whilst employed on signalling duties in Egypt.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Staff in South Africa (Nov. 12):—

To be Major-General (Local) on the Staff:—Major and Brevet Col. Sir C. Warren, K.C.M.G., R.E., and to have the local and temporary rank of Major-Gen.

To be Aide-de-Camp:—Capt. Sir B. C. A. Frere, Bart., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp:—Capt. M. C. B. F. Walker, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

To be an Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General:—Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. W. E. F. Walker, C.B., Scots Guards.

To be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermasters-General:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Murray, the Gloucestershire Regt.; and Major R. E. Allen, the East Yorkshire Regt. from Brigade-Major on the Staff.

For the Base and Lines of Communication.

To be an Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. Duncan, half-pay.

To be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General:—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. C. F. Molyneux, Cheshire Regt, from Brigade-Major on the Staff.

Major L. A. Gregson, half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assist. Qrmr.-Gen. at Head-quarters (Intelligence Branch), vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Maurice, R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Nov. 12).

Lieut C. R. Hunter, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., commanding the troops in the Dominion of Canada (July 27).

Commissariat and Transport Staff.—Assist.-Comy.-Gen. E. Hughes, C.M.G., to have the local and temporary rank of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. while serving in Egypt (Oct. 26).

Royal Military Academy.—Lieut. W. M. T. Synge, R.A., to be a Lieut. of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Capt. R. A. M. Fenn, R.A., who has vacated that appointment on promotion (Oct. 29)

Memorandum.

Lieut.-Col. E. R. Festing, R.E., upon the Temporary Reserve List, to be Col. (Sept. 22).

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 21, 1884.

1st Dragoons.—Lieut. R. H. Carr-Ellison, from the 3rd Batn. the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice C. D. H. Fetherstonhaugh, seconded.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. C. S. Walker has been appointed to command the regiment; Major G. V. C. Napier to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. H. Vincent, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major C. E. Beckett, to be Major, vice G. V. C. Napier; Lieut. R. V. C. Freeman to be Capt., vice Brevet Major C. E. Beckett (all four dated Nov. 4).

19th Hussars.—The promotion of Serjt.-Major Arthur George Lima to the rank of Qrmr. is antedated to March 26.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. H. L. Gardiner to be Col.-Comdt., vice Gen. P. V. England, deceased (Nov. 7); Lieut.-Col. W. E. Lockhart (late Madras), from the Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. M. Finlay (late Madras), retired (June 19); Major W. S. Langley, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice W. E. Sharp, retired; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. T. Pretyman, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice C. S. Graham, retired (both dated Nov. 19); Lieuts. F. J. A. Trench to be Capt., vice H. T. S. Yates, seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 4); A. H. Murray has been placed upon half-pay from Oct. 9, 1884, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 21.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. the Hon. F. W. Stopford has been seconded for service on the Staff (July 9).

Scots Guards.—Supernumerary Lieut. M. D. D. Dalison to be Lieut., vice C. E. H. Bowen, deceased (Dec. 1).

Line Battalions.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).—Lieut. W. J. Mangles, from the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Lieut., vice J. M. Gawne, promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).—Lieut. W. G. Burrows has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Aug. 31).

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Lieut. G. Tidy has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 13).

The Lincolnshire Regiment.—Lieut. E. A. Gayer has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 1).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Major A. J. Price, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), to be Major, vice S. J. Butler, who exchanges; Lieut. C. V. Schneider has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 24).

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Robinson has been appointed to command a battalion; Major R. L. H. Curteis to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. J. Horne, placed on half-pay (both dated Oct. 10).

The Cheshire Regiment.—Lieut. H. Boileau has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 3).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Qrmr. W. Gray, from the 4th Batn., to be Qrmr., vice P. McCormick, deceased.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Capt. A. E. R. Curran has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Nov. 1).

The Hampshire Regiment.—Capt. H. Bethune has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Nov. 16).

The Dorsetshire Regiment.—Major W. E. Wilkinson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).—Lieut. J. A. G. Rainsford, from the 5th Batn. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieut., on augmentation.

The Welsh Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Tulloch, C.B., has been appointed to command a battalion; Major R. F. Stirke to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. H. J. Haydock, retired; Capt. C. H. S. Butler to be Major, vice R. F. Stirke (all three dated Nov. 5).

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Major A. M. Creagh retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Lieut. G. B. Hodson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 1).

The Northamptonshire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. C. Trent retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment).—Major S. J. Butler, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), to be Major, vice A. J. Price, who exchanges.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Lieut. C. H. M. Arrowsmith is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Capt. L. E. Amedroz has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Nov. 18).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).—Lieut. J. R. O'Connell, from the 4th Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieut., vice A. W. Jauncey, deceased.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—Major S. H. Gardner, from the Connaught Rangers, to be Major, vice A. N. Hayne, who exchanges.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. R. A. Crawford has been appointed to command a battalion; Major W. F. Woodward to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. H. Tucker, placed on half-pay; Capt. F. G. A. Wiehe to be Major, vice W. F. Woodward (all three dated Oct. 29); Lieut. E. H. Stockdale, from the South Staffordshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. T. Noel, promoted.

The Connaught Rangers.—Major A. N. Hayne, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Major, vice S. H. Gardner, who exchanges.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Lieut. G. D. Collings has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Nov. 13). Gent. Cadet Kenneth Boswell Cameron, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieut., vice G. L. Goff, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut. W. H. E. de V. S., Viscount Gledworth, from the King's (Shropshire L.I.), to be Lieut., vice S. Kerr, resigned.

Staff.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. R. Luellyn, R.A., to be Col. on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery in Egypt, vice Col. C. H. Barnes, deceased (Nov. 7).

Army Schools.—Army Schoolmaster Thomas James Flinter to be Sub-Inspector, in succession to Inspector of Army Schools E. Shipman, retired.

Medical Staff.—Surgs.-Gen. A. Smith, M.D., C.B., has been placed on retired pay (Oct. 14); J. Lamprey, C.B., has been placed on retired pay (Oct. 16).

Army Pay Department.—Capt. L. E. Amedroz, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regt.), to be Pymr. (Aug. 18); Lieut. L. Herapath, the Princess of Wales's (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Pymr. (May 21).

Half-Pay.—Majors E. H. Cameron, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col.; J. H. Stratton, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col. (both dated Nov. 7).

Memoranda.

Gen. Sir C. Dickson, G.C.B., V.C., Col.-Comdt. R.A., has been placed upon retired pay (Nov. 20).

Major F. E. Lindoe, retired pay, has been granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (July 9).

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. W. G. Trevor, Bombay S.C. (Aug. 31); J. W. Watson, Bombay S.C.; E. D. H. Vibart, Bengal S.C. (both dated Sept. 4); W. P. La Touche, Bombay S.C. (Sept. 6); F. E. Weste, Madras S.C.; J. W. O'Dowda, Bengal S.C. (both dated Sept. 12); W. S. Bailey, Madras S.C. (Sept. 19). Major and Lieut.-Col. H. Trotter, Grenadier Guards, to be Col. (Sept. 4); Lieut.-Cols. N. H. Harris, R.A., to be Col. (Nov. 13); J. O. Vandeleur, the Royal Sussex Regt. (Nov. 26).

The half-pay of Capt. J. G. Edwardes, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has been converted into retired pay, and he has been granted the hon. rank of Major (Nov. 5).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. R. O'Neill, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (July 19).

The surname of the Deputy-Assist.-Comy., Bengal Establishment, granted the hon. rank of Lieut. in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19, 1884, is "Bona," not "Bond."

The date of the hon. rank of Lieut. granted to Deputy-Assist.-Comy. J. H. Quilter is June 14, 1883, and not June 14, 1884.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. B. R. Branfill, of the Bengal Army (Nov. 10); Lieut.-Col. W. H. Unwin, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 1); Majors W. Marshall, of the Bombay S.C. (Oct. 1); R. E. S. Smyth, of the Bengal Army (Nov. 15); Brig.-Surg. C. Kilkelly, of the Bengal Army (Oct. 14); Surg.-Major G. E. Seward, M.D., of the Bombay Army (Oct. 12).

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Bartleman, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 8); Capt. F. A. Remmington, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 22).

Brevet.

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. Bartleman, of the Bengal S.C. (Aug. 8).

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Unwin, of the Indian S.C. (Aug. 1).

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors W. Marshall, of the Bombay S.C. (Oct. 1); R. E. S. Smyth, of the Bengal Army (Nov. 15).

To be Surgeon-General:—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. R. H. Perkins, of the Bengal Army (May 4).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major F. W. A. De Fabeck, of the Bengal Army (April 24).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 21, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division.—Henry, Duke of Wellington, to be Hon. Col. of the Brigade.

5th Brigade, Scottish Division.—Lieut. J. M. P. Campbell resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Welsh Division.—Charles Christopher Tilson Morgan, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Brigade, North Irish Division.—Capt. A. Forbes resigns his commission.

7th Brigade, North Irish Division.—Lieut. D. fitzJ. Howard resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment.—Charles Frederick Maximillian de Hoxar, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment.—Ponsonby May Lynn Carew, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment.—Robert Edward Heaven, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Major H. Platt to be Lieut.-Col.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers.—Capt. J. M. G. Harrison resigns his commission.

3rd Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—Edgar Morris Wood Syers, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Manchester Regiment.—Capt. F. B. England, 1st Batn. the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Lieut.-Col. Jackson, who has retired from the service (Dec. 1).

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—The Hon. J. Drummond, Master of Elphinstone, to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers.—Capt. A. C. Denny, 1st Batn. in succession to Major S. H. Gardner, 1st Batn., whose period of service as Adjt. expires (Dec. 1).

3rd Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—A. H. Middleton, Esq., late Capt. 2nd Batn., to be Capt.; Archibald Earnest Orr Ewing, Esq., to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Capt. A. W. C. Browne to be Major.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. J. Borrowes to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major the Hon. R. Flower to be Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 21, 1884.

Duke of Lancaster's Own.—Major R. H. Ainsworth to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Hon. Major F. C. Granville, Earl of Ellesmere, to be Major (both dated Oct. 29).

Suffolk.—Major F. H. Gurney is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 21, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Cumberland.—Qrmr. T. Scott is appointed Lieut.

1st Devonshire.—Lieut. J. Mortimer to be Capt.

2nd Devonshire.—Capt. J. H. Hill resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Lanarkshire.—William Lightbody, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

1st Norfolk.—Capt. H. E. Preston, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. R. C. E. North, R.A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Nov. 16).

1st East Riding of Yorkshire.—The Rev. Thomas Winter Kelly, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire.—Capt. F. Gleadow resigns his commission.

Engineer.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol).—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. R. S. Giles; Lieuts. M. B. H. Lane and E. G. Burr. Arthur Frederick Blagg, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire.—Charles Frederick Bennett, gent., to be Lieut.

Rifle.

2nd Bucks (Eton College).—Capt. A. J. Goodford resigns his commission.

1st Cambridgeshire.—Thomas Richards Dawbarn, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University).—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—M. C. Matthews and H. T. Wills.

1st Cumberland.—Lieut. W. Burnyeat resigns his commission.

1st Elgin.—Capt. F. Macbean resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Surg. B. P. Matthews is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major (Nov. 4).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Lieut. A. Poland to be Capt.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland)—Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) J. S. Walker resigns his commission.

2nd Lancashire.—Lieut.-Col. A. I. Robinson is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Oct. 4).

5th Lancashire (the Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade).—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Crosbie is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Nov. 5).

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester).—John Henry Morris, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers.—Walter Standing, gent., to be Lieut.

19th Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard).—Lieut. J. R. Peace to be Capt. Isaac George Whitehead, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex.—Capt. A. J. Hewitt resigns his commission.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury).—Surg. F. E. Thurland resigns his commission.

1st Midlothian (Leith).—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—A. Adam and J. H. Barry.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment.—Capt. W. Matthews resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement. Lieut. R. Sewell resigns his commission.

1st Renfrewshire.—Lieut.-Col. W. Ross is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Sept. 10).

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Capt. T. Bissell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement.

7th Surrey.—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—E. H. W. Rossiter and W. J. Stanier.

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Lieut. E. Brown resigns his commission; Samuel Yearly Waterer, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Capt. C. O. Booth resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 22, and the current year must be understood.]

A Royal Warrant has been issued granting to staff officers of pensioners honorary rank as follows:—As lieutenant-colonel, after seven years' service on full pay, with the brevet or honorary rank of major; as major after 20 years' service on full pay.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* says that the Militia, or territorial army, was up till the other day very badly armed, and that in the event of its being called out it would have had only muzzleloaders of a very old pattern, being looked upon as nothing more than a substitute for troops generally employed for ordinary service at home. The new military law provides for the Militia being constituted into a force capable of meeting the enemy in the field in the event of being required, with permanent formation and armed accordingly. The muskets now used are, therefore, to be replaced by rapid-firing Berdan rifles, while the non-commissioned officers are to be armed with Smith and Vesson revolvers. Each legion is to be ready for the field within a month of being called up.

The following regulations for the classification and disposal of military prisoners have been issued with the General Orders for the present month:—A soldier sentenced to imprisonment (termed in the Army Act, 1881, a military prisoner) will be classified and dealt with as follows,—Class (*a*). A prisoner convicted of offences under the Army Act, Sec. 17 and 18 (4) (5), or of any offences of a similar character, under Sec. 41, will be committed to a public prison. Class (*b*). A prisoner convicted of an offence constituting a breach of discipline only will be committed to a military prison; but if the term of imprisonment to be undergone does not exceed the limit from time to time prescribed for sentences to be passed in cells attached to barracks, or in garrison provost prisons, the imprisonment may, if the General officer think expedient, be inflicted in those places of confinement. A military prisoner whose sentence exceeds the aforesaid limit may be committed to a provost prison as a temporary measure, pending commitment to either a military or public prison. In those districts that are without public or military prisons, or where the military prisons are full, or not available on account of a prisoner's religious denomination or other cause, application will be made to the Quartermaster-General for instructions as to the disposal of prisoners on Army Form A25, "Application for Route," on which should be stated the classification and religious denomination of the prisoner, and the sentence awarded.

The British Pure Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, held their first general, or statutory, meeting at the works, 54 Bankside, on the 14th inst., when the chairman stated that more than sufficient capital had been subscribed to enable the company to commence operations, and also drew attention to the very favourable prospects of the undertaking. The shareholders, after having passed a vote of thanks to the chairman, proceeded to inspect the works, which are now in progress.

Rowland's Macassar Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

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AND

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the EDITOR *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* EDITOR *of the* ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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IF a man, being in well-grounded apprehension of an attack of burglars, were to publish an exact account of all the approaches, of the position of the windows, of the state of the fastenings, of the keys, locks, and bolts, to his house, and to enumerate his means of defence, with the view of showing that he was helpless, and could not be helped from outside, it might be suspected that he was, if not in league with the burglars, at least interested in encouraging their attack on his premises. "See," he cries, "there is the road from Merv to my hall-door quite uncovered! The avenue from Pulakhatun to my kitchen is open! My hall-door will give way at a kick! I have millions of gold in my back-parlour! But there is only Mongol Pandy, a notorious coward, to keep watch there. There is only a sick gardener, whom I suspect of leaning towards burglary, in the outhouse! The lock is off my fowling-piece! My revolver has no ammunition! The police are distant and inefficient! Oh, dear! what am I to do?" This, published in the "Thieves' Gazette," ought certainly to be followed by instant action on the part of Bill Sykes. But is it wise to publish it? The only excuse for such criminal folly would be found in the natural disinclination of the burglars to act on such suspiciously candid confessions. Criminal and foolish it is on any plea to place at the disposal of possible enemies—nay, under the eyes of the very enemy most to be feared—such information as the *St. James's Gazette* supplied last Wednesday to the Military Attaché at Chesham House, from sources we need not indicate. The only hope we have is that he will not believe it,—that he will regard it as being, from his point of view, too good to be true. It may be all true; and if it be so, and if the tendencies of our great Asiatic antagonist could be encouraged by opportunity, it is evident that the cries of alarm and distress of our contemporary would encourage the burglar to try to cause the catastrophe our contemporary so much dreads. To invoke the names of Sir Donald Stewart, Sir F. Roberts, and Sir C. Macgregor as authorities in such a connection is deplorable. What may be well called "patriotism" is certainly not vindicated or exemplified in such an extraordinary exposure of our weakness, if it be well founded. If the choice lies between the demonstration to our rulers of the existence of a great danger and the direct encouragement of those from whom the danger may be expected to come, we think that it is far better to keep the matter quiet. We must believe that those on whom the responsibility of defending our Indian Empire rests may be credited with as much intelligence and knowledge as the editor of the very best newspaper, and we would rather leave them to adopt measures for our security than paralyse their action by inviting, at such a critical juncture as the present on the Afghan frontier, the enemies we fear to make the utmost of the alleged weakness of our defence. Lord Wolseley recently deprecated the publication of news which might encourage the Mahdi; but the rescue of Gordon and the safety of Khartoum, dear as they are, must be esteemed of infinitesimal importance in comparison with the interests involved in the preservation of the Empire of India.

CONSIDERING the extremely divergent opinions quite recently expressed upon the subject by different authorities, our rulers and representatives have been pertinently asked to define, once and for all, what, in their estimation, is the numerical superiority in battleships over other Powers the country requires to insure that supremacy upon the seas it is universally admitted we must maintain? Any complete answer to this question—if given—must undoubtedly embody some explanation of the policy which guides the administration of the Navy, or, at all events, be accompanied by a revelation of the plan which it is in contemplation to carry out, with our eyes open to the fact that all the conditions and circumstances of the next war will be totally different to those of the last. Does such a programme exist? and are the additions to, and alterations in, our Naval forces based upon any well-matured and decided plan of action? There is no evidence to lead us to believe so; in fact, everything points to a happy-go-lucky and utterly impolitic procedure in our modes of construction, armament, and equipment. Notwithstanding which, it would be manifestly unfair, should such prove to be the case, to throw blame or discredit upon the different Boards that have ruled at the Admiralty in late years, cramped as they have been by the extremely narrow limits fixed by the Estimates, and with the certainty we feel that, if more money had been allowed, we should now possess a more powerful, a more efficient, and a comparatively better-proportioned and more homogeneous Fleet. Lord Northbrook has lately told us the three principles which have actuated the proceedings of himself and his colleagues at the Admiralty in such steps as they have taken towards keeping up our Naval strength, and they are such as cannot fail to meet with general approbation although there are those who confess themselves at a loss to discover wherein a practical recognition of these principles has been shown. But, anyway, more is wanted than a bare statement of principles; and nothing will tend so much to reassure the public mind and allay the very natural alarm which indubitably exists, if, in the discusssion we are promised in Parliament next Monday, some statement be forthcoming as to the programme, in accordance with which it is determined to what extent, and in what fashion, the Navy is to be increased and administered in the future. Nor is it unnatural for the country to ask, seeing how widely different have been the uttered opinions of those presumably best qualified to judge, respecting the present lamentable condition of our maritime defences,—Has it ever yet been decided, since the Naval forces of other nations commenced to attain their present development, of what types the craft, large and small, which go to make up the Navy, shall consist, and what number of each type is absolutely necessary to establish on a firm basis our supremacy afloat? If so, it surely will not be difficult or out of place to explain the system, and state the approximate expense by which continually, and with the least possible loss of time, not only can those vessels already built be kept in adequate repair, but others added constantly, to secure the normal establishment required; and further, to supply readily sufficient trained men and the best modern armaments. Such a programme is imperatively dictated by common-sense; and, once determined upon, would, when fully endorsed and authoritatively settled, be considered ample justification by the nation for any expenditure that might be shown needful to carry it out; besides, in all probability, if based upon some comparison with the proceedings of foreign Powers, be the means eventually of considerably reducing the Estimates. For example: Sir Thomas Symonds has proposed that we should "follow France; imitate the vessels of every class in her Navy; have the ditto, ditto, of her every description of war-vessels in all possible ways, and merely double the number. If she has one A, we should have two A's, as in the days of our forefathers." And without expressing approval or otherwise of his scheme, can any one doubt that if such a plan was to be authoritatively declared necessary, the money found, and steps taken to set about it, but that in a very short time a limit would be reached, in all probability the very certainty that such was our intention would be sufficient to check the expenditure of other nations; and it is quite possible that a few years might see the needed annual amount for Naval affairs considerably under what it is at this moment. However that may be, nobody believes that such a programme has been laid down for the last ten years or more, and this at a period when attention is being constantly directed to the Naval projects of foreign Powers. France, Italy, and Germany are steadily carrying out proposals which have been accepted by their respective governments. In Austria, and also in the United States, large sums have been asked for to develop declared and definite purposes. Even the smaller States, as the Brazils and Chili, are working on stated and approved lines in the additions they make to their Navies; while we stand alone among maritime nations, cheerfully singing "Britannia rules the waves!" with a dwindling Naval expenditure, a Fleet partly obsolete and wholly inadequate, and without any fixed policy by which our measures of maritime defence are regulated, except it be to spend as little as is compatible with making a fair show on paper. It is true that were the money voted to-morrow, the present Board and their advisers would be quite ready with counsel as to what is immediately required; but, given that in certain branches progress should be made at once—notably cruisers and torpedo craft—without wishing to say anything to derogate from the undoubted ability and reputation of these gentlemen, we are disposed to believe the most material conclusions can only be reached after a confidential and exhaustive inquiry into the facts by a thoroughly representative Committee, competent to deal with the whole of the subjects embraced in the national and colonial defences of the Empire, and furthermore assured of commanding the confidence of the country.

GENERAL MILLOT, who was recently recalled from the command of the Tonquin expedition, gave some interesting information the other day to a Parliamentary Committee before which he was called. After giving a description of his first successful operations, the General added:—"The importance of the Chinese troops must not be exaggerated. In all, China does not possess more than 40,000 armed men. A considerable portion of this force is immobilised by our Fleet, which threatens the Chinese coasts. Even should the Chinese invade Tonquin with all their available troops, there would be no reason for anxiety; their troops are devoid of courage, have no military value, and would never be able to take our fortresses. The Delta is impregnable." The General then spoke of the service rendered by the flotilla, adding, "Behind our fortresses is a population of 10,000,000 inhabitants, anxious for our success, and attached to our domination through hatred of the Chinese domination." Questioned as to the possibility of a march upon Langson, General Millot said:—"It is impossible in the rainy season. Yet it was during this season that Colonel Dugenne, in obedience to the imperative orders of the Minister of Marine, was obliged to march. He took twelve days to get over fifty miles. It was under these conditions that the French column ran up against a column of the enemy which marched from Langson to meet it. There was an engagement, because the Chinese would not fall back without an order from their Government, and because Colonel Dugenne, instead of referring to me, as he should have done, wished to push forward. The Chinese were posted upon inaccessible heights. The result was inevitable. I have been very unjustly blamed in this matter. I gave all the orders which it was my duty to give. The column was preceded by an advanced guard and skirmishers, and even by half a squadron of cavalry. If my orders had been strictly carried out, no difficulty would have happened. The fault of Colonel Dugenne was not warning the General-in-Chief when he heard of the approach of the Chinese. If I had been warned I should have gone to the front myself, and there would have been no engagement." It appears that Colonel Dugenne had precise instructions to refer to head-quarters in the event of meeting with any unforeseen obstacle. After thus showing that the ambush of Bac Lé, which M. Jules Ferry is still bent on revenging, was no ambush at all, and that the loss inflicted on the French column was due to orders from the Minister of Marine and the obstinacy and disobedience of Colonel Dugenne, General Millot gave some information as to the value of the country. "The population of the Delta," he said, "is so dense that there is no room for more occupants." "If you want mines," he added, "you must go beyond the Delta. . . . . When in command, I received a number of letters asking me for concessions." Now, the chief object of the expedition has always been supposed to be to gain possession of certain mines, and the probability, therefore, is that operations will be extended until the land of promise be reached. What so sober and Republican a paper as the *Débats* has to say about this French adventure in the East amounts to this,—Formosa is not worth taking. Nothing has been accomplished at Tamsui. The French are unable to work the coalmines at Kelung. The destruction of the arsenal at Fou Tcheou has been of no avail. General Brière de L'Isle is obliged to stand on the defensive. As for the Bac Lé ambush, its responsibility, according to the *Débats*, must be shared by General Millot, Colonel Dugenne, and the Home Government. Taking into account all the circumstances, the Home Government is, perhaps, the most to blame, as Captain Fournier, who concluded the treaty of Tientsin, must have informed his superiors that Li Hung Chang was afraid to promise the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese troops, lest his Government should refuse to ratify the treaty.

It is expected that the Channel Squadron will arrive at Portland on Monday. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will probably be in time to hear what the Government proposes to do for the improvement of the service in which he is so deeply interested.

We wonder whether the signs of activity exhibited during the last few days, by the orders received at the various Naval ports and elsewhere, have any connection with the statement forthcoming next week. An ironclad to be pushed on with all speed at Chatham, a cruiser to be laid down immediately at another dockyard, designs for torpedo-craft given to the private shipbuilders, an additional grant of £3,000 for repairs at Devonport, and other movements, certainly would seem to lend an air of probability to the idea.

The position of Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown will, it is stated, be conferred on Rear-Admiral Edward Howard, the late Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee, on the expiration of Rear-Admiral Lethbridge's command.

Sir Algernon Borthwick must be much more sanguine than the majority of us are, if he believes, as he told his hearers at the City Carlton Club, that "the Government are going to add considerably to the Navy and to our defences." We can only trust that when he hears their statement next Monday, he will not be disappointed.

Three weeks ago, Lord Northbrook, addressing the Marines detailed to form part of the Camel Corps, expressed his high appreciation of the gallant and good service rendered by the battalion in the Red Sea and Egypt, and added that the Admiralty would without doubt remember it in their favour. Yet, by the treatment the Marines at Suakim are receiving, one would hardly imagine so. It appears that the authorities out there having sanctioned the payment to the officers of a certain rate of pay to which officers of the Army are not entitled, and therefore do not receive, the authorities at home on hearing this not only directed the discontinuance of the remuneration, a proceeding no doubt justifiable, and possibly based upon excellent and unquestionable reasons, but they actually ordered also that all sums so paid should be recovered from the recipients, at the rate of £4 or £5 a month. Mr. James Lowther promptly brought the matter under the notice of the House, and Sir Thomas Brassey has assured Sir J. Hay that the opinions there expressed should be carefully considered; but the mistake has been made, and although it will, we trust, be at once rectified, nothing can excuse the shabbiness of such an order, or prevent the unhappy feelings to which it gives rise.

The Admiralty have issued instructions for the twin-screw, steel armour-plated turret-ship *Hero*, building at Chatham, to be got ready for launching as soon as possible, and nearly a thousand hands are now employed upon her. The *Hero* is 6,200 tons and 4,500 horse-power. She will have 12-in. armour, and carry two 43-ton breechloader, two 6½-ton muzzle-loader, and 12 light guns.

The rumour said to be flying about the House of Commons on Monday night, that Lord Northbrook was about to resign his seat in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Goschen would succeed him, has not been confirmed.

Sir J. Hay, writing in reference to some remarks he made in the House on the state of the Navy, says:—"I alluded to the distress in the shipbuilding trade, not only in the Clyde, the Humber, the Thames, and at Belfast, but also in the Mersey and the Tyne. I alluded to these centres of shipbuilding industry because of the fact that the shipbuilding trade there had been encouraged to make expensive preparation in all of them some 20 years ago for the appliances for building armour-clad ships, and to hope that they would be employed in the construction of such ships for her Majesty's Navy."

Her Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf have, it seems, been evincing considerable activity lately in the suppression of the slave-trade. A correspondent writes to us:—"The boats are constantly away cruising, and have been so far successful, the *Philomel* having captured a large dhow with 154 slaves on board; and the *Dragon*, although she has not met with the same luck yet, has been able by her presence at Muscat to release a few fugitive slaves who swam off to the ship." The officers and men expect even more occupation next year, as it is currently reported and believed amongst the Arabs that England has been ordered by the Mahdi to allow slave-trading again, and has been forced to comply. Only the other day some Arabs actually started from Oman to join the victorious standard of the new "Rasul-al Allah," messenger of God.

A correspondent writes from Gibraltar:—"So scarce are midshipmen in the Channel Squadron, that in the flagship petty officers have to take the place of midshipmen for quarter-deck duty."

Calling attention to the statement in "The Truth about the Navy," that it is only during the last 15 years that the Navy has been "let down," a Rear-Admiral points out in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the period named corresponds with the time when the responsibility of Naval officers at the Admiralty ceased, and he very pertinently asks:—"It is inconceivable that, had Naval officers not been deprived of their responsibility at the Board, things could have arrived at their present deplorable state?"

The almost despairing appeal which Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson has made to those who, like himself, belong to the Liberal Party, that they should judge for themselves of the forlorn condition of the Navy, and not be led by the nose, deserves the thoughtful attention of every one, irrespective of political bias. His exposure of the juggling expedients made use of at times by official apologists to throw dust in the eyes of those who more or less earnestly desire to arrive at the truth, comes with additional weight, seeing that he himself was at one time amongst the foremost advocates of reduction in Naval expenditure; and, if more was needed, his full endorsement of the startling statement as to the inefficiency of our first line of defence, which, although long known to the service, have only recently been prominently brought under public notice, should carry conviction wherever it is read.

Notice has been given that on Monday Mr. Gladstone will move that precedence be given over the orders of the day to his motion for leave to introduce a redistribution of seats Bill, and to Sir Thomas Brassey's statement respecting the ships of her Majesty's Navy. We should have imagined, with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the business of providing for the restoration of our Naval supremacy is quite important enough to occupy at least one entire sitting. Of course, if it be true that the Government do not intend to ask for a vote, they might as well not make a statement at all. But it is more likely that the Bill will only be introduced *pro formâ* on that day, and opportunity will be given on Tuesday for discussion at leisure, or that the announcement of the *Daily News* is incorrect that "it is proposed to arrange that the promised Ministerial statement relating to the Navy shall be made in Parliament on Tuesday next, December 2, instead of Monday."

Believing that Lord Northbrook has attempted to throw the blame on Naval officers, on the ground that they cannot agree as to what should be done, Admiral Symonds, in a letter to the daily Press, declares that naval men see no difficulty whatever in settling what to do immediately, namely,—"Follow France, as the strongest Naval power in the world; imitate the vessels of every class in her Navy—not, as at present, with fanciful armour only one-third the length of the ship to the French full length, &c.—but have the ditto ditto of her every description of war-vessel in all possible ways, and merely double the number. If she has one A, we need two A's, as in the days of our wise forefathers, or dire disaster must befall us." We do not know how far Admiral Symonds is authorised to put this forward as the plan finding most favour in the Navy; but there is not the slightest doubt all hands would welcome such a step, if there cannot be found some equally efficacious but somewhat less heroic programme.

A correspondent writes:—"One by one the few surviving veterans who served in the Navy in the early part of the century are dying off. Commander Sir J. S. Jephson, Bart., R.N., who entered the service in 1815, and Admiral James Burney, who entered in 1807, have both recently died, one at the age of 83, the other 91. It is almost startling to think of the enormous strides that have been accomplished in the material of maritime war within the memory of these officers."

A further trial has taken place of the *Active's* guns under the direction of the Ordnance Committee, and with very satisfactory results. The simple precaution of scaling the guns before firing shot was taken this time, and the only wonder to us is that it should have been omitted in the previous trial. One result of the accident, however, has been to point out how easily a gun can be disabled, for the blow given to its neighbour by the fragment of the exploded piece has been quite sufficient to render that gun useless. It is questionable, therefore, whether in mounting our artillery in the new ironclads *en barbette*, like the French, we are not risking their being put out of action by machine-guns.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the Admiralty have under consideration the necessity of increasing the *personnel* as well as the *matériel* of the Navy, the utmost difficulty being experienced in providing crews for ships already in commission and those required as reliefs. Lord Northbrook is expected to make special reference to this subject next week, and to announce an addition of £1,000,000 to next year's Naval Estimates.

We hear that the drafts sent last week by the *Himalaya* to strengthen the East Indies and China stations have so reduced the reserve of seamen and stokers that the depôt-ships are virtually empty. With the *personnel* of the Navy in such a deficient state, it is of little use clamouring for more ships. The Treasury should, in the interests of the country, sanction the entry of at least 1,000 boys before the end of the financial year. They are easily procurable, as there is always a large number of applicants for admission during the three months following December. Provision should be made in the Navy Estimates of 1885-6 for a further increase in the number to be recruited for training.

An Assistant-Paymaster has, after waiting nearly sixteen years, at last "reached the goal" by the early retirement of Mr. Grandidier, Paymaster, whose example might with advantage be followed by several seniors on the List, who, unfit for sea-service, are simply "hanging on" to home appointments to keep themselves from idleness. The Admiralty could with justice weed out such officers, and thereby improve the prospects of less fortunate juniors.

The names of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and Sir Frederick Richards are mentioned in connection with the commands at the Cape and East Indies, which will become vacant in April next.

A few weeks ago we took occasion to approve of some remarks made by Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., on the Navy, and we are now pleased to be able to quote him again. Speaking at Scarborough, on Monday, to a Liberal meeting in support of Mr. Caine's candidature, he remarked that:—"He was not a fighting-man himself, but he was one of those who thought that the English Navy must be strong to defend our floating wealth. They would have to remember that we imported nearly half the food of the people of Great Britain; every sea has a highway for carrying that food, and we must be strong enough to protect those highways and those caravans upon the water for supplying the maintenance of the people of this country." This honest and straightforward expression of feeling was received with well-merited applause, and we can only wish that more independent politicians would look at the matter from a similar standpoint.

The report that the Admiralty have decided to replace the Coastguard sailing cruisers on the home stations with steam gun-vessels will, if confirmed, be hailed with delight by everyone who has ever experienced the misery of being "batterfanged" from station to station along the coast in the winter months in these craft. We shall be much disappointed if it does not also provide, what is much wanted, more independent commands for lieutenants.

It is rumoured that Lord Walter Kerr, on his resigning the command of the Chatham Steam Reserve, will be appointed to the *Conqueror* when ready for commission.

Admiral Phillimore will not complete his full three years at Devonport, as he will have to retire by age in the spring of 1887. Captain Carter, the present flag-captain at Plymouth, will only hold that appointment a few weeks longer, as he retires by age at Christmas. It is expected that Captain Cuming, late commodore in charge at Hong Kong, will be his successor, although Captain Buller, C.B., at present in command of the *Achilles*, is also named for the appointment.

There is generally a simple answer to the question,—"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" The patient decides. If he makes a bad selection, the worse for himself. In the case of the Naval experts, professional and civilian, who have been engaged considering Sir E. Reed's proposals, there has been a distracting diversity of opinion on all points except one,—that several millions of money are needed at once to enable the Navy to give the Empire guarantees for security and peace. There is too much store set on unanimity by the outside world. The natures of ships and armaments lend themselves to the formation of different schools of thought and action. We may be satisfied that if we have ships, the men in them will give a good account of themselves; and it is not to be supposed, no matter how divergent may be the views of officers and others on the best policy to pursue, that the Admiralty and its professional advisers will fail to give the country the worth of its money in the ships to be added to the Navy.

The dockyard authorities at Sheerness have received instructions from the Admiralty to commence the building of a new composite gun-vessel, to be named the *Swallow*. She will probably carry eight 5-in. guns, the two foremost of which will be fired from sponson ports on Vavasseur central-pivoting mountings, the stern guns on revolving mountings, while the four broadside guns will be mounted on Vavasseur broadside carriages. She will also carry one 7-pounder field-piece and two machine-guns.

Admiral Fourichon, who died the other day in France, is perhaps better known for the part he played in the Franco-German war than for his naval exploits. When hostilities broke out in 1870, the Admiral was in command of the squadron of evolution in the North Sea. This squadron might have operated a diversion on the German coasts, says the *Progrès Militaire*; but for some reason yet to be revealed, nothing was done in the way of harassing the enemy's seaboard, and the crews of the French vessels fought on shore. Several of the forts round Paris were manned with blue-jackets during the siege, being placed under the orders of Admirals Rigault de Genouilly, Saisset, Pothuau, &c. As for Admiral Fourichon, shortly after landing in France, he was appointed by the Government of September 4, or National Defence, Minister of Marine and War, and he was busy organising an army when Gambetta suddenly descended from the clouds and assumed the part of Jupiter. The Admiral handed the War Department over to his youthful, eloquent, and inexperienced colleague, who proceeded to wage war on the old revolutionary lines, with what result is well known. Little was heard of Admiral Fourichon after the conclusion of peace until 1875, when he was rewarded with a life-Senatorship, and served as Minister of Marine, first in the Dufaure and then in the Jules Simon Cabinet. The Admiral, who died quite suddenly, had attained his 76th year. He entered the Navy in 1826.

The leading civic magnates of the City of London have on recent occasions displayed a keen sense of the unsatisfactory condition of the Navy. This encourages the belief that the great commercial bodies will support any good measure that might be proposed to remedy a condition of affairs which tends to endanger the prosperity and extension of British commerce on the seas. In proposing "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," at a dinner of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, of which the Lord Mayor of London is the Master, his lordship remarked that no Englishman would begrudge any expenditure necessary to make the British Navy the most powerful in the world, and capable, indeed, of competing with any combination of fleets that could be brought against it. These sentiments are now being generally echoed throughout the country.

In the Blue-books issued on Tuesday relating to the annexation of New Guinea, the instructions telegraphed by the Admiralty to Commodore Erskine at Sydney are as follows:—"You are to hoist and salute national flag at Port Moresby and any other points along the coast and islands where you think desirable. On your departure from New Guinea, leave Romilly temporarily in charge, giving him such instructions as you think fit, which he is to follow pending appointment of High Commissioner. Government approve of your giving suitable presents to principal chiefs at reasonable cost. Report date you will leave Sydney, and what arrangements you propose to make for keeping in communication with nearest telegraph station while you yourself are on the coast of New Guinea." Commodore Erskine telegraphed in reply that he would set out from Brisbane for New Guinea on the 27th of last month.

The Foreign Office have lately, through the Admiralty, expressed to Commander Robert W. Craigie, of the *Flirt*, their sense of the valuable services performed by him in August of this year, when conveying her Majesty's Consul for the Oil Rivers to various parts of the Niger and other West African rivers, where, in conjunction with the commander of the *Flirt*, he was engaged in annexing a large amount of territory, and concluding treaties with various native chiefs. We understand the satisfactory results obtained were greatly due to the promptitude and alacrity of Commander Craigie, as the *Flirt* had scarcely finished this duty when a German gunboat arrived on the coast charged with a similar duty. We trust the Admiralty and Foreign Office expression of approval will not be a mere empty formality.

Mr. Caine has not lost his seat at Scarborough, although he had a tough fight for it. The question asked in the House last Monday, as to whether his appointment was to be taken as indicative of an intention to stop the issue of grog in the Navy, was not wholly devoid of reason, seeing that Mr. Caine is only second to Sir Wilfred Lawson as a prominent advocate of total abstinence, and that he has already, on more than one occasion, attacked both the Naval rum ration and the canteen system of the Army, in the House.

It is very exasperating! But Lord Northbrook must bear it. Let him remember the case of the American in "Martin Chuzzlewit," who asserted that the Queen "lived in the Tower of London" as a fixed fact. If people will insist on knowing what his plan was, and what has been its fate better than he does, why, it cannot be helped. The Government shares the same fate. It is informed that, without knowing it, proposals have been sent forth to the various European Powers respecting the settlement of the difficulty in Egypt.

Are we coming to Government by newspaper? Apparently not quite. Lord Northbrook, at all events, is dead against it, and Mr. Gladstone has "no time to read the papers" in the midst of all his post-card and other correspondence. But the attempts to establish the system are vigorous, and the success achieved by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the Navy Reform movement has encouraged the editor to make a bold effort to take the helm at the Admiralty. We are told that when Lord Northbrook arrived in London from Egypt, the professional interviewer who is generally engaged in the business by our spirited and enterprising contemporary—to whose remarkable industry and keen outlook we acknowledge our obligations—waited on his lordship, with a request that he would give him the substance of his Report; and that on his lordship's refusal to entertain the proposal, the *Pall Mall* put its rod in pickle, and kept it there till occasion arose for free flagellation. On Thursday there were some savage switchings, and we are told that Sir Cooper Key, Sir T. Brassey, Lord Alcester, &c., "are doing more than any other men in England to secure and perpetuate the present comparative weakness of our first line of defence," and that Lord Northbrook will not restore our Naval supremacy. Now, we believe that the Naval Lords are as deeply impressed as even the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* with the necessity of strengthening the Fleet, but that they have no more power than he has to do it. Certainly they are not opposing measures in that direction.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Cabinet Council to-day will consider what Lord Northbrook is to tell Parliament, and promise the country on Tuesday next. It will not be from want of popular backing, professional advice, and general outcry that the Government can affect timid councils, or lack courage, and if they have convictions at all, they have every reason to hope their proposals to carry them out will find acceptance. The only fault likely to be found just now with any official programme is that it does not go far enough. All parties are agreed to support "Oliver in asking for more."

We have no time or space this week for a review of Lady Brassey's pretty, pleasant, and useful tome, really the sort of book a Lord of the Admiralty's wife ought to write, though we do not call to mind any predecessor in the fashion; but we cannot agree with the critics who hail the time of its appearance as especially appropriate. *That*, in fact, is the only fault we have to find with Lady Brassey's charming pages; that we should have to read of sunny skies and amaranthine seas, purple and mauve bougainvillias, brilliant sunsets, cloudless skies, and the like, in the drear and dull November, though we admit gratefully it has so far been almost "fogless."

Prince George of Wales left Greenwich on Saturday, on a very brief visit to Sandringham, for his Royal Highness returned to his studies on Sunday, so as to be in time for work on Monday morning.

Those who stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice's appointment on the Intelligence Staff was to be kept open for him during his absence in Egypt were a little bit out of it; for Major L. A. Gregson, half-pay, who has been selected to fill the vacancy, is to be considered as holding a permanent appointment for the usual term of five years.

The Duke of Cambridge left London early this week for a shooting party at Lord Dacre's, in Cambridgeshire, and returned to town on Thurday.

Mr. Little, in his book on Madagascar, states that the Malagasy Prime Minister told him the white traders were ruining the people by the sale of spirits, and that the Malagasy Government would gladly prohibit the admission of a single bottle of the poison into the island, but "that the British Government would not allow this." Surely this is incredible! That a Christian Government prevents the Ministry of an independent State from passing port and customs' regulations to protect their people from frightful evils seems too monstrous for belief. It is well that Mauritius does not produce and sell cholera bacilli and microbes, and export them at a profit to Madagascar, as the Malagasees would have to grin and take them. And they would be less deadly in the long-run.

It seems a departure from the custom of the Royal House that the eldest son of the Prince of Wales should not be a soldier; but it is not to be inferred, we suppose, from the entry of Prince Albert Victor (or Prince "Eddie," as his Royal Highness is called), as a student at the Middle Temple, that he is finally to become a Barrister-at-Law after keeping all his terms. The Prince of Wales is a member of the Middle Temple, and the additional *kudos* given to the Honourable Society, by the appearance of the heir to the Throne in the Common Hall, will be a great feather in the cap of the Benchers.

The delay in filling the post of Chaplain-General with a successor to Bishop Claughton causes some people to think that the vacancy will not be filled at all, and that there will be no Chaplain-General in future, or till some necessity is shown to exist for the revival of the office.

The paragraph referring to the vocal indulgences of the men of a battalion quartered in Ireland, which appeared lately in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, attracted the attention of the authorities, but it is not known whether they have "located" the delinquents. When a number of cheerful boys are associated together in a breezy camp on "a blasted heath" or common, without any non-commissioned officers whose age and service entitle them to respect, it is likely enough that they will give vent to their feelings in sounds which, if not military or musical, are the outward and articulate expressions of their objections to discipline and authority.

Punch is not quite right in ascribing to Lord Beaconsfield the idea of settling complicated questions by reference to sensible men at a round table. When Lord Ampthill, then Mr. Odo Russell, came to the German camp at Versailles to announce that, "with or without allies, England would go to war" with Russia for her denunciation of the Treaty of Paris, Prince, then Count Bismarck, announced before he saw the British Envoy that "he thought it was a matter to be settled by five or six sensible men sitting at a round table, and that he would propose 'a Conference,' no matter where." And a Conference there was accordingly, in which England did not get much by her motion. Out of a later Conference we were supposed to have got "peace with honour," but there was certainly no profit from Berlin for us, and the insistance on the stipulations of that famous Treaty being carried out would probably lead to war to-morrow. Somehow our diplomatists do not shine in conferential business, unless, like Lord Granville, they knock it on the head; but Sir E. Malet, assisted by Mr. Meade and Mr. Anderson, appears to be conducting the work relating to that Basin of Congo with great skill and success.

A correspondent from "Dublin," who asks us why "the 5th Lancers or the Hussars now in the Irish capital were not sent to Egypt in lieu of the extracts or essences from the whole of the Cavalry in the three kingdoms," is informed that we have no reply, except the surmise that it would never do to act in accordance with the usual custom, and send a complete and efficient regiment on service. "Dublin" will observe that we take it for granted the regiments he alludes to are ready for service. We believe they are both efficient, and we know Colonel Chichester's was most favourably reported upon at the Duke's inspection.

The friends of Colonel R. Harrison, R.E., will be grieved to hear that his health has given way, at Sarras, under the severe strain of his duties on the line of communications. Colonel Harrison is a man of robust frame, and if it is really the case that he has broken down, it is to be feared that many weaker vessels will yet be shattered on the Nile ere Gordon is relieved.

The Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force is returning to India, having completed its work in a most satisfactory manner. It is not known whether the officers and men of the expedition will be given any reward for their services, but we understand that Brigadier Tanner is likely to get the Star of India, he being already a K.C.B. It has been ascertained that the main route from the Gomul Pass to Candahar does not lie, as has been supposed, through the Zhob Valley, but through the valley of Khwandar, and that the route is practicable for a large army. The Zhob Valley itself appears to supply no resources for an army, save some excellent grazing-land.

A good-service pension in India of £100 per annum has been conferred on Colonel G. T. Chesney, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, Military Secretary to the Government of India, from July 27, 1884, vice Major-General A. B. Johnson, C.B., Bengal S.C., who has succeeded to colonel's allowances.

The following General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India was issued on October 30:—"Major-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B., relinquishes to-day the high office of Adjutant-General in India. The past five years have witnessed events of historical importance, for within that period are comprised the occupation and defence of Cabul, the battles of Ahmed Kheyl, Maiwand, and Candahar, and the withdrawal of the British Army from Afghanistan. Throughout these operations, and during the expeditions in the Wazari country and on the North-Eastern frontier, the Commander-in-Chief in India has relied with confidence on the matured judgment and military sagacity of Sir George Greaves. So also, in the discussion of the many grave questions of Army administration which have arisen during this period, Sir Donald Stewart found reason to value the Adjutant-General's sound sense, independence, and scrupulous honesty of purpose. In Sir George Greaves the Army of India possesses a true friend and a genial comrade; in its name the Commander-in-Chief bids him a very hearty farewell."

Mr. Holman Hunt has painted two pictures of the "Flight Into Egypt." Perhaps this time twelvemonth he will begin his sketches for the "Flight Out of Egypt." Some one must undertake the subject.

A correspondent, "Volunteer," finds fault with the remark we made that it was to be regretted the whole of the force proceeding, as it must seem now *re frustra*, to Bechuanaland, were not "Regulars." We admit that the volunteers under Colonel Methuen are exceptionally good, and that they are likely to prove of immense service if it comes to fighting the "skallywag squatters;" but we hold that the principle on which the corps are raised is objectionable, and that a great nation like England should have an Army on which the Government could draw for any force that might be required in the execution of its policy in the field, without having recourse to what in the States would be called "filibustering." There are hot spirits, no doubt, and unruly members of good character always ready for a fight in this country, but there is very great difficulty in keeping out the mere "buccaneer" and loafer from the ranks, and incurring trouble and discredit from them in the field. If the latest news as we write be true, the "Goshen freebooters" will not fight; but then the news from the Cape is generally untrue, or, at least, liable to modifications, which renders it substantially false. One telegram says that Montsioa will have nothing to do with his protectors; and, indeed, if the Cape Government annexes Bechuanaland, he will probably not care very much whether he is ruled by Dutch Boers or British Afrikanders. The *Pembroke Castle* is off and away; but if the intelligence be confirmed, a telegram at Madeira may recall her. We hope not. The voyage will do the men good; and, after all, their presence at the Cape may be useful—and desirable, too. As Sir H. Robinson may not be quite certain of the stiffness of the backbones of his Cape Government, or of the tractability of the Boer squatters when the immediate danger of pressure is removed, the expeditionary force will be very welcome at Cape Town, even if it goes no further. It is probable that a number of the volunteers will eventually settle in the Colony, and Colonel Methuen will speedily be back at his post in the Horse Guards, where he worked so well and is much missed. The volunteering spirit is very good for the State, but it may be carried too far sometimes.

The announcement in the *Gazette* of Tuesday with reference to Major A. Warry, R.A., is simply a confirmation, for this officer has been "acting" as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at head-quarters for the last three months.

The Prince of Saxe Altenberg, who is on a visit to the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, was attached by the Russian Government to the German head-quarters at Versailles during the war of 1870, and saw a good deal of service in the expedition to Géok Tépé. His Highness, who is reported to be a very excellent officer, is stationed at Warsaw.

The letters to the *Morning Post* anent the Reserve of Officers simply confirms what all officers of that rather hybrid "force" have long since felt to be the case, viz., that the whole thing is a farce. It sounds well, of course, for the Secretary of State for War to refer now and again, from his seat in Parliament, to this Reserve of Officers, and to tell confiding Houses that the War Office has taken steps to organise such a Reserve; but, for all practical purposes, the list of reserve officers is about as useless as though it had never existed, for there is no officer on the list who has ever been employed, or, we venture to think, ever will be, so long as the present Warrant remains in force.

Lord Dorchester, known in his Guardsman days in the Crimea as "Dudley Carleton," is lying ill at his house in Berkeley Square, under the care of Sir Oscar Clayton.

Another court-martial prisoner, a deserter from the Commissariat and Transport Corps, escaped from one of the hut guard-rooms at Aldershot on Wednesday last, making the fourth man who has thus escaped during the past three weeks. In the present instance the Military Mounted Police, owing to the usual activity of the corps authorities, were soon on the trail of the absentee, and after a night's hard work he was captured some miles from Aldershot on the road to London, and speedily relegated to his insecure house of detention. The escape of prisoners at the Camp is the cause of much trouble to all concerned, and especially to those who are immediately responsible for their safe keeping, and who are liable to be tried by court-martial. All this trouble might be avoided if prisoners remanded for serious offences were confined in a suitable central building surrounded by a high wall, from which escape would be impossible. As it is, greater pains are taken to safeguard the few tons of coal in the camp coal-yards than the prisoners confined in the camp guard-rooms, awaiting their trial for serious offences—the coal depôts being surrounded by concrede walls, topped with formidable chevaux-de-frise. It is impossible that there can be any safe custody of prisoners at the Camp while the present bad system continues.

The appointment of Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of the Royal Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard has become vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Sutton, on the Retired Full-pay List, late Cavalry Depôt. Colonel Sutton, who had held the appointment since January 9, 1862, died at Ealing on the 26th inst., aged 72.

The latest issue of the "Journal" of the United Service Institution of India, just to hand, contains five interesting essays, one of which has obtained the Institution's gold medal. The subject for the prize essay was "The Best Method of Devising a System of Reserves for the Native Army of India, as at Present Organised;" and the medal was awarded to Captain E. G. Barrow, 7th Bengal N.I.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* makes some startling revelations—revelations to civilians, though not to soldiers—as to the way in which official returns are "cooked." In a letter, recently published by our contemporary, the statement that five per cent. only of the Marines at Suakim were on the sick-list was discredited, and it was insinuated that 25 per cent. would be nearer the mark. With reference to the statement, one who speaks from his own personal knowledge writes from Egypt:—"That letter in the *Morning Post* is absolutely correct. . . . . . I will tell you one very curious incident that happened not very long ago. An order came down for a general return of all the sick to be sent in; with the order came also a special injunction that the return was to be as small as possible. The authorities waited till the next ship for Suez had taken up a large consignment of about 100 men, and then sent round an order that every man convalescent was to go on duty who could be possibly sent. Then the return of the sick was made out, sent home, and published for the benefit of the public. What object the Admiralty can have in doing this sort of thing, I can't think; it makes one rather savage." If this is done by the Admiralty to disprove the truth with regard to the Marines, who are all seasoned men, how must the case stand in respect to some of our Line battalions composed principally of unseasoned youths?

We learn from the Cape that, in view of possible difficulties in Bechuanaland, the following troops embarked at Durban in the *Danube* on October 29, sailed the same day, arrived at Cape Town on November 2, and landed on the 3rd:—General Staff—Major Spence, D.A.A. and Q.M.G. No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, R.A.,—Major Dugdale, Lieutenant Hutchinson, 3 serjeants, 2 trumpeters, and 56 rank and file. 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire (58th) Regiment,—Major Chaytor, Captains Jopp (Adjutant) and Edwardes, Lieutenant Prichard, 14 serjeants, 6 drummers, and 116 rank and file. Army Medical Department—Brigade-Surgeon Skene. The three companies of the Northamptonshire Regiment were those stationed since July at Fort Northampton, Rorke's Drift, where they were relieved by three companies of the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cardew. The mounted company of the Northamptonshire Regiment, under Lieutenant Collinson, and 30 of the battery of Royal Artillery, under Captain Fletcher and Lieutenant Smith, remain at Fort Northampton. With these exceptions, the battalion and battery are now concentrated in Cape Town. The force at Rorke's Drift also includes a squadron of Inniskilling Dragoons, the whole being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bennitt, of that regiment. The 32nd Company, R.E., under Captain Savage, sent up last May from Cape Town, remains for the present at Pietermaritzburg.

The case of "Thorburn *v.* Crawford" has happily ended in a verdict the effect of which will be to exonerate both officers from all blame. It arose, it may be remembered, out of the proceedings in India some time ago against Surgeon-Major Thornburn, A.M.D., in connection with some racing transactions. Dr. Thornburn was accused of "pulling" a pony at a race-meeting, and whilst denied a court of inquiry, was placed on the Retired List with a gratuity. This treatment the doctor held to be high-handed and unjust, and he therefore commenced an action against Dr. Crawford as Director-General of the Army Medical Department—from no feeling of animus, but simply to enable him to re-establish his character. The case came up for hearing on the 20th inst., when Mr. Justice Manisty summed up as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Jury,—You have heard the clear statements which have been made to you, and I think my duty will be best performed by saying, and probably you will agree with me in this, that both parties have acted as honourable men,—the one doing his duty, the other feeling aggrieved, and wishing his character clearly vindicated in public, so that anything like dishonourable conduct on his part might be ascertained and proved, or it might be admitted that he was free from any such imputation. Under the advice of the learned counsel, he has agreed that a juror should be withdrawn. Technically, that means that both parties are agreed that the defendant did his duty, and the plaintiff goes out of court without any imputation on his character, or anything approaching to it." This settlement must be considered in every sense satisfactory. For the jury to have returned a verdict with damages against Dr. Crawford would certainly have been an act of great injustice, seeing that that gentleman acted throughout in an official capacity, and could in no way be held to be morally responsible for any injury which the defendant had suffered by reason of the action of the military authorities. At the same time, it reflects credit on the defendant that he should have been induced to take a lenient view, and not press his case against the Director-General.

The *Cape Times*, commenting upon a recent cable message, in which occurred the expression, "an amicable arrangement with the Boers to secure the integrity of the frontier," says that, "In the loose use of language commonly observed in English newspapers with reference to the affairs of South Africa, the word 'Boers' may be intended to denote the Transvaal Government; the more natural application would be to the men of Goshen, who are actually in possession of the conquered portion of the Protectorate." "Loose language," the *Argus* retaliates, "may occasionally be used both in England and in the Colony on the affairs of South Africa; but in this case, the 'natural application' of the term 'Boer' can scarcely be the men of Goshen, when the Boers are men with whom it is proposed to make amicable arrangements as to the integrity of a frontier. Amicable arrangements may be made with the men of Goshen, but not an arrangement concerning a frontier, —that can only rest with the Transvaal."

On behalf of the Militia, "An Ex-Staff Officer" protests, through the columns of the *Times*, against Colonel Methuen being allowed, by the connivance of the authorities, to deplete the already skeleton body of officers of that force by carrying off with him to the Cape some 200 of them, whom he proposes enrolling as private troopers in a corps of irregular cavalry. "Surely," writes the correspondent, "this is the last thing wanting to complete the degradation of the Militia, that our officers, who theoretically are now in precisely the same position as those of the Regular branch of the Army, should be permitted to volunteer to serve as privates, subject to the discipline of the ranks, while still retaining their commissions in her Majesty's Army." Though agreeing with "Ex-Staff Officer" that the position of these officers is anomalous we think he is wrong in his premisses. He evidently forgets that neither Colonel Methuen or anybody else could have compelled Militia officers to accept service in the ranks. Volunteers were called for to serve in the newly-formed corps of Mounted Infantry, and certain Militia officers applied to be allowed to enrol themselves. Their applications were entertained. But they are there of their own free will; they would have been disappointed had their services not been accepted. It is rather unfair, therefore, of "Ex-Staff Officer" to turn round and throw the blame on Colonel Methuen's shoulders, when that officer was, we feel certain, actuated by the best and most friendly motives in advising the authorities to provide young Militia officers an opportunity, of which many of them have been only too ready to avail themselves, of seeing active service.

The Government of India have extended to adjutants of British cavalry regiments in India the annual allowance of 20 rs. at present sanctioned to adjutants of British infantry regiments, for the preparation of musketry returns.

We believe that the terms of the address to the veteran Görgey, presented at Perth the other day, to use the words of a correspondent of an evening paper, "substantially represent the future verdict of history." But why does not Louis Kossuth speak? It was owing to him Görgey lived for thirty-six years under the opprobrium of being a traitor to Hungary. Six and thirty years! It is a long time to have to wait for justice. Surely it is not true always that "whom the Gods love die young." FitzJohn Porter is not so fortunate as Görgey. He has been pronounced innocent of the charges which led to his retirement from the United States' Army in 1862; but restitution has not yet been made, and justice has not been officially done, because it would cost too much, and political and professional rancour is at work against him.

General Campenon, in reply to attacks made in and out of Parliament on the subject of a declaration to the effect that if more than 6,000 men were sent to Tonquin the mobilisation of the army would be jeopardised and that he would resign, says that he has nothing to do with the expedition. This is true to a certain extent. All troops detached to the colonies pass under the orders of the Minister of Marine, and all the ammunition and stores furnished to those troops are paid for by the Admiralty to the War Office; but still the troops, &c., have to be supplied by General Campenon, who is indirectly responsible. The language used with respect to this affair is of the most violent description. M. Anatole de la Forge, one of the deputies for Paris, parading Prince Bismarck's declaration that he would not sacrifice one of his Pomeranians for the Eastern question, says that the Chinese question is not worth the blood of one French sailor. However this may be, the majority in the French Chamber have sanctioned the policy of M. Jules Ferry; they will, no doubt, vote all the money he asks for, and 6,200 men are to be despatched next week to the scene of action. In the Chamber, M. Jules Ferry denied that the French troops are besieged in the Delta. So far from this being the case, he said,—"Our troops have always acted on the offensive, and have always been victorious." There have, however, been reports of the Chinese attacking, and of the French having been obliged to fall back.

We learn from India that Colonel Williams, Director of Remount Operations, has reported on his recent inspection of the principal studs of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. He concludes that, with four exceptions, the breeding of horses is confined to thoroughbreds and heavy cart-horses; and he suggests that prizes should be offered at all colonial agricultural shows for stallions suitable to produce horses for the Indian Artillery, and for those suitable for the breeding of hunters and weight-carrying riding horses. In addition, Colonel Williams gives some good advice to colonial breeders as to the best means of producing a medium class of horses, now so exceedingly scarce in Australia.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Wednesday, April 8 next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be 50. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the Regulations. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about May 27 next.

From Victoria the news reaches us that the defence scheme drawn up by Colonel Sargood has hung fire so long that doubts are entertained as to whether it will ever be acted upon. It has been much debated in the local Parliament, and generally approved. But the old question of expense has arisen to prevent its passing into law. And, meanwhile, the Colony is left defenceless.

The Indian authorities are still keeping in view the desirability of increasing the number of summer camps, and we learn from Rawul Pindee that Captain Routh, Brigade-Major, at that station, has made several excursions lately to the low hills not far from Baracow, with a view to finding additional sites for such camps. Captain Routh reports that there are several suitable places with large villages, and plenty of water. The distance from Pindee is about 20 miles; so that, if necessary, the troops could do it in one march. The height is nearly 5,000 ft., or a good deal higher than Cherat. The only difficulty is that it is in the Hazara district, so that there would be some little difficulty about civil cases. They would have to be sent right round to Abbottabad, instead of to Pindee. The report is now before the military authorities.

By a printer's error, we were made to say last week the magazines at Priddy's Hard were to be removed to "Upnor." It should have been "Tipnor."

The German corvette Prinz Adalbert arrived at Honolulu on Nov. 1, and sailed for Callao on the 10th inst.

The Reindeer, gun-vessel, is ordered to be commissioned at Devonport by Com. G. Atkinson, for foreign service.

Rear-Admiral Baird arrived at San Francisco on Nov 24, and was expected to leave for the south on Nov. 27.

THE FRAUDS ON BOARD THE GANGES.

The Courts-martial at Devonport in connection with the frauds on board the Ganges were brought to a close last Saturday. William Hicks, ship's steward of the Ganges, pleaded "Guilty" to charges of negligence of duty in not seeing that the ship's steward's books were properly kept, explaining that he had trusted to subordinates. He denied that false entries were made by him or at his instigation. He attributed certain fraudulent entries to clerical errors, which he should have discovered had he checked the books himself. He had been in the service 19 years, and was in possession of the long-service and good-conduct medal, with three good-conduct badges. In October next he would be eligible for a pension of £45 a year and a good-service gratuity of £20. His character was blasted and ruined through implicitly trusting others. He pleaded for leniency on account of his wife and three young children, who were totally dependent upon him. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour and dismissal from the service with disgrace.

THE NAVAL GREAT-COAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you to again repeat in your columns the suggestion anent distinguishing marks on the naval great-coat which recently appeared? I have had the opportunity of speaking to many naval officers lately, and all are agreed that distinguishing marks are badly wanted, and that the suggestion of "Confusion" (I think) is a good one,—perhaps the stars or crowns would be better if firmly sewed on to the shoulders of the coat itself,—without the superfluous shoulder-straps. The proposal that in number and character they should correspond with the military relative rank is admirable, as soldier sentries seldom know what salutes to pay naval officers.—I am, &c.,

S.

A SUITABLE UNIFORM FOR TROPICAL STATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that the Admiralty were recently sounded on the subject of authorising a white tunic being worn by Naval officers employed on the West Coast of Africa, and other hot and unhealthy stations; but that their Lordships refused to move in the matter, as they were of opinion it was much better left to the discretion of individual commanding officers, there being no objection to white clothing being worn on board ship at such discretion. I am of opinion this is a very unsatisfactory method of dealing with the matter—their Lordships' "opinion" was more or less "unofficial;" it leaves the white tunic still an illegal garment, and prevents any uniformity in regard to it. Even on stations where it is generally worn, such as the West Coast of Africa, it assumes diversity of shape and pattern. Some officers wear distinction marks of gold lace tacked on to it, some blue braid sewn on, others yellow braid, while others again discard any braid at all. The same remarks apply with equal force to a tropical head-dress, helmets, straw hats, and white felt ones being all in vogue, while even the helmet admits of numerous varieties in regard to shape. Some officers wear it unadorned, some wear a band or "puggeree" of blue silk round it, some white, while the present Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies and his Staff have a Naval cap badge sewn on to the front of it. Is it not undignified for the Commander-in-Chief on a foreign station to wear a head-dress he is not allowed by the Regulations? Surely it is time, under the circumstances, that the Admiralty deal with the whole subject in a proper manner.—I am, &c.,

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS, &c.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its silver medal to Lieut. the Hon. W. Grimston, H.M.S. Alexandra, for saving, with the assistance of two seamen of the same ship, H. Leason, A.B., in the sea off Beyrout, in circumstances of great peril. Medals have also been conferred upon Lieut. J. Casement, H.M.S. Audacious, for saving P. Magno, in the Amoy Roads, China, on Aug. 22; to Qrmr. J. Hicks and W. Hicks, for saving Pte. F. Mills, R.M.L.I., in the sea at Suakim; to Shal Wully, sepoy, of the 28th Native Infantry, for saving Alla Bux, in the Ganges, at Allahabad; to Trooper J. Dawkins, Royal Horse Guards, for rescuing Trooper Clements in the Nile, at Assiout, Oct. 14; and to Pte. Mullins, 2nd Batn. the Buffs, for rescuing a man, name unknown, in Hong Kong Harbour.

One of the new steam basins at Chatham Dockyard, with a water area of upwards of 30 acres, is to be handed over to the Royal Engineers for submarine mining and torpedo operations.

Last week, while the iron tubular mainmast of the Tourmaline, which is 110 ft., was being lifted out, one of the blocks of the shears gave way, and the mast fell on the starboard bulwarks. A large number of men were at work on the deck, but fortunately only three were slightly injured. The mast fell into the basin.

The French are about to strengthen their flotilla in Tonquin by the Lapérouse and Nièvre, who will sail this month. The Limier is ordered to relieve the Beautemps Beaupré, in Madagascar, next December, and the Sendre also sails at once for the same station. The launch of the new cruiser Dubourdieu will take place early in December.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent to the Archdeacons of Canterbury and Maidstone a special prayer "for our soldiers and sailors in Egypt and South Africa," with an expression of his wish that it may be used in churches in his diocese.

The French ironclad Suffren returns this week to Toulon from Morocco.

Admiral Lord John Hay was at Malta on Nov. 17.

Vice-Admiral Commerell was at Bermuda on Nov. 20.

On Tuesday morning a fire broke out at Queenborough, and a party of Royal Marines and bluejackets were at once ordered to assist in extinguishing it. The distance is more than two miles, and by the time the detachment arrived the fire had gained a firm hold. Their energetic efforts at first enabled them to make some headway against the flames; but eventually, water running short, they were forced to allow the fire to burn itself out.

Reviews.

The Personal Adventures, &c., of a Magistrate during the Indian Mutiny. By Mark Thornhill. (John Murray.)

[SECOND NOTICE.]

In his description of the march of the troops the author says:—

> "When seen singly and near, the camel is an ugly brute enough, often vicious and stupid; seen from a distance, crossing the plain in a long file, they are among the most graceful of quadrupeds. Their slow, solemn gait, their undulating motion, the flowing robes of their attendants, seem to embody the calmness, the poetry, and even the unchangeableness of the East. As they appear now on the plains of India, so did they long ago on those of Mamre and Bagdad. On such might Sindbad have returned with his treasures, or Eliezer brought home to Isaac his bride."

There is an exciting and romantic description of "a midnight ride," in an attempt to reach Agra before the road had been blocked. Passing on, we find a description of the author's first three days in Agra with his brother. The defences of the fort were very incomplete; half the cannon were unmounted, the powder magazines had not been made bomb-proof, and a variety of other works had been either not commenced or were still unfinished. In the author's opinion, Mr. Colvin will, for his connection with the Mutiny, occupy a place in our Indian history, and in that respect not a favourable one. Still he was a man of great ability, and he had the rare excellence of always preferring right before expediency. It was his misfortune to be called upon to meet a crisis, which to meet successfully was impossible, and which to meet at all required qualities which he did not possess. Such was the state of things within and without the fort, when suddenly it was discovered that the rebel army was in full march on Agra, and soon after were strongly posted at Shahgunge. "For three days we had been guarding against an imaginary foe, and had remained within the fort, for fear of an army that existed only in our imaginations." The arrival of the enemy caused great excitement and divided counsels. The General took one side, the younger officers the other. Some advocated making the impending battle an artillery fight, to take out the heavy guns from the fort, and drive the enemy out of their position; but the General had decided to move out with his field battery alone, and was so impatient as to start with a half supply of ammunition. It was late in the day when one English regiment, the Agra Mounted Militia, and a single battery of field artillery, marched out to meet the rebel forces. The English soldiers were much exhausted from the heat, and the thick cloth uniforms which had been served to them. The village in which the mutineers were posted was slightly elevated above the plain, and gave the enemy an advantage in firing. The General was strongly urged to let the English soldiers charge, but he preferred trying an artillery fight, although he had left half his troops behind him. The General, to the shame and indignation of his men and officers, gave the order to retreat, not from cowardice, for he was personally brave, nor from confusion, for throughout he was cool and collected—his conduct was the result of simple incapacity. The news of our disgrace flew rapidly to where hundreds were awaiting the result of the battle. Many were murdered, and numbers succumbed to fatigue and starvation. To all this must be added the terrible fact that not the slightest preparation or comfort for the wounded had been prepared—all was chaos and confusion. There is one feature in Mr. Thornhill's volume which is pretty well familiar to most readers—it is "Ghost-Stories" and "Secret Passages," which suggest ghosts—in fact, the fort was believed to be very full of evil spirits and ghosts, the great Emperor, Akbar, reigning supreme over them, although he was never seen. Nothing could be more distressing than the state of confusion into which everything was suffered to fall. Mr. Colvin no doubt was, in the words of the author, a man of great ability, for ordinary times a most excellent governor, but he was constitutionally unfitted for a crisis such as the Mutiny; he lost alike his judgment and self-reliance, and threw himself for advice and guidance into the hands of those around him. Great was the rejoicing on the "Fall of Delhi." But in the meantime danger was more imminent than ever. One immense army of rebels was advancing from Delhi, and a smaller one—"the Indore Mutineers"—were approaching from the opposite direction, and had arrived within fifteen miles of the fort gates. "The Battle of Agra," "The Battlefield," and "After the Battle," present vivid pictures. It may be interesting to hear the author's answer to the question, "What caused the Mutiny?" The causes assigned by the English are many and very contradictory; the causes alleged by the natives may be reduced to three,—severity of taxation, impoverishment of the country, the design of the English Government to convert them to Christianity. The author concludes this powerfully written tale with a dim foreshadowing that at any moment a similar catastrophe may come upon us, and find us unprepared, as we were at the time when the great Indian Mutiny broke out, with scarcely a sound to intimate what was threatening. "It is never to be forgotten that the Mutiny came upon us without sign or warning. The country was never so prosperous, the people were never more apparently contented than when it burst into insurrection. It was from a cloudless sky that that thunderbolt descended."

The *Italia Militare* has a remarkable article on the military position of Italy, which has been largely discussed by the political press. It is shown what Italy has achieved within the last fourteen years in the way of military reorganisation. From an imperfectly organised army, badly equipped, and, in consequence of the events of 1866, discredited even at home, the military forces of the present day have been formed, which will include within a very short time 450,000 men of the first line and 200,000 reserve, or landwehr, besides a second reserve, or landsturm—the territorial militia—all equipped with modern weapons. It is significant that the semi-official *Italia Militare* publishes such an article at the present time. It is, at the same time, an apology for the newly-appointed War Minister, General Ricotti, who in a similar capacity in 1870 introduced general liability to military service. The moment chosen for the retrospect shows that the journal believes in the possibility of a turning-point.

The Art Annual for 1884 (Virtue and Co.) consists of a monogram, by Mrs. A. Lang, on "The Life and Work of Sir F. Leighton," with admirable illustrations of the best examples of the President's phases of artistic development, which are well worthy of the engraver's art. To our fancy, as a study of muscular young manhood, "The Slinger," exhibited in 1875, has never been excelled by the master whose tendency to run into 7-ft. high womankind seems to have gathered strength as he grows older. "Electra" must be at least 8 ft. high; but in the beautiful "Procession of the Madonna" there is not a trace of exaggeration in the figures. On the whole, the *Annual* is exceedingly interesting and valuable, and the price at which it is published places it within the reach of owners of moderately-filled purses.

Messrs. Gale and Polden, of Chichester, have published a very handsome engraving, from drawings by Cockburn, of the various uniforms of the officers and men of the 6th Foot from 1732 to 1884. The figures are rather eccentric in attitude, but the drawing is correct and spirited, albeit the gallant 6th seem to have been favoured with an unusual number of gentlemen whose "legs were what the regiment called bandy oh!" The uniforms are coloured, and, as a regimental record, the plate is very interesting. On the whole, we prefer the uniform (undress) of 1857.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Telegraphing from Kushan on the 22nd inst., *viâ* Meshed, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Afghan Frontier Commission says:—"The principal part of the camp moves from this place on the 24th to Chahar Shamba, on the direct road from Herat to Maimunneh, 34 miles west of the latter place. Winter quarters will be established there. Kibitkas are to be constructed for the men and horses. Sir Peter Lumsden meanwhile proceeds with a small escort to visit the Governor of Pendjes, in order to calm the excitement in that region produced by the Russian advances. Although the Ameer saw no objection to the Commission wintering at Herat or elsewhere, it was thought more desirable to choose a spot nearer the frontier, where it would be easier to collect information. The troops and officers are all in good health and condition."

John Pearce, gunner's mate, of the Vernon; G. H. Goodall, bandsman, and Charles Priddis, private R.M.L.I., of the Duke of Wellington; James Jackson, engine-room artificer, of the Hecla; Edward Cole, stoker, of the Excellent; John Hickish, yeoman of signals, of H.M.'s yacht Victoria and Albert; George Avant, boatswain's mate, of the Audacious; Charles Wood, captain's coxswain, of the Vigilant; James Johns, leading stoker, of the Northumberland; Thomas Cork, chief boatman, of the Penelope; W. A. W. Lamb, ship's corporal, 1st class, of the Brilliant; Arthur Swayne, coxswain, 2nd class, of the Inflexible; Edwin Henry Leigh, private 17th Compy. R.M.L.I.; and Henry Wildbone, quartermaster-serjeant 44th Compy. R.M.L.I.; George W. Hearn, stoker, of the Asia; and William J. Woodward, boatman, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the good-conduct and long-service medals.

The whole of the waggons, carts, trucks, and other vehicles required for use in Chatham Dockyard, are to be supplied under contract, and not made in the establishment.

The Ruby, which has been under repair since March, is ordered to be ready for foreign service by Dec. 30. She is also to have her armament increased by an equipment of machine-guns.

A party from the Cambridge has been selected to form a class of instructors on board the Defiance, fitting out at Devonport for a torpedo school of instruction in St. German's lake.

The *Morning Post* says:—"The German military authorities have resolved to introduce an important change in the equipment of all the cavalry. Henceforth, carbines are to be carried slung across the back, instead of in a leather case over the right thigh; and, furthermore, all sabres are to be suspended from the saddle instead of being buckled to the waistband. The high-peaked Hungarian saddle is to be discarded in favour of a lighter and more convenient one, somewhat resembling the English hunting pattern; while the burden of both horse and man is to be very considerably lightened. For example, two spare horse-shoes, a fore and hind one, will henceforth be taken into the field, instead of four, and the kit of the troopers is to be much reduced. The idea at the bottom of the reform is that all the cavalry must in future be trained more than ever to act as infantry, as may be inferred from the fact that the carbine, and not the sabre, is the weapon that will remain inseparable from its owner."

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

Summary of Events.

November 23.—Lord Strathnairn visited his regiment, the Blues, at Windsor, and attended church parade.

November 25.—Sir H. Stewart and Staff, accompanied by the Mounted Infantry, left Dongola for Handak, after the latter had been inspected by Lord Wolseley.

November 26.—Lecture by Sir E. J. Reed at Royal United Service Institution, on the Navy, and the steps to be adopted for its increase and improvement. The Guards' Camel Corps arrived at Dongola, and, after resting the night, went on to meet the mounted force at Handouk.

November 27.—Discussion of Sir E. J. Reed's lecture at Royal United Service Institution.—H.M.S. Malabar left Portsmouth for India with Infantry drafts.

Obituary.

Admiral James Burney, of Teddington, who died lately at the age of 91, was a son of the late Dr. Burney, of Gosport, Hants, and entered the Navy in 1807 as an ordinary on board the Puissant. He was afterwards, as midshipman, transferred to the Warspite, in which vessel he was employed on the North Sea and Channel stations. From 1809 till 1814 he served on board the Arethusa, contributing to the destruction, in 1810, of all the batteries, with the exception of Castro, from St. Sebastian to St. Anders. He was afterwards engaged in the Crocodile off the coast of Portugal; later on he had charge of a signal-station at Fort St. Julian, and while so employed received his first commission, dated July, 1814. The gallant officer was subsequently employed in the East and West Indies; and in 1816, whilst serving in the Comus, was wrecked on a reef of rocks off St. Shott's, Newfoundland. In 1821 he was appointed to the Coastguard, and a few years later was employed successively on the North America and West Indies stations. His subsequent promotions were as follows:—Captain in 1835, retired rear-admiral 1857, vice-admiral 1863, and retired admiral 1867. Admiral Burney married, in 1822, Mary, only daughter of Mr. P. L. Burnett.

Sir James Saumarez Jephson, formerly a commander, R.N., died at Southsea on the 17th inst. He was the second son of the late Sir Richard Mounteney Jephson (formerly one of the Judges of the Admiralty, and sometime Judge-Advocate at Gibraltar, who died in 1824), by marriage with Catherine, daughter of Mr. Joliffe, of Wolverton, in the Isle of Wight. He was born in 1802, was educated at Eton, and became a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1824. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1830, and retired in 1864. Sir James, who succeeded his brother as third baronet in 1870, was for some time secretary to the Carlton Club. He was twice married—first, in 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Huxley; and secondly, in 1871, to Jane Bottrall, widow of Dr. Perston, of the 13th Light Dragoons, of whom he was bereaved in 1879. In default of surviving issue, the baronetcy devolves upon the deceased's half-brother, Major-Gen. Stanhope William Jephson, C.B., who was born in 1810, and married in 1849 Sophia, daughter of Mr. Edward Hawes, of Woodford, Essex.

The Imperial Government has ordered two 24-pounder guns to be placed on Sambro Island in order to furnish the means of warning vessels from the coast.

It is reported that a Clyde shipbuilding firm have received the designs for two more men-of-war, but the type is not mentioned.

It was officially announced the other day that the plans are in hand at Woolwich for a 104-ton breech-loading gun, with which one of the ships of the "Admiral" class is to be armed—probably somewhere about the year 1890. Herr Krupp has just cast at Essen a 130-ton gun for the Italian Navy. If, when the Italians first mounted a 100-ton gun we had immediately brought out one of 200 tons, the probability is that the challenge would have not been repeated. In a game of mere brag the player with the longest purse and the most resolution may make a certainty of winning if he plays properly; but the way the Admiralty go on only prolongs the struggle indefinitely.—*Truth.*

Count Bylandt-Rheyet, the Austrian War Minister, celebrated on Sunday the completion of the fiftieth year of his military service. The Emperor sent him an autograph letter of congratulation on the occasion. The Emperor and the Archdukes also called, and personally congratulated the War Minister.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on the 24th inst.:—"This afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor formally opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The proceedings commenced with the singing of an opening chorus, after which Gen. Wilkinson, commanding the Presidency district, addressed the audience. He gave a short history of the military industrial exhibitions, stating that the movement had been initiated by Sir Hugh Rose, and that the first exhibition had been held at Mean Meer in 1864. The present is a larger affair than any former one. It contains 1,150 exhibits, contributed by 52 corps and departments. The first regimental prize was awarded to the 2nd Batn. Lincolnshire Regt., the second to the 2nd Batn. Devonshire Regt., and the third to the 44th N.I. Mr. Rivers Thompson then delivered a short speech. He stated that he had great pleasure in presiding on the occasion, and dwelt on the importance of encouraging soldiers in the practice of useful arts, both as a means of employing their spare time, and as rendering them resourceful and able to earn a livelihood after discharge. He then declared the exhibition open."

Active Service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with Rowland's Odonto, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such Rowland's Odonto has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Odonto, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, the colonel of the regt., attended the Church parade at Windsor on Sunday morning, and marched at the head of the regiment to Holy Trinity Church. On returning to the barrack-square he decorated Trooper Macandy with the long-service medal, and afterwards addressed the officers and men. Lord Strathnairn, who is 81 years of age, afterwards lunched with the officers and then returned to London.

5th Dragoon Guards. Major Hemming has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

7th Dragoon Guards. Major Creagh is to be seconded from Aug. 26 on appointment to the Staff in India.

4th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Hutchins, who retired about two and a half years ago as senior capt., has been selected for service with Col. Methuen's Mounted Infantry in Bechuanaland, and has left England for the Cape.

5th Lancers. Mr. C. C. B. White (late troop-serjeant-major) has been presented with a testimonial by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Dalhousie Depôt, on his leaving India for England. The testimonial consisted of a purse of silver and an illuminated address on satin. Col. Craster, commanding, presiding, said how zealous Mr. White had been in his labours amongst the troops. He could not speak too highly of Mr. White and his work.

9th Lancers. Capt. M'Innis has been granted leave to England for 12 months, on private affairs. The Lahore paper says:—"Anglo-Indian society is greatly pleased to find that Lord William Beresford, as Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin, will continue to be one of its chief ornaments. Any other arrangement would have been looked on as a social calamity; and our coming Viceroy may be congratulated on the prescience which led him to secure the services of a secretary who has ever been so deservedly popular. The telegram Lord William received from Lord Dufferin is said to have run as follows:—'Can I induce you to take the post of Military Secretary?'"

13th Hussars. The *Times of India* of Nov. 7 has the following:—"A telegram was received from the home authorities on Wednesday, directing the Serapis to proceed *viâ* the Cape and to call at Natal, in order that the 13th Hussars may be landed, should their services be required in connection with the measures determined upon to enforce the provisions of the Transvaal Convention. It has been decided, in the event of the regiment being utilised, to convert them for the time being into mounted infantry. The commandant of the 13th Hussars is Col. Sir Baker Russell, whose South African experience will doubtless prove very useful should there be any fighting. Sir Baker Russell, it will be remembered, accompanied Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley to the Cape in 1879, and commanded the forces in the operations against Sekukuni, resulting in the storming of the stronghold and subjugation of the tribe. Sir Baker Russell obtained his K.C.M.G. for his distinguished services in South Africa. The Serapis, according to present arrangements, leaves Bombay on the 11th."

15th Hussars. The following is an extract from the *Bombay Gazette*:—"The following appointment is made, with effect from the 24th idem:—Col. G. Luck, C.B., half-pay, late 15th Hussars, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigdr.-Gen. G. T. Brice, whose tenure of command expired on Aug. 28, 1884." Lieut. and Adjt. Gordon left England on Wednesday for the Cape as adjt. of Methuen's Horse.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. E. S. May has been appointed adjutant to the Royal Artillery, Gwalior District, during the absence of Capt. F. W. Radcliffe on leave in England.

Capt. C. J. Price, 3-1 Scottish Division, has intimated his intention of retiring from the service.

It was stated the other day that Capt. Willoughby, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance at Rawul Pindee, was about to retire from the service. This statement is quite groundless. Capt. Willoughby is resigning his appointment, and returns to England shortly, to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

The *Pioneer* states that, acting upon urgent medical advice, Col. Chapman, C.B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, will proceed to England in February next, and, resigning his appointment, join the home establishment.

Capts. E. C. F. Holland and G. W. Fulton, and Lieuts. S. B. Von Donop and S. C. W. Smith, are on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Capts. D. E. Dewar and H. N. Jervois, and Lieuts. L. H. Ducrat, M. B. Bicknell, R. M. Bond, and G. C. Dowell embarked in the Crocodile at Aden.

The *Times of India* has the following:—"Col. Le Mesurier, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Rawul Pindee division, has assumed command of the Rawul Pindee brigade during the absence on leave of Brigdr.-Gen. T. Gordon. The Lahore paper says that there is something unusual about this, as the officer in question is on the staff of the divisional general, and has nothing whatever to do with the brigade. The question was, however, referred to Army head-quarters, and it was settled that he should take command. At home, officers commanding in the Royal Artillery are colonels on the staff, and would no more take command of the brigade than the assistant-adjutant-general or assistant-quartermaster-general would."

Capt. G. R. Moore, 4th Brig., is said to be a candidate for the Pay Department.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major W. Cumming officiates as Secretary to the Agent Governor-General, Rajputana, in the Public Works Department.

Lieut.-Col. W. Wallace officiates as consulting engineer for guaranteed railways at Lahore.

Major E. Trevor, on return to India from furlough, is re-appointed examiner of accounts and military works.

Major-Gen. Cunningham, C.S.I., is about to retire from the head of the Archæological Survey of India.

Coldstream Guards. Lieuts. Pleydell-Bouverie and the Hon. A. G. C. Fortescue left England on Wednesday for the Cape for service with Methuen's Horse.

Scots Guards. Lieut. Drummond left England on Thursday for the Cape for service with Methuen's Horse.

Queen's, Royal West Surrey Regiment (2nd). The 2nd Batn. left Subathu on Oct. 20, *en route* to Cawnpore, where it is due on the 5th prox.

King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th). Capt. Gawne, 1st Batn., left England on Wednesday for the Cape for service with Methuen's Horse.

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th). The 2nd Batn. is expected to reach Meean Meer from Chakrata on the 3rd prox.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment (6th). Lieut. Wingate is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 44th Bengal N.I., on probation.

Royal Fusiliers (7th). Capt. Dease, Lieuts. Rhodes and Shipley, and 100 men, 2nd Batn., left in the Malabar on Thursday for India. Major Meare's term of service as adjt. of the 2nd Tower Hamlets R.V. expires on the 3rd prox.

King's, Liverpool Regiment (8th). Lieut. Cuppage is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 5th Bengal N.I., on probation.

Norfolk Regiment (9th). Lieuts. Baker and Boileau and 197 men, 2nd Batn., left for India on Thursday in the Malabar.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th). Capt. Penn, 1st Batn., has been selected for the adjutancy of the 18th Lancashire R.V.C. Lieut. Yule, 2nd Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

Leicestershire Regiment (17th). Lieut. Crocker and 176 men, 2nd Batn., left for India on Thursday in the Malabar. Lieut. Vint, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

Royal Irish Regiment (18th). Brevet Major Daubeny, 2nd Batn., has been appointed adjt. of the 2nd Tower Hamlets R.V.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th). The 1st Batn. in Egypt is expected to be ordered up the Nile.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th). Mr. G. Banks, late qrmr.-serjt. of the 2nd Batn.—from its formation in 1858 until his discharge in 1862—died at Pimlico on the 23rd inst. He was subsequently employed for several years at the Army Clothing Department, Pimlico, under Sir Charles Daubeney. Mr. Banks was much respected by his comrades, and much esteemed by numerous friends.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st). Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Lieuts. Lindsell and De Lisle, and 176 men, 2nd Batn., left England for India on Thursday in the Malabar. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The decision has been given with regard to the recent fracas at Wellington between the men of the 104th Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and the men of the 21st Scots Fusiliers. Wellington being a convalescent depot, men belonging to various regiments are, therefore, congregated together. It would appear that all the other regiments had their April clothing sent up to them, except the 104th Munster Fusiliers, who were obliged to wear khakee clothing on all occasions. The Scots Fusiliers chaffed the Irish Fusiliers about their dirty clothing, and on the night of the 1st ult., things took a serious turn, and the men of the two regiments quarrelled over the matter, the result being a fracas. Sticks and clubs were freely employed, and were flung about the barrack-room. A few of the ringleaders were arrested. A court-martial assembled, and it was thought that the men of the 104th Munster Fusiliers began the affray. Consequently, some of them were sentenced to two years' hard labour, others to 112 days, and others to shorter terms."

Cheshire Regiment (22nd). Lieut. Trevor, a probationer, officiating wing-officer 15th Bengal N.I., is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C., from July 6, 1883.

South Wales Borderers (24th). Military Staff Clerk H. Kayler, A.P.D., late paymaster-serjeant of the 2nd Batn., has embarked on board the Pembroke Castle on the 25th inst., for service in South Africa.

Cameronians, Scottish Rifles (26th). Lieut. Douglas has vacated his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Davis in Egypt, in order to proceed to the front with the Nile Expedition.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th). The Indian Marine troopship Clive sailed from Bombay on the 28th ult. for Kurrachee, with 14 officers, two warrant officers, 307 men, 30 women, 60 children, and 120 followers, *en route* to Quetta. The officers consisted of Lieut.-Col. Ruxton, Major Simpson, Capt. Rainsford, Lieuts. Conyngham, Hardisty, Dawson, Smith, Jacob, Knight, Hardy, Mennie, and Pym, Capt. and Pymr. Fleury, and Surg. Moore.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th). Capt. Watson, Lieuts. Pell and Swinburne, and 104 men left England on Thursday in the Malabar for India.

Dorsetshire Regiment (39th). Capt. and Adjt. Poett left England on Wednesday for the Cape for service with Methuen's Horse.

South Lancashire Regiment (40th). Lieut.-Col. S. W. L. Stretton, formerly of the regiment, died at Southampton on the 22nd inst., aged 92. In early life the deceased officer saw much active service, and was one of the very few remaining veterans who took part in the Peninsular campaign. Descended from an old Nottinghamshire family, he first joined the Nottingham Militia in 1810 as ensign, and two years later was appointed to the 68th L.I., with which he served in the second Peninsular campaign of 1812-13. He was wounded at the battle of Vittoria by two gunshots. In 1825 he was promoted to an unattached company and appointed to the 64th Regt., became major in 1831, lieut.-col. in 1842, and in 1848 exchanged into the 40th Foot. He retired in 1852, but was three years afterwards appointed to the command of the Hampshire Artillery Militia, which he held until 1868, when he retired at the age of 75 years. The following officers have proceeded with head-quarters to Aden, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Brook; Majors Whitehead and Moberly; Capts. Burroughs and Cavaye; Lieuts. Jacob (adjt.), Lamb, Foote, Shekleton, Smythies, Arbuthnot, Roome, Barrow, Commeline, Hartigan, and Prendergast; Major and Pymr. Fenton, and Qrmr. Burne. The regiment gave about 130 volunteers to various regiments in India before its departure for Aden. Besides these, there were over 90 men who accepted the 120 rs. bounty to prolong their service in India, and 138 time-expired men, and a few invalids who remained behind at Peshawur, so that altogether it lost some 358 men.

Welsh Regiment (41st). Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, C.B., embarks for the Cape at an early date to assume command.

Essex Regiment (44th). The following officers are *en route* from Aden to England in H.M.S. Crocodile, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Rennie; Majors Bald, Hill, and Morrell; Capts. Wood, Massy, and Watson; Lieuts. Nason, Spencer, Guilding (adjt.), Brabazon, Hockin, Hopkins, Copeman, and Power; Capt. and Qrmr. Tempest. The court-martial at Aden, over which Col. McCausland presided, has concluded its trial of Lieut. Power on the grave charge of assaulting his superior officer, Col. Rennie, under circumstances already detailed. Mr. A. F. Turner, of Bombay, who was retained by the prisoner as his "friend," has returned from Aden to Bombay. A copy of the proceedings, which were conducted in strict privacy, and the documents, with the finding of the court, have been forwarded to Poonah for confirmation.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th). Lieut. Murray is ordered home from India for depôt duty. Lieut. Faulknor has been granted leave from India to England for six months, on medical certificate.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major T. E. Hungerford, R.M.L.I., has been appointed paymaster to the Royal Marine Battalion at Suakim, vice Gritton, invalided to England.

Major E. H. Moore, R.M.A., has been directed to hold himself in readiness to embark in the Minotaur to relieve Major F. H. Poore, R.M.A., required to attend on H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as equerry.

King's Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regiment (51st). Major Morrison, Lieuts. Leicester and Warren, and 168 men left for India on Thursday in the Malabar.

Dorsetshire Regiment (54th). Referring to the resignation of Col. Chapman, C.B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, the *Pioneer* says:—"Public expectation would naturally point to Lieut.-Col. Gosset as his successor, but it seems more than probable that before February next Col. Gosset will have succeeded to the command of the Dorsetshire Regt., by Col. Hughes, now on sick-leave, being unable to return." At a mess meeting held at Cherat on the 14th ult. by Lieut.-Col. Newbolt and the officers, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1. That a territorial agency be established at Dorchester for the employment in civil life of Reserve and discharged soldiers. 2. That the officer commanding the Regimental District be asked to undertake the formation of the agency. 3. That the officers commanding the Dorset Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers be invited to form the county committee together with the senior officer of each Line battalion serving at the depôt, one of whom should be on the working committee under the presidentship of the officer commanding the Regimental District, with power to add to their number any county residents. 4. That the officers commanding the service battalions be *ex-officio* members of the committee. 5. That the Lord-Lieutenant and gentlemen of influence and employers of labour in the county be asked to become patrons. 6. As it may be necessary that a fund for necessary expenses (printing, &c.) should be formed, that officers should contribute a sum not exceeding one day's English pay yearly. 7. That only men of good character be allowed to register their names at the agency. 8. That corrected lists of men registered in the agency, giving full particulars as to their trade or calling, be sent monthly to the local newspapers, to employers of labour, and the parochial clergy, with a request that the last-named will place the list on the church-doors, or other conspicuous place. A notification to the effect that only men with good characters as soldiers are registered, to accompany the lists circulated. 9. That the registration of men belonging to the county should not be restricted to men serving in the Territorial Regiment, but be open to all Dorset men of good character discharged from the Army generally, and who are desirous of settling in Dorsetshire. 10. That other similar regimental agencies should be asked to give the privilege to men of the Dorset Regiment of registering their names should they wish to settle in counties other than Dorsetshire. 11. That lists of men for discharge or transfer to the Reserve for the ensuing year be prepared by the adjutants of the service battalions at the end of each year and forwarded to the depôt for registration. 12. That a copy of those proceedings be sent to the British depôt and to the 1st Battalion, and that the officer commanding the depôt be requested to form the committee and distribute the circulars.

Border Regiment (55th). Capt. Hughes has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Westmoreland R.V., in succession to Major Cargill, whose term of service expired on the 27th inst.

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th). Lieut. Beach, 4th Batn., has been granted leave from India to England for 15 months, and Lieut. St. Leger for three months, on private affairs. Lieut. Browning sailed for India on Thursday, to join the 4th Batn. at Ferozepore.

Durham Light Infantry (68th). Col. Tucker is on passage home from India in H.M.S. Crocodile, on vacating the command. Lieut. Gardiner has resigned his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C., and rejoins his regiment. Lieut. Wells died at Allahabad on the 21st inst. The deceased entered the Army from the Militia in 1880, and became lieut. in 1881.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th). Lieut. Macpherson has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C., and has been granted leave to England for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

Cameron Highlanders (79th). Lieut. Davidson has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. J. Davis, commanding a brigade in Egypt.

South Lancashire Regiment (82nd). The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"A rumour of a sensational character is going the round of Volunteer circles in Liverpool to the effect that Capt. Flood, adjutant of the 18th L.R.V. (Liverpool Irish), to which he was gazetted in 1881, has been called upon by the Government to resign his commission. The facts alleged are that Capt. Flood invited the regimental band on a practice night to play 'God save Ireland,' and that this was sung with drum accompaniment. So annoyed were the War-Office authorities with this breach of military etiquette that Capt. Flood received his dismissal. We have authority for saying that this allegation does not happen to be strictly true. It is true that Capt. Flood has resigned his appointment to the regiment; it is also a fact that in doing so he has received from the Government a sum of £1,400. But it is not the fact that he called upon the regimental band to play 'God save Ireland,' an air which is described as expressly intended in certain quarters to supersede the National Anthem. Capt. Flood's resignation has been brought about by matters connected with military discipline, of which the particular allegation which is made the subject of unpleasant rumour is not one."

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th). Col. Stevenson and Lieut. the Hon. E. B. Stopford have been granted leave from India to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Lieut. Conran is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 5th Bombay N.I., on probation.

Connaught Rangers (88th). Capt. Mann is about to retire.

Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regiment (95th). Major Sparkes has been appointed adjt. of the 7th Surrey R.V.C

Manchester Regiment (96th). Major Barlow, who has lately taken over the duties of Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry in India, has been posted to Meean Meer. Capt. Nuthall gets the Rawul Pindee Circle. Major O. Loury, formerly of the regiment, and lately adjt. of the Galway Militia, died at Eagle Lodge, Galway, on the 18th inst. Lieuts. Lang and Moore and 82 men left for India on Thursday in the Malabar.

Royal Sussex Regiment (107th). If the 1st Batn., 19th, goes up the Nile, this regiment will proceed from Malta to Egypt.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery. The annual regimental dinner was held on the 26th inst., at the St. James's Restaurant. The following attended:—Col. Lewis, in the chair; Lieut.-Col. Scobell; Capts. Margary, Rhodes, Vallance, and Pratt; Messrs. A. C. Jeddere-Fisher, H. Jeddere-Fisher, Howard, Peel, St. Clair, and Broadwood.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The *Globe* says:—"The returns of the Volunteer Force in Scotland for 1884 show very satisfactory results, the total enrolled strength, 47,556 of all arms, being an increase of over 1,500 as compared with the previous year. It has not been denied that the volunteer movement has taken a stronger hold in North Britain than in either England or Wales, and this is proved by a table wherein it is shown that while over Great Britain the percentage of volunteers to the population was as low as ·700, the percentage in Scotland was 1·310. The enrolled strength of the various arms is thus set down:—Volunteer Light Horse Cavalry, 233; Mounted Rifles, 47; Artillery, 9,934; Engineers, 992; and Rifles, 36,350. The maximum establishment is 55,073; efficients, 46,474; non-efficients, 1,082; enrolled, 47,556; proficient officers, 1,524; proficient serjeants, 2,797; officer passed in tactics, 131. The corps having upwards of 1,000 enrolled are the 1st Forfar Artillery, 1,059; 1st Lanark Artillery, 1,255; 1st Dumbarton Rifles, 1,149; Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade, 1,900; 1st Elgin Rifles, 1,069; 2nd Forfar Rifles, 1,029; 1st Inverness, 1,008; 1st Lanark Rifles, 1,497; 3rd ditto, 1,006; 6th ditto, 1,006; 8th ditto, 1,149; 10th ditto, 1,116; and 1st Sutherland, 1,127."

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Lectures on Agricultural Science, South Kensington (Chapman and Hall, Limited)—Joseph Mazzini (Alexander and Shepheard)—Evolution in History, Language, and Science (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—Holly Leaves, Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* (Office, *Illustrated Sporting News*)—Calvert's Mechanic's Almanack, 1885 (John Heywood)—The Truth about the Navy and its Coaling Stations (*Pall Mall Gazette*)—Marcus Ward and Co.'s Christmas and New Year Cards (Marcus Ward and Co., Limited)—Ward and Lock's Technical Journal, Part I. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)—Recent British Battles, by James Grant (Cassell and Co., Limited)—The Art Annual for 1884 (S. S. Virtue and Co., Limited)—The *Christian Million* Christmas Number (*Christian Million* Publishing Co., Limited)—Mathieson's Vade-mecum for Investors for 1885 (F. C. Mathieson and Son)—Christmas Cards (Bernhard Ollendorff)—In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties, by Lady Brassey (Longmans, Green, and Co.)—Herrick's Content, illustrated by Mrs. Houghton (Marcus Ward and Co., Limited). Magazines for December—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The National Review (W. H. Allen and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Blackwood's Magazine (W. Blackwood and Sons).

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire*; *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers*; *L'Armée Française*; *L'Italia Militare*; *Rivista Europea*; *Rivista Militare*; *Memorial de Ingenieros*; *La France Militaire*; *Moniteur de la Flotte*; *Le Progrès Militaire*; *Der Veteran*; *Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine*; *Militär Wochenblatt*; *Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio*; *Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine*; *Vedette*; *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*; *Militärische Zeitschrift*; *Armeeblatt, Wien*; *Army and Navy Journal of New York*; *The American, Philadelphia*; *Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

NEW RULES.—Apply through any military publishers.
"VOX."—The 32nd, we believe.
E.B.—So we read the Warrant.
H. R. F.—Very many thanks for your letter. But is it worth while taking notice of the matter?

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 879.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

IN referring to the Courts-martial that have just taken place at Devonport upon the Paymaster, ship's steward, and steward's assistant of the *Ganges*, we do not in any way intend to question the fairness of the sentences passed, but from the evidence, we think something may justly be said in favour of an alteration in the existing arrangements on board these training-ships. Not only does it seem that there are additional sets of accounts to be kept in these vessels, but, to a certain extent, it appears from the letter we published last week on the subject, that it is almost impossible, under the present circumstances, for the Paymaster not to trust somewhat to the loyalty of his subordinates—who, of course, it is not in his power to select—or to allow the interests of the boys to suffer in such matters as the quality of the food supplied by the contractors, and the judicious expenditure of their special fund. It would appear also that some four years since the private cash-ledger was transferred—on its becoming complicated—to the Paymaster from an executive officer, while, at the same time, the office staff was reduced. However—although, therefore, the work in these ships has greatly increased of late, and apparently the appointment carries no extra pay—we can quite understand that they are still looked upon by the married men as snug home billets, to be worked by the knowing, as regards hours on board, to their comfort and convenience; and perhaps, as the service is constituted, it would be Quixotic to blame them, or expect otherwise. Yet the fact remains that the Navy must be, not singularly, kept in health by its—in every line—unknown worthies, whose devotion and self-denial would be useless without strength of mind to support them. Nevertheless, is it not somewhat risky trusting in the existence of these generally non-paying and rarely appreciated qualities? It has been suggested that in these ships one accountant, or possibly an executive officer, should be borne exclusively for the boys, and this would, at all events, secure that the interests of the latter were not allowed to be overlooked for other and comparatively less necessary requirements; or the steward might be made more responsible for his special work, with brevet rank as a warrant officer, as in the case of the head schoolmaster; and it seems quite probable that the accounts can be simplified, or even some addition made to the staff of writers that would give more time for that constant supervision of the subordinates which is evidently imperative. We can quite understand also, as our correspondent points out, that if the watching of the steward is carried to a "cat-and-mouse" degree, it is not unlikely that the petty officer is liable to lose his self-respect, and probably the interest he should take in his work, with consequent evil result to the service and himself. It would seem, therefore, that if such can be brought about, some steps should be taken to relieve the Paymaster from certain of the responsibilities, without allowing that delegation of duties which has in this instance been attended with such deplorable results.

* * *

We understand that Lord Wolseley has sent an urgent demand for the immediate despatch to him of nearly 30 subalterns. The authorities are somewhat in the position of Little Bo-peep in reference to her sheep's tails, and don't know where to find them.

The new territorial titles appear to be causing no little confusion in India. According to one of the local papers, the 4th King's Own, stationed at Poona, have been taking part in the Zhob Valley Expedition; and the 1st Battalion, 18th, in Egypt, have been entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at a hill station in Bengal. These are only examples of the mistakes which are of daily occurrence, and which are causing the Indian newspaper-reading public to regret the day that took Mr. Childers to the War Office to upset the traditions of the British Army.

Deputy-Surgeon-General J. Hendley, C.B., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer at Aldershot.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Bell, V.C., R E., who has been Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Indian Intelligence Department since May, 1880, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart as Deputy-Quartermaster-General in charge of the Department; Captain P. J. Maitland, Bombay S.C., taking Colonel Bell's place; and Captain E. G. Barrow, Bengal S.C., succeeding Captain Maitland as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General.

We are in a position to say no officer has yet been selected to succeed General Sir B. Walker as Director of Military Education, though many names have been mentioned.

Lord Hartington in 1867 put his signature, as Chairman, to the Report of the Commissioners on Recruiting in 1867, in which there occurs the following passage:—"The evidence which has been given before us, and the returns in the appendix to our report, all tend to show that during the last two years the number of recruits raised for the Army has not been sufficient to supply the demand. *The deficiency, however, is not such as to create uneasiness, as we think it may be traced to causes which, for the most part, admit of remedies being applied to them.*" (The italics are ours.) Now, if any one desires to understand the breadth and depth of the ocean of change and instability which flows over the War Office mind in regard to the Army, he cannot do better than read the Report of 1867, and compare the recommendations with the measures of 1870 and the recent Warrants and Circulars. There is not a shadow of a pretence for saying that any of the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1867, among whom were Lord Dalhousie, Lord W. Paulet, Sir D. Cameron, Colonel Radcliffe, &c., were carried into effect. They recommended that there should be two periods of service,—one of twelve years for the first period, another of nine years for the second period; they prepared elaborate tables, examined numerous witnesses of the best types, and made weighty and well-considered proposals. In 1870, on the ground that recruiting had utterly broken down, the new system was introduced, without a word of apology or excuse for the neglect of the advice of the Royal Commission.

Colonel Stewart, who left London on Tuesday to join the Afghan Frontier Commission, of which he is a member, has had the opportunity of fitting himself for the duties of his post by a rare exercise of self-denial, devotion to useful knowledge as a traveller, and by special observations of the *modus operandi* of the Russians in Central Asia, conducted, under great difficulties, on the spot, during the operations of Skobeleff against the Turcomans. He proceeds by way of Batoum, Tiflis, Poti, across the Caspian, to the terminus of the new railway to Asterabad, and then travels as best he can to join Sir P. Lumsden, who cannot well begin his field work till February. There is an artist for a pictorial paper, a geologist, and several engineers attached to the little expedition, so that we may expect some interesting and useful information respecting a veritable *terra incognita*, as the territory about the latitude of 36° may be called, for Colonel Stewart and a Russian engineer are the only persons who have traversed it, of recent days, at all events.

Major H. L. Dundas, 15th East Yorkshire Regiment, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Cuningham, Bombay S.C., as Assistant-Adjutant-General of a division of the Bombay Army.

The principles on which the authorities act in the selection of officers are mysterious in their origin, bases, and application. Sir Beauchamp Walker, an experimented Dragoon, and a soldier of the field rather than of the closet, after a long turn of military diplomacy at Berlin and two campaigns with the Army, to which he was accredited as Attaché (1866 and 1870), was selected as Director-General of Military Education, and it is only justice to say that he did his work remarkably well, as far as executive and initiative could be carried by one in his position, of submissive obedience to the decrees of the Civil Service Commissioners. When he retired there could be no doubt, one would have supposed, respecting his successor, for in Sir Edward Hamley there seemed to be combined every qualification for the office. A practical soldier, too; and gifted in many ways for the post which a certain autocratic disposition and temperament did not at all invalidate; distinguished in the field service from the time he served as an Artillery officer in the Crimea, till he led his division into the heart of the Egyptian Camp at Tel-el-Kebir; an accomplished scholar and writer; the author of the standard work on the operations of war; the former chief of the Staff College; and versed in modern literature. Well, there is Sir E. Hamley, and, if he wished to take the situation, there is certainly no man in the Army who appears so well fitted for it. What are his disqualifications?

Major W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, who was lately appointed an officiating Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, has been confirmed in the appointment, which he will retain for five years.

It would seem as though we were likely to have some more work shortly in Zululand, for an official at Pietermaritzburg, writing to us by last mail, says:—"The state of things in Zululand is becoming deplorable, and nothing but a strong British expedition will put matters straight. The dilly-dallying policy of the Home Government, following upon a settlement which was no settlement at all, has resulted in a total collapse of everything in the shape of government. Those at home who simply obtain their knowledge from the London papers can scarcely conceive how completely the so-called settlement has failed, and how critical the position is at the present moment. You may look forward to some rather startling disclosures in Blue-books shortly."

By the departure of nearly 500 men from three Infantry battalions at Aldershot on Wednesday last for India. The staff at the Camp, equal to the requirements of a force of at least 15,000 men, are now having easy times of it, indeed.

It has been decided, with a view of benefitting the Auxiliary Forces generally, that officers of Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers shall in future to all intents and purposes be considered interchangeable,—*i.e.*, that an officer of Volunteers can be transferred or promoted in the Militia without the farce being gone through of his having to resign his commission in one service before entering the other. By this arrangement he will lose his seniority, nothing more. Seeing that this decision will tend to promote the interests of all the different branches of the Auxiliary Forces,—will, in fact, do all good and no harm, it is to be commended.

The question put to the Secretary for War by Mr. Kennard the other evening, with reference to the pay of the Irregular Force for South Africa, was based upon information from the officers engaged in raising the force, that much consternation has been caused among the recruits by Lord Hartington's statement, in reply to Sir George Campbell, that the pay of a "private" was to be only two shillings a day and one shilling deferred pay. It now appears that all the recruits obtained in this country are enlisted as "troopers," and are entitled, therefore, to four shillings a day and one shilling deferred pay. The error in Lord Hartington's answer to Sir G. Campbell's question was inexcusable. If Ministers cannot answer such simple questions properly, how are their replies to others of greater and more pressing importance to be relied upon.

We understand that Colonel Sir C. Ashburnham will retain his Staff appointment as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Dover, to complete five years' service; hence he retires from the command of the 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles. Sir Herbert Stewart will be given other employment on his return from Egypt.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* having announced that Zebehr Pasha and his family had been ordered to retire to Alexandria, states that "the order will meet with general approval"—(Zebehr Pasha included?)—"the only wonder being that the authorities did not take the step before;" but as he does not tell us why the step was taken, we are left to conjecture and also to doubt. For what can Zebehr do at Cairo which he cannot do at Alexandria? Be it remembered that it is this Zebehr whom Gordon demanded at Khartoum not once, or twice, or thrice, and it is this man whom he wished to see subsidised and installed in his place as Governor of the Soudan, in the certainty that Zebehr is the only man capable of making head against the Mahdi.

It has been notified that for the period from October 1, 1884, to March 31, 1885, the income-duty of officers will be assessed at the rate of 7d. in the £.

We much regret to say, for the sake of the public service, that Brigadier-General Reilly has found it expedient to tender the resignation of his post at the War Office, in consequence of the state of his health. The phrase, however, in this case, does not mean that General Reilly is in any way suffering from serious illness; but he requires rest and treatment to overcome a troublesome attack, which renders the discharge of the severe and constant duties of his office difficult. The decision has been heard in the War Office with feelings, which will, we are certain, be shared by the regiment and by the service generally.

There is every probability now of the appointment of Chaplain-General of the Forces being filled, as the idea of abolishing the office has met with marked disapproval, not only in the service, but in other influential quarters.

Whilst most Metropolitan Volunteer corps are experiencing the greatest difficulty in obtaining adequate range accommodation, the officers and members of the St. George's Rifles have come forward in a most liberal and praiseworthy manner and subscribed funds sufficient (£600) to secure a range of their own, we believe at Harrow. The necessary money was raised by means of a limited liability company, all the shares being subscribed for by the members of the corps themselves. The St. George's Rifles are to the fore in most things, and in the present instance they certainly have set an example of liberality which is alike creditable to them as a regiment and to the service of which they are a unit.

Major-General Hardinge is recovering from the effects of his accident in the hunting-field; but he had been obliged to go to Pertabghur for change of air. His horse kicked him, and broke two of his ribs.

It is said that the regulations on the subject of old clothing will shortly be considerably modified, it having at length, after much representation, been brought home to the authorities that the present system of disposing of time-expired clothing is not the best in the world, that it is the cause of incessant and voluminous correspondence, and much trouble and annoyance. So much extra labour is caused by these harassing regulations, that it is extremely doubtful if any real saving is in the end effected. Under the system about to be initiated, the soldier will not be called upon to surrender to the State the whole of his time-expired clothing, but will be permitted to retain certain articles for working and fatigue dress, which will become his own property.

As the mounted officers detached from this country to join the Field Force for Bechuanaland have not been permitted to take their horses with them, it has been decided by the War Office that any horses left behind for which these officers have drawn forage, or the allowance in lieu, may continue to be foraged at the public expense, provided that the horses are left with the corps, or, in the case of staff or departmental officers, at the station to which the officer belonged; and that, except as regards the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry, the horses are placed at the disposal of the officer commanding for use in the public service. It is to be understood, that in thus allowing the horses left behind to be foraged, the public undertakes no responsibility for their care or safety.

The Navy.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 24, 1884.

[The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*.]

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.; Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B.; Admiral Frederick Beauchamp Paget, Baron Alcester, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Thomas Brandreth; Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, K.C.B.; William Sproston Caine, Esq.; and George Wightwick Rendel, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 21, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The second Christian name of Capt. and Brevet Major J. H. Sandwith is "Hartley," and not "Hurtley," as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 21.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 25, 1884.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. G. T. Onslow to be Capt., vice Montgomery, promoted (Sept. 22).

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—Augustus Phillimore, to be Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

Commanders—George L. Atkinson, to the Reindeer; Charles J. Norcock, to the Royal Adelaide, additional, for the Defence.

Staff Commander—James Cole, to the Victoria and Albert.

Lieutenant—John D. Deane, to the Alecto, in command.

Surgeon—William H. Norman, to the Reindeer.

Paymasters—John H. Cleverton, to the Ganges; George Love, to be Secretary to Admiral Phillimore, at Devonport, temporarily.

Engineers—Thomas J. Haddy, to the Vernon; Josiah P. Thomas, to the Triumph; Thomas Welby, to the Firefly.

Assistant-Engineer—George W. Henderson, to the Malabar.

Carpenter—John S. Bowden, to the Alexandra.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—Mr. Augustus W. Dalby, at Torquay and Babbicombe; Mr. Julius Cæsar, at Scrapsgate, East End Lane, Leysdown, and Shellness.

Chief Boatman—Herbert Legg, Sandgate, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Lydd, vice Hughes, pensioned.

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Agamemnon, Capt. Long, arrived at Gibraltar on Wednesday, *en route* for the China station.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Harston, arrived at Accra from the Niger on Oct. 22, and would await there the arrival of the senior officer in the Opal.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, was at Malta on Nov. 17.

Britomart, Lieut.-Com. Isaac, is at Keyham undergoing repairs.

Bullfrog, Lieut.-Com. Papillon, was at Port Royal on Nov. 9.

Carysfort, Capt. Stewart, arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday from Suakim.

Cruiser, Com. Hughes Hallett, was at Malta on Nov. 17.

Dragon, Com. Anson, was at Bushire on Oct. 26, and probably left for the river Euphrates and Busreh on Oct. 29.

Dreadnought, Capt. Fremantle, has arrived at Gibraltar, *en route* to Malta.

Express, Lieut.-Com. Knox, sailed on Nov. 8 for Haiti and St. Domingo.

Flirt, Com. Craigie, has been ordered to St. Helena to recruit the health of her crew, which has suffered somewhat severely from her recent visits to the unhealthy rivers on the West Coast.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Furlonger, returned to Cape Coast Castle from Accra on the 27th inst., and would, after coaling at Elmina, proceed to visit the various ports on the Southern Division, after which she would visit St. Helena and Ascension to give leave to her crew.

Frolic, Com. Parr, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 24 from Ascension, and proceeded on the 26th to Elmina to coal, returning to Cape Coast Castle the following day. This vessel is to be stationed in the Bights of Benin for the present, and was, when the mail left, expected shortly to proceed on a cruise to the various ports within that subdivision.

Griffon, Com. Davies, which recently returned from the North America and West Indies station, has been officially inspected by Capt. Carter, of the Royal Adelaide, preparatory to being paid off, which will probably take place on the 13th prox.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, was at Callao on Oct. 23, and was to have left on Nov. 3 for Coquimbo.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, left Cork last Saturday for Singapore, *viâ* Suez, calling *en route* at Gibraltar and Malta. Letters will reach the ship posted in England addressed to the under-mentioned places at the dates given:—To Suez, Dec. 1; Colombo, Dec. 21; Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Hong Kong, Dec. 7; Suez, Feb. 6 to 10; Singapore, Dec. 14; Malta, Feb. 8.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, arrived at Malta on Nov. 23.

Invincible, Capt. Buckle, was at Malta on Nov. 17.

Iris, Capt. Rice, was at Malta on Nov. 17.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, was docked on Monday at Portsmouth, and left on Thursday for Bombay.

Mutine, Com. Edwards, has been ordered to join the Admiral on the Pacific station when relieved by the Satellite, Capt. Theobald.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, awaits at Cape Coast Castle the arrival of the Rapid, when she would proceed to Sydney, calling at Ascension, Tristan d'Acunha, and the Cape of Good Hope *en route*.

Pelican, Com. Hope, was at Callao on Oct. 23.

Sappho, Com. Castle, was at Coquimbo on Oct. 23.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. Saunders, arrived at Gibraltar last week, and left for Malta immediately.

Stork, Lieut.-Com. Blennerhasset, has left Cape Coast Castle for Monte Video, calling at Accra and Ascension *en route*. On her arrival at Monte Video, the Wrangler would proceed to Devonport to pay off.

Swiftsure, Capt. Brand, was at San Francisco on Nov. 24, and expected to leave for Panama on Nov. 27.

Tenedos, Capt. Drummond, has been detailed for protective services on the Newfoundland coast during the winter. She will be placed at Harbour Grace, where the riots of last November took place. The presence of a man-of-war will, it is expected, prevent any further disturbances.

Tourmaline, Capt. Boyle, was paid off on Tuesday at Chatham.

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, left Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 25 to visit Grand Bassa, Grand Lestres, and Cape Palmas, in Liberia. She will return to Cape Coast Castle about Nov. 5, and be stationed in the Bights of Benin for the present.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Bermuda on Nov. 11, and left on the 22nd for Madeira and England.

BIRTH.

Griffin.—On Sunday, November 23, at 30 Trafalgar Place, Stoke, Devon, the wife of Lieutenant John Griffin, R.N., H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Archer—Frodsham.—October 8, at the Bishop's Private Chapel, by the Right Rev. W. G. Coure, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, Herbert Goodwyn Archer, Lieutenant (Retired List), Royal Navy, second son of T. G. Archer, King's Lynn, to Agnes Maude Frodsham, of Remnera, near Auckland, New Zealand.

JOHN HOLMAN RIDGE (Army Agent), Deceased.—Whereas, by an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the suit of "Drummond *v.* Ridge" and dated the 1st November, 1884, the following ENQUIRIES were directed to be made, namely—(1) What creditor or creditors, or representative or representatives of any creditor or creditors there is or are having claims on the Estate of the above named John Holman Ridge? (2) Who is or are the person or persons now entitled to the £2,028 7s 6d Consolidated £3 per cent. Annuities, and £3,154 11s 7d cash in Court to the credit of the suit? The CREDITORS of the said JOHN HOLMAN RIDGE, late of Charing Cross, in the City of Westminster, army agent, who died on the 16th August, 1816, and any person or persons claiming to be entitled to the said funds in Court, or any part thereof, are, by their solicitors, on or before 12th March, 1885, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Pearson, Royal Courts of Justice, London, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Tuesday, the 24th March, 1885, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 21st November, 1884.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.

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	30	1,000	689	1,689	77	16	10	853	16	0	1,404	0	0
1849	45	2,000	1,716	3,716	68	6	5	2,298	0	0	3,192	0	0
	30	500	267	767	68	19	0	320	6	0	585	0	0
1854	47	5,000	3,250	8,250	55	15	10	4,592	6	0	6,613	0	0
	25	500	189	689	64	12	0	210	8	0	433	0	0
1859	51	5,000	3,123	8,123	45	15	5	4,267	16	0	6,122	0	0
	39	1,000	360	1,360	49	17	5	509	8	0	889	0	0
1864	52	1,000	370	1,370	39	6	5	586	8	0	871	0	0
	36	500	124	624	47	2	10	165	6	0	326	0	0
1869	45	4,000	876	4,876	40	13	10	1,287	14	0	2,278	0	0
	30	4,000	687	4,687	51	15	0	715	10	0	1,723	0	0
1874	40	3,000	402	3,402	44	17	0	494	0	0	1,033	0	0
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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION,
September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	...*Lieut. C. F. Pinney	1794
14.	...*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

* First trial.

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For particulars see above.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—In list published from Civil Service Commissioners, November 5, of Two Militia Officers sent up by Mr. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant H. A. Moore, West Yorks Militia, was placed FOURTH, scoring 3,207 marks.

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Of Six Candidates sent up last September, the following Four were successful:—

		Marks.
11th.	Lieut. Tod, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1786
34th.	Lieut. Theobald, 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.	1667
49th.	Lieut. Robinson, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1600
63rd.	Lieut. Saunders, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1539

The above make 25 Officers who have gained direct Commissions from Wargrave.—Address,

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WARGRAVE, HENLEY, OXON.

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The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks. after four months' work.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March.—THIRTY-SIX, viz.:—3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

September.—THIRTY-ONE, viz.:—First, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th (two), 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 46th, 48th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 62nd, 64th; and Cavalry, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

One other failed by only 4 marks, and three more were within 39 marks of success.

95 out of 117 Candidates have passed at the last Three Examinations.

At the Eight Examinations held under the present regulations, the FIRST PLACE has been taken FIVE TIMES.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. October:—FIRST, 3rd, 6th, 7th. Being all sent up on both occasions. There has been no failure in the last SEVEN Examinations.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

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NEXT TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 13.

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At the MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, held in September last, out of FIVE Lieutenants of Militia sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following were successful:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	... Lieut. B. Upperton	1906
4.	... Lieut. W. J. Mangles	1875
54.	... Lieut. J. R. O'Connell	1575

Out of twenty-seven MILITIA OFFICERS sent up from the Manor House for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION since 1881, the following twenty-two have been successful:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
Lieut. Sir Henry Bellew, Bart.
Lieut. C. C. Daniel.
Lieut. H. J. Elphinstone.
Lieut. C. S. Evans-Lombe.
Lieut. M. A. Foster.
Lieut. Henry Graham.
Lieut. H. F. Holland.
Lieut. W. R. Inglis.
Lieut. William Keates.
Lieut. Percy Lees.
Lieut. W. J. Mangles.
Lieut. Graham Marsh.
Lieut. A. P. Murray.
Lieut. J. R. O'Connell.
Lieut. L. W. Pease.
Lieut. H. K. Stewart.
Lieut. Harrington Swann.
Lieut. R. W. Trim.
Lieut. Bryan Upperton.
Lieut. F. O. F. Vane.
Lieut. G. F. Whitehead.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS. — LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath, whose pupils for some years past have continuously maintained a steady average of success, second to none. This year fifteen have been sent up, seven of whom have passed; four in March (one taking first place on the list), and three at the recent Examination. Very few pupils are taken, and there are two resident Military Instructors of high qualifications constantly at work, with a third in reserve in case of pressure. Thus very great individual attention is guaranteed, and the system of lecturing classes entirely avoided. Batcombe is a country village, near no town, but affording opportunity for shooting and other healthy amusements in moderation. References are permitted to the Earl of Harewood, Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of successful pupils.

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WOOLWICH COMMON.
Principal—SAMUEL H. WINTER.

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MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the seven MILITIA COMPETITIONS which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils SIXTY COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates.

MARCH, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	... *Lieutenant C. J. Stanton	2083
10.	... *Lieutenant T. E. O'Leary	1956
15.	... Lieutenant J. E. Balfour	1934
35.	... *Lieutenant F. W. Ramsden	1852
48.	... Lieutenant H. V. Bailey	1771
52.	... Lieutenant F. W. Ross	1761
60.	... *Lieutenant C. E. Richardson	1730
74.	... *Lieutenant E. B. Grogan	1686
77.	... *Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale	1662
79.	... Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin	1659

TEN SUCCEEDING out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	... *Lieutenant W. Younger	1939
6.	... *Lieutenant G. S. Napier	1857
8.	... *Lieutenant F. Slade-Gully	1839
21.	... *Lieutenant B. O. Fyffe	1712
28.	... *Lieutenant R. Carr-Ellison	1702
31.	... *Lieutenant E. A. Daubeny	1697
56.	... *Lieutenant D. H. Alexander	1590
64.	... *Lieutenant G. M. Gloster	1574
66.	... *Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth	1572
75.	... *Lieutenant A. B. Boyd-Wilson	1532
76.	... Lieutenant J. A. G. Rainsford	1531

ELEVEN SUCCESSFUL of out SIXTEEN SENT UP.

* Passed FIRST TRIAL.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,835 marks out of 2,000.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

[REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

SIR E. J. REED'S PAPER.

The admirable paper compiled and read by Sir Edward Reed, at the request of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, on the most urgent measures that should be taken for increasing her Majesty's Navy, and of which we give a *résumé* below, will be received with the utmost attention at this moment, when we are on the eve of hearing from the responsible parties their intentions on the subject. Sir E. Reed, while pointing out that the comparison adopted lately by Sir Thomas Brassey and other speakers is in a great measure incorrect, because they estimate the armoured tonnage of vessels in our Navy, which are only in reality armoured amidships and partly unprotected, as equal to that of French vessels protected with the same thickness of armour from stem to stern, argues that the conspicuous difference between the French Fleet and our own exists in the fact that, while they exceed us in number of vessels armoured with 15 inches and upwards, we greatly exceed them in vessels armoured with 12 inches and less. He is, however, of opinion that the additions to our Fleet urgently necessary are five additional armoured ships of the first-class, five extremely fast armoured cruisers, eight extremely fast unarmoured cruisers, 15 extremely fast auxiliaries to armoured ships, and 50 torpedo-boats of the sea-going class. But he fully admitted that the adoption of this programme should be succeeded by further earnest effort. In the discussion which followed, and in which all the most prominent authorities outside of official men spoke, the general opinion seemed to be that Sir Edward had not gone far enough; and, while all expressed the hope that the matter would be kept outside party and political lines, it was strongly felt that until the business men—our manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners—thoroughly realised the risk they are running in allowing our supremacy at sea to remain a matter of doubt, no Government was strong enough to undertake the task of informing the nation what large expenditure must be entered into if we are to adequately insure our immense Imperial interests against certain and lamentable disaster.

At the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday, Sir E. J. Reed read a paper on "What are the Most Urgent Measures that Should be Taken for Increasing her Majesty's Navy?" Admiral Sir Edward J. Fanshawe presided, and there was a very large attendance of Naval and Military authorities. Amongst those present were Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Henry Lennox, Admiral Sir John Hay, Admiral Sir George Elliot, Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, Admiral Boys, Admiral Sir T. Nicholson, Admiral Sir Gore Jones, Admiral Hamilton, Admiral Simpson, Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Donald Currie, Sir Beauchamp Walker, Sir Lumley Grahame, Col. A. Moncrieff, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Alexander, Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Colomb, &c., and several foreign Naval Attachés.

Sir Edward Reed, who was very cordially received, commenced his paper by urging the rapid completion of all the new ships at present in hand, and pointed out the waste of public money which was involved in spreading over six or more years the building of a vessel which ought to be completed in three years. As an example of this he instanced the Conqueror. He laid it down that three years was abundant time for the construction of the largest ironclad ship that was ever built. According to the Navy Estimates of the current year, we should have unfinished in our several dockyards on March 31 next the following ironclad ships which would then have been over three years under construction, and we should at that date (next March) have expended upon them, apart from armament, the following amounts:—Rodney, £385,700; Warspite, £411,300; Impérieuse, £446,500; Colossus, £590,000; Collingwood, £446,800; Edinburgh, £456,300; Howe, £317,800; making a total of £3,074,400. Here there was over £3,000,000 invested in seven ironclad ships under construction, every one of which ought to be complete and ready for sea on March 31 next; but in the official proposals of the Admiralty for the current year it was only suggested that two of the seven should be finished by that date, and as a matter of fact, not even one of the seven would be then completed at the recent rate of progress. The interest upon this investment alone at 5 per cent. would be at the rate of £150,000 per annum, and although he had put the rate of interest at 5 per cent., if there were time he could show that the actual loss per annum would be greater than that sum. Losses similar in character, but less in amount, were also largely incurred at present in the case of unarmoured ships, and had been for many years past. The next urgent measure which he referred to was that of increasing the number of our armoured line-of-battle ships. He was not an admirer of our recent ironclad ships, in nearly all of which the armour belt was limited to about one-third of the ship's length. When, however, the Inflexible question arose, there were so many naval officers who expressed confidence in such ships, including nearly all the naval officers holding official and highly responsible positions at the Admiralty, that he had not since felt it necessary or desirable to further press his views or apprehensions. He wished to point out that it was surely impossible to regard such ships as the equals of those French ships which had equally thick armour, but with belts extending from stem to stern. Sir Edward Reed, amid expressions of support, opposed the view as "contrary to common sense" and "dangerous to the Navy," that a vessel which (like the Collingwood) had only 18-in. armour over 100 ft. of length, had the same armoured tonnage as another which had the very same thickness of armour amidships, and yet had a complete belt. This was a most serious matter, which some might regard as vitiating and overthrowing the whole of Sir Thomas Brassey's recent comparisons between the English and French armoured fleets, and many other comparisons which had been made. The armour having been stripped, so to speak, off two-thirds of the English ship's length at the water-line, in order to secure a thickness equal to that of the French ships, Sir Thomas Brassey then made the thickness alone the standard of comparison, a comparison against which he (Sir E. J. Reed) protested. He directed particular attention to two diagrams which represented the Collingwood's partial armour of 100 ft. in length, and the complete belting of the French ship, the Amiral Duperré. The first diagram was, according to Sir Edward Reed's precise statement, "a side view of an English ship, say the Collingwood." The other diagram was "a side view of a French ship, say the Amiral Duperré, or Amiral Baudin." Sir E. Reed found that, as a rule, the displacement tonnage which is protected from above by the belt and the thick deck at the top of it in the English ships, is less than one-half of the displacement tonnage of the ship; whereas, in the French fully-belted vessels the whole displacement is, of course, protected. "Yet," remarked Sir E. J. Reed, "Sir Thomas Brassey, in his comparisons with the French Navy, treats the whole tonnage of the Collingwood, and of all such ships, as armour-plated tonnage, and compares it with the total tonnage of the French ships, which are really armour-plated throughout." It was, said Sir E. Reed, "impossible to account for so extraordinary a proceeding, which, if not promptly corrected, may be fatal to the naval security of the country." Comparing the English and French Navies Sir Edward Reed said he found that the French had 14 ships, with maximum armour of at least 15 in., built and building, with a total displacement of 126,288 tons, whilst England had only 11 such ships, with an approximate displacement of 51,570 tons. The total tonnage of our ships (for in this approximate displacement he had allowed for the fact that our ships in several cases carried armour only amidships) still left us 21,000 tons behind the French. If, however, we descended to 12-in. armour, we were still at a disadvantage over France to the extent of over 9,000 tons; and it was only when we went down to 9-in. armour that we compared at all favourably. It would be seen, therefore, that the conspicuous difference between the two armoured fleets of England and France was that we greatly exceeded the French in armoured tonnage of ships with armour 12 in. thick and less than that, while France greatly exceeded us in its armoured tonnage of ships with 15-in. armour and upwards. It was in early and in weak ships that we abounded, and in tonnage protected by thick armour that the French greatly surpassed us. The additions to the Navy which Sir Edward regarded as urgently necessary were:—Five additional armoured ships of the first-class; five extremely fast armoured cruisers; eight extremely fast unarmoured cruisers; 15 extremely fast auxiliaries to armoured ships; 50 torpedo-boats of the first-class. The cost of these additions he should propose to spread over three years as follows:—For 1885-86, hastening armoured ships now building in royal dockyards, and pushing forward therein four new armoured ships of the first-class, labour, material, and machinery (by contract) included, £750,000; for 1886-87, £275,000. For 1885-86, building by contract one additional armoured line-of-battle ship (about £700,000), and five armoured cruisers of 19 or 20 knots' speed (at, say, £500,000 each), £1,000,000; for 1886-87, £1,100,000; after 1886-87, £1,100,000. For 1885-86, building by contract six fast armoured cruisers of over 18 knots' speed (in addition to the two to be built in royal dockyards), in two years, at £175,000 each, £525,000; in 1886-87, £525,000. For 1885-86, building by contract 15 extremely fast vessels to accompany ironclads as auxiliaries, at, say, £32,000 each, £480,000. For 1885-86, building by contract 50 first-class torpedo-boats, at, say, £12,000 each, £600,000. Total extra expenditure in next three years, £6,355,000. He fully admitted, however, that the adoption of this programme would have to be succeeded by further earnest effort. Every portion of it would tell upon the strength of the Navy and the safety for the country for some time to come. The extra expenditure which it necessitated was but little more than one-half the ordinary Navy expenditure for a single year, and whereas all save a million or so of the annual 11 millions totally disappeared in wages, clothing, provisions, pay, pensions, &c., at the end of the year the results of this extra outlay would remain with us, and would greatly tend to restore to the country that sense of security, and to foreign nations that proper regard for us which there was reason to fear was at present greatly wanting.

The Chairman, after thanking Sir E. J. Reed for his very able paper, read a communication from Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds (who was absent through illness), in which that officer urged that our Navy ought at least to be double that of the French, setting up their models for our guidance in all classes of war-vessels; for if the present state of things was allowed to go on, a Naval Sedan was certain for England should she be engaged in a war with France alone.

Sir George Elliot advocated a greatly increased number of gunboats and flotillas for coast defence, expressed a belief that if only we could get rid of political rivalries over the Navy Estimates, our ships would be built more quickly; and declared his conviction that some means would yet be found of rendering war-vessels secure from the attacks of torpedoes.

Sir John Hay, M.P., agreed with the lecturer so far as he went, but thought his proposals too moderate. The first and most urgent measure to be taken was to get some money, and he rejoiced that public attention had now been awakened to a sense of the national danger. He wished some of the money spent on coast fortifications had been devoted to the Navy, and pointed out that if we were at war with France, some smart French officers might burn Liverpool or bombard Brighton to-morrow morning. We had no reason to be jealous of France, who had been compelled to increase her Fleet in consequence of the activity in building ships of Germany and Russia.

Lord Henry Lennox said he rejoiced to find that the question of our Naval decadence, which he had been pressing on the Government of this country for the last 12 or 14 years, had at last aroused the whole country. If the proposals of the Government next week were anything like adequate they would receive his support, but if not they would have his most consistent opposition—an opposition which would be continued in and out of Parliament until justice was done, and the nation had a Navy worthy of carrying its flag all over the world. The discussion of the paper was adjourned till Thursday afternoon, when it was resumed in the presence of a large and influential assemblage, the theatre being well filled by "men of light and leading" in the services.

Mr. White (Naval Constructor) opened the proceedings by generally endorsing Sir E. J. Reed's suggestions, yet dissenting from many of his arguments. He agreed that five battle-ships should be laid down at once, and that five armoured cruisers should be built to meet immediate requirements, and he acknowledged the need of torpedo-boats. That number, he thought, might be greatly increased with advantage to the country. We had spent too little since 1872. The French had been liberal, and now we were nearly on an equality. As to torpedo-boats, he concurred with Sir E. Reed. But there were points in which justice had not been done to the British Fleet. If his method of estimating armour tonnage was right, the big Italian ships had no armour tonnage at all, the armour tonnage and fighting efficiency were not convertible terms. The Italian constructors preferred putting armour in the form of a protecting deck. But they were not to be put out of the list of fighting-ships. (Sir E. Reed said he had never intended to suggest anything of the kind.) When the Collingwood was designed, the disposition of the armour was, after the most careful consideration, decided to be the best, and arrangements were made by which, if desired, the ends could be filled with water in action, to give protection and provide trim. Foreigners had a better opinion of the fighting qualities of our ships of war than Sir E. Reed. Armour which kept out shot did immense damage behind, and the evil behind weak armour was overlooked. After referring at some length to the Esmeralda, he said that he thought the protected cruisers should be more powerful and capable of taking their place as auxiliaries to line-of-battle ships.

Mr. W. H. Smith said that he should not attempt to follow the last speaker (Mr. White) on the technical points which he had raised with so much ability. After paying a graceful tribute to Mr. White's general knowledge of naval affairs, and his ability to express his opinions, Mr. Smith continued by saying that he did not suppose there were many persons who had taken the trouble to investigate the questions that had arisen regarding the Navy who did not hold the view that an absolute increase of the Navy had become absolutely necessary. He made these remarks not as a party man, but as one who for some time was charged with great responsibility in the affairs of the Navy, who had acquired in that position information to which he had added information since, and he wished to declare that the addition necessary to be made to the Navy must be a material and sensible addition, and that such an addition was necessary to the peace of the world. Doubtless persons were to be found who would speak of inconsistency in his pressing this matter of the urgent need of the Navy, four or five years after he had been responsible for the condition of the service; but he felt that it was better he should be charged with inconsistency than that he should not express his deliberately-formed opinion of the steps necessary to be taken in consequence of the circumstances in which this country was now found to be placed. Sir Edward Reed had drawn attention to the great delay there was in the building of ships, and had insisted upon the great cost to the country which such a system involved. Still, the matter of cost was by no means the most important branch of the question. The statement of our naval defences which Sir E. Reed had prepared was, like the statements which were put forward by the Admiralty, simply a list of ships which were being built or had been built, but which were not efficient in the sense that the country could rely upon them in a time of emergency. There was a time in the future when these ships would be valuable to us, but the fact was that only one of the eight ships to which Sir E. Reed had referred would be likely to be finished and ready for the service of the Navy in the course of next year. The impression on the public mind was that the whole of these ships were a present and immediate contribution to the strength of the country, but really they were at this moment of no more value to us than "the iron in the bowels of the earth." In his view the Navy ought to be ready for any work that could reasonably be expected to fall upon it at any moment. They all knew that wars came upon us now-a-days at very short notice. The Franco-German War broke out at three weeks' notice, and what was there to prevent a war breaking out at three weeks' notice in which England would be vitally concerned? In that event where were our ships, our men, and our guns, and what arrangements were made for protecting the interests of England at so short a notice? For himself, he thought that no ship, no gun, no man should be taken into account as valuable for the service of the country unless they were absolutely available in the event of war arising in the manner he had suggested. It was almost childish to suppose that foreign nations would give us warning or time and opportunity to prepare to resist the blows which would fall upon us. He hoped this matter of the Navy would not be made a party question of in any way, and so far as he was concerned, he would carefully avoid anything of the kind, for it did appear to him that these vast questions concerning the vital interests of the country should be treated by the Government as if they were the trustees of the people, and altogether irrespective of the petty personal interests of gentlemen on one side of the House of Commons or on the other. There could be no doubt that, looking to the abnormal development of foreign fleets during the last five or six years, a large addition to our armoured vessels was imperative, and he should like to know whether, in the event of a sudden outbreak of war, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty had any scheme for the protection of the country, whether we could meet any possible combination of ships that could be brought against us, and whether there were reserves sufficient to meet the inevitable and tremendous losses which must be inflicted in any Naval combat conducted on modern principles. Then, again, he should like to know whether, in the opinion of the First Sea Lord, we had fast cruisers enough to defend our commerce from the attacks of enemies, and whether this matter had been considered irrespective of the so-called rights of neutrals under the Treaty of Paris or any other convention. For himself he could place no reliance upon these paper engagements, for he believed that when the supposed or real necessity arose the weaker Power in point of ships, and guns, and men would avail itself of any means that might be at hand to inflict loss and injury upon the enemy. It was from a profound sense of the responsibility which even now attached to him that he urged the importance of these questions being treated in a national and not in a party or individual spirit; and he echoed the advice Sir Spencer Robinson had given that Naval men should not divert public attention from this great matter by disputes as to the class of ships, but that all parties should combine in an endeavour to inform their fellow-countrymen of the present condition of her Majesty's Navy, and for the real necessity which existed for its augmentation.

Admiral Boys said it was observed in the *Times* some four years ago that a "scare on the Navy" was one of the easiest things possible to be got up in this country. The agitation as regards the Navy might be called a "scare;" but considering that there was no change of Government imminent, there could be no imputation regarding a subject that had been very timely brought forward. The Navy was in a bad condition, and had been so for many years. Adverting to former days of England's Naval glory and admitted supremacy, he referred to a letter written in 1799, stating incidentally that in Torbay there had assembled 72 "sail-of-the-line." What was our comparative strength now to be reckoned in the interests of commercial interests which represented one hundred thousand millions on the seas? Was the Navy in a condition now to protect those interests? The speaker then adverted to the impossibility of classifying armoured ships, and expressed his belief that the only comparison was in the number of ships. This country ought, undoubtedly, to have a greater number of war-ships than France. There should be an addition of gunboats for coast defence. Sir Edward Reed's recommendations, he thought, fell short of what was required for the £100,000,000 worth of property which was now on the high seas under the British Flag.

Mr. Norwood then spoke, at the particular request of the meeting. As a member of the Admiralty Committee of Construction, he acknowledged the dissatisfaction which had arisen on all sides from the great delay which took place in the completion of vessels in the Royal Dockyards. He referred to the decisions of the Parliamentary Committee which recently inquired into the subject as confirming all that Sir Edward Reed had stated with regard to the waste and danger involved in keeping ironclads so long on the slips, and to the desirability of giving contracts to private firms, so that the dockyards might be able to undertake all the repairs which were necessary. In his opinion the responsibility for the armament of the Navy should be vested entirely with the Admiralty,—not that the connection between that department and the War Office should be entirely done away with, but that the former should be at liberty to go to private firms for its guns if it was considered necessary. The idea that we could rely upon our mercantile marine as fighting-vessels in time of war was absurd. He thought the mercantile marine could very well supply all the transport vessels that were required, both in times of peace and of war. He believed that our Navy had fallen below its proper strength, and that the Navy was not sufficient for the great duties it might be called upon to perform. About a fortnight since he was asked what he thought was required in money for the Navy, and he said that five millions at least would be required in two years. A careful consideration of the question with competent friends, had led him to form an estimate of what should be expected, which came out within £100,000 of the amount Sir E. Reed thought was urgently necessary.

Capt. Orde Brown referred to the resistance of armour to artillery, and other technical points of importance.

Capt. Colomb, R.N., believed that all who knew the wants of the Navy would attest that Sir Edward Reed's proposals were very moderate. The Navy had long been brought to "starvation point," and to bring it from that some money would have to be spent. Less waste would occur if the money were spent on an approved type of ships, and he echoed the sentiments of Sir Spencer Robinson, that naval men, whose misfortune, and not their fault, it was, that they held diverse views of what was wanted, should give up trifling objections, and should join together in obtaining the repair of the condition of the Navy. He spoke of the favour with which the Dreadnought type was regarded by naval men, and said that many of the naval officers were anxious to know why that type (designed by the lecturer) was departed from. He held that the strength of a ship could not be reckoned by her armour alone, for the guns were a source of strength. What all were agreed upon was, that line-of-battle ships should be built at once, from any approved type. As to the smaller vessels, the type of these should be one which had great power of locomotion. This country should have, he held, a settled plan as to the foes which it might have to meet, and should cast the Naval Estimates upon the facts demonstrated.

Capt. Colomb, R.M.A., quite agreed that the British Navy ought to possess, as written, "some excess" over the French Navy in ships armoured with 15 in. of armour, and upwards. "Such excess," he strongly urged, should apply to every class of French sea-going war ships. He saw that the pith of the whole matter lies in the phrase "some excess." How much, or how little excess, he asked, was necessary for British safety? The answer to the question ruled the numerical strength required in the British Navy, and settled the question of cost. After discussing other matters, interesting to the question before the meeting, the speaker continued by saying that:—"The conclusion at which he had arrived was that to be reasonably safe at sea, we require a line-of-battle force double that of France 'to lock up' her fleet. If we are thus prepared to lock up, we require beyond European waters a preponderance by at least one-third in classes of war-ships suited to attack and defence in distant water lines. With these and locally defended ports and organised arrangements relating to merchant steamers, he thought we should be safe."

Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock entirely concurred in the inadequacy of the existing Navy, which would have enough to do to protect itself in case of war instead of blockading our enemy in his ports and protecting our commerce. Torpedoes had so revolutionised warfare that we urgently needed 15 auxiliary torpedo-boat catchers to guard 15 of our most powerful and valuable ships. Of our small craft four-fifths were obsolete, and dared not venture out of port if war was declared. France would shortly have 200 first-class torpedo-boats, part of them armed with machine-guns, so that within twelve hours of a declaration of war our coasting trade might be stopped without our being in a position to prevent it. We had done little in the shape of adding torpedo-boats to the fleet, and nothing with regard to torpedo-boat catchers, he therefore considered that one million required to be added to Sir E. Reed's estimate for the provision of small vessels, and even that would be under the mark. He was of opinion that small fast vessels would act in the future a larger part than they had done in the past.

Capt. Fitzgerald, R.N., recommended torpedo boat-catchers as a kind of vessel to supersede our present obsolete small vessels, which were simply old ten-gun brigs lengthened, with boilers put in them. These "Bugtraps" were a source of shame and humiliation to Naval officers when lying alongside foreign ships of the same class. Referring to unarmoured cruisers, he said that the English officers felt mortified when they lay alongside the foreign vessels, and saw the difference between the British cruisers and the foreign, and the advantages of the latter. The British officers were told to complain, but it was not likely that officers would complain of the ships they commanded. If they did, they would have no commands in future. This debate was to be regarded as not carping at the strength of the French Navy. France had a right to have a strong Navy; but England should have an increase sufficient for the manifold duties the Navy had to discharge in protecting her commerce and dependencies.

Admiral Wilson said that hitherto the British Navy had existed on the glorious Naval traditions of the country—in fact, it had "lived on Trafalgar;" while the French Fleet had been organising perfectly so that it might retrieve the reputation it had lost at the beginning of the century. Just in the same way the French Army had rested on its laurels and allowed the Germans to become the great army of the world. Naval officers held their tongues because they did not want to be held croakers and alarmists, but they were quite aware of the evils they could only deplore. Half the crews of our ships were non-combatants, and we had no barracks in which our seamen could be trained. Naval officers gained nothing by adding to the Navy; all that they desired was the provision of such vessels as would enable them to maintain the honour of the country, and of the flag under which they sailed. France had perfected its Navy, and the House of Commons had now to look the fact in the face that the neglect of years must be repaired at once, for the British men and officers could not protect the country without the means.

Mr. Arnold Forster, referring to Sir Edward Reed's figures, said that "they were to be regretted," because, although those figures shown might be qualified before those present, and it had been explained they were minimum figures, they did not include an estimate for guns, and were, therefore, only an instalment. Outside, the figurative statement would be taken as Sir E. J. Reed's deliberate judgment, and hence the truth would not be realised. The real, essential, and primary condition for increasing the Navy had been omitted, and there should be an endeavour to make the people of this country realise how a terrible and devastating thing war really was. War in the future would be a very serious business, and the names of the French ships displayed demonstrated that fact,—it would be "Terrible," and it would be "Devastation." Naval officers would do well to show the public what would happen in Liverpool, Leith, and Brighton in the event of war. He had studied the condition of our foreign stations, and he wished that the public could be shown—not what, beyond all argument, we could do, but what we really could not do. These matters were not questions of opinion, but of fact. It was beyond question that the country could not now, or within six months, put an adequate squadron upon any station. The main thing, in his opinion, was to get "people outside" to believe that they were surrounded by dangers against which they must speedily guard. He had a great respect for the French, but if they did make war they would not fight with kid gloves, and a naval war successfully engaged in by a foreign Power against England would mean starvation and death to two out of every three men engaged in our great mercantile industries. Let them place before the country the broad facts of the case, and not dispute about details.

The discussion was continued with animation and *verve*, and the speakers whose remarks we cannot report included Admiral Gore Jones, Com. May, and others.

The Chairman then said he entirely agreed with the scheme set forth by Sir E. Reed. What was wanted was a definite statement of the complete requirements of the Navy, so that the country might see what was necessary to protect our honour and our commerce. He trusted that the country would get an entire scheme. As regarded the ironclads of our Navy, he declared that some of them were in a very bad condition. In future Naval battles the nation must send her Fleets into action superior in strength to the Fleets we had to meet, for the circumstances differed from those of bygone times. Sir E. Reed had shown that England was weak in the strong vessels and strong in the weak vessels, as compared with France, and the Minister who would leave us in that position would be a rash and imprudent man. We had at this moment a number of obsolete ironclads—in fact, the Channel Squadron was composed almost wholly of them—which were as unfit to stand against modern vessels as if they were made of brown paper. Seeing that our average armour displacement was inferior to that of the French ships, we required a greatly increased number of vessels, and as in time of war we should be subject to descents on our coast, the cheapest and best form of defence would be by a number of torpedo-boats, which, as some training was required before officers and men could use them, should be built at once. There was no surer guarantee for the peace of the world and the highest interest of civilisatien than a powerful British Navy.

Sir E. J. Reed replied to the chief arguments adduced, and dealt with every point requiring consideration with consummate skill and judgment. He explained the precise line he had taken to bring forward certain matters, and answered in detail statements which had been made in regard to the citadel ships. Referring to the Collingwood class, he gave expression to what he was informed was the general dissatisfaction of naval officers with this class when he dwelt upon the imperfections of a ship so built. As to his having said nothing about coast defences, he had not dared to do so in face of the needs of the Navy, which had to keep the seas. The occasion on which they had met had been the means of bringing before the country facts at a time when it endangered a public man's position to speak the truth about these things, and when it was thought better that the nation should be blindfolded than be placed face to face with the facts.

A very cordial vote of thanks was given to Sir E. J. Reed, and the proceedings terminated.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.—What is known as the "Bee Belt" of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length; but there is one part of it which the plough has not yet invaded, that is the region where the Horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriance of these plants is so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance, and tuneful with the humming wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea: this honey-full horehound is a great favourite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once; the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheet of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and the bees hug this favourite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee babies and suckle them, multitudes at once, on her warm Californian breast. The Horehound Honey so gathered by these little almoners of Nature is put up in bottles, and retailed by all Chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d each. W. L. Bright, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says:—"Hoge's Horehound Honey cured his father of a bad cough."

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley inspected the mounted infantry at Dongola on Tuesday, previous to their departure for Handek, and expressed much satisfaction at their appearance. The sight (a correspondent of the *Standard* says) was singular and striking. Three hundred and ninety-four riflemen, mounted on camels under perfect control, and moving in excellent order, filed past Lord Wolseley, the men with their rifles at the carry, while the band played "The Campbells are Coming," the old Campbell march having been adopted as most suitable to the new corps. The population were quite excited; and the boys, ever on the look-out for backsheesh, considered that so good an opportunity should not be allowed to pass, and their shrill cries for backsheesh somewhat marred the solemnity of the occasion. For in spite of the laughing crowd, and the strange and uncouth animals ridden by the troops, there was yet something solemn about the procession as it moved away in regular order into the desert and disappeared in clouds of dust, rolling up dun and gloomy in the light of the setting sun, the advanced guard of the British Army, on an expedition which will assuredly be arduous and exhausting, and which may be perilous in the extreme.

News has reached Dongola by native traders, to the effect that General Gordon, being greatly straitened and in want of food, in compliance with the request of the old men and women, who preferred taking their chance among the kindred tribes in the villages, to the certainty of starving in Khartoum, allowed them to leave the town.—"A similar rumour," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "reached me from another source some days ago, but then it was couched in terms which made it seem that he sent these people out against their will, which was utterly incredible. My informant has received news that the Mahdi's followers menace all the caravan routes that debouch on the river near Debbeh, so that neither camels nor cattle can be brought through for the English. This news is in want of confirmation. The Mahdi is said to be now at Marguiat, near the direct Ambukol and Khartoum route, holding the narrow passes strongly. The rebels have made strenuous efforts to capture the Omderman earthworks, but after suffering heavy losses, have been repeatedly repulsed by General Gordon."

A Reuter's telegram from Dongola says spies report that the Mahdi's forces are around Khartoum, and occupy Omderman to the number of 15,000 to 20,000 men. Cattle and native produce are still procurable in large quantities for a long distance to the south of Dongola.

The military authorities are said to have leased the Egyptian telegraph lines, south of Cairo, for £3,600 monthly.

Stringent measures are said to have been taken by Osman Digna to stop all entrance to and exit from Suakim.

The tribes are still joining him, and some 50 persons have left Suakim to follow him.

The stream of troops through Wady Halfa is now unremitting. Two or three steamers arrive daily, while dahabiehs and other native craft appear at all hours of the day and night. All these vessels return down stream as soon as the troops and cargoes have been landed. Thus the work of disembarkation is unceasing. Every train leaving for Sarras is crowded with stores and troops of every arm. Detachments of "Camelry," Hussars, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), the Duke of Cornwall's L.I., the Essex, and Royal Sussex Regts. are thus now *en route* for Dongola.

News from Dal says that the Staffordshire Regt. passed Tanjar without great difficulty, though there are now barely three feet of water in the gates.

The first detachment of the Guards Camel Corps arrived at Dongola on Wednesday, and proceeded yesterday to Handek to join the mounted force, which has already marched thither.

Large quantities of stores and provisions are being collected at Suakim, with what object is not known.

The British forces at and south of Assouan exceed 10,000 men. The garrison of Port Said is to be withdrawn. Two strong Line battalions will garrison Cairo and one Alexandria.

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION.

The Pembroke Castle left on Wednesday for the Cape with the Royal Engineers and "Methuen's Horse."

The volunteers will be mounted and drilled at the Cape, and thence sent by railway to Hopetown, 550 miles, after which they will march 82 miles to Kimberley, in the Diamond Fields, which is but 40 miles from the nearest part of Bechuanaland, and will be really the starting-point of the Expedition. Col. the Hon. R. Stapleton Cotton, half-pay, late Scots Guards, who has previously served in Zululand with the battalion sent to replace the 24th Regt. when it was cut up at Isandlwana, is appointed second-in-command of the Irregular Cavalry. The other officers are:—Lieut.-Col. Hutchins, late 4th Hussars; Capts. Gawne, 4th, and Poett, 39th; Lieuts. Gordon, 15th Hussars, Bouverie and the Hon. A. Fortescue, Coldstream Guards, and Drummond, Scots Guards. The number of young men in a superior class of life who have offered themselves has been very large—the sons of Irish gentlemen being especially numerous—but the bulk of the corps will consist of farmers' sons, old cavalry men, and others used to hard work. It is to be distinctly understood that the men are not enlisted in this country, but go out as emigrants to serve the Colony at the Colonial expense. The mountain guns to be used in Bechuanaland weighs 200 lb. each, and will be conveyed on the back of mules across the Orange River Free State.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Service Questions in Parliament.

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Marines at Suakim.

On Saturday, in reply to Mr. J. Lowther, Sir T. Brassey stated that the officers of Marines ashore at Suakim had received field-allowance at the Naval rates, which were in excess of those granted to the Army. By order of the officer commanding, climate-pay at the rate of 3s. per day had also been paid to the Marines; but, when the circumstances came to the knowledge of the Admiralty, directions were given that the double allowance should cease, and that the climate-pay should be recovered from the officers in instalments of from £4 to £5 per month. The object of the Admiralty instruction was to prevent the Marines from receiving allowances in excess of those granted to the Army. This decision had been appealed against, and the Admiralty were now in communication with the War Office on the subject.

On the question that the report of Ways and Means be received, Mr. J. Lowther reverted to the subject, remarking that he understood that the authorities at home had not only ordered the discontinuance of "climate allowances," but had required that payments already made should be refunded. That was a decision which he thought the Secretary to the Admiralty would find it difficult seriously to defend, and if the Government persisted in it, he should take steps for obtaining the judgment of Parliament in the matter. Sir J. Hay could scarcely believe that the Government would behave so unhandsomely as to call upon officers to refund money which they had a right to consider as their own, and which many of them, no doubt, had spent or invested. Mr. Macliver appealed to the Admiralty not to carry out its decision.

Sir T. Brassey replied that the sole object of the Admiralty was to place the Marines on an equality with their comrades of the Army with regard to pay and allowances. He would take care, however, that the opinions expressed that day in reference to repayment were conveyed to the Admiralty. He was himself aware of the strong and general objection that existed as to calling for repayment of salary.

Ships for the Navy.

Mr. Norwood expressed his regret that the Government did not propose to take a small vote for extraordinary Navy expenses.

Sir J. Hay expressed his concurrence with the remarks of the hon. Member for Hull. He hoped to hear that the Government intended to take a sum of money for the increase of the Navy. Orders for ironclad ships, to be built on the Clyde, the Humber, the Thames, and at Belfast, could now be executed at a very low price, and would give employment to thousands of starving mechanics Mr. Gourley and Mr. Macliver also hoped the Government would give some assurance that the remarks of the hon. Member for Hull would receive attention, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that it would be premature to state anything now, as the Government was under a pledge to state fully its intentions next Monday.

Defences of Mercantile Ports.

Mr. W. H. Smith asked the Secretary for War on Monday whether any, and if any, what steps had been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on the Defences of the Mercantile Ports.

The Marquis of Hartington said the subject would be dealt with in the statement as to naval affairs to be made next Monday.

Naval Insurance.

In answer to Sir H. D. Wolff, Member for a seaport borough, Sir T. Brassey stated that the Board of Admiralty took a deep interest in the subject of life insurance for petty officers and seamen of the Navy. There were, however, considerable difficulties connected with the matter, and he was not at present prepared to make any statement in reference to it.

The Agamemnon.

Sir T. Brassey, answering Mr. Gourley, said: The Agamemnon made a trial passage from Portsmouth to Plymouth with satisfactory results as to her steering qualities. She is now on the passage to Malta, from which port we shall receive reports.

Army Promotion.

Mr. Biggar asked the Secretary for War whether it was the fact that the senior major of the 19th Hussars had been lately passed over in promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by a junior officer of the same regiment; whether the major thus superseded was considered unfit for promotion; and whether he was now on probation for or attached to the Army Pay Department.

The Marquis of Hartington: A man may make a good paymaster who could not command a cavalry regiment; and it is a fact that an officer considered ineligible for the command of his regiment is now a paymaster on probation. His confirmation in the Army Pay Department will depend on the manner in which he passes through his probation, and on the examination held at its conclusion.

First-class Torpedo Boats.

Sir J. Hay, in the absence of Lord H. Lennox, asked the Secretary to the Admiralty how many first-class torpedo boats were built, and were ready for the defence of the coasts of the United Kingdom; and what was the date when those boats were built.

Sir T. Brassey: I must ask the noble lord to allow me to defer the answer to his question until the general statement is made on behalf of the Government on Monday next.

The Sailors' Grog.

Mr. Warton asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the appointment of Mr. Caine as Civil Lord was to be taken as an indication of a desire on the part of the Admiralty to deprive the sailors of their grog. No answer was returned.

A fine brass lectern has been presented by the officers and men of the Tourmaline, late senior ship at Madagascar, to the Dockyard Chapel at Sheerness, in memory of the members of the crew who have died during her commission.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The ships of the Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, left Gibraltar on Tuesday for Portland. On their arrival at Portland his Royal Highness will haul down his flag on the Minotaur on relinquishing the command of the Squadron, and Vice-Admiral De Horsey, who succeeds him, will hoist his flag on board the Hercules until the Black Prince, which is being fitted out as a flagship at Devonport, is ready. Before leaving Gibraltar the Duke of Edinburgh invited the officers of the Squadron to a "smoking concert" on board the Minotaur. Every officer whose duties admitted of his leaving his ship was present, the occasion being regarded as a sort of farewell meeting, at which the Vice-Admiral took leave of his officers. During the time he has been in command of the Squadron his Royal Highness has won the esteem and affection alike of officers and men, and his approaching resignation has occasioned a very general regret.

THE CONFEDERATION OF THE NAVY.

Captain Colomb, writing on this subject to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, points out that the Imperial defence problem really resolves itself into a question of finance, and that it being quite consistent with precedent, the "plant" required to put the Empire in a reasonable state of security should be provided for by loans. He calls attention to the fact that the Colonies have already raised in that way, at higher rate of interest than the mother country would have to pay, considerable sums for building docks, defensive works, or improving harbour accommodation—all additions to the naval and commercial strength of the Empire. He shows the absurdity and unfairness of treating matters in this way by the following illustration:—"We propose to fortify the position of Simon's Bay; that is perfectly useless unless Table Bay be also secured. But we say Simon's Bay is an Imperial position, Table Bay is not, so the cost of the defence of Simon's Bay is to be an Imperial charge, while Table Bay is to be left to the Cape Colony to defend. Now, if Cape Colony does provide for the defence of Table Bay, it will be probably by loan raised in the market, say at 4 per cent. at the very least; if Simon's Bay defences are provided for by us by loan we shall get the money at 3 per cent." He declares that the opportunity is now offered the Prime Minister to lay the foundations of a consolidated empire by financing the loan on an Imperial rather than a United Kingdom basis, and by calling into council the statesmen of our Colonies on this very point. He concludes, "When Mr. Gladstone sits down after his statement on Monday week we shall know the probable fate of our empire. We shall then know whether the great master of finance looks beyond 'the silver streak' for a field worthy of his genius and wide enough for the foundations of an Imperial structure, or whether we are to go on fiddling till Rome falls."

TORPEDOES IN CHINA.

Capt. Harvey, the inventor of the towing torpedo, and at present attached as torpedo instructor and marine surveyor to the Chinese Naval School at Nankin, writes to a contemporary some particulars of a series of experiments that have been recently carried out by him at the request of the Mandarins, who were very anxious to see the manipulation of these weapons, one of which it was supposed had been used to effect the destruction of a Chinese man-of-war at Foochow. He says:—"The experiments were carried out on the river at Nankin, off the powder works, in 12 ft. of water, and in the vicinity of the city wall, which is about 50 ft. high at this point. Owing to the close proximity of the city only gunpowder was used, each charge in the torpedoes being fired by a small detonated charge of dynamite. The experiments consisted of trials of the various kinds of torpedoes, one large ground mine containing 400 lb. of powder, one small ground mine containing 150 lb. of powder, one of Capt. McEvoy's circuit closer buoyant contact mines containing 100 lb. of powder, and one improvised spar torpedo containing 33 lb. of powder. The ground mines were arranged to fire only at will through about half a mile of cable. The circuit closer mine was arranged to fire either by contact or at will. Both the small ground mine and circuit closer mine were exploded at will from the shore, with the result that large columns of water were thrown up from 80 ft. to 100 ft. high into the air. The large ground mine, however, was not exploded, as it was feared that fragments of the mine might be projected into the city and cause injury to the inhabitants. The boat from which the spar torpedo was exploded is known as a san-pan, and was manned by Capt. Harvey, a Chinese assistant engineer, Mr. Mar, and two coolies. The torpedo was fixed to a spar 40 ft. long, which projected from the bows of the san-pan. The boat was put beam on to the wind and the torpedo fired. The effect was very fine, the water being thrown up to a great height. The result to the san-pan was only a slight injury to her bow. These experiments were made in the presence of the Chinese authorities, to whom they afforded great satisfaction. The city wall was lined with many hundreds of the inhabitants of Nankin, who took a lively interest in the—to them—novel proceedings."

Capt. Bosanquet and the officers of the Cambridge gave their annual ball at the Royal Hotel, Devonport, last Tuesday. Lieut. Kingsford undertook the decoration and general arrangements. A large number of guests were present, including all the naval and military notabilities, and a most enjoyable evening resulted.

The report of the committee on the subject of the rank, pay, and position of Naval accountants and engineers has now been sent in, and it is expected that as the result of its recommendations considerable changes will be made in the case of both these classes of officers.

The German brig Rover arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday afternoon from Kiel, on her passage to Madeira.

On Tuesday the Princess Victoria Melita, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who was born in Malta, attained her eighth birthday.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

DOWNING STREET, Nov. 22, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. P. H. Stratchley, R.E., C.M.G., to be her Special Commissioner for the Protected Territory in New Guinea.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 25, 1884.

4th Hussars.—Regtl. Serjt.-Major John Rhodes to be Qrmr., vice W. Leetch, retired.

Royal Engineers.—Major and Brevet Col. W. M. Campbell (late Bombay) retires upon retired pay and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Nov. 28); Major R. H. Vetch to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. M. J. Wheatley, placed upon the Half-pay List (Oct. 12).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).—Capt. H. A. Anderson, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

The Suffolk Regiment.—Lieut. A. W. Hunt, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. A. C. Deane, promoted.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieut. C. Herbert, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice F. S. Inglefield, promoted.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. McPherson has been appointed to command a battalion; Major S. Bradburne to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. C. G. Grant, retired; Capt H. I. Nares to be Major, vice S. Bradburne (all three dated Nov. 15); Lieut. H. C. Howard, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice G. F. Shaw, promoted.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. W. Randolph to be Major, vice L. Marshall, seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 24).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. H. Gwynne, from the Oxfordshire L.I., to be Lieut., vice G. F. Pinney, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

The East Surrey Regiment.—Capt. C. G. H. Newington has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Dept. (Nov. 20).

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—Capt. C. Russell has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. (Aug. 6).

The Welsh Regiment.—The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. P. W. Hunt and J. Sillem, as notified in *Gazettes* of Aug. 5 and Aug. 19 respectively, are cancelled. Lieuts. P. W. Hunt to be Capt., vice W. H. Tapp, seconded (June 6); J. Sillem to be Capt., vice W. F. T. Parreidt, retired (June 11).

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Major W. H. Wilson retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Essex Regiment.—Capt. G. R. Ellis has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Nov. 12).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir C. Ashburnham, K.C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, has been placed on half-pay, on appointment to the Staff (Nov. 1); Lieuts. R. G. Buchanan-Riddell to be Capt., vice Brevet Major J. N. Blackwood-Price, retired; R. S. Oxley, from the York and Lancaster Regt., to be Lieut., vice R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, promoted.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Major F. G. A. Wiehe has been seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 29).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Lieuts. C. R. Orde to be Capt., vice L. H. Bathurst, promoted (Sept. 10); the Hon. H. C. Hardinge to be Capt., vice R. J. Heber-Percy, promoted (Sept. 20); C. H. Hastings resigns his commission; W. J. Lascelles resigns his commission; H. H. Wilson, from the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., vice C. R. Orde, promoted.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.—Lieut., with local and temporary rank, A. Mattei to be Capt., with local and temporary rank, vice R. Casolani, seconded for service in a civil capacity in Malta Nov. 15).

Staff.

Major A. Warry, R.A., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., R.A., at Head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tillard, R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Sept. 1).

Capt. H. C. Somerset, the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be A.D.C. to Major-Gen. J. N. Sargent, C.B., commanding the troops in China, Hong Kong, &c. (Aug. 1).

Medical Staff.—Brig.-Surg. R. W. Carter is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy-Surg.-Gen.; Surg.-Major D. Renton, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

Army Pay Department.—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major J. M. McNair has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capt. P. Montagu, 12th Lancers, to be Pymr. (both dated June 11).

Veterinary Department.—Vet.-Surg. on probation F. Joslen, to be Vet.-Surg. (May 9).

Memoranda.

Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., Col. 2nd Batn. the Gordon Highlanders, to be placed on retired pay (Dec. 1); Lieut.-Col. E. T. Thackeray, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Col. (Nov. 25).

The under-mentioned officers to have the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.:—Capts. and Brevet Majors J. F. Sweeney, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners; R. E. Roe, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners (both dated July 1, 1881); R. F. H. Macgregor, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners (Oct. 7, 1881); W. J. L. Milligan, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners (Dec. 5, 1881); W. H. Clements, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners (April 14, 1882); J. A. Morrah, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners (Oct. 1).

The under-mentioned officer to have the hon. rank of Major:—Capt. B. H. Burke, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners (July 1).

The following officers to have the hon. rank of Colonel:—Capts. and Hon. Lieut.-Cols. R. E. Roe, retired pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners (July 7, 1883), and J. F. Sweeney, retired pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners (June 26).

Capt. H. A. Anderson, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors T. Dawes (Sept. 2), A. B. Hepburn (Sept. 4), and A. Vallings (Sept. 20).

To be Majors:—Capts. W. G. C. Halkett and H. Boileau (both dated Sept. 9).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. G. A. Money and W. W. Lean (both dated Sept. 11).

Bengal Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. W. Capel (Sept. 4).

Bengal Infantry.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. T. Jones (Sept. 11).

Bengal Medical Establishment.

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. A. M. Dallas (Sept. 9).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors J. O. Goldie (Sept. 4), and S. E. Atkinson (Sept. 20).

To be Major:—Capt. E. A. Fraser (Sept. 13).

Madras Infantry.

To be Colonel:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. A. Benson (Sept. 29).

Madras Medical Establishment.

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. G. S. W. Ogg (Aug. 5).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major C. Robertson, M.D. (Aug. 5).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Majors:—Capts. L. F. Heath (Sept. 9), and D. W. K. Barr (Sept. 20).

To be Captain:—Lieut. R. E. D. Reilly (Aug. 31).

Erratum.—The second name of Surg.-Major G. R. Daphtary, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, is "Ratanlál," and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of June 6.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 25, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.—Lieut. W. M. Cobbett resigns his commission.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division.—Lieut. R. R. F. Cavendish, from the 1st Sussex A.V.C., to be Lieut.

5th Brigade, North Irish Division.—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. R. Lambert, T. K. Bunbury, and E. C. Lawless.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).—Lieut. C. R. G. Smythe to be Capt.

3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Laurence Rowe Fisher Rowe, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut. M. B. Williams resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Godfrey Richard Conyngham Stuart, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Lieut. G. E. Hammond, from the 3rd London R.V.C., to be Capt.

6th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.—The services of Lieut. F. Burrow are dispensed with.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut. J. Cleland resigns his commission.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles.—Col. Sir J. S. Robinson, Bart., C.B. (retired), is appointed Hon. Col. of the battalion.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).—Col. Sir T. O. Forster, Bart., C.B. (retired), is appointed Hon. Col. of the battalion.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers.—Capt. and Hon. Major M. C. J. Blake to be Major.

9th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—George Francis Reginald Forbes, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—Col. H. D. Carden (retired) is appointed Hon. Col. of the battalion. The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. C. FitzG. T. Cochrane, announced in the *London Gazette* of July 18, is cancelled.

Memorandum.

The following to be substituted for the notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 21st inst.:—

2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—The Hon. J. D. Elphinstone, Master of Elphinstone, to be Lieut. (Nov. 22).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 25, 1884.

Derbyshire.—Lieut. G. Meynell resigns his commission.

Warwickshire.—Robert Jervoise Attye, gent., to be Lieut.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Nov. 25, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Cumberland.—Lieut C. Armstrong resigns his commission.

1st Glamorganshire.—Charles St. David Spencer, gent., to be Lieut.

Cadet Corps (Bristol), attached to 1st Gloucestershire.—Hon. Capt. J. G. S. Muschamp, M.A., resigns his commission.

1st Hampshire.—Lieut. G. H. Hodding resigns his commission.

3rd Middlesex.—Capt. C. Slack resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire.—The services of Surg. H. Dodd are dispensed with.

2nd East Riding of Yorkshire.—Charles Ernest Gresham, gent., to be Lieut.

Engineer.

1st Lancashire.—Major F. S. Chantrell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders.—Capt. A. Morrice resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continne to wear the uniform of the batn. on his retirement. Lieut. W. Mackinnon to be Capt.

1st Berwickshire.—Lieut. C. McLean resigns his commission.

2nd Bucks (Eton College).—Major the Rev. E. Warre, M.A., resigns his commission, and is appointed Hon. Col. of the corps; Lieut. R. B. Loder resigns his commission.

1st Cambridgeshire.—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. W. Groom, jun., and Hon. Assist.-Surg. W. Groom.

5th Cheshire.—Arthur Boyer Wise, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's).—Richard Charles Mason Pooley, gent., M.D., to be Surg.; Edward Scudamore Angove, gent., to be Acting Surg.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's).—Lieut.-Col. W. H., Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Nov. 15).

1st Dumfries.—Capt. J. M. Gun resigns his commission; James Maclachlan, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

1st Fifeshire.—Capt. and Hon. Major T. Brown resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Forfar (Dundee).—Capt. J. Fleming resigns his commission; Lieut. D. A. Watson to be Capt.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Lieut. R. H. Bartram resigns his commission.

9th Lanarkshire.—Lieut. J. Scott resigns his commission.

4th Lancashire.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Samuel Stott and James Stott.

6th Lancashire (1st Manchester).—Capt. J. Pilcher to be Major; the Rev. William Thomas Jones, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

15th Lancashire.—Henry Buxton Browne, gent., to be Lieut.

21st Lancashire.—William Lees McClure, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

2nd (South) Middlesex.—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—G. W. Garrod and W. R. Carter.

3rd Middlesex.—The services of Lieut. W. E. Gower are dispensed with.

6th Middlesex (St. George's).—Lieut. A. J. Barber resigns his commission.

7th Middlesex (London Scottish).—The under-mentioned Capts. and Hon. Majors resign their commissions; also are permitted to retain their rank, and to wear the uniform of the corps on their retirement:—W. S. Sutherland and S. Puckle. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—M. C. T. Stevenson and W. H. G. Smith.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex.—Capt. W. Ruston to be Major.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury).—Lieut. W. E. Gould, from 21st Middlesex (the Finsbury) R.V.C., to be Lieut.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury).—Lieut. J. Slater resigns his commission.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).—Capt. W. J. Bearne resigns his commission. Capt. F. Slater resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers.—Qrmr. J. E. Rei resigns his commission.

1st Renfrewshire.—Hon. Major and Adjt. J. J. Grier resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement (Dec. 1).

2nd Renfrewshire.—Lieut. W. Loudon resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Shropshire.—Walter Young, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Lieut. R. K. Bevington to be Capt.

7th Surrey.—Major J. G. Sparkes, 2nd Batn. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. T. Barns, the King's Own Borderers, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Dec. 1).

2nd Tower Hamlets.—Capt. and Brevet Major H. J. Daubeny, 2nd Batn. the Royal Irish Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major G. B. Meares, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), whose period of service as Adjt. expires (Dec. 3).

1st Westmoreland.—Lieut. F. O. Harrison resigns his commission.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut. J. B. Shaw resigns his commission; Everatt Hind, gent., to be Lieut.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Nov. 26, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants:—Lieuts. P. B. Vaughan, from the Bedfordshire Regt. (dated July 4, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); E Grey, from the Suffolk Regt. (dated June 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881); and H. Comins, from the Norfolk Regt. (dated July 21, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. E. C. Thwaytes, from the South Wales Borderers (dated Jan. 17, 1883, but to rank from July 1, 1881).

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant:—Lieut. R. Errington, from the 1st West India Regt. (dated Feb. 5, 1883, but to rank from May 4, 1881).

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the under-mentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Surg. F. J. Tuohy, M.D. (Nov. 21).

London Amusements.

At the Criterion, a farcical comedy called "The Candidate" has served for the reappearance of Mr. Charles Wyndham, after a prolonged absence from his own theatre. The piece is an ingenious adaptation of "Le Député de Bombignac," by Alexandre Bisson, produced at the Comédie Française at the close of last May. The plot recalls reminiscences of "Le Mari à la Campagne," known to English playgoers in the form of Morris Barnett's "Serious Family" and Burnand's more recent comedy of "The Colonel;" but the version is here made to convey shafts of political satire. However, they carry with them no venom, and serve only as barbed points of pleasantry, which adherents of all parties may enjoy seeing in flight and falling harmlessly around. The experiment of alluding on the stage to Members of Parliament by names only thinly veiled was not made without some risk, and is certainly not to be commended for imitation; but the "skits" were well received, and it is not likely in this instance that strong expressions of opinion will ever be evoked from any audience. Mr. Wyndham represents Viscount Oldacre, the candidate and erratic husband, in his most vivacious manner. Mr. George Giddens cleverly acts the part of Alaric Baffin, the Radical secretary to a Conservative nobleman, and Mr. Blakeley, Mr. Maltby, Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Rose Saker, and Miss Fanny Coleman are well placed in their respective positions. The adapter, who has executed a difficult task with equal daring and dexterity, is as yet unrevealed, but Mr. Wyndham promised that his name should be made known in course of time; and in the interval the curiosity of the public may be appeased by knowing that two merry hours are at their command whenever they go to see "The Candidate."

The programme of French plays at the Royalty has this week included the mirthful farcical piece called "Tricoche et Cacolet," familiar to London playgoers through the adaptation entitled, "Bibb and Tucker." There is so much practical humour in the incidents of the brisk plot, that the story becomes clearly intelligible to spectators who may not comprehend a word of the dialogue. Madame Andral proved an agreeable heroine, Madame Rose Lion played Fanny Bombance with vivacity, and M. Colombey as Cacolet, and the younger M. Schey as Tricoche, were extravagantly funny, to the delight of the audience.

"Called Back," at the Prince's, is now preceded by a tragic farce, by Mr. Comyns Carr, entitled, "A Fireside Hamlet." A journeyman baker, named Dick, is so impressed by a visit to the Princess's Theatre, where he has seen "Hamlet" for the first time, that he identifies himself with the Prince of Denmark and regards his sweetheart Mary and her father, Ruggles, a cab-driver, as another Ophelia and Polonius. The dramatic power of Mr. Beerbohm Tree gives strength to this literary trifle, and Miss Tilbury and Mr. Caffray afford all the support required.

"Old Knockles," written by Mr. Arthur Law, and supplied with some pretty songs and concerted pieces by Mr. Alfred Caldicott, is a lively addition to Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's repertory at St. George's Hall. Old Knockles is a venerable Yarmouth boatman, cleverly impersonated by Mr. Alfred Reed, and his blundering misconceptions of the character and objects of the visitors to his humble residence afford the groundwork of some humorous situations. Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Wardroper, Mr. North Home, and Mr. Charles Allan effectively assist the dramatic action. Mr. Eric Lewis, filling the place of Mr. Corney Grain, compelled to visit southern climes through an affection of the throat, gives a supplementary musical sketch called "A Water Picnic."

Scottish music in celebration of St. Andrew's Day will find a prominent place in a special concert given this (Saturday) evening at Covent Garden Theatre, at a Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall, and at the Agricultural Hall by the Mohawk Minstrels. On Monday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall and Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, Scotch music, vocal and instrumental, will also be rendered by eminent executants.

It is announced that, on Monday next, "The Swans," a new and original ballet divertissement, invented and arranged by Mons. J. Hansen, will be produced at the Alhambra Theatre for the first time. The music has been specially composed by Mons. G. Jacobi, and Mr. Charles Brew has painted the scenery. The scene will represent a beautiful, shady forest, with a lake on which swans are to float. Mdlle. Palladino is the première danseuse. On the same night, the Orsani Troupe (musical eccentrics) will make their first appearance in England.

"Polly," the comic opera by Messrs. Solomon and Mortimer, is drawing good houses at the Empire, to which house it was lately transferred from the Novelty. The plot of the piece is essentially military, and to soldiers it should prove specially attractive, seeing that it is mounted and dressed with great care, and contains scenes and incidents illustrative of life in a British cavalry regiment. Of course, allowances have to be made for the licence of the stage. Setting aside little inconsistencies which the librettist has been obliged to introduce for the purposes of effect, the piece runs merrily along, and is one that a soldier would enjoy.

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*** *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

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MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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The Army and Navy Gazette *can be obtained in Paris of our Agent,* Mr. J. W. S. NEAL, *English Stationer, 248 Rue de Rivoli, to whom Advertisements and Orders for the Paper may be sent.*

THE simultaneous statements made by Lord Northbrook and Sir Thomas Brassey on Tuesday evening can only be considered satisfactory on the assumption that the expressed proposals are only a forestalment of further and fuller measures to "maintain the Naval supremacy of the country." And we are justified in believing such to be the case, from the admission made in both Houses that it was quite possible the proposals then enunciated might require to be materially increased. No more convincing proof than is contained in the official utterances could well be afforded to the general truth of our contention that the Navy is neither strong enough in ships, in guns, or in officers, for the task allotted to it, nor our harbour defences adequate or efficient. It will therefore be surprising if, under the circumstances, the public are contented without some reform also in the system of administration which admits of such a lamentable state of affairs arising. We are not desirous now of inquiring into the causes which have prevented the Government from apparently realising our true condition until it has been forced upon them by a section of the public Press, but will content ourselves with examining the various contemplated additions contained in their proposals. The question of our numerical superiority to the French is answered by Ministers in the affirmative; but as we have already shown, it depends so entirely upon the classification used for comparison, as to be in reality little or no test of actual value. They draw the line, as far as serviceable ships of the best class are concerned, at those which are veritable iron ships, as opposed to those that are iron-plated on wooden frames, and they find a balance in favour of England of 11 ships; while of the quasi-obsolete vessels, there are 16 English against 12 French, or, taking the whole armour-clad Navy absolutely built, 46 English and 31 French. A very small advantage, judging by the enormous difference in the work required of the two Fleets, and sinking altogether out of sight, when it is considered that, built and building, the French possess 14 vessels of 15-in. armour, to our 11 with 12-in. No one, however, will question the value of their conclusions, when it is understood that, whatever deductions they may have drawn, it has led them to determine upon asking for an increase to our armoured ships of the first-class by four, or one more in addition to those already contemplated, all of which are to be laid down next year. The one specially mentioned by Lord Northbrook to be built by private contract will be of the *Conqueror* class, of between 10,000 and 11,000 tons, with 18-in. armour, and will carry two 110-ton guns in a turret, one 18-ton gun in the stern, and twelve 4-ton guns on the broadside; her estimated speed is to be 15½ knots. This is a decided advance in every direction on existing vessels. The length of time which it is expected will be required to construct this and similar vessels was naturally the subject of adverse criticism, after the repeated statements that have been made as to the facility with which private shipbuilders turn out fully-equipped foreign men-of-war in from two to three years. And we maintain, with Sir Edward Reed, that the truest economy is to push on building both those vessels that are already in hand and the new ones without unavoidable delay. We are glad that both the First Lord and the Secretary to the Admiralty expressed themselves as fully alive to the necessity of increasing our swift armoured cruisers as a means of protection to our commerce, fearful as we felt that they were too much inclined to place reliance on our Mercantile Navy. They ask for six improved *Merseys*; and following as near as possible to Sir Edward Reed's proposals in type and armament, as well as number, they are to be defended with 10-inch belts of steel, in place of the 3-inch steel deck in the *Mersey* class, and to carry two 18-ton, two 6-inch, and numerous machine-guns; with an estimated speed of 17 knots, and a coal capacity sufficient for 2,000 knots at full speed, or 8,000 knots at a cruising speed of 10 knots. Altogether they seem likely to fulfil Sir Thomas Brassey's prediction, "that whatever changes may take place in the future, they will not easily become an obsolete type." Our deficiency in torpedo craft is amply admitted, including the torpedo-ram, declared by the Austrian Minister of Marine to be the "war-vessel of the future." Testimony is borne by Sir Thomas to the fact that the *Polyphemus* has been proved by experience to be a "most successful type of vessel," and Lord Northbrook sees almost revolutionary possibilities in her success. Two rather larger and wider vessels of this description are to be built, with a speed of 17½ knots, and with better accommodation for the ship's company. Of modified scouts, sea-going torpedo cruisers, with twin-screws, steel built, of 1,500 tons and 3,200 horse-power, carrying six 4-ton guns as well as a torpedo armament, there are to be ten; and as they have good coal endurance they will, although only jury-rigged, perform service as cruisers in time of peace, and as fast torpedo auxiliaries in time of war. The estimated speed is 16 knots, the coal supply equal to 1,650 knots at full speed, and 7,000 knots at 10 knots. With regard to smaller torpedo-boats, it is difficult to understand by what standard the number required has been estimated. The proposed number is 30, of which only 10 are to be built in the ensuing year. Considering that of this class of boat France has 50 already, and is building more; that Germany has ordered 70, and Austria has just determined on buying or building about the same number; and, as Sir Donald Currie said, we have in the British Isles a coast-line to protect nearly equal to the whole coast-line of France, Germany, and Austria put together, besides our coaling stations and Naval ports abroad, it would seem as if even three times the proposed number would yet be insufficient for an effective coast defence. Referring to the fact that most of the additional ships would be built by private contract, the First Lord stated that it was expedient that the private shipbuilder should be familiarised with the practice of shipbuilding for the Navy; and although we are always in favour of the public work being carried on as much as possible in the public yards, there is no doubt in this instance that placing these orders on the Northern rivers will give employment to a numerous class of deserving men at present in great distress from want of work. Next, the question of guns receives attention, and herein again we are of opinion that the Government proposals fall somewhat short of what is absolutely required. The proposed expenditure is £1,600,000 for guns, torpedoes, and some slight extension of plant at Woolwich, and this in addition to the half-million already included in the Army Estimates for Naval ordnance. When it is remembered, however, that in consequence of the decision to arm the Navy with steel breech-loaders, some 3,500 guns are wanted, and only about 500 are yet in existence, it is plain that the above sum will go but a small way towards making up the deficiency. It was not, however, the question of expenditure that we mainly took exception to; but that, owing to the divided responsibility caused by the guns being supplied from the War Department, and the fact, pointed out by no less an authority than the Chief Constructor of the Navy, that expensive delay is thereby caused, we looked for some indication of a movement in favour of the Admiralty being allowed to procure its own guns,—from Woolwich, if possible; but if not, from outside. Lastly, we come to the defence, not only of the coaling stations abroad, but of the dockyards and arsenals and great mercantile ports at home. The former, Lord Northbrook said most truly, should rather be ports of refuge to which, if necessary, our ships could resort for repairs and refit; and the small sum named, £825,000, being evidently insufficient to in any way supply adequate protection either in fortification or marine defence, it was only natural that his Lordship should express the advisability of the taxpayers holding themselves in readiness to contribute a much larger sum. Altogether, as far as Naval officers are concerned, they should be contented for the present at the evident intention displayed to trust more to complete protection; and considering also that these proposals, along with the other Navy and Army Estimates, will be referred to a Committee of the House of Commons in the spring, with the important reservations Lord Northbrook made in respect to the proposed additions to the Navy, it is extremely likely further expenditure will be found desirable, if the interests of the country are to be sufficiently and efficiently safeguarded.

THE school of adversity is not a pleasant one, but there are people who will learn nowhere else. Before the breaking-out of the Franco-German War, the Liberals in the French Corps Législatif never ceased assailing the Imperial Government until they forced Marshal Niel to consent to a reduction of the War Estimates. They contended that the National Guard formed a sufficient protection for France, and that the Standing Army should be abolished. What a change came over the spirit of these gentlemen after the war is well known. It was hardly just, however, that they should have reaped the benefit of the disasters for which they were in a great measure responsible. This is what we find. In 1870, the French War Estimates, voted for the ensuing year, amounted, in round numbers, to 369 million francs, thus showing a reduction of three millions on the previous year. It was little anticipated that hostilities were on the point of breaking out, and that 1871 would witness the conclusion of the most disastrous campaign in which France was ever engaged. Had it been otherwise, M. Jules Favre, M. Jules Ferry, M. Jules Grévy, M. Jules Simon, and their allies would hardly have insisted on an economy of £120,000. So severe was the blow, what with the indemnity and other enormous expenses, that the new charges occasioned by the war amounted, as the Minister of Finance declared, to 650 million francs a year. It was with this additional load round her neck that France set to work to repair her losses. In 1872 we find that the war estimates had jumped up to 450 millions, and at the same time the "Account of Liquidation" was voted. This meant that an extraordinary expenditure of over £100,000,000 would be required to make good damages, to replenish magazines, build fortifications, rearm the troops, &c. In 1873, although the effectives had been reduced by 10,000 men and 3,000 horses, the estimates were 459 millions. The strength of the Army in that year was 425,000 men and 84,000 horses, without counting Gendarmerie and Garde Republicaine, 29,000 men and 15,000 horses. The augmentation of 9,000,000 f. was caused by increase of cadres, creation of two new regiments of artillery, and rise in price of sugar and coffee, &c. In 1874, the ascentional movement continued, and the estimate rose to 480 millions. A new storm had appeared to be brewing on the Eastern frontier; there was a concentration of troops, and in addition to this came the expense of creating the nineteen Army Corps into which the French Army, with the exception of some independent divisions of Cavalry and battalions of Chasseurs or Rifles, is divided. In 1875, the War Minister had to ask for an extra 10 millions to carry out the reorganisation of the Army. The estimates for that year amounted to 493 millions. In 1876, the ordinary expenditure attained 500,000,000f., or £20,000,000. In 1877, the War Minister, seeing that the Reserves were to be called out, asked for 535 millions, but the Chamber refused to vote more than 525 millions. In 1878, the War Minister asked for 541 millions, and obtained 531 millions. In 1879, the estimates rose to 553 millions, and to 568 millions in 1880, when money was voted to induce non-commissioned officers to re-engage, and when the number of horses was augmented. In 1881, a variety of changes led to increased expenditure, and the estimates rose to 571 millions; in 1882 there was a slight advance, in 1883 they rose to 587 millions, and for this year to 605 millions, or approaching double the amount laid out by the Empire, taking merely the ordinary Budget, and leaving out the *compte de liquidation*. The extraordinary expenditure for 1884 is set down at 110 millions; and, consequently, the War Budget for this year really exceeds 700 millions. The extraordinary expenditure for 1883 amounted to 81 millions, thus bringing the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure up to 668 millions. In some years the extraordinary expenditure was more heavy still. In 1881 it amounted to 100 millions for artillery alone; in 1880 it amounted to 169 millions,—all this for military purposes. For 1884 we see that the augmentation in the Budget was due to the necessity of forming special corps for Tunis. This occasioned an expense of 20 millions, For 1885 the estimates amount to 596 millions for ordinary, and 85 millions for extraordinary purposes. This shows a considerable reduction on the present year, but we see that two new regiments—one of Foreign Legion and the other of Turcos—are to be raised for service in Tonquin, also that a Colonial Army is to be created. The probability, therefore, is that the military expenditure for 1885 will, in the end, greatly exceed that of 1884. In addition to this, the French War Minister, in asking for only 85 millions for extraordinary expenses, says that he makes this modest demand in a spirit of economy, pointing out at the same time that 191 millions will be required in 1886 and the following years, in order to attain the total expenditure of 2,292,971,451f. foreseen in 1881 liquidation account. It may be mentioned that bills are sometimes sent in after considerable delay. Thus, a debt of 5 million francs which was incurred in 1882 was only presented to Parliament this year. The Parliament, after some grumbling, has ordered its payment. The Franco-German War may, therefore, be said to have completely converted the Republicans. The war estimates are double what they were under the Empire: there is a large standing army, with an immense reserve, improved fortifications, guns, and rifles, and the National Guard, upon whose prowess the Republicans were prepared to depend, is a thing of the past. As far as the French Navy is concerned, the estimates have also augmented since the fall of the Empire. During the Franco-German War there were no naval engagements. France had nothing to fight at sea, and consequently sailors and infantry of marine served ashore. Post captains were appointed Brigadier-Generals. Several Admirals served in Paris during the siege, and several of the detached forts were manned by blue-jackets. At Issy, four Captains fell one after the other, and the fifth, sooner than haul down his flag when Paris capitulated, blew out his brains. The Navy, having suffered merely in men, had not to be reconstructed like the Army, which had lost all its *matériel*, and for a time it was neglected. In 1870, the Naval Estimates stood at 162 millions, the next year at 164, and in 1872 they were reduced by 31 millions. In 1873, the Minister of Marine, asking for 148 millions, mentioned that this sum was much inferior to the last vote of the Empire, taking care to add that he hoped Parliament would soon give more satisfaction to the great interests of France represented by the Navy. In 1874 the estimates rose to 153 millions, the next year to 155, and the year afterwards to 165 millions. In the report on the budget for 1877, it is mentioned that between the years 1872 and 1876 a sum of 20 millions had been spent in the reconstruction of *matériel*. The vote for that year was 185 millions. In 1878 it rose to 189, and in 1879 to 192 millions ordinary, and 21 millions extraordinary expenditure. The French Minister of Marine being also Minister of the Colonies, the estimates above given apply to both the Navy and the Colonies. In 1880, however, we find the Minister asking for 163 millions for his ordinary and 20 millions for his extraordinary Naval expenditure, and 30 millions for the Colonies. In 1881, the ordinary estimates were 168 millions, and the extraordinary 20 millions, the latter sum being required for colonial fortifications. For 1882, we find the ordinary Naval budget set down at 172 millions, and the extraordinary budget at 35 millions. In 1883, the estimates amounted to no less a sum than 284 millions; this year, however, the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditure were merged in one. For 1884, the Naval Estimates alone amounted to 271 millions; while, for next year, the Minister of Marine demands 289 millions. Out of 17 millions for extraordinary purposes, 10 millions are to be devoted to Naval material. What says Admiral Peyron on this subject:—"The artillery of our Fleet and our harbours requires to be completely reconstructed, if we wish to defend our arsenals seriously against the new means of aggression, and if our ironclads, built or building, are effectively to represent what the country expected from them when voting their construction. It is estimated that the cost of reconstructing the artillery will amount to 65 million francs, and this reconstruction ought to be completed in six years." It is, of course, probable that, owing to the continuation of the struggle with China, the Naval Estimates for 1885 will be exceeded, and Admiral Peyron be obliged to ask for fresh supplies. From the above figures we see what efforts France has been making to regain her old position in Europe and in the world. And yet M. Léon Say, in 1882, thought the position of his country so precarious that he protested in his financial *exposé* against any foreign adventures. It was then pointed out that the French Budget amounts to 4 milliards (£160,000,000), against that of Germany a little over, and that of England a little under, 2 milliards; that each Frenchman has to contribute to the State 109 f. a year, each Englishman 58 f., and each German 54 f.; that the National Debt of France is 30 milliards, that of England 19, and that of Germany only 4 milliards; that every Frenchman owes 859 f., every Englishman 579 f., and every German 99 f. How much better would the position of France have been to-day if the Liberals, instead of cutting down War Estimates in 1870, had done a quarter of what they have since been obliged to do,—with loss of prestige and territory to boot!

THERE is, we fear, an utterly inadequate provision to supply trained officers for our Fleet in war-time. We say "trained" advisedly, for no man, however much he may be at home upon the sea, will prove an efficient and capable officer until he has gone through a course of instruction with the material he will be called upon to handle. And this condition, obviously necessary in the regular service, is as indispensable in the case of auxiliary officers, who, without a practical knowledge of the complicated machinery of modern warfare, will simply multiply the premiums already offered to disaster. The effective list at the present time, including Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants, with the Navigating branches, is barely sufficient for the nearly 200 ships in commission, and their reliefs in time of peace. As regards the two senior ranks, a disproportionate number of the younger officers are unemployed; but the overplus there will not in any way assist in supplying Lieutenants—the rank that will be most in demand—who, even now, are all too few. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the executive officers of all ranks on half-pay do form an available reserve for those vessels that could be got ready at short dates for the pennant, it is quite apparent, on looking at the *Navy List*, that they make a totally insufficient provision for officering ships that could be brought forward comparatively quickly, for the armed merchant steamers it is proposed to take into the service, and the swarm of torpedo-boats and small craft for coast and coaling-station defence. Where, then, is the required number of trained and efficient officers to come from to supplement the regular list? Not, certainly, from the merchant service, as in the days when a knowledge of seamanship and navigation was almost the sole desideratum, because, although the readiness of resource and presence of mind, instinctive attributes of the sailor, are now, as then, invaluable, such qualifications will prove delusive, unless there is added the practical experience which, we contend, can only be gained by actual service in the profession. Nor will the Royal Naval Reserve supply the deficiency; for although this body of gentlemen—who cannot be too highly praised for their zeal and patriotism—would no doubt, despite their necessarily somewhat superficial training, provide a large contingent for the merchant vessels upon the Admiralty lists, they scarcely number enough. Allowing, also, that it is within the bounds of possibility a certain proportion of retired officers would come forward in time of public need, the country has no right to reckon on it; and, at the best, this addition would only be partially efficient, owing to the constant change in ships and armament. It is evident an effort must be made to secure a reserve of qualified officers. Several modes have been suggested by which this much-needed reinforcement may be supplied, but no very practicable scheme has been worked out. A few days ago, "One who Knows," a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, alluding to the subject, said:—"A valuable reinforcement might be secured if all Marine officers were to enter the service as Naval Cadets, so as to possess such training as would render the Marine officer as handy as the Marine." The objection to this as an immediate remedy is, of course, that many years would elapse before the desired increase would be brought about.

Although the memorable action between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* was fought so many years ago, we are informed, on reliable authority, that Thomas A. Lander, a seaman who took part in the engagement, is still living at Anglesea Place, Wellington Park, Clifton, Bristol. This veteran was also present at the Battle of Algiers, August 27, 1816; at a boat action on Christmas Day, 1826; and at Navarino, October 20, 1827. The *Chesapeake* carried 50 guns, her crew consisting of 379 men; the *Shannon* carried 52 guns, her crew numbering 330 men. The historical battle only lasted 15 minutes, and in this brief space of time the *Chesapeake* lost her captain and 70 of the crew, killed, about 100 being wounded. The loss on the British side was about 50 killed and wounded. Lander receives a pension of two shillings per day—too small to provide the necessary comforts of old age. The pension of this old sailor might assuredly be augmented.

The flag of Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, who assumed command of the Channel Squadron in December, 1883, was struck on board the *Minotaur* at Portsmouth on Wednesday at sunset on the expiration of his Royal Highness's period of command. The Duke took farewell on Thursday of Captain Britten and the officers. He also expressed a general good-bye to the ship's company. As the Admiral passed over the side the crew gave three hearty rounds of cheers, with one more for "coming up," while the ship's band played "Auld Lang Syne." At the railway-station a large number of Naval officers, including Admiral Hornby, Rear-Admiral Herbert, Captains Nicholson, Colomb, and Fisher, and the Admiral's late shipmates, were in attendance to see his Royal Highness away. In January next it is considered probable that the Duke will assume command of the Mediterranean Fleet, in succession to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

An interesting ceremony took place on board the *Minotaur* on the morning of Sunday, the 30th ult. Immediately after divisions the officers and representatives from the crew assembled on the poop, and in their name Captain Britten presented the Vice-Admiral with a beautiful silk flag, saying how much the donors regretted his Royal Highness's departure, and how warmly they appreciated his universal kindness to all ranks under his command. The Duke, in reply, said he should always value the gift as a reminiscence of many pleasant days spent on board the *Minotaur*.

On Thursday Vice-Admiral Algernon de Horsey hoisted his flag on board the *Minotaur* as successor to H.R.H the Duke of Edinburgh, as senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron. He has appointed Lieutenant William H. Nicholson, of H.M.S. *Agincourt*, to be his flag-lieutenant, and Mr. Henry H. Rickard, paymaster, R.N., to be his secretary. The latter also served in a like capacity to the Duke of Edinburgh.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following particulars of the present state of the torpedo-mines at the home ports, furnished by a competent authority: —"Chatham, Cork, Gravesend, Harwich, Pembroke, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Sheerness are all fairly defended as far as the number of mines go, but over 80 per cent. of these are of an antiquated pattern, and not to be considered as really efficient. Glasgow, Liverpool, and Tynemouth are practically undefended by torpedo mines." And as yet we hear nothing of any steps being taken to supply modern ones.

A "Commander, R.N.," wrote last week to an evening paper, which is rather given to making random and reckless statements, to correct a wild assertion that for many years the Navy had drawn large numbers of sailors from the Hebrides, Shetland, and Orkney Islands. He says that in his 23 years' experience he never met a man of the hundreds he has sailed with who belonged to the islands, and that the per-centage of Scotchmen is not more than five, and these mostly from Aberdeen and Glasgow. It is an extraordinary fact that the island and the West Coast fishermen, who are hardy and skilful sailing-boatmen, and who are hardy and strong, detest the service, and rarely enter it.

It is rumoured that the Admiralty intend restoring the old Royal Dockyard at Woolwich, and utilising it for the purpose of fitting and repairing her Majesty's ships; but upon making enquiries, we have been unable to hear anything that substantiates such an announcement.

On Wednesday a special meeting of the North Shields and Tynemouth Chamber of Commerce was held at North Shields, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this Chamber highly approves of the proposal of her Majesty's Government to increase the efficiency of the Navy, feeling sure that the commercial prosperity of the country is absolutely dependent on its strength and efficiency."

The *Rambler*, Com. the Hon. F. C. Vereker, fitting for surveying service in the East Indies and China, is ordered to be ready for sea by the 10th inst.

On Monday, Admiral Phillimore took over command at Devonport, in succession to Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, the *Cambridge*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Curme, saluting with 17 guns, to which the *Royal Adelaide* replied with 11. Lieutenant W. B. T. Hall has been appointed temporarily Flag-Lieutenant, until the return of Lieutenant Godfrey H. B. Mundy, at present serving in the *Cleopatra*, from China.

We understand that Captain Richard D. King will succeed Captain James G. Mead, in the *Agincourt*, as Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Whyte.

The refit of the *Ruby*, unarmoured composite corvette, 1,830 tons, 2,120 horse-power, at Sheerness, is ordered to be pressed forward with all despatch, as she is required to be ready for foreign service by the end of the year. Her armament is to be increased by an equipment of Gardner and Nordenfelt machine-guns.

A great change will be brought about in the active list of Flag officers next year, placing at the disposal of the Admiralty a number of important commands and other good things. Admirals Sir Alfred Ryder, Sir Edward A. Inglefield, and Robert Coote, and Vice-Admirals Wm. G. Luard and Henry Boys will be compulsorily retired through age. Their retirements will bring Vice-Admirals John Corbett, Algernon F. R. de Horsey, and Sir William M. Dowell to the Admirals' list, and Rear-Admirals Thomas B. Lethbridge, Sir Francis W. Sullivan, Edward Hardinge, Wm. Graham, and Sir Anthony H. Hoskins to the Vice-Admirals' list, while Captains Thomas de H. Ward, Wm. Arthur, the Hon. Edward R. Fremantle, John O. Hopkins, and St. George C. D. Irvine will reach flag rank. These promotions will render vacant the command in China, the Presidentship of the Royal Naval College, the command at Queenstown, and the Admiral-Superintendentship of Malta Dockyard, besides two good-service pensions and four aide-de-campships for captains.

The ironclad *Italia* left her moorings at Naples last Sunday, and after a successful trial-trip, proceeded to Spezzia to take on board her 100-ton guns.

The new fish torpedoes now being manufactured in the Royal Laboratory Department at Woolwich will be found to excel in a marked degree the earlier issues, which were made with only some slight modifications on the pattern supplied by the inventor. Many improvements have recently been introduced by the Department by which their speed has been increased to 24 knots an hour through the water, and they are relied upon to strike with absolute accuracy at a range of 600 yards, which was as much as could be guaranteed at 200 yards a year or two ago. The gun-cotton charges have also been increased from 47 lb. to 70 lb., which is sufficient to burst in the plates of the strongest ironclad afloat; but as no ship carries armour more than a few feet below the water-line, and the torpedoes are to be aimed at the vulnerable parts 14 feet under the surface, they are never likely to be put to such a severe test. The new torpedoes are not so graceful in appearance as their originals, being blunt-headed, instead of tapering off to extreme points; but without enlarging their size or augmenting their weight, they have trebled their destructive power and have become a reliable and formidable engine-of-war. The trials recently made from the *Polyphemus* at sea proves that neither cross currents nor rough water has any disturbing effect upon the accuracy of the torpedoes, the high speed at which they travel overcoming such obstacles, and some excellent practice has been made even in the midst of severe storms.

A telegram from Dongola, under date November 28, states that a naval brigade is now being formed, under the superintendence of Lord Charles Beresford, and we know of no better qualified officer to undertake the job, if it be true; but beyond the Blue-jackets already despatched to the front, and who are accompanied by their own officers, we fail to see where the necessary material is to come from, unless the worthy old Mudir possesses a fleet from which it can be drafted.

The *Severn*, 12, twin-screw, second-class steam cruiser, 3,550 tons, 6,000 horse-power, building at Chatham, is to be ready for launching early next year. The order for her machinery and boiler, has been given to Messrs. Humphreys and Co.

According to a correspondent of *Kurier Warsawski*. M. Rogozinski, formerly a Russian naval officer, and a fierce anti-German, succeeded in anticipating Dr. Nachtigal in the annexation of the Cameroon Mountains. He communicated the German designs to the British Agent at Bonny, and a gunboat was sent which placed the whole coast from Calabar to Victoria under British Protectorate.

The command of the Cape and West African Squadron, which will shortly fall vacant on the expiration of Rear-Admiral Nowell Salmon's tenure, is, we understand, likely to be offered to Rear-Admiral H. D. Hickley.

Admiral Gough has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been a true prophet, not a frequent occurrence in these days. It appears that twelve months ago, at the annual festival of the Liverpool Caledonian Association, in returning thanks for the Navy, he took occasion to remark that before the year was out the country would be awakened to the reality of things, and their confidence in the supremacy of the Navy sustain a severe shock. His prediction has proved correct, and as the anniversary came round again last Monday, he seized the opportunity to give another forecast; this time he touches the taxpayers, by declaring,—"If our supremacy is to be maintained, 'John Bull' will have to shell out six millions at least." We think it not unlikely.

Mr. Pearce, of the firm of Elder and Co., Glasgow, in a letter offering work to the unemployed mechanics and labourers of the private shipbuilding works, recognises the mistake the nation would make if it contemplated the abolition of the dockyards, because in an emergency the country would be placed at the mercy of the trades-unions.

Further experiments are to be made in the *Handy*, at Portsmouth, with the 43-ton breech-loading gun, as soon as the hand-loading fittings are properly in place. The hydraulic arrangements in the *Handy* are identical with those placed in the *Colossus* and the *Edinburgh*. They allow of the gun being practically loaded by two men only, one in the turret and one outside, the breech being opened, the projectile and cartridge inserted and rammed home, and the breech closed by the sequence of movements given to one lever inside the turret, while one lever outside raises the projectile and cartridge in turn to the loading-hole. A sense of extra security will be given by the presence of the hand-loading gear, as though an accident to the well-protected hydraulic gear inside and out of the turret is a very remote contingency, the mechanism is so delicate that very little would put it out of action.

An unexplained and terrible accident, with disastrous consequences, has taken place on board the *Rigault de Genouilly*, one of Admiral Courbet's squadron. One of her six boilers exploded on November 11, killing two quartermasters, one engineer, and eleven stokers. An examination of the remaining boilers proving satisfactory, the vessel's services will not be lost, but her powers must be necessarily somewhat reduced.

Mr. George Shaw, the Master of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, in proposing the health of the Services at a guild dinner on Wednesday, remarked "that the Government had come to the conclusion that if they would not be behindhand in providing for the defence of the country, they must alter the tone which they adopted only a few months ago, when the First Lord of the Admiralty said that if he had some two or three millions of money he should not know how to spend it in promoting the efficiency of the Navy. It had now been discovered that it is necessary that a sum of five millions must be spent, and the only fault they could find with the return to common-sense was that the expenditure was to be spread over a term of years." Considering what a strong public feeling there is on this matter, it is passing strange that the only people who won't see the folly of delay are our rulers.

Mr. Richard Chamberlain, brother to the President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Finsbury on Tuesday night, said:—"He was very much inclined to be incredulous with respect to the recent scare as to the Navy. He was extremely adverse to spending any large sums of money on military services, but of the two he would rather spend money on the Navy."

A correspondent writes:—"It would be interesting to know the history of the repairs to the *Black Prince*, which obsolete armourclad is now in dock at Devonport for that purpose. Lord Northbrook stated in Parliament this week, 'I do not mean to imply the *Warrior* (sister-ship to the *Black Prince*) is at the present time of any particular value as a fighting-ship,' and Mr. Childers in his speech, 'When there was a doubt about patching up or selling a vessel, give the twin to selling her, and instead of patching her up build a new one.' As the *Black Prince* was advertised for sale a year ago, it can only be supposed the present repairs are being undertaken without the knowledge of Lord Northbrook, and against the policy originated by Mr. Childers."

Rear-Admiral J. K. Baird, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, has nominated Staff Commander George A. Broad, now serving in the *Shannon*, as Staff Commander of the *Triumph*, which ship is to be commissioned in January by Captain Rose, to relieve the *Swiftsure*, as flagship in the Pacific.

"One Who Knows" writes:—"In your issue of the 29th ult. you call attention to alleged 'cooking' of the sick returns of the Marines now in garrison at Suakim, as set forth in a letter of a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and you remark that it is 'insinuated' that 25 per cent. of sick would be nearer the mark than five. In order to obviate the necessity of any further insinuation in this direction, I give the following simple returns furnished me by a friend at Suakim:—Royal Marines: October 18, total strength, 1,057; total sick, 231. November 14, total strength, 600; sick on board the *Bulimba*, hospital-ship, 93; sent to Suez the preceding week, 57. These returns may perhaps show only in such a salubrious locality as Suakim 'climatic allowance' has been withdrawn; but, in case I may be in error on this point, surely some searcher after truth in the House of Commons could obtain an exact copy of the orders affecting the returns, and the reasons for their issue. That such a man as Lord Northbrook has any cognisance of such a matter as 'cooking' a return, no one who knows his antecedents will for an instant suppose; he is just the man who, if such an affair came to his knowledge, would make it very hot for some one."

The transfer of Staff Commander Jackson, of the *Duke of Wellington*, to the *Excellent*, Captain Fisher, for service at the College at Portsmouth, for the tuition of acting sub-lieutenants in Channel pilotage, will cause a vacancy shortly in that appointment.

On Wednesday night Lord Rosebery, at a dinner at the Liverpool Reform Club, remarked, amid expressions of approval:—"The Navy is the thing which keeps our Empire together, because without it we should soon find ourselves limited to the island which we inhabit. The Navy serves also to protect our trade, and is a safeguard of our liberties which we pride ourselves upon above all things on these shores. We are liable on such a question to two dangers. There is first the danger of an unreasonable panic, and then the danger of losing the dominion of the sea. No panic would be unreasonable if we were in that danger, but we have one or two things to remember. Mr. Cobden wrote to Lord John Russell in 1860 words memorable in our party, as coming from so great an economist as Mr. Cobden. He wrote: 'I would, if necessary, spend a hundred millions sterling to maintain an irresistible superiority over the seas.' And I want to warn this assembly that when hereafter the five or six millions that are going to be spent are thrown in the teeth of this Government, it must be remembered that it was done, not on the sole responsibility of the Government, but also very largely on the responsibility of public opinion. I do not say that opinion is not justified. I would much rather have a Navy too strong and too expensive than a Navy too cheap and too weak."

At a conference of working-men, held on Wednesday night in Farringdon Street, the chairman, Mr. Whetstone, late President of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, referred to the programme of the Government for the augmentation of the Naval defences of the country, remarking that "he believed the carrying-out of the programme would be the means of placing many thousands of men who were now standing idle in the streets in permanent employment. He was very much surprised to hear it stated in the House of Commons the other night that if the work were hurried on too rapidly some difficulty would be found in providing engineers, because he was well aware that at the present time many of the very best engineers that could be found anywhere were unable to find employment. It might be urged that the increase of the Navy was a great expense to the nation, but he was convinced that the working-men of this country would far rather pay for employment than contribute heavily to poor-rates." His remarks were received by his auditors, including delegates from all the principal trade societies, with applause.

It is interesting while we are on the same tack to note what Admiral Porter, of the United States' Navy, submits to his Government in his annual report as "a beginning in the right direction towards having a respectable Navy." He proposes to :—

"1. Complete the unfinished monitors and arm them with heavy rifled guns, making them rams as far as their models will admit. 2. Appropriate money for all the vessels that were proposed to Congress last winter. 3. Build as a commencement four of the heaviest monitors, of great endurance and speed, each to carry four 16-in. rifles in turrets. 4. Build 20 torpedo-boats of not less than 100 tons each, with a speed of 20 knots. 5. One cruising ironclad of not less than 4,000 tons. 6. Have all our ships of over 1,250 tons supplied with torpedo-boats, fitted with noiseless condensing engines, so that they cannot be heard when approaching an enemy. (The ships' launches, which are now called torpedo-boats in our Navy, are perfectly useless for this purpose.)"

Commodore James E. Erskine telegraphed on Tuesday to the Admiralty his arrival at Sydney, on his return from proclaiming a Protectorate over all the southern portion of New Guinea. The ceremony took place on November 6, in the presence of most of the ships on the Australian station, and some thousands of spectators on shore.

The controversy between Sir William Armstrong and Sir Edward Reed as to the defensive value of armour is continued this week in the *Times*. We are of opinion that as far as the officers who have to fight the ships are concerned—and surely they should have a voice in the matter—the majority would rather have some armour than otherwise, and in the proposed additions to the Navy, the Admiralty seem to have been of the same feeling. Sir William winds up his last letter by remarking that on one matter Sir Edward and himself thoroughly agree, and that is "that our Navy is lamentably insufficient for the security of our shores and possessions, and the protection of the commerce upon which we are so absolutely dependent. We have each stated our views, and the decision must rest with those in authority."

In the debates in Parliament this week no notice was taken of the quasi-obsolete condition of four out of the six armour-clads of the Channel Squadron, of six out of the nine armour-clads of the Coastguard, and of the fact that at the present time but four first-class armour-clads fit for sea service, viz., *Devastation*, *Thunderer*, *Rupert*, and *Hotspur*, none very modern, could be sent out from the dockyards to reinforce our Fleet.

We would suggest to the Admiralty the propriety of removing to the harbour-service pages of the *Navy List* such ships as the *Atlas* and *Endymion*, lent to various local bodies, and the *Ariadne* and vessels turned into hulks. At present there seems little or no system in the placing of ships, and the list of her Majesty's Navy is calculated to somewhat mislead the public as to the true state of the service.

We wonder how many of our ships-of-war on foreign stations are in the same state as her Majesty's ship *Dryad*, lately paid off from the East Indies, and which sloop represented the British flag off Madagascar a year ago. It was stated in Parliament a few days since that of her nine guns there were Admiralty orders against firing eight of them. A truly useful and efficient man-of-war for the protection of our commerce!

It seems a pity that arrangements cannot be made by which the Captain and Executive Officer of every armour-clad about to be commissioned, should be appointed some time before, in order to become acquainted with their capabilities and requirements. Under the present system these vessels are frequently detained in port for weeks after commissioning, in order to complete necessary alterations which might have been made previously.

The Rev G. I. Davie, 44 Cathcart Road, South Kensington, writing on behalf of a marine named William Ashworth, now within six months of his hundredth year, and an inmate of Falmouth Union, says:—"He was born at Sheffield in May, 1785. His first service was in the Baltic, in the *Crescent*, frigate, when the *Hero*, *Defence*, and *St. George* were lost. He was next present at the blockade of Brest in the *Magnificent*, 74, where he was wounded by a splinter in the leg. He was afterwards present at the bombardment of Algiers (1816), and served on board the *Inflexible* and *Conqueror*, guardships at St. Helena, when Buonaparte was confined there. He mounted guard over Buonaparte—the only man now living, most probably, who did so. I, who write this, can absolutely vouch for the truth of the above statements. The Captain of the *Leyden* and the *Conqueror*—Captain John Davie—was my father. Ashworth has no pension or allowance, because his mother, without his knowledge and against his will, procured his discharge before he had served the twenty-one years necessary to obtain one. I submit that such a man as this ought not to be allowed to end his days in a union. Perhaps some of the charitable and wealthy of your readers might be inclined to assist me in procuring some few comforts for one who has served his country so well and lived so long."

Even if we admit that Sir Thomas Brassey had grounds for boasting that our naval construction is more rapid than the French, that does not get over the fact that the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon* took over nine years to build. But that an immense advance is possible in the time now taken to construct our ironclads is proved by the following statement of a Vice-Admiral in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He says :—

"A well-known Scotch firm of shipbuilders has submitted to the Admiralty a complete set of drawings and the model of a twin-screw barbette cruiser, armoured, one of which could be built and completed in 21 months, and two of them in 22 months, at a cost for each of between £350,000 to £400,000. The displacement to 28 ft. is 10,500 tons, and 26 ft. 6 in. (the usual draft) 9,600 tons. The armament proposed is either four guns of 65 tons each, or two of 110 tons each, of the greatest possible range. The chief features are :—1. To have an armament equal to our largest modern armourclads. 2. To be protected by horizontal and coat armour, and the barbettes by 11-in. composite armour-plating. 3. To carry a sufficient quantity of coal to enable the vessel to steam 8,500 knots at a speed of 12 knots for upwards of 29 days. 4. The full speed to be from 21 to 22 knots, with engines indicating 18,000 horse-power."

The *Avenir Militaire* seems much dissatisfied with the turn Chinese affairs have taken. It declares that the two new regiments which the Government propose to raise will be quite inadequate to the necessities of the moment if it be intended to keep Tonquin and Formosa, the latter place having still to be taken. The *Avenir* also insists that more ships-of-war must be sent out to relieve those at present trying to blockade Formosa, as the vessels engaged in that service must be in want of repair. The bursting of a boiler on board the *Rigault de Genouilly* is taken as a proof of this. The *Avenir* insists that as the English Government has ordered the *Ajax* and the *Agamemnon* for Chinese waters, the French Government should despatch the *Turenne* and the *Victorieuse* to reinforce Admiral Courbet. The same paper mentions that the number of sailors now employed on board the French Fleet is nearly 10,000 men in excess of the ordinary effective. The *Avenir* seems to be much impressed with the Nordenfelt gun, and is astonished that the French Government has neither Nordenfelts or Gatlings. It says nothing about the Hotchkiss which have been adopted in France.

Sir James Ferguson and Staff, Colonel Annesley, &c., having inspected the new harbour defences at Kurrachee, &c., has been looking about the Bhug and Kattowar districts.

In a letter to the *Times* on Imperial strategy, Captain Colomb presses the desirability of holding a Conference, representing the various governments in our empire, to establish a basis for British concert in time of war, as he considers the safety of such an empire as ours can only be secured by a close combination of naval power and military force applied to the requirements of imperial strategetical necessity. He asserts that it is only by the facts of the nature and extent of such strategetical necessities that the total force required can be estimated or the relative proportions of naval power to military force, and *vice versâ*, can be fixed. And he points out that 14 years ago all the measures now asked for were publicly demanded, including the necessity for defending the coal depôts, &c., and for providing them with garrisons; their relative importance, and the requirements of the fleets as regards repairs, supply, and reserves were all fully shown. But, he says, "the Royal Commission asked for by Earl Russell was refused for party reasons, and we are now again on the eve of great changes. Shall we once more lose sight of the safety of the Empire, to find in 1899 we have made a series of mistakes? The blunders of the last 15 years will only be repeated if we now, as we did in 1870, refuse to face the problem of British defence as a one and indivisible whole."

A correspondent tells us that Sir A. Gordon is in the running to succeed Sir J. Ferguson, whose time is up in April at Bombay.

We hear from India that there are rumours in the best-informed circles that Sir W. H. Gregory, ex-Governor of Ceylon, is likely to succeed Sir J. Ferguson, when his time is up in the Bombay Presidency.

There has just died in France a veteran, named Peyssou, who was only 10 years junior to the great Napoleon, under whose orders he fought and bled. This relic of a past age, who had attained the immense age of 106 years, could remember the capture of the Bastille and the execution of Louis XVI., which events made a deep impression on his youthful mind. One of the first military operations in which Peyssou was engaged was the invasion of Ireland by General Hoche; he was on board the *Cassard*. General Grouchy was second-in-command. Peyssou was afterwards engaged in an expedition which turned out far more disastrously than that to Bantry Bay,—the expedition to St. Domingo. He saw Toussaint L'Ouverture after he surrendered to the French, on conditions which were shamefully broken; and he knew General Leclerc, who married Pauline Bonaparte, who commanded the expedition. When his time had expired, Peyssou entered the Civil Service, from which he retired in 1845 on a pension of £36 a year. In 1876, when nearly a century old, he was accorded the Legion of Honour.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from Captain Edward Walter, on the employment of Reserve men, and the employment of soldiers generally; and if any one is entitled to be heard on the subject, it is surely the founder of the Corps of Commissionaires.

Owing to the absence of so many officers on special service abroad, the War Office has recalled for duty in the Ordnance Store Corps a number of retired officers who, on account of age, have been put on half-pay. They will receive the stipulated allowance of £150 a year, in addition to their half-pay, which will make their income about equal to full-pay, and they have been sent to various stations in the United Kingdom with an intimation that their services will be required for about six months. Numerous applications for employment on these conditions have been made by half-pay officers, and preference has been given to those who have recently left the Army, amongst these being several who have just been called in to assist in "Taking the remain at Woolwich Arsenal."

The *Globe* is sadly "out" in its remark *à propos* of Lord Ripon's reception at Benares, that there are "ring-tailed, rat-faced deities" popularly worshipped in that city. But what signifies accuracy to a "funny man," or one "by the way" of being so?

The India Office has been for some time considering —as yet the matter has not gone beyond the "considering" stage—the expediency of abolishing all existing furlough rules and placing Indian officers on the same footing, with regard to leave, as their brethren in the Line, viz., all leave over fifteen months to be on English pay of rank, and all leave to count as service towards pension, it resting with the Commander-in-Chief to decide whether an officer's service can be spared for the time being. The measure would, we believe, meet with the approval of the majority of Indian officers. Some would raise objections, but then there are always a few men whom nothing will satisfy.

Colonel Sutton, Clerk of the Cheque of the Yeomen of the Guard, whose death is recorded this week, was formerly Secretary of the Carlton Club, where he was much esteemed, and his loss will be felt by the members of his corps, and by his many friends.

The *Globe* puts its editorial foot into the facts very neatly in the pretty little story of the escape of Madame de Belbeuf from the demon mob of Toulon during the Terror. Our contemporary spoke of her saviour as none other than General Bonaparte, then in command of the artillery of the Italian Army, who happened to be in Toulon arranging for the defence of the arsenal. There was no General Bonaparte then or there. There was no Italian Army, and—— But, *basta!*

Between the application of the *argumentum baculinum* and the fulminates of the Church launched by Cardinal Manning, the bodies and minds of editors of what are called "Society journals" need comforting. Where is the comfort to come from?

Sir Robert Morier is not strong "in tact, temper, sunny good-humour, and great urbanity." So says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which ought to be an authority in regard to these gifts. "To look at him," Sir R. Morier seems bursting with Falstaffian, if not "sunny" good-humour, and to be urbanity itself; wherever else he may have failed in impressing natives with a good opinion of his tact and temper, he has scored with Lord Granville and the Foreign Office. It is a great bound from Madrid to Constantinople, whether it be pleasant socially, or not, we are unable to affirm. Sir R. Morier will have to keep his eyes and ears open, and his regards fixed on Central Asia, right through M. de Giers' official body.

There have been public meetings in Natal in favour of the Imperial annexation of Bechuanaland and the "maintenance of order by Imperial forces." Of course there have. That and a rousing Colonial war, plenty of contracts, &c., these are the hopes of Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

The latest Musketry Returns for the British and Native troops of the Bengal Army show a marked improvement on those of previous years, especially as far as the Native Army is concerned. Rather more than 55,000 Native cavalry and infantry were exercised, and obtained an average figure of merit of close upon 76. Returns for the 10,866 troopers were 56·81 each,—5·62 points higher than last year's scoring,—and for the 44,248 infantry 96·32, an improvement of rather more than four points within 12 months. The 22,204 British soldiers who went through their course are returned on the rolls with an average figure of merit of 157·99 in individual firing. This is an improvement of nearly 50 points on the previous average. The report, in this connection, says:—"The percentage of marksmen is 5·05 only, but this low number is due to the conditions for firing at the figure target, which made it difficult to qualify. The rules have since been modified, and it is confidently expected that the per-centage of marksmen next year will be higher." This seems to be at least an unsatisfactory method of manufacturing regimental marksmen, inasmuch as however difficult the unaggressive figure target may be to score off, the soldier is confronted with a much more embarrassing mark in actual warfare.

The silly phrase that "the battles of England are won in the Eton playing-fields" should be knocked on the head at once. The battles of England have been won by men of the three kingdoms,—and the Principalities to boot,—the vast majority of whom never were at Eton at all.

In the report of the Board of Visitors to the Royal Military Academy it is stated:—The "Board are of opinion that, though not defective in physique, the countenances of the cadets generally looked pale and jaded. The cases of dyspepsia, numerous for their time of life, lead to the impression that some alteration in their mode of living might be advantageous. Their health, however, is stated to be very good, and the sanitary report of the medical officer in charge of the institution is appended herewith." Dyspepsia must surely be due to causes of diet and want of suitable manly exercises in proportion to the hours of study. The subject is so serious and important as regards our future officers, that the public should be interested in discovering a remedy for a state of things which certainly ought not to exist, with a proper and efficient system of medical supervision.

Lord Ripon's popularity among the people of India appears to be in an inverse ratio to his popularity with his own countrymen in India. Now, which ought an Indian Viceroy to stand well with?—the people he governs, or the people who help him to govern? If both could be pleased, it would be the *summum bonum*.

In reference to the statement of a correspondent that the Defence Scheme for the Colony of Victoria, originated by Colonel Sargood, Minister of Defences, is "hanging fire," we are informed by the Agent-General of the Colony that the "Discipline Amendment Act," passed for the purpose of enabling the Minister to carry out his defence scheme, became law on November 3 last year. By that Act a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum was made for a period of five years from June 30, 1884, until June 30, 1889, so that the question of expense has already been settled. A return of the Victorian Land Forces, published on September 15, 1884, shows that out of a contemplated total of 3,000 men, 2,340 have already been enrolled. Three Royal Artillery and two Infantry officers from England have been seconded in their regiments, and are now in the Colony, as well as seven drill-instructors and two torpedo-artificers. In addition to these results, 106 Rifle Clubs and 50 Cadet Corps have been established, to whom have been issued, on loan or by purchase, 4,321 rifles and carbines. These figures show the success of the defence scheme. The Government has made considerable progress towards placing the Colony in a state of perfect safety, as the enclosed statement of its Naval and Harbour Defences, prepared lately for the information of the Admiralty, will show:—

MEMORANDUM OF THE DEFENCES OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

1. SHIPS. — Cerberus, armour-plated, double-screw, turret-ship, 2,170 tons, 250 horse-power; four 10-in. 18-ton M.L. guns, five Gatling machine-guns; permanent staff, 33 men. Nelson, frigate, 2,730 tons, 500 horse-power; two 7-in. M.L.R. guns, 21 64-pounder rifled shunt guns, 21 32-pounder smoothbore guns; with permanent staff; used only as a receiving-ship and for drill purposes. Victoria, gunboat; one 10-in. 25-ton B.L. gun, two 13-pounder B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt machine-guns; with permanent staff and 15 men. Albert, gunboat; one 8-in. 11½-ton B.L. gun, one 6-in. 3-ton B.L. gun, two 9-pounder B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt machine-guns; with permanent staff and 13 men. Childers, 1st-class torpedo-boat, for 15-in. torpedoes; seven permanent men. Nepean, 2nd-class torpedo-boat, for 14-in. torpedoes; two permanent men. Lonsdale, 2nd-class torpedo-boat, for 14-in. torpedoes; two permanent men. Four Whitehead torpedoes for the above vessels are supplied to the colony, and 10 more are in preparation, and will be sent out shortly. Arrangements are being made for arming six of the tug-boats and Hopper barges, used by the Harbour Trust Board, with a 6-in. 4-ton gun. The Childers and the two gunboats can be used outside the entrance to the port. All the rest of the above vessels are for harbour defence.

2. NAVAL RESERVES.—To supplement the small permanent force of seamen, a Naval Militia force has been organised. Its strength is about 200 men, with 16 petty officers. The men receive an annual payment of £12, and the petty officers £14.

3. DEFENCES OF HARBOURS.—Port Phillip is alone defended, but the provision of some fixed defences for Port Western is in contemplation. At Port Phillip the entrance is commanded by fixed batteries, and two out of the three navigable channels in the Port are defended by guns from the shore. Mines are also provided for closing two out of the three channels. Measures are now being taken for the provision of fixed defences and mines for the main or South Channel, and for much increasing the power of the armament of the batteries at the entrance to the Port.

"Scares" are not becoming to individuals or to nations. A frightened man does not look very dignified, and rarely acts wisely. But "scares" are not uncommon in England. Every grown-up person can recollect at least one in his lifetime. The cause of a scare may be either imaginary or real. The country, in a deep sleep or placid doze, is startled by some loud voice, and starts up in a fright to find that there is a precipice close at hand, or that it is only a dream. The scare in the case of England is always connected with the supposed or actual shortcomings of the Navy. There is, of course, some danger of invasion in the air; and it need scarcely be said that, since Cæsar sailed from Gaul, the enemy has always been looked for in the direction of the French coast. There is no particular reason why France should attempt to invade England just now; and the present scare is not so much alarm lest there should be an invasion attempted, as anger and anxiety about the designs of France against us beyond the narrow seas.

Service Questions in Parliament.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Northbrook made his promised statement with regard to the Naval defences of the country, on a motion for a return of ships built and building for the Navy during the tenure of office of the present Government. So far as the Government were concerned, they were determined to maintain our naval supremacy, and their policy was, therefore, very considerably to increase the rate of construction of armour-plated ships, but they preferred making that increase gradually and steadily. It was proposed to lay down, as the slips became vacant, either at the beginning or in the course of the next financial year, four ironclads of between 10,000 and 11,000 tons. It was also intended to build at once two torpedo-rams similar to the Polyphemus, about 3,000 tons, with a speed of 17.12 knots. Two torpedo cruisers were building of about 1,400 tons. They were intended as auxiliaries in action, and it was proposed to build ten of that class, armed with 6-ton guns, and having a speed of 16 knots. Further, it was intended to build 30 first-class torpedo boats, and five additional protected cruisers of 5,000 tons displacement, armed with torpedoes as well as guns, and having a speed of 17 knots. The cost of these additions to the Navy would be about £3,100,000 in excess of the ordinary estimates, and it was calculated that the whole would be completed within five years. It was also proposed that the additional ships should, to a great extent, be provided by contract. For armaments £1,600,000 would be required, and, with £825,000 for the protection of coaling-stations, there would be a total expenditure of £5,525,000. The Government had assented to the appointment next Session of a Committee of the Commons on Naval and Military Expenditure, and to that Committee these estimates would be referred along with the other Navy Estimates. In the course of the debate which ensued, the Earl of Carnarvon expressed his conviction that the Government programme was not sufficiently adequate to the safety and interests of the country. The Earl of Northbrook stated, in reply to Lord Sidmouth, that the proposals of the Government would certainly not be dependent upon the decision of the Commons Committee. Eventually the motion for a return was agreed to.

MEN EMPLOYED IN DOCKYARDS.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir H. Wolff, on Tuesday, Mr. Caine said that the number of men at present employed in Portsmouth Dockyard was smaller by 200 than the number employed at the commencement of the year. He was not aware of any proposal to discharge men before the end of the year.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS OF THE NAVY.

Sir H. Wolff also asked the Civil Lord of the Admiralty whether provision would be made in the Navy Estimates for the year 1885-86 for increased pay to Assistant-Paymasters of the Royal Navy of over 13 years' service in that rank. Mr. Caine replied that there was no intention to make any alteration in the provisions of the Government order.

THE NAVY.

Sir T. Brassey made a statement on the Naval forces of the country similar in effect to that made by Lord Northbrook. It had, he said, been a special feature of their policy to expedite the construction of ships, not only to lay down two as against one laid down by France, but to accelerate the completion of ships in progress, and he was glad to say that, notwithstanding the inevitable changes which had taken place in armaments, good progress had been made. He then described in detail the ships of various classes—ironclads, belted cruisers, Scouts, and torpedoes—built and building, and those which it was intended to build in the Government and private dockyards and by private contracts, and argued and contended that the proposals of the Government would be a substantial and sufficient addition to our Naval power. In the course of subsequent discussion, which was prolonged for several hours, Sir E. J. Reed advocated improvements in the administration of the Admiralty, but expressed his conviction that the Government programme was a wise one so far as it went. Especially he regarded as in the highest degree satisfactory their recognition of the value of armour in the proposed additions to the Fleet. Mr. Trevelyan contended that what was now proposed was an enlargement of, rather than a departure from, the policy which the Government had hitherto been pursuing. Mr. Gorst regretted that the Admiralty had not shown their earnestness by taking a special vote for the work of restoring the Navy to a proper condition. Sir W. Lawson lamented that the Government had yielded to the clamour of the Press for increased warlike expenditure, instead of having first proposed to France a mutual reduction of armaments. Lord H. Lennox severely criticised the manner in which the functions of the Board of Construction were performed. Mr. Illingworth was of opinion that the proposed action of the Admiralty was caused by a scare, but Mr. A. Egerton regarded the programme of the Government as, on the whole, satisfactory, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having replied, the motion for a return was agreed to.

INDIAN FURLOUGH RULES.

In reply to Col. Milne Home, Mr. Cross said the question of the Indian furlough rules was under consideration. It was very important and required careful inquiry in India.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ADEN.

Sir G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary for India, in the House of Commons on Monday, with reference to the proposed arrangements under which India was to pay half the cost of additional fortifications at Aden. Mr. J. K. Cross had no reason to believe that the Government of India was dissatisfied with the idea of paying a proportion of the cost.

BRITISH COMMANDERS IN EGYPT.

Mr. O'Kelly asked the Secretary for War what was the amount of pay and allowance received by Gens. Stephenson and Wood, and by the members of their respective staffs in Egypt. The Marquis of Hartington said there was only one commander-in-chief in Egypt—Lord Wolseley. Sir F. Stephenson commands the troops in Lower Egypt, and Sir E. Wood, whose permanent command is that of the Egyptian Army, had been appointed a major-gen. on the staff of the Nile Expedition in command of the line of communications. The Egyptian Exchequer had so far been relieved of the charge for his pay and allowances. The military staff in Egypt was at present, in consequence of the Nile Expedition, very large, but it did not constitute a burden on Egyptian finance.

LORD WOLSELEY'S ORDER.

In answer to Sir H. Tyler, the Marquis of Hartington said, in the House of Commons on Thursday, that he had not received a copy of Lord Wolseley's order, but judging from the telegraphic summary which had appeared in the newspapers, he should not interfere with the discretion of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in such a matter. Having in view the rule which is laid down in the Queen's Regulations as to the liability of soldiers to every kind of labour during service in the field, and that they are now receiving field allowances, he was not prepared to sanction the issue of working-pay.

It has been decided by the Admiralty that in future allowances for subsistence are not to be paid to any officer or other person while employed within the limits of the port to which he is attached, but when sent on special duty beyond those limits, involving an absence of 10 hours or upwards, the following allowances will be paid in addition to actual reasonable expenses for carriage and boat-hire:—

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND OTHERS.	When out all night, ashore or afloat.	Day allowance afloat or ashore when absent 10 hours.
Admiral Superintendent	First day. £ s. d. 1 10 0 subsequent 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 6 8 or 10s. if one day only.
Captain Superintendent and Officers whose scale of salary covers £600 a year	1 0 0	0 6 8
Officers and others whose scale of salary covers £300 a year	0 15 0	0 5 0
All other salaried officers	0 10 0	0 3 4
Draughtsmen and dockyard writers on day pay, also all men whose day pay exceeds £100 a year	0 7 6	0 2 6
All other persons on day pay	0 5 0	0 1 8

A day allowance for the day of return after an absence of one or more days is not to be paid unless the return to home or office is after 6 p.m., being 10 hours from 8 a.m. In all claims made under these rules, the hours of proceeding on and returning from the special duty are to be distinctly stated. Subsistence allowance is not to be paid when appropriate messing or victualling is provided by the public, and the value of any victuals supplied to officers, or amount of allowance in lieu paid, is to be abated from the subsistence rates.

The Turkish Naval Department is just now giving much attention, by order of the Sultan, to torpedo defences. A commission composed of naval and artillery officers is about to proceed to the Dardanelles for the purpose of testing a new submarine mine invented by a Turkish officer. The special merit of the new implement is supposed to consist in the means of maintaining its efficiency in the strongest currents. Another trial has also been ordered for the rocket torpedo model, which at the first trial ran at the rate of 18 miles per hour for a distance of 250 yards; while that now prepared is expected to have a range of a mile at a speed of not less than 20 miles. This is somewhat similar to the Berdan torpedo, and is the invention of a Turkish Naval officer. It has no steering apparatus, as with the Berdan, and no screw propeller, like the Whitehead; being in fact a submarine rocket running near the surface, with an arrangement for maintaining the displacement as the composition is consumed.

The gunboat Protector, built in England to the order of the South Australian Government for the defence of Adelaide, has arrived there after a successful run out.

On Oct. 19, while exercising shifting topsail yards on board the Pelican at Callao, a boy named Massey fell from the main royal yard to the deck, a distance of 90 feet; although not killed, his left arm and leg were badly fractured, and he was obliged to be sent on shore to the hospital.

Mr. S. B. Hinshelwood, midshipmen, of H.M.S. Sultan, sustained a severe injury during the cruise of the Channel Fleet. His left hand was badly crushed, while aloft, during drill, and it had to be amputated. We hear that he has recovered from the shock very well, and is progressing favourably. Great sympathy is felt for him, as it is almost certain that it will necessitate his being invalided out of the service.

FRENCH GUN FACTORIES.

From the U.S. report quoted by Mr. W. H. Smith on Tuesday night, we give the following interesting information relating to French gun manufacture:—"Previous to the Franco-German War of 1870, it was the custom in France to confide all matters relating to cannon to the Artillery corps of the Army and Navy; aid from private sources was neither sought nor offered; much secrecy was observed in all things relating to the business of ordnance; admission to the Government foundries was obtained with difficulty; and the experimental ground at Gâvre, with rare exceptions, was closed to all applicants. With the advent of war came the proof that a close corporation such as was constituted by the system heretofore adopted could not work to the best advantage of the country, and with the return of peace and the necessity of re-armament came a revolution of ideas which has led the Government to modify its practice. It was recognised that the Government must have under its control some establishments purely governmental; but, in order to provide for all contingencies as well as to prevent official ideas from running too much in a groove, it was desirable to encourage private industries, so that a spirit of emulation might be excited by competition and a channel afforded through which new ideas and inventions might reach the national works. The adoption of this course was made the more imperative in consequence of the new departure in gun-metal, and this opened the way to the encouragement of the steel industries of the country. The foundry at Ruelle, near Angoulême, has become the principal establishment for the manufacture of the larger guns required for the navy and coast defence. Three circumstances have contributed to the selection of Ruelle, the hydraulic power continuously supplied by the river Touvre, the proximity of special ores producing iron possessing extreme resistance to the action of powder gas, and the charcoal supplied by the neighbouring forests. At the Fonderie à Ruelle, all the constructive force of the marine artillery has been concentrated, and here all the largest guns are made. It contains the most remarkable collection of tools of the age. They are designed for guns of 34 cm. and upwards, and have a capacity for handling guns of 160 tons in weight and 60 ft. in length. The plant has cost millions of francs, and five years elapsed from the giving of the order to the setting-up of the tools. A large portion of the time charged to the manufacture must be credited to the preparation of designs, no tools of their size and great capacity having been before conceived. Ruelle exists for the manufacture of naval guns and coast-defence guns alone, and it is stated that its capacity for turning out weapons is equal to that of Woolwich and that of the Armstrong factory together. Ruelle has already turned out eight 75-ton guns, 42 cm. 21 calibres in length; and six more are at present progressing of 37 cm. 28½ calibres, and of 75 tons. Fifty guns of 34 cm. 28½ calibres of 50 tons are afloat, finished, or in course of construction. The next size is 27 cm. 28½ calibres, of 30 tons. Ruelle is capable of producing 30 heavy guns per annum. Orders for additional machinery have been given to increase their production."

"Government manufactories for the Army comprise the Fonderie de Canons at Bourges, where steel guns of 9 cm., 15 cm., 19 cm., and 24 cm. are made; the Ateliers de Construction at Tarbes in the Hautes Pyrenées, where steel guns of 9 cm. and 12 cm. are constructed, as well as siege and field gun-carriages; and the Ateliers de Construction at Puteaux, near Paris, at which place all the steel mountain and field-guns of 8 cm. are made, also siege-guns of 12 cm. and Hotchkiss revolving cannon. Gun-carriages, limbers, &c., are made at Government shops at Vernon, Avignon, and Angers. The private companies which manufacture ordnance for the Government are given as follows:—Steel manufactories producing steel up to tubes for 16 cm. guns: Jacob Holza and Co., Unieux, Loire; Marrel Frères, Rive de Gier, Loire; Société des Aciéries et Forges, Firminy, Loire; Compagnie des Forges et Aciéries, St. Etienne. Steel manufactories producing steel up to tubes for 42 cm. guns: Henri Schneider and Co., Le Creusôt; Aciérie de la Marine, St. Chamond. Private companies having gun-making plant: Henri Schneider and Co., Le Creusôt; Cail and Co., Paris; Soc. des Forges et Chantiers, Havre; Compagnie de Fives-Lille, Fives-Lille; Soc. An. de Constructions Navales, Havre; Aciérie de la Marine, St. Chamond. 'For tubes and hoops, however, for large guns requiring massive forgings, the supply is limited to the works of St. Chamond and Le Creusôt.' La Compagnie des Hauts-Fourneaux, Forges et Aciéries de la Marine et des Chemins de fer à St. Chamond, is described as an immense establishment. The Board state that the ingots cast here for the 42 cm. 75-ton gun are of 75 tons weight. The tube, after rough boring and turning, weighs about 35 tons. The tempering pit is a large excavation 15 mètres deep. At one extremity is the furnace, where the tube is placed erect and heated. At the other is a cylindrical excavation reaching to 15 mètres below the floor of the pit, where is placed the tank containing 100 tons of colza oil, into which the tube when heated is lowered rapidly. At Le Creusôt, which are the most important steel works in France, fifteen thousand men are employed. It comprises coal-mines, smelting furnaces, foundries, forges, steel works, and construction shops. Advantageously situated in the centre of France, closely connected by rail with the Burgundy and Bourbon districts, united by a private railway to the central canal, which is about 10 kilos. distant, and which gives easy access to the Loire, Saône, and Rhone, it is by its rail and water-ways in communication with the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and with all parts of France. About 1867 the Siemens-Martin furnace was introduced, and the Bessemer soon followed, accompanied by the fabrication of steel rails and soft steel for the construction of ships as well as material for cannons, to the development and improvement of which Le Creusôt has largely contributed. In 1873 the fabrication of steel tyres was undertaken, and for the manufacture of shafts for large marine engines and of the parts of guns of great weight, the 80-ton hammer was erected in 1876 and completed in 1877. With this hammer was forged the armour-plates tried at Spezia, and in 1878 plates weighing 65 tons and cast ingots of 120 tons were produced."

The report concludes:—"How entirely France has now altered her system is shown in a previous part of this report; her present practice is theoretically perfect, and it has been proved to be practically efficient. Her Government establishments are still retained, but as gun factories simply, in which the parts are machined and assembled; but for foundry work she depends upon the private industries of the country, and many of these works have found it to their profit to establish gun factories, which supplement the Government factories to a great extent. The conclusions of the Board on this subject accord with the plain teaching of these historical instances. It accepts the system now pursued in France as the proper standard for imitation, and recommends that, in inaugurating the manufacture of war material in our own country, a conformity as close as circumstances will admit to the plans which have proved so successful in France should be observed."

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *National Review*, for November, appeared an article on "The Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission," from the pen of the celebrated Eastern traveller and writer, Prof. Arminius Vambery. The views of one so well acquainted with the bearings of the Eastern Question, and who is one of the very few European travellers who has traversed the regions of Central Asia, must ever command attention and respect, and the article will have been read by many with very deep interest. The writer demonstrates the difficulty, indeed the impossibility, of assigning a fixed boundary on the northern and western frontiers of Afghanistan; he shows the discordant elements of lawless tribes and unsettled people existing in the provinces of what may be termed Afghan Turkestan, between Ferghana and Terefshan on the one side, and between Chitral and Afghanistan Proper on the other side; he points to the uncertainty of Russia's position on the Steppe of Karakum, that, unable to stand firmly on insecure and ever-shifting nomadic ground, she must obtain a firm footing on the western ridges of the Paropamisis, and so he argues that the force of circumstances must bring Russia to the crests of the Hindu Kush on the North, and that she must steadily advance on the western frontier of Afghanistan until Alexander III. obtains possession of the city founded by Alexander the Great, on the banks of the Heri-rud, viz., Herat, that important gate in the communication between India and Central Asia. In the necessity for Russia's advance, Professor Vambery seems to consider the appointment of the Boundary Commission a farce; and he concludes the article by criticism on the constitution and personnel of the British Commission. If not guilty of presumption in offering an opinion in conflict with views expressed by so great an authority as Professor Vambery, I venture to repeat what I wrote in the *Army and Navy Gazette* in February and in September of this year, "that the appointment of a Boundary Commission is the only possible peaceable solution of a grave and pressing difficulty, that it might not entirely frustrate the ulterior design of Russia, but that assuredly it would retard her progress and delay attempts at the dismemberment of Persia and Afghanistan." The one matter for regret is that Persia does not appear to have been associated with the work of the Commission. It is true, as observed in the article under notice, Russia holds in her embrace the whole of North and North-Western Si-an. But are there not districts on the North and towards the Eastern frontier of Persia from which the grip of Russia might be removed by the efforts of the Boundary Commission, if only Persia were associated in the work? Professor Vambery has by no means exaggerated the difficulties that must arise from the discordant elements and the conflicting interests among lawless tribes and people in Afghan Turkestan, and in the regions of the Murgab, and round and about Gourian. These are just the difficulties Russia seeks to create,—that she may stir up the elements of strife outside and along her frontiers in Central Asia, so that she may have an unsettled frontier as a pretext for further advance to secure a settled frontier, and certainly Russia will never retire permanently from a position once occupied. Assuredly, Russia contemplates an advance to the slopes and passes of the Hindu Kush, and along the valley of the Heri-rud to Herat. It will be the work of the Commission to try and remove the pretext for such advance, and so retard the progress of Russia. All who have served in the East, and no one better than Professor Vambery, know the value of "prestige" in Eastern countries. The progress of the Boundary Commission along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan, on the confines of Russian territory, will add materially to the prestige of the British Government, in the minds of the people of Central Asia, from the shores of the Caspian to the distant Tienshan ranges of Eastern Turkestan. Russian Generals have declared that Persia and Afghanistan are parallels of approach for Russia towards India, and that with her Asiatic hordes she will sweep through those countries and cross the frontier of India. When the people of Central Asia see that the Cossack and the Sepoy have met in conflict on the frontiers of India, but in peaceful work along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan, on the outer line of Russian so-called parallels of approach; when they see a British General and his staff delineating the boundary-line that should separate Russia from Persia and Afghanistan; and when they mark the power of the British Government to interfere in the frontier affairs of her northern neighbours, assuredly they will learn to believe the power and might of the British Empire in India, and will realise that the White Czar is not the only powerful ruler in Asia! Our estimate of Russia's strength in Central Asia may, to some extent, be based upon our ignorance of her weakness. It is well for Russian authorities to point to elements of strife and discontent in India, which they may hereafter try to turn to their own purposes. But what about such elements of strife and discontent existing within Russia's Asiatic territories? A close alliance between Great Britain, Turkey, and China, and an understanding with discordant elements along the borders and within the limits of the three Khanates in the Caucasus and in Eastern Turkestan, would give Russia so much occupation within her own territories that she could no longer think of aggression beyond. The observations of the British Commission will bring to light the weak points along Russia's frontier lines and within her Central-Asian territories, and will show how far the discordant elements along her borders may be turned against her in the future. Thus, then, the appointment of the Boundary Commission, so far from being a farce, may lead to great and permanent advantage in the interests of peace and the security of British India. With regard to the constitution of the British Commission and Professor Vambery's remarks relative thereto, while sufficiently large to be imposing, and to create an impression upon the minds of the people of the territories through which it may pass, and which is very desirable, the Commission, its escort, and followers are not so numerous as to be unwieldy, or to create difficulties in the matter of transport, forage, supplies, &c.; it seems to be just the proper size and strength, strong enough for self-defence, but without aggressive force. The leader of the Commission may not have special insight into the politics and ethnogeographic conditions of the regions to be traversed (which Professor Vambery naturally considers so desirable). That is not possible, seeing that these regions are *terra incognita* to British officers. But Sir Peter Lumsden is a distinguished General officer, who rose through all grades to the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department in India, a good observer, a man of sound judgment, with a good knowledge of Asiatic, one who has served in Afghanistan, and is acquainted with the character of the Afghans. No better selection could have been made. Under him are sub-commissioners acknowledged to possess special aptitude for the work, and as for the specialists, the surveyors, the geologist, and the naturalist, somewhat sarcastically alluded to in the article under notice, these are just the men who will secure the ethnogeographic information the professor tells us we so much want. Among the escort of cavalry and infantry are picked men of picked native regiments, who will let the Cossack see the material he will have to deal with in any future conflict between the Cossack and the Sepoy. As the breakwater checks the rush of waves, and leaves smooth water behind, so we may hope that the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission will retard the advance and progress of Russia, and prolong the times of peace and tranquillity in India. Should it be otherwise, the work of the Commission will, at all events, have taught the British Government how, when, and where to meet the advance of Russia.—I am, &c., EDWARD H. PASKE, Colonel.

Merrow, Guildford, Dec. 3.

Summary of Events.

NOVEMBER 29.—Messenger reached Dongola from Gen. Gordon, announcing that the Mahdi had called upon him to surrender Khartoum, which request he had refused to comply with. Col. Buller reached Handek.

DECEMBER 2.—Lord Wolseley inspected the Guards Division of the Camel Corps at Dongola, previous to its departure for Handek. Col. F. Burnaby arrived at Wady Halfa. Discussion in the House of Commons as to the state of the Navy, and announcement of Ministerial proposals. Lieut.-Gen. A. Robertson, C.B., died at Liverpool.

DECEMBER 3.—Attack on Suakim by Arabs.

DECEMBER 4.—Departure of last contingent of Methuen's Horse for the Cape. Sir C. Warren arrived at Cape Town from England.

Obituary.

Major-Gen. G. A. G. Blackford died on the 13th ult., in his 79th year. He was the son of Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Blackford, East India Company's service, and entered the Army in 1825. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1826, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1841, and served with the 24th Regt. in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 (medal), including the passage of the Chenab and battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah (succeeded to the command of the regiment), and Goojerat (medal and clasps). At Chillianwallah this gallant officer, then acting as supernumerary field-officer, had a very narrow escape, his horse being grazed by a wound-shot on the withers, cutting through the reins, the shoulder, however, not being injured. The animal managed to carry him till he obtained a remount.

George Thomas Holland, naval schoolmaster, of the Ganges; Samuel George Taylor, yeoman of signals, of the Minotaur; Thomas Roberts, chief steward, 3rd class, of the St. Vincent; Esau Gilham, gunner, 9th Company, R.M.A.; J. C. L. Millington, musician, 29th Company, and W. C. Riordan, musician, 1st Company, R.M.L.I.; John Friend, carpenter's crew, of the Crocodile; James S. Reed, commissioned boatman, Herbert Legg, chief boatman, and Daniel E. Craddick, divisional carpenter, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the long-service and good-conduct medal.

The *Times* states that Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., R.A., will succeed Sir Beauchamp Walker as Director-General of Military Education.

The Chinese Government has notified to foreigners that torpedoes have been laid across the Kinpai Channel, with the exception of a steamer passage 100ft. wide.

Torpedo nets, on the average of 40 a week, are being fitted by the riggers of Portsmouth Dockyard for store.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last eighty years, in promoting the growth, restoring, improving, and beautifying the human hair. It may now also be had in a golden colour, and is especially suited for fair-haired children. Ask anywhere for Rowland's Macassar Oil, and avoid spurious imitations. Sizes, 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d, and 21s; sent by post for 3d above these prices to A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 Hatton Garden, London.

The Army.

1st Life Guards. Major Dansey completes his period of service as adjutant of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry on Friday next.

1st, or Royal Dragoons. Capt. H. F. G. Coleman, formerly of the regiment, died at Oakley House, Alpha Place, N.W., on the 3rd inst., aged 55 years.

10th Hussars. The *Pioneer* says:—"The prospects of the junior majors and captains of this corps are not such as are likely to give them pleasure. Under the present rulings of the Royal Warrant, not one of the three junior majors will ever succeed to a regimental lieutenant-colonelcy, and the captains will remain so for a very goodly time. At present there are no fewer than six majors in the regiment, three being seconded; two will rejoin at once—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Coombe, from the Adjutant-General's Department, and Major Spottiswoode, from aide-de-camp to Gen. Cureton. The command of the regiment need not change hands till May 31, 1886. Major St. Quintin, as remount agent at the Presidency, will complete his five years' tenure on May 4 that year, and step into the vacancy caused by Col. Wood's retirement on May 31. On Sept. 13, 1887, he will obtain the command, thus giving Lieut.-Col. Coombe substantive rank, but still leaving four majors in place of three. On Sept. 13, 1891, Lieut.-Gen. Coombe will obtain command, allowing Major Spottiswoode to become lieut.-col., thus saving him from retirement, as he will be 50 years of age, and so too old for a lieutenant-colonel on Dec. 24 following. Before this time arrives the three present junior majors will have gone over to the half-pay list, for Majors Gough, Wood, and Napier will all have done their seven years' major's work on Sept. 13, 1888, April 6, 1889, and March 1, 1891, respectively. To follow the fortunes of the captains is almost impossible, but Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brabazon will be 42 years of age next February, and so be available for retirement on half-pay, whereas the look-out of Capt. E. T. Rose is most hopeful, for he only entered this world in 1855, and therefore stands no chance of ever being caught by the age-clause of any Royal Warrant now in force; in fact, before he reaches the age of 40 he should be amongst the lieutenant-colonels and not far off from the command of the 10th Royal Hussars."

12th Lancers. The leave from India granted to Major Hornby has been extended to Feb. 10 next.

13th Hussars. H.M.S. Serapis, with the head-quarters and service troops on board, has arrived in South Africa from India.

17th Lancers. Lieut. and Adjt. Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue has been granted leave to England for nine months, on private affairs.

18th Hussars. Capt. Butler takes up the appointment of adjutant of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry from Friday next.

19th Hussars. Lieut. Nicholson is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capts. E. A. Smith and S. M. Rogers proceed home from India to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

Capt. G. R. Moore is attached to the 1st Dragoon Guards, in India, as a probationer for the Army Pay Department.

Royal Scots (1st). Lieut. De Lisle, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

The King's Regiment (8th). Lieut. Perkins, 1st Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C. Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Robertson, C.B., who died on Tuesday, after a long and painful illness, at 142 Prince's Road, Liverpool, obtained his first commission on Sept. 15, 1837. His war services were as follows:—Served in the Anglo-Spanish Legion from July, 1835, to June, 1837; received a medal for the action of May 5, 1837; the cross of the 1st Class of San Fernando for the actions of March 15 and 16, 1837; and another medal for the storming of Irun, May 17 following; severely wounded in the face by a splinter in the general action on the Heights of Ametza, Oct. 1, 1836; served with the 1st Batn. 8th, at the siege of Delhi in 1857, including repulse of sorties on 9th, 14th, and 18th July (commanded the regiment), and commanded detachments of 8th and 61st Regts. at the capture of four guns in front of the advanced picquet on Aug. 12; acted as D.A.Q.M.G. to Seaton's column in December, including affairs of Gungaree, Puttiala, and Mypoorie; present during operations from 2nd to 22nd March, 1858, resulting in the occupation of Lucknow, in the capacity of Deputy-Judge-Advocate-Gen. to the Army in the Field (brevet of major and lieut.-col., medal with two clasps). As a highly distinguished and fearless soldier, a kind-hearted, sterling, honest, English gentleman, the memory of Alexander Cunningham Robertson will ever be cherished by all true "Kingsmen" with feelings of the deepest affection and regard. During the past few years, Lieut.-Gen. A. C. Robertson, C.B., honoured the 15th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, at Liverpool, by becoming their Hon. Col.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th). Lieut. MacAdam has been specially selected to proceed with Methuen's Horse to Bechuanaland, and has left England for the Cape.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th). The *Times of India* says:—"Major H. L. Dundas, of the East Yorkshire Regt., has been appointed A.A.G. on the establishment, vice Col. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, who has been appointed A.Q.M.G., Aldershot. Major Dundas passed the Staff College in 1871, and was D.A.A.G. at Portsmouth from June, 1874, till Dec., 1879, at the termination of which appointment he rejoined his regiment. Exchanging to the battalion in India, he accompanied it in the arduous march under Gen. Phayre, C.B., to Candahar. He was appointed A.A.G., Southern Afghanistan Field Force, which appointment he held till the evacuation of the country by Major-Gen. Hume, C.B., in 1881. Major Dundas was appointed Brig.-Major on the Bombay Establishment in May, 1881." Lieut. Fisher, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 5th Bombay N.I., on probation.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd). Lieut. Hon. R. White, 2nd Batn., has been selected for special service in Egypt.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (32nd). Lieuts. Hatherell and Pelly are candidates for the Indian S.C.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th). Lieut. Ievers is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

Black Watch, Royal Highlanders (42nd). Lieut. Cuthbertson has been appointed baggage-master at Cairo in connection with the Nile Expedition, and will be responsible for the safe custody and despatch of baggage and parcels committed to his charge.

Essex Regiment (44th). The *Madras Mail* says:—"The court-martial appointed to try Lieut. Power, at Aden, for striking his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Rennie, has, we learn, concluded its sittings, with the result that the prisoner is cashiered, and that Col. Rennie has been deprived of his command. The defence that was offered regarding the long-continued provocation which was given by Col. Rennie proved that that officer had not conducted himself with good temper and good taste towards the subaltern, but had pursued that nagging line which caused Col. Kennedy to lose his command in connection with the Gilbert Court-martial case at Madras several years ago. But the provocation, great though it obviously was, could not with due regard to the imperative demands of military discipline be accepted as an excuse for a subaltern walking into his colonel's house and administering to him very severe personal chastisement. Mr. Power probably foresaw that the consequence to him of giving one blow to his superior officer would be quite as serious as his favouring that gentleman with many striking proofs of the opinion which he had formed of him. So while he was about it he paid off old scores with interest. The wrongs of the subaltern excited a good deal of sympathy, but it was impossible to avoid the penalty that has been exacted."

Berkshire Regiment (49th). Lieut. McClintock does duty with the Military Police at Cairo, during the absence of Capt. Maxwell with the Nile Expedition. Lieuts. Delamain and Nicholls are candidates for the Indian S.C.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major E. H. Moore, R.M.A., has embarked in H.M.S. Minotaur to replace Major F. H. Poore, R.M.A., disembarked for duty as Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (52nd). Lieut. O'Connell is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

Border Regiment (55th). Lieut. Caird has been selected for special service in Egypt.

Essex Regiment (56th). Lieuts. Bernard and Young are candidates for the Indian S.C.

Northamptonshire Regiment (58th). Lieuts. Hudson and Woods are candidates for the Indian S.C.

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th). Major Hutton, commandant of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt, has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. on the line of communication in connection with the Nile Expedition. Lieut. and Adjt. Boultbee, 4th Batn., has leave from India to England for nine months, on private affairs.

Gloucestershire Regiment (61st). Lieut. Capel-Cure has leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

Durham Light Infantry (68th). Lieut. Gardiner has obtained leave to England.

Welsh Regiment (69th). Lieut. Swayne is a candidate for the Indian S.C. Lieut. Peile has been selected for special service in Egypt.

Middlesex Regiment (77th). Lieut. Wilson is a candidate for the Indian S.C., and has been appointed to the 23rd Bombay N.I., on probation.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th). Lieut. Forbes is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

Connaught Rangers (88th). Lieut. Freckleton has leave from India to England for 12 months, on private affairs.

Cameronians, Scottish Rifles (90th). Major Brunker has passed the higher-standard examination in Hindostanee.

Gordon Highlanders (92nd). Capt. Hamilton, A.D.C. to Sir F. Roberts in Madras, has leave to England for four months, on private affairs.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (101st). Lieut. Denne is a candidate for the Indian S.C.

Durham Light Infantry (106th). The *Times of India* says:—"Brigdr.-Gen. Gillespie, lately commanding the 106th L.I., will succeed Brigdr.-Gen. Hogg as Qrmr.-Gen. of the Bombay Army when the latter's term of office is completed next February. The appointment is one that will commend itself to the majority of military men. Gen. Gillespie belonged to the old Bombay Fusiliers, and for many years commanded them. His success as a commanding officer attracted the notice of the military authorities at home, and he was appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department at York. For his services in Egypt he was made a C.B. He has commanded the Nusseerabad Brigade."

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (108th). Lieut. Daniel has been selected for special service in Egypt.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. King-Salter has leave from India to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. The death is announced from Malta of Assist.-Comy.-Gen. Beale, whilst *en route* to Cairo. The deceased returned home lately from Bahamas on sick-leave, on the termination of which he set out for Egypt. He obtained his first commission June 14, 1855; became Assist.-Comy.-Gen., June 8, 1879. Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55 (medal and Turkish medal).

Veterinary Department. Vet.-Surgs. R. Poyser, J. J. Phillips, Flintoff, and J. B. Savage are to be relieved during the ensuing trooping service, having completed a tour of Indian service.

Medical Department. A monumental brass to the memory of the officers of this Department, and non-commissioned officers and men, Army Hospital Corps, who lost their lives in Egypt in the years 1882-3, has just been erected in the chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. The memorial was raised by subscription among those officers of the Department and the Corps who served in Egypt during that period. Messrs. Mathews and Hodgson, of Regent Street, London, executed the work.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

3rd and 4th Battalions, Worcestershire Regiment. Lieut. G. A. Bramwell, 3rd Batn., left England on the 26th ult., in the Pembroke Castle, for South Africa, having volunteered to serve as a trooper in "Methuen's Horse." Capt. R. Holden, 4th Batn., also volunteered to serve with the same corps in Bechuanaland, if his services would be accepted as an officer, but declined the offer to serve in any other capacity.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The *Globe* says:—"Major Helyar, of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, who has during the past week been engaged in London in connection with the preparations for the South African Expedition, telegraphed to Taunton on Saturday for 50 volunteers from the Yeomanry regiment. The regimental serjeant-major had no difficulty in communicating with the men, as Saturday is market day in Taunton, and most of them were in town. Many of them readily volunteered. They are principally young farmers who ride to hounds, and are accustomed to the use of the rifle and gun."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The report by Lieut.-Col. Ray to the Council of the National Artillery Association regarding the British Artillery detachment for Canada, 1884, gives an account of the proceedings and achievements of the detachment at the recent prize meeting of the Canadian Artillery Association. The prizes they won were as follows:—The Queen's Prize (gold cup, badges, and $100), won by the 2nd Detachment, British Artillery, as were also the Montreal Challenge Cup, the first prize (nine silver cups, badge for No. 1, and $50), and the second prize of $50; while the third prize of $25 fell to the 1st Detachment. There were also some individual prizes. The colonel, concluding his report, says that the expedition proves that the Volunteer artillery of this country, of which this detachment was a fair example, was composed of men who were capable of being trained to a very high state of efficiency. In case of emergency any number of men, if properly handled, would in a very short time be able to take their places with credit alongside their brethren of the Royal Artillery.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Orders have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the first portion of the new guns referred to in Parliament on Tuesday night, and some increase of activity is observed in the Royal Laboratory and Gun Factories. A few engineers and fitters and a few labourers have been taken on in both departments, but for about 25 places there were nearly 500 applicants. In the Laboratory the chief pressure is due to an effort to push ahead with the work already in hand in order to prepare for the supplemental requisitions which are expected, especially for torpedoes and fuzes, but in the Gun Factories the demand for guns which has been so long awaited has been already received from the War Office, and the work has commenced. Much disappointment has, however, been felt at the decision of the Government to take the manufacture of steel from the national establishment at Woolwich to private manufacturers at Sheffield. During the interval of inactivity in gun-making which has marked the transition from wrought-iron to steel, the Royal Gun Factories have been almost devoted to the production and improvement of steel castings, and for two or three years past continual study and experiments have achieved some most successful results, with so much satisfaction to the authorities that a commission to supply the new guns from the Royal Arsenal was fully counted upon, both as to the material and the building up. Nevertheless, it is almost certain that the resolve of the Government to strengthen the Navy in guns and torpedoes, as well as in ships, will keep the Royal Arsenal at quite its average prosperity for some time to come. A court of inquiry is now sitting to investigate the circumstances attending the bursting on Monday at the Government proof butts of an 18-ton breech-loading gun, having a calibre of 9·2 in. The gun was being used for proving gunpowder, and not for testing the gun itself. So far as the inquiry has gone, the accident is attributed to the quality of the steel portion of the gun. This steel was supplied by contract, and the Arsenal claims that it can now turn out steel for ordnance purposes of better quality than any manufactured outside. As this is the second or third steel gun which has recently burst at Woolwich, it is probable that the inquiry will result in some radical change in the mode of manufacture.

A new pattern of the 6-in. breech-loading gun is in course of construction, and will be christened "Mark IV." Its specialities are an improved breech action, and a considerable alteration in the construction of the rear end of the tube, making it stronger and better able to stand the wear and tear of continued firing.

The Scourge was commissioned on Monday as tender to the Cambridge for a school of instruction in torpedoes and electric light.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

ERRATUM.—The name of the hill fort where Major-General Hardinge was "recuperating" by last accounts, is not "Pertabghur," as we printed it, but "Purandhur," one of the old Sivajees' hill strongholds. The General was hunting, and came upon some soft ground, in which his horse floundered, and in trying to get out the animal kicked him in the side, and broke two of his ribs.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 903.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains eight pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

WHILST the excitement about the condition of the Navy is almost at white-heat, the statements of Lord Northbrook and of Sir T. Brassey are like so many jets of water upon molten iron. Elsewhere we deal with the questions raised in both Houses from the service point of view; but it would be well if out of the awakened interest of the public the Government could find the means of support for a comprehensive reconstruction of the important relations between the Admiralty and the War Office affecting the armament of ships and the provision of ordnance for them. We recently called attention to the utter incompetence of the establishment at Woolwich to provide guns for forts and ironclads exceeding in dimensions the new model 43-ton steel gun, the reason being that the Government,—it is always the Government, and in the lower depths of that great organisation there is still the lower depth of the Lords of the Treasury,—refusing obstinately to ask from Parliament such a sum as would place a great gun-making establishment independent to some extent of the great private firms, has hitherto completely throttled the energies of the officers and staff of the Royal Arsenal. We hear, however, that they are going at last to take a small vote—a timid, tentative step, halting a long way off from anything like a complete and efficient outfit—for the production of the great steel ingots such as are furnished by Sir Joseph Whitworth for the larger natures of cannon. Without any disparagement to that most eminent metallurgist, to whom the country is indebted, *pro râta*, in the same way as Germany is indebted to Krupp, it is not to be supposed that Sir J. Whitworth furnishes steel to Woolwich for the pure pleasure or honour and glory of the thing. The labourer is worthy of his hire; the inventor and improver are entitled to a large percentage of profit on those articles which are due in all their excellence to scientific research and mechanical industry. But if Woolwich were "donated," as the Americans say, by the country with the means of making the Whitworth steel, the price of it would be reduced to the taxpayer very considerably; and what now costs £70 a ton might be produced in the Government yard for little more than half that amount, including the interest on the capital for the laying-out and establishment of the plant. Great changes have been effected under our eyes at Woolwich lately, but the country generally has been little the wiser. The enormous Nasmyth steam-hammers, which excited the wonder of admiring visitors at the Arsenal, are now almost unused, and new machinery is employed to drill out the cores of the solid blocks of steel from which our guns are made. The angry controversies over the nature of initial tubes and jackets, over coils and hooping, over different systems of "strengthening," have all died out. Years and years ago in this journal we entreated the authorities to look at what was doing abroad in the manufacture of guns. We called attention to Krupp and to Essen, to breech-loading artillery, and to the confidence expressed by the German artillerists not only in that system, but in the employment of steel for field guns, battering guns, and the largest natures of ordnance in ships and forts. But there was a blind leader of the blind, who had no eyes to see anything but the obsolete old muzzle-loader, with "the longest range, the flattest trajectory, and the hardest hit" in the world, at the head of our gun-making department. Trials and proofs of foreign work were of no avail; nothing so good as the English muzzle-loading gun, which was introduced on the alleged failure of the breech-loading system of Armstrong, by a comical perversity, enough to make the gods laugh and artillerymen jump with rage. So now it is in this year of grace, 1884, that the First Lord of the Admiralty has to stand before his peers and deplore the lack of proper guns and the lamentable backwardness of the Navy, and of the fortresses in the matter of breech-loading armament. It ought, however, to be remembered that it was to the outcry from the Navy, caused by the unsatisfactory working of a bad type of Armstrong breech-loader, the old 40-pounder, that the breech-loading system was for a time abandoned, and the muzzle-loader revived. With the new light cast upon the real nature of the energy of improved powder, and on the relations of calibre, projectile, and length of gun to each other, we have gone on increasing the length of guns till we have come to dimensions which absolutely require breech-loading. It is to be hoped that the great workship at Woolwich, aided by Elswick, by Whitworth, &c., will soon be able to make up for lost time. Certain it is that if the country were but acquainted with the real condition of ships and forts at home and abroad in the matter of ordnance, there would be no reluctance on the part of Parliament to agree to a substantial vote for the immediate inauguration of all the necessary appliances to meet the wants of the service in providing for the national defence.

Colonel Alderson will move up from the office of one of the Assistant-Directors to the post of Director of Artillery and Stores vacated, as we announced last week, by Brigadier-General Reilly, in pursuance of the advice of his medical attendants; and an intelligent informed and able officer will be replaced by another who is admitted to be very near the head of the list of the most accomplished Artillerists in the Queen's service. Colonel Alderson was very young when he received his baptism of fire at the Alma, having only entered the regiment on June 23, 1852; he was also present at Inkerman (siege train), and served in the trenches and batteries from the opening bombardment of Sebastopol—October 17, 1854—till that of June 17 preceding the unfortunate assault on the Redan.

Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., has arrived in India, and assumed his Divisional Command in Bengal, vice Lieutenant-General R. Hume, C.B., who is now *en route* to England.

The Egyptian Government has, we understand, been obliged to withdraw the special permission which had been granted to the cattle contractor for the Army of Occupation, in consequence of diseased Russian cattle having been transported in quarantine trains from Alexandria into the interior for consumption by the British troops. No less than five batches have been attacked by disease. Eight died at Assouan in a consignment of fifty, and in another lot of fifty, no less than twenty-four succumbed to disease between Assiout and Assouan as testified by the examination of English and native veterinary surgeons. These cases have occurred in the direct line of route between Alexandria and Esneh, and the British military authorities have done everything in their power to assist the native officials in preventing any spread of the disease.

Capt. F. B. de Wolski, R.E., has returned to England from the special mission on which he has been employed at Philadelphia.

An unexpected difference is said to have arisen between the Government of the Czar and that of the Sultan. Russia having made a request that the vessels carrying troops destined for the garrisoning of her possessions in the Arctic seas be allowed to pass through the Bosphorus, Turkey, acting conformably with the letter of the Treaty, has refused the request.

We learn from Egypt that Captain H. A. Yorke, R.E., has been appointed General Manager of the Assouan Railway.

The 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (7th), at Colchester, and the King's Own Light Infantry (105th), at York, are being got ready for immediate embarkation for the Mediterranean, to relieve the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish (18th), at Malta, and East Jersey Regiment (31st), at Gibraltar, ordered on to India.

Nothing is known officially as to the removal of the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment (19th), up the Nile, and consequently the report that the Royal Sussex (107th) is to go to Egypt from Malta must be considered premature.

The appointment of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Dublin falls vacant immediately, as Colonel Montgomery-Moore is about to be promoted Major-General. Colonel Moore will be much missed in Dublin, where he has not only been exceedingly popular, but has had the reputation of being a thorough practical Staff Officer.

Lieutentant-Colonel H. M. Moorsom, half-pay, R.A., and Major F. H. Innes, R.A., have joined the Intelligence Department at the Horse Guards.

Colonel G. D. Barker, who has succeeded Colonel W. F. Butler as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Devonport, will retain his appointment for the usual period, as Colonel Butler will not resume duty in the Western Command on his return from Egypt.

Lieutenant L. S. Peyton, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Murray, who has assumed command of the Oude Division, Bengal Army.

The resignation of Colonel Chapman, Military Secretary, who is coming home in February, has caused speculation and gossip, and there is a report that he is to succeed Sir C. Macgregor, who was, before some present troubles at all events, booked for an extension of his term, thus enabling Colonel Chapman to drop into the place after he had completed the two years' regimental duty which he must have before he can take a brigade command.

Major-Generals seeking employment may be interested in learning that there is every probability of the China command falling vacant in April next, as General Sargent is likely to be "run out" on promotion.

Colonel J. H. Hall, commanding the 22nd Regimental District at Chester, who succeeds Colonel Methuen as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Home District, has not had any previous Staff service. He served in the Coldstream Guards from August, 1854, to September, 1879, and has been in command at Chester since May, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Durnford, from Assistant-Director of Works for Fortifications at the War Office, has been appointed Commanding R.E. of the Bechuanaland Expedition.

Information from Egypt states that the uncertainty attending the settlement of the indemnities has now reached such an acute stage that many persons whose whole property was destroyed in July, 1882, are seriously embarrassed, and unless the financial question receives a speedy solution, grave difficulties may arise among the secondary class of traders.

Captain J. du T. Bogle, R.E., succeeds Sir Charles Warren as Instructor in Surveying at the S.M.E., Chatham.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of officers of Militia battalions of territorial regiments being attached to Line battalions, for duty in place of those officers who have proceeded with the expedition to Bechuanaland. This is a wise, and we feel sure it will be a popular measure.

Brigade-General Reilly, who is leaving the War Office, will shortly be promoted to the establishment of General Officers as a Major-General.

Major Hornby, 70th East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major to the 2nd Brigade of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon (93rd) with the Nile Expeditionary Force.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Recruiting becomes vacant on January 1, when Major-General Bulwer completes his five years.

Major-General Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B., has been selected to succeed Major-General Fraser, at Aldershot, and will assume command of the Cavalry Brigade at the Camp, and the Inspector-Generalship of Cavalry in Great Britain, on January 1 next.

Lieutenant-General A. C. Robertson, C.B., formerly of the 8th King's, died in Liverpool on Sunday, after a long and painful illness.

The "service" of the Queen by land will be soon handed over to "Volunteer" and Reserve men if the present "system" goes on! At the time of the Crimean War, it was proposed to let a contract to take Sebastopol to some great railway-making firm; but what was then a grim jest appears to be coming within a measurable distance of actual working-out. The offer of a reward of £100 to the battalion which first gets from Sarras to Debbeh in good order is quite in keeping with the spirit of the day. Why not offer a reward for the Mahdi's head, as Sir W. Hewitt did for Osman Digna? An evening paper talks of *esprit de corps*, as if such a thing existed, or could exist, in the heterogeneous bodies of men fighting the Nile in its course.

The fortieth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess of Wales (December 1) was celebrated universally, and at Sandringham there was a large family party, which was joined by Prince Albert Victor from Cambridge, and Prince George from Greenwich.

Major. P. J. Hughes, 26th Cameronians, has been appointed Brigade-Major of 3rd Infantry Brigade, at Aldershot, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Molyneux, 22nd Regiment, who has proceeded to South Africa.

Several fatal cases of diphtheria have recently occurred at Aldershot Camp among the soldiers' children. Although all necessary sanitary precautions are being taken, this disease, which now seems to be never absent from the Camp, shows no sign of abatement.

Captain the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, 7th Hussars, has been appointed Military Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Major A. E. Turner, R.A., proceeded to Egypt on special service.

Private letters from Egypt state that Major Kitchener entertains hopes of being able to effect the arrest of some of the murderers of Colonel Stewart. Anyway, he is endeavouring to collect information with a view of bringing some of the culprits to justice if possible.

Major Bekir Effendi Kaimal assumed the command of the Cavalry Regiment of the Egyptian Army on Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor's resignation of his commission in the service of His Highness.

We regret to learn that Mr. Scudamore, the *Times* correspondent with the Nile Expeditionary Force, has been laid up in hospital for about three weeks, suffering from a severe attack of dysentery. It is hoped that he will be able to leave the hospital early next week.

We learn from India that at the time the mail left nothing has transpired as to Colonel Chapman's successor in the Military Secretaryship, and it was expected that some little time would elapse before any appointment was made, as Colonel Chapman did not intend to leave for England at once.

The appointment of Colonel W. D. Marsh as Commanding R.E. at Mauritius, which was lately announced, has been cancelled. Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Stewart, from Portsmouth, takes Colonel Marsh's place.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 29, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Com. J. G. O'Connell has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Com. (Nov. 25).

Fleet Surg. W. H. Lloyd, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet (Nov. 27).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 1, 1884.

The under-mentioned Assist.-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet:—E. J. Austen and J. M. Downer (both dated Dec. 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commanders—George A. Broad, to the Asia, for the Triumph; Robert Jackson, to the Excellent, additional; William H. Adlam, to the Duke of Wellington.

Lieutenants — Thomas H. M. Jerman, Arthur Y. Moggridge, and Harry M. Murphy, to the Reindeer; Richard O. Polwhele, to the Royal Adelaide; Stanley T. Dean-Pitt, to the Duke of Wellington; George C. Hammond, to the President, additional; William H. Nicholson, to the Minotaur (as Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral de Horsey); Edmund W. Yorke and Walter Carey, to the Agincourt.

Navigating Lieutenants—George S. Ralph, to the Shannon; Charles R. H. Robinson, to the Indus, for the Raleigh.

Sub-Lieutenants—Drury St. A. Wake, to the Reindeer; Charles W. Sutton, to the Repulse, for the Ariel.

Assistant Paymaster—Henry H. Rickard, to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral de Horsey.

Gunners—Richard S. C. Staddon, to the Reindeer; Thomas Birchby, to the Grappler; James C. Rockett, to the Excellent, additional.

Boatswain—Thomas Hills, to the Humber.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatmen—H. Grainger, Studland Bay, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Challabro, vice John Stevens, invalided; William Warlow, Warlow Station, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Hoylake, vice J. P. Walters, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatmen—Alfred Bishop, Filey, to be chief boatman, Tynemouth, vice E. Fox, promoted; James Collings, Portobello, to be chief boatman, Sandgate, vice Legg, promoted; Edward Dennis, Lyne Cobb, to be chief boatman, Studland Bay, vice H. Grainger, promoted.

Achilles, Capt. Buller, arrived at Portland from Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Agincourt, Capt. Mead, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Whyte, arrived at Portland from Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Albatross, Com. Hicks, is in the Yangtse River; was at Hankow on Oct. 21, where she would be relieved by the Linnet.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Harston, was at Accra on Oct. 30.

Audacious, Capt. Pearson, was at Amoy up to Oct. 25.

Champion, Capt. Powlett, was at Hong Kong on Oct. 27, and would relieve the Audacious at Amoy on Nov. 11.

Cherub, Lieut.-Com. Haszard, arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday.

Cleopatra, Capt. Hippisley, was at Shanghai on Oct. 22.

Cockchafer, Lieut.-Com. Boteler, was at Tamsui, Formosa, on Oct. 22.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Crowe, was at Suakim on Nov. 21.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, will leave for Bombay on the 14th inst.

Curacoa, Capt. Hanmer, was at Chefoo on Oct. 19, and would proceed to Woosung on the arrival of the Espoir.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. Gardiner, was at Massowah on Nov. 21.

Daring, Com. Ching, was at Ningpo on Oct. 20.

Dart, Lieut.-Com. Moore, was at Sydney on Oct. 22, preparing for sea.

Diamond, Capt. Dale, was at Sydney, and would visit Melbourne and Adelaide shortly.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was at Barbadoes on Monday.

Dolphin, Com. Wilmot, was at Suakim on Nov. 21.

Dragon, Com. Anson, remains at Busreh.

Dreadnought, Capt. Hon. E. Fremantle, left Gibraltar on Nov. 27 for Malta, where she arrived on Wednesday.

Esk, Lieut.-Com. Cochrane, was at Swatow on Oct. 20.

Espiègle, Capt. Bridge, left Sydney on Oct. 19 for New Guinea, *viâ* Brisbane.

Espoir, Lieut.-Com. Gamble, was ordered to leave Tientsin for Chefoo on Oct. 24.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, left Suakim on Nov. 17 for Roweyyah, and on her return, was ordered to relieve the Condor at Massowah.

Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. Dickson, was at Singapore on Oct. 16, and would remain in the Straits of Malacca Division.

Flirt, Com. Craigie, will proceed to Ascension shortly.

Fly, Com. Hope, was at Takao, Formosa, on Oct. 19, where she remains for protection of foreign residents at Takao, Taiwanfun, and Amping.

Flying Fish, Capt. Maclear, is still surveying the coast of Corea and off-lying islands.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Furlonger, sailed on Oct. 30 for St. Paul de Loando, to relieve H.M.S. Flirt on South Sub-Division.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. McQuhae, was in the Gulf of Tonquin at Hoihow on Sept. 26.

Frolic, Com. Parr, was at Accra on Oct. 30. She will visit intermediate ports between Accra and Lagos, and also the different Oil Rivers.

Goshawk, Lieut.-Com. Moore, was to leave Simon's Town for St. Helena, Ascension, and the West Coast on arrival of the Tamar.

Griffon, Com. Davies, will probably be paid off at Devonport on the 13th inst.

Harrier, Lieut.-Com. Pike, left Cooktown on Oct. 12 for New Guinea.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, left Malta for Alexandria on Wednesday.

Humber, Com. Errington, was expected to leave Suakim for Suez about Dec. 5.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, has left Suez for England.

Lark, Lieut.-Com. Oldham, is still surveying among the Solomon Islands.

Linnet, Com. Hill, was at Hankow on Dec. 4.

Merlin, Lieut.-Com. Brenton, arrived at Hong Kong from Amping, Formosa, on Oct. 28; she is ordered to proceed to Sharp Peak, River Min, to relieve the Zephyr.

Midge, Com. Hotham, was at Foochow on Oct. 21.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, bearing the flag of the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar on Monday. On Thursday Vice-Admiral De Horsey succeeded his Royal Highness in command. The coaling of the Minotaur and Seahorse is to be proceeded with immediately, and these vessels will sail in a week or ten days to join the remainder of the Squadron at Portland. On board the Minotaur it is believed that the Squadron will be home again before Christmas.

Miranda, Com. Acland, was at Sydney on Oct. 22.

Myrmidon, Com. Hoskyn, was, on Nov. 21, still surveying in the southern part of the Red Sea.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, arrived at Sydney on Tuesday.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at Portland from Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Northumberland, Capt. Robinson, arrived at Portland from Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, was at Accra on Oct. 30, and would remain in the vicinity, awaiting arrival of the Rapid.

Paluma, Lieut.-Com. Richards, is still at Chatham.

Pegasus, Com. Bickford, was at Singapore on Oct. 16.

Pelican, Com. Hope, arrived at Panama on Nov. 10.

Raven, Lieut.-Com. Ross, left Brisbane on Oct. 17 for New Guinea, and has since arrived there.

Reindeer, Com. G. L. Atkinson, was commissioned at Devonport on Thursday, with a complement of 110 men, for service on the East India station.

Ruby has completed the official trial of her machinery on the measured mile, off Maplin Sands. It was attended with satisfactory results, 13·2 knots per hour having been obtained. She is ordered to be ready for foreign service by Dec. 30.

Sapphire, Capt. Kinahan, was at Sharp Peak, River Min, on Oct. 21, where she remains until the return of the Zephyr from Wenchow, and then proceeds to Pagoda Anchorage.

Serapis, Capt. Douglas, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on Tuesday, and would leave to-day.

Sphinx, Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim on Nov. 21.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. Saunders, arrived at Malta on Nov. 29.

Sultan, Capt. Tracey, arrived at Portland from Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Swift, Com. Bromley, was at Canton on Oct. 22.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Marx, left Brisbane on Oct. 18 for New Guinea.

Triumph is to be ready for commissioning early next month, by Capt. H. Rose, for service in the Pacific, where she will relieve the Swiftsure as flagship on that station.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, was expected to leave Suakim for Suez about Nov. 26.

Undine, Lieut.-Com. Cross, was at New Hebrides on Sept. 26, and would return to Sydney about the end of November.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Maxwell, was at Amoy on Oct. 25, and was about to convey the Commander-in-Chief to Shanghai, calling at Wenchow.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, was at Hong Kong on Oct. 22.

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, left Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 26 for Grand Bassa, and on visit to the northern ports on Ivory Coast.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. Hope, left Sharp Peak, Min River, on Oct. 20, to visit Wenchow.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

In a telegram from Tientsin of Dec. 2, the Chinese claim to have gained the following successes over the French:—"On Oct. 2 the Chinese, under Gen. Su Yüen-Chün, attacked and captured the forts and city Loh-guan Hsien, in Tonquin, and sank a French gunboat. After the engagement the elders of more than 20 Christian villages came in and tendered their submission to the Chinese commander. On Oct. 8 Gens. Liu and Sun Kai-hwa gained a victory over the French at Hoo-wei, in Formosa. The fighting continued for six hours. The French losses were very heavy. Among the dead left on the field were two French officers *de quatre galons*. The Chinese captured three guns, pursued the enemy to the waterside, and sank four of the launches sent from the fleet to carry them off. On Nov. 7, the troops of the Kamgsi province were successful in an engagement with the French troops in Tonquin, in which the latter lost seven commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and had their General severely wounded. On the same day the French made an unsuccessful attack on the Chinese positions at Kwan-Yin Kio, in Tonquin, at the end of which the French officer in command shot himself, thus producing great disorder among his troops, which then precipitately retired. On Nov. 13, the Black Flags, under Liu Jung Fu, repulsed the French on three occasions at Seün Kwan. On Nov. 13, the French suffered another defeat at Tamsui. On Nov. 19, a French force, in which some Turcos were included, was forced by the Black Flags and some Yunnan regulars to take refuge in the woods near Seün Kwan."

The Chinese appear to have abandoned all hope of the war being settled by negotiation, and to have determined upon a vigorous policy.

It is stated from Hong Kong that a German admiral and other European officers are employed in the Chinese Northern Fleet. Thirty Germans have reached Port Arthur lately.

THE NAVAL DEBATE.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Northbrook made his promised statement respecting the state of the Navy. At the outset he admitted that the action of the Government in this matter is due to the agitation which has arisen in the country, and said it was unfortunate that the discussion had been hitherto conducted without any expression of opinion from those who were responsible for the Navy. After an assertion of the determination the Government feel to maintain the Naval supremacy of England to the best of their ability, he complained that there had been a disposition not to recognise what they had done in this direction. The Admiralty had increased the rate of construction of armour-plated ships from 8,000 tons a year to 12,000 tons, and at an augmented charge of one million a year. He was satisfied that our expenditure in the construction of armour-plated ships is much larger than that of the French Government, though the number of ships in progress in the French dockyards is larger than in this country. There would soon, however, be three slips vacant, and it was proposed to lay down three new ships in the place of those which either had been, or would shortly be, launched. The Benbow, also, was getting on rapidly, and would be launched shortly; and it was proposed then to lay down one more ironclad, or four in all, in the course of the next financial year. The first would be a turret-ship of the Conqueror type, a little over 10,000 tons burthen, with 18 in. of armour, and carrying two 110-ton guns, an 18-ton stern-gun, and 12 6-in. guns in a steel-protected battery. She would have a speed of 15½ knots, and would be equal in strength to any armour-clad ship constructed, or being constructed, by any other nation. What the designs of the other three armour-clad ships were to be was not necessary now absolutely to decide, but they would be between 10,000 and 11,000 tons. It was proposed also to build at once two more torpedo rams similar to the Polyphemus. Two torpedo cruisers were being built, and ten more would be built. They would be armed with sixty 4-ton guns, and have a speed of 16 knots. Thirty first-class torpedo-boats would also be added to the Navy, together with five more protected cruisers of 3,000 tons displacement, armed with torpedoes as well as guns, and having a speed of 17½ knots. The latter boats Lord Northbrook described as superior to anything which is now being built in Europe. The additions to the Navy, it was next stated, would cost altogether about £3,100,000, which would be spread over a period of five years. The additional ships would be, to a great extent, provided by contract. The cost would be supplemented by £1,600,000 required for armaments, and £825,000 for the protection of coaling-stations. The First Lord intimated further that these estimates, together with the other military estimates of next year, will be submitted to a select committee of the House of Commons, and that a proposal with regard to the defences of the commercial harbours may possibly be made by the Government in the meantime. Lord Carnarvon, who followed the First Lord of the Admiralty, complained of the inadequacy of the Ministerial proposals for any immediate purpose. Lord Alcester claimed some credit for the Government, as having increased the numerical strength of the Navy. Lord Dunsany urged the necessity of expediting the promised additions. Lord Camperdown asserted that the English Navy is at present "undoubtedly the strongest in the world," and demurred to the present tendency to under-rate its qualities. Lord Clanwilliam concurred in the belief that the proposals are inadequate, and Lord Sidmouth addressed some questions to the Government which elicited from the First Lord that it is not intended to await the decision of next year's Financial Committee in the House of Commons before proceeding with the new ships which have been promised. Lord Northbrook's formal motion for returns of the strength of the Navy was agreed to, and the House rose at 8.5.

In the House of Commons, there was a large attendance of Members, in anticipation of the Ministerial statement with regard to the Navy. Sir Thomas Brassey, Secretary of the Admiralty, explained in great detail the plans of the department for the reinforcement of the Navy. He laid somewhat more stress than Lord Northbrook had done upon the large proportion of the new work which is to be given to private contractors. More details as to the defence of the coaling-stations abroad were also furnished; but, on the whole, the Secretary of the Admiralty summed up the substance of the intended expenditure to the same effect as the First Lord. Mr. W. H. Smith followed the Secretary of the Admiralty, and at once pointed out that the Government scheme does not include the actual doing of anything, but merely a programme of work for future years. Supposing that there is actual necessity for reinforcement of the Navy, the late Lord pointed out that a dilatory proposal of this kind is simply "absurd." Mr. Smith showed the defenceless condition of our coasts in the event of a sudden outbreak of war, and the necessity of some increase of torpedo preparations. At present, he said, our yearly output of torpedoes is 50, which would be no more than the requirements of one week of active operations. He dwelt strongly upon the responsibility which lies upon public men who leave the country uninformed as to the state of its defences. The policy of concealment, he said, was the departmental policy, but he believed in a policy of publicity. He believed a war would come without notice, and those who left the country unprepared would then have a great account to render to the people. Sir Donald Currie and Sir John Hay, from different standpoints, urged upon the Government the necessity of a more energetic Naval policy. Sir Edward Reed expressed satisfaction at the character of the proposals announced, which, however, he did not consider went far enough. Mr. Gorst impressed the necessity of activity upon the Government. Some other discussion followed, and after a brief reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the formal motion for returns was agreed to, and the House adjourned at 1.15.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I challenge any person, be he military, naval, or civilian, to deny the absolute truthfulness of the criticisms of Capt. White in his articles upon the subject of "The Truth about the Army," (now issued in pamphlet form by Messrs. Cousins and Co., 3 York Street, Covent Garden). The Army itself owes a debt of gratitude to the author of the several articles which have appeared in the *Whitehall Review* upon the military question, and for the utterly fearless and truthful manner in which he has brought the subject before the public. I, as a soldier of some experience, have no hesitation whatever in endorsing every word Capt. White has written, and I can only say that he deserves well of his country. At this moment, when the horizon of Europe is, metaphorically speaking, obscured by the smoke of gunpowder, such an *exposé* of the state of this country with regard to its Army should appeal to the hearts of all Englishmen. The sea and land defences of England should at once be placed in such a condition as to inspire confidence in the breasts of the people of this country, and cause them to fear but little the combination of all Europe against her. Capt. White's pamphlet, "The Truth about the Army," should find a place upon every mess-table throughout the service; and not only there, but in the reading-room of every political club in the country.—I am, &c.,

A SOLDIER OF THREE CAMPAIGNS.

Lieut. Huntingford, R.N., who has been appointed transport officer in connection with the Bechuanaland Expedition, left London last week for the Cape.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Historical Records of the 28th North Gloucestershire Regiment, from 1692 to 1882, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brodigan (Blackfriars Printing and Publishing Company, Limited).—Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, Vol. 28, No. 126 (W. Mitchell and Co.)—Comic Sketches from English History, by Lieutenant-Colonel Seccombe (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Life, Christmas Annual ("Life" Office).—Christmas Cards (Davidson Bros.)—The Wheeling Annual, 1885 (Harry Etherington).—Night and Day, November (J. F. Shaw and Co.)—Peter Parley's Annual, 1885 (Ben George).—Selection of Marble Stationery (Terry, Stoneman, and Co.)—The Sea Fathers: Lives of Great Navigators of Former Times, by Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S. (Cassell and Co., Limited). Magazines for December:—The Nineteenth Century (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.); Baily's Monthly Magazine (A. H. Baily and Co.); The United Service (Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly and Co.); The Army and Navy Magazine (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Selection of Cosaques, &c. (G. Sparaguapane and Co.)—In the Watches of the Night, Vol 5, by Mrs. Horace Dobell (Remington and Co.).

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MARRIAGE.

BARCHARD—DUGDALE.—On November 27, at the parish church, Eccles, by the Rev. A. H. Cumming, vicar of Whorlton, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Pitcairn, vicar of the parish, and the Rev. A. E. Francis, vicar of Barton-upon-Irwell, Charles Percival Barchard, 2nd Battalion, West York Regiment, eldest son of W. B. Barchard, of Halton Bank, Pendleton, to Charlotte Ellen, eldest daughter of the late John Dugdale, of Irwell Bank, Eccles, and Crathborne, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

LILBURNE.—On the 24th ult., at St. Moritz, James Thomas Lilburne, B.A., Cambridge, late of King's College Hospital, only son of Dr. Lilburne, R.N., aged 26.

MCDONALD.—At Mauritius, on October 17, Jane Cuningham, beloved wife of Major McDonald, Royal Engineers, aged 36 years.

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MILITARY PRIZE ESSAY, 1884. Essays with the following Mottoes have been received by the Secretary since November 1:—"Latent scintilla forsan," from Bermuda (too late); "Disorder which has spoilt us, friend us now," from China; "In spite of wrong," from India (too late).

Copies of Sir Edward Reed's Lecture on "What are the most Urgent Measures that should be taken for increasing H.M.'s Navy?" price 1s, can be obtained at the Institution, or at Messrs. Mitchell and Co., 39 Charing Cross.

Whitehall Yard, December 4.

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By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL RAYSON, Secretary.

December, 1884.

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION,
September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	...*Lieut. C. F. Pinney.........	1794
14.	...*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

* First trial.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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OFFICERS' PROMOTION.

A small GARRISON CLASS, under Colonel COLVILE, late Brigade-Major, Author of "Military Tribunals;" Major F. H. DYKE, late Garrison-Instructor at Colchester, Author of "Lectures on Tactics;" and Captain STEWART, late R.A., commenced at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS,

on October 15, and will continue during the Leave Season.

Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

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FINAL MILITARY COMPETITIVE.

MILITIA OFFICERS prepared for the above at

THE ABBEY, ABINGDON, BERKS.

PRESENT TERM commenced OCTOBER 11.

NEXT TERM commences JANUARY 5, 1885.

ONE-THIRD of those sent up in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 obtained commissions.

For particulars see above.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—In list published from Civil Service Commissioners, November 5, of Two Militia Officers sent up by Mr. PRITCHARD, Lieutenant H. A. Moore, West Yorks Militia, was placed FOURTH, scoring 3,207 marks.

Special department provided with separate buildings, &c., for preparation of Militia Officers for Final Competition in Military Law, Tactics, Fortification, Surveying. Course in charge of Colonel PHILIP STORY, late South Lancashire Regiment, formerly eight years Garrison Instructor. The Colonel is assisted by another resident officer, a Captain late R.A. Number limited to twelve.

Of Six Candidates sent up last September, the following Four were successful:—

		Marks.
11th.	Lieut. Tod, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt. ...	1786
34th.	Lieut. Theobald, 3rd Batn. Berkshire Regt.	1667
49th.	Lieut. Robinson, 3rd Batn. Bedfordshire Regt.	1600
63rd.	Lieut. Saunders, 3rd Batn. Suffolk Regt.	1539

The above make 25 Officers who have gained direct Commissions from Wargrave.—Address,

Rev. A. PRITCHARD,
WARGRAVE, HENLEY, OXON.

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CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Captain W. H. JAMES, F.G.S., P.S.C., late R.E., and Major E. J. LYNCH, late Garrison-Instructor, London, 19 Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, W., PREPARE Gentlemen for all CIVIL SERVICE Examinations, and for the Army, *viâ* WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, and the MILITIA; special Classes for the STAFF COLLEGE and Promotion Examinations. EIGHTY-THREE successes in 1882. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE in 1883. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-FOUR in 1884, viz.:—

MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March.—THIRTY-SIX, viz.: —3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

September.—THIRTY-ONE, viz.:—First, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th (two), 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 46th, 48th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 62nd, 64th; and Cavalry, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

One other failed by only 4 marks, and three more were within 39 marks of success.

95 out of 117 Candidates have passed at the last Three Examinations.

At the Eight Examinations held under the present regulations, the FIRST PLACE has been taken FIVE TIMES.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. October:—FIRST, 3rd, 6th, 7th.

Being all sent up on both occasions. There has been no failure in the last SEVEN Examinations.

SANDHURST, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, Two:—20th, 53rd.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Special Class, limited to eight.

FOREIGN OFFICE and DIPLOMATIC. — A Special Class, limited to six.

Courses for all Examinations now proceeding.

NEXT TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 13.

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The SPECIAL CLASSES for the MILITIA COMPETITIVE, the STAFF COLLEGE, and PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS commenced October 15, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. NEEDHAM, P.S.C., late Professor of Fortification, Tactics, &c., at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and formerly Garrison Instructor. Each Class limited to eight.

At the MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, held in September last, out of FIVE Lieutenants of Militia sent up by Mr. WOLFFRAM, the following were successful:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	... Lieut. B. Upperton	1906
4.	... Lieut. W. J. Mangles	1875
54.	... Lieut. J. R. O'Connell	1575

Out of twenty-seven MILITIA OFFICERS sent up from the Manor House for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION since 1881, the following twenty-two have been successful:—

Lieut. H. de S. Barrow.
Lieut. Sir Henry Bellew, Bart.
Lieut. C. C. Daniel.
Lieut. H. J. Elphinstone.
Lieut. C. S. Evans-Lombe.
Lieut. M. A. Foster.
Lieut. Henry Graham.
Lieut. H. F. Holland.
Lieut. W. R. Inglis.
Lieut. William Keates.
Lieut. Percy Lees.
Lieut. W. J. Mangles.
Lieut. Graham Marsh.
Lieut. A. P. Murray.
Lieut. J. R. O'Connell.
Lieut. L. W. Pease.
Lieut. H. K. Stewart.
Lieut. Harrington Swann.
Lieut. R. W. Trim.
Lieut. Bryan Upperton.
Lieut. F. O. F. Vane.
Lieut. G. F. Whitehead.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS. — LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath, whose pupils for some years past have continuously maintained a steady average of success, second to none. This year fifteen have been sent up, seven of whom have passed; four in March (one taking first place on the list), and three at the recent Examination. Very few pupils are taken, and there are two resident Military Instructors of high qualifications constantly at work, with a third in reserve in case of pressure. Thus very great individual attention is guaranteed, and the system of lecturing classes entirely avoided. Batcombe is a country village, near no town, but affording opportunity for shooting and other healthy amusements in moderation. References are permitted to the Earl of Harewood, Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of successful pupils.

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President.—Earl GRANVILLE, K.G.

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MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the seven MILITIA COMPETITIONS which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils SIXTY COMMISSIONS, although they have only Prepared and sent up a very Limited Number of Candidates.

MARCH, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
2.	... *Lieutenant C. J. Stanton	2083
10.	... *Lieutenant T. E. O'Leary	1956
15.	... Lieutenant J. E. Balfour	1934
35.	... *Lieutenant F. W. Ramsden............	1852
48.	... Lieutenant H. V. Bailey........	1771
52.	... Lieutenant F. W. Ross	1761
60.	... *Lieutenant C. E. Richardson	1730
74.	... *Lieutenant E. B. Grogan	1686
77.	... *Lieutenant Lord Skelmersdale	1662
79.	... Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin	1659

TEN SUCCEEDING out of SIXTEEN SENT UP.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Place.	Name.	Marks.
3.	... *Lieutenant W. Younger..................	1939
6.	... *Lieutenant G. S. Napier	1857
8.	... *Lieutenant F. Slade-Gully	1839
21.	... *Lieutenant B. O. Fyffe	1712
28.	... *Lieutenant R. Carr-Ellison............	1702
31.	... *Lieutenant E. A. Daubeny	1697
56.	... *Lieutenant D. H. Alexander	1590
64.	... *Lieutenant G. M. Gloster...............	1574
66.	... *Lieutenant Viscount Glentworth ...	1572
75.	... *Lieutenant A. B. Boyd-Wilson	1532
76.	... Lieutenant J. A. G. Rainsford	1531

ELEVEN SUCCESSFUL of out SIXTEEN SENT UP.

* Passed FIRST TRIAL.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

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At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

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NEXT TERM COMMENCES JANUARY, 1885.
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THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill, 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, 16 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

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From H. T. SHUBRICK, Esq., 13th L.I., 39 Onslow Gardens, London, S.W., October 8, 1884.—"After nearly five years' experience of the ·577 Express Rifle, No. 5,514, you built for me, I have much pleasure in stating that it has from first to last given me entire satisfaction. In my last jungle trip I killed four bison and a bear, each with a single shot. The penetration and killing power is something enormous, as the following particulars will show. Bison, No. 1: Shot in the throat end-on; the piece penetrated the muscles of the neck, broke one of the breast ribs, pierced the heart and lungs, and finally there were six holes in the diaphragm; further we did not trace. Bison, No. 2: Shot through the right shoulder while lying down, showing the right shoulder broken; left appeared to be so also, but had not time to skin sufficiently to make certain. Bison, No. 3: Shot behind the shoulder; bullet broke up into five pieces, two of which went clean through. The above I think is enough to show what the penetration is like. I have recommended several gentlemen from you, and in each case they were as well served as I was."

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Albacore	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. P. K. Smythies	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	Mediterranean
Albatross	4	125	S. sloop	Com. Charles Hicks	Re. Feb. 24, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Alberta	...	...	P. yacht	Staff Cm. W. B. Goldsmith	Tender to Victoria & Albert	Portsmouth
Alecto	4	68	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. F. A. Harston	Re. Aug., 1884—C. C'st C'stle	West Coast of Africa
Alexandra	12	674	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. H. Rawson, C.B. (V.-Ad. Lord J. Hay, K.C.B.)	Re. Feb. 1, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
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Express	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Vesey Knox	Feb. 14, 1884—Devonport	N. America and W.I.
Falcon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. J. E. Pringle	Re. Oct. 15, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Fantome	4	125	S. sloop	Com. S. L. Osborne	Re. April 25, 1883—Bermuda	N. America and W. I.
Firebrand	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. D. L. Dickson	May 6, 1884—Devonport	China
Fire Queen	...	22	P. vessel	Staff Com. S. W. Browne	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Firm	4	28	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. G. Izat	Tender to Lord Warden	Queensferry
Flirt	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Craigie	Re. Mar. 1, 1884—Devonport.	West Coast of Africa
Flora	1	51	Storeship	Com. George H. Rainier	Re. Oct. 1, '81—C. of G. Hope	Simon's Bay
Fly	4	74	S. gunvessel	Com. John Hope	March 26, 1881—Hong Kong.	Ordered home
Flying Fish	4	111	S. sloop	Capt. J. F. L. P. Maclear	Re. Dec. 12, '83—Hong Kong	China, surveying
Forester	4	30	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson	Tender to Shannon	Greenock
Forward	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Furlonger	Nov. 20, 1883—Sheerness	Cape of Good Hope
Foxhound	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. J. M'Quhae	Re. Mar. 26, 1881—H'ng K'ng	Ord. home
Frolic	4	79	S. gunvessel	Com. A. A. C. Parr	July 26, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Ganges	19	139	Training-ship	Com. Walter B. Bridges	Re. July 1, 1884—Devonport	Falmouth
Garnet	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. Henry Hand	Sept. 7, 1882—Sheerness	N. America and W. I.
Goshawk	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. W. J. Moore	Nov. 22, 1883—Sheerness	C. of G. Hope & W. C. of Africa
Grappler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. H. Cochran	Oct. 8, 1881—Devonport	Gibraltar
Griffon	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Robert W. Davies	Re. March 8, 1881—Bermuda	Paying off
Harrier	...	28	Sailing schooner	Lt.-Com. F. O. Pike	To be recommiss'n'd on station	Australia
Hecla	6	245	Torpedo-ship	Capt. Hector B. Stewart	Re. May 26, 1882—Portsm'th	Particular service
Hector	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. Arthur, C.B., A.D.C.	April 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Southampton Water
Helicon	2	73	P. despatch vessel	Lieut.-Com. A. L. Winsloe	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Malta	Mediterranean
Hercules	14	357	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. O'B. Fitz Roy, C.B. (Rear-Ad. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1881—Portsmouth	Portland
Heroine	8	159	S. corvette	Capt. F. R. Blackburne	Sept. 19, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Hibernia	12	122	Receiving ship	Com. F. J. Pitt (Rr.-Ad. W. Graham, C.B.)	Re. May 1, 1877—Malta	Malta
Himalaya	3	223	S. troopship	Capt. H. St. L. B. Palliser	Dec. 7, 1882—Plymouth	Devonport
Humber	1	85	Troop & storeship	Com. Arnold J. Errington.	Sept. 2, 1878—Hull	Particular service
Hydra	4	...	S. turret ship	Nav.-Lieut. J. F. Foot	Tender to Duncan	Sheerness
Imogene	...	22	S. yacht	Lieut-Com. Hugh G. Gough	July 3, 1884—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Impregnable	22	193	Training-ship	Capt. J. E. M. Wilson	Re. July 1, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Indus	1	266	Guardship	Capt. E. Kelly (Rear-Ad. C. T. Curme)	July 1, 1884—Devonport	Devonport
Inflexible	4	440	S. turret-ship	Capt. E. H. Seymour	July 5, 1881—Portsmouth	Mediterranean
Invincible	14	482	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Buckle	Re. March 22, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Iris	10	258	S. despatch vessel	Capt. Ernest Rice	Re. Dec. 28, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Jackal	2	60	P. vessel	Lieut.-Com. J. R. Prickett	May 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Scotland
Jumna	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. U. C. Singleton	Re. July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Kingfisher	6	139	...	Com. J. H. Rainier	Nov. 11, 1884—Sheerness	East Indies
Lark	...	35	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. T. P. Pullen	To be recommiss'n'd on station	Australia, survey
Liberty	8	27	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. A. T. Target	Tender to Lion	Devonport
Liffey	...	45	Store ship	Staff Com. W. H. Adlam	Re. Nov. 17, 1878—Coquimbo	Coquimbo
Lily	3	...	S. gunvessel	Com. H. W. S. Gibson	Sept 25, 1884—Devonport	N. America and W.I.
Linnet	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. G. W. Hill	Sept. 19, 1882—Chatham	China
Lion	24	186	Training-ship	Com. Rob. F. Hammick	Re. July 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
Lord Warden	18	328	S. armoured ship	Capt. W. R. Kennedy	Re. April 1, 1882—Portsmouth	Queensferry
Malabar	3	248	S. troopship	Capt. R. H. Harris	July 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Mallard	4	61	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. W. L. H. Browne	To be recommiss'n'd on station	N. America and W. I.
Martin	10	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. G. MacArthur	Tender to St. Vincent	Portsmouth
Medina	3	23	S. gunboat	Staff Com. W. L. Dodds	Tender to D. of Wellington	Portsmouth
Merlin	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. R. Brenton	May 3, 1883—Devonport	China
Midge	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. E. Hotham	Dec. 11, 1883—Hong Kong	China
Minotaur	17	709	S. armoured ship	Capt. Richard F. Britten (Vice-Ad. A. De Horsey.)	April 4, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Miranda	6	139	S. sloop	Com. W. A. D. Acland	Re. Sept. 22, 1883—Sydney	Australia
Mistletoe	4	22	S. gunboat	Com. C. E. Read	Aug. 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Channel Islands
Monarch	7	531	S. turret-ship	Capt. F. G. D. Bedford	Re. Jan. 27, 1882—Malta	Mediterranean
Mutine	6	138	S. sloop	Com. F. Edwards	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Pacific
Myrmidon	...	111	S. gunvessel	Com. R. F. Hoskyn	Jan. 10, 1884—Sheerness	Red Sea (surveying service)
Nankin	...	39	Stationary ship	Capt. Alfred J. Chatfield	Re. April 1, 1880—Pembroke	Pembroke Dock
Nautilus	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. R. N. Gresley	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Nelson	12	556	S. armoured ship	Capt. Jas. E. Erskine (Rear-Admiral Tryon)	To be recommiss'n'd on station	Australia
Neptune	6	450	S. turret-ship	Capt. W. H. Maxwell	March 28, 1883—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Northampton	12	560	S. armoured ship	Capt. N. S. F. Digby (V.-Ad. Sir J. Commerell, V.C.)	Re. Dec. 16, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
North'mberl'nd.	27	706	S. armoured ship	Capt. F. C. B. Robinson	Oct. 30, 1879—Devonport	Channel Squadron
Opal	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. A. T. Brooke	March 13, 1883—Sheerness	W. C. of Africa and C. of Good Hope
Orontes	2	225	S. troopship	Capt. H. G. Andoe	July 3, 1883—Chatham	Special service
Orwell	2	41	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. E. G. F. Law	Feb. 23, 1876—Devonport	Coast of Ireland
Osborne	2	145	P. yacht	Com. Wilmot H. Fawkes	June 12, 1874—Portsmouth	Portsmouth (R. yacht)
Osprey	6	139	S. sloop	Com. H. W. Dowding	Sept. 19, 1882—Sheerness	East Indies
Pegasus	6	139	S. sloop	Com. A. K. Bickford	Re. Feb. 24, '83—Hong Kong	China
Pelican	6	139	S. sloop	Com. R. W. Hope	April 3, 1884—Devonport	Pacific
Pembroke	1	57	S. block-ship	Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr (Rear-Ad. G. W. Watson)	Re. July 1, 1884—Sheerness	Chatham
Penelope	11	357	S. arm. corvette	Capt. George Robinson	May 1, 1878—Chatham	Harwich
Philomel	3	90	S. gunvessel	Com. H. B. Lang	April 1, 1883—Bombay	East Indies
Pilot	8	31	Sailing brig	Lieut.-Com. Lennard Dick	Tender to Impregnable	Devonport
Polyphemus	10	132	S. torpedo-ram	Com. E. F. Jeffreys	Feb. 16, 1882—Chatham	Particular service
President	10	32	Drill-ship	Com. Stewart H. Rickman	Re. April 1, 1881—W.I. Docks	W. India Docks
Rambler	3	...	S. gunvessel	Com. Hon. F. C. P. Vereker	Nov. 1884—Chatham	Surveying service
Ranger	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. John P. Pipon	Re. May 1, 1884—Suakim	East Indies
Rapid	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. H. J. F. Campbell	Sept. 9, 1884—Devonport	West Coast of Africa
Raven	1	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. H. L. Ross	April 25, 1883—Sheerness	Australia
Ready	4	78	S. gunvessel	Com. Frederick Echlin	July 17, 1884—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Repulse	12	318	S. armoured ship	Capt. Henry C. St. John	April 15, 1881—Portsmouth	Hull
Revenge	28	203	S. ship	Capt. R. P. Dennistoun (R.-Ad. T. B. Lethbridge)	Re. July 1, 1876—Queenstown	Queenstown
Royal Adelaide	13	269	Flagship	Capt. Richard Carter (Ad. Augustus Phillimore)	Re. Jan. 1, 1881—Devonport	Devonport
St. Vincent	22	172	Training-ship	Com. Burges Watson	Re. July 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Sapphire	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. R. G. Kinahan	Jan. 18, 1883—Devonport	China
Sappho	4	124	S. sloop	Com. W. McC. F. Castle	Aug. 16, 1881—Sheerness	Pacific
Satellite	8	159	S. sloop	Capt. C. B. Theobald	April 24, 1883—Sheerness	Pacific
Seaflower	8	27	Brig	Lt.-Com. R. P. Humpage	Tender to Boscawen	Portland
Seahorse	...	64	S. steel tug	Staff Capt. H. Hosken	Jan. 20, 1881—Portsmouth	Particular service
Sealark	8	27	Brig	Lieut.-Com. John Ferris	Tender to Ganges	Devonport
Serapis	3	243	S. troopship	Capt. A. L. Douglas	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth	Indian troop service
Shannon	9	342	S. armour-plated	Capt. E. S. Adeane, C.M.G.	June 1, 1883—Portsmouth	Greenock
Sparrowhawk	...	3	Schooner	Lieut.-Com. W. S. White	March 23, 1881	N. America and W. I., survey
Sphinx	7	91	P. vessel	Capt. R. H. Molyneux, C.B.	Oct. 9, 1883—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Sprightly	2	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. H. D. Shortt	Tender to D. of Wellington.	Portsmouth
Starling	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt.-Com. F. W. Saunders	Aug. 22, 1882—Sheerness	Mediterranean
Stork	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt-Com. A. Blennerhasset	Jan. 2, 1883—Sheerness	S.E. Coast of America
Sultan	12	632	S. armoured ship	Capt. R. E. Tracey	April 20, 1882—Portsmouth	Channel Squadron
Superb	16	620	S. armoured ship	Capt. H. F. Cleveland	Re. Dec. 22, 1883—Malta	Mediterranean
Swift	5	82	S. gunvessel	Com. Arthur C. B. Bromley	Re. Ag. 15, 1884—Hong Kong	China
Swiftsure	14	473	S. armour-plated	Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand (Rear-Ad. John K. Baird)	March 27, 1882—Devonport	Pacific
Swinger	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut-Com. Marx	Oct. 2, 1883—Devonport	Australia
Sylvia	4	111	S. survey vessel	Capt. Pelham Aldrich	March 16, 1882—Sheerness	Cape of Good Hope
Tamar	2	...	S. troopship	Capt. J. B. Warren	Oct. 21, 1882—Devonport	Particular service
Temeraire	8	531	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. E. Domville	Re. April, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Tenedos	12	203	S. corvette	Capt. E. C. Drummond	Re. Dec. 14, 1882—Antigua	N. America and W. I.
Terror	8	67	Floating battery	Capt. John F. C. Grant	Re. Jan. 1, 1880—Bermuda	Bermuda
Trincomalee	15	33	Drill-ship	Com. H. T. Clanchy	Re. April 1, 1881	Southampton Water
Triton	...	40	S. paddle-vessel	Staff Com. T. H. Tizard	May 2, 1882—Sheerness	Survg., Home Station
Turquoise	12	231	S. corvette	Capt. R. Woodward	May 20, 1884—Sheerness	East Indies
Tyne	2	135	S. troopship	Com. B. E. Cochrane	June 18, 1878—Chatham	Mediterranean
Undine	...	34	Schooner	Lt.-Com. Charles H. Cross	Jan. 3, 1882—Portsmouth	Australia
Unicorn	10	30	Drill ship	Com. Stanhope Grove	Re. April 1, 1881—Dundee	Dundee
Urgent	3	101	Depôt-ship	Comdre. F. M. Prattent	Re. July 21, 1877—Jamaica	Jamaica
Valiant	18	333	S. armoured ship	Capt. C. G. F. Knowles	July 1, 1884—River Shannon	Bantry
Valorous	1	175	P. frigate	Capt. Hon. R. Hare	Feb. 26, 1878—Devonport	Particular service
Vernon	...	202	Torp. school ship	Capt. A. H. Markham	Re. Jan. 1, 1884—Portsmouth	Portsmouth
Vesuvius	...	...	Torp. vessel	Lt.-Com. G. Le C. Egerton	Borne in Vernon	Portsmouth
Victor Emanuel	2	141	S. receiving ship	Comdre. G. D. Morant	Re. Feb., 1884—Malta	Hong Kong
Victoria & Alb't	2	151	P. royal yacht	Capt. J. R. Fullerton	Re. July 1, 1880—Portsmouth.	Portsmouth
Victory	26	52	Tender to	Duke of Wellington	...	Portsmouth
Vigilant	2	68	P. despatch-vessel.	Lieut.-Com. T. E. Maxwell.	Re. Ag. 15, 1884—Hong Kong	China
Vivid	1	23	P. vessel	Staff Com. J. A. Gravener.	Tender to Royal Adelaide	Devonport
Wanderer	3	100	S. gunvessel	Com. Orford Churchill	May 1, 1884—Sheerness	China
Watchful	4	60	S. gunboat	Lt-Com. J. E. C. Goodrich	Aug. 15, 1884—Devonport	C. of G. Hope & W. Coast of Africa
Woodlark	3	91	S. gunvessel	Com. A. Kingscote	Re. March 4, 1884—Malta	Mediterranean
Wrangler	4	60	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. William Farr	May 10, 1881—Devonport	Ordered home
Wye	1	75	S. storeship	Staff Com. A. W. Miller	Re. Nov. 20, 1879—Sheerness.	Particular service
Zephyr	4	61	S. gunboat	Lieut.-Com. C. K. Hope	Re. Dec. 12, 1883—Hong Kong	China

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

CORRECTED UP TO DECEMBER 6.

Division.	No. of Companies.	Commanding Officer.	Second-in-Command.	Station.
Artillery	16	Col. G. Brydges	Col. Sir F. W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.	Eastney, near Portsmouth
Light Infantry—				
1st	16	Col. R. W. Bland Hunt, A.D.C.	Col. F. W. Thomas	Chatham
2nd	16	Col. J. M. de C. Meade	Col. F. G. Le Grand	Forton Barracks, Gosport
3rd	16	Col. H. C. N. Blanckley, *p.s.c.*	Col. H. S. Jones, C.B., A.D.C.	Plymouth
Depôt	4	Col. G. Mairis	Lieut.-Col. J. Delves Broughton	Walmer
Detachment	1	Major F. M. Shairp	Lieut. R. K. W. R. Clavell	Bermuda

CORRECTED UP TO DECEMBER 6.]

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

Regtl. District	No.	Territorial Regiments.		Commanding Officers.	Head Quarters and Depôt.	Went abroad.	to—from	Returned.
		1st Life Guards		Col. C. W. Duncombe	Regent's Park	1815	France	1816
		2nd Life Guards		Col. J. S. Ferguson	Hyde Park	1815	France	1816
		Royal Horse Guards		Col. F. G. Burnaby	Windsor	1815	France	1816
		1st (King's) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson	Rawul Pindee—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)		Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lee	Aldershot	1857	India—Bombay	1870
		3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. F. J. G. Murray	Bengal—Canterbury	1884	Bengal	...
		4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards		Lieut.-Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.	Brighton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		5th (P. Charlotte of Wales's) D. Gds.		Lieut.-Col. E. A. Jee	Manchester	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)		Lieut.-Col. J. Goldie	Sealkote—Canterbury	1877	Bengal	...
		7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards.		Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman	Mhow—Canterbury	1883	Egypt—India	1883
		1st (Royal) Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hutton	Newbridge	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
		2nd Dragoons		Lieut.-Col. F. J. A. Wallace	Edinburgh	1854	Crimea—Crimea	1856
		3rd (King's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. S. Walker	York	1868	Bombay—Bombay	1879
		4th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. G. Philips	Norwich	1867	Bombay—Bengal	1878
		5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. B. Vandeleur	Dublin	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1874
		6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons		Col. F. G. S. Curtis	Natal—Canterbury	1881	Natal	...
		7th (Queen's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. F. M. Drew	Aldershot	1881	Natal—Natal	1882
		8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. Langtry	Meerut—Canterbury	1878	Bengal	...
		9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers		Col. H. A. Bushman, C.B.	Umballa—Canterbury	1875	Bengal	...
		10th (P. of W.'s Own Royal) Hussars		Col. E. A. Wood, C.B.	Shorncliffe	1873	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. W. Balfe	Ballincollig	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1877
		12th (P. of W.'s Royal) Lancers		Col. J. C. Russell	Bangalore—Canterbury	1877	Madras	...
		13th Hussars		Col. Sir B. Russell, K.C.B., A.D.C.	On passage home—Colchester	1874	Bengal—Bengal	1884
		14th (King's) Hussars		Lieut.-Col. J. H. Knox	Secunderabad — Canterbury	1876	Bengal	...
		15th (King's) Hussars		Lieut-Col. W. H. Field [p.s.c.	Hounslow	1869	Bombay—Natal	1882
		16th (Queen's) Lancers		Lieut.-Col. G. Salis-Schwabe,	Dundalk	1865	Madras—Madras	1877
		17th (D. of Cambridge's Own) Lancers		Col. S. Boulderson, p.s.c.	Lucknow—Canterbury	1879	Natal	...
		18th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. H. E. Malet	Dublin	1864	Madras—Madras	1876
		19th Hussars		Lt-Col. P. H. S. Barrow, C.B.,	Egypt—Colchester	1882	Egypt	...
		20th Hussars		Lieut.-Col. C. Mangles [C.M.G.	Aldershot	...	Bengal	1872
		21st Hussars		Lieut.-Col. A. H. Taylor	Cahir	...	Bengal	1873
		Cavalry Depot		Col. J. C. Le Quesne	Canterbury	...		...
		Grenadier Guards	1st Bn.	Col. H. F. Davies	Dublin	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
			2nd Bn.	Col. P. Smith, C.B.	Tower of London	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			3rd Bn.	Col. L. G. Phillips	Windsor	1854	Malta—Crimea	1856
		Coldstream Guards	1st Bn.	Col. A. Lambton	Wellington Barracks	1854	Turkey—Crimea	1856
			2nd Bn.	Col. G. J. Wigram, C.B.	Chelsea	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
		Scots Guards	1st Bn.	Col. G. W. Knox, C.B.	Chelsea Barracks	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
			2nd Bn.	Col. the Hon. R. W. Trefusis	Wellington Barracks	1861	Canada—Canada	1864
1	1st	Royal Scots	1st Bn.	Col. H. G. White	On pass. to Cape—Glencorse	1878	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. A. Manners	Edinburgh—Glencorse	1866	Bombay—Bengal	1880
2	2nd	Queen's (Royal West Surrey)	1st Bn.	Lt-Col. T. Kelly-Kenny, p.s.c.	Tralee—Guildford	1866	Bombay—Bombay	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. L. Hercy	Subathu—Guildford	1877	Bombay	...
3	3rd	The Buffs (East Kent)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. Blaksley	Buttevant—Canterbury	1866	Bengal—Bengal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. Graves	Hong Kong—Canterbury	1876	Natal	...
4	4th	King's Own (Royal Lancaster)	1st Bn.	Col. A. C. Twentyman	Aldershot—Lancaster	1874	Gibraltar — Barbadoes	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. P. Stokes	Poona—Lancaster	1878	Cape	...
5	5th	Northumberland Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. N. Macdonald	Dublin—Newcastle	1866	Bengal — Afghanistan	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. T. Rowland, C.B.	Chakrata—Newcastle	1880	Bengal	...
6	6th	Royal Warwickshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. K. Evans	Plymouth—Warwick	1867	Bengal—Aden	1880
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. L. B. Hole	Fort William—Warwick	1878	Bengal	...
7	7th	Royal Fusiliers (City of London)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. F. Butler	Colchester—Hounslow	1857	India—Bombay	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Beauchamp	Bellary—Hounslow	1873	Bombay	...
8	8th	King's (Liverpool)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Tanner, C.B.	Curragh—Warrington	1866	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. G. H. Cochrane	Ranikhet—Warrington	1877	Bengal	...
9	9th	Norfolk	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. J. Massy	Gosport—Yarmouth	1854	Malta—Cape	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. C. Roberts	Morar—Yarmouth	1874	Bengal	...
10	10th	Lincolnshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Rudge	Curragh—Lincoln	1864	Cape—Straits	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Berger	Seetapore—Lincoln	1878	Malta	...
11	11th	Devonshire	1st Bn.	Col. E. Birch	Newry—Exeter	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1877
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smyth	Jullundur—Exeter	1877	Bombay	...
12	12th	Suffolk	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Pearson	Roorkee—Bury St. Edmunds	1876	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lt.-Col. W. C. O'Shaughnessy	Cork—Bury St. Edmunds	1864	Bengal—Bengal	1878
13	13th	Prince Albert's (Somersetshire) Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. E. L. England, p.s.c.	Enniskillen—Taunton	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. W. K. Leet, V.C.	Rangoon—Taunton	1877	Malta	...
14	14th	Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. T. B. Cosby	Galway—York	1867	Malta—Aden	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. E. W. Saunders	Sealkote—York	1878	Bengal	...
15	15th	East Yorkshire	1st Bn.	Col. W. Starke	Sheffield—Beverley	1861	Canada—Bermuda	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood	Bombay—Beverley	1875	Bengal	...
16	16th	Bedfordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. W. Robinson	Colchester—Bedford	1861	Canada—Nova Scotia	1870
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Wetherell	Burmah—Bedford	1876	Madras	...
17	17th	Leicestershire	1st Bn.	Col. A. H. Utterson	Aldershot—Leicester	1870	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. C. M'Pherson	Jubbulpore—Leicester	1876	Bengal	...
18	18th	Royal Irish	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. Shaw, V.C.	Egypt—Clonmel	1872	Malta	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. W. E. Dawson	Malta—Clonmel	1884	Malta	...
19	19th	Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. Hereford	Egypt—Richmond	1877	Bermuda	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Davidson	Curragh—Richmond	1863	Rangoon—Bengal	1877
20	20th	Lancashire Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. T. H. Clarkson	Fermoy—Bury	1873	Bermuda—Malta	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. H. Webster	Mhow—Bury	1881	Bombay	...
21	21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. T. Bainbridge	Aldershot—Ayr	1869	Bombay—Madras	1881
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. R. W. C. Winsloe, A.D.C.	Secunderabad—Ayr	1879	Natal	...
22	22nd	Cheshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carey	Portland—Chester	1860	Malta—N. Brunswick	1869
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Patton	Solon—Chester	1873	Bengal	...
23	23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Col. C. Elgee	Dum Dum—Wrexham	1880	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Col. L. O'Connor, V.C.	Templemore—Wrexham	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
24	24th	South Wales Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. G. Tongue	Kilkenny—Brecon	1866	Malta—Natal	1879
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Caldwell	Fort St. George—Brecon	1878	Cape	...
25	25th	King's Own Borderers	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. Harvey	Dugshai — Berwick-on-Tweed	1875	Bengal	...
—	—		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. N. C. Ramsay	Dublin—Berwick-on-Tweed	1863	Ceylon—Aden	1876
26	26th	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Hale	Glasgow—Hamilton	1880	Malta—Malta	1881
—	90th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C.	Cawnpore—Hamilton	1878	Natal	...
27	27th	Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Hales	Straits Settlements—Omagh	1876	Malta	...
—	108th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stokes	Belfast—Omagh	...	Madras—Bombay	1874
28	28th	Gloucestershire	1st Bn.	Col. F. Brodigan	York—Bristol	1868	Gibraltar—Singapore	1879
—	61st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. J. Heywood	Kurrachee—Bristol	1878	Malta	...
29	29th	Worcestershire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. C. Ruxton	Nusseerabad—Worcester	1879	Bombay	...
—	36th		2nd Bn.	Col. R. B. Lloyd	Jersey—Worcester	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1875
30	30th	East Lancashire	1st Bn.	Col. C. J. Moorsom	Meean Meer—Burnley	1880	Bengal	...
—	59th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Lawson	Dover—Burnley	1867	Ceylon—Afghanistan	1880
31	31st	East Surrey	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. Bayley	Gibraltar—Kingston	1884	Gibraltar	...
—	70th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. H. Ralston	Egypt—Kingston	1871	Bengal	...
32	32nd	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. S. Stabb	Dublin—Bodmin	1865	Gibraltar—Cape	1877
—	46th		2nd Bn.	Col. W. S. Richardson, C.B.	Egypt—Bodmin	1876	Bermuda	...
33	33rd	Duke of Wellington's (West Riding)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Bally	Nowshera—Halifax	1875	Madras	...
—	76th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. McD. Allardice	Tipperary—Halifax	1863	Madras—Madras	1876
34	34th	Border	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurie	Agra—Carlisle	1875	Bengal	...
—	55th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. L. Bellamy	Dublin—Carlisle	1863	Bengal—Bengal	1877
35	35th	Royal Sussex	1st Bn.	Col. J. O. Vandeleur	Egypt—Chichester	1875	Jamaica	...
—	107th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. J. Rogers	Malta—Chichester	1882	Malta	...
37	37th	Hampshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. King	Malta—Winchester	1884	Malta	...
—	67th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Kingsley	Cannanore—Gosport	1872	Burmah	...
38	38th	South Staffordshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Eyre	Egypt—Lichfield	1880	Malta	...
—	80th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. A. F. Creagh	Manchester—Lichfield	1872	Singapore — Transvaal	1880
39	39th	Dorsetshire	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Smyth	Chatham—Dorchester	1869	Bengal—Bengal	1882
—	54th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. W. Hughes	Peshawur—Dorchester	1871	Bengal	...
40	40th	Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. C. Brook	Aden—Warrington	1872	Bengal	...
—	82nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Lock [p.s.c.	Natal—Warrington	1870	Aden—Natal	1884
41	41st	Welsh	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. B. Tulloch, C.B.,	Natal—Cardiff	1880	Gibraltar	...
—	69th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. S. W. Rawlins	Mullingar—Cardiff	1867	Canada—Gibraltar	1879
42	42nd	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. Green, C.B.	Egypt—Perth	1882	Egypt	...
—	73rd		2nd Bn.	Lt-Cl. H. D'O. Farrington, p.s.c.	Aldershot—Perth	1866	China—Bengal	1881
43	43rd	Oxfordshire Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. H. A. Brett, p.s.c.	Bangalore—Oxford	1872	Madras	...
—	52nd		2nd Bn.	Col. T. M. Bailie	Gibraltar—Oxford	1868	Malta—Gibraltar	1884
44	44th	Essex	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. E. Rennie	On passage home—Warley	1871	Madras	...
—	56th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. R. White	Egypt—Warley	1882	Gibraltar	...
45	45th	Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire)	1st Bn.	Col. H. B. Hayward	Athlone—Derby	1864	Bombay—India	1878
—	95th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. E. Crealock, C.B., p.s.c.	Lucknow—Derby	1881	Gibraltar	...
47	47th	Loyal North Lancashire	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. G. Berkeley	Quetta—Preston	1882	Gibraltar	...
—	81st		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bevan	Portsmouth—Preston	1870	Gibraltar—Bengal	1883
48	48th	Northamptonshire	1st Bn.		Preston—Northampton	1868	Malta—Madras	1880
—	58th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. E. Foster	Cape—Northampton	1879	Natal	...
49	49th	Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. G. Huyshe	Egypt—Reading	1881	Gibraltar	...
—	66th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. T. Ready	Chatham—Reading	1870	Bengal—Bombay	1881
50	50th	Queen's Own (Royal West Kent)	1st Bn.	Col. E. Leach	Egypt—Maidstone	1882	Egypt	...
—	97th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. D. J. D. Safford	Curragh—Maidstone	1873	Jamaica—Natal	1882
51	51st	King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire)	1st Bn.	Col. C. Ball-Acton, C.B., p.s.c.	Dinapore—Pontefract	1872	Bengal	1880
—	105th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. N. Huskisson	York—Pontefract	...	Aden	1871
53	53rd	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. H. Truell	Malta—Shrewsbury	1882	Egypt	...
—	85th		2nd Bn.	Col. E. M. Beadon	Woolwich—Shrewsbury	1868	Bombay—Natal	1881
57	57th	Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)	1st Bn.	Col. J. R. K. Tredennick	Dover—Hounslow	1873	Ceylon—Natal	1879
—	77th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. F. Gatacre, p.s.c.	Secunderabad—Hounslow	1880	Bengal	...
60	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps	1st Bn.	Col. G. Hatchell, p.s.c.	Limerick—Winchester	1866	Malta—Halifax	1878
—	60th		2nd Bn.	Col. K. G. Henderson	Devonport—Winchester	1867	Bengal—Natal	1882
—	60th		3rd Bn.		Cyprus—Winchester	1879	Natal	...
—	60th		4th Bn.	Col. J. S. H. Algar	Ferozepore—Winchester	1876	Bengal	...
62	62nd	Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. R. N. Gream	Aldershot—Devizes	1868	Bengal—Aden	1882
—	99th		2nd Bn.	Col. A. L. Walker, p.s.c.	Rawul Pindee—Devizes	1878	Cape	...
63	63rd	Manchester	1st Bn.	Col. W. L. Auchinleck	Sh'rncl'ff—Asht'n-und'r-Lyne	1870	Bengal—Egypt	1882
—	96th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. O. Barnard	Mooltan—Ashton-under-Lyne	1881	Malta	...
64	64th	Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire)	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. L. Watt	West Indies—Lichfield	1884	West Indies	...
—	98th		2nd Bn.	Col. T. T. Simpson	Quetta—Lichfield	1873	Barbadoes	...
65	65th	York and Lancaster	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Byam, C.B.	Dover—Pontefract	1871	Bengal—Bombay	1884
—	84th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. M. T. Simpson	Bermuda—Pontefract	1882	Egypt—Bermuda	1883
68	68th	Durham Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. R. A. Crawford	Allahabad—Newcastle-on-T.	1872	Bombay	...
—	106th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. E. R. Croker	Gibraltar—Newc'stle-on-Tyne	1882	Gibraltar	...
71	71st	Highland Light Infantry	1st Bn.	Col. F. W. Lambton	Dublin—Hamilton	1868	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	74th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. A. Straghan, C.B.	India—Hamilton	1882	Egypt—Egypt	1882
72	72nd	Seaforth Highl'nd'rs (Ross-shire Buffs, D. of Albany's)	1st Bn.	Col. C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Parkhurst—Fort George	1871	Bengal—Egypt	1883
—	78th		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. Forbes	Lucknow—Fort George	1879	Poona	...
75	75th	Gordon Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. D. Hammill, C.B.	Egypt—Aberdeen	1881	Malta	...
—	92nd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. G. S. White, V.C., C.B.	Devonport—Aberdeen	1868	Bombay—Natal	1882
79	79th	Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	1st Bn.	Col. J. M. Leith, C.B.	Egypt—Fort George	1879	Gibraltar	...
83	83rd	Royal Irish Rifles	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. F. Karslake	Guernsey—Belfast	1867	Gibraltar—Natal	1882
—	86th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. R. C. Crofton	Halifax, N.S.—Belfast	1880	Bermuda	...
87	87th	Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	1st Bn.	Col. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.	Kuldunnah—Armagh	1883	Bengal	...
—	89th		2nd Bn.	Col. B. S. Robinson, C.B.	Portsmouth—Armagh	1870	Madras—Madras	1884
88	88th	Connaught Rangers	1st Bn.	Col. E. Hopton	Ranikhet—Galway	1877	Cape	...
—	94th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. J. Browne	Fermoy—Galway	1879	Natal—Natal	1882
91	91st	Princess Louise's (Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. H. G. Robley	Natal—Stirling	1879	Natal	...
—	93rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. A. C. Nightingale	Portsmouth—Stirling	1879	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1881
100	100th	Prince of Wales's Leinster (Royal Canadians)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. M. Williams	Fyzabad—Birr	1877	Bengal	...
—	109th		2nd Bn.	Lieut.-Col. C. P. Forbes	Birr—Birr	...	Bombay	1877
101	101st	Royal Munster Fusilers	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Abbott	Pembroke Dock—Tralee	1874	Malta—Nova Scotia	1883
—	104th		2nd Bn.	Col. J. G. Campbell	Kamptee—Tralee	1882	Malta	...
102	102nd	Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st Bn.	Lieut-Col. W. Cleland	Ceylon—Naas	1876	Gibraltar	...
—	103rd		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. J. A. Corballis	Gibraltar—Naas	1884	Gibraltar	...
94A	R.B.	Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)	1st Bn.	Lieut.-Col. F. H. A. Seymour	Belgaum—Winchester	1880	Bombay	...
—	R.B.		2nd Bn.	Lieut-Col. C. G. Slade	Aldershot—Winchester	1874	Gibraltar—Gibraltar	1880
—	R.B.		3rd Bn.	Col. C. R. H. Nicholl	Aldershot—Winchester	1857	India—Bombay	1872
—	R.B.		4th Bn.	Col. H. Wood	Jhansi—Winchester	1873	Bengal	...
	...	1st West India Regiment		Lieut-Col. F. B. P. White	Jamaica	...	...	...
	...	2nd do. do.		Lieut.-Col. P. Sheppard	Sierra Leone	...	...	...
	...	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery		Lieut.-Col. A. Portelli, C.M.G.	Malta	...	...	...

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade.
A Battery.. Newbridge
B — ... Woolwich
C — ... St. John's Wood
D — ... Sealkote
E — ... Meerut
F — ... Umballa
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Woolwich
I — ... Aldershot
K — ... Dublin

A Brigade (con.)
L Battery.. Umballa
M — ... Dublin

B Brigade.
A Battery.. Dorchester
B — ... Exeter
C — ... Aldershot
D — ... Kirkee

B Brigade (con.)
E Battery.. Bangalore
F — ... Canterbury
G — ... Egypt
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Exeter
K — ... Rawul Pindee
M — ... Secunderabad
N — ... Lucknow

Depot.—A and B Brigades, Woolwich. | Riding Establishment.—Woolwich.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade.
A Battery.. Dinapore
B — ... Mooltan
C — ... Natal
D — ... Secunderabad
E — ... Kirkee
F — ... Kirkee
G — ... Cawnpore
H — ... Aldershot
I — ... Shorncliffe
J — ... Dublin
K — ... Aldershot
L — ... Shorncliffe
M — ... Woolwich
N — ... Kilkenny
O — ... Athlone
P — ... St. Thomas Mt.
Q — ... St. Thomas Mt.
R — ... Bellary
S — ... Bangalore
T — ... Kamptee
U — ... Kirkee
V — ... Aldershot
W — ... Woolwich
Depôt ... Newcastle

2nd Brigade.
A Battery.. Deesa
B — ... Neemuch

2nd Brigade (con.)
C Battery.. Hyderabad
D — ... Ahmedabad
E — ... Kurrachee
F — ... Nusseerabad
G — ... Belgaum
H — ... Sheffield
I — ... Egypt
J — ... Allahabad
K — ... Woolwich
L — ... Limerick
M — ... Bangalore
N — ... Woolwich
O — ... Coventry
P — ... Aldershot
Q — ... Bristol
R — ... Jullundur
S — ... Ipswich
Depôt ... Colchester

3rd Brigade.
A Battery.. Weedon
B — ... Weedon
C — ... Woolwich
D — ... Chatham
E — ... Ipswich
F — ... Aldershot
G — ... Preston
I — ... Secunderabad
J — ... Trowbridge

3rd Brigade (con.
K Battery. Morar
L — ... Meerut
M — ... Peshawur
N — ... Meean Meer
O — ... Agra
P — ... Meean Meer
Q — ... Saugor
R — ... Fyzabad
Depôt ... Hilsea

4th Brigade.
A Battery.. Mhow
B — ... Rawul Pindee
C — ... Nowgong
D — ... Lucknow
E — ... Bareilly
F — ... Morar
G — ... Meerut
H — ... Cape
I — ... Glasgow
J — ... Christchurch
K — ... Newbridge
L — ... Ferozepore
M — ... Clonmel
O — ... Barrackpore
P — ... Sheffield
Q — ... Newport, M.
R — ... Curragh
Depôt ... Fermoy

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 1.—Northern Division.
1st Battery Weymouth
2nd — Devonport
3rd — Dover
4th — Tilbury
5th — Bermuda
6th — Bermuda
7th — Jutogh
8th — Campbellpore
9th — Quetta
Depot ... Sunderland

No. 2.—Lancashire Division.
1st Battery Hong Kong
2nd — Jersey
3rd — Woolwich
4th — Lahore
5th — Gwalior
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Liverpool

No. 3.—Eastern Division.
1st Battery India
2nd — Sheerness
3rd — Fort Victoria
4th — Shoeburyness
5th — Ceylon
6th — Ceylon
7th — Theyetmyo
8th — Sheerness
9th — Delhi
Depot ... Colchester

No. 4.—Cinque Ports Division.
1st Battery Alderney
2nd — Guernsey
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Pembroke Dock
5th — Barbadoes
6th — Jamaica
7th — Quetta

Cinque Ports Division (con.)
8th Battery Mhow
9th — Murree Hills
Depot ... Dover

No 5.—London Division.
1st Battery Campbellpore
2nd — Fort Grange
3rd — Shoeburyness
4th — Malta
5th — Malta
6th — Malta
7th — Portsmouth
8th — Tonghoo
Depot ... Woolwich

No. 6.—Southern Division.
1st Battery Egypt
2nd — Portsmouth
3rd — Dover
4th — Golden Hill
5th — Agra
6th — Allahabad
7th — Morar
8th — Hong Kong
9th — Singapore
Depot ... Fort Rowner

No. 7.—Western Division.
1st Battery Carlisle Fort
2nd — Spike Island
3rd — Camden Fort
4th — Dover
5th — Ferozepore
6th — Aden
7th — St. Helena
8th — Natal
9th — Mauritius
Depot ... Devonport

No. 8.—Scottish Division.
1st Battery Malta
2nd — Kyra Gully
3rd — Calcutta

Scottish Division (con.)
4th Battery Landguard Fort
5th — Egypt
6th — Egypt
7th — Dover
8th — Sheerness
9th — Bombay
Depot ... Leith Fort

No. 9.—Welsh Division.
1st Battery Portsmouth
2nd — Sandown
3rd — Pembroke Dock
4th — Secunderabad
5th — St. Thomas Mt.
6th — Halifax
7th — Halifax
8th — Halifax
Depot ... Newport

No. 10.—North Irish Division.
1st Battery Devonport
2nd — Woolwich
3rd — Portsmouth
4th — Rangoon
5th — Bombay
6th — Gibraltar
7th — Gibraltar
8th — Gibraltar
9th — Gibraltar
Depot ... Londonderry

No. 11.—South Irish Division.
1st Battery Cape
2nd — Plymouth
3rd — Mount Wise
4th — Portsmouth
5th — Aden
6th — Theyetmyo
7th — Malta
8th — Malta
9th — Malta
Depot ... Kinsale

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head-Quarters—Chatham
Head-Quarters R.E. Train—Aldershot
A Troop—R.E. Train—Aldershot
1st Div. R.E. Tel. Corps—Aldershot
2nd Div. Do.—Aldershot
1st Company—Gibraltar
2nd—Portsmouth
3rd—London
4th—Bermuda (Torpedo)
5th—Gibraltar
6th—(Field) Bermuda
7th—Bechuanaland
8th—Egypt
9th Co.—Gibraltar
10th—Halifax, N.S.
11th—Egypt (Field)
12th—Chatham
13th—Clifton (Survey)
14th—Dublin (Survey)
15th—Malta
16th—Ipswich (Survey)
17th—Egypt
18th—Gibraltar
19th — Southampton (Survey)
20th—Bermuda
21st—Aldershot
22nd—Chatham (Torpedo)
23rd—Chatham (Torpedo)
24thCo.—Shorncliffe(Field)
25th—Cork Harbour
26th—Egypt (Field)
27th—Chatham (Torpedo)
28th—Gosport (Torpedo)
29th—Curragh
30th—Bermuda
31st—Cyprus
32nd—Natal
33rd—Malta (Torpedo)
35th—Chatham
36th—Chatham
37th—Chatham
38th—Chatham
39th—Chatham
40th—Chatham

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS—WINCHESTER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

STATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

BENGAL ARMY.

1st Bengal Cav. Cawnpore
2nd — ... Lucknow
3rd — ... Sealkote
4th — ... Morar
5th — ... Bareilly
6th — ... Segowlie
7th — ... Allahabad
8th — ... Saugor
9th — ... Peshawur
10th — ... Thull
11th — ... Umballa
12th — ... Jhansi
13th — ... Meerut
14th — ... Meean Meer
15th — ... Rawul Pindee
18th — ... Nowshera
19th — ... Jhelum

Bengal Army—(con.)
1st Central I. Horse Agra
2nd — — ... Gunah
1st Bengal N. Infty. Rawul Pindee
2nd — — ... Barrackpore
3rd — — ... Nowgong
4th — — ... Alipore
5th — — ... Gorakhpore
6th — — ... Moradabad
7th — — ... Morar
8th — — ... Nowshera
9th — — ... Peshawur
10th — — ... Benares
11th — — ... Lucknow
12th — — ... Cachar
13th — — ... Bareilly
14th — — ... Agra
15th — — ... Lucknow
16th — — ... Fyzabad

Bengal Army—(con.)
17th Bengal N. Infty. Fort William
18th — — ... Dinapore
19th — — ... Ferozepore
20th — — ... Jullundur
21st — — ... Rawul Pindee
22nd — — ... Delhi
23rd — — ... Hurnai Pass
24th — — ... Meean Meer
25th — — ... Mooltan
26th — — ... Peshawur
27th — — ... Morar
28th — — ... Allahabad
29th — — ... Agra
30th — — ... Meerut
31st — — ... Peshawur
32nd — — ... Umballa
33rd — — ... Buxar
38th — — ... Peshawur

Bengal Army—(con.)
39th Bengal N. Infty. Cawnpore
40th — — ... Jhansi
42nd — — ... Dibroogurh
43rd — — ... Shillong
44th — — ... Kohima
45th — — ... Jhelum
1st Goorka Regt.... Dhurmsala
2nd — — ... Dehra Dhoon
3rd — — ... Almora
4th — — ... Bakloh
5th — — ... Abbottabad

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Artillery:—Head-quarters—Abbottabad.
1st Punjab Caval. Edwardesabad

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)
2nd Punjab Caval. Dera Ismail Khan
3rd — — ... Rajanpore
5th — — ... Dera Ghazi Khan
No. 1 Mountain Bat. Abbottabad
— 2 — — Edwardesabad
— 3 — — Kohat
— 4 Hazara Mn — Dera Ismail Khan
— 5 Garrison — Kohat
1st Sikh Infantry... Dera Ismail Khan
2nd — — ... Abbottabad
3rd — — ... Kohat
4th — — ... Edwardesabad
1st Punjab Infant. Kohat
2nd — — Kohat

Punjab Frontier Force—(con.)
4th Punjab Infant. Dera Ghazi Khan
5th — — ... Dera Ismail Khan
6th — — ... Edwardesabad
Corps of Guides ... Mardan
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore
Meywar Bheel Corps Kherwarah
Erinpoora Irg. Force Erinpoora
Deolee — — Deolee
Bhopaul Battalion... Sehore
Mhuirwarra Batn.... Ajmere

MADRAS ARMY.

1st Madras L. Cav. Bangalore
2nd — — ... Bellary
3rd — — ... Secunderabad
4th — — ... Kamptee

Madras Army—(con.)
1st Madras N.I. ... Beloochistan
2nd — — ... Saugor
3rd or Palamcottah Tonghoo
4th Madras N.I. ... Bangalore
5th — — ... Rangoon
6th — — ... Quilon
7th — — ... Kamptee
8th — — ... Rajpore
9th — — ... Secunderabad
10th — — ... Vellore
11th — — ... Secunderabad
12th — — ... Palaveram
13th — — ... Jubbulpore
14th — — ... Bangalore
15th — — ... Bangalore

Madras Army—(con.)
16th Madras N.I. Vizianagram
17th — — ... Secunderabad
19th — — ... Cannanore
20th — — ... Kamptee
21st — — ... Trichinopoly
22nd — — ... Madras
23rd — — ... Setabuldee
24th — — ... Secunderabad
25th — — ... Bellary
26th — — ... Madras
27th — — ... Bellary
28th — — ... Theyetmyo
29th — — ... Sumbulpore
30th — — ... Trichinopoly
31st — — ... Secunderabad
32nd — — ... Cuttack
33rd — — ... Mangalore

BOMBAY ARMY.

1st Bom. L.C. (Lans.) Quetta
2nd — — ... Deesa
3rd — — ... Neemuch
Poona Horse ... Poona
1st Scinde Horse ... Jacobabad
2nd — — ... Jacobabad
Aden Troop ... Aden
1st Bombay or Grenadier N.I. ... Malligaum
2nd Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
3rd — — ... Dukki
4th — (Rfl. Cps.)... Aden
5th — N.L.I. ... Mhow
7th — — ... Ahmednuggur
8th — — ... Nusseerabad
9th — — ... Poona
10th — — ... Bombay

Bombay Army—(con.)
12th Bombay N.L.I. Quetta Dist.
13th — — ... Rajkote
14th — — ... Poona
16th — — ... Baroda
17th — — ... Neemuch
19th — — ... Deesa
20th — — ... Belgaum
21st —or Mar. Bat. Bombay
22nd — N.I. ... Satara
23rd — Lt. Inf. ... Ahmedabad
24th — Infantry ... Belgaum
25th — Lt. Inf. ... Bhooj
26th — Infantry ... Quetta
27th — Lt. Inf. ... Jacobabad
28th — Infantry .. Poona
29th —or 2 Belooch Hyderabad
30th — or Jacob's Rifles Kurrachee

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

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THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley's Address to the Army.

The following was issued by Lord Wolseley recently from Head-quarters, at Dongola:—"To the Sailors, Soldiers, and Marines of the Nile Expedition.—The relief of Gen. Gordon and his garrison, so long besieged in Khartoum, is the glorious mission which the Queen has entrusted to us. It is an enterprise that will stir the heart of every soldier and sailor fortunate enough to have been selected to share in it, and the very magnitude of its difficulty only stimulates us to increased exertions. We are all proud of Gen. Gordon and his gallant and self-sacrificing defence of Khartoum, which has added, if possible, to his already high reputation. He cannot hold out many months longer, and he now calls upon us to save his garrison. His heroism and his patriotism are household words wherever our language is spoken; and not only has his safety become a matter of national importance, but the knowledge that our brave comrade needs help urges us to push forward with redoubled energy. Neither he nor his garrison can be allowed to meet the sad fate which befell his gallant companion-in-arms, Col. Stewart, who, when endeavouring to carry out an enterprise of unusual danger and folly, was treacherously murdered by his captors. We can—and with God's help will—save Gen. Gordon from such a death. The labour of working up this river is immense, and to bear it uncomplainingly demands the highest soldierlike qualities, that contempt for danger, and that determination to overcome difficulty which in previous campaigns have so distinguished all ranks of her Majesty's Army and Navy. The physical obstacles that impede our rapid progress are considerable, but who cares for them when it is remembered that Gen. Gordon and his garrison are in danger. Under God, their safety is now in our hands, and come what may we must save them. It is needless to say more to British soldiers and sailors.—Signed, Wolseley."

Enteric fever is said to be very bad at Assouan and Wady Halfa.

Com. Hammill, R.N., successfully launched the Yarrow at Semneh on the 2nd inst. Neither engines nor fittings of any kind are yet on board of her, and it is feared that, when completed, she will be unable to pass the Ambukol and Dal rapids.

The head-quarters of all regiments taking part in the Expedition have now passed Wady Halfa, and the remaining drafts of troopers are rapidly arriving. The Cameron Highlanders reached Korosko yesterday. They are to garrison that post throughout the campaign.

The second division of the Guards' Camel Corps started from Dongola for Handek on Tuesday. The men were inspected by Lord Wolseley, first on foot, and then as they passed before him on their camels. The Mudir was present at the inspection, but preserved an air of sullen indifference. Not so, however, the Turkish officers of his Staff, who could not conceal their astonishment and admiration at the physique and appearance of the men. The camels were all under perfect control, and moved off in excellent order into the Desert.

The five pioneer boats of the Royal Engineers arrived at Dongola on Tuesday, having made much more rapid progress up the upper reaches of the river than was expected, and having accomplished the journey from Sarras in 26 days. All the troops for the Expedition have now got as far as Wady Halfa, with the exception of the 1st Batn. Cameron Highlanders (79th), which remains at Korosko.

Col. Burnaby arrived at Wady Halfa on Tuesday.

Col. Butler reached Handek, at the top of the Third Cataract, on Saturday. He gives it as his opinion that the voyage to Dongola ought to be accomplished in twenty-two days. Experience, so far as it has gone at present, is opposed to him, for the Engineers' boats are not expected to arrive at Dongola for another four or five days, which will make them exactly a month upon the river from Sarras. The more heavily laden infantry boats cannot be expected to make better time, and it will be fortunate if they do it equally quickly.

The difficulties of the Nile Expedition are increasing daily. The Nile still continues falling about six inches daily. The difficulties attending the advance of the flotilla are said to be hourly becoming greater, and a point will soon be reached at which it will be found extremely difficult to make further headway this season. The Cataracts keep increasing in number and are getting more dangerous. At the same time the gates are shifting further from the shore, making it necessary to use longer tow-lines. Through the greater swaying of boats thus superinduced more of these have been coming to grief. Although at Gemai and Sarras, on Nov. 25, there were nearly 200 whalers, and the head-quarters of the Black Watch, as well as some companies of other regiments, were waiting at Halfa to go forward, they were unable to move on account of there being no voyageurs to pilot the boats. Five days later the Canadians, who had gone with stores to Dal, began returning with their boats, shooting the Cataracts, and making the return trip to Sarras within two days. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"On my way up, in a little low boat, I have passed boats with men and stores belonging to the Essex, Duke of Cornwall, and Black Watch Regts., with drafts for the South Staffordshire Regt., strung out along the river. Their average rate of progress is not over four miles a day. In the stretch of broken water extending from Sarras to Dal the boats move in groups of from seven to ten, in order to be enabled to help one another in towing past the rapids. I regret to say that but few boats get to Dal without having to be hauled up on the bank for repairs. Some have to be tinkered up daily. The whalers, in my opinion, will soon have to be unloaded and portaged at Dal."

The health of the troops is, on the whole, very good, and though certain hospitals are very full, the per-centage of sick for the 10,000 troops south of Korosko is under 4½.

The Staffordshire Regt. is expected to pass through Dongola on its way to Ambukol next week, when the Camel Corps will accompany it, following the west bank of the Nile.

Since the arrival of the British troops at Dongola seven deaths have occurred, two being from small-pox and the other five from various causes. No invalids have been forwarded to Cairo, none of the cases being serious enough.

No news of the reported death of the Mahdi has been received from Lord Wolseley or the Mudir of Dongola either by the Khedive or Sir Evelyn Baring.

Col. Burnaby has been appointed Inspecting Staff Officer between Ambukol and Dal.

Gen. Buller has left Wady Halfa for Dal on a tour of inspection.

There is a report that the 1st Batn. Yorkshire Regt. (19th) will be ordered to join the Expedition.

The Yarrow stern-wheel steamer Water Lily has arrived at Assouan, after a rapid passage, towing barges. She passed the rapids of Philae all well.

A messenger arrived at Dongola on Sunday from Gen. Gordon conveying a letter, dated Sept. 9, therefore long previous to the despatch received by Lord Wolseley on the 14th ult. Gen. Gordon refers in it to the Mahdi's attack on Omdermann. When the Khartoum garrison was summoned to surrender, Gen. Gordon replied:—"If you are the true Mahdi, dry up the waters of the Nile, and come and take me." The messenger, in explanation of the delay, said he was made prisoner at the enemy's outposts near Shendy, and kept there for several weeks. He learned that there was much sickness and scarcity of food in the Mahdi's camp, and disaffection amongst his followers, which he thinks would necessitate a retreat southward. The messenger confirmed the news telegraphed a week ago to the effect that 500 fighting men had deserted the Mahdi's cause and joined Gen. Gordon.

The rebels are said still to occupy a position north of Khartoum, and have even advanced 20 miles beyond Herreri. Two thousand of the Mahdi's followers are, it is reported, employed in throwing-up earthworks across the Ambukol and Khartoum caravan route, and are advancing towards the Bayuda wells, with the object of establishing communications with Wady Ammai, whence to strike at the Gakoul wells on the Merawee road.

There have for some little time been rumours in the bazaars at Dongola of a gathering of the tribes beyond Merawi, with the intention of opposing the British advance. These rumours gain strength and consistency, and it is now reported that the spot where the assemblage is taking place is a day and a half's march beyond Merawi. It is said that the tribes are under the leadership of a daughter of Mahmoud, one of the Mahdi's leaders, who was killed in the late battle with the troops of the Mudir.

A correspondent at Dongola writes:—"The opinion in the bazaars is by no means favourable to our chances of success. The people are, of course, ignorant of the value of our superior arms and discipline, and as our troops for the most part pass up the opposite side of the river, they under-estimate our number. It is difficult to say to which side their sympathies incline. Those who have anything to lose no doubt wish us success, but the lower class, although not strongly hostile to us, are yet in favour of their co-religionists."

The last boat with troops on board left Wady Halfa on the 1st inst. This event, says the special correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Dongola, marked the conclusion of the first or preparatory stage of the Expedition. The second phase may be taken as the passage between Sarras and Dongola; the third will be completed when the whole force is concentrated at Ambukol, which will, according to present appearances and expectation, be about the end of January. Beyond this nothing is as yet absolutely settled, and the course taken by the Expedition must depend greatly upon the height of the Nile and the reports of the state of the Cataracts above Ambukol. Should these be favourable, the Expedition will proceed in its boats. The journey will be a long one, for the distance by river is 500 miles. Should the river prove impracticable, the land route alone remains. The distance to Shendy is small in comparison with that by the river, and the Camel Corps could do it in five days. Sufficient water for them is to be found in the wells, and a fair amount of supplies could be obtained on the road. But for the Infantry there is no transport available save by the boats, and failing the Nile it is difficult to see how they are to get on. At present, the road to Shendy is reported as clear of the enemy, but they may at any moment advance. In speaking of the arduous work entailed upon the men in getting their boats up the river, the correspondent adds that it is most unsatisfactory for men and officers to be aware, as they are, that all their hardships are entirely owing to the procrastination of the Home Government, and that had the arrangements been made in proper time, the journey to Ambukol would have been performed without any substantial difficulty. From Suakim it is reported that the rebels opened a brisk on the marines' zeriba to the north of the town at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and made good practice. They then passed round the outside of the lines to the south, making a determined attack there, and firing from pits at some 250 yards' distance. Their shots were returned by the Marines and Egyptian soldiers from the houses occupied as forts, and by the Royal Engineers. The Gardiner and musketry fire directed on the enemy was of terrific volume, and in 20 minutes the Arab skirmishers were nearly quieted. Afterwards the contest became something like rabbiting. In the bright moonlight the rebels were seen darting out of their hiding-places in the pits. As they ran they received showers of ball, and many fell, but were dragged off by their comrades. This lasted for three hours until the ground was covered with pools of blood. Two dead bodies were left on the field, and the trackers say that 15 of the enemy were killed, and many more wounded. The camelmen waiting in the background received the killed and wounded.

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION.

The Durban correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"Three delegates from the New Boer Republic established in Zululand, Messrs. Esselin, Krogh, and Van Staden, have arrived in Maritzburg, in order to confer with the Governor, Sir Henry Bulwer. All the information in my possession is in favour of the belief that Dinizulu and the Usutu party generally regard the land claims and political pretensions of the Boers with much distrust. Usibepu contemplates the sending of a mission to London. The treatment accorded to the German missionaries in Zululand causes some discussion."

A late telegram, dated Dec. 3, says:—"The text of the terms provisionally concluded at Rooi Grond have been wired to Earl Derby, and the matter awaits the decision of the Cabinet. Sir C. Warren's presence in Bechuanaland as Commissioner is necessary in any case. A public meeting of Goshenites was held on Friday last at Rooi Grond in the presence of the Cape Ministers. Two hundred burghers were present, who unanimously resolved to accept annexation to the Cape Colony upon the conditions proposed by the Ministers, which embrace all the requirements of the Imperial Government. Comdt. Schoeman, the Transvaal Commissioner of the Western Border, has returned to Pretoria, and reports all matters to have been amicably settled." There is now no prospect of any further trouble.

The second and last detachment of 300 men who have volunteered for service in the irregular force raised for the Bechuanaland Expedition left Waterloo Station on Thursday morning by special train for Southampton, where they embarked on board the Spartan.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before leaving the Channel Squadron, issued the following memorandum to the Rear-Admiral and officers commanding, to be read out on the quarter-decks of their respective ships:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have informed me that, on the 3rd inst., I shall be succeeded in the command of the Channel Squadron by Vice-Admiral Algernon Frederick Rous de Horsey. In making this known for your information, I desire to thank you for the cordial support and assistance you have afforded me in carrying out the duties of my command. The zeal and intelligence of the officers of the Squadron have merited my warm approval; the men have done their work well, and their general good conduct on shore has afforded me much satisfaction."—(Signed) "Alfred."

The following vessels of the French Navy will leave during the ensuing month or early in January for China:—The barbette cruiser Magon, Capt. de vaisseau L. A. E. Puech; the Lapèrouse, Capt. de vaisseau A. C. Mèquet; the Primauguet, Capt. de vaisseau F. A. Buge.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

The Reports of the Board of Visitors upon the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and upon the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for the year 1884, have been issued as Parliamentary papers:—

Report of the Board of Visitors upon the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for the year 1884.

The Board of Visitors inspected the Royal Military Academy on June 27, and were received by the Governor, the secretary, and other officers of the institution. The demand for officers to complete the establishment of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers having for the past year been still in excess of the supply, a call was made upon the Governor of the Academy, immediately after the public day in February last, to consider the possibility of accelerating the promotion of the remaining cadets to meet the wants of the two corps. This resulted in 10 cadets of the new 1st-class receiving immediate commissions in the Royal Artillery, and in 10 cadets each from the junior classes receiving accelerated promotion of a class, the vacancies thus caused being filled by the 10 seniors on the list of candidates who had qualified in the Competitive Examination of December, 1883. It was further decided, in order to meet continued demands for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, that, although it was inexpedient to increase the number of admissions—viz., 50, to the Royal Military Academy at each examination, arrangements should be made to pass out of the Academy during the next two years five classes instead of the normal number of four. This will be managed by dividing the next two years into five terms of somewhat shorter periods each than the ordinary terms, and will result in an extra batch of 50 cadets being commissioned in the period. At the same time it will necessitate three instead of two examinations for admission to the Academy in 1885. The curtailment of each term from 132 to 112 days each, only involves, apparently, a slight modification in the various courses of study. The governor is of opinion that should these extra requirements continue, and should he be called upon to bring forward annually a larger number of cadets for commissions than the Academy with its present numbers can supply—viz., 100 in the year, he would require additional accommodation in the shape of fresh buildings, as the institution is now only capable of holding 200 cadets. It has recently been decided that the subjects of Greek and Latin shall cease to be included among the voluntary subjects of education at the Academy, due regard, however, being had for the interests of the cadets now there. The Board are inclined to regret that Latin should have been withdrawn from the voluntary educational course; but as they are not aware upon what grounds the change has been decided, they refrain from further remark. The examinations being in progress, the Board did not see the cadets in their class-rooms. They had, however, the opportunity of inspecting them as a body on parade, and also in the hall at their luncheon. The Board are of opinion that, though not defective in physique, the countenances of the cadets generally looked pale and jaded. The cases of dyspepsia, numerous for their time of life, lead to the impression that some alteration in their mode of living might be advantageous. Their health, however, is stated to be very good, and the sanitary report of the medical officer in charge of the institution is appended herewith. The failures in the Term examinations are largely in excess of those reported by the Board in the previous year. In July, 1883, no less than 15 cadets failed in studies, and one by sickness; and in February, 1884, seven cadets failed in studies, and four by sickness. The conduct and discipline of the cadets during the past year have been very good, only one serious case having occurred, which resulted in the rustication of the offender for the remainder of the term. One cadet resigned in February last on account of ill-health, and there are two cadets absent sick at their own homes. With regard to the buildings, rooms, &c., it is reported to the Board that improved fire-prevention arrangements are in course of execution. The Board notice with regret that their recommendation of last year in regard to the laying-on of hot water to the bath-rooms has not been given effect to, and they desire to repeat their opinion as to its necessity, both on the score of cleanliness, and also of health. They consider that this question should be brought forward by the Governor in his next annual demand. The Board are also of opinion that the passages to the bath-rooms in the main block should be covered in, as the cadets now have to pass thereto in the open air from their bed-rooms, which the Board consider, in winter time especially, very prejudicial to health. The remainder of the buildings and sanitary arrangements appeared to be in good order and repair. The changes in the Staff of the Academy during the past year are appended. The return showing the distribution among the public and other schools at which the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy were educated is of considerable interest. By this return it appears that of 202 cadets, no less than 142, or about 70 per cent., passed direct from school into the Academy without the assistance of private crammers. The return is appended. A table also of the parentage of the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy is appended.

ENFIELD.
HENRY HOLLAND.
EDWARD C. HODGE, General.
CHARLES D'AGUILAR, General.
DAVID ANDERSON, Lieutenant-General.
ARTHUR LYON-FREMANTLE, Major-General.

July 11, 1884.

Report by the Board of Visitors on the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for the year 1884.

The Board of Visitors inspected the Royal Military College on June 25, and were received by the Governor, the Commandant, and the other officers of the College. Owing to the large number of vacancies existing for subalterns in the Line, it was decided to commission, in addition to the senior class, the 20 senior cadets of the junior division at the college as they stood in order of merit at the probationary examination in December last, replacing them by putting at once into the senior division the first 20 successful candidates in the competitive examination for admission to the College, and in order not to destroy the equilibrium of the classes, admitting the next 20 gentlemen qualified upon the list of candidates in that examination. The normal establishment of the College has been increased to 300, and there are at present actually 287 cadets under instruction. Of this number, 23 are Queen's or Queen's India Cadets, about 125 in addition being also sons of officers of the Army or Navy, and the remainder the sons of private gentlemen, &c. The Board were fortunate in seeing classes of the cadets engaged in outdoor field-work. The course of instruction had been completed, and the results were awaiting the examination of the inspector. The manner in which these classes seemed to have performed their work was, in the opinion of the Board, much to the credit of all concerned, and reflected highly on the care and attention bestowed upon the cadets by the professors and instructors throughout the course of instruction. The cadets so engaged were without their tunics, and the Board were much impressed with their muscular development and general healthy appearance. At a parade of the cadets afterwards the same observation as to their healthy appearance applied to them. The conduct of the cadets is reported by the Governor as good. The defaulters' book shows that the offences generally are of a trivial character, the only serious cases which have occurred since the last inspection being those of two cadets, whose examinations were cancelled in July last, for unfair practices; and of one cadet who is under sentence of rustication for the remainder of the present term. The reports made by the professors as to the progress of the cadets are satisfactory. The Professor of Fortifications, however, considers that more progress might still be made in fortification instruction were the cadets generally better acquainted with the rudiments of plan drawing at the time of their entrance into the college. The Board closely inspected the hospital, and they are well satisfied with its general arrangements for ordinary illness. They, however, entirely endorse a representation made to them by the medical officer of the college as to the extreme desirability of fitting up one of the wards for the treatment of cases of serious illness, such as rheumatic fever, inflammation of the lungs, or any other dangerous complaint, the chief requirements, as stated by the medical officer, being a carpeted floor, a more comfortable bed, and other accessories suitable for an invalid whose case is likely to be of a lengthened character. It is stated that the want of a room with such comforts was much felt last year, when a cadet was very dangerously ill with pneumonia. The addition of a bath with hot and cold water would be of the greatest service in such cases, and could be fitted up without much expense, as water is already laid on to the upper floor. The advantages to be derived by the adoption of the above representation far outweigh, in the opinion of the Board, any question of expense, and they strongly recommend that this proposal be given effect to without delay. The professors, instructors, and the other military officers connected with the College have at present no room as a place of general resort for their private use when off duty. The Board consider it would be an advantage if such accommodation could be provided for them, and, after consideration, they desire to make the following recommendation. The present museum and library should be entirely cleared of the various models which take up the whole of the floor space, more especially of two enormous models of the system of attack by Vauban and Cormontaigne, which are stated to be out of date for purposes of instruction, and the hall converted into the board-room and library, for which it is admirably suited, the present board-room being fitted up as a general room for the professors, the books and pictures (which are in a bad state of preservation, and urgently require cleaning and regilding) being removed therefrom to the proposed new board-room. At present the books are distributed in cases over both rooms. The disadvantages connected with the accommodation for the servants of the college were most prominently brought to the notice of the Board. They appear at present to live where they can, finding lodgings at places some distance from the college, where they are but little, if at all, under the control of the authorities, and where they are, moreover, liable to contract and introduce disease into the college. It is proposed that servants' blocks of houses or huts should be erected on the college estate, and let out to the servants at a rent which would pay interest on the outlay involved, such rent probably being at a considerably less rate than they are now paying for their lodgings outside. The Board strongly recommend this proposal for favourable consideration, both on sanitary and disciplinary grounds. The only other points to be touched upon are as regards the gymnasium, the racket-courts, and the cadets' bed-rooms. With regard to the gymnasium, it would much conduce to the comfort of the cadets were a small room to be erected outside but adjoining the present building, and fitted as a lavatory, forming a room where they could dress, wash, and be weighed, &c. The Board again desire to draw attention to the defective state of the roof of one of the racquet-courts, which, in their last year's report, they recommended should be repaired, but to which recommendation no effect has been given. The Board are of opinion that these repairs should be carried out, particularly as, with the large numbers of cadets now resident at the college, it is very advisable that every facility in the way of healthy recreation should be provided for them, especially during the winter months, and at present the court is useless in wet weather. The Board remarked upon the state of the washstands and other articles of furniture supplied by the Government in the cadets' bed-rooms. A coating of paint on these things as wanted would involve but little expense, and would make their rooms look clean and wholesome. The Board cannot close the report without referring to the loss the College will sustain in the resignation of Col. Middleton, C.B., of the post of Commandant, on his appointment to the command of the Militia in the Dominion of Canada; and they further desire to express their appreciation of his unvarying attention and courtesy to the Board on the occasion of their visits to the College. The following returns are appended:—A. Return of Cadets' College, June 25, 1884. B. Study Table. C. Time Table. D. Abstract showing the distribution among the public and other schools of the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College. E. Return of gentlemen cadets admitted into hospital from June 30, 1883, to June 25, 1884. F. Table showing the parentage of the gentlemen cadets. G. Return showing the average age of cadets, receiving their commissions in August, 1883, and February, 1884.

ENFIELD.
HENRY HOLLAND.
EDWARD C. HODGE, General.
CHARLES D'AGUILAR, General.
DAVID ANDERSON, Lieutenant-General.
ARTHUR LYON-FREMANTLE, Major-General.

July 11, 1884.

THE ACTION ON THE MIN RIVER.

Some interesting deductions have been drawn by two United States naval officers who were present during the action on the Min River, which they have published in pamphlet form. They state that the result of the fight turned in favour of the French Fleet on account of its armament of revolving cannon and the superiority of its torpedo service, and they consider that these points are the only ones from which instruction may be gained by this action. "The power of revolving cannon," they say, "their inestimable value in naval engagements, and the importance of a well-organised torpedo service, were plainly visible to all naval people." A shower of shell fired by the revolver cannon from the tops of the French vessels swept the enemy down like grain under the scythe. Reliefs could not get on deck fast enough to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Chinese gunners. The little shells pierced the rails and bulwarks of the vessels, and their explosion spread death in all directions. The torrents of fire shed on the Chinese vessels were so murderous, that it is safe to estimate that 800 men out of the 1,000 manning the Chinese Squadron were killed." According to these officers, the high functionaries of the Foochow Arsenal refused to trust the Gatlings belonging to the Arsenal to their men. They state that the majority of the officers of the Squadron were not on board at the time of the fight, thus putting into application the Chinese aphorism that "Discretion is the better part of valour." *Le Temps*, in referring to the above, says:—"It is scarcely necessary to state that the French officers who made such brilliant work with these guns have made a most thorough report with regard to their value. Nevertheless, the lesson to be learned by this combat is that hereafter no vessel can go into action if the guns which she has mounted in open decks are not protected against the effects of rapid-firing guns. It is therefore necessary that every piece of artillery should be covered by a metal shield as a protection against rapid-firing guns, that the gunners should be equally protected, not against the effect of heavy projectiles, which would necessitate covering the vessel completely with armour, but against machine-gun fire directed from the enemy's tops, which send in showers of projectiles whose explosion would render totally untenable the decks of most vessels." The revolver cannon which formed the auxiliary armament of the French vessels have a calibre of 1½ in.; length of bore, 29 in.; weight, 450 lb.; and they fire a shell weighing 1 lb., with a bursting charge of three-quarters of an ounce.

Twelve Chinese men-of-war have been ordered to sea, and to sail to meet the French fleet and relieve Formosa. Five of these ships belong to the Nankin squadron, the other seven are drawn from the Tientsin division. Twenty-four Germans hold various posts on board this fleet, one of them being in command of one of the ships under the Chinese admiral.

The third and most successful of a series of admirable vocal and instrumental concerts took place in the Gymnasium, Royal Military College, on Wednesday, 26th ult. These concerts have been instituted by Sir Richard Taylor and Lady Jane Taylor, for the benefit of the gentlemen cadets, to afford them a little relaxation during their course of military studies, and to bring forward those who have musical abilities. The result has been unqualified success, and shows what can be done when great administrative ability is supported by unremitting attention to detail. The attendance at these concerts, always large, was surpassed on this occasion, and the audience fully appreciated the excellence of the programme prepared for them. The first piece was Sir A. Sullivan on "Sea and Shore," which was rendered with great taste and feeling; a trio for clarionet (Lord Chelmsford), violincello (Mr. Hambledon), and piano (Mr. Septimus Webbe), excellently played, but rather too long; a valse, "Neglect," for sopranos and instruments, was most effective. Miss Drew's singing was much appreciated for its good taste and finished style. The solos of Mr. Tapley (tenor) were also encored. Of the rest of the concert it is only necessary to say that the results of careful study and preparation were remarkable throughout. The proceeds (about £50) will be handed over to the College Servants' Benevolent Fund, an institution founded by Sir Richard and Lady Jane Taylor, for the support of the servants of the College when they are no longer able to work, and for their wives and families.

The *Egyptian Gazette* says:—"The Chancel of All Saints' Church, Cairo, has been enriched by filling the windows with some very beautiful stained glass, placed there, as the inscription says, 'To the glory of God and in memory of their comrades, who died from wounds or sickness during the autumn and winter of 1882, by some officers of the British Expeditionary Force.' The work has been admirably executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London, and represents the Lord of Hosts attended by warrior saints. The sincere thanks of the congregation of All Saints' Church are due to the officers of the Army of Occupation for their costly offerings to the Church. Last year they subscribed largely towards the purchase of the handsome brass gas standards with which the building is lighted, and this year they have given these five appropriate windows. Special mention should be made of the efforts of Major Browell, R.A., who has acted as honorary treasurer to the Memorial Fund."

Reviews.

Recent British Battles on Land and Sea. Profusely Illustrated. By James Grant. (Cassell and Co)

This handsome volume, recently published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., cannot fail to be regarded as an historical work of a high order of merit. It describes the most remarkable British battles that have been recently waged by land and sea, commencing with the expedition to Perak, in 1875-6, and closing with the termination of General Sir Gerald Graham's campaign in the Soudan. It would be simply impossible to do justice to a work like this within the space which can fairly be allotted to it; but, at the same time, no great difficulty can be found by the reader in selecting some of the most remarkable events which are narrated within its pages. The descriptive power possessed by the compiler is too well known to create any doubt as to his competency to discharge the arduous task he has undertaken. The Zulu War, the Transvaal War, the Egyptian Campaign, and the Soudan "Expedition," present to the reader a carefully prepared narrative of the important events that marked the progress of each. In the fifty-sixth chapter of Captain Grant's narrative of the Egyptian War, its commencement and its prosecution under Arabi are commented on by the author at considerable length. Speaking of that officer, we learn that his military career was marked only by a restless and insubordinate spirit that led him into perpetual intrigues and troubles, though many have averred that Arabi's actions arose from an honest and patriotic desire to reform the many abuses existing in the Egyptian military system. By the Khedive Ismail he was promoted from the ranks, and subsequently cashiered and even subjected to the bastinado, it is asserted. In 1873 he was reinstated in his rank, and made Colonel, with the command of a regiment; but he never forgot his disgrace or his thirst for vengeance. In the following chapters Captain Grant gives much interesting information as to matters connected with the bombardment of Alexandria, and details at considerable length the minutest operations of that eventful day. When discussing "The War in the Soudan and its Causes," the compiler tells a good deal respecting Khartoum and the Mahdi. It appears that Khartoum is about equi-distant—between 1,100 and 1,200 miles—from the northern frontier of Egypt, the Mediterranean, and the southern boundary of the Khedive's Equatorial dominions—the Lake Nyanza and the principality of Uganda. The actual extent of the Soudan is 1,600 miles in one direction and 1,300 in another, and from first to last this most inaccessible country has never paid the cost of its government. In referring to this inhospitable territory in December, 1883, Lord Wolseley said it "had at all times been the home of the slave-trade, and if any part of God's earth was dyed with human blood it was there. He was not a prophet, but he hoped that whatever was the future of our dealings with the Soudan, it would be insisted on by the people of this country who had been leaders in all anti-slavery movements that all dealings in flesh and blood should be abolished once and for ever." We regret very much our inability to become more intimate than we are with the interesting contents of Captain Grant's volume. It certainly deserves marked attention, the result of which will, in all probability, be its adoption generally as a standard authority on all matters recently connected with the Soudan.

SOME MAGAZINES.

The Army and Navy Magazine, for December, opens with Col. Malleson's further notice of "Ambushes and Surprises." The subject is "Kerko Porta." It will interest the readers of the *Army and Navy Magazine* to know that its next number will be made exceptionally interesting by the author's introduction of a few paragraphs which will fully explain the error that was inadvertently made in the title of "Castra Trajana," and that the consequences of his success in his exertions to procure materials for some other most important battles were such that the author decided upon extending the story to the capture of Constantinople, and to illustrate it by the surprise which gave that city to the Turks. This decision was arrived at too late to allow the necessary alteration to appear in the last number. Some not very interesting matter in this number is pleasantly relieved by "Private Lawrie and his Love: a Tale of Military Life," by Shirley Jevons.

The English Illustrated Magazine, for December, contains eight full-page illustrations of considerable merit, including a study from the picture of "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," by E. Burne Jones; three full-length figures of the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, by Gainsborough, engraved by Biscombe Gardner; "The Hon. Mrs. Graham," by Gainsborough; "Clovelly Pier at Half Tide," by L. R. O'Brien, engraved by Biscombe Gardner; "Feeding the Pigeons," by C. E. Halle, engraved by Biscombe Gardner; "Calvados: the Gleaners," by W. J. Hennessey, engraved by T. W. Lascelles; "Signora Baccilli," by Gainsborough, engraved by Biscombe Gardner; "Cottage Children," by Thomas Gainsborough, engraved by Ohme. In addition to these full-page illustrations, the *English Illustrated Magazine* contains a great variety of very readable matter. Among others, a brief sketch of how Mr. Archibald Forbes lost his Christmas dinner in the Khyber Pass, a most amusing paper. We found also Part 1 of a new story by Miss Mather, some additional chapters of Mr. Norris's "That Terrible Man," and Mr. Henry James's "London Reflections." Altogether, the number is an excellent one.

Temple Bar is always interesting; somewhat more than ordinarily so, by the able political article for December, with which it opens. The article referred to is "A Defence of the House of Lords, by a Constitutionalist and No-Party Man." A review of Mr. Yates's work is, of course, an attraction of no ordinary character.

Harper's Magazine.—For many years *Harper*, as a magazine, has held its place among the publications of the day in the literary world. There can be no doubt that to the almost superexcellence of its illustrations this must in a great degree be attributed. Recently, however, public opinion has pointed to this fact, and some very admirable specimens of high art are now published here. In the number for December, a striking hit has been made by the publication of the first act of "She Stoops to Conquer," in large type, and containing twelve illustrations by E. A. Abbey. Mr. Black also sends a contribution in his own style, and Mr. Conway in his; each excellent in its way.

The Argosy for December is quite up to the average, it offers abundance of pleasant matter. "The White Witch" has served her purpose, and gone to rest.

The political articles in the *National Review*, entitled "The Adjustment of the Quarrel," followed by the continuation of "Tory Prime Ministers," including the "Mediocrities, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Perceval, are somewhat lightened by a poem by Alfred Alfred Austin, called "Apollo at Delphi."

There is nothing in *Longman* for this month to require particular attention, but "Jack's Courtship" still survives, and so does "Madam." "A Stormy Night" is graphic. There is a good deal to please in *Longman's Christmas Number*. A legend called "Two Robbers," by the Author of "Reata," and one of Bret Harte's amusing tales, which fetch everyone. Then we find Mr. Besant as a contributor, and —prepare to be astonished—a story (called "Royal Love,") by Wilkie Collins.

The merit of the winter number of *Society* is up to the average.

In *Blackwood*, "The Waters of Hercules" show no symptoms of distress. The plot is undergoing a process which will, no doubt, lead to an interesting *dénouement*. "Dorothy, an Interlude," is one of those bright gems which so frequently glisten in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. "John Wycliffe: his Life and Works," will interest a large class of readers.

Let all magazine and other readers refrain from closing the December number of *Cornhill* until they have made the acquaintance of Guy, Nep, Tros, and others. We see those gay dogs before us in high romps, thanks to the well-executed illustration which tells the idiosyncrasies of each of them. This pleasantly written article about dogs will assuredly become a favourite. It abounds in anecdote, and is written evidently by a lover of dogs, no matter what may be their personal reputation. The January number of *Cornhill* will contain the first part of a new story by D. Christie Murray, entitled, "Rainbow Gold."

Face to Face, Messrs. Grant and Co.'s Christmas number, makes a high bid for popularity. Mr. Francillon contributes "A Story of Seven Fables," which looks very tempting, and will attract many readers.

Christmas and New Year's Cards.—A grateful town has erected a statue in honour of the man who founded the "cyclical" industry. He had no rivals near the throne, and there were no competitors to dispute the claim made by the grateful "trade" he invented on his behalf; but it would be very difficult indeed to determine who is entitled to the first place in the array of publishers who have given such an impetus and encouragement to taste, talent, and inventiveness in the preparation of the beautiful, elegant, and oftentimes elaborate Christmas and New-Year Cards by a liberal and, indeed, lavish outlay on the work of a great body of meritorious artists. We may include even poets in the category. It would be very easy to say which of the hundreds of these productions we have seen appeared to us to be the best, but it would by no means follow that our judgment was correct, or that it was supported by a general consensus of opinion, and for that reason we prefer to indulge in pretty general but well-deserved commendation. Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. are closely pressed by Hildesheimer and Faulkner, Mr. Raphael Tuck, and Meissner and Buck, of Leipsic, in the finish, variety, and excellence of their productions; but we may, without offence or disparagement to any, express a wish that there were less of cottages in snow, of flowers in vases, &c., and more of *genre* pieces, and that our familiar "All Christmas joys be thine" might be subjected to a little alteration.

On Tuesday a Spanish revenue-cutter having attacked and captured a felucca close to the rock of Gibraltar and in British waters, was pursued by a steam-launch from one of the British war vessels there. The cutter at first appeared inclined to show fight, but upon a cannon-shot being fired at her from the fortress, she surrendered and, together with the felucca, was brought into the dockyard.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.—What is known as the "Bee Belt" of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length; but there is one part of it which the plough has not yet invaded, that is the region where the Horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriance of these plants is so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance, and tuneful with the humming wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea: this honey-full horehound is a great favourite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once; the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheet of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and the bees hug this favourite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee babies and suckle them, multitudes at once, on her warm Californian breast. The Horehound Honey so gathered by these little almoners of Nature is put up in bottles, and retailed by all Chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d each. W. L. Bright, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says:—"Hoge's Horehound Honey cured his father of a bad cough."

THE EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been so frequently asked of late to express an opinion on the recent movement for promoting the employment of Reservists, and the possible influence its success might exercise upon the future of this Corps, that I shall feel obliged if you will afford me the means of doing so in your columns. I need hardly say that I heartily wish the promoters all the success they anticipate and deserve; and though I am as much opposed as ever to the so-called territorial system, I think they are wise in availing themselves of it as an important means of attaining the excellent object they have in view. I will not dwell upon the difficulties which will have to be encountered—these must be expected to accompany every undertaking; and all will be surmounted, provided the article to be disposed of is really suited to the requirements of those who are invited to purchase. The English, if not a practical, are eminently a commercial nation, and I very much doubt whether "men of business" will engage useless or inferior servants on the score of patriotic feeling, especially when the professional politicians have steadily refused to look on a soldier in any other light but as food for powder. The first step, therefore, should be in the direction of obtaining a proper supply of good material, and to assist this important end the country should insist upon confining the selection for subordinate posts in the Civil Service to those who had established a preferential claim by serving in the military branches of the State, and were otherwise properly qualified by character and education. This has been the practice of every civilised State in Europe since the establishment of conscription, and will have to be adopted by England if she wishes to maintain her old position. With respect to the interests of this institution, I can only express my conviction that they cannot fail to be advanced by any success which may attend the soldier—whether Pensioner or Reservist—in civil life, and that if our decay commences, it will be found to proceed from within, and not from without. The Corps has nothing to fear so long as its rules and principles are strictly maintained; and if my successors are content to leave well alone, they will undoubtedly see as many thousands on the roll as there are hundreds at present. We have an increasing number of customers, and though our progress has not been as rapid as I could wish, it is, I hope, on a sound basis. Our clients require first-class service, and as they are willing to pay corresponding wages, the best men from every branch of the naval and military services have come to regard the Corps as the most remunerative market for their labour. We could not therefore lower our standard of efficiency to the present level of the recruiting department, nor would it be prudent on our part to increase our supply much beyond the daily demand; consequently, there is plenty of room for the proposed organisation, and if its managers could connect themselves with the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, who for the last 30 years have carried on a work similar to the one now proposed, it might be to the advantage of both. We might extend our business if we had additional means, but as quality is preferable to quantity, I should prefer our present gradual but increasing ratio of progress to those leaps and bounds which too often end in a general fiasco. Our rules are as open to the observance of all who like them as the Ten Commandments; there is no secret about the manner in which our success has been attained, and there is no short cut to it. After all, the fault, or perhaps we should say, the misfortune, is rather on the side of those who seek employment, than on the part of those who have it to give; but as the State is entirely responsible for the quality of the labour it is forcing daily upon an overstocked market, it ought to be compelled to take its share at least in the burden it is throwing upon other people, and I therefore hope that the action of the new organisation will not tend to relieve our so-called Government from its proper responsibilities.—I am, &c.,

Edward Walter.

Barracks of the Corps of Commissionaires,
Exchange Court, 419 Strand, Dec. 1.

Admiral Corbett returned from leave, and rehoisted his flag in the Duncan on Wednesday. During his absence, the official residence has been entirely renovated and improved.

From Madeira on Wednesday, a telegram states that the British ship Tyburnia, cruising for pleasure, which was under threat of seizure by the Custom-house, got under way at midnight. The fort opened fire, but the Tyburnia ran the gauntlet, keeping well in shore. The Customs steamer threatened to sink her unless she stopped, but was answered by derisive cheers from the lady passengers, the captain, and crew, who kept on deck, acknowledging each shot by dipping the British ensign. The vessel got clear away.

The Admiralty have issued a Fleet Circular to the effect that when ships are paid off abroad, and their crews are sent home in troopships, transports, or merchant ships, separate transfer lists are to be prepared and forwarded with the men, discharging the C.S. seamen and boys to the flagships, the seamen gunners and armourers to the gunnery ships, and the stokers and artificers to the Steam Reserve ships at the respective ports to which the men will return at the expiration of their leave. Any requisite advance of wages may be made by the flagship at the port of arrival, due notation being made on the transfer lists; but the men are only to be entered on the books for wages at the ports to which they will be attached on return from leave. Separate transfer lists are also to be prepared for the Marines and the non-C.S. men, discharging the former to their respective head-quarters, and the latter to the flagship at the port of arrival.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1a Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 2, 1884.

19TH HUSSARS.—Major C. Smith has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Nov. 11).

GRENADIER GUARDS.—The commission of Qrmr. W. Holmes is antedated to July 28.

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).—Lieut. C. J. M. Heigham to be Adjt., vice Capt. E. C. Mills, who resigns that appointment.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—Capt. F. E. L. Schreiber has been placed on half-pay (Nov. 22).

THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.—Capt. J. H. Poett resigns the appointment of Adjt.; Lieut. A. G. W. Tod, from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Lieut., vice P. J. Gordon, transferred to the Indian S.C.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGIMENT).—Lieut. R. T. H. Law has been seconded for service as a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance, on probation (Nov. 18).

THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.—Capt. F. M. Reid has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Oct. 25).

PRINCESS LOUISE'S (ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS).—Lieut. S. E. Douglas, from the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieut., vice G. D. Collings, seconded.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).—Major R. F. Meysey-Thompson retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

STAFF.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Fraser, C.M.G., R.E., to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. with the Force on the Nile (Oct. 29).

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. A. Maline, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Third Class (Dec. 1).

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.—Conductor of Supplies H. Dorman to be Qrmr., vice J. A. White, deceased (Sept. 30).

MEDICAL STAFF.—Deputy-Surgs.-Gen. A. H. Fraser to be Surg.-Gen., vice A. Smith, M.D., C.B., granted retired pay; H. T. Reade, V.C., from half-pay, to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice A. H. Fraser, promoted (both dated Oct. 14); J. Hendley, C.B., to be Surg.-Gen., vice J. Lamprey, M.B., granted retired pay; Brig.-Surgs. S. A. Lithgow, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice J. Hendley, C.B., promoted (both dated Oct. 16); W. Skeen, M.D., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice L. Kidd, M.B., deceased (Nov. 1); Surg. R. H. S. Sawyer, M.B., has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health (Nov. 16).

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.—Lieut. R. T. H. Law, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army (Aug. 18).

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.—Pymr. E. L. Herapath, Lieut., the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to have the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (May 21).

MEMORANDA.

Major and Lieut.-Col. W. J. Gascoigne, Scots Guards, to be Col. (Dec. 1).

Major F. S. Terry, half-pay, has retired from the service by the surrender of his half-pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (June 8).

Capts. E. Harrison, retired pay, has retired from the service, receiving the value of his commission (Oct. 31); F. E. L. Schreiber, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay (Nov. 22); and M. M. M. Festing, half-pay, is retired on retired pay.

Vet.-Surg., First Class, W. Burt, to have the local rank of Inspecting Vet.-Surg. whilst employed as Senior Vet.-Surg. with the Force on the Nile (Oct. 17).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut. H. V. Bathurst, 3rd Batn. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieut.; Capt. H. Coupland, 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, to be Lieut.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 2, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2ND BRIGADE, NORTHERN DIVISION.—Lieut. A. H. Allenby resigns his commission.

2ND BRIGADE, WELSH DIVISION.—Lieut. R. C. Heyworth resigns his commission.

3RD BRIGADE, NORTH IRISH DIVISION.—William Scott Stewart, gent., to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

4TH BATTALION, THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT).—Lieut. W. A. W. Whieldon resigns his commission.

4TH BATTALION, THE PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).—Harold Fielden Campbell, gent., to be Lieut.

3RD BATTALION, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).—Francis Boynton, gent., to be Lieut.

3RD BATTALION, THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.—William John Francis Lilburn, gent., to be Lieut.

4TH BATTALION, THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.—Capt. A. W. a'Beckett resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Lieut. H. M. Nicholls to be Capt.

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.—Lieut. J. P. Wood to be Capt.

3RD BATTALION, THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.—George Cleland McIntryre, gent., to be Lieut.

3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING REGIMENT).—Lindsay Anstruther Forbes, gent., to be Lieut.

3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS, THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.—Lieut. E. V. D. Pearse to be Capt.

9TH BATTALION, THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Charles Alphonsus de Marie Keegan and John Creagh.

3RD BATTALION, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S (NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT).—Lieut. E. Jessop resigns his commission; Guy Lipscomb Thorne Seckham, gent., to be Lieut.

4TH BATTALION, PRINCESS LOUISE'S (ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS).—Capt. S. MacDougall, 2nd Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. H. G. Fallowfield, who has retired from the service (Dec. 1).

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.—Henry Innes L'Estrange, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 2, 1884.

HERTS.—Lieut. H. Flower resigns his commission.

WEST KENT.—Lieut. S. P. M. Maryon-Wilson to be Capt.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 2, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1ST CORNWALL (DUKE OF CORNWALL'S).—The name of the officer hitherto described as "Reginald Peter" is "Reginald Arthur Peter."

1ST CUMBERLAND.—Thomas Losh Thorpe, gent., to be Lieut.

1ST INVERNESS-SHIRE.—Lieut. J. N. Forsyth to be Capt.

1ST KENT.—John Metcalfe Pollard, gent., to be Lieut. Acting Chaplain the Rev. G. Bryant resigns his appointment.

1ST LANARKSHIRE.—Lieut. W. S. Edmiston resigns his commission.

1ST LONDON (THE CITY OF LONDON).—Walter Ernest Thiselton, gent., to be Lieut.

2ND MIDDLESEX.—The under-mentioned Lieutenants resign their commissions:—W. G. Peyton and A. W. Tickle.

1ST NORFOLK.—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. W. Woodhouse and Lieuts. J. F. Remnant, R. A. Fuller, and T. A. Walne.

4TH WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE (SHEFFIELD).—Capt. W. H. Newton, R.A., to be Adjt., in succession to Major W. Cotton, R.A., whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Nov. 22).

ENGINEER.

1ST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The appointment of Acting Surg. M. L Brown to be Lieut., notified in the *Gazette* of June 6, is cancelled.

RIFLE.

6TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—Capt. J. Shand resigns his commission.

1ST BERWICKSHIRE.—Capt. A. S. Logan resigns his commission; Capt. J. Hunter to be Major.

2ND BUCKS (ETON COLLEGE).—Mackworth Præd Parker, gent., to be Lieut.; Cameron Barclay, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3RD CHESHIRE.—Capt. J. Bower resigns his commission. The Rev. Frederick Augustus Macdona, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.—John Charles Griffiths Foulkes, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1ST DERBYSHIRE.—Lieut. E. M. Wilmot resigns his commission.

4TH DEVONSHIRE.—Acting Chaplain the Rev. H. W. Majendie, M.A., resigns his appointment.

1ST EDINBURGH (THE QUEEN'S CITY OF EDINBURGH RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE).—Lieut. G. S. Ferrier resigns his commission.

2ND FORFAR (ANGUS).—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Dickson is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Nov. 15). The under-mentioned Surgs. are granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major:—J. Traill and S. Lawrence, M.D. (both dated Nov. 15).

1ST HAMPSHIRE.—A. D. Lang, Esq., late Lieut. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), to be Capt.

1ST INVERNESS-SHIRE (INVERNESS HIGHLAND).—Major H. C. MacAndrew is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Nov. 18).

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST REGIMENT).—Lieut.-Col. W. Bristow is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Nov. 11).

3RD LANARKSHIRE.—Major J. M. Robson resigns his commission. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Mactear resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

5TH LANARKSHIRE (GLASGOW 2ND NORTHERN).—Lieut. J. McLaren is appointed Qrmr.

6TH LANARKSHIRE.—Thomas Bremner Fotheringham, gent., to be Lieut.

8TH LANARKSHIRE (THE BLYTHSWOOD).—Capt. W. Chrystal resigns his commission; Lieut. J. Gardiner to be Capt.

4TH LANCASHIRE.—Capt. A. Stott to be Major; Lieut. J. E. Walker to be Capt.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—John Hall, gent., to be Lieut.

9TH LANCASHIRE.—The hon. rank of Col. granted to Lieut.-Col. J. F. Greenall in the *Gazette* of Oct. 10, 1884, is antedated to Sept. 16.

1ST LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—Capt. J. Wilson resigns his commission.

1ST LONDON (THE CITY OF LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE).—Lieut. W. Morris, jun., resigns his commission.

3RD LONDON.—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—L. Peevor and J. H. Wolton, jun. William James Tasman, gent., to be Lieut.

1ST MIDDLESEX (VICTORIA).—Lieut. J. E. Anderson to be Capt.

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT).—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. G. Williams and R. G. Routledge.

24TH MIDDLESEX.—Ferdinand John St. John, gent., to be Lieut.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S (NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT).—Capt. H. Minton resigns his commission.

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT).—Lieut. F. T. Cæsar resigns his commission.

1ST WILTSHIRE.—Capt. and Hon. Major W. P. Clark resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. W. P. Clark, jun., to be Capt.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY (SOUTH YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).—Lieut. G. B. Jubb resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 3, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, Dec. 3, 1884.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:—To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order—Moustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the British Troops and Government.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 5, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. M. C. Newall (late Bombay) has retired on retired pay and extra annuity, with the hon. rank of Col. (Nov. 4).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. McLeod (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be Col., vice B. L. Gordon, C.B. (late Madras), seconded for service on the Staff (Sept. 14).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Auchinleck to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. H. Brackenbury, C.B., seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. 20).

To be Majors:—Capts. W. Riddell, vice E. H. Cameron, promoted on half-pay (Nov. 7); E. B. Evans, upon the Seconded List; G. M. Stevens, upon the Seconded List; F. M. E. Vibart, vice J. H. Stratton, promoted on half-pay; F. Bigg, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Auchinleck, promoted (all four dated Nov. 19).

To be Captains:—Capt. R. C. E. North, from the Seconded List, vice H. E. Preston, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Nov. 16); Lieuts. C. A. Anderson, vice W. Riddell, promoted (Nov. 7); D. C. Carter, upon the Seconded List; J. J. Hewson, vice F. M. E. Vibart, promoted; L. Barrett, upon the Seconded List; A. E. Hay, vice F. Bigg, promoted (all four dated Nov. 19); and W. N. Lloyd, vice W. H. Newton, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Nov. 20).

Capt. and Brevet Major H. V. Cowan to be Adjt., vice Capt. K. Stephenson, promoted (Nov. 4).

The absorption from the Seconded List of the under-mentioned officers to be antedated as follows:—Major W. S. Langley (Nov. 4), and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. T. Pretyman (Nov. 7).

HALF-PAY.—Major E. S. Gordon, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. T. Lloyd, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col. (both dated Nov. 24).

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Cols. W. G. Martin, R.A., to be Col. (Nov. 26); P. H. Sandilands, R.A., to be Col. (Nov. 28); A. T. Wodehouse, half-pay, R.A., retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col. (Dec. 6).

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 5, 1884.

Capt. L. T. Crook retires into the Veteran Company, and is permitted to retain his rank and wear his uniform on retirement; Lieuts. W. W. Pearson, Veteran Company, to have the hon. rank of Capt.; C. Woolmer-Williams to be Capt., vice Crook, retired; Charles James Langton, gent., to be Lieut., vice Woolmer-Williams (all four dated Dec. 6).

MR. CAINE AND THE CANTEEN SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write with reference to a paragraph in last week's impression of your journal, wherein it is stated that Mr. Caine on more than one occasion attacked the canteen system of the Army. This is quite true, he did so from a public platform; but Mr. Caine was open to conviction, and I had the pleasure of an interview with him, and so fully persuaded him that the abolition of the regimental canteen system would lead to greater drunkenness than ever, that he promised to say nothing more upon the subject. From what I know of this gentleman's opinions about the services, I feel certain that he has the good of them thoroughly at heart.—I am, &c.,

B.

The launch of the Howe, which was to have taken place at Pembroke in February next, we understand, has been postponed to April 28.

CAUTION.—HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—It is essential to success with these remedies that they should be prepared with scrupulous care, and preferably by one who makes it his sole business; hence it is very desirable that those using them should insist on each bottle obtained from a vendor bearing the label of a firm of repute. Those sold by the agents of JAMES EPPS and CO. (the first-established Homœopathic Chemists in England) have a label over the cork with their autograph trade mark.

London Amusements.

Mr. William Yardley's new burlesque, produced at the GAIETY THEATRE under the title of "Very Little Hamlet," is a good-natured quizzical sketch referring less to Shakespeare's play than to Mr. Wilson Barrett's recent revival at the Princess's. The prologue illustrates the now famous story of the poor friendless boy who five and-twenty years ago registered a vow that he would become the lessee of that establishment and represent the Prince of Denmark. The scenes which follow, reproducing some of the situations of the tragedy, chiefly depend on jests about the new readings and the various songs and dances introduced by Miss E. Farren as Hamlet, Miss Phyllis Broughton as Ophelia, Mr. Royce as Claudius, and Mr. Shine as a burly Ghost who indulges in colloquial familiarities whenever he appears. Miss K. Leamar is the youthful queen, and clever Miss Clara Jecks is the sprightly Laertes here identified with Eton School and Gainsborough's picture of the "Blue Boy." Bright costumes and brisk music have been provided for the travesty, which has been favourably received.

Mr. Paulton's eccentric production called "Lilies; or, Hearts and Actresses," is now transferred to the AVENUE THEATRE, where the merriment of the audience is chiefly excited by the comic gravity with which Mr. Paulton, as Professor Muggeridge, delivers his lectures on the various qualifications required for success on the stage.

The brief and brilliant divertissement called "The Swans" is a welcome addition to the varied programme of the ALHAMBRA. There is most excellent dancing by Mdlle. Palladino, some effective evolutions by the numerous and well-trained corps de ballet, a pretty forest scene, painted by Mr. Charles Brew, and fanciful costumes setting forth shapely figures to the best advantage. A French troupe of pantomimists, known as the Osranis, afterwards go through a novel kind of entertainment in which some unusual eccentricities are performed, accompanied by exceedingly grotesque action.

A series of "mid-week matinées" will be commenced on Wednesday next at the COURT THEATRE, when three short pieces of a lively description will be represented. The example is likely to be followed at other establishments.

"Les Domestiques" is now being played by the French company at the ROYALTY THEATRE. An English version of the piece, which resembles our old farce of "High Life Below Stairs," was brought out at the Strand Theatre nearly twenty years ago, under the literally translated title of "Our Domestics."

When Mrs. Langtry takes possession of the Prince's Theatre, early in the ensuing year, it is understood the drama of "Called Back" will be transferred to the Olympic, with the original cast.

The *St. James's Gazette* tells us that there lately died at Benares an old lady who was in many respects one of the most remarkable personages in Northern India. This was Anna, widow of Gen. James Kennedy, of the Bengal Cavalry. She was in her 97th year, having been born in 1787, and she lived to see no fewer than 176 lineal descendants, of whom 128 survive her. She had 18 children, 80 grandchildren, 73 great-grandchildren, and 5 great-great-grandchildren. Her father, husband, two sons, one son-in-law, and four grandsons have been generals in the Army, and her descendants include many military officers of lower rank. As a notice of her which has appeared in a leading Indian paper puts it, her life has set at defiance all well-established medical theories. She was married at 15, had 18 children, was never out of India for a single day, spent all her life in the plains, except once, when she paid a brief visit to the hills, the climate of which disagreed with her. Her husband died a quarter of a century ago at the ripe age of 82, after 55 years of married life. For nearly 40 years she has been the centre of society at Benares, where she has been as popular amongst the natives as amongst Europeans. She was proud of her activity of mind and body, which remained unimpaired almost up to the last; and it is said of her that whenever the Maharajah of Benares, who was one of her intimate friends, paid her a visit she never failed to offer him, on leaving, the assistance of her arm, though he was 30 years her junior. Truly a "mother of men!"

According to the *Egyptian Gazette*,—"It appears that Mr. Bosch bought 100 of the 200 Krupp guns that the Egyptian Government had offered for sale, and paid for the guns purchased by him. It will be remembered that M. Barrère, having reason to believe that the ultimate destination of these guns was China, protested against their being allowed to leave the country. In consequence of this protest the Egyptian Government gave orders that the second lot of 100 guns should not be sold. Mr. Bosch on the Nov. 4 applied to the railway authorities for a train to convey the 100 guns belonging to him to Suez, and gave the 48 hours' notice which is required by the regulations of the Railway Administration. In the meantime, M Barrère heard of the application that had been made, and it is understood that he at once telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs for instructions. After having received his instructions, M. Barrère made a communication to his Excellency Nubar Pasha, who wrote to the railway authorities requesting them not to furnish a train for the transport of these guns from the capital. It is now stated that, in addition to the proceedings already instituted by Mr. Bosch against the Egyptian Government, that gentleman intends instituting proceedings against his Excellency Nubar Pasha personally for his action in preventing his obtaining the train for which he had applied.'

Major-Gen. Sir Charles Warren arrived at Cape Town on Thursday, and was most enthusiastically received. A dense crowd assembled to welcome him, and the streets were decorated in his honour.

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⁎ *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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The Army and Navy Gazette *can be obtained in Paris of our Agent,* Mr. J. W. S. NEAL, *English Stationer,* 248 *Rue de Rivoli, to whom Advertisements and Orders for the Paper may be sent.*

THE Report made by Colonel Fox-Strangways, R.A., on this summer's meeting of the Volunteer Artillery at Shoeburyness is exceptionally late in making its appearance, but this is probably due to the many suggestions it contains, and the amount of consideration given to them before being announced. This should be a source of congratulation to the Force, as holding out hopes to its members that their wants will in time be supplied. There is a vein of kindly sympathy running throughout the Report, which shows how great an interest the Commandant takes in his annual charge; and, indeed, there is little doubt but that he looks upon the Artillery branch of the Volunteers as a valuable addition to our military strength. Owing to the local camps that were formed during the earlier part of the year (particularly the Northern), the falling-off in the attendance at Shoebury was considerable, nearly 300 less than the previous year's strength being recorded; but the Commandant hopes that next year, and in years to come, commanding officers of all corps may see their way to sending up at least one detachment; and he wisely points out the advantages to be derived from each corps seeing what others are doing. Dealing with the all-important question of discipline, the report speaks in the highest terms of that maintained throughout the meeting; and, indeed, those who had opportunities of visiting the Camp in August last could not fail to notice that the strictures of previous years had been efficacious in producing satisfactory results. In this matter Colonel Lewes, the Camp Commandant, whose report is appended to that of his senior officer, can only say that there were a few irregularities committed without the precincts of the Camp proper. In clothing and accoutrements there also seems to be an advance, although in the wearing of the latter, particularly on occasions of parades in marching-order, some want of regularity was observable. This is due to want of care on the part of commanding officers and adjutants, and their attention is very properly drawn to the subject. The faults lie principally with provincial corps, and are easily remedied. On the practical question of shooting, much is said; that with the 40-pounder is pronounced a decided improvement upon last year, the number of detachments failing to score being considerably less in proportion, and the average scoring higher; of faults in drill many are pointed out, principally owing to undue haste; and the Commandant strongly urges the men generally to pay more attention to laying their guns, giving them their faults in this direction in detail. With the 64-pounder the practice was, to say the least, bad over 50 per cent. of the detachments failing to score, at the same time the drill was good. Although it is not so stated in the Report, the failures to score were probably due to the alteration in the conditions under which the competitions with this gun were carried out on the present occasion. Hitherto common shell only has been used; but when it is laid down that, whilst using the same projectile, the idea shall be that the practice is with shrapnel shell, the fact should be made thoroughly clear, and this does not seem to have been the case. Then time-fuzes have much to answer for in promoting bad results in competitions; those served out to Volunteers are not, as a rule, the latest productions from the Royal Laboratory, and gunners who have so few opportunities of using them can hardly be expected to form accurate judgments as to the amount of deterioration that has taken place since they were filled, therefore it is not surprising to find that Colonel Fox-Strangways deprecates the use of these fuzes in competitions, however useful they may be on service or for instructional purposes. He advocates practice in which exactness of laying can be shown,—or, in other words, the use of blind shells. Of the 10-inch practice he speaks highly, in spite of the difficulties which beset the Volunteer gunner in the shape of want of drill and familiarity with his weapon. Instead of firing, as on previous occasions, at one fixed target, the practice was carried on at targets representing the course of a ship passing a battery, and therefore the difficulties were increased; nevertheless, very good results seem to have been achieved, and if they could only get more practice with this particular gun, our possible coast defenders would be yet more reliable. Last in the Report, as far as the men are concerned, come the remarks on repository work; and here the Commandant fails again to see improvement, except as to silence during the operations. He admits there were several exceptionally good squads, but strongly urges that the element of time should be eliminated from these competitions,—at least, as an important factor; he desires rather that there should be a stipulated time for the shift to be completed in, and only after that has elapsed should points be deducted. It would, therefore, come to a question of points for drill to decide the winner. With a few words of congratulation to the officers for having revived the repository competition between themselves, the expression of a wish that it may lead to competitions between the men with their officers as No. 1, and a suggestion that it would benefit the service if more of the Senior Officers of the force were to visit the camp, if only for a day or two, the Report concludes. Colonel Fox-Strangways deserves all credit for the way in which he urges the claims of the men not only on their commanding officers, but on the authorities. He is not alone in thinking that it is a valuable force, although still capable of improvement; this, however, is not so much wanted internally as from outside. It is a mistake to supply old, though not obsolete stores; a far larger money grant is wanted, and must some day or other be given, if efficiency is to be kept up; and, to quote the words the gallant Commandant himself made use of in last year's Report, when speaking of the unremitting attention to drill which must have been necessary to bring them into the present state of efficiency,—"The men who have done this deserve recognition, deserve liberality in the supply of stores, of which they have shown they can make good use, and deserve to have more opportunities of drilling with and practising from the heavy guns they would have to use when their services were called for."

THE announcement made by Lord Northbrook, that a Committee of the House of Commons, as suggested by Mr. W. H. Smith, will be appointed next session to inquire into matters of Naval and Military expenditure, is a step in the right direction. But we trust that before Parliament meets again, it will have been decided to enlarge both its constitution and the scope of its labours. The wide and technical considerations involved in a thorough examination of the whole subject of our Naval requirements can only be dealt with by a Committee, or possibly a Royal Commission, specially selected and qualified to discuss the questions of Imperial interest which are pressing for solution. The wealth, commerce, shipping, food supply, Colonial possessions, dependencies, and national safety of Imperial Britain, are of such vast importance that, to adequately fulfil the objects proposed, the constitution of the Committee must, before all things, command the confidence of the nation both here and over the sea. In addition to the knowledge already at the service of the Admiralty, an exhaustive inquiry into the contemplated developments of the marine forces of foreign Powers is urgently needed, and requires to be conducted confidentially. It is also necessary to draw up once and for all a statement of the normal proportion our Naval forces should bear to those of other nations, if Great Britain is to secure that maritime supremacy which all parties are agreed must be maintained. Considering, also, the vital importance of protecting our enormous and innumerable interests in every quarter of the globe, the complex question of Home and Colonial defence requires a more thorough examination and investigation than it has yet received. The recent movement in favour of Imperial federation has shown that politicians of nearly every shade of opinion fully realise that the best pledge for the future safety and honour of our ocean empire consists in unity of interest and combined action in securing the efficiency of our maritime forces. The colonists have spoken out in no half-hearted manner; they no more desire to be protected and defended at sea by Fleets exclusively manned and equipped by this country, than we desire to profit by their aid on other terms than those of indefeasible alliance. Mr. Merriman, ex-Minister of Works at the Cape, and admittedly one of the cleverest men in that Colony, put the matter very plainly from their point of view when he wrote:—

> "The Navy is a matter concerning the whole Empire. Why should you not call the colonists to your councils in deciding the strength of your Naval armaments and the method by which your coaling-stations can best be protected? You may say that it is too great a risk to run to expose yourselves to any rebuff from colonies that would disclaim any interest in a question that has hitherto been settled by the mother-country. But the risk would be slight, and some risks must be run if you are not to let your Empire crumble into dust. The colonists are men of business, and if approached in a business-like way would respond in a sensible and practical style. But it must be business, and not mere make-believe. That is to say, if the colonists are to be invited to send representatives in proportion to their numbers and importance to an Imperial Commission appointed to decide upon the strength of the Navy and the best method of maintaining it, you must take the matter up seriously, and put it through with despatch. At present Imperial unity is only a sentiment, and it has never been exposed to any strain such as would occur in case you went to war with any great European Power, and its cruisers—in consequence of the inefficiency of your Navy—were to sweep your commerce from the seas. Suppose, for instance, that you had gone to war with Russia about the Turks on the Black Sea, and because you chose to do so Canada were to have her commerce annihilated. I am afraid that Imperial unity and the sentiment of patriotism about which Sir John Macdonald talks so largely would hardly stand the strain of such a sacrifice for such an object. Let us at least begin to work together for a common end, for the maintenance and the efficiency of our Imperial defence before that crucial strain comes; and if we do there is much more hope that it will never come than if we allow things to drift as they are drifting at present."

If, then, we are to have a Committee whose report shall be of real practical utility, entirely free from bias or prejudice, and commanding public confidence should it not include, besides statesmen of both parties, Naval and Military officers of experience, influential members of the engineering professions and gentlemen connected with the Mercantile Marine, also representatives from all our self-governing Colonies? And while it is not absolutely necessary, and may be inadvisable, to publish their report, or the reasons which have led to their conclusions, there should be no hesitation about carrying into effect their recommendations unhampered by departmental or quasi-economic considerations. Among the subjects which should be included in the scope of its consultations are the types and classes of war-ships and the amount of each which should form the normal establishment of our future fleet, with the financial estimate required for its maintenance and renewal; the numbers and characteristics of the squadrons employed on the home and foreign stations; the necessary reserves in officers and men, their supply, and the readiest method for rendering them available; the state of our stores and facilities for procuring them, the best system for protecting the home and colonial mercantile marine from the attacks of an enemy, the extent and mode of assistance which the merchant service in ships and men could send to the Imperial defence; the needful preparations to ensure the safety of our Colonies, possessions, and coaling-stations from hostile cruisers; and the methods by which the construction of war-vessels can be made more rapid, and the private shipbuilding resources more readily available for the public service. There would, no doubt, be difficulties about apportioning the expense to be borne by the mother-country and the various Colonies, and other matters requiring delicate judgment and tact, before a definite settlement could be arrived at; nevertheless, it is plainly our duty to take the initiative in arranging for the common defence of the Empire, with a view to consolidate, foster, and encourage, by every means in our power, the peaceful extension of commerce and civilisation.

A CONVICTION of the expediency of the Federation of the British Empire, of the more complete unification for government, for defence, and for commerce, of the British Isles with all their outlying dominions, is becoming more general. The latest evidence of the growing interest in this momentous question was afforded by an influential and representative meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., to hear a paper on "National Unity" read by Mr. Baden-Powell, C.M.G. The paper sketched a bold and comprehensive policy of legislative union which can only be carried into effect in its entirety by both Houses of Parliament becoming really imperial, and comprising representatives from at least all the important portions of the Empire. This would, of course, necessitate the relegation of all merely local legislation to subordinate Parliaments, and the restriction of the functions of the Imperial Assemblies to matters of more general interest and greater importance. The reading of Mr. Baden-Powell's paper was followed by a discussion, and the Earl of Dunraven, who presided, concluded the proceedings by a speech which evinced extensive knowledge of the subject, and moderation and tact in the expression of his views. Though it would be premature, as well as beyond our province, to discuss the political aspect of the question, and the difficulties with which it is beset, the consideration of its bearing on naval and military organisation and administration has urgent claims on our attention. Being thoroughly convinced that the efficiency of regular troops is increased by their being sent to different countries, and by their being inured to changes of climate with reasonable limits, we should gladly hail a return to the more extended circle of foreign stations of former days. This view, however, has an obvious qualification; because no one could be so unreasonable as to think that a regiment would be improved by even a mild course of cholera or yellow-fever. Sending a small proportion of our regular troops to Canada and Australia would not necessitate augmented establishments or increased expenditure. Both those countries are willing, and would soon be ready, to contribute a fair share towards Imperial defence. Every regiment or battalion raised there for general service might be sent in its turn to India and to Great (or may we yet venture to call it Smaller?) Britain, its place in the land of its origin being taken by one of the home-raised regiments or battalions. The tendency towards unification of interests and feelings, which is excited by the occasional migrations of parties of volunteers, and even of teams of cricketers, would be intensified by the presence of Highlanders in Toronto, of "Royals" in Sydney, or of Irish Fusiliers in Melbourne; and the advent of stalwart Australians or hardy Canadian soldiers in the land of their ancestry would be cordially welcomed. But a real unification of our naval and military forces,—not merely an alteration of names and titles, and the subversion of nearly all that had been proved valuable, such as exhibited in the late army reforms,—would meet with much open opposition and more indirect antagonism, because it would be incompatible with the system of excessive centralisation which strives to keep all the executive work of the Army and Navy under the absolute control of incompetent civilian officials.

The Earl of Northbrook, who has been suffering from a sharp attack of the gout, was sufficiently recovered on Thursday to leave the Admiralty for Stratton Hall, Hants, where his lordship will spend Christmas.

We understand that, on an inspection being made, it was discovered that the *Minotaur's* boilers are in such a condition that repairs, which will occupy two or three months, must be immediately taken in hand. We wonder how many more of our armourclads in commission would, on investigation, be found to be in a similar state? This intelligence will probably cause an alteration of the programme of the Squadron, which will break up next week for the Christmas holidays. It is many years since the crews of the Channel Squadron spent Christmas at home.

Mr. Caine, M.P., the new Civil Lord of the Admiralty, commenced his official inspection of the Naval ports this week by visiting Chatham under the guidance of Colonel Smith, R.E., the Director of Admiralty Works.

A committee has, we understand, been nominated to inquire into the cause of the explosion of the gun on board the *Active*. Vice-Admiral Luard, C.B., President; Colonel Fox-Strangways, R.A., Commandant and Superintendent of Experiments at Shoeburyness; Colonel J. F. Owen, R.A., half-pay, late Assistant-Superintendent Royal Gun Factories; Captain A. R. Wilson, R.N., and Sir F. Bramwell, F.R.S. The Secretary is Commander C. R. Arbuthnot, R.N. The instructions given to the committee are in general accordance with those which were issued on the occasion of the bursting of the *Thunderer* 38-ton gun at Malta. Three members of the *Thunderer* committee are upon the *Active* committee—namely, Admiral Luard, Colonel Owen, and Sir F. Bramwell.

Attended by Captain Durrant, R.N., his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales visited Windsor last week, returning to town on Monday.

It was to be expected that Sir John Elphinstone's letter last week, advocating the abandonment of land defences in favour of a fleet of 10 small coast-defence vessels, with heavy guns and a speed of 10 knots, as advised by the late Sir Howard Douglas, would not fail to call forth a rejoinder, and a "Colonel, R.E.," now replies to him. He says:—

> "It may at once be admitted that the appearance of 10 heavily-armed vessels at any point of the coast where an enemy desired to effect a landing would create a serious diversion in our favour, and that it is desirable to possess some vessels heavily armed, and specially adapted and retained for this particular service; but is it wise to assert, or imply, that the possession of 100 such floating batteries would be a valid excuse for neglecting such land defences as are necessary for the protection of important harbours, such as those of Portsmouth, Plymouth, the Mersey, or the Thames? Such harbours must be protected at any cost or sacrifice, and if we can oblige an enemy to shun them, so much the better. No one has a desire to copy the Wall of China or to erect castles all round the coast in imitation of those of Italy, constructed to check the inroads of pirates; but it is by all means advisable to induce the enemy to carefully shun our strongly-defended harbours and land elsewhere. This is exactly what we desire that he should do, if he is anxious to test our strength, and it will be found that, when this occurs, the War Office possesses a cut-and-dried plan carefully prepared already, in accordance with which the strategical points necessary to check his further advance will be at once occupied and strongly entrenched."

We are rejoiced to hear that such a plan is in existence, and only hope it is not of such an obsolete nature as some other plans we have heard about lately.

The building-slip from which the *Rodney* was recently launched at Chatham is being prepared for laying down of one of the new armour-plated vessels referred to in the official statement on the Navy in the House of Commons. From the plans, the vessel will be one of the most powerful yet built. She is to be commenced as soon as the materials can be prepared.

In connection with our remarks last week on the case of Thomas Lander, a seaman in the *Shannon*, a correspondent, Mr. Ramsay, of New Barnet, Herts, writes:—"When a lad, in 1811, I joined the Coast-guard ship *Elizabeth*, then lying off Leith, and was shortly afterwards transferred to the *Shannon*. After cruising about for two years on board of her, there took place that never-to-be-forgotten fight of which I was a spectator. One reason, I always think, for our victory on that day was partly due to the admirable way in which an A.B., by name Jim Coule—a Kincardineshire man, who had served under Nelson—steered our ship, dexterously managing to entangle the enemy's anchor-chains with the *Shannon's* anchor, the result being that the American ship swung round side by side with us. Another thing I well recollect was how a great many of our opponents showed the 'white feather,' slinking away from us, evidently ashamed of meeting the mates who perhaps they had drilled with; for it was a well-known fact that a number of the *Chesapeake's* crew were men who had received their training in the English Navy, but had deserted from us, owing to the scurvy treatment then in vogue in the Royal Navy. The last time I had the pleasure of seeing one of our old officers was when visiting in the North, some twenty years ago, I called on Lieutenant Young, who was then living in Berwickshire. I understand that the only officer living is Sir Provo Williams, G.C.B., who was our 2nd Lieutenant on that eventful day. In conclusion, I heartily wish that Lander's case may be treated in no mean spirit by the Admiralty."

The *Garnet*, six guns, 2,120 tons, and 2,000 horse-power, at present refitting at Sheerness, is ordered to be ready for foreign service by the end of January.

We have constantly pointed out the folly of attempting to combine in the same vessel the special qualifications for a surveying-vessel and a man-of-war. The *Rambler* is a case in point. We now hear that she will be obliged to leave two, if not more, of her guns behind; and, as to her being intended to strengthen the Squadron in China, as so many of our contemporaries have stated, it is simply nonsense to the initiated. Considering the great importance to our mercantile trade of having correct charts of recent date, it seems strange that the Admiralty cannot build a suitable surveying craft. We should suggest a paddler of shallow draught, great accommodation, and at least 10-knot speed, as a type of vessel much more adapted for the work, and more economical in the long-run than vessels neither one thing nor the other. We understand that the *Alert*, when repaired at Sheerness in 1878, cost £28,000, and she only lasted one short commission; and the *Sylvia*, in 1881, cost about £27,000, and yet we constantly hear complaints of her unsuitability. It is high time that the Hydrographical Office pressed this matter on the attention of the powers that be.

The construction of a new type of composite gun-vessel, the *Swallow*, was commenced at Sheerness on Monday. She will be 1,040 tons and 1,000 horse-power, and will carry eight 5-inch, one 7-pounder, and several machine-guns, and is to be fitted with electric search-lights. Altogether, the *Swallow* is the most powerful and fastest gun-vessel at present laid down for the Navy.

The *Reindeer*, which was commissioned last week by Commander George L. Atkinson, with a complement of 110 officers and men, for service on the East Indies station, is the first vessel of her class to go to sea, her sister-ships, the *Racer* and *Mariner*, being still in the dockyard hands. She is decidedly an improvement on the *Fantôme* class of sloop, of heavier armament and greater speed, with very good accommodation for ship's company. She carries six 5-in. breech-loading and eight machine-guns, two of which can be used from the tops, and as her outboard boats are at the quarter davits, and astern she possesses immense advantages in being able to fight all her guns without lowering a boat; she has also sufficient men to fight all her guns at once, not by any means a usual occurrence in vessels of her class. The bow and stern guns are fitted as traversing guns on Vavasseur carriages, and she is fitted with an electric search-light on the poop and spar torpedo arrangement for the steam-cutter. Her best speed is 11½ knots, which she can probably steam for four and a half days, or seven days at eight knots. Protection is afforded the engines and boilers by the position of her coal bunkers, and her numerous compartments will minimise the risk from torpedo attack or collision. From her build, and as she is able to feather her screw, she should sail fairly well, and altogether she appears to be a handy, well-armed, and comparatively fast vessel, a great advance on the old craft of a similar class, and a much better ship than most commander's commands. Captain Atkinson, who, if we recollect rightly, served as commander with Admiral Sir George Ommanney Willes, one of our most able and energetic flag-officers, cannot fail to have profited in so good a school. We congratulate him on his command; and Sir William Hewett may well be contented with the latest accession to his squadron.

"R.N. (retired)" complains, with much reason, in the *Standard*, of the standing disgrace to the Navy presented by our existing types of small unarmoured vessels. Few of them can steam, even in smooth water and under favourable circumstances, more than seven to nine knots per hour (except during their official trials on the measured mile, when, with picked coal, forced draught, &c., they may try to attain a respectable speed for a few hours), and their sailing powers are equally bad, while in the event of war they would either have to remain in port or fall an easy prey to the existing foreign vessels of a similar class. He considers that:—"This state of things could be easily rectified if in the future, instead of tinkering up and building from the obsolete Admiralty models and patterns, the authorities at the Admiralty would take a new departure, and when the class of ship required is decided upon, let them say what the speed (sea-going), draught of water, coal-carrying capacity, armament, crew, equipment, &c., is to be, and then get some one of our great shipbuilding firms to design as well as build that ship. I venture to say that the taxpayers will then have the worth of their money, and the Navy an efficient vessel, one which would not be a source of shame and humiliation to the officers who command and serve in her when lying alongside a foreign vessel of the same class."

Intelligence from Zanzibar is to hand that the *Osprey*, Commander Dowding, has captured a slave-dhow. As soon as the slave-dealers saw the man-of-war chasing them, they threw a number of the slaves overboard, of whom six were drowned. The slave trade is reported very brisk on the coast at the present time.

The *Vossiche Zeitung* says:—"British supremacy at sea, after existing for a long time, has ceased with the establishment of Italian and German unity, and no Naval Power will now recognise English claims to Naval supremacy. England will certainly continue to remain the first Naval Power of the world for a long time to come, but can never again attain supremacy at sea, which she possesses no longer." It appears to us that this will depend in a great measure upon Great Britain herself. We have only to take the necessary steps to ensure our Naval supremacy in the future, as we did in the past, and there will be no question about recognition. In the meantime, it is one thing to cry stinking fish, and another to get a slap in the face with it. Foreign nations may rely upon this fact, that, although her teeth are considerably in want of repair, there is plenty of bite left yet in the British Lion.

We understand that Captain A. Buller, C.B., A.D.C,, has been selected to succeed Lord Walter Kerr in command of the Medway Steam Reserve, and that Captain H. F. Stevenson, C.B., will probably be appointed to the *Achilles* in his place.

The French cruiser *Neilly*, 2,300 tons, 15 guns, Captain Dorlodov des Mark, arrived in Hong Kong harbour on November 3, from Saigon and Europe. After coaling and taking in stores, she left to join Admiral Courbet's fleet in the blockade of Formosa. The cruiser *D'Estaing*, Commander Colombeaud, arrived at Hong Kong in the first week of November from the blockade of Tamsui, and having coaled rejoined the squadron under the command of Admiral Lespés.

Major Gritton, R.M.L.I., reported himself last night at Spring Gardens, invalided from the Soudan.

We are glad to hear that some practical effect, however minute, has been given to recent arguments in favour of despatch, by the adoption of an arrangement for expediting the completion of the armour-clad ships under construction and preparing for sea at Portsmouth Dockyard. The hours of labour in the yard are now at their shortest, and in order to advance the work without lengthening the day or resorting to lighting-up, the usual time allowed for dinner has been reduced from an hour and a half to an hour, amounting to one-eighth of a day overtime. This arrangement does not apply to the hands employed upon the *Polyphemus*, *Devastation*, and *Triumph*, or on the unarmoured ships or vessels under repair, but to the *Colossus*, *Camperdown*, *Collingwood*, *Edinburgh*, and *Impérieuse*. The number of men affected is about 2,000, and the extra sum to be expended in wages up to the end of the year (when the arrangement will cease) will amount to £5,000. At Chatham Dockyard also, with the view of expediting the progress of the work on the steel armour-plated ships and the fast cruisers of the Mersey class, similar orders have been given by the Admiralty. The other workmen in the dockyard, whose services are required for work on the armoured ships, are also to be employed extra time daily.

The French Chamber of Deputies have adopted the Bill for making a port at Point de Galeta, in the Island Réunion, the necessity for which has been prominently enforced by the needs of the Squadron employed on the coast of Madagascar.

With characteristic promptitude worthy of a better cause, the London Council for Promoting International Arbitration have passed the following resolution:—"That this Council enters its strongest protest against the proposed increase of national expenditure on the Navy by a Government pledged to peace and retrenchment, and which contains many members who have hitherto advocated the wiser and more humane principles of international arbitration, and trusts that those Members of the House of Commons favourable to the peace cause will use their best efforts to prevent these warlike preparations." These gentlemen should take heart, and remember that the surest way to preserve peace is to be sufficiently prepared against aggression. "The strong man armed keepeth his goods in safety."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who conceals his identity under the signature "R.N.," offers for the counsel and advice of the heads of the Admiralty the following quotation from "A Discourse on the Royal Navy and Sea Service," by Sir Walter Raleigh:—"I say, then, if a vanguard of these hoyes, who will easily recover the wind of any other ships with a bataille of 400 other warlike ships, and a rear of 30 of her Majesty's ships to sustain, relieve, and countenance the rest (if God beat them not), I know not what strength can be gathered in all Europe that can beat them." And he adds:—"There spoke the sailor of 1650; the requirements of 1650 are the requirements of 1884; only immensely increased. Let them read that discourse with understanding and honesty. Let them leave 'Be just, and fear not' to the pulpit, and 'Force is no remedy' to the Friends' meeting-house, and set about at once the important duty entrusted to them by a country now fully alive to the peril, that, by almost criminal shortcomings, she has been allowed to drift into."

The *Mallard*, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. L. Browne, was paid off at Bermuda on the 14th ult., and was recommissioned the following day.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that M. Paul Bert's speech at Lyons affords an instructive commentary on the observations which Lord Rosebery was making at the same time at Glasgow. While Lord Rosebery was disclaiming any wish for further annexation on the part of England, M. Paul Bert was asserting that France must persevere in a policy of colonial extension or perish. Without colonies, he said, "the Navy and the mercantile marine" would become useless—a curious contrast to the doctrine of Cobden, but one which unquestionably reflects the prevailing opinion alike of Republican France and Imperial Germany.

A new French cruiser, the *Dubourdieu*, which has been launched at Cherbourg, is built of wood. Her dimensions are 253 ft. long by 47 ft. broad, with a draught of 25 ft., and a burden of 3,354 tons. She is to carry in her battery 26 6-in. guns and several tubes for projecting torpedoes, together with several revolver guns on the upper deck and four 7-in. guns. The engines, made at Le Creusôt, are of the compound system with three cylinders, and they are to be of 3,300 horse-power and to give the vessel a speed of 14⅛ knots an hour. It is calculated that the vessel will have cost before she is completed a sum of £150,720, distributed as follows:—Hull, £92,000; driving gear, £30,720; armament, £28,000. She was laid down in August, 1880, but being of wood, without water-tight compartments, is not in any way protected from the effects of a torpedo explosion, and has not sufficient speed for a cruiser of the first class. She is intended for service in Asiatic and African waters.

It is stated that the Italian war ship *Messagiero*, Captain Gualterio, which left Venice last week for the Red Sea, has orders to prepare for the occupation of a harbour with the adjoining territory, at some point north of Assab Bay, and therefore nearer to Massowah and Abyssinia, which the Italians consider important for their trade. All Italian Red Sea possessions will then be united in one colony, and placed under a common administration.

It will be remembered that two days after Admiral Courbet's bombardment of Foochow the Kinpai forts in the Min River fired by mistake on the English gunboat *Zephyr* and wounded an officer, Lieutenant Hubbard, who subsequently died of his injuries. Ample and satisfactory apologies were made at the time, as well by the local authorities as by the Government at Pekin, to the English Minister and to Admiral Dowell. The Chinese have gone further, and by Imperial decree have degraded the commander, Yan Chin-pao, for ever. He is prohibited from being employed, even as a volunteer, in any capacity in any Chinese military force whatever; he is stripped of his official rank, and is sentenced to perpetual degradation. It is believed that this severe punishment has been spontaneously inflicted by the Chinese Government.

Considering the very slight and rapidly decreasing superiority we possess over the French in first-class armour-clads, and the probable direction in which that nation might look for allies in the unhappy event of a war with ourselves, it is advisable to note that the *St. Petersburgh Gazette* states "the construction of a new Russian ironclad, on the model of the *Duilio*, will be commenced next year. Her capacity will be 11,000 tons, and her armour-plating 12 inches thick. The registered horse-power will be 8,000, and speed 17 knots. The new ironclad, the cost of which is estimated at 5,000,000 roubles, will be the largest in the Russian Navy, and will be armed with 16-inch guns."

Answering Sir William Armstrong's complaint that he had been incorrectly described as converted to Sir Edward Reed's views on the necessity for increasing the area of protective armour on the sides or its thickness on the decks of future vessels, Sir Edward points out that he did not intend to convey any such claim, but that he was naturally led to the conclusion that they concurred on the subject by some remarks made by Mr. White at the United Service Institution, and he agrees that the difference between them is more in degree than in principle. Sir Edward considers that the Admiralty deserve great praise for the prompt effect which they have given to the judgment of the Navy and of the public, and declares that in the laying-down of four efficiently-armoured first-class ironclads and five armour-belted ships of great speed may be seen the vindication of those principles which he has so long and so strenuously maintained. We can quite understand Sir Edward's delight at the acceptance by the Government of his demands for more armour, but feel sure that will not prevent his continuing to urge the necessity of still further carrying out the programme he so deftly put into shape for the Naval service. He concludes:—

> "It may not be amiss if I add a word or two by way of allaying those apprehensions which were expressed in the House of Commons touching the delay in commencing these armour-clads by contract, to which the absence of an actual Parliamentary grant of money seemed to point. It is to be remembered that the triumph of armour involves the preparation of new designs. It is not possible, I feel sure, to prepare those designs, with their specifications, and to arrange the tendering of contractors before Parliament reassembles. No time will, therefore, be lost from the cause suggested. Long before the contractors could have earned their first instalment, even before the ships could be ordered, the Estimates of 1885-86 will be before the House of Commons."

Addressing a meeting at Portsmouth on Thursday night, the Hon. Thomas C. Bruce, M.P., said that the proposals of the Admiralty were insufficient without money being taken for more men. He argued that steady progress should have been made in years past, and not in such a sudden leap. Sir H. Drummond Wolff said it was singular that the Admiralty had now come to their decision, because only a month or two ago 200 men were discharged from Portsmouth Dockyard. On Thursday, Sir Thomas Brassey, at Hastings, when asked what new circumstances had arisen to induce the Government to change their minds since March last about the requirements of the Navy, is reported to have answered:—"Three—first, they had to look at what was being done by other Powers besides France, and during the last year or two a very large development of expenditure in shipbuilding had taken place in Russia; secondly, in the matter of torpedo vessels, they had felt they could not longer afford to neglect this important weapon of naval warfare; and the third circumstance which had arisen wiithin the last twelve months had been the condition of the shipbuilding industry of the country, and looking at the great necessity of protecting our commerce, they thought they ought not to allow such an opportunity to pass by without availing themselves of it." Now, all you gentlemen who have been crowing so loudly had better step out and down—take a back-seat—for your efforts, and advice, and revelations had nothing whatever to do with it. After this explanation, there can no longer be any doubt as to who was the well-informed writer of the "Truth about the Navy."

Captain Alington has been appointed to the *Satellite*, now on the Pacific station, vice Captain Theobald, invalided. He served in the Baltic and Black Seas during the Russian War; was present at the night attacks on the sea fortifications of Sebastopol, at the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and at the fall of Sebastopol (Baltic, Crimean, and Turkish medals, Sebastopol clasp); senior Lieutenant of the *Rinaldo*, stationed on the coast of North America during the United States Civil War; Lieutenant-Commander of the *Britomart* on Lake Erie during the Fenian riots, 1866-68—passed two winters in the ice; Commander of the *Boxer* on West Coast of Africa, May 12, 1877; took an active part in the destruction of various piratical villages during the Niger Expedition, August 14 to 28, 1877 (mentioned in despatches). He also holds the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, for having jumped overboard, with all his clothes on, and swam with a life-buoy to Private J. Browne, who attempted suicide by throwing himself overboard in the Bay of Biscay.

In an article on the French Navy, published by the *Débats*, M. Gabriel Charmes thus writes:—"The Committee on the Budget states, without appending any reflections, that we are going to finish, God alone knows at what price, seven first-class armour-clads, and that we are laying down only three torpedo-boats. During this time the Austro-Hungarian Delegation has voted the construction of a new fleet of 64 torpedo-boats; and Germany, which has only one armour-clad on the stocks, is building 120 torpedo-boats! Why does not the Chamber, in presence of the necessity of acting with economy, ask the Minister of Marine if the present organisation of our Naval forces is the best, and if it ought not to be modified? We, in conjunction with England, upon which country routine and tradition weigh nearly as heavily as on France, the only nation which maintains a squadron in commission the whole year long, nine or ten months of which are wasted in port. This squadron, which is composed at the present moment of the most varied types, and in which figures a number of coast-defence vessels, is incapable of navigating and of fighting 'in squadron,' and costs a large sum of money." We see by the French Naval Estimates that France has 191 ships in commission and 110 in reserve, and 32,935 sailors afloat; that the Minister of Marine proposes to spend next year 38 million francs in building, and 10 million francs on guns and hydraulic works.

We understand that the Secretary of State for War has been pleased to approve of substantive promotions being made in the place of the regimental serjeant-majors, colour-serjeants, serjeants, corporals, and regimental artificers detached from their own corps for duty with the Egyptian and Bechuanaland Expeditionary Forces. Those non-commissioned officers will remain as supernumeraries on the establishment of their corps, and on their rejoining they will be absorbed in the first vacancies which occur. In the meantime, they will take their turn for regimental promotion, but will not receive the pay of the higher rank to which promoted until they are either absorbed in the authorised proportion of non-commissioned officers of such higher rank serving with the corps to which they are attached, or return to their regiments.

Lieutenant H. McL. Young, 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers, succeeds Lieutenant Dalison, Scot Guards, as a Lieutenant-Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

According to present arrangements, the expedition to Bechuanaland will consist exclusively of three regiments of irregulars and English volunteers, and of 1,000 colonials under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels the Hon. Paul Methuen, Carrington, and Gough. In the event of the co-operation of regulars being found necessary, the whole force would be under the direction of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, commander of the forces in South Africa.

Major H. D. A. Cutbill, 86th Royal Irish Rifles, has been appointed Brigade-Major at Halifax, N.S.

A special committee, with the Assistant-Quartermaster-General as president, assembled at Aldershot on Tuesday, to consider and report upon the subject of an "iron ration" for troops in the field. The following officers are members:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Helsham-Jones, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Slade, 2nd Rifle Brigade; Assistant-Commissary-General F. E. Stevens, Commissariat and Transport Staff; and Surgeon-Major P. W. Stafford, Medical Staff.

We learn from India that Captain O'Gorman, 10th Lincolnshire Regiment, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Stockley, 9th Regiment, as Brigade-Major at Meean Meer.

A correspondent, signing himself "F. O.," writes to an Indian contemporary on the subject of the rules regarding the payment of Indian officers while on furlough, enclosing a copy of Lord Kimberley's answer to Lord ———'s demi-official on the subject. Lord Kimberley, after stating the facts of the case, says:—"The matter is one which the Secretary of State cannot deal with officially unless the officers who complain of the rules as to furlough-pay transmit a memorial through the Indian military authorities and the Government of their respective Presidencies." "F. O.'s" friend, Lord ———, explains this to mean, "that unless the matter is referred by the Governments of the Presidencies, on the application of officers, to the India Office, no change can be made. The only course open is, as far as I see, for officers to apply to the Governments of the Presidencies, and make their requests in that quarter." And "F. O." himself adds that "the matter now rests with those officers who complain of the rules as to furlough-pay, and they have only themselves to blame if they do not now exert themselves and individually forward a memorial." From this it will be seen that the Secretary of State for India is willing to re-open the vexed subject of furlough-pay, if officers will only memorialise in the manner authorised by the regulations.

The troops with the "Bounderers," as the Boundary Commission are called, appear to be getting over their long and difficult march in a most satisfactory way; and so far, we only hear most eulogistic accounts of the arrangements—both those made by Government and those undertaken by the Ameer.

Major-General Fraser has addressed a letter to the *Times*. That journal stated that a Committee on Cavalry Equipment, of which the General was said to have been President, has made a recommendation by which, if carried out, "the trooper of the future will be practically a mounted infantryman, and, like the foot soldier, his weapon will be the rifle, the *arme blanche* occupying a secondary place." General Fraser points out that he has never served on any such Committee, and that (though fully recognising the great value of Mounted Infantry as a distinct service, under many circumstances), he could never make a recommendation so totally at variance with the opinion of Marshal von Moltke and the most eminent soldiers of Europe—namely, that the *arme blanche* will continue to hold for Cavalry the primary place on the battle-field.

It would be instructive, probably, to know why Major English, R.E., has been permitted to attain that rank without passing the examination for Major, while the promotion of other less favoured officers has been stopped because they have not so qualified.

The appointment of Colonel Bushman, 9th Lancers, to succeed Colonel Boyce Combe as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Head-quarters in India, was a great surprise; and it is said the gallant officer was at first unwilling to give up the regimental command before he was obliged to. Eventually, however, he yielded.

It is sad that "the oldest evening paper," our respected and respectable contemporary the *Globe*, should lose its editorial temper so consumedly as it did this day week with us. And all because of a little correction, meant for its good, as correction generally is meant when administered by good-natured people. There was a pretty story about the escape of Madame Belbeuf from the mob of Toulon in the *Globe* last week, in which it was asserted that her saviour "was none other than General Bonaparte, then in command of the artillery of the Italian Army, who happened to be in Toulon arranging for the defence of the arsenal." Whereupon we mildly remonstrated with such readings of history, "By the Way," by observing that there was "no General Bonaparte" then or there, and there was no "Italian Army." And our evening luminary flies into a rage, and explodes in two dynamitic paragraphs against us, within which it perverts what we did say, and repeats its original sin. The *Globe* says:—"We are also told that the *Globe* is wrong in supposing General Bonaparte was at Toulon, and commanded the Southern or Italian Army." The *Globe* would be very wrong if it supposed Bonaparte was *not* at Toulon during the siege. We never said he was not. But assuredly he was not "General" at the time mentioned by the *Globe* in its original paragraph, and just as certainly he did not "command the artillery of the Italian Army." By way of getting out of the scrape, our contemporary rides off on "the Southern or Italian Army." We presume the writer meant the "Army of Italy," of which Bonaparte did *not* "command the artillery" at the siege of Toulon or at any time. That will not do. He commanded "l'Armée d'Italie," which our contemporary may translate Italian Army if it pleases, and, on the whole, comprehends the part in that sense. Bonaparte commanded the artillery of the French forces in Italy which were not designated "the Italian or Southern Army" by any one, and which were not in Italy till after the siege of Toulon. But so much the worse for the facts, says the *Globe*. "As a matter of fact, he was and did." Bravo! There's nothing like sticking to it! If our contemporary would send "By the Way" out to Benares, he would learn that the "ring-tailed, rat-faced deities" which he says are worshipped there, are remarkably like "bulls," and very fine ones at that, and that they are alive and kicking. The *Globe* accuses us of quoting its paragraphs, a practice which it characterises quaintly as "a nobler, higher aim" than "providing Army and Navy news," which we have, it seems, "abandoned because newer rivals do it better." Is that not unkind? Instead of encouraging us in our endeavours to find in the *Globe* anything worth quoting, and thus attain our nobler aim which is as yet unaccomplished in that connection, though we do discover plenty to criticise and contradict, there is a beautiful confusion of metaphors in the advice about the diamonds of the *Globe*, which, it appears, we cut and polish for our own use, and a working jeweller is recommended. We suspect he would find the diamonds were "*paste* and scissors." As to the "newer rivals," we wonder if the *Globe* means the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from which we certainly have quoted in common with all the Press? Or is it the *St. James's Gazette?*

The next examination of officers of Auxiliary Forces in tactics will take place at the various stations in the United Kingdom on January 5 next.

"The only scare connected with India," says Sir Lepel Griffin, in writing to a contemporary, "that has a solid foundation concerns the unprotected condition of the seaports, and especially Bombay. The city, the second in the Empire, is practically as undefended as Brighton against the attack of a powerful ironclad. I must not, however, unfairly omit to mention that Bombay does possess one heavy gun—a 35-ton, if I remember rightly. Unfortunately, owing to some simple arithmetical miscalculation, for which a school-boy would have been flogged, the gun, on being transferred from the ship, asserted its destructive energy by going through the barge to the bottom of the harbour. It was conscientiously followed by divers, but was seen no more, and has, doubtless, been long ago converted into vapour in the centre of the earth, which some hold to be hotter than the Soudan. As the officer in charge of the debarkation was not cashiered, I presume that this gun will figure in the forthcoming Blue-book among the existing defences of Bombay."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the employment of General Smyth would be suicidal folly, and ought to be stopped instantly. If there is any fighting to be done in Bechuanaland, and risk of fighting there certainly is, the whole force should be under the direction and command of Sir Charles Warren. It would, in the opinion of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "be pushing the doctrine of seniority to the verge of criminality to supersede the supremely capable man selected for this special purpose by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Anybody whatever." The writer of this wonderful paragraph can certainly know little or nothing of the subject he is commenting upon. General Smyth will not be employed unless the troops under his command at the Cape are sent to the front. If they are, he certainly has a right to accompany them, and there is only one capacity in which he could very well do so. When it is borne in mind that Sir Charles Warren is only a Major in the Royal Engineers, though locally a Major-General at the Cape, it must be admitted that General Smyth has some claim to command should the troops he is now commanding in South Africa proceed "to the front."

The number wanting to complete the establishment in some Militia battalions is still very large, notwithstanding the impetus given to recruiting for the Militia by the depression of trade.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of officers of Militia battalions of territorial regiments being attached to Line battalions for duty, in place of those officers who have proceeded to Egypt and Bechuanaland, of whom the number is probably 50. As it is impossible to guess when these officers may return to their regiments from active service, we cannot but think that it would be more advisable to second them, and to gazette in their places a similar number of Militia Lieutenants who have qualified for commissions in the Army, than to accept the services of other Militia officers as a temporary measure, and who have not so great a claim for consideration. According to the Report of the Military Competitive Examination of Lieutenants of Militia for Commissions in the Line, held last March, it appears that 155 Lieutenants obtained over 1,200 marks, the qualifying number to gain a commission in the Line, of whom 80 were subsequently gazetted, leaving 75 unprovided for. No doubt several of these latter had another chance, and probably were fortunate enough to gain their commissions at the examination in September last, as the marks were much lower on that occasion; but some of them had not this chance, and these would, doubtless, be only too pleased to accept Line commissions.

There seems something very unreal in the official whim for the new invisible uniform for the British Army. We hear of the scarlet of the Guards detachments of the Camel Corps much impressing the natives in Egypt. If this, the national colour, is, however, so dangerous and inefficient in war, why, we wonder, have her Majesty's Guards been obliged to wear it on active service?

The French papers have been discussing the following bit of red-tapeism. The 111th, lying at Toulon, received orders to sail for Tonquin. The Colonel reported to his Brigadier, who was at Nice, that his men required a second pair of shoes; the Brigadier forwarded the report to the General of Division at Toulon; who forwarded it to the Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Army Corps at Marseilles; who forwarded it to the War Minister in Paris. The reply passed through the same channels, and by the time it got back to Toulon to the address of the Colonel, the 111th had already sailed, and now the shoes must sail after it. It is asked if the telegraph might not be employed in cases of emergency.

The War Office, not content, it appears, with the disastrous failure of the invisible grey uniform for the Infantry, have now invented a new dress for the Royal Artillery,—a Norfolk jacket and breeches, with brown leggings. It seems a pity the energies of the authorities cannot be diverted into more useful channels.

At the close of the twenty-fifth year of the Volunteer organisation, it is a matter of much congratulation to learn, on the authority of Major-General Elkington, C.B., that the strength of the whole force on October 31 last exceeded by some thousands the totals of all previous years, the number of all ranks present at inspection was larger, more officers passed in tactics, and there was a considerable decrease in the number of non-efficients. The statistics for the year have not yet been issued. Those for 1883 showed 209,365; efficients, 202,428; proficients, 17,928; officers passed in tactics, 485; and present at inspection, 179,739.

It would be desirable for the War Office to make every effort to induce the whole of the Volunteers at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Dover to become Artillery. It is impossible the Royal Artillery will, on an outbreak of war, ever be of sufficient strength to man a third of the guns at these places.

In the *Armée Française* we find some remarks on the subject of the Kropatschek repeating-rifle. Some of the French sailors in Tonquin were armed with this weapon, which is said to have done wonders, like the Chassepôt at Mentana, and there is a report that Kropatscheks are to be served out to the reinforcements now being despatched to General Brière de l'Isle. The French Government seem to have adopted this weapon for the Naval Fusiliers,—sailors drilled to act on shore,—in 1878, and the manufactories of St. Etienne and Châtellerault have turned out a certain number. There are 60,000 of these rifles at present in store. The Kropatschek has a magazine containing nine rounds, and it can be loaded in from 12 to 15 seconds; the cartridge is the same as that of the Gras, but it has not the range of that rifle.

A Royal Warrant issued on the 1st inst. provides that an officer who shall not have been promoted (*a*) in consequence of not having passed the examination prescribed by Article 32, or (*b*) in consequence of having been unfavourably reported upon, shall be retired from the Army, receiving any retired pay or gratuity to which his service may entitle him, unless in case (*a*) the notification of his having subsequently qualified, or (*b*) a satisfactory report as to his fitness for promotion shall have reached the Commander-in-Chief within 18 months from the date of his supersession. A Lieutenant who shall not have received an increase of pay after three years' service, in consequence of not having passed the required examination shall be retired from the Army, unless he passes the prescribed examination within 18 months from the date of completion of the period of three years' service.

It seems as if our Field Artillery will go into the next great war with four different kinds of guns and ammunition, owing to the authorities being apparently unable to decide on the best type to be adopted. It is, however, probable, even if this was decided on, the Treasury would refuse to grant the money for superseding our obsolete ordnance.

According to the *Temps*, the casualties among the French officers in Tonquin have been very heavy. Two reasons are given for this,—the fact that the commanders of companies are obliged to remain on horseback during the engagement, thus furnishing an excellent mark for the enemy; again, it is asserted that there are a good many Germans and Americans among the Celestials, but the presence of no English officers has as yet been officially recognised. The same paper adds that the greatest indignation prevails (among the French) in consequence of the large amount of English and American arms and ammunition which continues to enter China. The writer opines that a declaration of war would put an end to this state of affairs. Now that the English mediation appears to have ended in failure, and that more blood must be shed before the belligerents can come to terms, it is supposed that France will at last declare war. The feeling among our neighbours seems to be decidedly in favour of sending out large reinforcements, and striking a blow at Pekin. This matter has been discussed in the lobbies of the Chamber, and such an attempt would meet with the support of Parliament.

We hope in the framing of the new Army Estimates attention will be directed to the 35 Infantry battalions at home on a peace establishment of 520 rank and file. It is impossible any battalion so constituted, sending away large drafts yearly to the foreign service battalion, can be fitted for even ordinary garrison duty, and we hope the minimum establishment will be fixed at 600 rank and file.

Some seven weeks since we called attention to the fact that a vacancy in one of the higher ranks of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, caused by the retirement in August last of Deputy-Commissary-General Pigott, had not then been filled up. The appointment still remains vacant. It is difficult to understand what reason there can be for such delay, as it is presumed that the ordinary routine has been followed in this case, viz., that the responsible head of the Department, the Commissary-General at Head-quarters, has indicated to the Commander-in-Chief the name of the officer whom he considers should, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, be selected to fill the vacancy; and that his Royal Highness has, in due course, endorsed the recommendation, and submitted it for the approval of the Secretary of State for War. Where, then, is the hitch? If with Lord Hartington, we would ask him to consider that a four months' vacancy in the rank of Deputy-Commissary-General means a reduction of the authorised establishment for that period, and renders it necessary that an important Staff appointment, which should be filled by an officer of that rank, should in the interim be held by one of a lower grade. We would also remind his lordship that so extraordinary a block in promotion, and the suspense and anxiety consequent thereupon, can hardly fail to have a depressing effect, not only upon the officers immediately concerned, but upon the whole Department, as indicating an apparent want of sympathy with their interests on the part of those to whom these officers naturally look for support and encouragement. It is to be hoped in the interests of the service that steps may now be taken to fill up the vacancy without further delay.

Some interesting experiments in fire tactics have been carried out at Aldershot by the Infantry Brigades during the past month, in accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards. The object of the experiments by the 1st Brigade was to try the effect of long-range firing on a column of troops, and for this purpose 80 picked shots were selected, who fired volleys at screens representing six companies of 40 files in quarter-column, at ranges of 1,400, 1,200, and 1,000 yards, five rounds at each distance, with the following result:—Number of rounds fired at the three distances, 1,200; hits, 1,290; per-centage of hits, 107·5. This was a very good result. Some shots passed through more than one screen, which accounts for the number of hits being greater than the number of rounds fired. The objects of the exercises carried out by the 3rd Brigade were (1), to observe the results obtained by a systematic arrangement of the men, according to their proficiency as shots; (2), to compare the value of independent firing with that of volley firing, at distances above 350 yards; (3), to observe the effect of continuous automatic reinforcement by small organised bodies, which do not necessitate so marked a "closing-in" movement in the fighting-line as is usually observable. The force employed consisted of two companies of 60 files each, attacking from company columns of sections—marksmen, first-class shots, second-class shots, &c., arranged in that order from front to rear of each company column. The targets used in the first stage were 50 dummies, extended over 100 paces; six 6-ft. screens, as supports; twelve 6-ft. screens, as main body; and in the second stage 100 dummies extended over 100 paces, and six 6-ft. screens as supports. The fire was independent, instead of by volleys, at all ranges above 550 yards. The following were the results:—Total number of rounds fired, 2,131; number of hits, 537; per-centage of hits, 25·19. The state of the targets and screens used on this occasion was, unfortunately (owing to a mistake in the issuing), not such as enabled a perfectly reliable record of hits to be obtained. The last series of experiments were carried out by the 2nd Brigade, the object aimed at being the same as in the case of the 3rd Brigade, with the exception of (3); the force employed was the same, but the attack was made in the normal formation, the best shots being in the half company first extended. The targets were also the same as those used by the 3rd Brigade (except that the screens representing supports were only 2 ft. high instead of 6 ft.), and the firing was at the same distances. The following were the results:—Number of rounds fired, 2,400; number of hits, 183; per-centage of hits, 7·62. The weather was most unfavourable during the time the experiments were being carried out by this brigade, which may account for the poor results on this occasion.

A Reappropriation Board—Colonel C. W. Robinson, A.Q.M.G., president—assembled at Aldershot yesterday, to consider and report upon a proposed reappropriation of the South Camp for three battalions instead of four.

A Calcutta telegram conveys the disconcerting intelligence that a sudden advance to important strategical points beyond Sarakhs has been made by the Russian outposts. Such a manœuvre in the face of the work which the Boundary Commission have now in hand is a piece of duplicity which can hardly do otherwise than loosen what little faith yet remains in the sincerity of Russian professions. It is reported that the British Government have requested Russia to withdraw her troops beyond Sarakhs, pending the decision of the Boundary Commission, but the sudden advance which is chronicled in the same telegram is uncomfortably suggestive of a determination to take time by the forelock, let the decision be what it may.

It is authoritatively announced that Russia has at last obtained from the Porte the privilege of transporting 1,800 soldiers per annum through the Dardanelles, *en route* to Saghalien and Vladivostock. As it is not said whether their transport will be effected by one or more men-of-war, in virtue of this arrangement the whole Russian Fleet is now at liberty to pass the Straits, and there would be difficulty in controlling the number of troops on board. It is quite contrary to the stipulation in the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and we hardly suppose that our Government will allow it to pass without comment.

An Egyptian paper, *El-Ahram*, says that the Government of his Highness had resolved to fix the salary of Colonel Chermside, Governor of the Red Sea littoral, at the sum of E.£1,200 a year, and that this officer, on account of the difficulties of the Egyptian treasury, had refused to accept more than the simple salary attached to his rank (miralaï). *El-Ahram* adds the reflection, "May others go and do likewise!"—a reflection very sensible, but one which it must have given *El-Ahram* some pain to make.

It is a significant fact that the minimum height of (recruits) artificers and tailors for the Royal Artillery, has, under a general order, been reduced from 5 ft. 5 in. to 5 ft. 4 in.

Aldershot is about to lose its popular stationmaster, Mr. W. G. Adkins, who has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the central district of the London and South-Western Railway. During the last twenty years Mr. Adkins has had frequent opportunities of showing his courtesy and energy to the principal officers connected with or visiting the Camp, and by whom he has always been regarded as one of the best educated and most intelligent of the officers in the railway service, while he has been specially noticed and commended for his valuable aid and advice in the conducting of experiments in connection with military railway transport. The present opportunity would be a fitting one for the numerous members of the military service to band together and present Mr. Adkins with a testimonial, as an expression of their admiration for his many excellent qualities.

The Soudan just now is a land of sensations. The announcement that the Mahdi has lost three thousand men in an attempt to "dry up the Nile" will probably excite more vigorous scepticism than secure unhesitating belief. The astounding character of the news assuredly goes a long way towards atoning for the almost unbroken silence which prevailed for a week concerning General Gordon and his adversary.

A telegram from Paris states that General Emile Felix Fleury died on Thursday in that city. He had nearly completed his 69th year, having been born December 23, 1815, in Paris. He was educated at the College Rollin, and having shortly afterwards lost his fortune, he, on November 16, 1837, entered the Corps of Spahis, then but just raised for service in Algeria. He served through eleven campaigns, in which he received three gunshot wounds, and was three times commended in the orders of the day. His bravery procured him rapid promotion; he become a Sub-Lieutenant in 1840, Captain in 1844, and rose to the command of a squadron in July, 1848. In 1851 he again went to Algeria, where he took part in the expedition against the Kabyles. He soon after returned to Paris, where he was again attached to the Staff of the Prince President. On the establishment of the Empire he was appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Guides and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and in 1856 he became a General of Brigade. In 1862 he was appointed First Equerry to the Emperor, and in August, 1863, was promoted to the rank of general of division. In 1865 he was appointed a Senator, and at the end of 1866 he was sent as Ambassador to King Victor Emanuel. In 1869 he was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post which he resigned immediately after the Revolution of Paris in September, 1870. He remained on the disposable list of the French Army till 1879, when he retired.

A writer in a Madras paper give a most deplorable account of the senility that exists in the Madras Native Army; and the *Army List* of that Presidency fully bears out out his assertions as facts. He says, "If we look at the rolls of officers serving with our 32 Madras Infantry regiments, we shall find that there are no less than 48 full colonels employed with the colours, or drawing their pay at home, while others do their work for them. Our wing-commanders are all well up on the roll of field rank; and no less than 43 of our wing-subalterns are also field-officers. In other words, out of the 224 Europeans required to officer our regiments, we have no less than 155 of field rank." He proceeds to show the utter hollowness of the argument that the native officers can fill the places of those captains and lieutenants who ought to be with every regiment, by quoting the average service of the subadars and jemadars, which generally exceeds that of their own commandant, though he may be of over five-and-thirty years' army service himself. In truth, the senility of the Madras Native Army is something almost beyond belief. Regiments have often four colonels on their rolls, and the remainder are majors and young lieutenants. Captains are conspicuous by their absence. The native officers are so old and untrustworthy, that, as this writer puts it, "they cannot be entrusted with the superintendence of a squad at musketry." The full burden and responsibility of company work falls upon the shoulders of colonels whose army rank and years are manifestly incompatible with the proper performance of duties of such a very subaltern character.

The following statement of the Torpedo, Gunnery, Hydraulic, and Pilotage Courses, 1885 and 1886, is to be substituted for those previously issued:—1. Special full-pay torpedo course on the Vernon, July 15 to Oct. 14, including Whitehead, commences third Wednesday in July, and lasts 66 working days, *i.e.*, 43 for torpedo, 21 for Whitehead, and two for examination, for gunnery and torpedo lieutenants, and lieutenants R.M.A. A few other officers will, at their Lordships' discretion, be allowed to follow this course. A list of applicants will be kept at the Admiralty, from which selections will be made. 2. Special half-pay torpedo and gunnery courses for senior officers, on the Vernon, April 13 to June 5, and on the Excellent, June 8 to July 3. Torpedo course commences second Monday in April, and lasts 40 working days, and is followed by a gunnery course for commanders and upwards, lasting 20 working days. Similar gunnery courses will take place at other times, if five officers are ready to join. 3. Lieutenants' short courses, viz., eight weeks torpedo and three months gunnery. Vernon, Jan. 10 to March 6, April 11 to June 5, and Oct. 3 to Nov. 27. Excellent or Cambridge, March 7 to June 6, June 6 to Sept. 5, and Nov. 28 to March 6. 4. Engineer officers, exclusive of acting assistant-engineers.—Four courses each, to last about nine weeks, viz., seven weeks torpedo and two weeks hydraulic. Vernon, Jan. 31 to March 20, April 11 to May 29, June 6 to July 24, and Oct. 3 to Nov. 20. Excellent, March 21 to April 4, May 30 to June 13, July 25 to Aug. 8, and Nov. 21 to Dec. 5. 5. Acting Assistant-Engineers.—A special course, viz., five weeks torpedo and two weeks hydraulic. Vernon, Aug. 1 to Sept. 4. Excellent, Sept. 5 to Sept. 19. 6. Acting Sub-Lieutenants.—Torpedo course in Vernon, for one month. To be on board by 8.45 a.m., ready for instruction:—1885—Jan. 5, March 9, April 13, June 22, Sept. 28, and Nov. 23; 1886—Feb. 22, April 19, and June 21. Gunnery course in Excellent, for three months. To be on board by 8.30 a.m., ready for drill:—1885—Feb. 2, April 8, May 11, July 20, Oct. 26, and Dec. 21; 1886—March 22, May 21, and July 19. Pilotage course, two months. 1885—Jan. 30, Feb. 27, March 27, May 2, July 11, Aug. 8, and Oct. 17; 1886—Feb. 4, April 3, June 26, Aug. 24, and Oct. 18.

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the so-called "Reserve of Officers" was formed, I and many others joined it on the implied assurance that it would give some chance of seeing active service. In this we have all been grievously disappointed, as it seems that interest is the only stepping-stone to be relied upon. Although I, a Militia officer, at that time of over 15 years' service, applied to serve as a volunteer in the South African campaign, and was shelved with the notice that my application would have due consideration, yet in Egypt I know a gentleman of my acquaintance served as an officer of the Mounted Infantry, although he had previously only served her Majesty with a pen. Many Reserve officers wished to serve in the Expedition which has just started for Bechuanaland; but those in the Militia were told that in order to do so they must resign their present commissions and enlist as troopers—in direct opposition to the encouragement given them to join the "Reserve." I have served at the present moment over 17 years in the Militia, and on my retirement was informed that I could remain in the Reserve if I consented to serve every year for a month with a Line regiment at my own expense. I should be glad to know whether, after 20 years' total service, a Reserve officer will be granted a step of honorary rank? Otherwise, I can see no inducement to remain in a service where active employment is only granted to those who have a friend at Court, or rather in the War Office.—I am, &c., A QUONDAM NORFOLK.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request the favour of a small space in your valuable paper, to ask those who view with satisfaction the establishment of industrial training-schools for the Army, of which this institution is the pioneer, to assist us this Christmas in providing a new set of uniforms? We only require about £30 to do this, and I assure you they are very badly wanted. It may, perhaps, be of interest to many of your readers if I mention that the official report of the annual inspection last August is of a most favourable character, and that an official requisition has already been made for boys trained in the Homes. A new Home, more adapted for the purpose, will shortly be erected at a cost of £2,000, which will, I hope, be followed by many others in different parts of the kingdom. I shall be very glad to receive communications from officers interested in this movement, and to supply papers, plans, &c., of the proposed extension of the work. Contributions to the new clothing fund will be gladly acknowedged.—I am, &c.,

ALFRED V. FORDYCE, Founder and Hon. Sec.

Birmingham Homes for Destitute Boys, Bradford
Street, Birmingham, Dec. 8.

THE "ILLUSTRATED NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a constant reader of the above new magazine, I think it is a great pity that the editor does not supervise every portion of it prior to going to press. I presume he does not do so, or he could not possibly have permitted the appearance month after month of an appendix purporting to give the stations, &c., of the whole British Army, which in one particular is not only misleading, but totally inaccurate. In the Territorial regiments, Volunteer battalions are not given their proper title, but are numbered consecutively after the Militia battalions. For instance, the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the W—— Regt. is recorded as the 5th Battalion of the W—— Regt. Where is the authority for it? Until such a change is promulgated by the Horse Guards, the battalion in question is no more the 5th Battalion than the Metropolitan Police or Fire Brigade are; and as one of the officers who still cling to the old order of things, I seriously trust it may never become so. I am told as a fact, but I cannot vouch for it, that in a recent official communication to the War Office the 2nd Volunteer Batn. of a Territorial regiment was designated by the writer as the 7th Batn. of the regiment in question. The writer received a polite letter from the War Office asking to which corps he alluded, as no such regiment or battalion as the one named existed in the British Army. I write this letter from no ill-feeling. On the contrary, I have been a Volunteer, and am a well-wisher to the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, and I think it a pity that the editor should risk the reputation of his work for accuracy on account of some fad on the part of one of his staff, which is not only likely to cause serious and uncomfortable mistakes, but totally at variance with facts.—I am, &c., LONG SERVICE.

The French war-vessels Beautemps, Beaupré, and Allier left Tamatave on Nov. 23 with troops for Diego Suarez Bay, with the object, it is supposed, of occupying that place.

Messrs. Kendal and Dent have published a compendious chart by which at a momentary glance the difference may be found between the mean time at Greenwich Observatory and the local time at any of the principal towns in the world.

James Brown, painter, 1st-class, of the Repulse; S. H. Cruch, sick-berth attendant, of the Victor Emanuel; Benjamin Fuller, engine-room artificer, of the Asia; William Tippett, armourer, of the Vernon; Edward Warner, bandsman, of the Monarch; John Whyte, engine-room artificer, of the Cockatrice; William Lamerston, leading stoker, of the Rapid; Benjamin Webber, caulker (late), of the Rifleman; Alexander Quin, gunsmith, of the Cambridge; William John Hector, private, 17th Company, R.M.L.I.; Charles Hicks, commissioned boatman, Edward Price, Thomas W. Hill, and Charles James Greer, boatmen, of the Coastguard, have been awarded the medal for long-service and good-conduct.

The Queensland Government propose to offer their new gunboat Gayundah to the Admiralty, for service in Australian waters. The New South Wales Government have ordered two gunboats on the same pattern as the Protector.

Indian Notes.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, has issued the following Order:—"No recruit enlisted after Jan. 1, 1885, will be permitted to marry; or, if already married when he enlists, to have his wife to reside in the regimental lines for three years after his enlistment."

Lord Dufferin arrived in Bombay on Monday. He landed in the afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm, an immense number of Europeans assembling to greet him. On Jan. 1, Lord Dufferin will hold a Chapter of the Order of the Star of India at Calcutta. The Duke of Connaught and the Nizam will both be present and will receive the Grand Cross of the Order.

The *Times of India* hears that "the troops who will take part in the forthcoming Camp of Exercise in the neighbourhood of Poona will be, in addition to the artillery, two British regiments, the 61st (Gloucestershire) and the 4th (King's Own), and four native regiments, the 3rd, 12th, 25th, and 28th. A siege-train will also be formed. The troops will be formed into two brigades, which are to march out to Digree on Jan. 10. They will encamp two miles from each other. We understand that Col. Stokes, commandant of the King's Own, will command one brigade, and it is possible that Col. Singleton, of the 28th N.I., may command the other, if there is no senior officer present."

Rear-Admiral Salmon was at Simon's Bay on Nov. 19.

In 1860, says a contemporary, Herr Krupp's factory at Essen employed 1,764 hands; in 1870 the number of workmen had risen to 7,084, and the present number is about 20,000. Including the wives and children of the employed, there are 65,381 souls depending for their subsistence on Krupp's works, 20,000 of these inhabiting houses belonging to Herr Krupp. The whole establishment comprises altogether eight sections—(1), the factories at Essen; (2), three coal mines at Essen and Bochum; (3), 547 iron mines in Germany; (4), several iron mines in the North of Spain, in the environs of Bilbao; (5), the blast furnaces; (6), a range at Meppin, 17 kilomètres in length, for gunnery experiments; (7), other smaller ranges (8), four steamers for marine transport. The number of blast furnaces in use is 11, of other furnaces 1,542. There are 439 steam boilers, 82 steam hammers, and 450 steam-engines, of 185,000 horse-power altogether. At Essen alone the works are fitted with 59 kilomètres of rails, 28 locomotives, 883 waggons, 69 horses, 191 carts, 65 kilomètres of telegraph-lines, 35 stations, and 55 Morse apparatuses. At present the Krupp works are engaged in manufacturing for the Italian Government a monster gun, which will weigh 130,000 kilogrammes (say, 130 tons), and for the transport of which two waggons have been constructed each able to bear a weight of 75,000 kilogrammes.

In consequence of the excellent results obtained in Tonquin with the Kropachek repeating rifle, the French War Minister, it is stated, has ordered all the troops sent out as reinforcements to be armed with that weapon. They will receive the new rifles on their arrival at Haiphong and Kelung respectively. According to the *Progrès Militaire*, the initiative to this change in arming the expeditionary corps was taken by the Ministry of Marine. At the same time, comparative trials have been ordered in four corps of the French army with the Gras, Votterli, and other systems of repeating and magazine rifles. France possesses at the present time 60,000 Kropachek rifles, either imported from Austria or manufactured at Saint Etienne and Châtellerault. The only objection to the new weapon is said to be its large calibre (11 millimètres), and it is thought that the French will ultimately adopt an arm of a calibre of nine or even 8·4 millimtères when the Gras rifles are finally dispensed with. At any rate, an actual trial in the field of the Kropachek rifle will be far more conclusive than experiments on a range.

The following is from the December *Navy List*:—Obituary: Chaplain the Rev. J. S. Knight, M.A.; Surg. J. H. Penberthy, M.D. Removals from the Active List:—Sub-Lieut. E. G. W. Digby, resigned; Midshipman W. H. Ryder, resigned; Engineers (for temporary service) H. R. Marsden and S. H. Berry, both resigned.

The *Standard* understands that on the occasion of the visit of Col. Chermside, Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, to Cairo, Sir Evelyn Baring last week took the opportunity of ascertaining that officer's views on the future of the Eastern Soudan and the question of the re-organisation of the Native Army. At the meeting subsequently held at Sir Evelyn's residence, there were present, in addition to Nubar Pacha and his colleagues, Gen. Sir F. Stephenson, Mr. Edgar Vincent, Baker Pasha, Col. Watson, Acting Sirdar of the Egyptian Army (in the absence of Sir Evelyn Wood in Upper Egypt), and Col. Chermside.

"Old Campaigner" writes:—"One of our civilian medicos, as 'Inspector-General,' has just been 'relieved from active duties with the Militia Force, and his name placed on the Unattached List of officers.' You may, perhaps, inquire what are the duties of Guernsey Militia medical officers, and how they come with the designation and uniform of a General officer?"

A telegram from Paris says:—"It is announced this evening that both Gen. Brière de Lisle, commanding the troops in Tonquin, and Admiral Courbet have received instructions to avoid engaging the enemy until further orders, and to remain strictly on the defensive."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the War Office authorities are about to send out several Military staff clerks to Cairo to check the accounts relating to the expenditure attaching to the Nile Expedition.

Lord Dufferin arrived at Bombay on Monday, and is expected to be in Calcutta to-day. On Jan. 1 he is to hold a Chapter of the Order of India. The Duke of Connaught and the Nizam will both be present and will receive the Grand Cross of the Order.

Messrs. Percy M. Roberts, 961 marks; Francis A. W. Denman, 949; William J. L. Scriven, 933; Ernest A. Bremner, 932; and Frederick W. Hammond, 927, were the successful candidates for assistant-clerkships in the Royal Navy at the November examinations.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday a further article appears, entitled "The Admiralty Apology Examined," from the pen of "One Who Knows the Facts," a writer whose able and startling exposition of "The Truth About the Navy," some time ago, excited such well-merited attention, and conduced in no small degree to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs. Setting forth the inadequacy of the new programme, he urges that the vital question underlying the whole controversy should be treated by a Royal Commission, including representatives from the Colonies, which would be charged with the duty of reporting as to what proportion the British Navy should bear to the Navies of other Powers, and the duties it should be called upon to perform. With painstaking detail he again compares the Fleets of England and France, and shows by the official figures that, while Cobden held we ought to be more than 80 per cent. stronger than the French at sea, Lord Northbrook is content with 70 per cent. to-day, with 40 per cent. in 1887, and 16 per cent. in 1889. Under the heads of guns, powder and shot, swift cruisers, the torpedo fleet, coaling-stations, home ports, and manning, he compares the Admiralty proposals with what is, he maintains, urgently needed, and he sums up his unanswerable and logical statement. "The Admiralty declare that they are determined to maintain the Naval supremacy of this country, and this is the way in which they think it ought to be done:—As in 1889, France, omitting all doubtful ships, will have 31 modern ironclads against 27 English (reckoning as modern all launched in 1872 and after), they propose to build one additional ironclad, to be ready for sea in 1890, besides three others to be laid down some time next year, and finished some time in 1890 or 1891. As the Elswick firm has built for foreign Governments two swift cruisers, and is building two others carrying 25-ton guns and maintaining a speed of 18½ knots an hour, the Admiralty propose to build five ships carrying 18-ton guns and steaming 17 knots an hour as an adequate protection for commerce afloat valued at £1,000,000,000, scattered over the seas of the two hemispheres. As France is building eight torpedo ships and 18 improved first-class torpedo boats, the Admiralty propose to build seven torpedo ships and 10 improved first-class torpedo boats next year, besides raising the number of their torpedo rams to three. As the protection of coaling-stations is of all measures of defence the most urgent, and as a Royal Commission recommended the expenditure of £2,000,000 upon this three years ago, the Government propose to spend about half that amount, and complete the work in five years. As it is impossible to decide as to what is the necessary strength of the Navy until it is known whether its bases at home are secured from attack, the Government has arrived at no decision on that subject. It is for the nation to say whether this kind of administration is not self-condemned by a simple statement of the case and the remedies which, under pressure, the Admiralty prescribe. What, then, should be done? This. At the earliest possible moment next Session an address should be moved to the Crown praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the Naval strength of the Empire, and the proportion which that strength should bear (1) to the Navies of other Powers, and (2) to the wealth, commerce, and colonial possessions of England. On that Commission all the self-governing Colonies should be represented. Its inquiries should be conducted privately, and its report should be regarded as confidential. But it would formulate for the information of the Government of the Empire the opinion of the best experts and the most sagacious statesmen as to what excess of Naval strength it is necessary for England to have above that of France and her possible allies, and as to what measures should be taken in order to give us that Naval ascendency which we have almost lost, and which in five years will be altogether sacrificed. That, it seems to me, is the object upon which all patriotic Englishmen should concentrate their attention."

The Government has sanctioned an extra grant for the purpose of pushing forward the armament of the Navy with new breech-loaders. This does not apply to the prospective orders now being prepared for the defence of the coaling-stations.

An evening contemporary says:—"The re-armament of the Navy is just now the cause of more anxiety to the Government than even that of ships. Some time ago an agent was sent to Essen to endeavour to arrange with Krupp for the supply of heavy guns, but that firm declined to take an order for less than £1,000,000. This the authorities did not see their way to give, and it was then decided that the necessary plant for the construction of heavy steel guns should be sent up to Woolwich. As soon as this became known to the 'trade' in England, so vigorous was the protest on their behalf, accompanied by a hint that certain elections might be influenced adversely to the Administration, that the idea was given up. The 'trade,' however (or so we are told), is unable to furnish ingots of the magnitude requisite for the size of guns demanded for the Navy owing to the inferiority of hammer-power; and, consequently, the authorities are again looking abroad for the necessary material. This time they are negotiating with Schneider at Creuzot both for ingots for the guns and for armour-piercing shot. The bursting of so many guns lately is said to be directly due to the inferior quality of steel furnished by the English makers.

Rear-Admiral Whyte left the Channel Squadron on leave on Wednesday, Capt. Buller, of the Achilles, carrying out the duties during his absence.

Capitaine de vaisseau Dupuis has been appointed to the command of the French armourclad la Dévastation at Brest.

ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—The aggregate production of gold, in the United States of America, up to June, 1883, we have just been told on the authority of the *Times*, was 78,965,572 troy ounces. When we saw this particular weight of gold given as the accumulation of all preceding years, we were at once struck with the remarkable approximation of the weight given to what had just come to our knowledge was the output of Cocoa in this country by one firm (James Epps and Co.) for one year only, the last twelve months, it being 86,403,333 troy ounces, or 2,645 avoirdupois tons, and, on the moment we could not withstand recalling to mind the old adage—"Worth its Weight in Gold."

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards. A telegram from Wady Halfa says Col. Burnaby has been appointed Inspecting Staff Officer between Ambukol and Dal.

1st, or Royal Dragoons. Capt. Tomkinson is about to be retired under the age-clause.

9th Lancers. Major the Hon. H. Legge, who for the past four months has officiated in the appointment of Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has made over charge of the duties to Lord William Beresford, and returned to regimental duty.

10th Hussars. The Prince of Wales has presented to the officers a large picture illustrating the part taken by the regiment in the battle of Tamai. It is well executed, and the different officers may be easily recognised. The picture is now hung in the mess-hut at Shorncliffe.

11th Hussars. Writing from Dongola on Nov. 20, the special correspondent of the *Morning Post* says :—"Gen. Gordon laments bitterly the death of Col. Stewart, whom he was sending down in charge of valuable papers, including his diary and the Foreign-Office cipher, which he seems to have feared might by some accident of treachery or of adverse fortune have fallen into the enemy's hands. He reports that at Khartoum it was universally believed to be safe to send the steamer down the river at that time, and he apparently was anxious that Lord Wolseley should have the advantage of hearing fully from Col. Stewart concerning the immediate condition of affairs around Khartoum, and the almost equally pressing question of the future settlement and pacification of the country."

13th Hussars. The following officers have arrived at the Cape from India in H.M.S. Serapis, viz. :—Col. Sir B. C. Russell, Lieut.-Col. Gifford, Majors Spilling, Knox, and Stevenson, Capts. Doyne and Baden-Powell (adjt.), Lieuts. Dimond, MacDougall, Noble, MacLaren, Ogilvy, Grant, and Phillips, Major and Pymr. Shields, Capt. and Qrmr. Lewis, and Rdgmr. Wood.

19th Hussars. A telegram from Dongola, dated Tuesday, says :—"The remainder of the 19th Hussars arrived here to-day." They proceeded on to Handek on Thursday to join the squadron there. Writing from Wady Halfa on the 18th ult., the correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, says : —"A squadron of the 19th Hussars, under the command of Major Trench, after being inspected by Gen. Wood, started for Dongola this morning at 9 o'clock. They would hardly be recognised as Hussars, dressed as they were in grey; but, nevertheless, they looked well and seemed in high spirits. The horses appear small for the men, and are hardly able to carry the average weight of 18 stone ; but they are hardy, compact animals, and will in this climate prove better than heavier horses. I saw them on Sunday morning as they were paraded before going down to the river to be watered, and heard various criticisms made by the men who bestrode them about their size. One stalwart fellow said, 'I believe I could put my legs round my fellow,' and so he did. The journey to Dongola for the Hussars has been divided into 16 marches, and as their route keeps near the river it will count up 249 miles, or nearly 45 miles more than the route, which at several points leaves the river for the desert. The baggage of the squadron was carried by 48 camels, which preceded them."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major J. W. Inge has been selected for a Horse Artillery jacket, and assumes command of C Baty. B Brig., at Aldershot.

Capt. H. P. Willoughby and Lieuts. S. W. Lane and G. D. Baker are *en route* from India in H.M.S. Serapis, *viâ* the Cape.

The *Times* states that,—"The Duke of Cambridge has inspected and approved a dress for the Royal Artillery similar to that worn by the elephant batteries in India, and proposed to be substituted for the uniform of the batteries at home. A loose-fitting Norfolk jacket will replace the present tunic, and breeches with brown leggings will be worn in place of the regimental trousers. The full-dress and fatigue uniforms are similar in pattern, but of different material, the former being of rather finer cloth than is customary. In India, where a similar uniform has been worn for a number of years, it has given satisfaction."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Lahore paper says :—"It is now definitely settled that Major J. H. Western will act as chief engineer and joint Secretary for Irrigation, Punjab, on Col. Home taking up the officiating appointment of Inspector-Gen. of Irrigation under the Government of India. Major Western, comparatively speaking, is a junior officer; but it would have been decidedly inconvenient to bring in anyone from another province."

Scots Guards. A telegram from the Nile says "Lieut. Baden-Powell is returning, owing to ill-health."

Northumberland Fusiliers (5th). The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, have sanctioned the conveyance of the 2nd Batn. from Saharunpore to Umballa by rail.

Royal Fusiliers (7th). Major T. R. Baker, formerly of the regiment, died at Redland Green House, Bristol, on the 7th inst., aged 83 years. Capt. Mostyn, 2nd Batn., is on passage home from India *viâ* the Cape, in H.M.S. Serapis. The 1st Batn. embarks to-day at Portsmouth in H.M.S. Crocodile, *en route* to Gibraltar.

King's Liverpool Regiment (8th). The command of the 2nd Batn. is about to fall vacant by the retirement of Col. Cochrane.

West Yorkshire Regiment (14th). Lieut. Yale, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India, *viâ* the Cape, in H.M.S. Serapis. Lieut. Swaine, 1st Batn., relieves Lieut. Heigham at the depôt, York, the latter taking up the duties of adjutant. Lieut. Mills, 2nd Batn., is about to join the Commissariat and Transport Staff on probation.

East Yorkshire Regiment (15th). Major Cary, 2nd Batn., has leave from India for 12 months, on private affairs. A memorial slab has been erected in Beverley Minster to the memory of the non-commissioned officers and men who died on service in South Afghanistan, in 1880, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment.

Yorkshire Regiment (19th). Capt. Franklyn, 2nd Batn., is a candidate for the Staff College, and will compete at the next entrance examination. The serjeant-major and serjeants of the 2nd Batn. gave their annual ball in the Gymnasium at the Curragh, on the 5th inst.

Lancashire Fusiliers (20th). Capt. Wright and Lieut. Gideon, 2nd Batn., are on passage home from India *viâ* the Cape in H.M.S. Serapis.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st). Lieut. Northcott, 2nd Batn., has leave to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. "Claymore" writes :—"May I be allowed, through the columns of the *Army and Navy Gaztlee*, to state a grievance that I feel sure I am justified in saying is felt by all the officers of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, whether of the Line or Militia battalions—namely, that the claymore, by the present dress regulations, has to be worn by the officers of that regiment in a most uncomfortable and, what is more important, unsoldierlike manner,—*i.e.*, it is attached to slings depending from the waist-belt ? The shoulder-belt, or 'baldric,' has been the claymore's belt ever since the claymore has been a weapon. The weight of an ordinary regulation officer's claymore is 3 lb. 11 oz. This weight is at present carried entirely by a hook sewn into the side of the officer's doublet. It is extremely uncomfortable, tends to damage the doublet, and in the event of campaigning, or even of peace manœuvres in a bushy country, would be utterly unserviceable. I also wish to draw attention to the anomalous appearance of the uniform the Scots Fusiliers are at present condemned to wear. A cross-belt would give it some semblance of being a Scotch dress in reality, and, as I have said, greatly add to the comfort of the wearers. Those who have the honour of wearing her Majesty's uniform feel more pleasure and pride in a really military dress than in one in the wearing of which they cannot but feel themselves much on the level of the man in brass at the Lord Mayor's Show."

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th). Capt. Pilkington, who has been appointed to the Pay Department, has been ordered to take over the duties of paymaster of the 1st Batn. West Yorkshire Regt. (14th), at Galway.

East Lancashire Regiment (30th) was to have marched from Meean Meer on Monday for Ferozepore.

East Surrey Regiment (31st). The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Gibraltar on the 21st inst., in H.M.S. Crocodile, *en route* to India.

West Riding Regiment (33rd). Major Booth has been detailed for depôt duty.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th). The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes from the Nile :—"With the whale-boats much is to be feared from the inexperience in boating of the soldiers, for the one Canadian told off for each craft will not be able to do more than direct. That there will be some loss of life is most likely, for a tumble into a river like the Nile is almost certain death. This has already been painfully verified by the expedition. When the Royal Sussex sailed up in nuggars guided by experienced skippers and crews, one of their boats was capsized, the reis (captain) and two soldiers were drowned, and the stores lost. Fortunately, the accident occurred near the land, or the loss of life must have been greater."

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) (45th). Major G. H. Cobbold died on the 11th ult., whilst on the voyage to Melbourne, aged 35 years. He joined the Army Nov. 9, 1867; became lieut., May 5, 1869; capt., Dec. 19, 1877; and major, Oct. 29, 1881.

Border Regiment (55th). Lieut. Caird has been appointed to the depôt at Carlisle.

Essex Regiment (56th). Col. R. Anderson, major on the Retired Full-pay List, died at East Dulwich on the 4th inst., aged 63 years. The deceased entered the Army Jan. 8, 1881; became lieut., April 7, 1843; capt., Dec. 29, 1846; major, Dec. 26, 1856; lieut.-col., April 9, 1868; and retired Jan. 25, 1871. He served in the regiment in the Crimea from Aug. 25, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and K.G., Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Turkish medal). Served also with the Bombay column in North Carrara against the Dessai rebels in Feb. 1858 (medal).

East Lancashire Regiment (59th). *The 5 and 9, Lilywhites' Gazette* for December contains the following notice : —"After something of a struggle, sufficient subscribers have come forward to justify us in continuing the publication of the *Lilywhites' Gazette* in 1885. Some changes are necessary. First, the 'free list' must be knocked pretty much on the head. Of course, we shall continue to forward copies (one) to the service papers, and also (three copies, one for officers' mess, one for serjeants' mess, and one for the reading-room) to our contemporaries *The XXX*, *Our Journal* (14th Regt.), *Our Chronicle* (67th Regt.), &c. But for the rest we must draw the line much tighter. Again, we must make a rule, and stick to it, that subscribers must pay in advance. And lastly, as in its present shape the paper allows it, we propose to make the monthly issue eight or 12 pages according to convenience and the amount of 'copy' available."

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th). Capt. E. H. Stewart, formerly of the regiment, died at Coventry on the 3rd inst., aged 55 years.

North Staffordshire Regiment (64th). Lieut. Bradwood has been appointed Fort Adjt. at Trinidad.

Welsh Regiment (69th). Lieut. Swayne, a candidate for the Indian S.C., has been appointed to the 16th Bengal N.I., on probation.

Highland Light Infantry (71st). Capt. Gillon has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia in the Western District.

Middlesex Regiment (77th). Lieut. and Adjt. Barnardiston has leave from India for nine months, on private affairs. Lieut. Bodé is on passage home from India, *viâ* the Cape, in the Serapis.

Cameronians, Scottish Rifles (90th). Capt. Vivian embarks next week at Queenstown for conveyance to India.

Wiltshire Regiment (99th) arrived at Nowshera, from Peshawur, on the 7th ult.

Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians (100th). Lieut. Shakespear is *en route* from India in H.M.S. Serapis, *viâ* the Cape.

Royal Munster Fusiliers (104th). Lieut. Blackden is *en route* from India, *viâ* the Cape, in H.M.S. Serapis.

King's Own Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regiment (105th). The head-quarters and service companies will embark at Portsmouth on the 27th inst. in H.M.S. Jumna, for conveyance to Malta.

Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians (109th). Capt. St. Ledger has been granted an extension of his period of appointment as adjutant for two years, from the 6th inst.

Rifle Brigade. Capt. Pemberton, 1st. Batn., is *en route* from India, *viâ* the Cape, in the Serapis.

1st West India Regiment. Lieut. Gray has been appointed Garrison Adjt. at Jamaica, vice Lieut. Barkworth.

Pay Department. During November the following changes of station, promotions, retirements, and appointments have taken place in the Pay Department :—Changes of station : Chief Pymr. and Lieut.-Col. Rippon, on promotion, to Edinburgh District ; Pymrs. and Majors Burge, from 23rd Regtl. District to Dover District ; Barnes, R.A., Woolwich, to the Cape ; Hemans, 18th Hussars, Woolwich, to the Cape ; Simpson, Dover District, to 23rd Regtl. District ; Wood, York, to 72nd Highlanders ; Pymrs and Capts. Ternan, 50th Regt., to Unattached List ; Owen, 5th Lancers, to 50th Regt. ; Cooper, Devonport District, to Malta ; Reid, Home District, to Cape ; Rathbone, 20th Hussars, to Cape ; Cowell, Cork District, to Cape ; Lysaght, to Devonport District ; King, to Cape ; Robinson, to Cape ; Christie, 13th Hussars, to Unattached List ; Long, Egypt, to Home District ; Addis, to 1st Batn. 13th Regt. ; Harrison, Home District, to Egypt ; Wellesley, Dublin District, to Cape ; Pinkney, to 2nd Batn. 5th Regt. ; Ashburner, to 2nd Dragoons ; Couran, to 39th Regt. ; Herapath, to Dublin District; Gillon, to 73rd Regt. ; Amedroz, to 105th Regt. Retirement : Major McNair, Staff pymr. with rank of lieut.-col. (Nov. 11). Promotion : Capt. S. Churchill, pymr., to rank of major (Oct. 31). Appointments : Capt. L. E. Amedroz, 105th Regt., from Aug. 18, and Capt. P. Montagu, 12th Lancashire Regt., from June 11. Ten officers on the Retired List of the Department are still employed in various district offices. Five officers have been added to the list of acting pymrs. on probation. There are 42 officers required to fill the following vacancies :—In the Cavalry—1st Royal Dragoons, 4th Hussars, 5th Lancers, and 13th, 18th, and 20th Hussars. Infantry Regiments—2nd Batn. Royal Scots, 1st Batn. Queen's, 1st Batn. Buffs, 1st Batn. 4th Regt., 1st Batn. 5th Regt., 1st Batn. 10th Regt., 2nd Batn. 10th Regt., 1st Batn. 11th Regt., 2nd Batn. 12th Regt., 1st Batn. 14th Regt., 1st Batn. 16th Regt., 2nd Batn. 19th Regt., 1st Batn. 20th Regt., 26th Regt., 44th Regt., 55th Regt., 57th Regt., 68th Regt., 76th Regt., 80th Regt., 87th Regt., 101st Regt., 108th Regt., 109th Regt., 2nd and 3rd Batns. Rifle Brigade, and 10 district offices of various kinds. Lieut.-Col. Nowlan, Chief Paymaster in Ireland, is about to retire.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

2nd Brigade, Southern Division, R.A. The annual dinner of past and present officers of this brigade (late the Hampshire Artillery Militia) took place at the Army and Navy Hotel, Westminster, on Thursday, the 11th inst., when the following were present :—Cols. Hughes-Hallett and Inglefield ; Lieut.-Col. Campbell ; Majors Tillotson (late adjutant) and Garrett ; Capts. Mills, Portal, Hunt, Herrick, Warde (adjutant) ; Lieuts. Hulse, Goodson, McCaul, Ashby, Johnson, Kempe, Cavendish, Lyon (1st Life Guards), and Mr. Sydney Smith.

3rd and 4th Battalions, Worcestershire Regiment. Capt. Everard, 3rd Batn., is engaged in compiling a history of the 1st Batn. (29th Foot). The records of the 2nd Batn. (36th Foot) have already appeared, and we hear that a history of the 3rd and 4th Batns. will appear next year, so that before long the records of the whole four battalions will have been published. Capt. Vale and Lieut. Beale, 4th Batn., and Lieuts. G. A. Bramwell and C. Norbury, of the 3rd Batn., have left England for service with "Methuen's Horse" in Bechuanaland.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Middlesex. The members of B Troop dined together at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday. The company numbered between 60 and 70. The chair was occupied by Capt. Bickersteth.

The *Morning Post* says :—"The order to raise 50 volunteers from the West Somerset Yeomanry for service at the Cape has been countermanded. The men were much disappointed, as many of them had relinquished situations to enable them to join."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles. The B Company will hold their annual regimental dinner at the Covent Garden Hotel, Southampton Street, on Monday evening, the 15th inst.

A war-game was played on Thursday at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, Lieut.-Col. Alt, Central London Rangers, commanding red army, and Major Ford, 4th Volunteer Batn. Essex Regt., commanding blue army. The game began at 5 p.m., in the presence of the General Officer commanding the Home District, and it was not concluded at midnight.

"Old Soldier" writes :—"In your issue of the 6th inst., you remark that the silly phrase, 'the battles of England are won in the playing-fields of Eton,' should be knocked on the head at once. I understand the saying to mean, 'the playground turns out better officers than the schoolroom,' and I, for one, believe it."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 922.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884.

THE retention of Khartoum and of the Soudan is a question which belongs to "politics," but it involves military problems of considerable interest for the Power which holds Egypt and for Egypt itself. Sir S. Baker indicates the dangers and disasters which would follow the abandonment of the vast regions of Equatorial Africa won for the world by the Khedive's ancestors; but we do not agree with him in the discouraging view he takes of the possible progress of the Expedition under Lord Wolseley, in the execution of the mission to relieve Gordon, nor do we at all concur with him in the preference he indicates for the Suakim-Berber route under its present conditions, whatever advantages it would possess were a railway in existence from the Red Sea to the Nile. We have not the smallest doubt that the Nile route, which we advocated from the first, long before the Expedition was in formation, is so infinitely superior to a route over desert and sand mountains in an enemy's country for 240 miles, that there is literally no sort of comparison. But it is not at all inconsistent with that view to admit that Sir S. and Lady Baker, with a small caval- or camel-cade, could travel from Suakim to Berber very pleasantly in peaceful times, before the Arabs were up and the blood-feud with Christian and Turk began. Ten thousand Sir Samuels would find it no easy matter to carry their proviant and water, their beasts and themselves, there now. Why not make a railway? Certainly it would be desirable, and it will be done anon. But now, how is it to be made? Given money, rails, and all, who is to go out and put down the line, and protect the workmen in making it? It would need an expedition to accomplish that work all to itself, and the progress of such a task would be slow. Osman Digna, despite the bloody tribute he has paid us, is not disheartened; and until he is disposed of by the advance of Wolseley to Khartoum, which will very probably make him think of his position, a railroad cannot be made. But for the return, the route to Suakim from Berber will offer immense facilities, and it will then, we hope, be open. There appears to us no reason why Lord Wolseley should not be in Khartoum long before March, and we hope and believe he will be there by the end of January. In four months the climate and heat of the Upper Nile will be deadly.

Colonel G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C., who served in the campaign of 1882, has vacated his appointment as Assistant-Adjutant-General in India, in order to join his brother's Staff on the Nile, where he will doubtless have arrived ere this.

The Infantry Sub-Committee of the Permanent Valise Equipment Committee assembled at the head-quarters of the Aldershot Division on Tuesday last to inspect and report upon an Infantry Valise Equipment, the invention of an officer of the Bengal Staff Corps. Since the departure of Colonel Harrison, R.E., who was the able president of this Committee for several years, but little progress can be reported. The members of the Committee are now so frequently changed, that the important matters laid before them, from time to time, for decision, can scarcely receive the attention they deserve. The only thing really permanent about the Committee is its designation, and this is palpably a misnomer.

We understand that officers commanding Militia battalions are, with few exceptions, in favour of recruits being called up as formerly for preliminary drill immediately before the annual training of their regiments, instead of their performing the 56 days' drill on enlistment.

The proposal to concentrate the signallers of each regiment in one troop or company does not meet with the approval of commanding officers. At home, the proposed arrangement would certainly be a convenient one; but on active service, for obvious reasons, it would be most undesirable that the visual telegraphers of a regiment should be so concentrated.

Major-General M. F. Downes, R.A., whose retirement on full-pay was gazetted in October, has resigned his position as Commandant of the South-Australian permanent and volunteer forces, the resignation to take place at the end of the year. No successor has yet been appointed. The South-Australian Government propose spending a large sum of money on defences during the coming year.

It has at length been ordered that a selection from recent issues of weapons, swords and bayonets, to Cavalry and Infantry regiments shall be thoroughly tested by specially appointed experts, and a number of these weapons have been sent to the Tower for this purpose. Numerous complaints as to the bad quality of the material used in the manufacture of steel weapons have reached the authorities recently, particularly as regards the new pattern sword, which is made at Birmingham, and which is about 1 lb. 6 ozs. lighter than the old pattern. In several instances, the regimental armourer-serjeants, who are quite capable of forming a just estimate of the value of the weapons, have, on trial, found them wanting. But this procedure of the regimental authorities is said to be irregular, hence the present examination.

The appointment of President of the Ordnance Select Committee will not be vacated by General Sir Collingwood Dickson, R.A., notwithstanding his retirement, until April 1 next. Possibly before that time, material changes in the duties of that Committee may take place.

As we stated last week, Colonel Chapman, Sir Donald Stewart's Military Secretary, vacates that appointment and proceeds to England for regimental duty. Report has it that he will be recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for the post of Quartermaster-General in India, on its being vacated by Sir Charles Macgregor next year. The rules laid down regarding the appointment of officers to the head of the Adjutant-General's Department having only recently been over-ridden, possibly there will be no difficulty in arranging matters as regards the appointment of Quartermaster-General. It has, however, always been, and it certainly always should be, the rule that the Indian service should have its share of the good things of the country in which the lines of the officers composing it are cast; consequently, the ruling, which has been in force for so many years, and which has worked well, that when the British service gives the Adjutant-General the sister service should fill the Quartermaster-General-ship, should be rigidly followed. Of recent years, with one exception, the former service has reckoned the Adjutant-General amongst its members, the Indian service giving the Quartermaster-General. When Sir P. S. Lumsden was Adjutant-General, Sir F. Roberts, although one of the old Indian Artillery, was Quartermaster-General, reckoning as of the British service. It is to be hoped that this ruling will be adhered to, and that as the Adjutant-General for the next five years comes from England, the Quartermaster-Generalship will go to the Indian services. Colonel Chapman belongs to the Royal Artillery—the British service—and although fully qualified for the appointment, there are Colonels Collett and Lockhart, of the Indian service, equally qualified. Both have served for some years in the Department, both are good men and true, and both thoroughly fit for the appointment, the difficulty being in choosing. Both certainly are at present holding Staff appointments, and Colonel Collett, as Deputy-Adjutant-General, will not complete his term till October, 1887; whilst Colonel Lockhart vacates his on the same day as Sir Charles Macgregor; but the ruling requiring officers to perform a couple of years' regimental duty between appointments on the Staff cannot possibly hold good as regards such a high position as that of Quartermaster-General.

Colonel Chapman has been very active during the last few months in promoting in India his scheme for regimental assistance to men of the Army Reserve, and he may be congratulated on the success of his efforts. Most of the regiments in Bengal have adopted his proposals, and though there have been some signs of opposition, they have come to nothing. As the Commander-in-Chief passed through Umballa, a meeting was held to discuss Colonel Chapman's proposals, at which Colonel Bushman, C.B., presided, and at which both his Excellency and Colonel Chapman spoke. The meeting was well attended by officers and men.

The adoption, in February last, of a new rate of exchange for the conversion of the British pay of troops serving in India, is gradually working a change in the rates of exchange which have hitherto prevailed for the conversion of other items fixed in sterling. One of these items is the British pay of officers serving in India who are promoted to a higher rank under conditions which do not entitle them to increased Indian allowances. Hitherto officers thus promoted have been paid the difference between the British pay of the rank from and to which they are promoted, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the rupee, in accordance with an ancient Indian rule, which lays down that British or English pay, when drawn with Indian allowances, is convertible into Indian currency at the abovementioned rate of exchange. There is also a rule to the effect that when British pay is issuable without Indian allowances, such pay is converted at the rate of exchange fixed annually by her Majesty's Government for the payment of British troops serving in the Colonies. It is only natural to suppose that an officer whose promotion necessitated his removal from the Indian to the Home establishment, would, if possible, leave the difference of British pay of his old and new rank undrawn until his arrival in England, where he would then receive it in sterling, and thus avoid a considerable loss in exchange by drawing such difference of pay in India, coupled with the Indian allowances of his old rank, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the rupee. In order to remove this anomaly, and to place officers who draw the difference of pay referred to in England and in India, respectively, the Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that an officer of the British service promoted from a battalion or battery in India to a battalion or battery serving elsewhere, shall be paid the difference between the British rates of pay for the two ranks, which may accrue to him while in India, at the rate of exchange fixed for the issue of the pay of British troops in India, instead of at the rate of two shillings and sixpence the rupee.

It is unlikely that the views gathered from Commanding Officers of regiments by the Commander-in-Chief of India, concerning the retention of ammunition in barracks by British soldiers, will be revealed to the public—the Military Department being highly conservative of what it deems to be "confidential documents." It may, however, be fairly assumed, judging from subsequent inaction, that the majority have given it as their opinion that the present system should be retained.

The command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot becomes vacant on April 1 next, when Quartermaster-General Luard vacates.

There is not much good in objecting to accomplished facts, such as the appointment of Sir E. Johnson to the post vacated by Sir B. Walker; but it is not easy for outsiders to understand how or why a very amiable, brave, and kindly Indian Artilleryman—whose excellent qualities in the field and in the bureau are unquestionable—should be selected for the conduct of the Department of Military Education, when there are soldiers of equal service and far greater accomplishments at hand, whose acquaintance with the British Army, with the requirements of the office, and with the standard of education in foreign Armies, as well as their literary skill and performances, appear to ordinary observers to give especial fitness. It may be that the authorities consider the officer in St. James's Square a dummy, who has only to register the decrees of the Civil Service Commissioners, and who is placed at his desk that he may draw pay and allowances, escape extinction, or be compensated for some run of ill-luck or severe misfortune. Certainly Sir B. Walker did so well that the gentlemen who fill up these places may be pardoned for supposing that high professional education and literary attainments are not so useful or necessary at the offices of the Department of Military Education, as tact and temper and general acceptance with those whom it is desirable to please.

We understand that Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart will be appointed Brigadier-General to command the cavalry and four camel regiments on service with the Nile Expedition.

It is not improbable that one of the surprises of the future will be the abolition of the infantry valise. In all our recent campaigns the valise, it is said, has been discarded, and it is argued that, if it can be dispensed with in time of war, there is no necessity for this encumbrance in time of peace. The ammunition, "iron rations," and various small but necessary articles of kit will be stowed away in several cunningly-contrived pockets in the new-fangled garment, or tied-up in a cotton handkerchief and slung over the end of the rifle. Such a "measure of reform" would be a most popular one with the British soldier of the day, whose greatest enemies are his valise equipment, rifle, and bayonet.

The opinion prevails pretty generally in Egypt that Sir Evelyn Wood, on the termination of the Nile Campaign will leave the Khedive's service and return to military employment.

A number of rifles fitted with the "thumb-trigger" have now been supplied to several Infantry battalions for trial and report. The object of the trial is to ascertain whether for correct aiming a thumb-trigger is preferable to the ordinary finger-trigger. Commanding officers have been ordered to report on the following points:—(1), If they find that the men to whom they have issued rifles fitted with the thumb-trigger fire more accurately with them than with the finger-trigger; (2), if they have any objection to the thumb-trigger, either on the score of convenience or of safety. In order to give the new system a fair trial, half the rifles will be issued to recruits and half to old soldiers, and no trial for accuracy will be made until the men are thoroughly acquainted with the new form of trigger. Reports will be rendered to the Horse Guards not later than a month after date of issue of rifles.

It is officially announced that Major-General J. I. Murray will be transferred to the Lahore Division from Lucknow, where Lieutenant-General Hume vacates on November 30. This will leave Lucknow for Major-General Dillon.

Deputy-Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, C.B., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer in Ireland.

The staff of the instructional kitchen at Aldershot have been carrying out a series of experimental trials during the week with Scherrer's patent portable cooking apparatus, a German invention. This cooking kitchen is on wheels, and can easily be drawn by one horse or mule. It will cook rations of any kind in the field for a regiment, and will bake, boil, or stew while on the line of march. On Tuesday last it was drawn by mules through the camp while the dinners of the Leicestershire Regiment were being cooked in it. The experiments have been carried out under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Sartorius, superintending officer of the cooking kitchen, and have given great satisfaction to the Camp authorities, who will doubtless report favourably on it.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 6, 1884.

Boatswain W. Freathy has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 6).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 11, 1884.

Chaplain the Rev. R. Egan, B.A., has been appointed Naval Instructor in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 5).

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Arthur A. Alington, to the Satellite.

Commanders—Charles J. Norcock, to the Defiance; Charles J. Kennedy Purvis, to the Penelope, additional, for Coastguard duties.

Lieutenants—Arthur H. Smith-Dorrien, to the Invincible, additional; Charles T. Gimlette and George S. Shuckburgh, to the Alexandra, additional; Francis H. Davies, to the Superb, additional; Frederick B. Warren, to the March, additional; Walter V. Anson, to the Iris, additional; Charles G. Dickin and Algernon H. Anson, to the Defiance.

Sub-Lieutenants—Arthur Hayes Saddler, to the Banterer; Henry Ashwin, to the Hector, for the Avon; William C. M. Nicholson, to the Hecla; Algernon J. Hotham, to the Audacious, additional.

Chaplains—Rev. John Cavanagh, B.A., to the Flora, additional; Rev. John Brabazon, M.A., to the Diamond; Rev. Robert Egan, to the Cleopatra; Rev. John A. Dougherty, to the Sultan, as Naval Instructor; Rev. Arthur P. Hill, to the Repulse.

Paymasters—Isaac B. Moorman, to the Hercules, for Coastguard duties on shore; Francis B. Baverstock, to the Durham; Arthur Le B. Corrie, to the Lion.

Engineers—Charles Dawe, to the Excellent, additional; Joseph H. Pill, to the Asia, for the Collosus; Benjamin J. Lewis, to the Asia.

Assistant-Engineer—Edward J. Rutter, to the Hector.

Clerks—A. R. G. Beal, to the Crocodile; E. H. Innes, to the Minotaur.

Gunners—John H. Beatty, to the Excellent, additional; Thomas Davidson, Daniel G. O'Connell, William Brockman, Edwin Irwin, and James G. Ott, to the Defiance.

Boatswain—James Boyle, to the Penelope.

Carpenters—John W. Kelly, to the Crocodile; Henry Gay, to the Indus, additional, for the Black Prince.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—A. Saunders, to Croil and Fifeness.

Chief Boatman—Peter Kinley, Dingle, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Seafield.

Commissioned Boatmen—Levi Edwards, Strangford, to be chief boatman, Ballycotton, vice O. Ahern, removed; Charles Sullivan, Aberporth Detachment, to be chief boatman, Angle, vice D. Warlow, promoted; Henry Lang, Rhosneiger, to be chief boatman, Newquay, vice Murphy, pensioned.

Achilles, Capt. Buller, after the cruise, will return to Plymouth on Dec. 18, for Christmas.

Albacore, Lieut.-Com. Smythies, was at Port Said on Dec. 3.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Harston, left Elmina on Nov. 14 on a cruise to various ports in the Bights of Biafra, visiting the islands of Anno Bom and Fernando Po, to recruit the health of all on board after the severe outbreak of fever which has occurred consequent on her recent expedition up the Niger. Having completed this duty, she would return to Cape Coast Castle.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, left Bermuda on Nov. 18 for the River Plate.

Amphion, twin-screw steel second-class cruiser of the Mercury and Iris type, went out in charge of Com. Fortescue, on Tuesday and Wednesday, for trials of her machinery. She is specially designed for a high rate of speed, and is fitted with two sets of horizontal compound direct-acting engines, each set having one high-pressure and one low-pressure cylinder, with a surface condenser. The vessel was built at Pembroke, and launched in November of last year. Her length is 300 ft., her breadth 46 ft., and her displacement of tonnage 3,750 tons. Her engines are fitted with patent reversing gear, and are contracted to indicate 5,000 horse-power. The results obtained as a mean of the six hours' run were:—Steam pressure in boilers, 88 lb.; vacuum in the condensers, starboard, 26 in., port, 25 in.; revolutions per minute, starboard, 95·2, port, 95·1; indicated horse-power, starboard, 2,867, port, 2,794. Experiments made with jet injection gave the following mean results:—Steam, 75 revolutions per minute; starboard, 74·8; port, 75·9; mean pressure, high, starboard, 34·9; port, 31·1; low, starboard, 6·9; port, 7·8; vacuum, starboard, 19·5; port, 20·5; indicated horse-power, starboard, 1,447; port, 1,449; total, 2,896. The mean speed attained was 17·2 knots, with 5,661 indicated horse-power. The trials are regarded as highly satisfactory. The Amphion is to be brought forward at once for commission.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Berbera on Nov. 22, and expected to arrive at Aden on Dec. 6.

Ariel, Lieut.-Com. Festing, arrived at Sheerness on Dec. 6.

Assistance, Capt. St. Clair, is still at Skye.

Banterer, Lieut.-Com. Haigh, is about to be relieved by the Seahorse.

Bittern, Com. Mann, was at Suez on Dec. 3.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, was at Simon's Bay on Nov. 19.

Briton, Capt. Lloyd, was to proceed to the Persian Gulf about Nov. 27.

Bullfrog, Lieut.-Com. Papillon, was at Jamaica on Oct. 25.

Canada, Capt. Curtis, was at Bermuda, and will accompany the flagship for cruise in the West Indies.

Carysfort, Capt. Stewart, was at Alexandria on Dec. 3.

Cockatrice, Com. Hayes, was at Constantinople on Dec. 3.

Condor, Com. Domville, was at Suakim on Dec. 3.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, left Honolulu for the Hervey Islands, Tahiti, and Coquimbo on Sept. 22.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Crowe, was at Suakim on Dec. 3.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, leaves Portsmouth to-morrow with 1st Batn. Royal Fusiliers from Colchester for Gibraltar, where she will embark the 1st Batn. East Surrey Regt. for conveyance to Bombay.

Cruiser, Com. Hughes-Hallett, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. Gardiner, was at Suakim on Dec. 3.

Dart, Lieut.-Com. Moore, which recently arrived at Sydney from a cruise among the South Sea Islands, has been taken up to Fitzroy Dock for an overhaul.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. Hay, was at Berbera on Nov. 22, and ordered to Aden shortly.

Diamond, Capt. Dale, was at Sidney on Oct. 22.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was at Barbadoes on Oct. 10.

Dolphin, Com. Wilmot, was at Suakim on Dec. 3.

Dragon, Com. Anson, was at Busreh on Nov. 6.

Dreadnought, Capt. Fremantle, was at Malta on Dec 3.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, was at Bombay on Nov. 21.

Express, Lieut.-Com. Knox, was at Jamaica on Oct. 25.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, was at Suakim on Dec. 3.

Fantôme, Com. Osborne, was at Bermuda on Nov. 22, and will accompany the flagship on her cruise to the West Indies.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson, is still at Skye.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Furlonger, visited the various parts of the coast in and about the Cameroons recently annexed by the Germans, afterwards calling at the Portuguese ports and the River Congo, and then proceeding to St. Helena and Ascension to give leave to her crew and obtain stores, returning to Cape Coast Castle when this programme has been completed.

Frolic, Com. Parr, has gone to the Oil Rivers with her Majesty's Consul, and then returns to Cape Coast Castle.

Garnet, Capt. Hand, was at Newfoundland on Nov. 4, and on being relieved by the Tenedos, about Nov. 23, would proceed to Bermuda, and accompany the flagship to the West Indies.

Grappler, Lieut.-Com. Cochran, was at Gibraltar on Dec. 6.

Harrier, Lieut.-Com. Pike, was at New Guinea by last advices.

Helicon. Lieut.-Com. Winsloe, was at Alexandria on Dec. 3.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, remained as senior officer's ship on the coast of Chili and Peru on Nov. 17; she is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta, Jan. 15.

Himalaya, Capt. Palliser, left Port Said on Dec. 8, outward bound.

Humber, Com. Errington, was at Suakim on Dec. 3.

Imogene, Lieut.-Com. Gough, was at Constantinople on Dec. 3.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

Invincible, Capt. Buckle, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

Iris, Capt. Rice, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, left Malta on Dec. 9, homeward bound.

Kingfisher, Com. Rainier, under orders for the East Indies, has been refitted with great despatch, as the vessel only returned from the Pacific station in September last. She has had her armament increased for this commission by an equipment of machine-guns. She will probably leave to-day, and will take the place of the Dryad, recently condemned as unfit for active service.

Malabar, Capt. Harris, left Port Said on Dec. 10, outward bound.

Mallard, Lieut.-Com. Browne, was at Bermuda refitting; she was paid off on Nov. 14, and recommissioned on Nov. 15.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten. The boilers of this ship requiring repair, she will be in the dockyard hands at Portsmouth for some time to come.

Miranda, Com. Acland, arrived in Sydney Harbour on Oct. 18 from a cruise amongst the islands, extending over five months. While on the way to Apia, the Miranda slightly grounded on a coral patch, but suffered no injury. Affairs on the islands were found to be comparatively quiet. While at Havannah Harbour, information was received from the schooner John Hunt that her captain, John Leahy, had been murdered by the natives of Bushman's Bay, Mallicolo. Accordingly, the Miranda proceeded thither to investigate, and was shortly afterwards joined by the Undine, Lieut.-Com. Cross. The natives were defiant, and refused to give up the murderers. They were allowed one day's grace, but mustered in strong force next morning, brandishing their spears and showing fight. On the Miranda opening fire, however, they speedily retreated to the bush. An armed force was then landed from both ships with the intention of destroying the village, which, however, was too far inland, and the country being extremely difficult to travel, the plan was abandoned. The Miranda then proceeded to Apia, when a force of 105 men was landed, who destroyed the village of Marrachee for the murder of a trader by the natives. On reaching Noumea, several French men-of-war were found in harbour, including the line-of-battle ship Navarine, which had just landed a large body of convicts from France.

Monarch, Capt. Bedford, was at Alexandria on Dec. 3.

Mutine, Com. Edwards, was at Esquimault on Nov. 17; on return of the Satellite was to join the flagship.

Myrmidon, Com. Hoskyn, was in the Red Sea on Dec. 3.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine. At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Australasia, Sir Edward Strickland was requested to communicate with Comdre. Erskine, with a view of sending a representative of the Society in the Nelson to New Guinea, to attend the ceremony of proclaiming a British protectorate over a portion of that island. The commodore having given a favourable reply, Mr. J. F. Mann, L.S., accepted the council's nomination to represent the Society, and accordingly joined the Nelson before her departure; she was at Sydney by last advices.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, will return after the cruise to Portsmouth on Dec. 18, for Christmas.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, left Halifax on Nov. 6, and arrived at Bermuda on Nov. 11, and will leave for cruise in the West Indies the beginning of January next.

Northumberland, Capt. Robinson, after the cruise, will return to Plymouth on Dec. 18, for Christmas.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, left Cape Coast Castle for Elmina, distant eight miles, under sail on Nov. 12, but being unable to fetch the latter anchorage, anchored again off Cape Coast Castle the same evening. She proceeded to Elmina under steam the following morning, and returned to Cape Coast Castle on Nov. 15, where she would await the arrival of her relief, the Rapid.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, was at the Cape last Saturday.

Osprey, Com. Dowding, had arrived at Zanzibar from Madagascar on Nov. 21.

Paluma, Lieut.-Com. Richards, will probably leave for the Australian station in about eight days. She will, after completing her surveying work, be turned over to her owners, the Queensland Government.

Pelican, Com. Hope, was at Panama on Nov. 17, waiting orders; she is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

Philomel, Com. Lang, was at Zeila on Nov. 22, and ordered to proceed to Berbera on Dec. 4.

Rambler, Com. Vereker, arrived at Sheerness from Chatham and went out on trial on Dec. 8. She will probably leave Plymouth for surveying service in the East Indies and China in about eight days. She will convoy the Paluma across the Bay.

Raven, Lieut.-Com. Ross, was at New Guinea by last advices.

Sappho, Com. Castle, was on the coast of Chili and Peru on Nov. 17; she is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

Satellite, Capt. Theobald, will remain as senior officer's ship on the Vancouver division on return from Metlahkatlah. She was at Esquimault on Dec. 8. Capt. Alington succeeds Capt. Theobald, invalided.

Seahorse, Staff Com. Hosken, left Portsmouth for Portree, Isle of Skye, on Dec. 9, with provisions for the Assistance, Forester, and Banterer.

Serapis, Capt. Douglas, left Simon's Town on Dec. 6.

Sphinx, Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim on Dec. 3.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, has left Malta for Suakim.

Sultan, Capt. Tracey, will return after the cruise to Portsmouth on Dec. 18, for Christmas.

Superb, Capt. Cleveland, was at the Piræus on Dec. 3.

Swiftsure, Capt. Brand, was at San Francisco up to Nov. 22, and would leave about the 27th for Acapulco and Panama.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Marx, was at New Guinea by last advices.

Tamar, Capt. Warren, arrived at the Cape last Saturday, and was to leave to-day.

Temeraire, Capt. Domville, was at Suda Bay on Dec. 3.

Tenedos, Capt. Drummond, was at Halifax on Nov. 6, and would leave about Nov. 20 for Newfoundland.

Triumph will be commissioned on January 1 by Capt. Rose, as flagship in the Pacific, with a ship's complement of 450.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, left Zanzibar for Mauritius and Madagascar about Nov. 24.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, left Malta on Dec. 11 on her way home.

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, left Elmina for Accra on Nov. 13, where, if required, she would embark the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, convey him to Lagos, and return with him to Accra. After completing this duty, or if not required by the Governor, she would return to Cape Coast Castle for further orders.

Woodlark, Com. Clutterbuck, was on Nov. 21 to proceed to Zanzibar to relieve the Osprey, ordered to Bombay to make good defects.

Wye, Staff Com. Miller, arrived at Sheerness on Dec. 11, and proceeded up the Thames. She brought home the paid-off crew of the Mallard and other time-expired men and invalids from the West Indies.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Christmas Gleams (Glasgow: David Bryce and Son)—At the Fall of the Year, hunting song, by Capt, Clark Kennedy (Chappell and Co.)—Zigzag Journeys in the Western States of America, by Hezekiah Butterworth; The Adventures of Six Young Men in the Wilds of Maine and Canada, by C. A. Stephens (Dean and Son)—Paris and the Parisians, edited by Major-General Norgate (Literary Society)—The Atlantic Ocean, December (Macfarlane and Co.)—Cherry Pie, designed by W. Claudius: a variety of Babes-in-the-Wood in picture and story, by T. H. Collins; All in the Sun, by Mrs. Christopher Goddard; Lady Tabitha's Morning Concert; The Little Birds who Went Out to See the World; The Stolen Nails; Sailor Jim (Dean and Son)—A Primer of Bible Geography, by C. R. Conder, R.E. (Sunday School Union)—Cavalry in Modern War, by Col. F. Chenevix-Trench (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)—Christmas Cards and Calendars (Eyre and Spottiswoode)—Harding's Special Originalities, Christmas and New Year Cards (Harding)—Reconnaissance and Scouting, by Capt. R. S. S. Baden-Powell (W. Clowes and Sons, Limited)—One Hundred and Fifty Culinary Dainties, by S. Hobbs; Cheap and Choice Cookery for Small Families, by Mrs. H. P. Whitcombe (Dean and Son)—The Egyptian Soudan and the Congo, by Gen. Sir A. Cotton, R.E., Madras (Dorking: R. J. Clarke)—Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent, by Joseph Foster (Hatchards)—Journey from Heraut to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, by Capt. James Abbott, Bengal Artillery, 2 vols. (W. H. Allen and Co.)—Class-Book of Commercial Correspondence, French and English, by A. E. Ragon; The German Theatre, Nos, 1, 2, 3, by Rev. A. C. Clapin, M.A. (Hachette and Co.)—A Round Dozen, by Robert Overton (Dean and Son).

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Volunteer.—The pay is 5s 3d per diem, and expenses of outfit about £60. Training 27 days, and examinations as prescribed in Militia Regulations.

C. A.—You would have a fair chance in Cavalry.

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The Army and Navy Gazette exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional per odicals and journals.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Queen's Regulations" is wrong as to the helmet worn by the Commander-in-Chief and Naval officers in East Indies. I have served there for two years lately, and have constantly been in company with the flag. No such dress has been worn; but your correspondent may refer to a former period, when, I believe, something of the kind was worn,—no doubt, owing to the need of some distinguishing mark when naval and military officers were serving together on shore, as in Egypt. I quite agree as to the need for a definite rule as to white (tropical) uniform. Can it be wondered that there should be vagaries occasionally, when there is no regulation dress established?—I am, &c.,

R. H. B.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

The *Daily News* says:—"Letters from the Cape state that no difficulty is being experienced in the formation of a local irregular force for service under Sir Charles Warren. Offers to join such a force were being continually received by Major Lowe, and many candidates were applying direct to Government House at Cape Town."

The *Vedette* says that there is now at Kiel the model of a submarine boat, invented by Frederick Zchiegner, of Potsdam, which it is expected will be able to travel under water at a high rate of speed, some 200 revolutions per minute being imparted to the screw.

DEATH.

ANDERSON.—On the 4th inst., at East Dulwich, Colonel Richard Anderson, late 56th Regiment, aged 63.

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By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.
December 11, 1884.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—Colonel LONSDALE HALE, R.E., recently Professor at the Staff College, and formerly Instructor in Fortification, R.M.C., and also Garrison Instructor, Home and S.E. Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. FOTHERGILL, F.G.S., P.S.C., late Instructor in Military Topography, Royal Military College, prepare Officers of the Army for Promotion and for Entrance to the Staff College, LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, and Officers of the Auxiliary Forces for the Examination in Tactics.

Candidates also prepared for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for the Militia Literary Examinations.

MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION,
September, 1884.

Of four Lieutenants of Militia sent up, the following passed:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
12.	...*Lieut. C. F. Pinney.........	1794
14.	...*Lieut. J. F. Newton-King	1766
40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox............	1659

* First trial.

For particulars and terms, apply to Colonel LONSDALE HALE, 57 Sinclair Road, Kensington.

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Particulars on application to Captain PRESTON.

N.B.—ONE-THIRD of those sent up in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 obtained commissions.

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LECTURES on TACTICS will be given during this Winter by Colonel L. GRIFFITHS, late Royal Artillery, Professor of Military Science at King's College, London, formerly Instructor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and afterwards Garrison Instructor.

These Lectures will be from 4 to 5.30 p.m., on SATURDAYS, from December 6, 1884, to March 7, 1885, except on December 27 and January 3. Fees for the Course, £3 3s, to be paid before its commencement in the Secretary's Office, King's College, London.

For further information, apply to Colonel GRIFFITHS, 15 Springfield Place, Bath.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE, March.— THIRTY-SIX, viz.: —3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 69th, 71st; and Cavalry, 2nd, 4th, and 9th.

September.—THIRTY-ONE, viz.:—First, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th (two), 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 46th, 48th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 62nd, 64th; and Cavalry, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

One other failed by only 4 marks, and three more were within 39 marks of success.

95 out of 117 Candidates have passed at the last Three Examinations.

At the Eight Examinations held under the present regulations, the FIRST PLACE has been taken FIVE TIMES.

MILITIA LITERARY, April:—FIRST, 3rd, 4th, 22nd, 29th, 32nd. October:—FIRST, 3rd, 6th, 7th.

Being all sent up on both occasions. There has been no failure in the last SEVEN Examinations.

SANDHURST, July, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, July, Two:—20th, 53rd. December, all have qualified; final result not known.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

PROMOTION.—Twenty-five Officers have passed this year.

PRELIMINARY.—Twenty-eight have passed this year.

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NEXT TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 13.

The Preliminary Examination work will be under Mr. J. A. GRATTAN, late Royal Artillery, whose success in this line during the past ten years has been very great.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS. — LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath, whose pupils for some years past have continuously maintained a steady average of success, second to none. This year fifteen have been sent up, seven of whom have passed; four in March (one taking first place on the list), and three at the recent Examination. Very few pupils are taken, and there are two resident Military Instructors of high qualifications constantly at work, with a third in reserve in case of pressure. Thus very great individual attention is guaranteed, and the system of lecturing classes entirely avoided. Batcombe is a country village, near no town, but affording opportunity for shooting and other healthy amusements in moderation. References are permitted to the Earl of Harewood, Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of successful pupils.

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MILITIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The undersigned PREPARES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS (Five) for the above. Successes in March, 1883,—two, one taking the second place (first try); in September, 1883—two, Fowle, 25 (first try); Moir, 27. At the March Examination, 1884, one pupil competed, A. H. Robinson, passing 1st for Cavalry, with 2,018 marks, after four months' work.

Officers prepared for the Promotion Examination. Terms moderate.—Apply, Captain H. C. KING, 13 Blomfield Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

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MILITARY EDUCATION, GERMANY and ENGLAND.—Colonel BERDOE WILKINSON, late R.E., formerly in charge of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland, and Lieutenant-Colonel WILKINSON SHAW, M.A. (Staff College), late Garrison-Instructor at Aldershot, prepare Candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, and for Line Commissions through the Militia.

At the seven MILITIA COMPETITIONS which have taken place since September 1, 1881, Colonel WILKINSON and Lieutenant-Colonel SHAW have secured for their Pupils SIXTY COMMISSIONS, although they have only prepared and sent up from Darmstadt an extremely limited number of Candidates on each occasion. For example, out of 32 sent up in 1884, 21 have gained commissions. The names have been repeatedly published, and a complete list will be furnished on application, whereby it may be seen that 42 out of 60 passed first trial, and that very high places have been taken at each Examination.

A number of Students have also, during the same period, passed the MILITIA LITERARY Examination.

At the recent WOOLWICH and SANDHURST Examinations NINE PUPILS competed, and EIGHT CADETSHIPS were obtained (one Woolwich, seven Sandhurst); Mr. H. D. Radcliffe taking SIXTH PLACE on the Infantry list for Sandhurst, with 7,308 marks, and making the highest score of any candidate in German—1,855 marks out of 2,000.

For the Staff College, Captains G. F. C. Mackenzie and C. E. de la P. Beresford have been successful; no other candidates sent up.

The general score now amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SUCCESSES, obtained by Pupils since September 1, 1881.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Colonels WILKINSON and SHAW, having determined to move their Establishment to England (retaining a branch for junior students at Darmstadt), beg to announce that they will form classes at ALDERSHOT on April 1 next for Militia Competitive, Line Promotions, and Staff College. The Head-quarters of the Establishment will be transferred during the summer vacation to HEATH END, near FARNHAM, and Resident Students for Sandhurst and Woolwich will be received as heretofore. Students at the Darmstadt branch will be limited to those studying Preliminary subjects, and no objection will be made to their being young. Good grounding in German colloquial will be secured by special arrangements.

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AN ARMY SECTION IS NOW ADDED. PUPILS PREPARED FOR SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

At the late Competitive Examination in June for Assistant-Clerkships in the Royal Navy, ONE of the Five successful Competitors was a Pupil of this Establishment. Two others qualified, one taking sixth place. In June, 1883, of the four who passed, the First and Third were from this School.

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NEXT TERM COMMENCES JANUARY, 1885.
WELLINGTON HOUSE, Winchester.

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SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, and MILITIA EXAMINATIONS.—Preparation by JOHN GIBSON, M.A., and large Resident Staff, at Bromley, Kent, and Coblenz-on-Rhine.

N.B.—GIBSON'S SANDHURST "FURTHER" GUIDE (No. 3), containing Papers set in November and December, 1884, and Solutions, will be published on Wednesday after the Examination.

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SANDHURST, WOOLWICH, CIVIL SERVICE, UNIVERSITIES, &c.—Hill Lands, Wargrave, Berks.—The NEXT TERM commences January 3, 1885. 37 Successes during past 12 months, with an average of 40 Pupils. For printed lists giving names, positions in order of merit, total marks, &c., address Rev. A. PRITCHARD, Wargrave, Henley, Oxon.

ARMY.—LINE and MILITIA

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MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

THREE sent up in March, TWO PASSED; Hill 4th, Cumberland, 20th. Third only just failed. Many former successes. Tuition for all Competitive Examinations.—Captain PINHEY, 16 Nevern Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

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	30	1,000	844	1,844	84	15	5	1,064	10	0	1,621	0	0
1844	40	1,000	951	1,951	79	11	8	1,235	12	0	1,729	0	0
	30	1,000	689	1,689	77	16	10	853	16	0	1,404	0	0
1849	45	2,000	1,716	3,716	63	6	5	2,298	0	0	3,192	0	0
	30	500	267	767	68	19	0	320	6	0	585	0	0
1854	47	5,000	3,250	8,250	55	15	10	4,592	6	0	6,613	0	0
	25	500	189	689	64	12	0	210	8	0	433	0	0
1859	51	5,000	3,123	8,123	45	15	5	4,267	16	0	6,122	0	0
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1869	45	4,000	876	4,876	40	13	10	1,287	14	0	2,278	0	0
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1874	40	3,000	402	3,402	44	17	0	494	0	0	1,083	0	0
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,299.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884. [REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.] GRATIS.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

The baggage of the Head-quarters Staff left Dongola on Thursday for Korti. Lord Wolseley and staff, with Sir Charles Wilson and staff, start for Korti to-day in the Mudir's dahabeeah, which will be towed by the Mudir's steam-pinnace. The Mudir will remain at Dongola.

Gen. Herbert Stewart, with the mounted troops, will move from his camp near Handek to-day, to rendezvous at Korti, it is stated, in order to bring up stores.

Some of the whalers with the Essex and Duke of Cornwall's Regiments will be required to make a return trip between the Cataracts. The stores are carried round the Cataracts by camels at Handek, owing to the rush of water. The whalers may also have to be carried across the worst places.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes from Dongola on Nov. 20 :—" The Staffordshire Regt., who, it was hoped, would have been now at Dongola, or not far off, are making a slow journey in the whalers, and the delay in their arrival has postponed the advance of the force to Debbeh and Ambukol."

It is becoming more and more apparent that the difficulties of the advance up the Nile were somewhat underrated by Lord Wolseley. Before leaving England Lord Wolseley allowed himself to express the anticipation that by Nov. 7 he would have his force concentrated at Dongola, in readiness for a further advance, and the expectation that he would eat his Christmas dinner with Gordon in Khartoum. Not only Nov. 7 but Dec. 7 is past and gone, and but a mere handful of troops have reached Dongola. The force is straggled out along the Nile from Assouan upwards. If Lord Wolseley waits for the mustering about Dongola of his whole command, he cannot commence his march across the Bayuda Desert until the end of January, at the earliest. So far as he is concerned, Gordon's Christmas dinner must be a lonely meal.

The general impression at Dongola is that the main body of the Expedition can hardly arrive at Khartoum before the end of March. The mounted troops will, however, advance at once to Ambukol, and by the end of the month the entire Camel Corps, the Hussars, and two regiments of Infantry will be concentrated at that place. These will be prepared to stretch a hand across the desert to Shendy, to assist Gen. Gordon, should he call urgently for aid, even if the main body has not arrived at the general rendezvous. It is true that such a movement would involve considerable risks. There are two stretches, each of fifty miles, without water; the difficulty of supplying men and camels with provisions enabling them to hold out until the main body of the Expedition arrives would be most serious ; and it is still an unsolved question as to what are the fighting capabilities of the unwieldy Camel Corps, and whether they will be able, unsupported, to withstand the attacks of clouds of active and fanatically courageous Arabs.

The Naval officers do not, it is said, take the same sanguine view of the Nile Valley Expedition and the capabilities of the whale-boats which prevails at military head-quarters. The very last of the expedition should have left Wady Halfa, they say, not later than Aug. 20, for then the Nile was in a condition to be navigated with comparative ease. At any rate, many steamers and launches could have been got over the cataracts, and sent through without much delay to Barkal en Nurri. On a falling river the steamer Nasf Kheir—and subsequently two picket-boats, both of which draw as much water as the paddle steamer—got through the great "Bab" (gate) at Wady Halfa and passed on to Dal. One of these picket-boats, that belonging to the Inflexible and commanded by Lieut. Montgomerie, R.N., has, like the Nassif-el-Kheir, arrived at Dongola, and is now employed in service between here and Handek. Although burning wood instead of coal, she steams very fast, making ten knots an hour against the Nile current. The other picket-boat belongs to the Monarch. She was to have been at Dongola on Nov. 13, but an order was sent to stop her below Handek Cataract. The order was taken down by the little steam launch No. 8, which was brought up the Nile to this place on a nuggar. It is intended to be used as Lord Wolseley's despatch-boat. On Nov. 13 the meaning of the order was made plain, for the Commander-in-Chief left for Handek on board the Inflexible's picket-boat. There he will go aboard the Monarch's picket-boat and proceed down the Nile on a tour of inspection of the posts and stations, and at the same time see how the whale-boats are getting on. It is understood he will go back as far as Dal. He is accompanied by two of his staff, Major Wardrope and Zoreb Bey.

Osman Digna is said still to retain a considerable fanatical influence over the tribes in the neighbournood of Suakim, although he is most cordially detested by them. He has, however, succeeded in collecting a force which is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. Continual desertions are taking place, as the men are wearied of fighting. He only keeps his followers together by a system of terrorising over them. He treats them with the utmost severity, and kills offenders and deserters with an utter disregard of human life.

The following is the position occupied by the various component parts of the Expedition according to last accounts :—At Debbeh there are three companies of the Sussex Regt. (35th) ; at Handek, 40 miles in advance of Dongola, are the Mounted Infantry, the Guards Camel Corps, and one squadron of Hussars—in all, 800 mounted men. At Dongola are five companies of the Sussex Regt., who are preparing to move forward very shortly. On the line between Dongola and Sarras are six sections of the heavy Camel Corps, six sections of the light Camel Corps, a battery of Artillery, and two squadrons of Hussars. At Wady Halfa there are three sections of light and four of the heavy Camel Corps. The Marine Camel Corps is also at Wady Halfa. The Infantry below Dongola are at present at the following stations :—The Cameron Highlanders (79th) are at Korosko; the West Kent (50th) and the Royal Irish (18th) are at Wady Halfa; the Black Watch (42nd), the Essex Regt. (56th), the Gordon Highlanders (75th), and the Duke of Cornwall's Regt. (46th) are all in boats toiling up the long reaches of cataracts between Sarras and Dal; while, also in boats between Dal and Dongola, are seven companies of the South Staffordshire Regt. (38th).

The reports collected by Lieut. Poore, of the Nassif-el-Kheir, from the native boatmen, are very favourable for the future of the Expedition, for these men assert positively that there is always water sufficient for boats of shallow draught in the higher reaches, and that once above the Batn-el-Hagar Cataracts there is nothing to prevent the boats of the Expedition from proceeding to Khartoum at any season of the year.

Several letters from special correspondents of the morning papers with the Khartoum Expedition were published on Thursday. They contain detailed accounts of the progress of the expedition, graphic descriptions of the difficulties of the route, and are unanimous in declaring that much of the difficulty encountered arises from the delay which took place in despatching Lord Wolseley and his force.

Writing from Dongola on Nov. 20, the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent says :—" I find nobody here in good spirits, and the fact is one hardly to be wondered at. Nothing is going well. As things now look we shall not make a move from here as a force before Dec. 13 or Dec. 15. But that implies a very great deal which was by no means in accordance with the original design of the campaign. I am driven to the conclusion, much against my will, that, recognising the absolute necessity of having the troops back at Wady Halfa at least at the beginning of April, we are not only some months or so too late, but that a portion of the plan of rescue and retire will have to be given up. All that remains is to do the best under the circumstances; and I am far from saying that the best thing would not be to throw up the sponge. Still, that is an almost inconceivable course, and the one thing to be done is to make sure that no more time is lost." The same correspondent describes Lord Wolseley's activity in the work of the campaign :—"It is marvellous to see him. Up at 5 o'clock or before he is out and about actively till near noon. All the afternoon he works in his room, making work for others and making others work ; he may take an hour's exercise at 5 o'clock, then returns to work till dinner-time. To bed, after perhaps a couple of hours' more intellectual labour, about midnight, and up again before 5. He is never tired, or never shows it. He can ride horse or camel from early morning till late at night without showing punishment, and his personal equanimity and amiability are never upset. But he makes his influence felt, and already there is discernible a decided quickening up all along the line, which may yet save the campaign, which was in danger of being wrecked through delays that at best were due to obstinacy where they were not due to wilfulness."

A telegram from Teheran on Dec. 7 says :—" The united English and Indian portions of the Afghan Boundary Commission had arrived, all well, on the 25th of last month, at Asiab-i-Deew, which is 36 miles north-east of Kuhsan. They then expected to reach Cheharshambeh, near Maimena, about a fortnight later, and there to take up their quarters for the winter."

The *Morning Post* says :—" Recruiting for the Brigade of Guards is now going on in various parts of the country. The vacancies caused by the detachments which left London to form part of the Camel Corps in Egypt have been filled up, but there are still vacancies, owing to a number of men having been transferred to the Reserve."

Col. Scott Moncrieff, who has been in England during the last two months on leave of absence, sailed from Plymouth on Thursday, on his return to Cairo.

INDIAN ARMY NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The troopship Crocodile, carrying the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, to Aden, had to take fourteen days on the voyage, on account of the quarantine.

Brigadier-General Hogg, Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, will, when he vacates his appointment shortly, be succeeded, it is said, by Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., now commanding at Nusseerabad.

Captain V. R. Rae, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, has joined the Pay Examiner's Office at Calcutta, previous to appointment to the A.P.D.

The late Major P. Walker, who died at sea, is succeeded as D.A.A.G. for Musketry by Captain J. W. M. Macartney, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, as a temporary measure. The latter goes to Rawul Pindee. Major Barlow, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, is posted in a like capacity to the Lahore Division.

The Paymasters for England this year are Majors Bampfield, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Franklin, 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment; Wade, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; and Haldare, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

It is a well-known fact that the Bengal Army, as a rule, shoot better than those of Madras or Bombay. It is, however, curious that the difference in Bengal between first and last of the sixty regiments is as much as 60 points,—a drop of one point per regiment.

As an instance of the importance now attached to the lately despised Hurnai road or railway, Colonel T. Brown, C.B., has been given the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst employed as superintending engineer of the Libi-Quetta Railway.

Lord Ripon, amidst a hail of parting addresses from native communities of all sorts and the respectful coolness of the European community, is making his way to Calcutta. It is curious that, just as he goes out and Lord Dufferin comes in, there should be signs on every hand that Government really means strengthening our defences, and, above all, pressing the construction of the strategic railways.

The 23rd Pioneers in the Hurnai Valley, engaged at present on the railroad, have had several cases of cholera.

The Zhob Valley Expedition claims to have discovered among the hills a brand-new route to Candahar, which, in point of suitableness, puts the present road quite into the shade.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

From Shanghai we hear that active preparations are being made by the Chinese to get their fleet ready for sea. The ostensible object of the expedition is the relief of Tamsui and the recapture of Keelung. There are many, however, who think that this is only a blind, and that the Chinese fleet are really intended for an attack on Saigon, or for some other operation against the French. Nothing, however, is definitely known, and the disbelief in an expedition against Formosa is founded rather upon the opinion that the Chinese would hardly risk the loss of their fleet in a naval engagement with the French than upon any absolute facts. The pay of the Germans who take part in the expedition includes a bonus of four thousand taels to their relations in case they are killed.

Commenting on the report telegraphed from Hong Kong that the Chinese are about to undertake active naval operations against the French fleet blockading Formosa, the *Temps* remarks that the arrival of a Chinese fleet off Formosa would be an agreeable break in the monotony of the blockade, which the sailors of Admiral Courbet's fleet would hail with delight.

With reference to the rumour to the effect that munitions of war were, under the guise of ordinary merchandise, being shipped on board vessels now loading in the London docks for China, we understand that the only vessels at present being loaded for China at docks in the Thames are six in number,—the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Bokhara, which sails Dec. 10; the same Company's Surat, Dec. 24; Messrs. Macgregor, Gow, and Company's Glenfinlas, Dec. 13; the China Merchants' Mutual Shipping Company's Oopack, Dec. 15; the Bengloe, belonging to Mr. Thomson, of Leith, sailing Dec. 8; and Messrs. D. J. Jenkins and Company's Radnorshire, due to sail also on the 8th. It may be mentioned that the Peninsular and Oriental Company were recently asked to convey fifty thousand stand of small arms to China, but, for obvious reasons, at once declined.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Duke of Cambridge officiated on Monday at the presentation of commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers to 49 of the Gentlemen Cadets who have just passed their examinations. The Duke was accompanied by Gen. Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, Inspector-General of Artillery; Col. Hay, Director-General of Artillery; Col. Battersby, Assistant-Director of Military Education, and other officers of the staff. Gen. Browne, Governor of the Academy, was unable to be present owing to illness, and he was represented by Col. Harness, the secretary and treasurer of the institution. The report of the Director-General of Military Education was presented. On the whole, the Director-General summed up the result of the examination as very good. Col. Harness then read the Governor's report, which was also satisfactory as to conduct and efficiency of the cadets, and their fitness to become officers in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The average age of the forty-nine was 19 years, and they had all joined the Academy in March, 1883, except ten, whose promotion had been accelerated to meet the demand for officers. The successful cadets were then called out in their order of merit, as follows:—

FOR ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Marks.
Senior Officer E. A. Edgell	43,863
Under Officer T. H. Powell	42,532
Under Officer O. H. Stoehr	38,816
Corpl. G. H. Harrison	38,748
Corpl. W. Ewbank	36,407
Under Officer H. A. Livingstone	36,320
Corpl. C. R. Stevens	36,103
Corpl. L. P. Chapman	35,693
Corpl. H. J. Crofton	35,671
Corpl. W. A. Liddell	35,593
Corpl. A. L. Schreiber	35,481
Corpl. A. W. !Medley	35,385
Corpl. J. A. S. Tulloch	34,766
Corpl. V. W. Evans	34,484
Corpl. E. H. Bland	34,237
Corpl. H. O. Blackall	33,793
Corpl. W. C. Hedley	33,692
Corpl. E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts	33,599

FOR ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Corpl. R. G. Merriman	32,339
Corpl. W. K. Hardy	31,159
Corpl. G. F. White	30,400
Corpl. P. Foster	30,121
Corpl. F. de B. Young	29,769
Corpl. P. T. Cooper	27,332
Corpl. T. B. Wood	27,100
Corpl. E. E. Norris	26,858
Corpl. F. N. Friend	26,612
Corpl. St. J. Du Plat-Taylor	26,501
Corpl. E. P. Lambert	26,098
Corpl. C. Battiscombe	24,910
Corpl. J. F. Browne	24,889
Corpl. E. S. Cleeve	24,065
Corpl. M. H. B. Raby	24,000
Corpl. T. E. W. Bidgood	23,767
Corpl. C. G. Watson	23,702
Corpl. E. Hudleston	23,494
Corpl. F. H. E. Brouncker	23,416
Corpl. W. M. Grover	23,140
Corpl. G. W. H. Iago	23,058
Corpl. C. Lyon	22,767
Corpl. E. C. Cameron	22,504
Corpl. E. A. Campbell	22,239
Corpl. H. M. Birley	21,823
Corpl. F. E. Freeth	21,022
Corpl. E. F. Hall	20,872
Corpl. A. E. Harrison	20,825
Corpl. M. Peake	19,726
Corpl. H. D. White-Thompson	
Corpl. G. T. Forestier-Walker	17,232

The following prizes were then presented by the Duke of Cambridge:—To Mr. E. A. Edgell, the Pollock gold medal for distinguished proficiency, the regulation sword for exemplary conduct, and prizes for fortification, artillery, and drills and exercises; to Mr. T. H. Powell, prizes for mathematics and mechanics, and classics; to Mr. C. R. Stevens, prizes for chemistry and landscape drawing; to Mr. W. C. Hedley, the Tombs Memorial Scholarship, given to the senior cadet for the Royal Artillery; to Mr. V. W. Evans, prize for French; to Mr. H. O. Blackall, for German; to Mr. W. K. Hardy, for military history; to Mr. E. E. Norris, for military topography; and to Mr. F. L. Sharp, for gymnastics.

The Duke of Cambridge, addressing the cadets, said he was much pleased at hearing such admirable reports both from the Director of Military Education and from the Governor of the Academy. He was always glad to hear well of the Academy, and he was happy to know that the same creditable state of affairs had prevailed for a good while past. He believed that the cadets as a body were actuated by a determination to apply themselves diligently to their studies, so that they might become efficient officers when they joined the service, and he was sure they would never repent the pains which they bestowed upon the outset of their career. Circumstances at present showed them what would be required of them in the future. The nation was not at war, but a portion of the Army was in the field, and had much the same duties to perform as if they were at war, and it was easy to see how occasions might arise for every officer to exert himself in order to meet exceptional cases. The service now being carried on in Egypt was of great importance and peculiar interest, and would require tact and talent not only on the part of the leaders, but on the part of all engaged; and the officers, trained and educated as officers were at the Royal Military Academy, would find the knowledge they possessed of the greatest possible advantage to them in such a campaign as that. The youngest officer might find himself in difficulties and dependent upon his own resources, and not one of them could afford to neglect any branch of his military studies, nor fail in the capacity, which could be also acquired by training, of keeping his head in an emergency. In former days there was less dependance upon individuals in the Army than now; but science had changed many things, and now each one in the Army had something to think about as well as something to do. Study and hard work were requisite to maintain the reputation of the distinguished regiments which they were about to join, and he exhorted them not to work so hard as they had, but to keep up a sufficient study to meet the growing progress of scientific knowledge, and not to fall behind in the race. And of no less importance were the soldier-like qualities of discipline and efficiency in all the varied duties of a military life. Each officer must thoroughly learn obedience, both that he might practise it himself and exact it from those under his command. Without discipline the every-day duties of a soldier would be distasteful and difficult; with discipline the most irksome and troublesome labours would be easy and pleasant. It was arduous, no doubt, to combine a high scientific knowledge with a careful attention to small details, but it would have to be done if they were to become competent officers. The cadets at this Academy were well prepared for the development of all the good qualities which they possessed, and he was especially proud of their moral character, as testified to in the official reports. The officers and professors performed their duties to his entire satisfaction, and to their excellent example he traced the great excellence of the whole institution.

His Royal Highness then dismissed the cadets, and wished them a pleasant holiday. The next term will commence on Jan. 7.

NAVAL OFFICERS' OPINIONS ON THE ADMIRALTY PROPOSALS.

The *Portsmouth Times*, having addressed to upwards of 100 Naval Executive officers the following questions:—"Are the additions to the Navy proposed by the Admiralty in your opinion adequate to our necessities?" "Have you any suggestions to make as to the best method of strengthening the Navy?" publishes some interesting extracts from the replies. With two exceptions, all answered the first question in the negative, and those exceptions wrote:—"I think they are, provided that they are *bonâ-fide* additions, and always excepting the torpedo-boats, the proposed addition of which is childish and absurd;" and —"If Lord Northbrook's programme, as proposed by him in the House of Lords, is carried out without delay, it would make the Navy efficient as regards ships. More attention should, however, be devoted to armament, which at present seems to me to be behindhand, and cannot be supplied quickly enough to meet requirements." A third gave a qualified approval, but demanded an immediate increase of *personnel*. All the remainder answered emphatically, "No;" and in some of the quoted cases suggested improvements and additions which were more properly answers to the second query. Coming to that, the *Portsmouth Times* remarks that the correspondents advocate such reinforcement of the Fleet as would render our maritime supremacy an undoubted fact, instead of being as at present a tradition justified by history, but regarded as a fit subject for controversial speculation. Upon several points they are virtually agreed. For instance, as to the necessity of completing the ships in hand without delay, of increasing the force of officers and men, and largely adding to our torpedo flotilla. Again, there is a consensus of opinion as to the importance of providing our commercial ports with torpedo boats, while many officers regard our submarine defences as incomplete. It is also essential, in the estimation of a considerable section, to build another arsenal and a torpedo factory, and even more lay stress upon the advantage of training our fishermen so that their fighting services may be available on a national emergency. At the same time, it is a circumstance which cannot be ignored that there is a remarkable harmony of sentiment as to Sir Thomas Brassey taking,—well, too optimistic a view of the state of our Navy. About 25 selections are then given, some of them very lengthy and elaborate discussions of the question. We quote a few extracts:—"The number of blue-jackets is far below our requirements. They should be increased by 5,000 men, and the stokers by about 1,000 in time to man the ships now ordered."—"Sails and masts are little good in a modern first-class fighting ship, excepting a spread of canvas in cruisers as an auxiliary to steam. The expense and stowage room attached to these useless fittings in many of our ironclads now in commission could be well applied to increase the coal and ammunition-carrying power of the same ships."—"As regards torpedo-boats, 30 should be bought at once, and an annual increase of 20 made till the number is sufficient to allow of a complete cordon of these boats being drawn round our coasts, say five to each of the great commercial ports, and a number corresponding with their importance to the remainder. Men now are not trained as necessity demands. Some spend all their time in turret-ships, others in obsolete tubs. In fact, it is left altogether to chance as to where an officer or man finds himself placed."—"Utilise our immense fishing and coast seamen as a sort of Naval Volunteers, so that they may be drilled to free all (or nearly all) Royal Naval seamen proper for ships in squadron, &c., in the event of war. Face the expense like practical people, for the money to do this would be voted in five minutes after a great naval disaster, but then it would be 'too late.'"—"I was serving in the Pacific and China from 1880 to 1884, and on neither stations were the proper complements of men in any ship except the flagship."—"A torpedo squadron ought to be organised at once, and exercised at full speed, manœuvres as often as possible with different officers in charge of the boats."—"More officers and men are required. At present over nine-tenths of the lieutenants alone are employed, and in war time, roughly, 400 more would be required. With regard to seamen, I believe the Triumph is at present waiting to be commissioned, but there are no men at present available to man her, as the Nelson and Diamond have absorbed them all. What would be the case if war was at once declared?"—"Our great source of weakness at present is the protection of our Mercantile Navy, on which we are largely dependent, even for food, let alone the pecuniary loss which would result from the destruction of ships in the case of war, and from our commercial enterprise passing into other hands in case of a protracted war."—"Perhaps the most pressing need is stokers. Many of our large ships do not carry sufficient to enable them to steam full-speed without assistance from some of the remainder of the ship's company as coal-trimmers. This assistance could not be given in action."—"Whitehead torpedoes are very deficient in quantity. We have not now enough to put into all the ships now fitted to carry them, and the plant at Woolwich is not sufficient to turn out any very large number, so this want cannot be very rapidly made up. I should recommend that the Government encourage the establishment of a private manufactory for these weapons, which would not only give us the means of procuring a greater number, but would probably improve the torpedoes by creating a competition with Woolwich."—"The present and proposed ships will undoubtedly form a magnificent Navy, but where we should fail in case of war would be in men. No doubt much may be done in the way of increasing the *personnel* available by reducing the number of non-combatants borne in ships. At present they reach a ridiculously large number compared with the combatants. The waste in our dockyards, owing to changes in design while a ship is in course of construction, is enormous. If ships were taken in hand and finished with all despatch possible, much of this would be avoided."—"The Channel Squadron should consist of fighting-ships, instead of useless obsolete ironclads, used simply for the sake of their masts as gymnasia."—"Increase the pay and responsibility of the backbone of her Majesty's Navy, viz., lieutenants."—"More ships, more men (especially stokers), are wanted to enable our Fleet, on the declaration of war, to at once assume the aggressive, and close the enemy's ports." —"By far the most important thing is that the ships building and to be laid down should be got ready for sea with the utmost despatch possible. I hope that the strengthening of the Navy may go on steadily, and that the necessities of neither party may leave the pendulum to rebound from the cry of an efficient Navy to that of 'bloated armaments.'"

THE AUSTRALASIAN NAVY.

The following are the vessels of war possessed by or being prepared for the Australian Colonies:—VICTORIA.—Cerberus, turret armoured-ship, four 18-ton M.L.R. guns, used for harbour defence only; Nelson, receiving-ship, old two-decker (this vessel was not accounted as available in case of war for even port defence); Victoria, gunboat, one 8-in. 12-ton gun, one 6-in. 4-ton gun; Albert, gunboat, one 1st-class torpedo-boat, two 2nd-class torpedo-boats. The guns for six hopper barges (one 6-in. 4-ton gun for each) were about to be sent out to Melbourne, and by next year these barges would be available for port defence. They were well-built and well sub-divided. NEW SOUTH WALES.—The sloop Wolverene, proposed to be armed with two medium guns. This vessel was used by the Naval Volunteers. It formerly belonged to her Majesty's Navy, and was presented to the colony by her Majesty's Government. The New South Wales Government had under consideration the purchasing of two fast gunboats and two torpedo-boats and steam launches for the defence of Port Jackson and Newcastle. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The cruiser Protector, 700 tons, armament one 8-in. 12-ton gun, and five 6-in. 4-ton guns. No torpedo-boats yet obtained. QUEENSLAND.—Now at Brisbane, sloop Mavis, believed to have two 6-pounder guns. About to leave for Brisbane the sloop Paluma, one 8-in. 12-ton and one 6-in. 4-ton gun, to be used as a surveying-vessel; expenses shared by Colonies and by her Majesty's Government. Also about to leave the Tyne for the colony, the Gayundah, sister-ship to above, and armed in the same way. Now in the colony, the second-class torpedo-boat Wasp. No Whiteheads yet supplied for it. TASMANIA.—It was believed that no armed vessel yet belonged to this Government. There was in Hobart a second-class torpedo-vessel, but it was without Whiteheads or a machine-gun, and depended for power of attack on its spar torpedo. NEW ZEALAND.—Four torpedo-boats (second-class), built in 1883 by Thornycroft. No torpedoes yet supplied. One of the boats armed with a (1 in. two barrels) Nordenfelt gun.

A NAVAL RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The most valuable reserve force at the disposal of the country seems to me actually lost sight of. I mean the 10 years' men. Does it not seem somewhat strange that the men you enter as boys "when 15 years old," on whose education at least £200 has been spent, should be lost to the Admiralty, when they are 28 or 30, and at the very finish of their professional knowledge as seamen and gunners? Are they not far more valuable even than the Royal Naval Reserve? If so, why not let them, "on discharge," occupy a similar position to the first-class Army Reserve until they are, say, 45 years of age, giving them a month's pay per annum, when they should join one of the Reserve ships for training. In the event of war, no doubt 50 per cent. would volunteer, more "probably" if a bounty were offered. In the Russian War we had ships, but few available seamen. I should like some one who knows to inform me how many of these 10 years' men (or 12 years' men, as they will be after January next), are annually lost to the service? Should war be declared to-morrow, there are thousands of good seamen wanted, not only to man our men-of-war, but to fight the provision-carrying fleet, which would probably consist of those magnificent steamers which run across to New York in six or seven days. Is there an ironclad built that can swim 10 minutes after being struck by one of the Cunard Line steamers with a 16-knot speed—supposing, say, the unfortunate ironclad could only steam under favourable circumstances 14 knots.—I am, &c.,

HENRY E. CROZIER, Captain, R.N.

Letters have been received from Admiral Lord John Hay, at Malta, Dec. 3; Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C., at Bombay, Nov. 21; Vice-Admiral Sir J. Commerell, V.C., at Bermuda, Nov. 22; Rear-Admiral Baird, at San Francisco, Nov. 22.

Vice-Admiral Dowell has returned from Amoy and Shanghai to Hong Kong.

Vice-Admiral de Horsey has transferred his flag from the Minotaur to the Duke of Wellington as senior officer at Portsmouth during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Channel Squadron, now at Portland, will shortly put to sea for a few days and return to their respective ports on the 18th inst. for the Christmas holidays.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed night and morning with ROWLAND'S ODONTO, the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder; such ROWLAND'S ODONTO has always proved itself. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, and avoid spurious imitations, theirs being the only original and genuine Odonto.

Reviews.

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The Letters and Correspondence of Napoleon the Great. By Capt. the Hon. D. A. Bingham. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)

Captain Bingham has devoted himself with wonderful industry and success to the study of the strange and eventful history of what has been curiously and infelicitously styled "The Napoleonic Legend." In the present work he has boiled down the contents of the 29 volumes compiled by the Committee, under the presidency of Prince Napoleon, which was ordered by Napoleon III. to raise an imperishable monument to the chief of his dynasty, from the despatches and letters of the first Emperor. It cannot be said that in these digests of the enormous mass of literature at his disposal, Captain Bingham has contributed to clear the reputation of the great Corsican from the serious charges made against him by Lanfrey and the other anti-Napoleonic historians, including Madame de Remusat, who have taken infinite pains to paint in the blackest colours the moral character of the man who, in spite of his ambition, his meanness, his indifference to truth and to human suffering, will be in all time regarded as far away the greatest genius these latter days have produced. Captain Bingham has gone beyond and below the official *opus magnum* of the committee, and has unearthed, in the State Paper Department, documents which the friends of the Dynasty would have probably consigned to oblivion. Perhaps few English readers have any accurate idea of the early part of Napoleon's career, when he breathed fire and slaughter against French oppressors, and was in league with the patriots who desired above all things to liberate the island of his birth from Republican invaders. There are still fewer who are aware that the great soldier was cashiered, or suspended from duty, no less than five times for insubordination and desertion in the early part of his career; that he was continually absent without leave, and rarely did regimental duty; that he was admitted to the Military Academy of Brienne under false pretences; and that he ran a narrow escape of the guillotine, when his friends, the Robespierres, had felt the sharp edge of the executioner's knife. But through the struggles, intrigues, and vicissitudes of the first years of his military life, there crop up instances of the energy, vividness of idea, audacity, and self-confidence of the patriot who sought to seize on the citadel of Bastia in order to oust the French from Corsica, and who, not very long after, was to be found in the advanced ranks of the Jacobins. Take, for example, the letter to his father when a schoolboy of fifteen years of age. He protests against the meanness of his allowance, and consequent exposure to ridicule and contempt, and demands imperiously to be taken from school. Then see the extraordinary designs he develops, his projects of voluminous histories, his essays upon abstract questions of politics, his feverish and exalted communications to his friends at a time when he was a mere boy, and when most English lads of the same age would be concentrating their energies on boating, cricket, or preparing for their little go at college. The astonishing details of the successes of the Army of Italy can scarcely be followed without the aid of maps and plans; but the letters of Napoleon describe clearly his wonderful combinations, and give an account of singular successes and conceptions with vehemence and clearness. The work is one to be read by the student of history rather than one to be criticised in a newspaper notice. It is a valuable compilation of existing material, with additional stores contributed by the individual research and industry of the author. An interesting article might be formed out of the extracts relating to Napoleon's courtships, his early designs on an heiress, his passionate wooing of Josephine, and the like. With all his fierce energy, he was often baffled in his operations and irritated beyond endurance by the corruption and incapacity of contractors and by transport and commissariat deficiencies. His rage against all excesses, which he stigmatised on the part of his troops during his first great campaign, is often in ludicrous contrast with the calm account he gives of exactions, of the robbery of public property and merciless executions; and there is not, throughout his early Italian despatches, one gleam of an intelligent comprehension of the fact that there was south of the Alps the materials for forming a homogeneous people, such as were hammered into one by the sword of his nephew at Solferino, and finally consolidated by Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. We cannot too highly recommend this compilation of Captain Bingham's. He has divested himself of partialities and prepossessions, and has not failed to point out to the reader from time to time the striking inconsistencies and the greater faults which accompany the rise of the Emperor throughout his great career. The work is a handy book of reference, and more,—it is a compendium and a mine of knowledge. In most cases Captain Bingham has permitted the letters and correspondence of Napoleon to be the records of the events to which they relate; and it might, perhaps, have been better had he strung them together now and then by a thread of narrative, no matter how slender.

The Admiralty have approved of a tablet being placed in the Dockyard Chapel, Devonport, to the memory of the late Lieut. Houston Stewart, R.N., of the Dryad.

GIFT BOOKS, HOLIDAY CARDS, AND NOVELTIES.

From Messrs. Dean and Co. we have received some capital Christmas books, chiefly suited for grown-up children, but at the same time wonderfully amusing. Who can decline to smile, if not to pour forth their laughter at "Lady Tabitha's Morning Concert"? This amusing tale forms one of "Dean's Embossed Painting Toy Books," and the design of the painted wrapper is excellent. "The Little Birds that went out to see the World" tells of some curious adventures, and can also boast a capital frontispiece. Another of "Dean's," but one of a much higher order of merit, is a little work which deserves much more than a passing word of commendation. The illustrations, designed by W. Claudius, with verses by Mrs. Whitechurch, form a book which no doubt will be appreciated. "All in the Sun," still another of Dean's, is a charming little book—the handiwork of Mrs. Christopher Goddard—so far, at least, as the happy design on the cover is concerned. Surely it is "high art!" Two attractive volumes, from the same firm, tell of the adventures of six young men in the wilds of Maine and Canada, and of zigzag journeys in the Western States of America. As far as we can judge at present, it would be found somewhat difficult to name a pair of books so thoroughly certain to win the affection of boys, or indeed of "manly youths," as those above-mentioned.

Continuing our notice of the "Christmas and New-Year Cards" which have been submitted to our inspection, it becomes desirable to refer to them more in detail than was done in our last issue. Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Son have been recognised for several years as second to none of the fine-art publishers. Their work is to be found in every direction. Birth-days, wedding-days, and valentine-days, also Easter cards, oleographs, chromos, and reliefs have, through the agency of this enterprising firm, become familiar to readers and admirers of art literature.

To Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode the public is much indebted. We have been accustomed to see a fine class of work proceeding from this firm, but certainly are of opinion that their issue for Christmas and New-Year Days is superior to any of its predecessors. At all events, it can boast of one gem which should prove sufficient to enlighten any of darkness that may possibly be apparent on other parts of their work. Among other samples sent by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are two pretty calendars, designed with taste, one of which represents a painter's palette, with floral decorations, and the other a fac-simile of an "olde plate." Among a group of cards, in which several miscellaneous subjects are treated, we would direct attention to two particularly, representing "Christmas" and "A New Year Greeting;" and also to a number of subjects as specimens of hand-painting, most particularly to an exquisite little gem, as examples of that branch of art work. Our next subject is a grand military display of "Cosaques," which are introduced in various forms. First comes "Judy's Own Particular Cosaques," with Mr. Sloper in attendance. This charming little box contains bottles of perfume and such-like trifles as snaps and mottoes. We next meet with a Foot Guardsman, quite on the alert, and evidently placed where he is to guard Messrs. Sparagnapane's treasures. There are several more boxes of cosaques, including one which represents the *Times*, in wonderfully clear type, and about two inches square in size. If the reader searches closely he may find, under guard of numerous cosaques, a copy of the celebrated journal and also a real watch. The great wonder, however, as is always the case in shows and exhibitions, are reserved for the close. One, entitled "The Menu and Guest Name Cosaques," the other, "The New Cotillion Cosaque." In the former, the upright fan menu cosaque forms a pretty addition to the table, as well as affording amusement to the assembled guests. In the latter, will be found abundance of chocolate snaps, mottoes, &c. Without going into further particulars regarding Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's contributions of Christmas and New-Year Cards for 1885, it will be sufficient to repeat what we have said more than once before, namely, that the work of this firm always exhibits remarkable skill in the selection of subjects, and remarkable power in delineating those conceptions. Messrs. Hildesheimer and Foulker have done some highly agreeable work, and have forwarded to us some delightful miniature landscapes, which are, without exception, most remarkable for the high-class finish that is imparted to them.

Messrs. Harding, of Piccadilly, have just published a list of their unique art productions for the present season, 1884-5. The following are its contents:—"Incidents of Hunting," by Alfred Roberson, from a set of six original drawings, printed in monochrome; "Military Series," by Alfred Roberson, from a set of 12 original drawings, printed in monochrome; "Comic and Hunting Series," by Miss Georgina Bowers, from a set of six drawings; "Our Advanced Girls," by George Lambert, from a set of six entirely original drawings, printed in monochrome; "Phantasms of the Chase," by "Audax," from a set of six original and highly-humorous drawings, in monochrome. Each of the packets is headed "Harding's Special Originalities."

Messrs. W. A. Mansell's specimens of Christmas and New Year cards are varied and interesting without creating any striking effect.

PURCHASE SUBALTERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On Oct. 31, 1871, when Purchase ceased, there were many Line lieutenants serving who possessed commissions valued at £700 regulation-money. Side by side were many captains possessing commissions valued at £1,800 (and under) regulation-money. I pass by the intermediate Warrants, adverse and otherwise, as having no real bearing on the point at issue, and I arrive at the year 1884 and the current Warrant of that date. Many of the Line lieutenants are now majors, and their comrades, the captains, are many of them majors also, though of course much senior on the list, which numbers some 1,700. These latter will inevitably become lieutenant-colonels, for although being already a good deal nearer promotion, they are accorded the advantage of remaining for two years longer in the rank of major, *i.e.*, until 50, while the others will be turned out at 48. Now, if this was the whole case, I for one should unquestionably feel that the most even-handed justice had been meted out to the two classes, and should recognise the actuarial genius that had evolved the value of the difference between £1,800 and £700 to be a time allowance of two years. But a fact steps in to mar the calculation. The Warrant (Article 100·1) fixes, as before stated, 50 for the retirement of the officer with the most valuable commissions (£1,800), and Article 100 names 48 as the age for the holder of no saleable commissions whatever! But the old Line lieutenants belong to neither class, having a vested £700. Could not, then, actuarial genius find an intermediate period between 50 and 48 for his retirement? To the ordinarily constituted mind I venture to say it is inexplicable this has not been done, whereby satisfaction to a numerous and deserving body of Purchase officers would be given.—I am, &c., C.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I trust you will excuse my troubling you, and that you will grant me space for a few remarks relative to the recently introduced examinations for promotion in the Medical Staff. It is evident, from the tone of the medical papers, that they have been inspired from Whitehall Yard, and, with your kind permission, I would like to make a few comments on an article that appeared in the *British Medical Journal* of Oct. 11. The article, amongst other things, states, "We believe that the examination [to the rank of surgeon-major] was a mere bugbear, that it never kept back a single capable candidate, and that its abolition was a mistake." I, with many others, not only passed this examination, but also the examination at the close of the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, without looking upon them in any unfavourable light, regarding them simply as the ordinary consequences of military service; and why the latter examination is not re-established appears a mystery, for surely it is most desirable to ascertain what aptitude the probationer shows, and what progress he has made in the medico-military subjects he has been lectured to on at Netley, foreign to him previously. One would think it more desirable that an officer should show his acquaintance with these subjects at the commencement of his military career, rather than at the close. This examination the Secretary for India had the good sense also to have maintained throughout. By all means re-establish the examinations that were allowed to lapse at a time it was desirable to popularise the service at all costs, and have the examinations for medical officers no way behind those for their combatant brethren; but here, I think, it should stop, and not carry on the examination of medical officers to their declining years (for, as a rule, a medical officer of over 20 years' service is over 43 years of age). The analogy the editor of the *British Medical Journal* draws between combatant and medical officers entering the service is also erroneous; he remarks:—"The acquirements of medical officers have been sufficiently tested prior to entering the service; the same is true of combatant officers, who gain their commissions by open competition." True; but the combatant officer only then begins to learn his profession, whilst the medical officer brings a profession with him, and has only to make himself acquainted with the specialities of the service. The editor of the *British Medical Journal* so far admits it is a mistake to subject officers of the age and standing of surgeons-major of over 20 years' service to an examination in surgery and medicine; and having admitted so far, I trust he will further be convinced that the proper manner of establishing an efficient service is by instructing and examining the juniors, and leaving it to the discretion of the Director-General to select administrative officers from the seniors.—I am, &c., Senex.

The revenue cutter Fly was driven ashore last Saturday night at a place called the Currdun, near Galway. She could not be got off till Sunday morning, and then it was found that a large hole had been made in her side.

The Marine Department of the Board of Trade has granted permission to the officers of the London Brigade of the Royal Naval Volunteers to present themselves for examination in seamanship and navigation.

The *Epoca* (Madrid), referring to the capture of a Spanish revenue cutter by a British steam launch off Gibraltar, for having seized a felucca in British waters, states that an official inquiry has been instituted, in order to ascertain whether the capture took place in British waters.

The French warship Bruat has been engaged lately in the survey for a submarine cable between New Caledonia and Queensland. The German man-of-war Elizabeth left Sydney for Apia on Nov. 16. The movements of foreign men-of-war excite the greatest interest in Australia just now, owing to the agitation for annexation in the Pacific.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.—What is known as the "Bee Belt" of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length; but there is one part of it which the plough has not yet invaded, that is the region where the Horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriance of these plants is so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance, and tuneful with the humming wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea: this honey-full horehound is a great favourite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once; the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheet of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and the bees hug this favourite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee babies and suckle them, multitudes at once, on her warm Californian breast. The Horehound Honey so gathered by these little almoners of Nature is put up in bottles, and retailed by all Chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d each. W. L. Bright, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says:—"Hoge's Horehound Honey cured his father of a bad cough."

The Gazettes.

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TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 6, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Lieut.-Col. D. W. P. Labalmondière, Assist.-Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 9, 1884.

10TH HUSSARS.—Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., J. Perry, from the 17th Lancers, to be Rdgmr., vice H. McGee, who exchanges.

17TH LANCERS.—Rdgmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., H. McGee, from the 10th Hussars, to be Rdgmr., vice J. Perry, who exchanges.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. FitzR. W. Fremantle has been placed on half-pay (Dec. 8).

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGIMENT).—Lieut. H. W. Broadley has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Dec. 2).

THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT).—Lieut. E. H. Molyneux-Seel to be Capt., vice H. M. Wade, promoted.

THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.—Capt. J. H. Sewell has resigned the appointment of Adjt. (Oct. 27).

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—Lieut. C. Cheyne has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 23).

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.—Lieut. J. S. Lightfoot has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Dec. 4).

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—Capt. and Brevet Major H. J. Daubeny has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 3).

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.—Serjt.-Major Henry White to be Qrmr., in succession to P. McCormick, deceased.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.—Serjt.-Major Patrick McEvoy to be Qrmr. vice H. Imbusch, retired.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT.—Lieut. H. H. W. Nason to be Capt., vice G. R. Ellis, seconded.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT).—Major J. G. Sparkes has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 1).

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S (BERKSHIRE REGIMENT).—Lieut. E. Burney to be Adjt., vice Lieut. F. A. Deare, who resigns that appointment.

THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT)—Capt. F. A. M. Arnold has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Dec. 2).

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGIMENT).—The surname of Lieut. H. H. Woollright is as now, and not as hitherto described.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.—Major R. W. Peckitt retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., P. Connell is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Dec. 9).

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).—Lieut. C. R. Hunter is seconded for service on the Staff.

STAFF.

Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., R.A., to be Director-General of Military Education, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. P. B. Walker, K.C.B., retired.

Major-Gen. Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff (Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain), to command the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, vice Major-Gen. C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire (Jan. 1, 1885).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. H. Hall, commanding the 22nd Regtl. District (the Cheshire Regt.), to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Col. the Hon. P. S. Methuen, C.B., Scots Guards, who has vacated that appointment (Dec. 1).

Lieut.-Col. E. R. Cottingham, R.A., to be an Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff in South Africa (Nov. 14). Majors P. J. Hughes, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be a Brigade-Major, vice Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. C. F. Molyneux, the Cheshire Regt., who has vacated that appointment; H. D. A. Cutbill, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Lieut.-Col. W. F. M. Hutchinson, half-pay, R.A., who has vacated that appointment (Nov. 14).

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surg.-Gen. R. Gilborne has been placed upon retired pay (Nov. 20); Deputy-Surg.-Gen. A. G. Young is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Surg.-Gen.; Surgs.-Major W. Jobson, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; R. Turner, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.; J. Murray, M.B., is granted retired pay, with the hon. rank of Brig.-Surg.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.—Staff Pymr. and Hon. Major H. O. Currie retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.; Capts. J. E. M. Pilkington, the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Pymr. (May 23); R. J. B. Parkinson, the Gloucestershire Regt., to be Pymr. (May 30).

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Vet.-Surgs. on probation:—Patrick William Dundon, George Curran Orr Fowler, and John Alfred Meredith.

HALF-PAY.—Capt. F. W. S. Grant, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Major (Dec. 13).

MEMORANDA.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. J. A. Ewart, C.B., Col., 2nd Batn. the Gordon Highlanders, placed upon the Retired List (Dec. 1):—Lieut.-Gen. C. L. B. Maitland, C.B., Col., 1st Batn. the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be Gen.; Major-Gen. R. G. A. Luard, Brigdr.-Gen., Aldershot, to be Lieut.-Gen. (both dated Dec. 1).

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. F. H. A. Seymour, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), and C. P. Forbes, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians) (both dated Dec. 1).

Deputy-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance M. J. T. Ingram to have the local and temporary rank of Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance whilst acting as Senior Ordnance Store Officer in Egypt (Nov. 26).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. H. Freyberg, 4th Volunteer Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Capt.; Lieuts. A. J. Galsworthy, 3rd Batn. the Essex Regt., to be Lieut.; A. St. H. Gibbons, 3rd Batn. the East Yorkshire Regt., to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 9, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the under-mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. Tyndall, C.B., of the Bengal S.C. (Nov. 8); S. H. Williams, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 16); E. F. H. Armstrong, of the Madras S.C. (Oct. 26); and C. M. Ducat, of the Bombay S.C. (Sept. 10).

Surg.-Major W. E. Allen, of the Bengal Army (Dec. 5).

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the under-mentioned officer:—Lieut. H. G. Way, of the Madras S.C. (Nov. 20).

The under-mentioned officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Lieut.-Cols. and Brevet Cols. H. Tyndall, C.B., of the Bengal S.C. (Nov. 8); S. H. Williams, of the Madras S.C. (Sept. 16); E. F. H. Armstrong, of the Madras S.C. (Oct. 26); C. M. Ducat, of the Bombay S.C. (Sept. 10).

To be Deputy-Surgeon-General:—Brig.-Surg. G. V. Currie, of the Bengal Army (April 10).

To be Brigade-Surgeon:—Surg.-Major H. W. Graham, of the Bengal Army (June 6).

MEMORANDUM.

Major T. Dawes, of the Bengal S.C., whose retirement from the service and promotion to the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. thereon was notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 3, having been promoted to the substantive rank of Lieut.-Col., with effect from Sept. 2, is granted the hon. rank of Col., with effect from Sept. 3.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 10, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 29, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, Esq., Col. in the Army, Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces in Bombay, and sometime Lieut.-Col. of the 11th (the Prince Albert's Own) Regt. of Hussars, eldest son and heir of Arthur Lyttelton Annesley (formerly Arthur Lyttelton MacLeod), of Arley Castle, in the county of Stafford, Esq., late a Capt. in the Army, and grandson of Norman MacLeod, of MacLeod, in the Isle of Skye, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-Gen. in the Army and Col. of the First Royal Regt. of Foot, both deceased, her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take and henceforth use the surname of Lyttelton in addition to and before that of Annesley, and that he and they may bear the arms of Lyttelton quarterly with those of Annesley and MacLeod; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect. And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in her Majesty's said College of Arms.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 12, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2ND BRIGADE, CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.—Lieut. J. A. Tapley, from the 1st Kent A.V.C., to be Lieut.

3RD BRIGADE, SCOTTISH DIVISION.—Capt. D. B. MacDougall resigns his commission.

6TH BRIGADE, SCOTTISH DIVISION.—W. J. Scarlett, Esq., late Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. (Oct. 22).

INFANTRY.

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGIMENT).—Capt. the Hon. C. D. Home (retired) to be Capt.

4TH BATTALION, THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT).—Capt. H. A. Anderson, retired pay, to be Capt. (Nov. 26).

3RD BATTALION, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—Percy Seymour Stanhope, gent., to be Lieut.

4TH BATTALION, THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.—Henry Jenney, gent., to be Lieut.

4TH BATTALION, THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN (YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).—Charles Thomas Young Robson, gent., to be Lieut.

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.—William Frederick Carruthers, gent., to be Lieut.

4TH BATTALION, THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.—Capt. and Hon. Major H. Wayne to be Major.

3RD BATTALION, THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.—Arthur Percival Tod Collum, gent., to be Lieut.

3RD BATTALION, THE BORDER REGIMENT.—Capt. T. A. Irwin is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4TH BATTALION, THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGIMENT).—Capt. D. F. D. Maclean resigns his commission.

3RD BATTALION, THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—Henry Powys Greenwood, gent., to be Lieut.

4TH BATTALION, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROYAL CANADIANS).—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Borrowes is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Major the Hon. R. Flower is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 12, 1884.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Surg. and Hon. Surg.-Major C. M. Sidley resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SHERWOOD RANGERS).—Capt. F. H. Blacker, 4th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. F. H. D. B. Bellwood, who has retired from the service (Dec. 1).

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 12, 1884.

ARTILLERY.

1ST CUMBERLAND—John Little, gent., to be Qrmr.

1ST FORFARSHIRE.—Lieut. W. E. Bett, from the 3rd Surrey R.V.C., to be Lieut.

1ST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Capt. and Hon. Major M. F. Carter resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1ST LONDON (THE CITY OF LONDON).—Frank Adolphus Nott, gent., to be Lieut.

2ND MIDDLESEX.—Lieut. F. Bardo resigns his commission. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—William Thatcher and Charles Mortimer Hodgson.

ENGINEER.

1ST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Rev. Albert Spencer, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

RIFLE.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—David Brown Douglas Stewart, gent., M.A., to be Lieut.

1ST BEDFORDSHIRE.—The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—Herbert Trustram Eve and Charles John Newbery.

2ND CAMBRIDGESHIRE (CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY).—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. H. C. A. Bingley and Lieut. E. M. Moors. Lieut. J. T. W. Perowne to be Capt.

1ST CHESHIRE.—Capt. A. Atkinson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. D. Anderson to be Capt.

CADET CORPS (DERBY), ATTACHED TO 1ST DERBYSHIRE.—George Moss, Esq., to be Hon. Capt.

2ND DERBYSHIRE.—Capt. J. Court resigns his commission.

2ND DEVONSHIRE (PRINCE OF WALES'S).—The Rev. Daniel Pring Alford, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.—Edward Francis, gent., to be Lieut.

1ST HERTFORDSHIRE.—Herbert Spence Hawks, gent., to be Lieut.

2ND HERTFORDSHIRE.—Lieut. S. M. White resigns his commission.

1ST INVERNESS-SHIRE (INVERNESS HIGHLAND).—R. A. Fraser, Esq., late Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Capt.

1ST LANARKSHIRE.—Capt. J. T. Duncombe resigns his commission; Lieut. A. Hart to be Capt.

2ND LANARKSHIRE.—Lieut. J. A. Potter resigns his commission.

5TH LANARKSHIRE (GLASGOW 2ND NORTHERN).—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F. L. Morrison, W. Wallace, jun., and J. Cameron. Lieut. J. Wylie, jun., resigns his commission; John David Outram, gent., to be Lieut.

10TH LANARKSHIRE (GLASGOW HIGHLAND).—John Arthur Robb, gent., to be Lieut.

3RD LANCASHIRE.—Lieut. J. Barrowclough resigns his commission.

7TH LANCASHIRE.—Capt. G. Burrows to be Major; Lieut. H. H. Andrew to be Capt.

1ST MIDDLESEX (VICTORIA).—Stewart Aikin Pixley, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

7TH MIDDLESEX (LONDON SCOTTISH).—Lieut. J. B. Hamilton resigns his commission.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT).—Lieut. E. Whiskard resigns his commission.

22ND MIDDLESEX (CENTRAL LONDON RANGERS).—Lieut. W. E. Boultbee resigns his commission.

1ST MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Thomas Clarkson Wakeling, gent., to be Lieut.

2ND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Lieut. W. A. A. Farr resigns his commission.

3RD MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Samuel Hopkins Steel, gent., M.B., to be Acting Surg.

2ND NOTTINGHAMSEIRE.—Lieut. H. E. Harcourt-Vernon resigns his commission.

1ST OXFORDSHIRE (OXFORD UNIVERSITY).—The under-mentioned officers resign their commissions:—Capt. T. F. Fremantle, jun., and Lieut. F. L. Ames. The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—C. E. Russel-Rendle and R. B. Thompson.

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).—Lieut. C. E. St. J. Balguy resigns his commission.

1ST SUFFOLK.—The resignation of the commission held by Lieut. R. M. Miller, notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 17, is cancelled.

3RD SURREY.—Lieut. A. W. B. Perceval resigns his commission.

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION, THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—Lieut. W. A. Holmes resigns his commission; Acting Surg. A. H. Boissier resigns his appointment.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 13, and the current year must be understood.]

London Amusements.

◆

At the PRINCESS'S, on Wednesday night, "Hamlet" reached its fiftieth representation, and there is no sign of any diminution of popular interest in the revival.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at ST. GEORGE'S HALL was provided on Monday evening with a lively little sketch, entitled "A Peculiar Case," written by Mr. Arthur Law, and illustrated with appropriate music by Mr. George Grossmith, whose brisk tunes are always sure of catching the popular ear. The "musical triplet," as it is designated, has excellent support from Mr. Alfred Reed, Mr. North Home, and Miss Fanny Holland. "Old Knockles" forms a highly diverting afterpiece, and the interval is agreeably filled up by the mimetic sketch of "A Water Picnic," by Mr. Eric Lewis, who made the welcome announcement that Mr. Corney Grain had so far recovered from his severe indisposition that his reappearance might be looked forward to on Boxing Day.

When the comedy of "As You Like It" is revived at the ST. JAMES'S early in the ensuing year, Mrs. Kendal will play Rosalind, Mr. Hermann Vezin Jacques, Mr. Kendal Orlando, Mr. Hare Adam, and Mr. Young Touchstone.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE is now being prepared for the circus which, under the management of Mr. William Holland, is to be opened on Boxing Day. An equestrian pantomime, called "St. George and the Dragon," performed entirely by children, will form a prominent feature of the entertainment.

Obituary.

◆

Lieut.-Col. E. G. G. Hastings, C.B., Judicial Commissioner in India, died on the 1st inst. at Peshawur. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Capt. the Hon. E. P. Hastings. He was born in 1842, entered the Army in 1859, and was formerly capt. in the 21st Hussars. He afterwards entered the Bengal Army, and served in the Hazara campaign of 1868. He was also engaged in the Afghan War in 1879-80, serving as Political Officer with the South Afghanistan Force, and was present at the battle of Charasiab in Oct. 1879, and in the operations around Cabul in the following December, including the investment of Sherpore. He accompanied Sir F. Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle which took place there (mentioned in despatches, brevet of lieut.-col.). He was subsequently employed as Deputy-Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Punjab.

Mr. Daniel John Duigan, M.D., C.B., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, R.N., died on the 2nd inst., at his residence in West Kensington, in his 63rd year. He became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1844, and a Fellow in the following year, M.D. of Aberdeen University in 1857, and a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1860. In 1844 he was appointed surg. in the Royal Navy; he became staff surg. in 1854, fleet-surg. in 1867, and was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals in 1876, when he retired. Dr. Duigan served in the Baltic during the Russian War in 1854, with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea in the following year, and subsequently in the allied expedition to Mexico. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1881.

Summary of Events.

◆

DECEMBER 8.—Inspection of cadets at Royal Military Academy by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

DECEMBER 9.—Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson appointed Director of Military Education.

The under-mentioned gentlemen are the successful candidates for naval cadetships at the examination held on Nov. 26 and following days:—

	Marks.
Harry B. Heygate	1428
Guy Montagu Marston	1411
C. G. de Beauvoir Tupper	1410
C. M. de Bartolomé	1401
Lionel Halsey	1391
C. P. Beaty-Pownall	1382
John Douglas Edwards	1377
Godfrey Marshall Paine	1360
Henry Lake Cochrane	1355
Ernest Sausmarez Carey	1333
John Collings T. Glossop	1325
Arthur William Craig	1324
John Roderick Segrave	1315
William F. Benwell	1309
Charles Samuel Wills	1306
Philip James Stopford	1291
George C. Quayle	1276
George Henry Baird	1275
Herbert W. Richmond	1274
Meilor L. O. O. Johnes	1272
Gerald Frederic Trotter	1264
Wilmot S. Nicholson	1241
Godfrey G. E. Webster	1239
Harry Grey Jenkinson	1230
William A. S. Dodds	1229
Charles John Wintour	1228
Reginald Francis Parker	1221
Sidney R. Drury-Lowe	1220
Frank Brandt	1213
Ernest M. Williams	1201
Henry Luxmore	1200
James R. P. Hawksley	1199
M. McGregor Lockhart	1195
Reginald W. Kiddle	1180
Richard Ford Heath	1171
Langton W. Browell	1163
Edmund J. Prendergast	1127
Charles B. Vyvyan	1125

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies, are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or old whisky largely diluted with soda water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the powers of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT, therefore no family should ever be without it. CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every Civilised Country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions, in Sixteen Languages, how to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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*** *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* not *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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"IT is easy to be wise after the event." So say the apologists of failure. But an apology is not an exculpation. The same line of country is taken by the opportunists who allege that action should be deferred to the last moment,—that it should be the servant of necessity. Again, there are officialists who meet every demonstration of neglect and delay on the part of those in power with the remark, "There is no use in harking-back on what might have been; the question is what are we to do now?" In other words, it is held to be a complete answer to charges of culpable maladministration, that those who point out the evils and dangers which have arisen from it are unable to remedy them at the moment. On December 22, 1883, just one twelvemonth ago, the *Army and Navy Gazette* contained an article on the situation in Egypt, and the duty of the Government in respect to it in connection with the appearance of a contradiction "on authority" from the War Office of the report that reinforcements were to be sent to the Egyptian garrisons:—

> "In the present instance, matters are assuming such a serious aspect in Egypt, that, try as it may, the Government cannot close its eyes to facts, but will be compelled, by the voice of reason, shortly to take vigorous action for the protection of British interests. It is all well and good for us to raise our hands, turn our heads, and say, 'It is your affair.' We have voluntarily undertaken a responsibility, and we cannot now withdraw from our position. These things should have been thought of before the decision was arrived at to occupy Egypt. We took the decisive step, and we shall be obliged to abide by the consequences of our acts. Notwithstanding the War Office contradiction, it is obvious that the Army of Occupation must be reinforced; in fact, nowhere is the necessity for an augmentation of the force at General Stephenson's command more fully recognised than within the walls of the War Office itself, where the utmost is being done to ascertain how many men we could spare, and in what space of time we could have them ready. In Ministerial circles, attempts are being made to under-rate the difficulties which the disaster to Hicks Pasha's army has created. Every thinking soldier sees how hopeless the task is which Baker Pasha is undertaking. And yet, if the Egyptian forces meet with further reverses, there will be nothing for it but for the British Government to send out not a few battalions only, but something very like an army corps to Egypt. It is simply a case now of the stitch in time. The despatch of a few battalions to Cairo at this juncture would save endless trouble and expense hereafter. . . . . . The evil day is bound to come, and when it does, the difficulties of our task will be increased tenfold by vacillation and want of proper forethought. . . . . . . Then surely the wisest plan would be for those in authority manfully to face the exigency, and push on their preparations, in case the emergency should suddenly arise, not to do as they, apparently, wish to do,—lead people to suppose that matters will right themselves, when it is only too evident that each day adds to the complexity of affairs."

Well, Baker Pasha's task *did* prove hopeless, as was anticipated; and then too late to save one garrison of a post the fall of which, with its heroic commandant and his troops, was a disgrace to us; and to destroy the prestige which Osman Digna gained by his victory, the expedition of Graham was despatched to Suakim for the purpose apparently of slaying some thousands of Arabs, and rendering the route to Berber impracticable for Christians or Europeans. Gordon's mission, self-suggested as it was, revealed the ignorance or impolicy of those who had the management of affairs, and of the Government advisers who, without one thought of the consequences of the failure which any experienced councillor would have told them to be inevitable, despatched the generous, chivalrous enthusiast, with a carpet-bag and a companion, to Khartoum, to effect that which would have needed Generals and armies. The ruin and waste of life, the profuse expenditure which will make the bed of the Nile as that of Pactolus, save that there will be none to gather the golden sands which have followed on the march of our ascendancy in Egyptian affairs, are without parallel. The expedition to Abyssinia was the long-deferred result of the indifference and neglect of Lord John Russell; but it was not in our power to refuse to rescue Cameron, Rassam, &c., from captivity! The expedition to Coomassie was forced upon us in vindication of our position on the West Coast of Africa, and as the needed means of punishing a ferocious and intolerable aggressor on our rights. The invasion of Zululand, a consequence of the luckless annexation of the Transvaal, may be regarded as a premature development of Imperialism in South Africa, or as a local measure of self-defence. The invasion of Afghanistan was the outcome of a specific settled policy. These and other acts of war were the results of proceedings which we could not control, or were resolved upon in pursuance of preconceived plans and with definite objects. But the whole of this unhappy Egyptian business has been characterised from beginning to end by absolute vacuity of purpose and by systematic bungling. And the end is not yet. We bombarded Alexandria because Arabi was mounting guns on the works which menaced the ships, and Arabi mounted guns on the works because the ships menaced the city. Then, when that was done, and Arabi did not throw up the sponge, we sent Lord Wolseley with an army to beat him; and when Lord Wolseley had done so, we sent Lord Dufferin to draw up a scheme of government for the oldest and most conservative people in the world. And so on—step after step of utterly purposeless wandering in the wilderness, till we are brought face to face with Europe demanding payment of the indemnity for the Alexandria which we, believing we were Europe's mandatories, allowed to be burned,—an inglorious, but costly and dangerous enterprise to save our once saviour of the Soudan—and chaos! And this is the result of "statesmanship!"

THE country has now pronounced judgment upon the official proposals for increasing the strength of the Navy; and while recognising the value of the contemplated additions, almost without a dissentient voice condemns them as inadequate. It also adds,—"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." This was to be expected, and is only natural under the circumstances. The Government, having admitted by their altered tone that reason exists for alarm, can hardly cry "Avast!" until our first line of defence shall have again risen to the level of the national needs. Considering, however, the probable amount required to effect that object, our rulers are, doubtless, in the right to await the sanction of a Committee possessing the confidence of the nation. On the other point, criticism, both inside the House and out, is unanimous. The expenditure of time is not only wasteful, but fraught with peril to the country. Mr. W. H. Smith's pertinent complaint, "that no provision for accelerating shipbuilding was propounded," is re-echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land. That Ministers should acknowledge, as they do by their deeds, an actual danger, and yet be content to allow that it cannot be met in less than from four to five years, seems the height of folly, and makes us hesitate whether the proposals are the outcome of an earnest desire to render the Navy adequate, or merely a shuffling method of escape from a pending dilemma. Much may be learnt in this connection by a comparison of the Government proposals and those put forward by "One who Knows" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and by Sir Edward Reed, on behalf of the Navy:—

Government.

3 armoured battle-ships (in dockyards).
1 " " (by contract).
5 " cruisers "
2 torpedo-rams (Polyphemus class) "
10 auxiliaries unarmoured (Scout class) "
30 seagoing torpedo-boats (10 annually) "
Cost, £3,100,000; time, 5 years.
(Government, in addition, spend £1,600,000 on Naval ordnance, and £825,000 on coaling-stations.)

Sir E. J. Reed.

4 armoured battle-ships (in dockyards).
1 " " (by contract).
5 " cruisers "
6 unarmoured " "
15 auxiliaries unarmoured "
50 seagoing torpedo-boats "
Cost, £6,355,000; time, 2 to 3 years.

The "Pall Mall Gazette."

5 armoured battle-ships (by contract).
10 swift cruisers, improved Esmeraldas "
10 to 15 auxiliaries "
100 seagoing 70-ton torpedo-boats "
30 300-ton torpedo-rams "
Cost, £6,500,000; time, 3 years for armour-clads, 1 year for the remainder.
(In addition, £1,000,000 on Naval ordnance; £2,000,000 on coaling-stations; £500,000 on fittings for improved cruisers, and making vessels in commission thoroughly efficient.)

It is here shown that the margin of time proposed by Government for the completion of their additions is nearly double that of the unofficial writers'. And the contention of Sir Edward Reed and other competent judges is backed by the indisputable evidence of the actual performances of private shipbuilders for foreign Governments. The people are certainly entitled to ask,—Why should the prompt completion of the vessels already in hand be delayed, or the construction of the additional ships be prolonged over nearly twice the necessary time? That this dilatoriness is due in great measure to the out-of-date and unwise arrangements of our Constructive Department—bound hand and foot in routine and red-tape—should the more easily admit of its early remedy. And seeing that—as was well pointed out at the United Service Institution the other day—every additional year a vessel is building adds enormously to the expense, we shall hope before long to be able to report noteworthy alteration in our present slow and costly process. Looking at the above proposals, there is also great divergence in the conclusions arrived at as to the number of torpedo craft required. And this did not escape the notice of the critics in the House. Sir Thomas Brassey's estimated ten boats a year seems ridiculously small alongside the fifty of Sir Edward Reed, and the demand for double that number made by the writer of the "Truth about the Navy." Naturally, the Admiralty lay great stress on the fact that torpedo warfare is yet in its infancy; that boats suitable for such operations can be built with great rapidity; and that as yet the best existing type of boat remains a questionable success. But, considering the numbers already possessed by foreign Powers with nothing like the length of coastline or harbours of such value as ours to defend, and that without boats the absolutely needful experience to manœuvre them must be lacking, none of these reasons are sufficiently weighty to excuse our delaying for a moment the purchase of a sufficient number to give our officers a chance of becoming acquainted with their use, and as a provision against attack upon our undefended littoral. Mr. Brand's apologetic denial that the present Government is responsible for the tardiness with which the system of breech-loading ordnance has been adopted goes no way to dispose of the fact that we have hardly any big guns either for the Navy or the coaling-stations, and that the private establishments are so overburdened with work as to be unable to supply our needs quick enough; while there is surely ground for concern in the rumours that we have been unavailingly endeavouring to procure our armaments from Krupp and Schneider. Whether it may be considered advisable to establish another arsenal and torpedo factory in the North, or to facilitate the output of sufficient and better material privately by some such means as have met with success in Germany and in France, the coming Committee will probably decide. But, after the recent admissions, it can hardly be denied that a thorough overhaul of our Naval Administration is desirable, coupled with the rapid expenditure of a large sum and increased annual grants. That there is any doubt about the wish and feeling of the nation, we do not admit. The British taxpayer is never parsimonious in such matters. Recognising these measures as a vital necessity of our national existence, the country will never refuse to pay whatever is shown needful to maintain the integrity of our Ocean Empire.

WE gave lately an account of the vast sums which France has laid out since 1871 in repairing the ravages of war,—over £100,000,000, in addition to a heavily increased ordinary expenditure. The lesson was a severe one. Better for France had she listened to the warning voice of her Military Attaché at Berlin, Baron Stoffel, or to that of General Ducrot, who commanded at Strasburg. Both of these officers warned their Government of the storm which was brewing. Liberal ideas, however, and economy, reduction of the war estimates, &c., were in the ascendant in Paris, and Napoleon III. was endeavouring to "crown the edifice" which was destined to topple over a few months later. When, as the vulgar saying goes, all the fat was in the fire, there was wailing and gnashing of teeth. Sennacherib had come down like a wolf on the fold, and it was *væ victis* with a vengeance. No sooner was peace concluded, than France set to work with energy to set her military house in order; every one dreamed of revenge and recovering Alsace and Lorraine. Marshal Canrobert said the other day that the Frenchman who spoke of revenge was an idiot, and that the Frenchman who did not mentally desire it ought to be kicked. With the whole nation in this frame of mind, no one can wonder at the pecuniary sacrifices made by France with the view of ultimately recovering her lost territory and her lost prestige. This is what she has done with the large sums voted by Parliament. The Army has been thoroughly reorganised. The Active Army is thus composed:—18 army corps, each consisting of two divisions, each division of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments; in addition, a battalion of *chasseurs-à-pied*, a brigade of cavalry, a brigade of artillery, a squadron of military train, a battalion of engineers, &c. Not comprised in the Army Corps, but forming independent corps, are 41 regiments of cavalry, which comprise five divisions, each division of three brigades, a brigade of cuirassiers, a brigade of hussars, a brigade of horse artillery, two squadrons of military train, five battalions of *chasseurs-à-pied*, eight sections of railway men. There is a 19th Army Corps, which lies in Algeria. Service in the French Army has been rendered compulsory since the fall of the Empire; but the period of active service has been reduced from seven to five years, and it will shortly be reduced to three years. Every Frenchman now, after his five years in the Active Army, has to pass four years in the Reserve, then five years in the Territorial Army and six years in the Reserve of that force. Every able-bodied Frenchman, with a few exceptions, has therefore to serve his country for 20 years. This reorganisation has naturally cost vast sums of money, especially in the way of clothing and arming. The 144 regiments of Infantry of the Line, with the 30 battalions of Chasseurs, four regiments of Zouaves, and other Algerian troops, show a strength of 283,563 men and 3,275 horses. The Cavalry, with its 32 regiments of Chasseurs and Hussars, 26 regiments of Dragoons, 12 regiments of Cuirassiers, &c., show a strength of 68,722 men and 61,692 horses. The Artillery is composed of 533 batteries,—the total force amounts to 70,370 men and 31,059 horses. The Engineers count 11,000 men and 945 horses, and the Military Train about the same. The total strength of the French Army is set down at 502,786 men, and 124,977 horses. The Territorial Army is composed of 145 regiments of Infantry. These regiments, from No. 1 to 8, are attached to the 1st Army Corps; from No. 9 to 16, to the 2nd Army Corps, and so on. There are also 144 squadrons of Cavalry at home, and four in Algeria; 364 batteries of Artillery, 56 companies of Military Train, and 18 squadrons, with 52 companies of Engineers, &c. In addition to the above, it is calculated that the wood-rangers and custom-house men, who have received a military organisation, can turn out 20,000 men. If France were now attacked, she could set in the field no less than 24 Army Corps, the men of five of which exist, though the Corps are not yet organised, together with the independent corps above-mentioned, and she would still, in case of necessity, have men enough to form eight more Army Corps. This, then, is the total strength of the French Army:—Five classes of the Active Army, 704,714 men; four classes of the Reserve, 510,294; five classes of the Territorial Army, 582,523; six classes of Territorial Reserve, 625,633. Total, 2,434,164 men. And, if necessary, the War Minister could call up 20 classes of men dispensed from service, which, with men attached to the auxiliary services, would make more than a million additional men. Arms could not perhaps be supplied to this mighty host, or at least not improved arms. Since 1871, the Chassepôt has been replaced by the Gras with a metal cartridge, while steel breechloading guns have been served out to the field artillery. We may add, that since the Franco-German War every horse and cart has been registered, so that they may be instantly available for military service. Throughout the country, too, rifle-clubs have been formed, as well as gymnastic societies, on highly patriotic principles. In a great many places the playground has been turned into a parade-ground, where scholastic battalions manœuvre under the eye of the drill-serjeant; and, in fact, the military feeling has become exceedingly intense since the war of 1870 and 1871. In this brief sketch we must not omit the fortified places constructed to replace Metz, Strasburg, Peronne la Pucelle, and the other French places which, with the exception of Belfort, had to open their gates to the enemy. In 1874 the National Assembly voted a law to this effect:—"Article 1.—New works shall be constructed round the places of Verdun, Toul, and Epinal, in the valley of the Moselle; round Belfort, Besançon; at Dijon, Chagny, Rheims, Epernay, Nogent-sur-Seine; round Langres, Lyons, and Grenoble, in the valley of the Isère; at Albertville and at Chamousette, and round Briançon. It was estimated that these works would cost 85,000,000 fr. It was also decided that the old fortresses should "be placed on a level with the progress of modern artillery." A list appended to this law shows that in France, Algeria, and Corsica there are 143 strong places. As for the 85½ millions voted in 1874, that sum has been greatly exceeded. In addition to the new works along the Eastern frontier, it was determined in 1874 to surround Paris with a new girdle of detached forts, for the Germans, while investing the capital, had been able to fire over the old forts into the heart of the city, and up to the walls of the Louvre. A number of new forts, some of the first order, have since been constructed at a greater distance from the enceinte, and it is hoped that these works, together with permanent batteries, will foil any further attempts on the part of the Germans. It was estimated, and the estimate was far too low, that these works would not cost more than 60 million francs. It may be added that the expense of arming these forts has been very heavy, and also that a special corps of fortress artillerymen has been organised, so that the fortifications may be turned to the best account in the event of an attack. So much has been recently said and written about the sums laid out on the French Fleet, that we may terminate our remarks here for the present.

WHILE it has required considerable effort to arouse the British public to a sense of the insufficiency of our insurance against disaster, our Australasian cousins have long been alive to the necessity for placing themselves in an effective position to resist foreign aggression. Not that, we trust, it is even contingently possible an expedition could be fitted out and despatched for the purpose of subjugation and annexation without ample time and notice for a sufficient British force to be concentrated to oppose it; but that, if practically defenceless, the temptation would be irresistible for a few fast cruisers to swoop down upon the wealthy cities and commerce of the Australias, levying rich contributions and doing incalculable damage right and left, should a war break out between this country and any maritime Power. A Russian fleet of swift vessels, such as are now at Vladivostock, could, with little chance of interception, be thrown upon the Australian shores, so that the first intimation would be the burning merchant craft in their track, and their simultaneous appearance off the coast. The colonists, although justly relying to some extent upon the aid they are entitled to receive from the Imperial Navy, fully realise that the British Squadron in their waters has other duties to perform beside that of guarding their ports; in fact, that those ports must be fortified and garrisoned to assist in sustaining the Fleet, if any adequate provision for protection is to be maintained. For if not so defended, they would, during the absence of the British vessels, simply afford opportunity to the enemy's ships for requisitioning supplies, without which the career of a steamer in foreign waters must soon come to an end. With this knowledge, all the Australasian Colonies have originated defence schemes, which are being carried out with more or less vigour. Naval and Military Militia and Volunteers have been organised, and in some instances small permanent bodies are in existence, round which the defensive forces would rally in times of danger. And although it is obviously impossible to protect by land defences all the harbours, many of which are almost uninhabited, measures have been devised, and in some cases proceeded with, for fortifying those most likely to be the objects of a hostile attack. Nearly all the Colonies, in addition to these preparations, now possess a few men-of-war, for the most part gun-vessels and torpedo-boats, with larger ships for drill purposes. Nevertheless, a great deal remains to be done before they can consider themselves approximately safe. Modern artillery, torpedoes, and machine-guns, with the necessary ammunition, are lacking; and we hear a great deal of unsatisfactory regulations for the training and instruction of both land and sea forces. It is evident, therefore, that the will is not wanting to render themselves secure against external attack, though there may be some doubt as to the best way to go about it. Almost all the positions that would be required as ports of shelter and sustenance by the British and Colonial ships, or must be prevented at all hazards from falling into the enemy's hands, are easily capable of defence. As the hostile cruisers would probably be furnished with steel belts or decks, a few long-range armour-piercing guns, mounted behind earthworks, combined with a well-worked out system of submarine mine defence, would probably be effective in most cases against all probable emergencies; while protection for the comparatively minor places must be provided for by local Naval forces acting as auxiliaries to the British squadron. These independent plans, which each Colony is, as it seemeth best to them, developing for its own security, require, however, to be supplemented by the combined action of all. Now that Australasian federation is within appreciable distance, one of the most urgent measures calling for settlement will be a scheme of mutual maritime defence. Such a plan, in which each Colony should bear its own proportion of expense, is indubitably necessary. The possession by an enemy's force of King George's Sound, an anchorage in Torres Straits, some one of the western New Zealand ports, or such a central position as could be easily found in Tasmania, would be a standing menace, and become the base for attacks, not upon one section only, but upon all, and must be dealt with conjointly. Meanwhile, the Home Government has also, although not to an extent which is desirable, rendered some assistance in men and material. We are strongly of opinion that concerted measures for naval protection should be arranged under Imperial auspices, and include a programme of defensive action for all the Colonies and dependencies in case of war.

The *Comus*, steel corvette, 14 guns, 2,380 tons, and 2,450 horse-power, has been ordered to be immediately repaired at Sheerness for foreign service. It is estimated that her refit will cost about £30,000. Several gangs of mechanics who had just completed the repair of the *Kingfisher* were at once transferred to the *Comus*.

The Admiralty will have some difficulty in finding reliefs for the armour-clads *Invincible* and *Monarch* early next year. As the *Black Prince* is being refitted, possibly the authorities will turn their attention to the *Warrior* and *Resistance*, iron ships of 25 years of age, and dispatch them in relief to the Mediterranean The *Bellerophon* seems still waiting for her guns at Devonport, as she has been for two years.

As an earnest of the intention of the Admiralty to pay more attention to the part that torpedoes will undoubtedly play in any future warfare, and the necessity for further facilities to enable both officers and men to make themselves acquainted with the subject, we are glad to note that instead of making the *Defiance* a tender to the *Cambridge*, she was independently commissioned last week by Commander Norcock as a Naval Torpedo School, to take the same place at Devonport as that of the *Vernon* at Portsmouth. Classes for instruction in electric lighting will also be held on board of her.

The important letters in Wednesday's *Times* from Sir Edward Reed and "Another M.P.," who we are assured is an equally competent authority, are very disquieting. Moreover, they only give expression to a very widespread feeling of dissatisfaction and doubt engendered by the ambiguous manner in which the Government is treating the question of increasing our Naval strength. That there should be discrepancies in the official statements was perhaps, under the circumstances, unavoidable. But taken all together, the Ministerial programme seemed not to fall far short of Sir Edward's minimum requirements, while a hint was given that possibly it might require extension. Our difficulty and the difficulty of a good many people now lies in hardly knowing whether the contemplated additions are in excess of those which the country would, sooner or later, have possessed had the public outcry never arisen, or if they are simply the ships that in any event would have been laid down in the next few years. Sir Edward proves very conclusively that the country has no effective guarantee that any real addition will be made to our Naval power within a reasonable time; and, as he says, should it turn out that the larger part of the programme is only a statement of the construction which would any way have been taken in hand, the battle for the national security has yet to be fought out.

A correspondent writes:—"It does not appear to me that the new ironclads promised by the Extraordinary Vote will be, after all, anything beyond the normal expenditure of the year. The *Rodney* has recently been launched, the *Camperdown*, *Howe*, and *Imperieuse* will, doubtless, be so during next year, when four ships to take their places on the vacant slips or docks would in any case have been laid down. I fail to see, therefore, the extra increase on armour-clads for the extra outlay."

Referring to the recent statements that this country is endeavouring to procure steel guns and projectiles from private firms in France and Germany, we commend the following remarks of a distinguished American to the notice of Government:—"The United States can build and equip a Navy as well as provide proper coast defence, without sending abroad for a single piece of material. There are plenty of material and skilled labour here. *All that is necessary is to give sufficiently large and remunerative contracts to make it worth while for shipbuilders and manufacturers to go to the expense of doing the work.*" Read "Great Britain and her Colonies" for "United States," and the conditions hold equally good, while there are a hundred and one more reasons for this country being independent of foreign manufacturers.

The *Times*, referring to the letters on the Navy which appear in its Wednesday's issue, remarks:—

> "Our correspondents of this morning are convinced that the Government proposals are not 'up to the mark.' That has been our own conviction from the first, and we are glad to be able to quote in support of our view not only the two highly competent authorities who address us this morning, but also Sir Thomas Brassey himself. At St. Leonards he admitted that the proposals of which he is the official defender would become inadequate if other nations increased their shipbuilding, or if the Admiralty relaxed their efforts to carry out the programme, thanked the public for compelling the Admiralty to begin to do its duty, and hoped they will 'continue their interest in naval matters and keep the Government up to the mark.' At present there is great need for that keeping of the Government up to the mark which Sir Thomas Brassey desires. Our Navy is admittedly below its proper strength, and as it is ships afloat that we want, surely the business-like method is to finish these off with all possible speed. It is time for the public to interfere, and to state very forcibly and sternly its belief that a ship of to-day, with the guns of to-day, actually under steam is worth more than any number of the ships of to-morrow, with the guns of the future standing half-built and unarmed."

A German Squadron of four large corvettes is now on its way to the West Coast of Africa to show the national flag, and protect German interests in that part of the world. The time would, therefore, seem to be an auspicious one for directing some attention to the squadron we maintain in those waters. On the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, there is at present, besides the flagship—which appears to have gradually become a guard-ship at Simon's Bay, where the Admiral's house is—one corvette, the *Rapid*, formerly classified as a sloop, two gun-vessels, a paddle-vessel, and three gunboats. These vessels have to guard a coast-line stretching from the Gambia colony on the north to the Cape of Good Hope on the south, a distance of about 3,500 miles, as well as maintain order, and perform the police generally of the numerous African rivers which flow into the sea thereon. When our interest, to say nothing of our possessions, are brought into comparison with those of Germany, it will be seen how diminutive is the squadron we maintain compared with that she has determined to station in that part of the world; and when we further state that both gun-vessels and two out of the three gunboats are antiquated vessels, which can neither steam nor sail, and do not possess modern or machine-guns, it will be seen that on another station as well as in China we are content to be placed in a position of inferiority in regard to our Navy to a European Power.

Captain William E. Gordon is now named to succeed Captain Carter in the *Royal Adelaide*, and as his seniority is 1868, he will, like his predecessor, be the senior captain at Devonport. He served as lieutenant of the *Duke of Wellington*, flagship, during the Russian war in the Baltic 1854-55; was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg in 1855 (Baltic medal); was first lieutenant of the *Sampson*, and was present during the China war of 1858, receiving the China medal and clasp. Captain Gordon at one time commanded the torpedo-ship *Vernon* at Portsmouth, and is also in possession of a Good-service Pension of £150 per annum. He will probably take command of the *Royal Adelaide* on the 26th inst.

We wonder if the Government will pay any attention to the recommendation of Lord Ravensworth's Committee on Shipbuilding and Repairs, which is to this effect:—"Your Committee are informed the Navy now takes annually a vote of money specially for gun-mountings, and is about to form a staff of designers of its own at the Admiralty. Your Committee are of opinion that this is a step in the right direction, and that the policy involved might with advantage be carried still further; nor can they see any good reason why the Department which is responsible to the country for the ships and the maintenance of the Fleet should not undertake the entire responsibility of procuring the guns which the ships are to carry."

Last summer the Russian Minister of Marine commenced the construction at the new Admiralty, on the Neva, of a sea-going torpedo-boat of the largest and most powerful type. This vessel will not be launched before the spring, but the Minister is so satisfied with the design, that he has ordered another to be commenced on the same lines at once.

We understand that as the crews recently furnished for the *Rambler*, *Kingfisher*, and *Paluma* have so denuded the Sheerness Barracks of petty officers and seamen, that there are not sufficient men available to perform the ordinary routine duties of the establishment. Application was made for a draft of 50 men from the *Duke of Wellington*, but as all the available seamen there are required to make up a crew for the *Triumph*, none could be spared. In the Steam Reserve at Chatham there are eight vessels, either ready for the pennant or almost completed for sea, including the *Ajax*, *Conqueror*, *Leander*, *Arethusa*, and *Rover*, but where sufficient men available to man even one of them are to be found without reducing the crews of the vessels employed on the home stations, nobody seems able to answer.

The sailing of the Chinese cruisers, with American and European adventurers on board, has created a slight flutter in France, and it is supposed that Admiral Courbet will have his force increased. The Admiral, by the way, is said to be in bad health, like General Millot.

Professor E. F. Ritchie, of Bridgeport, Conn., the *Army and Navy Register* states, is in correspondence with Admiral Jones, of the British Navy, with reference to the introduction here of a poisonous air-bomb he has invented, and which he claims will revolutionise all modern warfare. The gases before being introduced into the bomb are several times compressed and impregnated with poisons which make them quickly fatal to any living creature breathing them. When exploded the gas lies close to the ground. Thrown into an army, the inventor thus describes the effects of what he calls his humane system of warfare:—"The bomb explodes and the air within a radius of 100 feet becomes charged with silent death. You cannot fight it, you cannot destroy this silent life-destroying enemy. What is the result? Why, the men can stay and asphyxiate, but you will find they won't. They will run away in a beaten and demoralised condition, and this is one of the best points about the device."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"We hear that some uneasiness is felt in Paris in consequence of the report that two Chinese cruisers have left Shanghai for an unknown destination. The two vessels are supposed to be sister-ships of modern build with an average speed of 16 knots and two 26-ton guns each. It is not surprising that the French should be alarmed, for such assailants might do incalculable damage to their commerce. But the thought cannot help forcing itself on the mind—what if we were in the position of the French? We have no cruiser at present which could catch these Chinese vessels, and even when our new *Merseys* are finished they will not, according to the present programme, carry an armament equal to that of these ships. It is not a pleasant reflection that the greatest commerce in the world might, under conceivable circumstances, be at the mercy even of a Power ordinarily so weak, for offensive purposes, as China."

A "Naval Officer" writes:—"I see that Rear-Admiral Jouett, commanding the United States North Atlantic Squadron, has issued an order to his fleet, in which he calls attention to the fact that no custom has hitherto prevailed of giving recognition, by salute or otherwise to the flag,—'the emblem not only of the national authority at home, but of liberty and progress throughout the world,' and expressed a wish that all officers or men who may be on deck at colours will raise their caps. This very right and proper practice, and the ceremony of saluting on arrival upon the quarter-deck were universally followed at one time in our own Navy, but I am sorry to say a feeling seems now spreading that these customs are more honoured in the breach than the observance. I trust it is not a sign of our decadence that such should be the case."

A new corvette is being built by the Swedish Government at Malmö, called the *Freya*. The vessel is 250 ft. long, 41 ft. broad, and 27 ft. deep; it is built of steel, covered with teak, and has engines of 1,800 horse-power. The armament will comprise nine guns mounted in two casemates, one at the bow and the other at the stern. The cost of the vessel is fixed at 1,480,000 crowns.

The Dockyard authorities at Portsmouth were on Monday informed that an extraordinary subsidy of £9,000 would be granted to be exclusively devoted to the advancement of the armoured ships building and completing for the pennant. Two thousand four hundred hands will accordingly be kept working upon the ships an extra hour per day until the end of March. The number of workmen is the same as had been previously employed upon them, for though it was possible to increase the gangs, the plant of the yard is insufficient to provide more material than is at present being used. Five thousand pounds additional to the ordinary wages vote for the yard has also been granted, to dispense with the necessity of discharging men at the close of the year.

We regret to hear that by the bursting of a gun on board the *Canada* one man was killed and at least four others most dangerously wounded, with but slight hope of recovery. The pebble powder embedded itself during combustion in their bodies, thereby adding immensely to their sufferings. If we remember aright, the armament of this vessel was not satisfactory when she left England.

Mr. Henry Richard, in a long and rambling letter to the *Daily News*, seeks to let the light in on what he terms the other side of the Naval scare, so that those who may have become agitated, owing to the efforts of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—certain Admirals and others—may be reassured. He quotes from a French writer, who, to say the least of it, treats Sir W. Symonds with scant courtesy, to prove that the French possess a great number of war-vessels quite as useless as many of our own; but we fail to find any real answer to the contention that the navies of European Powers have gradually so grown in strength lately, while we have been standing still, that an effort is needed to regain that supremacy which even Mr. Cobden admitted was necessary. If Mr. Richard proves anything, it is that even men of known integrity and honesty of purpose, like himself, may become so blinded by their fondness for a fad, as to jeopardise and imperil their country's interests by putting difficulties in the way of those who seek to show the country wherein its true danger lies.

Some time ago a commission was appointed, under the control of Admiral Jaudre, to report upon the reorganisation of the Staff of the Russian Navy. We now learn that the commission has recommended that the *personnel* should consist of 20 vice-admirals, 35 rear-admirals, 86 captains of the first rank, 194 captains of the second rank, and 529 lieutenants. The question of midshipmen has been left open for the moment.

Most of the island batteries protecting Cronstadt are built of granite, and those of the Crimean War epoch are several storeys high. In 1874 the Russian Admiralty commenced the construction of a new one, consisting of revolving iron turrets on a granite basis, embedded in a huge mound of earth. This was finished at the close of the Turkish War, and called "Fort Miliutine." Recently a commission was appointed to report upon the whole question of the defences of Cronstadt, and has recommended that as far as circumstances will allow, several of the other island batteries should be rebuilt on the same principle. As the expense will be admittedly heavy, the commission recommends that it should be spread over a term of years.

As the preparation of the specification of the new ships for the Navy is to be hurried on, Lord Northbrook will return to the Admiralty immediately after Christmas. We hear that his lordship is considerably better in health.

If there still exists any doubt in the mind of the Government as to the feeling of the public with respect to the Navy and willingness to pay for its efficiency, they should attend some of the crowded Liberal meetings, and hear the applause which greets such speeches as Sir Arthur Otway's, for example, at Rochester last Monday, when he urged the national importance of placing the Navy on such a footing as to be able to meet more than one of the Great Powers should the occasion arise.

In a discussion in the French Chamber on Wednesday, Admiral Peyron stated that five points on the coast of Madagascar were now occupied by their troops, but that a complete blockade of the island was impossible.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, accompanied by Mr. Brand, M.P., Surveyor-General of Ordnance; Colonel Alderson, Director-General of Artillery; Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. Egerton, M.P., and other gentlemen, visited the gun manufactory of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. (Limited), at Openshaw, near Manchester, on Wednesday for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of the works for supplying large guns and other war material required for the Navy. Several interesting processes connected with the forging and casting of steel, including that of forging hoops for guns by hydraulic machinery, were performed in their presence, and they spent about two hours visiting the establishment.

Mr. James Cox, Paymaster R.N., late secretary to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge, in the *Revenge*, at Queenstown, has been appointed in a similar capacity to Admiral Phillimore, at Devonport.

The Irish very naturally want to have their share of the money which will be voted next session for the construction of naval vessels. Mr. Deasey, M.P., intends to press upon the Government the desirability of finishing the works at Haulbowline Island, Queenstown, and for which the sum of £120,000 is required, in a year and a half, instead of by March, 1888, as at present proposed. As, however, no provision in that sum is made for the erection of buildings and plant, unless something more is done when the docks are finished, they will not be ready for use for a considerable time longer.

The *Inflexible*, Captain S. H. Seymour, which was commissioned at Portsmouth in July, 1881, will leave Malta for England on Monday next to be paid off, she having been relieved by the *Dreadnought*, Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B.

We think that the statement of Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., at the meeting on Monday of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association, should not be allowed to pass without explanation or contradiction. He is reported to have said that the cruisers that had been sent to protect the drift fishermen were not only inefficient, "but the commanders were too often found in harbour, instead of being out on the fishing-ground." While agreeing with Mr. Birkbeck that the vessels employed —such as the *Cherub*, for instance—are utterly unfitted for the work, and that in consequence they have frequently to run for shelter when perhaps their services are required with the fishing fleet, we have no hesitation in saying there is no ground for—and Mr. Birkbeck when it is pointed out to him will be the first to withdraw—the unjust imputation he has the appearance of casting upon the naval officers in command, and the manner in which they perform their duties.

The Admiralty have approved of Lieutenant D. J. Kysh, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Alexandra*, being appointed signal officer at Suakim.

Much gratification was expressed by the members of the Dudley Chamber of Commerce when, on Tuesday morning, Mr. John Collett, the Admiralty Director of Contracts, intimated to that body that a determination had been arrived at to extend the contracts for iron work more widely, and that he would be glad to receive information concerning the manufacture of cables, anchors, nails, and other material.

Lieutenant-Commander Chadwick, Naval Attaché at the United States Legation, has left for America, and will probably be away from his post until the middle of February next. He has the best wishes for a pleasant holiday from the large circle of friends that he has made during his sojourn here.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* tells the following anecdote of Admiral Lynch, of the Chilian Navy, who was at one time in our naval service, and bears a medal for the expedition of 1844 to China:— "On my asking him if he desired the post he holds as Minister to Spain for the sake of seeing Europe again, he replied, 'No; but during the war I lost the use of my left eye and my right hand. I wished to consult Dr. Galezowski, who has a great reputation as an oculist in our country, and a surgeon who could cure my hand. Not being rich enough to afford the voyage, I accepted this post, which enabled me to come over for advice.' Considering that Admiral Lynch was for four years Dictator of Peru, at the head of one of the most corrupt administrations in the world, that during that time the revenues of Peru were greater than before the war, that he created surpluses, and that he has had the control of upwards of $60,000,000, the way in which the Chilians would best honour this heroic and honest sailor would be to carve on the pedestal of his statue, or on his tombstone, the sentences of his which are here quoted."

Captain E. O. de B. Nepean, R.M.L.I., has embarked in H.M.S. *Valiant* on completion of a course of gunnery instruction in H.M.S. *Excellent*.

Should his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh take command of the Mediterranean Squadron next year, Lieutenant C. T. Gimlette, who was his flag-lieutenant in the *Minotaur*, will accompany him to the *Alexandra*.

The Channel Squadron have now separated to their respective ports, and the ship's companies will be enabled to spend Christmas or New Year's Day at home. This is a boon which the men naturally think a great deal of, and might be oftener granted than it is. It is reported that all the ships of the Squadron, with one exception, will reassemble at Portland about the 7th of next month, preparatory to a cruise off the Spanish coast. The *Minotaur* will not be ready for sea until about the middle of February.

Governor Sir John Glover opened the great Simpson Dry Dock at St. John's, Newfoundland, with great ceremony, last week, by the admission thereto of the *Tenedos*, Captain Drummond. This dock is believed to be the largest in America.

Orders have been received for a further reinforcement of the Marines in Egypt, and men will be drawn from the guardships who have seen active service, and be despatched immediately. On inquiry, we find there is no truth at present in the rumour that the strength of this corps is to be increased. We are much disappointed, for the all-round training of the Marine fits him to cope with and overcome obstacles insurmountable to others; and, if we are not mistaken, there is undoubtedly a want, both afloat and ashore, of such men as helped to turn the tide of defeat at Tamai.

Lieutenants W. S. S. Harvest and H. A. Coward, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Northumberland*, and Lieutenant E. S. D. Crowther, H.M.S. *Agincourt*, will be relieved on the 22nd inst. on completion of two years' service afloat, by Lieutenants T. L. Aplin, P. E. F. Hobbs, and C. Henderson, R.M.L.I.

The repair of the boilers of the *Minotaur*, for an additional service of eighteen months, is estimated to cost £2,000, and is to be completed, and the flagship ready for sea, before March.

The appointment of Captain of the Chatham Steam Reserve will, it is understood, be held until February 20 by Captain Lord Walter T. Kerr, and then be conferred on Captain A. Buller, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, now of the *Achilles*, in the Channel Squadron. Captain Lord Walter Kerr is named as being the officer selected to command the new armour-plated turret-ship *Conqueror*, on that vessel being commissioned at Chatham, where she is now nearly ready for the pennant.

We are authorised to state that there is no truth in the rumours that have lately prevailed to the effect that Rear-Admiral Howard has been offered or is likely to get the command at Queenstown in succession to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge.

Commander G. R. Bromley, who has been appointed to succeed Commander O. P. Tudor in the *Urgent* at Jamaica, will not leave England until early in February.

It is stated that the *Bacchante*, 14, unarmoured corvette, which is to be commissioned at Portsmouth shortly, is to take the place of the *Boadicea* on the Cape station, and that the *Bellerophon* is to be brought forward and prepared for service on the North American and West Indies station.

An extra number of hands have been put upon the *Warspite*, a new steel barbette ship, at Chatham, to complete her, if possible, for commissioning early next year.

Although Mr. Rendel is on an unofficial visit to Admiral Curme at Devonport, it is an open secret that he is making inquiries with a view to introducing certain much-wanted alterations in the present roundabout manner in which business is conducted in the Naval yards.

Over the signature of "H. W. Gordon" a very sensible letter appears in the *Times* on the manufacture of warlike material, in which the writer claims that in 1880 he pointed out that it would be for the benefit of the empire if at least one-third of all guns, carriages, projectile, and other war material were obtained under contract, since, in the event of a big war, we could not meet the demands from India and the Colonies unless we had the assistance of the manufacturing firms of this country, and this aid we could not command unless we employed them in time of peace; and that now, as then, while Woolwich Arsenal and Elswick combined cannot meet the necessary requirements of peace time, we are not, by encouraging contractors with current orders to acquire the necessary knowledge and plant, taking steps to insure supplies of these articles in the event of war.

The rumour that the French Government had purchased, or was going to purchase, some English transports, which were to be rechristened, created a nice patriotic hubbub the other day among our neighbours, equal to that when the Jordan was preferred to the rivers of Damascus. The French Government had to yield to the popular outcry as it did a short while back, when it proposed to buy some light-draught gunboats from Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar. The War Minister, too, has been obliged to give assurances that in future horses for the French cavalry shall be purchased in France, and not abroad. To take another view of this matter, suppose France, in urgent want of war material as she was in 1870 and 1871, and patriotic Englishmen objecting to powder and shot being allowed out of the country! What would the French think of such a course?

At the Kensington Parliament on Monday night, the following resolution, moved by Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A., was carried unanimously:—"That it is expedient to establish British concert, by assembling a British Conference, composed of representatives selected by the various Governments of our empire, to report to her Majesty by what system and by what means the resources of the empire can be combined for purposes of united action and the organised and sufficient defence of common interests in war."

On Monday evening, at a dinner of the International Arbitration and Peace Promotion Association, attention was called by the chairman to the fact that the usual toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" was purposely omitted from the list. Putting on one side the studied insult to the services upon whose protection these gentlemen in common with the rest of the nation will be only too glad to rely against foreign aggression, is it not rather going against than towards the end they so ostentatiously—but with, unfortunately, such little success—endeavour to promote, if they exhibit such littleness in their treatment of the country's servants, who, for all they knew, would be as delighted as themselves to turn their weapons into ploughshares and see the lamb lie down alongside, instead of inside the lion?

Part I. of an article on "The Short-service System and the Employment of Discharged Soldiers," by Captain C. W. White, will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*.

Instructions have been issued that "whenever troops parade for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief in any dress other than 'review order,' the Staff connected with the troops will appear in the dress laid down for 'marching order,' with the exception that they will wear tunics instead of frock coats."

The war game, the practice in which was so zealously promoted in the Home District by Colonel Methuen, promises to flourish in his absence, as on Thursday evening four Colonels of the Guards were the combatants—Colonels Sterling, Digby, Trefusis, and Gascoigne. Watching the game, and listening to the lively discussions which accompany its progress, is by no means a waste of time, even for those who believe that practical work is the sole avenue to the tree of military knowledge.

Some rather unpleasant stories are being told as to the internal arrangements of a certain Metropolitan Volunteer regiment. It seems that the regiment, being without range accommodation, the officers, with the view of getting over the difficulty, assembled in their individual capacity and agreed to form themselves into a limited-liability company, for the purpose of acquiring a property at Harrow, which would enable them to supply the want, and thus promote the efficiency of the corps. The commanding officer was applied to to take shares, which he declined to do. Subsequently a resolution was passed by the officers, as shareholders of the company, expressing their regret that their "chief" had not joined them in their undertaking. This was done in no insubordinate spirit, but in order to explain to him the awkward position which the shareholders would occupy as a result of his decision. Thereupon the Colonel called for explanations, and a whole series of misunderstandings ensued, the upshot of which has been that eight officers have had it intimated to them that they must not leave town without their commanding officer's permission. Of course, the whole matter will have to be referred to the military authorities for decision. The most extraordinary facts that have come to light in connection with the dispute are that the commanding officer is eight years over the age when, by War-Office regulations, he should have been retired, has scarcely been near his regiment at parade for years, and subscribes nothing to the corps funds. The services of such a "chief" might very fairly be dispensed with, we should think.

If a commanding officer habitually absents himself from parade, he cannot very well complain if in his absence things go wrong. And if the War Office lays down a rule of compulsory retirement for age, on no possible grounds can it be defended if it sets that rule aside in favour of an officer, unless he be one of exceptional activity. The Volunteer organisation is, in some respects, so constituted, that to command a regiment properly a man should be constantly on the spot, and in the full vigour of manhood. It is not fair to a regiment or the service to allow commanding officers to be "figure-heads" only, as the Lieutenant-Colonel has clearly been for years past in the present instance; and if, under such circumstances, complications arise, the Military Authorities, and the Military Authorities only, are to blame for not enforcing the Regulations. In the Army, a General or Lieutenant-General, whatever his service, whatever his reputation may be, *must* go to the Retired List on attaining the age of 67; a Major-General at 62; and a Colonel at 55 (according to new rule). But a Volunteer commanding officer who has scarcely been near his regiment for years is allowed to hold on, regardless of all rules and regulations. The thing is too absurd!

Colonel J. P. Carr-Glyn, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to command the 22nd Regimental District, at Chester.

We are able to confirm the report that the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Dublin District, about to be vacated by Colonel Montgomery-Moore, on promotion to Major-General, has been offered to Colonel T. Gonne, half-pay, 17th Lancers.

We see that the German War Minister was asked a few days ago if it were true that the sons of artisans were not admitted into the Military School. The reply was that there is no absolute rule on this subject; but that the military authorities enjoyed a discretionary power, owing to the peculiar character of the profession of officer. This reminds us of a conversation which General Bouillé had with Frederick the Great just 100 years ago, and which is to be found in Carlyle's life of the philosopher and soldier-King:—"At the reviews, the King," wrote Bouillé, "inspects one regiment after another; it is he that selects the very corporals and serjeants, much more the superior officers; nominating for vacancies what cadets are to fill them, all of whom are nobles." And Carlyle adds,—"Yes, with rare exceptions, all. Frederick, democratic as his temper was, is very strict on this point; because, says he repeatedly, nobles have honour; a noble who misbehaves or who flinches in the moment of crisis can find no refuge in his own class; whereas a man of lower birth always can in his."

The *Temps* publishes some interesting news from China, from which it appears that some of the Celestial commanders showed very little stomach for the fight. The General charged with the defence of the arsenal of Foutcheou fled, bare-footed, at the first shot, and a reward had to be offered for him. He was at last discovered in a convent about fifteen miles from the scene of action. It appears, however, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Yunam, who means business, has formed forty battalions, each 600 strong, with which he intends fighting.

Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., who was in 1881 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlement at Sierra Leone, vice Colonel Sir A. E. Havelock, C.M.G., who proceeds to Trinidad as Governor, vice Sir S. Freeling.

The Anglo-Indian Mission for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan Frontier will pass the next three months at Maimene, a town which the last European to visit was General Grodekoff, at present Assistant-Governor-General of Turkestan. In view of the interest in the region which the presence of the Lumsden Mission will provoke, Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have decided to issue at once a second edition of Mr. Charles Marvin's popular work, "Grodekoff's Ride to Herat." Maimene, by the way, is a very important Afghan town, and although it has suffered in the wars between the Ameer and the native Uzbeg inhabitants, still it is a powerful point, and contains most of the necessaries of life. One thing is very satisfactory about the place. It lies in a country peopled by Uzbegs, who possess scarcely any of the fanatic and savage spirit of the Afghans, and who, further, have been so thoroughly crushed, that no fear need be entertained of the Mission being immersed in a popular rising. Formerly, Maimene boasted of a population of 60,000 people, but the highest estimate at present is 35,000. It is surrounded by a wall six yards thick, and provided with a moat. The citadel is situated inside the city, and is erected on an artificial eminence. Its walls are 24 ft. high. A huge tower, covered with blue glaze, serves as the *reduite* of the citadel, When the Afghans first occupied the Khanate of Maimene in 1874, it took an army of 10,000 men and 20 cannon six months to reduce the city. During this siege, 18,000 of the inhabitants were slain.

The terse and crushing commentary of "R. B. B." in Monday's *Times*, on the gloomy "outlook on the Nile," of the "Military Correspondent" of our contemporary last week, relieves us from the necessity of exposing the errors into which the obvious prejudices of the critic led him. "R. B. B." put in a nutshell the arguments which the *Army and Navy Gazette* used week after week, and month after month, to demonstrate the truth of a proposition obvious to any one who knew the country, that there was no route from the Mediterranean to Khartoum practicable for a military expedition, save that which has been taken after full consideration by the military advisers of the Government. In the selection of that Nile route, the arguments set forth in this journal were not without influence. But still there were, as there are, men who went about in clubs and elsewhere shaking their heads and uttering prophecies of woe because the expedition was not sent by Suakim to Berber, and talking vaguely about "laying down a railway." "Herbert Stewart declares he could have made a dash at Berber with his cavalry, if he had been let go on after Tamai." "Graham could have moved on the Nile after he had routed Osman Digna." And so forth. The truth is that the route was, if not impracticable, in all respects dangerous at the time the Government decided on sending a force to relieve Gordon,—that is, in the second week of August. As we said last week, Sir S. and Lady Baker might travel with ease from Suakim to Berber if the tribes were not hostile; but 10,000 Sir Samuels could not do it in peace time without great delays and vast preparations, and in war time they could not do it without severe fighting and immense risks. "The dreams of a visionary Royal Engineer," which Moltke, we infer, declared the advance by railway to be, was dreamed by many others, and it is to be regretted that the *Times* has given its authority to the fantastic scheme, for it will perpetuate the delusion. By all means let the railway be made as soon as the coast is clear, if any one is willing to find money for it, and should it be found necessary to detain the Soudan garrisons and emigrants on account of the heat or for other reasons, as some say it will till late next year, the route from Berber to Suakim may be selected for the return, as the desert ought then to be safe. Gordon, who knows the country thoroughly, and who is an engineer as well as a General, never gave a thought to Suakim, the vaunted base of the "Military Correspondent."

In accordance with a recent ruling at Head-quarters, all military prisoners confined under Class "A," par. 162, Sec. VI., Queen's Regulations, have been removed from military to public prisons.

L'Armée Française remarks that the war estimates were voted by the Chamber in two half-sittings. In that short space of time Deputies got through forty-one "chapters," and disposed of no less than £24,000,000. It appears that next year some serious reductions are to be effected in the French Army, especially in the number of cavalry officers. The Artillery and Engineers are also to be reorganised, and their Staffs cut down. *L'Armée Française* is in no way charmed with the cheese-paring policy thus foreshadowed, and says that it never heard any more hollow and senseless phrases than those uttered the other day in the tribune by General Campenon, who made this declaration:—"As long as I have the honour to be War Minister, the objects of all my efforts shall be to conciliate the principles of strict economy with the continual development of the military forces of the country." These sentiments were loudly cheered by the Chamber, which, of course, imagines that it is to have a more powerful military establishment than at present, and for a less price.

THE FIELD OF HONOUR.

Messrs. Fords, Howard, and Hulbert have published a volume by Major Ben C. Truman, entitled "The Field of Honour: being a complete and comprehensive History of Duelling in all Countries, including the Judicial Duel of Europe, the Private Duel of the Civilised World, and specific descriptions of all the noted hostile meetings in Europe and America." It is an interesting memorial of a custom which is passing into oblivion, and will be of special interest to many of our readers whose memories go back to the days when the practice of calling-out your man was still in vogue. To Gen. James Wilkinson, U.S.A., is given the credit of originating the custom of "posting," his victim being the equally well-known John Randolph of Roanoke, who declined a challenge on the plea that he could not descend to the General's level. In reply Wilkinson asked Randolph, among other things, to "ascend to the level of a gentleman, if possible; act like a man, if you can, and spare me the pain of publishing you to the world for an insolent, slanderous, prevaricating poltroon." Randolph having neglected to avail himself of this eligible opportunity, his antagonist posted his notice on all the taverns and street corners of the national capital:—

> HECTOR UNMASKED.—In justice to my character I denounce to the world John Randolph, a Member of Congress, as a prevaricating, base, calumniating scoundrel, poltroon, and coward.

In 1850 Zachariah F. Johnston, an officer of the Navy, who undertook the same exploit at the expense of Fabius Stanley, who had declined his challenge, was tried by court-martial and dismissed.

California, it appears, takes the palm for the number of fatal duels fought within its limits. Illinois, on the contrary, boasts that but one duel has ever been fought upon her soil—in which the challenged party (Alphonso Stewart) was killed and the survivor (William Bennett) hanged. Thus was carried out on our soil the stern decree which both Frederick the Great and Gustavus Adolphus threatened, but did not enforce; the duellists, at the sight of the gallows waiting for the survivor, concluding that they had other and more important business than that of winging each other. During the war with Tripoli many fatal collisions took place between American Naval officers and officers of the British garrison at Gibraltar. During the Civil War in the United States there were, Major Truman tells us, few or no hostile meetings among Federal officers. Perhaps he should except the encounter in Louisville between Jefferson C. Davis and Gen. Nelson, and the encounter at the War Department, in which Henry M. Naglee threatened to pull Mr. Stanton's nose. The first, at least, comes within the scope of his volume, which records many similar encounters. Among the Confederates there were a number of fatal duels, the most conspicuous being that between Gen. Marmaduke, of Missouri, and Gen. Walker, of Georgia, in which the latter was slain.

"Affairs of honour" between officers of the United States' Army and Navy were quite frequent up to 1850, after which time they ceased almost altogether. A great many valuable lives were sacrificed while they lasted, among them Capt. Ferdinand Louis Ameluńg, U.S.A., killed in Louisiana in 1820; Midshipman John Banister, U.S.N., in Virginia in 1835; Lieut. Samuel H. Bryant, U.S.A., in North Carolina in 1814; Midshipman Samuel B. Cocke, U.S.N., near Washington in 1822; Capt. Joshua W. Collet, U.S.A., in Mexico in 1848; Surgeon Willis H. Bassett, U.S.N., in South America in 1830; also Stephen Decatur, whose encounter with Barron at Bladensburg on March 20, 1820, is placed second on the list of noted American duels, that between Hamilton and Burr holding the first place.

Among the fatal Army and Navy duels mentioned by Major Truman are the following:—Midshipman Connor, U.S.N., killed by Midshipman Pierson, near Havana, in 1819; Ensign Hopkins, U.S.A., near Bladensburg in 1814, and Samuel C. Bloomfield, U.S.A., near Weehawken, N.J., in the same year; Lieut. Jas. J. Bowie, U.S.A., near Lake Pontchartrain in 1809; Pymr. James, U.S.A., near Savannah in 1815; Lieut. F. B. White, U.S.M.C., by Lieut. W. B. Finch, U.S.N., at Boston Harbour in 1819. Lieut. Huston and Ensign Bradshaw killed each other in 1794. In Mississippi in 1812 Capt. John Stewart, U.S.A., was killed by Henry Mason, and in the some State in 1810 Lieut. Stephen Rose, U.S.A., was killed. In 1809, near Carlisle, Pa., Cornet Huxton Milton, U.S.A., was mortally wounded, and in 1814 Capt. Macomb, U.S.A., was killed by a brother officer. Lieut. Lawson, U.S.N., in 1802, at Leghorn, killed Capt. Jas. McKnight, U.S.M.C., and in 1803 Lieut. Buck killed Thos. Moore at Natchez, Miss. Joseph Bainbridge, then a midshipman, killed a bullying Englishman at Malta in 1803, distance four paces. At Gibraltar in 1820 Lieut. Downing, U.S.N., killed Lieut. Smith of the British Army.

Among those wounded in duels were Gen. Gadsden, by Gen. Howe in 1778, and in the same year Gen. Chas. Lee, A.D.C. to Washington, was wounded by his fellow aide, John Laurens; Gen. Conway by Gen. Cadwalader, and Capt. William Cottineau, U.S.N., by Capt. Landais. Lieut. Osborn, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Van Dyke, U.S.N., wounded each other in the Mediterranean in 1803. Midshipman Chas. Crillon Barton was wounded in 1839 at Port Mahon by a brother officer; Capt. Archer of the Voltigeurs in Mexico in 1847 by Capt. Andrew Porter, and about the same time Lieut. David Bell, U.S.A., by Lieut. Robert Williams, U.S.A., near Washington. Midshipman Wm. Caney was wounded in the first duel fought in California in 1849. Lieut. Richard Summers, U.S.N., who was killed in the Intrepid fire-ketch, fought three duels in one day, and was wounded in the first two. Probably the last duel fought in California was that between James R. Smedburg and F. W. Gardiner in August, 1869, Stuart M. Taylor and Howard Crittenden being the seconds.

Gen. Nathaniel Greene has the honour of having declined a challenge in 1785 from Capt. Gunn of Georgia, with the approval of Washington, who himself declined to fight a duel, as did Gens. Marion, Adair, and Houston. Gen. Harney declined a challenge from Gen. Sumner, and had him court-martialled. Harney was also once challenged by Lieut. Ihrie, U.S.A. When Robert Toombs was told that he must challenge Ben Wade of Ohio for attacking him in a speech in the Senate, Toombs replied: "Oh, no, I mustn't, for that same old wretch is the deadest shot in the district. Wade and I have been practising many times together, and he can hit a ten-cent. piece at thirty paces every time; and—and—to tell you the truth gentlemen, I *can't*."

In his duel with Benedict Arnold, Lord Balcarras received his antagonist's fire without injury; and when Arnold exclaimed, "My Lord, are you not going to fire?" Balcarras threw his weapon away and replied, "No, sir; I leave traitors to the public executioner." Marshal Ney, who was remarkably fond of duelling in his youth, never lost an opportunity of meeting friend or foe. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, in spite of his cloth, was a famous duellist, and once called a man out for denying the divinity of our Saviour, and ran him through; but then Loyola was a fiery Spanish soldier in his youth, and was covered with scars of combat when he took orders. —*The Army and Navy Journal*, New York.

Under the auspices of the officers of the Brigade of Guards, a series of Saturday evening musical entertainments has been arranged at the hall attached to the Guardsman Coffee Tavern, in the Buckingham Palace Road. The tavern is the property of the officers, and has, in addition to the refreshment-rooms, a library and conversation-room, where soldiers may meet their relatives and friends; and though the house has been established for some time, the idea of the Saturday evening amusement is new. All soldiers are admitted free, and friends are charged but a small sum, 6d. being the highest price. Smoking is allowed, and tea, coffee, mineral waters, &c., are to be had by all, so that interchange of hospitality between soldiers and their friends is a consideration for which provision is made.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French forces in Tonquin are strongly entrenched at Lang Kep, and the Chinese are in force at Bac-lé, about four miles distant. Operations at Formosa are at a standstill. The officers of the Chinese ship Feihoo have been released on parole.

The ironclad Triomphante, now refitting at Saigon, has been ordered to convoy the transports Cholon, Cheridon, and Chandernagore from Singapore to Formosa. The transport Canton is expected in Chinese waters at the end of this month. She will be convoyed by another ironclad.

A telegram has been received from General Brière de l'Isle announcing that a body of Chinese troops of from two to three thousand men had descended from the mountains with the object of attacking a village situated about eight kilomètres to the north-east of Chu. A portion of the French garrison of that place, composed of Tonquin sharpshooters and troops of the Foreign Legion, were sent to repulse the attack, and succeeded in dispersing the Chinese and inflicting heavy losses on them.

The transport Tarn, from Tonquin, has arrived at Toulon. She had on board the remains of the ill-fated Capt. Rivière and Major Berthe de Villers.

For their services in Tonquin and China Coms. La Guerre and De Mingret are promoted to captain, and Lieut. Manceron, for his brilliant services in command of the Hoche, is promoted to commander.

THE FRENCH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

On Saturday last the French Naval Estimates came on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. In the course of the debate Vice-Admiral Peyron, the Minister of Marine, said:—"Our adversaries are not even agreed as to the new navy which they demand, except on one point—the suppression of ironclads. They pretend that these ships are unable to resist the new engines of war, and that we must even abandon the idea of finishing those on the stocks, devoting all our efforts to the construction of rapid cruisers and torpedo boats. This theory is based on the idea that an ironclad, when struck by a torpedo-boat, is bound to sink. Nothing, however, proves the correctness of this assertion. Owing to the water-tight partitions which isolate the compartments of the ironclads, the damage inflicted will not be greater than that sustained by an unarmoured ship struck by a shell in her inner works. Besides, the chief danger from torpedo-boats is run when vessels are lying at anchor. It is far less when they are in the open sea, and when the state of the weather and of the water renders the firing from the torpedo-boats uncertain, and diminishes their speed. It has also been said that cruising tactics will in the future be alone effective. I do not deny the value of the cruisers, and I should be glad if you would allow us to build a number of them. But I consider them insufficient in many cases. Moreover, if we were the first to destroy our ironclads we should place ourselves in a position of inferiority towards our neighbours. England, Russia, and Italy—powers which devote so much attention to their navies—are continuing the construction of ironclads. . . . . . I am not defending myself personally. I am ready to resign my post to another worthier than I. I have spent my life on the sea, and I have not trained myself for the struggles of the tribune. But I am anxious to defend a body of men with whom I am intimately acquainted. I should like to be able to convince the Chamber that, as our seamen are prepared for everything that the country may ask them to do, money alone is needed to complete an armament which may boldly be compared to that of any other nation." M. Menard-Dorian urged that the Committee had really made abatements altogether of only 4,500,000f., and that of this amount but 1,500,000f. applied to armaments. This left the Naval Estimates at 196,000,000f., which the Committee considered ought to be ample for the maintenance of the Navy. France expended on naval construction 90,000,000f., while even England, with her larger Fleet, did not lay out more than from 96,000,000f. to 97,000,000f. It could not, therefore, be said that the French Chambers dealt out their Naval supplies in a niggardly spirit. The Committee also recommended a larger number of cruisers and torpedo-vessels, and greater expedition in the building of war-vessels, the rate at which they were at present completed leaving much to be desired. The Estimates were subsequently passed by the House.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

"Fusilier" writes;—"Can you or any of your numerous readers kindly inform me whether a regimental major (who finally joins the A.P.D., and resigns his combatant commission) is entitled to the departmental allowances of a major on joining, although he is only a paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, according to the *Gazette* and the *Army List?* Does a major derive the slightest advantage over a captain or subaltern on joining the A.P.D.? In the Dress Regulations (p. 103, foot-note), it is laid down, 'Brevet majors appointed from regiments wear the uniform laid down for staff paymasters;' which, I presume, implies that a regimental major, on joining the A.P.D., is entitled to the rank as well as the uniform of a major. I want to know,—Does a major draw one penny in pay and allowances more than any subaltern or captain that is gazetted to the A.P.D.? Is he entitled to the rank of major on his card and under his signature? I should really feel greatly obliged if any one will take the trouble to answer these questions. I am now in the A.P.D. under the new rules. Shall I gain anything by passing for my majority, and getting regimental promotion, if I intend to stick to the A.P.D. all the same?"

Indian Notes.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., whose term of office will expire next April.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief visited Sandhurst on Monday, and made his annual inspection of the cadets. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Gen. Johnson, Director-General of Military Education, Major-Gen. Harman, D.A.G., Col. A. G. Hamilton, R.E., and Col. FitzGeorge, A.D.C., arrived at the College at half-past 10, and was received with a royal salute. He at once proceeded to make a minute inspection of the cadets. At the conclusion of the inspection, the Duke, in a short address, complimented the cadets on the manner in which they had gone through the exercises. He said that he had never seen them carried out better; he was gratified with the account given by their governor of their conduct, which had been most exemplary. He trusted that on returning from their vacation they would start work with renewed vigour. He concluded by saying that their future career depended entirely upon their conduct and whilst preparing for their entry into the Army. His Royal Highness then inspected the plans and drawings, and visited the dining halls, dormitories, and gymnasium, and afterwards proceeded to the Staff College, where he inspected the work done during the last term, and after lunching with the governor, Gen. Sir R. C. H. Taylor, his Royal Highness and staff returned to London, leaving Sandhurst at 2.40 p.m.

THE DEFENCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 13th inst., I notice that a "Colonel, R.E.," states that the War Office have plans, ready drawn-up, for the occupation of important strategical positions in the event of an invasion. It is very satisfactory to be granted even this amount of information. As a resident in the West of England, may I ask if the War Office consider the fortifications at Falmouth to be complete? There is not a heavy gun there; the few guns of medium power that are there are sacred to the Royal Naval Reserve, who in the event of war would be wanted at sea, not on land. The forts at Plymouth are notoriously incomplete; the guns for them may exist somewhere, but not in the forts. I refer to Staddon, Stamford, and those from Saltash to the Laira. May I ask how long it would take to arm and store these forts? The Artillery will be occupied at Bovisand, Picklecombe, &c. Where is the skilled labour to be found? Can Whiteley or Pickford supply it? Plymouth is said to require a garrison of 24,000 men; 3,000 of these should be Artillery. Where are they? Certainly not in the West. How many rifles ought to be in store? How much ammunition? Perhaps "Colonel, R.E." will let us know how much is there. The nation has spent large sums on fortifications; if these are to be of any use, they must be armed, stored, and manned. The advantage in war is now obtained by the nation which is ready. The money annually wasted in moving troops uselessly and aimlessly about the kingdom would go a considerable way to strengthen the nation if it were properly applied. Let our authorities endeavour next year to arm and man the Plymouth forts just for a little practice; and instead of providing a new dress, either for the Line or for the Royal Artillery, let them try and provide a few men to wear the present uniform.—I am, &c., LINE MAJOR.

According to the *Morning Post*, the well-known German ammunition manufactory of Lorenz, of Karlsruhe, Baden, is reported to have succeeded, after many expensive and tedious experiments, in constructing a novel projectile for the infantry rifle. All projectiles used up to the present time, even the so-called "hard-lead" balls, owing to their liability to splinter or to change their shape when striking a bone, produce very dangerous wounds, which involve frequently amputation of the shattered or torn limb, or cause death. The first who tried to mend matters in this respect was Lieut.-Col. von Bode, of the Prussian War Ministry; but he failed in his humane efforts, although some degree of success attended his endeavours to benefit suffering and maimed humanity. Mr. Lorenz has been trying for a long time to effect an improvement, but without succeeding. He has, however, not allowed himself to be discouraged by his ill-success in solving the problem, and he has at last overcome the difficulty. The result of his perseverance is the invention of a steel compound projectile, which, according to a competent authority, is destined to take the place of those now in use. The Lorenz projectile consists of two parts—the mantle and core. The mantle, or casing, was at first made of copper. But as this metal did not answer the purpose, the inventor chose, finally, steel. In the experiments made with the compound projectile it penetrated at a distance of 30 paces from the muzzle of the rifle three millimètres of iron, 27 centimètres of beech-wood, and 40 centimètres of fir-wood, or a total of 26¼ in. The projectile was unchanged in shape, and the lead core had remained firm. Other experiments, carried on for some time against living animals, were equally successful. The only objection to the new projectile is greater expense in its manufacture as compared with ordinary lead balls. But when it it considered how greatly the cause of humanity would be advanced by its use, the extra cost should not be grudged, it may be expected, however, that if the manufacture is carried on on a large scale the cost of production will probably be reduced to that of the infantry projectiles at present in use.

The Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to Mr. Palmer, M.P., states that in recent years, since the improvements in the manufacture of electro-plate, commanding officers have preferred to draw for their personal use electro-plate, rather than silver, and that the silver, which is marked with the foul anchor and broad arrow, being no longer required, the stocks were collected, and about 31,000 ounces were sold. Sir T. Brassey adds that the sale is perfectly legal, and that the value received has been credited to Vote 10 in the Navy Estimates.

The officers and crew of the Foam have been informed by the Admiralty that their claims for salvage services rendered to the Royal Mail steamship Nile in January last will shortly be paid.

The Army.

2ND LIFE GUARDS. The death is announced of Gen. J. P. Roche, formerly of the regiment, which occurred at his residence, 17 Stafford Terrace, Kensington, on the 9th inst., at the age of 78.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS. Capt. Hegan vacates his appointment as Commandant of the Cavalry School of Auxiliary Forces at Aldershot from the 31st inst. Capt. Scarlett, late of the regiment, has been appointed as Lieut.-Col. commanding the 6th Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery. Regtl. Serjt.-Major Bullock is recommneded for a commission as lieut.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS). Lieut. Fleming is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

3RD HUSSARS. Capt. H. Fawcett, late of the regiment, died at Warnford, Lymington, on the 16th inst., aged 46 years. Orderly-room Serjt. Woodhead has been appointed a military staff clerk, on probation, at the War Office (Surveyor-General's Department).

5TH LANCERS. Capt. Fletcher has been appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction for Officers of Auxiliary Cavalry at Aldershot, and will take up his duty there on the 1st prox.

6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS. The *Natal Mercury* says the Inniskilling Dragoons are under orders for Cape Town, and will probably accompany Col. Warren on his mission to Bechuanaland.

10TH HUSSARS. Major Spottiswoode is on passage from India in the Jumna.

17TH LANCERS. Lieut. and Adjt. the Hon. L. H. D. Fortescue is on passage from India in the Jumna.

19TH HUSSARS. We regret to learn from Egypt that Lieut.-Col. Taylor is down with fever on the Nile.

20TH HUSSARS. Capt. Richmond has accepted the adjutancy of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major O. F. T. Annesley has been appointed Acting Superintendent of Prisons in the Straits Settlements.

The following officers are *en route* from India in the Jumna:—Majors R. F. Williams, A. G. Lane, and C. H. Atchison; Capts. W. Riddell, J. A. C. Wedderburn, H. B. Jeffreys, and E. A. Smith, and Lieuts. C. E. Callwell, H. Chanes, A. R. Stuart, and G. J. L. de Berry.

Col. F. E. Hadow has been appointed to command the artillery in the British Burmah Division.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Cottingham has been appointed Assist.-Adjt. and Qrmr.-Gen. on the Staff in South Africa.

The following officers of the Royal Artillery have undergone examination at Gibraltar, and have qualified for the St. John Ambulance Association certificates:—Lieut.-Col. W. Ward; Major R. de Marylski; Capts. W. A. Smith, R. P. Leach, G. D. Fanshawe, H. S. Darkins, and Lieut. H. J. Clutton. Certificates have also been awarded to nine non-commissioned officers and men.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. H. R. Rich was killed whilst playing polo at Rawul Pindee on the 17th ult. The deceased was son of Col. F. H. Rich, R.E., 17 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W. He joined the Army Jan. 8, 1870, and became capt. Jan. 8, 1880. Served with the expedition against the Malays in Perak in 1875 (mentioned in despatches, medal); also in Zulu campaign of 1879 (medal with clasp). Capt. Rich collided with another player, and was picked up insensible; and, though he lingered for some hours, never recovered consciousness.

THE BUFFS, EAST KENT REGIMENT (3RD). Capt. Spens, 1st Batn., has accepted the offer of a Volunteer adjutancy.

KING'S OWN, ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT (4TH). Lieut. Dolphin, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS (5TH). Capt. Pearse-Hobbs returns to regimental duty from the adjutancy of the Ayrshire R.V.

ROYAL FUSILIERS (7TH). The head-quarters and service companies of the 1st Batn., under command of Lieut.-Col. Butler, consisting of 16 officers and 769 non-commissioned officers and men, left England on Sunday last for Gibraltar. Lieut. Hon. C. J. White, 2nd Batn., is ordered home to join the depôt.

KING'S, LIVERPOOL REGIMENT (8TH). Col. Mesurier succeeds to the command of the 2nd Batn. by the retirement of Col. Cochrane, Major Crawley becoming Lieut.-Col. Capt. Richardson, 2nd Batn., is on passage from India in the Jumna.

NORFOLK REGIMENT (9TH). Lieut.-Col. Stockley is *en route* from India in the Jumna, to join the 1st Batn.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT (10TH). Capt. Meyrick, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT (12TH). Capt. Cave, 1st Batn., has been appointed a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry on the Bengal establishment, vice Major Walker, 34th Regt., deceased, and has been posted to the Rawul Pindee Circle. Capt. Watson, 2nd Batn., has left the Staff College, and proceeded to Bechuanaland on special service.

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (13TH). Lieut. Cox, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (15TH). In consequence of the death of Mrs.-Layard, wife of Lieut.-Col. Layard, 1st Batn., at Sheffield, on Dec. 3, 1884, the serjeants have decided not to hold their annual ball on New Year's Eve.

BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (16TH). Lieut. Campbell, 2nd Batn., is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT (17TH). Capt. Hyslop, a probationer for the Pay Department, has been appointed to the 1st Royal Dragoons. Lieut. Sandwith has leave from India for 15 months, on private affairs.

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS (21ST). Lieut. Northcott, 2nd Batn., has leave from India to England. Capt. Abercrombie, 1st Batn., has accepted the adjutancy of the Ayrshire R.V. "Borderer" writes:—"I have read 'Claymore's' letter in your last week's edition on the inconvenient way the Scots Fusiliers are obliged to wear that weapon, and while, as a humble member of that corps, I heartily sympathise with him, I would take advantage of this opportunity to ask why we wear a claymore at all. Why, since the introduction of the Territorial system, have the Scots Fusiliers, a Border regiment, been arrayed in a Highland dress?—at least, I presume it is a Highland dress; it certainly is not a Lowland one. Can it, indeed, be that the authorities, with that wonderful ignorance of national and territorial peculiarities which they take every opportunity of displaying, imagine that tartan trews and doublet form the national costume of the Borderers? or do they think that Lowlanders consider it any honour to be dressed like 'would-be' Highlanders?"

Cheshire Regiment (22nd). Major Kirby, 2nd Batn., has leave from India for six months, on medical certificate.

King's Own Borderers (25th). Capt. Barns has been presented with a regulation claymore by the officers of the 7th Surrey R.V., on his vacating the adjutancy.

Gloucestershire Regiment (28th). On the departure of the 105th Regt. for Malta, the 28th will move into the Militia Barracks at York. It has been accommodated, since its arrival from Portsmouth, partly in the Cavalry and Depôt Barracks.

Worcestershire Regiment (29th). Lieut. Edwards has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment for the Indian S.C.

East Surrey Regiment (31st). The head-quarters and service companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bayley, consisting of 22 officers and 736 non-commissioned officers and men, will embark to-day at Gibraltar in H.M.S. Crocodile for conveyance to India.

West Riding Regiment (33rd). Brevet Major Booth and Lieut. Gore are *en route* from India in the Jumna.

Royal Sussex Regiment (35th). Major M. M. Pohle, formerly of the regiment, and Adjt. 2nd Volunteer Batn. Gordon Highlanders, died at 18 Bon Accord Street, Aberdeen, on the 16th inst., aged 48 years.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd). Capt. Eccles is *en route* to India in H.M.S. Crocodile.

Essex Regiment (44th). The *Essex Telegraph* gives an account of the reception of the regiment at Colchester, and goes on to say:—"It was in the middle of the eighteenth century that the regiment was raised in Colchester. Before leaving Colchester in the year 1857 the officers determined to erect a tablet to the memory of their comrades who fell in the Crimean War. They desired also to place over the tablet the old Crimean colours, which were in a most tattered condition, as they had lately been specially presented with new colours. The Rev. Henry Caddell, vicar of St. Peter's, gave his consent to the depositing of the colours in St. Peter's Church. The following is the inscription:—'Sacred to the memory of Capt. Fenwick, Hon. C. Agar, W. H. Mansfield, and F. W. Caulfield, who were killed June 18, 1855; Lieuts. R. Eyre, died at Balaklava, Oct. 15, 1854; M. Bradford, died 1856; Assist.-Surg. Thomson, died at Balaklava, Oct. 5, 1854; and 18 serjeants, 12 drummers, and 420 rank and file, who were killed, or died of wounds or disease, during the war in the Crimea, doing their duty under the colours which hang over this stone.' Emblazoned on the colours is a representation of the Sphinx, with Egyptian hieroglyphics, 'XLIV. East Essex,' surrounded with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. And now, after 14 years of foreign service, chiefly in India, but for the past few months at Aden, the regiment has again returned to Colchester."

Northamptonshire Regiment (48th). Capt, Ellis has vacated his appointment as Brigade-Major at the Curragh, and proceeded to Manchester, to join head-quarters.

King's Own Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regiment (51st). Lieut. Money is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

Border Regiment (55th). Major Cargill reverts to regimental duty from the adjutancy of the Westmoreland R.V.

Middlesex Regiment (57th). Capt. Foley has accepted a Volunteer adjutancy, that of the 1st Glamorgan Rifles.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th). The *5 and 9 Lilywhites' Gazette* says:—"Now that the draft is gone we find the strength of the battalion is,—Field officers, 5; captains, 5; subalterns, 8; staff, 2; warrant officers, 2; staff serjeants, 6; serjeants, 32; corporals, 40; drummers, 16; privates, 257. Our establishment is 480 privates. We want, to complete establishment, subalterns, 4; staff serjeant, 1; privates, 223."

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th). Lieut. St. Leger, 4th Batn., is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

Durham Light Infantry (68th). Capt. Cartwright is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

East Surrey Regiment (70th). Major Tibbs, captain on the Retired List, has proceeded on special service to Bechuanaland.

Highland Light Infantry (74th). Brevet Lieut.-Col. Leigh and Capt. Maxwell are *en route* to India in the Crocodile.

Middlesex Regiment (77th). Lieut. Le Bailly died at Secunderabad on the 3rd inst., aged 22 years. He joined the Army Sept. 9, 1882.

Seaforth Highlanders (78th). Lieut. Hatton has leave from India for 15 months, on private affairs.

Loyal North Lancashire (81st). Capt. Crosbie has accepted a Volunteer adjutancy.

Royal Irish Rifles (83rd). The following appeared in the Metropolitan Police orders of Dec. 1:—"Lieut.-Col. Labalmondière has this day retired on a pension granted to him by the Secretary of State in full appreciation of a service extending over 34 years in the Metropolitan Police. Col. Labalmondière has merited and received the respect and esteem of the members of the Metropolitan Police Force during the whole of his long and meritorious service, and the Commissioner feels satisfied that he has the cordial good wishes of all ranks on his retirement from his onerous duties." Col. Labalmondière was educated first at Eton, and afterwards at Sandhurst. He joined the 83rd Foot in 1833, served in the Canadian Rebellion, and as a young ensign was thrice selected to carry despatches.

Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th). Col. Stevenson, C.B., and Lieut. the Hon. E. B. Stopford are *en route* from India in the Jumna.

Connaught Rangers (88th). Lieut. Freckleton is *en route* from India in the Jumna.

Cameronians, Scottish Rifles (90th). Lieut.-Col. Ward succeeds to the command, vice Col. Rogers. Capt. Vivian is *en route* to India in the Crocodile.

North Staffordshire Regiment (98th). Capt. Watkins is *en route* to India in the Crocodile.

Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadians (100th). Lieut. Whittall, a probationer, officiating wing-officer, 2nd Hyderabad Infantry, is about to be admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Aug. 1, 1883.

Durham Light Infantry (106th). Lieut.-Col. Lee is on passage from India in the Jumna.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. King-Salter, 4th Batn., is *en route* from India in the Jumna. On vacating command of the Darjeeling Depôt next month, Lieut.-Col. Percival will, it it said, return to England, on leave for nine months. Capt. Thornton, 2nd Batn., has proceeded on special service to the Cape from the Staff College.

2nd West India Regiment. Lieut. G. T. Hamilton died at Torquay on the 18th inst., aged 24 years. He joined the service Feb. 22, 1882.

Commissariat and Transport Staff. "Outsider" writes:—"Your recent remarks upon the unaccountable delay in filling up the vacancy in the rank of deputy-commissary-general, caused by the retirement of Deputy-Comy.-Gen. Pigott, of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, are most opportune, and are much appreciated by the officers of the Department. The system of jobbery and favouritism that obtains at the head-quarters of the Department under the present directorate is responsible for the unwarrantable delay in filling-up this vacancy. Unless an officer happens to belong to the 'Mutual Admiration Society' recently formed in the Department (a spurious imitation of the parent society), his chances of preferment are absolutely nil. To their honour be it said, the military authorities at the Horse Guards are fully alive and opposed to this iniquitous attempt to foist a junior officer (whose age compels him to retire in a few months unless he is promoted meanwhile) over the heads of older and equally capable officers. The whole Department is watching the result of this struggle between the opposing forces of 'favouritism' and 'merit' with the keenest anxiety."

Pay Department. During the present trooping season, the following officers of the Pay Department are expected to return to England:—Majors Bamfield, pymr., 1st Batn. 23rd Regt., Dum Dum; Franklin, 2nd Batn. 14th Regt., Sealkote; Wade, 2nd Batn. 5th Regt., Chakrata; Stockley, 2nd Batn. 4th Regt., Poona; and Haldane, 77th Regt., Secunderabad. Major J. C. Ross, District pymr., Straits Settlements, will shortly return to England, and will be relieved by Major J. M. Kerr, pymr., 27th Regt. Staff Pymr. and Major T. P. Senior, 48th Regtl. District, Northampton, has been instructed to take over financial charge of the District Pay Office, Devonport, vice Lieut.-Col. Leigh, chief pymr., retiring on a pension. Staff Pymr. and Major W. Hughes, 53rd Regtl. District, Shrewsbury, is under orders to take over the duties of chief pymr. in Ireland, vice Lieut.-Col. J. Nowlan, chief pymr. in Dublin, who is retiring from the service. Major O. M. Johnston, pymr., 85th Regt., relieves Major Hughes, at the 53rd Regtl. District, Shrewsbury. Major T. G. Booth has been appointed Pymr. of the 48th Regtl. District, Northampton.

The Auxiliary Forces.

MILITIA.

Royal Irish Regiment. The Committee of the Royal Humane Society have awarded the silver medal of the society to Serjt. P. Betts, 5th Batn., who saved the life of a man at Kilkenny.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Capt. Savage, 3rd Batn., is attached to the 1st Batn. at Devonport, for duty during the absence of Capt. Jones, on service at the Cape.

Bedfordshire Regiment. The 3rd Batn. will train next spring at Colchester, where the 1st Batn. of the regiment is stationed.

Lancashire Fusiliers. Capt. Romer, 3rd Batn., has been attached to the 1st Batn. for duty during the absence of Lieut. Hibbert with the Bechuanaland Expedition.

North Lancashire Regiment. Capt. Da Costa, 4th Batn., has been selected for temporary duty with the 2nd Batn. at Portsmouth, during the absence of Capt. Davidson in Bechuanaland.

Yorkshire Regiment. Col. Gunter, 3rd Batn., has successfully contested the borough of Knaresborough in the Conservative interest.

Connaught Rangers. Lieut. Robertson, 5th Batn., has embarked for South Africa, for service with the Bechuanaland Expedition.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The leave of absence granted to Capt. Vereker, 3rd Batn., for the purpose of proceeding to South Africa has been cancelled at his own request, his services in Bechuanaland not being required.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Richards always has to make a good report of his regiment, and on Saturday evening last when Major-Gen. Gipps, C.B., presented the prizes at the Drill Hall in Chenies Street, a most satisfactory account was given of the past year's work. Col. Richards and his officers are deserving of the utmost credit for their indefatigable exertions to keep the corps in the front rank of the Volunteer service. To say that no regiment in the Metropolis is better ordered than the Bloomsbury is simply to repeat an ofttold tale. The regiment took up a strong position years ago, and the fact of its having maintained it ever since is the best possible proof that the position was earned not by good-luck, but by systematic good management. The Bloomsbury Rifles are to the fore in everything, and well may Col. Richards feel proud at being at the head of so well disciplined and efficient a regiment.

20th Middlesex (Artists'). The members of the B Compy. held their annual dinner on Monday at the Covent Garden Hotel. The chair was occupied by Capt. A. C. White, supported by Lieut. Brock, A.R.A. Among other officers present were Capt. Hammond, Lieuts. Weiss and Jones, &c. After the usual toasts of the evening had been given, the chairman presented the prizes which had been won at the company's prize meeting, numbering 13 in all.

Attention having for some time past been drawn to the serious dearth of officers in the Volunteer Force, statistics on the subject have been prepared. These show that in the three counties alone which respectively furnish the largest number of men to the organisation, viz., Lancashire, Middlesex, and Yorkshire, the number of officers short of the establishment has now reached the high total of 448. Matters in this respect are not so bad in the Metropolitan as in the two northern counties, Middlesex being only 59 short, whereas Lancashire wants 284 officers and Yorkshire 105.

Obituary.

The late Vice-Admiral Mends, whose sudden death at Dover was announced on Tuesday, was the last surviving son of the late Comdre. Sir Robert Mends, G.C.B. Admiral Mends married a Miss Nisbet, daughter of the late Capt. Josiah Nisbet, R.N., step-son of Admiral Lord Nelson. He entered the Navy in 1821, and served on the coast of Africa, the Cape, the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, and was afterwards inspecting commander in the Coastguard. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1858, and retired in 1870, attaining the grades of retired rear-admiral 1875, and retired vice-admiral in 1880.

Major-Gen. C. H. Hearn, C.I.E., late Inspector-Gen. of Police at Madras, died on the 12th inst. at West Brighton, aged 55. He entered the Indian Army in 1846, and in 1848 was employed against the insurgents in the Golcondah Zemindary. He became lieut.-col. in 1872, col. in 1877, and major-gen. in 1881. He served in the second Burmese war, and was present at the capture of Martaban in 1852. He served also with the Turkish Contingent from 1855 till 1866 as assistant-adjutant-general attached to the head-quarters of the force.

Major E. T. Browell, Royal Artillery, writes:—"Would you kindly allow me to inform the subscribers to the Memorial Windows in All Saints, Cairo, and the public that the above stained-glass windows are now erected, and may be described as follows?—Five lancet windows in the apse form the memorial. In the centre light is represented Our Lord in Majesty, and in the others are attendant figures coupled in each division. On the dexter side, thus arranged, the figures referred to are of Old Testament soldiers—viz., Joshua, David, Jonathan, and Gideon. On the sinister side the two lights are occupied by figures of soldier saints—viz., St. Michael, St. George, St. Alban, and St. Martin. Beneath the feet of our Lord are the emblems of the Evangelists, In like position, and also above the figures in the side lights, are demi-figures of angels, armed as those of St. Michael's host. The work throughout is of an extremely rich and elaborate character. An inscription runs along the base of the windows, incorporated in the glass, as follows:—'To the glory of God, and in memory of their comrades who died from wounds or sickness during the autumn and winter of 1882, these windows are erected by some officers of the British Expeditionary Force.' The total sum collected was £171 16s. 2d.; Messrs. Clayton and Bell's bill was £156 15s. No other expenses were incurred, except about £3 for circulars, postage, &c. The balance of £12 will, it is hoped, go towards placing beneath the windows a brass giving the names of those in whose memory they are erected. The thanks of the subscribers are due to Messrs. Clayton and Bell for the high artistic merit of the work, which they have executed at a cost much below their ordinary tariff."

Letters from Admiral Dowell, in the Vigilant, at Shanghai, have been received up to Nov. 5; and from Comdre. Morant, at Hong Kong, up to Nov. 11; from Admiral Hewitt, at Bombay, up to Nov. 28; and from the senior officer in the Gulf of Aden up to Dec. 2.

Doubt appears to exist as to the identity of the body of Lieut. Nichols, commander of the Wasp. The rector of Cloncha states that he buried the remains in Malin Churchyard, and inserted the deceased's name on the parish register. As, however, it is believed on Arranmore Island that he was washed ashore and interred there, the rector intends to try and settle the point.

The final engine trials of the Polyphemus have been deferred at Portsmouth until the middle of January. The difficulties with respect to her boilers and torpedo fittings have been overcome, her estimated speed has been more than realised during a six hours' run, and little doubt is felt that with the slight readjustments which are being made to secure additional ventilation in the stokeholes, the full power of the machinery will be developed. In the new Polyphemuses which are to be laid down next year, it is intended to introduce a few improvements upon the original design of the hull, but in the meantime the Admiralty propose to despatch the present ram upon an experimental cruise for the purpose of testing her sea-going qualities, and supplying the Constructive Department with further *data*.

The Borghese sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape last week with munitions of war and two torpedo boats.

A company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing, and carrying on the business of the well-known and old-established firm of wine merchants, Messrs. Allan and Norris, of the Haymarket, and more especially to carry on a Naval, Military, and general wine and spirit trade, and to more fully develop the Naval branch of the business, which has already been carried on for many years with great success. This business was originally established in Mark Lane by Mr. Allan, about the year 1630. The company ought to offer a good investment for Naval officers, for if properly managed it cannot fail to be successful.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 943.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

TWENTY years ago, "in the piping times of Purchase," some serious warnings were given to the officers of the Army, then persuaded that the system so often threatened must live long, that it was doomed. They were given, by the *Army and Navy Gazette* at least, timely notice that there was a time coming which was not good for the investors in fancy prices for commissions. There had been Commissions and Committees, which had reported and recommended, but reports and recommendations had been so often made and disregarded, that there was no great alarm caused by these exercitations and abstract proposals. But the tremendous stroke dealt by the arm of Germany to the French giant inside his castle walls afforded an opportunity to the reformers and military iconoclasts for the overthrow of the plutocratic influences of Purchase, which they nimbly turned to account. In 1870, the sentence which we in 1864 had declared to be inevitable was pronounced by the lips of Mr. Cardwell; and Purchase, with all its faults,—and yes! let us say all its virtues, too,—was put to death. It would be unjust and untrue to say that

"R.I.P." was not engraved on the tomb with a kindly hand. It was indeed the same which has to sign cheques, and which will have to go on signing them for some twenty millions sterling, and which has given the taxpayer the privilege of paying a huge annuity to an army of very discontented and profitless pensioners. Never was any measure so arbitrary, and in its unjust enactments so softened in operation by liberal appreciation of the claims of the sufferers, as was the abolition of Purchase by the exercise of the powers of the Army Purchase Commissioners. If any had a right to complain, perhaps it was those who had to pay for the retirements and fancy prices, which latter were recognised in a liberal spirit not to be found in the actual text of the decree. There were, as there must be in all such organic changes, some cases of hardship and some grievances. These, as we always said, should be redressed by the State, for it was said to be in the interests of the State that the wrong was done. But the deed was done. To-day the Army is not a reconstruction of old materials. It is a *novum organon.* Officers and men are natives of these isles, but they serve under different conditions, and have different *raisons d'être.* The old Purchase officer had an investment in the service, and he commanded men whose whole future was in the service. It is true that he could "sell," and that he "sold" where he pleased, unless service considerations or war interfered; but in war the officer of the old Army was certainly not inferior to the officer of the new Army in any military attribute. It is probable that the new officer will be as good as his forebears in any war to come, but as yet he is untried, for since 1854-5 the Army has not been engaged with a European enemy. As for the men, there is less certainty that they will display the qualities of the soldiers of the old Army than there is in respect of the officers doing as well as their predecessors. Those who are mainly responsible for the metamorphose appear to be distrustful of the results of their handiwork. In the days of the old Army, which, with its old Purchase officers and its old soldiers, did some noteworthy things, it would have been impossible for a General to have culled a force of elegant extracts, officered by selection, tempered by favouritism, in which the favouritism and the selection were so similar that it would not be easy to draw the line between them. But the success of this selected Army—and that it may be successful we pray, as that it will be successful we believe—will prove nothing at all in respect to the efficiency of the Army proper for general war purposes. The system is tentative. As to officers, the system of selection is theoretically established for commands, but it is not, it cannot be said to be "regulation," because the Commander-in-Chief, who is the adviser of the Secretary of State, will have none of it. As to men, there is only this solid fact, that the General who had to drive the Nile coach selected as far as he could the old horses and stagers, and left the young ones at grass, so there is no opportunity of judging of the form of the whole stable. It is in this state that the Army of to-day is found, in the face of grave complications which it may be called upon to solve by the application of the *ultima ratio* of kings and peoples.

The Military Secretary will not hold a levée on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

Details of the Bechuanaland Expedition may be found in the Blue-book (C 4251), December, 1884, on p. 36. It appears that, in addition to the volunteer and irregular forces, there are to be "one battalion of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, besides engineers, departmental corps, &c." These troops are "for the occasion" to "be under the local command of Sir C. Warren," who, "as the field force will be considerable, amounting to about 4,000 men," has been given "the local rank of Major-General." As regards the Lieutenant-General Commanding in South Africa, the expeditionary force will be under his "general direction and command;" but "in view of the circumstances which may arise in other portions of your [Sir L. Smyth's] command, her Majesty's Government think that your presence at Cape Town would be desirable," The independence of Sir C. Warren's command may be noted by the further fact that he is to have "power to convene and confirm general courts-martial" (*vide* War Office Instructions, dated November 6, 1884).

We regret to learn that when the returns are published, it will be found that the target-practice of the Militia for the past year will show no improvement on that of former years. This is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, considering that only twenty-seven days (which includes Sundays) are allowed for the period of annual training, out of which only seven half-days are allowed for a company to complete its preliminary musketry drills and target-practice.

We have reason to believe the authorities in their selection of General Sir E. Johnson, K.C.B., R.A., for the post of Director-General of Military Education, were actuated by the desire to save this distinguished officer from being placed on the Retired List, which would have been the case had he not been employed.

We hear that the officers of the old Commissariat and Transport Staff have renewed their claim for honorary Army rank. There is certainly at the present time a very odd jumble of military and civilian designations in this Department. It is most incongruous that a Commissary-General and a Warrant officer of the Commissariat and Transport Corps should be designated alike as "Mr." This very unmilitary designation, as applied to soldiers, is often most confusing to the military mind, while to "Mister Jones," the forage contractor, the whole business is simply inexplicable. Officers who now join the Department from the combatant branches are permitted to retain their Army rank and titles; yet these military titles have not been restored to the many officers of the late Commissariat Department now serving on the Commissariat and Transport Staff, who formerly held substantive Army rank; while, on the other hand, many officers of the Pay Sub-Branch of the late Control Department who held no Army rank formerly, have been granted honorary rank with military titles. Officers of the Army Pay Department, Quartermasters of all branches, Ridingmasters, and Inspectors of Army Schools are now granted honorary rank.

We understand there is a gradual declining number of candidates presenting themselves for admission into the Academy at Woolwich. At the late examination of 150 candidates for 50 vacancies, not 45 even qualified.

In the General Orders dated December 1, we are informed that a bronze star will be given by the Khedive of Egypt to the troops engaged in the operations near Suakim, under Sir Gerald Graham; that "the star will be of a similar pattern to that granted for the Egypt (1882) Campaign;" and that "individuals" who got the star for 1882 will not be entitled to that for services in 1884. If this new star be given only to those who were engaged in the operations specified *near* Suakim, all the Marines and others who were repeatedly engaged while defending that place must of course be excluded. If the star for the Soudan be of a *similar* pattern to that for 1882, it cannot be of the *same* pattern; what then will be the difference? As correctness of language and clearness are not characteristics of the official productions of Pall Mall, "similar," in this case, is probably intended for the "same." Why are the recipients of this latest asteroid designated by the unmilitary term "individuals"? Is it because the authorities, who find no difficulty in swallowing the camels of official returns, strain at the gnat of calling all our soldiers *men;* or is it rather because the composition of military documents is now entrusted to civilians to whom soldiers are merely "individuals"?

Major A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E., will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Seddon as Instructor in Construction and Estimating at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

Article 109 of Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884, is cancelled, and a new article is substituted, by which it is ordained that officers superseded for promotion, either because they have not passed the prescribed examination, or because they have been unfavourably reported upon, shall be shelved, unless they pass, or are favourably reported upon before the expiration of 18 months. This important alteration, which enlarges the boundaries and aggravates the effects of favouritism,—we should say selection, of course,—and which will irretrievably ruin the prospects of many officers who are simply unlucky, is treated merely as a question of "Finance."

Major C. H. B. Norcott, Rifle Brigade, is about to be gazetted aide-de-camp to Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B, commanding a division of the Bengal Army.

There are two or three things besides newspaper articles and speeches needful in these days, if any country desires to appropriate exclusively those parts of the world which are occupied by people with black skins —viz., fleets, armies, and big purses,—to which may be added the resolution to use them in case of need. There has been a deal of leek-eating over Angra Pequena and the Congo, and it will be well if the Government and Downing Street have not to swallow more of the vegetable in Egypt.

In former years at Aldershot, when Sir Hope Grant and Sir J. Yorke Scarlett held command, it was the custom during the winter months to substitute for the monotonous route-marching exercises (distasteful to both officers and men), outpost duty, reconnaissance, taking-up positions, &c. Now, nothing of the kind is attempted, for the simple reason that there are no troops to exercise. If the new system is working so marvellously well, where are the men? Aldershot is our largest station, and they clearly are not to be found there.

The "Aldershot Division" grows gradually smaller and beautifully less. Never before has Aldershot been in such a sorry plight, or been so weakly garrisoned as at present. An announcement has been made, it is true, during the week, through the medium of Divisional Orders, that the strength of the Division will be increased by 25 recruits and one boy from the Depôt, Wiltshire Regiment, at Devizes, on January 1 next; but as a set-off to this notable accession of strength, it has also been announced that a draft from the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, consisting of about 170 of all ranks, will proceed from the Camp on the 27th inst., *en route* to India, to join the 1st Battalion in Bombay. The grass-grown and neglected parade-grounds, the empty and dilapidated huts, and the apathetic and listless appearance of the few soldiers now at the Camp, are painfully suggestive of the very unsatisfactory state of the Army generally, and of which, indeed, Aldershot at the present time is but the reflex.

A Special Committee, with Lord Morley as president, will shortly assemble at the War Office to inquire into and report upon the course of instruction for officers and men now carried out at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. For some time past reform has been pending in this direction. The Royal Engineer Establishment at Brompton, Chatham, is a most expensive institution, and teems with highly-paid instructors of all ranks. The long and wearisome course of "scientific" training for Sapper recruits, hitherto carried out at this depôt, will probably be shortly considerably curtailed, with advantage, and a brief annual course of field-works, &c., introduced. Many other changes of an equally sweeping nature may be expected.

We understand the Medical authorities have vainly represented for some years past to the Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich the present unsatisfactory arrangements of diet and hours of study, from which the sickly look of many of the cadets, as testified by the Board of Visitors, is to be attributed.

The question of a reserve (or "iron") ration, and of its carriage in the field, demands prompt and serious attention. That the authorities are alive to its importance is apparent by the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into and report on the subject. At present, there is no "reserve ration" in the English service corresponding to the so-called "iron ration" carried by the soldier in Continental armies. What is called the reserve ration is simply a 2-lb. tin of preserved meat and 2 lb. weight of biscuits, to which a small tin of pea-soup is sometimes added. There is no authorised system as yet for carrying this ration. It should be borne in mind that this "iron ration" is only intended for use in cases of dire necessity, under special orders, in order to stave off starvation; and that, consequently, it need not be nearly so large as an ordinary ration.

We are informed that no change will be made regarding the preliminary drill of Militia recruits, who will continue to be drilled on enlistment if they so elect. Preliminary drill immediately before training will only affect those Militia battalions whose headquarters are at a distance from that of the regimental district.

The Corea is entering upon the first stage of "civilisation" preparatory to assimilation by Europe. A rebellion, inaugurated by the assassination of the King's son and six of his Ministers at an entertainment given by the King to the British Minister and others, is "certain to have results of interest to several Powers." So says the telegram to the *Times.* The news of the rebellion comes from Nagasaki and Hong Kong, and thence to London. Civilisation under the guise of the traveller and the trader have knocked in vain at the gates of the kingdom of Chaosyen, and commerce has been rigidly shut out by the extraordinary system under which the "Kings of the Thousand Islands" for centuries excluded all foreigners, kept out priests and missionaries, and even the Chinese and Japanese on their borders. To be sure, the trader has been nibbling away at the wall, and has made small lodgments here and there within the *enceinte,* but the massacre of the Roman Catholic missionaries in 1839 was the outcome of the dread, jealousy, and hate of foreigners, which are the permanent and ruling forces of the policy of all Tartar races. That policy yields only to force. For hundreds of years the eyes of a few "pioneers of civilisation" have been directed to the Corea. Stories, probably fabulous, of its wealth have been exciting the imaginations of Europeans, and several attempts have been made from time to time to open up the Peninsula.

The Infantry battalions sentenced to wear the experimental khaki clothing present a very extraordinary appearance just now. The new clothing having in many instances gone to shreds, especially the nether garment, it has been found necessary, for decency sake, to permit the men to wear their reserve black-cloth trousers in conjunction with the grey upper garment, or the grey unmentionables with the scarlet tunic. The constant variations of red, grey, and black have suggested a new title for these unlucky corps, who are now generally known as "The Chameleons."

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 12, 1884.

Acting Chief Engineer H. G. Bourke has been confirmed as Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (Oct. 16, 1883).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 16, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, the under-mentioned Commanders, having attained 15 years' seniority as Commander, have been authorised to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain :—Commanders H. Kerr, G. Nevill, and J. Shortt (Dec. 10).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Navigating-Lieut. H. Baynham has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Dec. 14).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 17, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of April 30, 1877, and Nov. 27, 1878, Engineer J. Anderson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Dec. 17).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 18, 1884.

Navigating-Lieut. W. Tooker has been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 13).

APPOINTMENTS.

Chief Engineers—Joseph Minhinnick, to the Triumph; David Cartmel, to the Triumph, for Esquimault Yard.

Paymaster—James Cox, to be Secretary to Admiral Phillimore, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

Assistant-Paymaster—Scarlet de V. Taylor, to the Royal Adelaide.

Engineers—Josiah P. Thomas and Charles M. B. Dyer, to the Triumph.

Assistant-Engineers—George C. Bath and Edward Gallery, to the Triumph.

Clerks—Robert E. Smith and Francis C. Leonard, to the Royal Adelaide, as supernumeraries.

Gunners—George Peavitt, to the Defiance, for the Scourge; W. S. Hobbs, to the Asia, additional, for the Colossus; Edward May, to the Excellent.

Carpenter—George T. Greig, to the Defiance.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—David Douch, Pevensey, to be chief boatman-in-charge, Winchelsea, vice Little, pensioned.

ACHILLES, Capt. Buller, arrived at Devonport from Portland on Dec. 16; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7. It is stated that Com. Clarke will shortly succeed Com. Boys in this ship.

AGINCOURT, Capt. Mead, arrived at Devonport on Thursday; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7. Admiral Whyte and staff have gone on leave.

ALBACORE, Lieut.-Com. Smythies, was at Port Said by last advices.

ALBATROSS, Com. Hicks, on Nov. 5 was on passage to Shanghai, calling at Yangtse ports. She will be sent to Ningpo to relieve the Daring shortly. On Oct. 23 her men were paraded on the quarter-deck to witness the presentation of two bronze medals awarded by the Royal Humane Society to two of the petty officers—C. Treville and C. Crocker—for jumping overboard at Ningpo and saving the life of one of their shipmates who had fallen into the water. Capt. Hicks first addressed them, drawing attention to the gallantry they had displayed, and expressing his gratification at its recognition; and Mrs. Alabaster, wife of H.B.M.'s Consul, then presented the medals.

ALBERTA, tender to Victoria and Albert, Capt. Fullerton, conveyed her Majesty and the Royal party from Gosport to Osborne on Wednesday.

ALECTO, Lieut.-Com. Harston, was at Cape Coast Castle by last advices.

ALEXANDRA, Capt. Rawson, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

AMETHYST, Capt. Brent, left Bermuda on Nov. 18 for the River Plate.

ARAB, Com. Stopford, was at Aden by last advices.

ASSISTANCE, Capt. St. Clair, is still at Skye.

AUDACIOUS, Capt. Pearson, was at Amoy on Oct. 27, and would remain until relieved by the Champion, and then proceed to Hong Kong.

BITTERN, Com. Mann, was at Suez on Dec. 3.

BOADICEA, Capt. Church, was at Simon's Bay by last advices.

BRITANNIA, Capt: Bowden-Smith: Admiral Phillimore distributed to the cadets on Thursday the prizes gained in the last half-yearly examination.

BRITON, Capt. Lloyd, is in the Persian Gulf.

BULLFROG, Lieut.-Com. Papillon, was at Jamaica by last advices.

CANADA, Capt. Curtis, was at Bermuda by last advices.

CARYSFORT, Capt. Stewart, was at Alexandria on Dec. 3.

CHAMPION, Capt. Powlett, left Hong Kong on Nov. 11 to relieve the Audacious at Amoy, and has since arrived.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Hippisley, was at Shanghai on Nov. 5.

COCKATRICE, Com. Hayes, was at Constantinople on Dec. 3.

CONDOR, Com. Domville, was at Suakim on Dec. 4.

CONSTANCE, Capt. Doughty, left Honolulu for Coquimbo last September, and would call *en route* at Tahiti and the Hervey Islands.

COQUETTE, Lieut.-Com. Crowe, was at Suakim on Dec. 4.

CROCODILE, Capt. Carr, arrived at Queenstown on Dec. 16; embarked drafts for India, and sailed the same day for Bombay.

CRUISER, Com. Hughes-Hallett, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

CURACOA, Capt. Hanmer, was at Woosung on Nov. 5. She would proceed shortly to Hong Kong to refit and make good defects, preparatory to relieving the Pegasus as senior officer's ship in the Straits of Malacca.

CYGNET, Lieut.-Com. Gardiner, was at Massowah on Dec. 4.

DARING, Com Ching, was at Ningpo on Oct. 31, expecting to be relieved by the Albatross and come to Shanghai.

DART, Lieut.-Com. Moore, was at Sydney by last advices.

DECOY, Lieut.-Com. Hay, was to leave Berberah for Aden, when last heard from.

DEFIANCE, Com. Norcock, was commissioned at Devonport last Saturday as a torpedo school and depôt ship. On Thursday Capt. Markham, of the Vernon, paid a visit to this ship for the purpose of suggesting such alterations in the fittings as might be thought necessary.

DIAMOND, Capt. Dale, was at Sydney on Oct. 22.

DIDO, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was at Barbadoes on Oct. 10.

DOLPHIN, Com. Wilmot, was at Suakim on Dec. 4.

DRAGON, Com. Anson, was at Busreh on Nov. 6.

DREADNOUGHT, Capt. Fremantle, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

ESK, Lieut.-Com. Cochrane, was at Swatow on Oct. 31. (Commissioned temporarily as tender to Victor Emanuel.)

ESPOIR, Lieut.-Com. Gamble, was at Chemulpo, Corea, on Dec. 13, and, in consequence of the reported rebellion, is ordered to remain in the vicinity of the Seoul River.

EURYALUS, Capt. Hastings, was at Bombay on Nov. 28.

EXPRESS, Lieut.-Com. Knox, was at Jamaica on Oct. 25.

FALCON, Com. Pringle, was at Massowah on Dec. 4.

FANTÔME, Com. Osborne, was at Bermuda by last advices.

FIREBRAND, Lieut.-Com. Dickson, was at Singapore on Oct. 16; ordered to proceed to Hong Kong on return of the Pegasus from cruise.

FLY, Com. Hope, was at Takao, Formosa, on Oct. 31; ordered to proceed to Hong Kong when relieved by the Wanderer, and prepare for passage to England.

FLYING FISH, Capt. Maclear, is ordered to remain on the coast of Corea, in consequence of the reported rebellion there.

FORESTER, Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson, is still at Skye.

FORWARD, Lieut.-Com. Furlonger, was at Cape Coast Castle by last advices.

FOXHOUND, Lieut.-Com. McQuhae, was at Hoihow on Oct. 26, and will probably be relieved by the Zephyr, when refitted, and proceed to England.

FROLIC, Com. Parr, when last heard from was starting for the Oil Rivers with her Majesty's Consul, and would then return to Cape Coast Castle.

GARNET, Capt. Hand, is on her way to Bermuda.

GRAPPLER, Lieut.-Com. Cochrane, was at Gibraltar on Dec. 6.

GRIFFIN, Com. Davies, was paid off last Saturday at Devonport, and the crew were given the usual leave. The ship goes into the 4th Division of the Steam Reserve.

HARRIER, Lieut.-Com. Pike, was at New Guinea by last advices.

HECTOR, Capt. Arthur, arrived at Cowes from Southampton Water on Wednesday. She will remain as guardship during the Queen's stay at Osborne.

HERCULES, Capt. FitzRoy. A court-martial was held on board this ship on Monday to try C. T. Ryan, acting boatswain, for drunkenness. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to lose all his time as acting boatswain, to be dismissed his ship, and to be severely reprimanded.

HEROINE, Capt. Blackburne, is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

HIMALAYA, Capt. Palliser, passed Aden on Tuesday at noon for Colombo, Ceylon.

HUMBER, Com. Errington, is to remain at Suez for the present.

IMOGENE, Lieut.-Com. Gough, was at Constantinople on Dec. 3.

IMPREGNABLE, Capt. Wilson. The boys of this training-ship have been given Christmas leave until Jan. 6.

INFLEXIBLE, Capt. Seymour, is to leave Malta for home on Dec. 22.

INVINCIBLE, Capt. Buckle, was at Malta on Dec. 3.

IRIS, Capt. Rice, was at Malta by last advices.

JUMNA, Capt. Singleton, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday from Bombay. She brings altogether 44 officers (naval and military), 1,103 men, 43 women, and 84 children. One death and one birth occurred on the voyage.

KINGFISHER, Com. Rainier, left Sheerness on Thursday to take the place on the East Indies station of the Dryad, returned home and condemned as unfit for further service.

LINNET, Com. Hill, was at Hankow on Nov. 5.

MALLARD, Lieut.-Com. Browne, is at Bermuda.

MERLIN, Lieut. Brenton, left Shanghai on December 19 for Port Hamilton.

MIDGE, Com. Hotham, was at Foochow on Oct. 25.

MINOTAUR, Capt. Britten. In consequence of the extensive repairs to the boilers of the ship, she will not be ready for sea before Feb. 18. In the meantime Admiral de Horsey will hoist his flag in the Northumberland.

MIRANDA, Com. Acland, was at Sydney by last advices.

MONARCH, Capt. Bedford, is at Alexandria.

MUTINE, Com. Edwards, is ordered to join the flagship at Panama.

MYRMIDON, Com. Hoskyn, is still surveying in the southern part of the Red Sea.

NELSON, Comdre. Erskine, was at Sydney on Dec. 15, awaiting the arrival of Admiral Tryon.

NEPTUNE, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

NORTHAMPTON, Capt. Digby, is at Bermuda.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Capt. Robinson, arrived at Devonport on Wednesday. It has been arranged that, pending the temporary repairs to the Minotaur, this ship shall become the senior flagship of the Channel Squadron, and Vice-Admiral de Horsey, who succeeds the Duke of Edinburgh, will hoist his flag on board her as soon as the necessary changes in the cabin accommodation of the ship are carried out. She is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

OPAL, Capt. Brooke, was at Cape Coast Castle by last advices.

ORONTES, Capt. Andoe, left Simon's Town on Dec. 18 for England.

OSPREY, Com. Dowding, was at Zanzibar on Nov. 21.

PALUMA, Lieut.-Com. Richards, is still at Sheerness.

PELICAN, Com. Hope, is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

PENELOPE, Capt. Robinson, has been ordered to proceed to Chatham, for the purpose of undergoing a thorough overhaul and repair, and to be fitted with new machine-guns.

PHILOMEL, Com. Lang, is at Berberah.

RACER, gun-vessel, having been out for steam trials, proved herself to be an admirable sea boat. Her draft of water forward was 10 ft. 4 in., aft, 13 ft. 10 in.; steam in boilers, 86 lbs.; revolutions per minute, 92·4; mean pressure in cylinders, high, 25·2, low, 14·9; vacuum, 25·8; indicated horse-power, high, 341, low, 576, total, 917; mean speed of six hours, 11·2 knots. The result was considered highly satisfactory, especially when the state of the weather is taken into consideration. For some time the speed of the ship was twelve knots, during which the indicated horse-power of the engines was nearly 1,030, being over one-fifth greater than the contract power. The engines worked smoothly and with ease in the heavy sea.

RAMBLER, Com. Vereker, was inspected by Admiral Corbett at Sheerness on Thursday.

RAVEN, Lieut.-Com. Ross, was at New Guinea by last advices.

ROYAL ADELAIDE, Capt. Carter. A court-martial was held on board this ship on Monday to try T. Heffer, 2nd-class boy, for having struck Lieut. Oldfield, of the Impregnable. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was adjudged to receive 24 stripes with the birch, to be imprisoned for 12 months, and to be afterwards dismissed the service.

SAPPHIRE, Capt. Kinahan, was at Foochow on Oct. 25.

SAPPHO, Com. Castle, is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

SATELLITE, Capt. Theobald, remains at Esquimault until the arrival of Capt. Alington.

SEAHORSE, Staff Com. Hoskin, arrived at Portree, Skye, on Dec. 13.

SPHINX, Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim on Dec. 4.

STARLING, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, left Alexandria for Suakim on Dec. 18.

SULTAN, Capt. Tracey, arrived at Portsmouth from Portland on Wednesday; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

SUPERB, Capt. Cleveland, is at the Piræus.

SWIFT, Com. Bromley, was at Canton on Nov. 11.

SWIFTSURE, Capt. Brand, is ordered to return to England when relieved by the Triumph; she is at present on her way to Panama.

SWINGER, Lieut.-Com. Marx, was at New Guinea by last advices.

TAMAR, Capt. Warren, left Simon's Town on Dec. 13 for Australia.

TEMERAIRE, Capt. Domville, was at Suda Bay on Dec. 3.

TENEDOS, Capt. Drummond, is in dock at St. John's, Newfoundland.

TURQUOISE, Capt. Woodward, was on her way to Mauritius from Zanzibar by last advices.

TYNE, Com. Cochrane, is on her way home from Gibraltar.

UNDINE, Lieut.-Com. Cross, is expected shortly at Sydney.

VIGILANT, Lieut.-Com: Maxwell, was at Shanghai on Nov. 5, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, and would leave Shanghai for Hong Kong on Nov. 12, calling at intermediate ports.

VIVID, Staff Com. Gravener, conveyed Admiral Phillimore from Devonport to Dartmouth on Wednesday.

VOLAGE, corvette, has been out for gunnery and steam trials this week. On Monday, when one of the breech-loaders on the starboard side of the upper deck had been fired with only half the usual charge of powder, viz., 17 lb., and a projectile of 200 lb., a fracture in the rifling of the gun was detected. The experiments are to be resumed. On Thursday she made an unsatisfactory trial of her engines. The boilers could not keep up steam, some of the expansion gear proved defective, and the utmost horse-power developed did not exceed 2,604 horses.

WANDERER, Com. Churchill, left Hong Kong on Nov. 10 for Amoy, Tamsui, and then to relieve Fly at Takao (Formosa).

WATCHFUL, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, is at Cape Coast Castle.

WOODLARK, Com. Clutterbuck, was on her way from Bombay to Zanzibar by last advices.

ZEPHYR, Lieut.-Com. Hope, was at Wenchow on Oct. 30, and ordered to proceed to Hong Kong for refit when relieved by the Merlin.

PRIZE DAY ON BOARD THE BRITANNIA.

On Thursday a number of visitors assembled on board the Britannia to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates who pass into the service afloat. The recent examination was of a most satisfactory description, the whole of the 33 cadets presenting themselves having passed. Of these, Messrs. A. B. F. Dawson, H. G. Grenfell, and Talbot-Ponsonby have been made midshipmen. All the 33 examined now pass out of the ship and 40 new cadets will join at the beginning of the year. The following is a list of the prize-winners :—

Study Subjects—1, Mr. E. R. Hamilton; 2, Mr. H. G. Grenfell, Seamanship—1, Mr. R. D. Jeffreys; 2, Mr. W. R. Hall. Charts and Instruments—1, Mr. W. R. Hall; 2, Mr. J. Luce. French—1, Mr. G. M. K. Fair; 2, Mr. H. G. Grenfell and Mr. J. L. C. Taylor, bracketed. Essay—1, Mr. Talbot-Ponsonby; 2, Mr. A. B. F. Dawson. Religious Knowledge—1, Mr. A. B. F. Dawson; 2, Mr. A. Halsey. Drawing—1, Mr. J. C. Ley; 2, Mr. W. R. Willis. Physics—1, Mr. P. S. Watson; 2, Mr. A. B. F. Dawson. The chief Captains, Mr. W. H. D. Margesson and Mr. H. L. P. Heard, each received a dirk.

Mr. Carrick and Mr. Shelford, equal firsts for gymnastics, each received a silver pencil-case, and Mr. Watson, of the beagles, a whip.

Mrs. Bowden Smith, wife of the captain, pinned badges on the sleeves of Mr. Nugent and Mr. Watson, the new chief captains for the next term; also on the following captains: Messrs. Tyrwhitt, Olivier, Smith, Child, Luard, and Hickley; and on Messrs. Houseman and Doughty, who will be chief captains in the next term but one.

Admiral Phillimore, who distributed the prizes, afterwards addressed the cadets. Some of the cadets left the Britannia for their homes during the afternoon, and the remainder left on Friday for the Christmas vacation, which extends over five weeks. The new cadets have to be on board on Friday, January 23, and the others on the following day, and the studies will be resumed on Monday, the 26th.

A steamer left Elswick on Wednesday for Spezzia, with a 100-ton gun, ordered by the Italian Government, on board.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark, brother of the King of Greece, arrived at Athens on Thursday in the Fylla.

On Tuesday the annual theatricals at the Royal Naval School were renewed. The plays selected were "The School for Scandal" and "Aladdin." Both pieces were well and efficiently represented.

DELIGHTFUL ODOUR OF VIOLETS—VERY LASTING.—JOHN R. HALL'S WOOD VIOLET ESSENCE, patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, the Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Princess William of Prussia, the Countess of Flanders, &c. In bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 21s each.—Proprietor, EDWIN R. BIGGLESTON, Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to suggest to the authorities the necessity of discouraging the above, which are becoming yearly more riotous. I do not wear the "blue ribbon," nor do I purpose drinking nothing stronger than water at my own Christmas dinner; yet, for the sake of the religion, if not of the discipline of our soldiers, especially of the large number of recruits we are now getting, who often, I believe, fall into permanent evil habits from the bad start made at this season, I venture to hope some steps may be taken to insure moderation. Let me give my experience of what happened last year at the station where I was then serving. The authorities, having countermanded a general route-marching parade, and all other duties, as far as possible, on St. Stephen's day, the following was the result:—Not merely was the afternoon of our greatest Christian festival desecrated by a more than usual amount of drunkenness and gluttony, but the whole of the following day was devoted to every species of debauchery and excess; so much so, that the wives and families of the officers and men were obliged to remain in doors. Two battalions came to blows, and would have used their arms, but that a double cordon of sentries (composed of the few men remaining partially sober) was drawn between the combatants. A soldier's wife had her leg broken; several non-commmissioned officers lost their stripes; some old drunkards, who had long been total abstainers, broke their pledges, and became worse than ever; while the cells and hospitals were crowded for days afterwards. I have reason to know things were no better at some other stations!—I am, &c.,

A SENIOR CHAPLAIN TO THE FORCES.

The standard of heights and chest measurement for boys entering the Royal Naval training ships have been reduced, and are now—boys 15 to 15½ years of age, 5 ft. in height, and 30 in. chest; 15 to 16 years, 5 ft. 1 in. in height, and 30½ in. chest. For boys over 16 the standard remains without alteration.

The Collingwood, turret-ship, will go out of Portsmouth Harbour on Jan. 8, for trial of her machinery.

The Admiralty have directed the Gannet, composite sloop, to be fitted with the new 5 in. breech-loading guns, mounted on the Vavasseur system.

The committee appointed to investigate and report upon the steel guns which have recently burst at Woolwich, commenced their sittings on Tuesday. The inquiry is conducted in private.

HEADACHES AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for nearly two-and-a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended to try your Fruit Salt. Before I had finished one bottle, I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health. Others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford." CAUTION.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle, and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it, you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Directions in Sixteen Languages,—How to Prevent Disease. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Four Flags (Multum in Parvo); Dust of Lebanon (E. Wolff and Sons)—Brass Repoussé Work, by Madame Amélie (Madame Amélie)—The Red Dragon, December (Cardiff: D. Owen and Co.)—Bacon's Map of the New London Boroughs; Bacon's Political Map of the British Isles (G. W. Bacon and Co.)—St. Stephen's Saturnalia (G. E. Parkinson)—With a Show through Southern Africa, by Charles Du Val (Dean and Son)—The Art Journal, January (J. S. Virtue and Co.)—Almanach de l'Armée Française, 1885 (Paris: Henri Charles-Lavauzelle).

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira*; in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

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At an ELECTION of EIGHT PUPILS on December 17, 1884, the following was the Result of the Poll:—

SUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
Miss J. S. S. Orpen	4988	Miss C. M. Forster	4368
Miss E. Kelso	4649	Miss M. A. Tatam	4328
Miss L. M. Boulter	4590	Miss K. De Salis...	4314
Miss A. C. Oakes...	4402	Miss C. A. Louis...	4147

UNSUCCESSFUL.

	Votes.		Votes.
*Miss L. M. Mosse	3801	Miss W. De Berry	2072
*Miss E. McCreery	3032	Miss M. C. Seath	1847
Miss E. M. Ellis...	2987	Miss M. A. Berry	1186
Miss A. S. Hurford	2903	Miss J. Roworth	878
Miss B. Shuttleworth	2534	Miss E. F. Hodgins	552
Miss F. Ainsworth	2477	Miss A. Strettell	437
Miss E. J. Farmer	2334	Miss H. Croft......	123
		Miss M. Webster	106

* Vacancies having occurred after the voting papers were issued, the Committee also admitted Misses L. M. M. Mosse and E. M. McCreery, being the Candidates with the next highest number of votes.

Each donation of £5 5s entitles to one life vote, and each annual subscription of 10s 6d paid in advance, entitles to one vote at all elections during the year.

The NEXT ELECTION will TAKE PLACE in JUNE, 1885.

(By Order) G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

20 Charing Cross, S.W. (Corner of Craig's Court).
December, 1884.

The BAZAAR is POSTPONED to MAY 4, 5, and 6, 1885, on account of the West End Mission taking place on February 9, 10, and 11, 1885.

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NOTICE.

The STORES will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 27th December, inclusive.

The execution before Christmas of Country and Suburban orders received after SATURDAY, the 20th, or of Town orders received after TUESDAY, the 23rd, cannot be guaranteed.

By Order,
H. LAWSON, Secretary.

December 11, 1884.

FLORIDA.—A CLERGYMAN'S SON, who has been three years in Florida, and engaged in Orange Culture, Fruit-farming, &c., will be GLAD to COMMUNICATE with a FEW GENTLEMEN desirous of VISITING FLORIDA. Party sail January 14.—Address, "M. V.," care of Mr. GLEN, 379 Strand, W.C.

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September.—THIRTY-ONE, viz.:—First, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th (two), 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 46th, 48th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 62nd, 64th; and Cavalry, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

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At the Eight Examinations held under the present regulations, the FIRST PLACE has been taken FIVE TIMES.

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WOOLWICH, July, Two:—20th, 53rd. December, all have qualified; final result not known.

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NEXT TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 13.

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ARMY EXAMINATIONS. — LIEUTENANTS of MILITIA PREPARING for the MILITARY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION can be RECEIVED by the Rev. WALTER BAKER, M.A., Batcombe Rectory, Evercreech, Bath, whose pupils for some years past have continuously maintained a steady average of success, second to none. This year fifteen have been sent up, seven of whom have passed; four in March (one taking first place on the list), and three at the recent Examination. Very few pupils are taken, and there are two resident Military Instructors of high qualifications constantly at work, with a third in reserve in case of pressure. Thus very great individual attention is guaranteed, and the system of lecturing classes entirely avoided. Batcombe is a country village, near no town, but affording opportunity for shooting and other healthy amusements in moderation. References are permitted to the Earl of Harewood, Sir John Adye, G.C.B., General Elmhirst, C.B., General Thompson (late 7th Dragoon Guards), Colonel A. H. King, R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, the Bishop of Bedford, and many others, all parents or near relatives of successful pupils.

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THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

[FROM A CAMEL GRENADIER.]

It being a dismally monotonous journey on camelback between Wady Halfa and Dongola, I am trying to enliven the proceedings by scribbling a few remarks about the Camel Corps, which may be of some interest to your readers. Writing is rather a difficult feat on top of my camel, as his action is far from that of an arm-chair; no matter, it effectually prevents drowsiness, and takes my thoughts off brooding on the sore places of my body. Our saddles are the worst part of the business. The officers are supplied with the Mounted Infantry pattern, which are strong enough, the seat frames being made of iron, but they are enormously heavy, weighing some 50 lb. The seat, too, is so broad that my legs (not being overlong) form an angle of about 120° when the full impedimenta of rugs, tent, and saddle-bags are packed on. I may as well fully describe the heavy-marching order. The men's saddles are narrower and lighter than ours, being made of cross-lashed bars of wood, whose chief fault is that they break on the smallest provocation, and, therefore, necessitates being overlashed with wire at the junctures. The camel being made to kneel, and the framework being adjusted so that the padding fits into the hollows fore and aft of the hump, the two girths (of thin, rotten leather) are lashed tight, amidst the expostulations of the steed. Next, the headstall (no part of which enters the mouth) is put on, the rein being composed of an iron curb-chain and rope about 2¼ yards long. Nextly, the man's blanket, rolled in his waterproof sheet, is lashed to the near-side and his *tent d'abri* (one to every two men) to the off. The second blanket is then placed on the top, and the zuleetahs (or big saddle-bags of canvas and leather) being across that. The Namaqua rifle bucket is strapped to the off-side, far back, and the water-skin, big leather water-bottle, and two cornsacks, containing three days' grain, hung to the fore and rear pummels. The saddle-cover, of red leather, covers the zuleetahs, and the man gets on. Generally speaking, the camel gets up just as the man gets his foot in the stirrup, and the results are curious. Woe betide, if you try to throw your right leg over before the beast is up; you will infallibly come a hideous cropper. The only thing is to stand in the stirrup, let him rise with you, and then get into your seat. All our camels are "hygeems," or riding camels, which have been carefully selected and weeded out at Wady Halfa. Thus we walk away from our small transport of "baggagers," which does not turn up for sometimes over an hour after we arrive at our halting-place. The usual day's work begins by reveille at 4.30, sometimes earlier, according to the length of the day's journey, which as yet has never exceeded 11 hours—about 31 miles. Breakfasts are finished and everything is packed and ready by 6, and we start in the cool of the morning by leading our beasts four or five miles before mounting. Formation—sections of 4's or single file, according to ground. Sitting on top of a camel walking straight on end for eight or nine hours, with only a break of half an hour at noon, is a slightly monotonous affair. My own beast, although I love him tenderly, is not blest with swift walking-powers, and my conversation during the day is limited to "Wake up, d—n you!" occasionally varied by "D—n you, wake up!" However, he is in a terrible funk of koorbash, and the swish of it hurries him up considerably. As for the country, my idea of a desert used to be "an illimitable waste of burning sand, broken by neither rock nor tree whereon to rest the weary eye." As yet, we have not come across anything of the sort; the ground has been decidedly mountainous, and in fact sometimes so much so that we have had to dismount and lead our animals. Occasionally we emerge into a "khor," or so-called watercourse, three or four miles broad (*I* should call it a plain); but it is generally hard sand, often gravelly, and always capital walking. We do not see so much of the Nile as you might expect from looking at the map, though, as yet, we have halted every night except one on the banks, from whence the views are excessively pretty. Sometimes the ground is so stony that one really pities the podgy, soft-looking feet of our camels, but they knock their toes against the sharp stones with the greatest unconcern. I have also had practical experience that their feet are not soft, by a violent kick I received from the hind-leg of a camel, who thought himself insulted by my examining his headstall in the dark. A camel's hind-leg will reach anywhere—over his head, round his chest, and on to his hump; even when lying down an evil-disposed animal will sometimes shoot out his leg and bring you to a sitting position. His neck is of the same pliancy; he will chew the root of his tail, nip you in the calf, or lay the top of his head on his hump; altogether, he is an overrated beast. I have been told of journeys made across country from Dongola to Alexandria in eight days (which I do not believe); of his marvellous powers of going for 40 days running; of trotting 200 miles without a halt; of his going 15 days without water, &c., &c. My experience thus far is that he gets a sore back after four days, or less, does not go more than five consecutive days, and as for trotting, it is only by a vigorous application of the koorbash that I can succeed in making mine go more than 250 yards at a time. I trust that my steed is an exception, but I chose him because he was pointed out to me by a connoisseur as an extra good one, but his walking certainly never exceeds two and a half miles per hour.

Experts differ as to the prospects of Lord Wolseley. The leading journal has published a communication from a military authority who takes a gloomy view of the situation, and predicts that his lordship will not reach Khartoum until March. An official apologist, "R. R. B.," easily identified as Mr. Brett, M.P., Lord Hartington's private secretary, comes to the rescue. "R. R. B.'s" letter is so interesting that we give it *in extenso*. He says:—"There is no 'wide discrepancy between its plan and execution;' and any 'sanguine official prognostications' by way of 'defence for the choice of the Nile route' were never put forward by Lord Wolseley or the other officers charged with the consideration of the rival schemes. For, in the first place, Lord Wolseley, before he left England, had no hope of being able to concentrate his force at Ambukol before the end of December, and it yet remains to be seen whether he will not have effected that primary object by New Year's Day. And secondly, the Nile route was selected not as the better of two possible routes—which might have been the case had the decision been taken in March last—but as the only practicable way of relieving Gen. Gordon during the present winter. As obstinate preference for the Suakim-Berber route is so obviously the motive which underlies the criticism of your 'Military Correspondent,' perhaps you will allow me to recall to the memory of your readers the following circumstances:—The Government gave no orders for an advance in the direction of Khartoum till the second week in the month of August. At that time Berber was in the hands of the enemy, and the tribes along the route from Suakim were in open hostility. Lord Hartington explained to the House of Commons on Nov. 13 that no advance from Suakim could take place without severe fighting, and that the operation of sending a force to Berber, then in the hands of the Mahdi,—a force necessarily in small detachments, on account of the scarcity of water—would be one of considerable difficulty and danger. This was in reality an under-statement of the case. No large body of men has ever crossed the 260 miles of desert which your correspondent treats so airily. The Egyptian troops which have used that route have done so in times of peace, and in small parties. But there were certain engineers who advocated strongly the making of a railway along this route. They stated at first that it could be constructed at the rate of 30 miles a day. Upon cross-examination it was speedily discovered that in consequence of the unknown character of the obstacles to be encountered, and especially of the amount of opposition on the part of the tribes, they could not guarantee even the rate of three miles a day. Indeed, competent authorities estimated—after hearing what these engineers had to say—that it would take at least 11 months to complete the railway, and your correspondent may be interested to learn that one of the highest military authorities in Europe—whose opinion was asked upon this plan—declared it to be 'the dream of a visionary Royal Engineer.' In any case, it soon appeared that although the Suakim-Berber route might have been selected with advantage, and a railway constructed, if a decision had been come to in March, it was altogether out of the question in August. It is true that a desert will probably have to be traversed between Ambukol and Shendy, but there is this difference between it and the Suakim-Berber desert. In the first place, very little is accurately known about the latter, whereas I have lying before me as I write an accurate survey, taken, I believe, under the auspices of Mr. Fowler, the well-known engineer, of every yard of the road between Ambukol and Shendy. And, secondly, Berber is even now in the hands of the enemy, whereas at Shendy there are five of General Gordon's steamers—disingenuously ignored by your correspondent—awaiting the arrival of our troops. Finally, I should like to point out to your readers that, if authority goes for anything, we have not only the clearly-expressed opinions of men who know Egypt and the Nile thoroughly—like the ex-Khedive and Mr. Stanley—that the Nile route was the only one available for a large body of troops; but that we have Gen. Gordon himself writing on July 30—that is, a week earlier than the date when the decision of the Government was taken—to Sir E. Baring, 'As for routes, I have told you that the one from Wady Halfa along the right bank of the Nile to Berber is the best, and had not Berber fallen would have been a picnic. The other route is from Senhit to Kassala, and to Abou Haraz on the Blue Nile, which would be safe up to Kassala, but I fear it is too late.' Not a word about Suakim, either with or without a railway." But Lord Wolseley's progress has been slower than the public expected, and Sir Samuel Baker, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, submits that "a most able General and the best of British troops have been placed in a most unfair position by their own Government. They have been ordered to advance from Cairo by the Nile when that river has commenced its fall, thereby aggravating every natural difficulty, and rendering the passage of the cataracts impossible to steamers which could have ascended with comparative ease had the expedition been prepared to start from Assouan upon July 1." Sir Samuel Baker advances weighty reasons in favour of an expedition from Suakim. "If (he says) Gordon is short of food, and the Mahdi's people (by recent accounts) are suffering from famine prices, Lord Wolseley's army will not arrive in a land flowing with milk and honey. It becomes all-important that the Suakim route should be opened, and that Berber should be provisioned as a central depôt. In case of success, the supplies would be available on demand; in the event of disaster, the line of retreat would not be confined to the non-navigable Nile. Lord Wolseley keeps up a brave heart, and seems to have confidence in the ultimate results of his enterprise. In a telegram to the War Office, dated Dec. 16, he says:—'Just arrived. Brigdr.-Gen. Stewart, with troops from Handek, yesterday. The English boats have up to this point fulfilled all my expectations. The men are in excellent health, and fit for any trial of strength, as the result of manual labour. The work in the boats against currents is very hard, but is borne most cheerfully without a grumble, all thoughts being on the relief of Khartoum and of their gallant comrade who is besieged there.'"

Gen. Wolseley is losing no time. He has pushed on his head-quarters this week from Dongola to Korti. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* telegraphs a conversation between the General and the Mudir of Dongola, which, if it does not throw much light on the prospects of the Expedition, is interesting as showing what the Mudir thinks of them. Mustapha Pasha—that is the Mudir's name—is not an ordinary personage. True or false, loyal or disloyal, he has made his mark during the present rebellion, nor could any man in the Khedive's service give more accurate information as to the rebel strength. If he is to be believed, there will be no fighting this side of Khartoum. The rebels, he says, will not stand against the British troops. Supplies will be plentiful along the line of march both of grain and meat. Lord Wolseley very naturally asked why, if the country was open and the Arabs had taken themselves off, no intelligence had been sent from Khartoum by messengers. The reply to this question was that the country people intercepted them. If this be the case, it is to be feared that the Soudanese have lost their faith in Gordon, and are hostile to the British expedition. However, we may reasonably conclude that he has thrown in his lot with our troops. It would appear that 11 days is now the period during which a messenger may hope to get to Khartoum. For a native has brought intelligence that the General has again beaten the rebels, and commands the river as far as Shendy. This news is so far satisfactory that it shows Gordon's star to be still in the ascendant. But between now and the end of March, the time at which the expedition may expect to reach Khartoum, a great deal may happen."

The Mudir's troops and a guard of honour of the Royal Sussex paraded in front of the Mudirieh on Saturday morning, upon the occasion of Lord Wolseley and his Staff's departure for Korti. All the officers' heavy luggage was stored here for reshipment to Cairo. Everybody went forward in the lightest marching order. Mustapha Pasha wearing neither sword nor decorations, and dressed in a civilian loose overcoat and trousers, a fez and a kafieh, received the General at his doorway. After exchanging salutations with his Excellency, Lord Wolseley and his staff, all wearing scarlet tunics, led by the Mudir, entered the official residence, where sherbet was served. His lordship arrived at Debbeh on Monday morning, in the Mudir's dahabeah, which was towed by a steamer. He was received by Lieut.-Col. Tolson and officers, as well as by the native civil and military authorities. A guard of honour was provided by the Sussex Regt. After inspecting the fort, the stores, and the military hospital, Lord Wolseley proceeded for Korti, where he arrived on Tuesday.

The advanced guard of the Expedition is now fast assembling at Korti. The site is said to have been well chosen for the encampment, and after their long toil over the burning sand and rocks, a rest there will be keenly appreciated by the men in the boats. The tents of the Camel Corps are pitched under widespreading groves of trees extending to the banks of the river, which here winds in broad, quiet reaches. The scene is very picturesque; the heat is tempered by the shade, and all are delighted with the spot. At this place the fleet of whale boats will shortly be concentrated. The Head-quarter authorities estimate that the duration of the voyage from Sarras to this point will average 34 days, 14 of which will be occupied in getting up the Cataracts of Batn-el-Hagar. Canadian *voyageurs* are now stationed at the various difficult points with hawsers and parties of natives to help the boats past.

Two patrols, each consisting of an officer and 40 men, have explored the country for 10 miles in various directions from Korti. They report all perfectly quiet so far as they have penetrated. The provisioning of the British force is proceeding regularly, and there is no lack of quantity. Depôts of supplies have been established between Korti and Debbeh. For 1,000 men there is sufficient wheat and flour for 400 days, biscuits for 90 days, and tinned meat for 100 days, besides the rations in the boats. The remainder of the 19th Hussars left Debbeh yesterday, and will arrive at Korti to-day (Saturday).

Sir Herbert Stewart and Staff, with the Mounted Infantry and the Guards Camel Corps, a thousand strong, arrived at Korti on Monday.

The detachment of the Royal Sussex Regt. at Debbeh, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Tolson, has erected a redoubt 40 yards square.

The Staffordshire and Sussex Regt. have passed Dongola, whilst the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Essex Regt., and the Black Watch have passed Dal.

Gen. Buller and Col. Brackenbury left Wady Halfa on Tuesday.

Alarming reports having been repeatedly sent to England to the effect that the Kababish tribes on the immediate right flank of our line of advance have shown signs of latent hostility that might take an active form on the first opportunity, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Korti feels bound, from personal experience, to express a totally opposite view. He says:—"I have just ridden on camel back 140 miles alone in the Kababish territory. I slept in the villages frequented by them, and bivouacked within sight of the wandering spearmen of their tribe, between the battle-fields of Debbeh and Korti, with only two Nubian servants as companions. Both in courtesy towards myself, and in more familiar converse with my servants, the Kababish have given every indication of friendly feeling. As a matter of mere military precaution, however, Sir Herbert Stewart has taken every care to protect his camp by cavalry patrols by day and infantry outposts at night."

As the interest in the Nile Expedition heightens, the conflict in the news from Khartoum increases. From one source we learn that the Mahdi's influence is declining, and that the tribes are leaving him, and that he cannot provision his soldiers. From another it is reported that he has drawn a tight cordon round Khartoum, has abundant supplies, and is determined to starve the garrison into surrender. We regret to say that the last report seems by far the more credible of the two. Anybody who knows Oriental nature will understand the desire to make things pleasant in the minds of the Soudanese, whom the sight of British forces and the touch of British gold have rendered amicable. But it is less easy to account for the persistent reports of the Mahdi's investment of Khartoum, unless they are founded on truth. The great fact patent to all is that, although we are within 11 days' distance of Gordon, according to the time occupied by messengers in reaching the British head-quarters, we practically get little or no information as to his position and prospects. This of itself is sufficient to show either that Khartoum is closely invested, or that the country people will not allow a messenger to pass through to the British General. In either case it is clear that Lord Wolseley's task is enormous. For he is advancing through a hostile country, to meet an enemy who, we know, can and will fight, and his only line of retreat is through districts in which one reverse to our arms would raise every native's hand against us. But we have all such faith in Lord Wolseley's dash and forethought, that no difficulties in his path inspire us with anxiety.

The authorities at head-quarters have known for some time of the presence of a Frenchman in the Mahdi's camp. He corresponds whenever he can with certain compatriots in Cairo, and receives from them, for the information of the Mahdi, every matter of interest they can obtain about our movements, numbers, &c. They in their turn spread news purporting to be authentic respecting Khartoum and Gordon, which is always incorrect, and often opposed to all the facts and intended to act to our disadvantage.

From Suez we learn that the sickness prevailing among the Marines and sailors at Suakim is very great. Invalids have been since February last returning to Suez from the front at the rate of about 100 per month. Out of the garrison left in charge, consisting originally of 1,200 Marines and sailors, only about 100 now remain as effectives at Suakim. Most of the invalids who have arrived have been sent home as thoroughly worn out, and the reliefs are now exhausted. The continued holding of Suakim, as may thus be seen, is only at the cost of a very great waste of valuable life. The camp, which has been dignified by the title of sanatorium, is, in fact, a very unhealthy spot, and there is a good deal of fever among both officers and men.

The *Standard* correspondent at Constantinople writes:—"Lord Hartington is negotiating through Major Trotter, the British Military Attaché here, with the American Gen. Berdan, for acquiring the latter's designs for torpedoes, range-finders, and mechanical fuzes for shrapnel. Plans have been forwarded by the British Embassy to Lord Hartington of a new model of Gen. Berdan's mechanical fuzes, constructed for a 6-in. English gun."

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION.

Sir Charles Warren has left Cape Town to inspect the base of operations on the Orange River. A detachment of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and some Dragoons, have also started. Sir Charles Warren expects to enter Bechuanaland at the beginning of the year with 1,000 Volunteers, and, if wanted, the regular troops will follow.

Letters from the Cape state that no difficulty is being experienced in the formation of a local irregular force. Offers to join such a force were being continually received by Major Lowe, and many candidates were applying direct to the Government House at Cape Town.

The field hospital reserve equipment for the Bechuanaland expedition left Southampton in the mail steamer Athenian on Thursday. The equipment is completely furnished, either for a movable or stationary hospital, and is well supplied with transport waggons, water-carts, and ambulances, besides pannier-baskets for carrying surgical appliances and medicines on mule or horseback.

The Press Association understands that Sir Charles Warren is pressing forward to Bechuanaland with a limited staff. Sir Charles has orders to carry out, if possible, his instructions in relation to Montsioa's territory without the display of force; but it is believed that he will accept of no agreement with the Boer freebooters that does not provide for their entire withdrawal from Montsioa's territory. By the time Sir Charles reaches his destination the Expeditionary Force placed at his disposal will be ready to start from Cape Town to join him if necessary.

The *Times*' correspondent at Durban telegraphs:—"The Imperial reply to the Cape Ministers' terms of settlement of the Bechuanaland question appears to be generally favourable thereto, leaving the final adjustment of the land questions, outside of Montsioa's claims, to the Cape Parliament, and placing the administration of the Protectorate meanwhile in Sir Charles Warren's hands. Two parties exist in Stellaland, one being resolutely hostile to the rule of Mr. Niekerk, while in Goshen a party exists equally hostile to Mr. Gey Van Pittins. The Transvaal Boers have withdrawn entirely inside the Convention line, but agents from Bechuanaland are said to be recruiting both in the Transvaal and in the Orange Free State. At Pretoria the authorities seem incredulous as to the intention to carry out a policy of active Imperial intervention. News has been received from Zululand that the Boers intend to force larger concessions of land from the Usutus. These rumours are possibly exaggerated."

Summary of Events.

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DECEMBER 13.—Lord Wolseley and Staff left Dongola.

DECEMBER 14.—H.M.S. Crocodile sailed from Portsmouth with the 1st Batn. 7th Fusiliers for Gibraltar, and drafts for India.

DECEMBER 15.—Sir H. Stewart, with Mounted Infantry and Guards Camel Corps, arrived at Korti. Inspection of cadets at the Royal Military College by the Duke of Cambridge.

DECEMBER 16.—Lord Wolseley arrived at Korti.

The scheme of complement for the Firefly, Inconstant, and Black Prince is as follows:—Black Prince, 709 men, including 89 in the steam department; Inconstant, 614, steam department 37; Firefly, 60, steam department 11.

It is stated that of the force of 900 Marines stationed at Suakim after the Soudan battles, one officer and 27 men have died, 109 have been invalided home, and 206 have been in hospital at Suez.

The children of Coastguardmen and pensioners actually in the service of the Admiralty are to be admitted to the Royal Marine schools when room is available, but this permission is not to apply to the children of pensioners not so employed.

It has not been considered necessary to make special transport arrangements for the conveyance of the Royal Marine reinforcements to Egypt.

Directions have been given that a distinctive badge is to be worn by torpedo and gunnery instructors, seaman gunner instructors, and leading torpedo men, consisting of a Whitehead torpedo, crossed diagonally by a gun, and surmounted by a crown and star.

The French Government have contracted for the laying of a cable from Zanzibar to Mayotte, Nossi Bé, St. Mary's, and Tamatave. It is to be completed in June next. The company will continue the cable to Réunion and Mauritius.

Lloyd's agents at Foochow-foo have forwarded to Lloyd's the following copy of a Consular notice warning steamers entering and leaving the River Min that the Chinese authorities have decided to lay down torpedoes. Lloyd's agents add that notice of this action was at once telegraphed to Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Amoy:—"British Consulate, Foochow, Nov. 1, 1884.—It is hereby notified, on information received from the Chinese authorities by the undersigned, that a channel, measuring about 100 ft. in width, through the torpedo positions at the entrance to the approaches of the White Fort will be marked on either side by black and white iron buoys, and that in the centre of the said channel will be placed bamboo beacons to point the way through. Vessels inward and outward bound should steer for these bamboo beacons in order to avoid danger, while special boats will be in attendance to pilot ships in safety through the channel.—CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, H.B.M. Consul."

It is stated that at some trials made lately at Belgrade of Armstrong, Krupp, and Bange guns, the Armstrong burst one of its rings after a few shots, the Krupp developed gases, so that it could only be closed by force, but the Bange worked without fault.

GENERAL GORDON.—"In a brief period of inactivity which followed the capture of the Mamelon," says the author of a "Life of Chinese Gordon," "he wrote home for a map of the Crimea and a box of Rowland's Odonto." The man who "held his life in his hand" for his country's good, yet knew how to secure one of its greatest blessings—a sound set of teeth; all his admirers should do likewise; give up all useless pastes and washes and use the purest, most fragant, and non-gritty tooth powder ever sold, viz., ROWLAND'S ODONTO. To be had of all chemists and perfumers all over the world.

Reviews.

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Cavalry in Modern War. By Colonel F. Chenevix-Trench. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

This valuable essay, which has been compiled by our Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, forms the sixth volume of "Military Handbooks for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers," and is edited by Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A. Several volumes uniform with the present have already been compiled, and have attracted eager attention. Colonel Brackenbury, in his preface to this volume, draws attention to the important and much-debated question of dismounted action of cavalry, and at the same time shows how it has been brought into great prominence during our late and present Egyptian campaigns. Colonel Trench's essay opens with some observations on the organisation of Continental cavalry, and draws masterly sketches of the organisation, strength, and armaments of the German cavalry, as well as those of other nations. He then proceeds to point out the most prominent defects which exist in the present organisation of cavalry, one of the most important being the want of a fifth or depôt squadron in addition to four field squadrons. One of the numerous advantages of those outline sketches of the cavalry of Continental armies is that the reader may, without burdening his memory too much with figures and details, or without having to consult various standing works, be able to make himself, in some degree, acquainted with the composition, organisation, and strength of those forces. With reference to the Russian cavalry, it is to be observed that the account given is more full as regards it than that of the others, in consequence of its late reorganisation; the effect of which has been that it differs now in armament and training from cavalry of the established European type. It may, however, be observed that the details of its last reorganisation—that of 1882—are not to be found in any standard English military work. The clear and independent mode in which the first chapter of this essay has been treated can scarcely be too highly praised. The author's style is incisive, his facts are marshalled with clearness, and the conclusions he arrives at are natural and consistent with common-sense. Merely touching on the subject of "The Cossack Cavalry," Colonel Trench transcribes verbatim the sketch of the present organisation and training of the Cossacks which is embodied in Colonel Sir Lumley Graham's copious account of the Russian Army, a document already referred to. The question of "The British Cavalry" occupies the author's attention in the second chapter of this work, the main object being to point out the existing defects in its organisation. "This is no question of mere ordinary importance, for it is only too well known that there are certain grave defects in the present organisation of our cavalry which could hardly fail to cripple its efficiency on active service, especially if the campaign in which it was engaged happened to be of a long duration." The author proposes to put aside minor shortcomings, and consider the three main defects which should be removed at once. The first is the very small effective numerical strength both of men and horses of the regiment. The disadvantages of this small established strength are still further aggravated by the operation of the short-service system which has within the last three years or so begun to come fully into play in this branch of the service. We should strongly recommend the officer or student to read carefully the author's observations and experiences of the operation of the short-service system which he will find in this chapter. Defect number two is the retention of the troop as the administrative, and the squadron as the tactical unit. Number three defect is the want of a depôt-troop or squadron on the Continental model, in addition to and apart from the fighting effective strength of each regiment. To do more than give a mere cursory notice of the important questions connected with "Cavalry in Modern War" is quite impossible, but it is open to us to call attention to the importance of that subject, as well as to the able treatment it has already received from Colonel Trench.

A Round Dozen. By Robert Overton. (Dean and Son.)—Some of the articles contained in this little book are special reprints, others are not so, but one and all they are well worth the attention of those who at this season of the year love to reach and perhaps alleviate scenes of deeply touching misery. The reader cannot do better than open the first story, called "Caged," reprinted from a Christmas annual of 1883. It is merely a "gaol-bird's" story, but a story of sufficient pathos to stir the feelings of the most obdurate. Fun, moreover, is not excluded from this brochure. Turn, for instance, to page 46, and read a touching appeal from a potato-seller who has given credit for 13s. to "Lady Clary Were der Were," and *cannot get his money*:—

"Lady Clary Were der Were,
  I've left pertatoes at your door,
Likewise green peas and cabbages,
  But I ont do so nary more.
And so I tells you very plain,
  If I should meet you, Clary dear;
You'll find I ain't got that repose
  Wot stamps the cast of Were der Were."

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

The *Times* publishes two letters on the Government proposals for the reinforcement of the Navy. One is signed by Sir Edward Reed, and the other signed "M.P." is stated to be "from the pen of one having ample knowledge of the question and carrying a corresponding weight of responsibility." The general conclusion enforced by both letters is that the proposals of the Government, although indicating a certain disposition to yield to the pressure of public opinion, are not only inadequate as they stand, but fail to carry with them any guarantee that they will be actually put in execution in such a way, and within such a time, as to make a real addition to our Naval power. Sir E. J. Reed says that the Government proposals divide themselves under two heads—1. The description of ships which are to be built. 2. The number of them promised. As to the description of ships to be built, he expresses a very considerable amount of satisfaction in one important respect—viz., the recognition of the value of side armour. As to the number of additional ships to be built, while he entirely approves of the Admiralty programme so far as it goes, he cannot for a moment regard it as a sufficient one. What the Admiralty really proposes, however, seems to Sir Edward to be in some doubt:—

"In the first place, they did not suggest to Parliament any additional expenditure in the Royal Dockyards, although some remarks upon a proposed increase of the armoured tonnage there to be produced fell from Sir Thomas Brassey. If no steps be taken to largely increase the dockyard output of ships, the Admiralty programme will, of course, shrink to the single item of contract ships. What these are to be is more than I can tell. In one part of Sir Thomas Brassey's speech in the House of Commons, he implied that the five belted cruisers would be all laid down by contract; in another part he spoke of three only of these vessels being put out to contract. Two armoured line-of-battle ships were, according to Sir Thomas, to be contracted for; but in another part of his speech only one of these ships was included in his suggested additional sum to be expended. Again, Sir Thomas stated that only about £800,000 was to be expended additionally in the next financial year, and yet he also stated at the time, and has repeated since, that the private builders would be under no restriction in pressing forward the new ships. I profess myself at a loss to understand how the Admiralty can shortly order two first-class ironclads (or even one), five belted cruisers (or even three), nine vessels of the Scout class, and ten torpedo boats, and leave the contractors free to proceed with them as fast as they please, and yet spend only something over £800,000 extra in the next financial year. . . . . . It appears to me that the Admiralty programme could have been but imperfectly considered before its announcement, and I cannot help hoping that it will be brought into a clearer and much more promising form before Parliament meets."

"M.P.," in his letter, maintains that Lord Northbrook's proposals are "only a colourable compliance with the demands which have been made for an immediate increase in our defensive forces, We are promised four more first-class ships in five years from the day they are laid down. Will that promise be kept? The Edinburgh was laid down in March, 1879, and at the end of this year she will have been six years in hand. She is not near completion. The Conqueror and the Colossus may yet be ready in six years from their commencement. If the expectations held out by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in 1880 had been realised, the Edinburgh, the Colossus, and the Conqueror would all have been at sea a year ago, and the Collingwood would now be complete. We are told by Lord Northbrook it is not correct to suppose that ships were waiting for guns, or that they would have to wait for them; but what are the facts?

"The Rodney, Howe, and Camperdown, laid down in 1882, and the Anson in April, 1883, are to have 63-ton guns. Up to the 2nd inst., on the testimony of Mr. Brand in the House of Commons, the guns for the Rodney only had been ordered; three of them are in course of construction, and will be ready on Oct. 31, 1885,—about a year hence; the others will be some time longer. But no orders had then been given for the guns for the Howe, the Camperdown, and the Anson, and no orders had been given for the hydraulic carriages or mountings, which usually take two and a half years in making. We shall probably be told in 1887 or 1888, when we are complaining that these ships are not ready, that the order for the guns was given 'rather late.' And there is to be no change in this policy!"

The resolve to spread the building of 30 first-class torpedo-boats over three or five years is ("M.P." says) like the rest of the programme as regards time, perfectly incomprehensible, only a little more so. He urges that all the contract vessels should be finished as soon as they can be. And as regards the dockyards that we should finish the ships now fitting and building out of hand. These ought all to be ready next year, and every ship which has been relied upon in the Admiralty statement as part of the effective force of the Navy should be made efficient in guns, boilers, and machinery.

Lord Henry Lennox, speaking on the condition of the British Navy at a meeting of the Constitutional Union, said he had received a letter from Sir R. Spencer Robinson, expressing his great regret at not being able to be present to take part in the proceedings. He had also seen, that day, Sir Edward Reed, who had told him that nothing but the most urgent business, and the circumstance of his having been unwell, would have prevented his being present, and impressing upon them the inefficiency of the Government proposals, or what were called the Government proposals, with regard to the Navy. Sir Donald Currie had, in the House, declared that there must be an addition made to the Royal Navy. Again, Mr. Broadhurst, who was supposed to represent the working-classes, said he was not a fighting man, but he was one of those who thought the English Navy must be strong to defend our floating wealth. But what was the extent of this floating wealth which stirred up Mr. Broadhurst? Even in 1879 it was a quarter of the whole commercial wealth of the world, and it had gone on increasing. Such a vast commercial interest stood in need of adequate protection. The programme he wanted them to adopt that night was that of Sir Edward Reed, which rivalled the programme of the Government. We wanted not only ships and guns, but men. Sir John Hay, M.P., also addressed the guests, and urged the necessity of a state of preparedness in face of the rapid advance of the French and the extreme development of the German and Italian Navies. The following resolution was passed:—"That the proposals of the Government with reference to our national defences are wholly inadequate; that in the opinion of this meeting the following measures are necessary, in order that the national defences, more especially the Navy, may be placed in a satisfactory condition:—The immediate construction of a certain number of first-class ironclads, fast armour-belted cruisers for the protection of commerce, torpedo-boats, torpedo-catchers, torpedoes, and guns; a complete reform in the modelling of our Naval Estimates, and a thorough reorganisation of the constructive department of the Admiralty, with a view to more effectually controlling the expenditure on ships and in the dockyards; the procuring of more perfect designs of ships; and securing an adequate return for the money spent on them; the prompt fortification of and armament of our coaling-stations, commercial harbours, and rivers at home and abroad upon a system of Imperial and Colonial Federation for purposes of common defence; and the erection of a new arsenal in the northern coal districts."

At an entertainment given to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on Wednesday by the Shipwrights' Company, Lord H. Lennox proposed the toast of "The Navy, the Army, and the Reserve Forces," and in doing so claimed credit for having forced the Government to make proposals to Parliament for strengthening the Navy, He insisted on the absolute necessity in the age in which they lived, which was one of restless and exaggerated excitement, of sticking up to their armaments by sea and land. Vice-Admiral Selwyn, responding for the Navy, said that the present ships of the Navy floated by the grace of God, and in the absence of enemies' shots. Lord John Manners remarked that he would recall to their recollection how, some 30 or 40 years ago, there were the most doleful prophecies as to what was going to happen in the Navy. All the traditional stories were to pass away when iron took the place of the wooden walls; but they found the poets and writers just as ready now to celebrate the triumphs of the Navy as formerly. Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., in giving the toast, "Prosperity to the Shipping Interest," said it was a relief at a time like the present, when the Royal Navy was receiving so much attention, to have the privilege of proposing the toast of the other navy, which was our floating Empire, of which the Royal Navy was but an accessory. With all deference to the Treaty of Paris or any other treaty, he hoped while this nation remained rich and strong within itself it would never become so degraded in spirit as to deny to its floating Empire whatever protection its guns and its money could provide. Admiral Selwyn had talked of protecting the ports, but we must first protect our Empire in whatever part of the earth it happened to be. He would never allow his patriotism to shrink to the miserable dimensions of protecting the home ports alone. This country was never richer than now, and he maintained that all the controversy came down to the simple question of money. If they wanted ships to steam faster or with better armour it was merely a matter of a few pounds, more or less, and he maintained that there was no desire to curtail the power of England.

Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., speaking on Thursday at Jarrow, referred to the position the local Engineer Volunteer Corps, of which he is colonel, had taken in submarine mining, and said a few years ago he had attempted to induce the Government to use the Engineer Volunteers for the defence of our great harbours. He was aware of the reluctance of the Government to take Volunteer Engineers into the work, but what were they for if they could not be utilised for the defence of our great harbours. The Government could not halt; they must either place their confidence in them for service, or else cease to recognise them. Regarding the state of the Navy, which he thought was alarming in the extreme, he approved of the report made by the committee which had Lord Ravensworth as chairman, and said if the Government would remodel their Ordnance Department, the Dockyards and private firms in the country could soon build sufficient ships. He approved, however, of the Government approaching the subject with caution, and not under the influence of panic.

The *Correspondencia de España* states that the result of the official inquiry into the boarding of a British merchant ship in Jamaica waters by the Spanish gunboat Almendares, shows that the gunboat acted in strict accordance with international law in boarding the vessel, which, from her suspicious behaviour, was suspected of acting in co-operation with the Cuban insurgents. On examination, however, her papers were found to be quite in order.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.—What is known as the "Bee Belt" of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length; but there is one part of it which the plough has not yet invaded, that is the region where the Horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriance of these plants is so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance, and tuneful with the humming wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea: this honey-full horehound is a great favourite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once; the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheet of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and the bees hug this favourite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee babies and suckle them, multitudes at once, on her warm Californian breast. The Horehound Honey so gathered by these little almoners of Nature is put up in bottles, and retailed by all Chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d each. W. L. Bright, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says:—"Hoge's Horehound Honey cured his father of a bad cough."

THE COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The knowledge that the columns of your valuable paper are at all times open to letters on matters of interest to the service, has emboldened me to trouble you with this rather lengthy communication on a subject which is agitating the minds of a very large number of officers at the present time. It is a notorious fact that the present state of the Commissariat and Transport Department is anything but what it should be, as a very cursory inquiry would show to the satisfaction of any impartial individual. A very careful investigation is required to be made into the organisation and administration of the corps, and also into the questions of command and rank. In this letter I purpose dealing with the question of rank only, leaving the other matters to be dealt with on future occasions. It is well known that many of the older officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff—the exceptions are few—on their first entry into the service occupied very subordinate positions, without either rank or status, and successive changes in organisation have elevated them to positions never contemplated by them in the fondest dreams of their earlier career. Every change seems to have benefited the individual, and to have wrought no good in the interests of the public service. Thus it has happened that purveyors' clerks have become commissary-generals—for so they erroneously term themselves, though they should properly be styled commissaries-general. In fact, the word "general" has got to be used in a different sense to what was originally intended, and since it is a useless and absurd addition to the word commissary, should be abolished. These would-be generals, having secured a certain official status and high-sounding and complicated designations, began after a time to agitate for something more, and, absurd though it may seem, this something more was nothing less than the putting forward of a claim for substantive Army rank; and so confident were they of having their claims allowed, that they declined to accept honorary rank. A vaulting ambition overleaps itself, and it is needless to say that their ambitious aims did not meet with success. Quite recently, however, the craving for Army rank has broken out afresh, and the reason for the outburst is not far to seek. All the officers who have joined the Commissariat and Transport Staff since July 1, 1880, are Line officers serving on their combatant commissions and retaining their Army rank. Some few are Majors, and the rest Captains, either substantive or temporary. The non-combatants, who are practically civilians in uniform, have still only the relative rank, and when referred to or addressed by name are simply styled "Mr."; and though they wear badges of Army rank, they may not assume or use the titles—though, nevertheless, some do. The principal grounds on which the non-combatants base their claim for Army rank may be briefly stated as follows:—1. That their juniors in the department have it. 2. That they frequently have command of men, and that the men will persist in addressing them by Army titles. 3. That the want of the rank often renders them liable to be spoken to by other officers of the Army in a manner that plainly shows that their exalted positions are not rightly appreciated or understood. 4. That it is very disagreeable for them to be addressed by titles to which they at present have no right, as they often are by other Army officers, who do so "in their well-meant endeavours to treat them as brother officers and gentlemen." Now, these four principal reasons for their claim may be easily disposed of. "None are so blind as those who won't see," and it may fairly be doubted that the non-combatant Commissariat officer is unaware of what every other officer in the service knows, viz., that the reason the Line officers retain their rank is in order that their very presence in the corps may operate as a cheap and additional lever for the more expeditious removal of the non-combatant from the service. It is scarcely fitting, therefore, to urge the fact of their presence in the department as a reason for the non-combatants to receive Army rank, more especially when it is considered that for the first two years or so the advent of Line officers evoked such an amount of animus and jealousy in their seniors in the department, that the latter tried by every means in their power to drive the new-comers out, in the hope that by so doing it might be made to appear that they had voluntarily left the department through not feeling themselves adapted to perform the various duties required of them. For the non-combatants to have anything to do with the men of the corps is a most grievous error, and in my next letter, which will be on this subject only, I will conclusively show how incompetent and unfitted they are, by the whole of their previous training, to carry out the various duties incidental to the command of men. As to the men addressing them by Army titles, surely that can only be quoted as an evidence of Tommy's astuteness and policy, as is well instanced in a case that actually occurred in which a man of the Commissariat and Transport Corps got off with a lenient punishment for a grave offence through addressing to his non-combatant commissioned officer the timely appeal, "Please, colonel, give me a chance." That the want of rank renders them liable to be treated with disrespect by other officers of the Army, is very much to be doubted; for surely it cannot be contended that any officer is so ignorant of the custom of the service as to treat with disrespect any one who wears a badge of rank equal or superior to his own—indeed, the fourth reason given in support of their claim seems to bear out this contention—and the occasions when Commissariat officers in mufti come into contact with Line officers are so rare, that they may be left out of the question. In concluding, it is sincerely to be hoped that the craving for rank may never be gratified; for though it is not a difficult matter to distinguish between the Line officer and the Commissariat official, yet the rank undoubtedly does serve a very good purpose by marking a distinction between the two classes; and rather than abolish that, it would seem more desirable to make some slight difference in the uniform, or give a badge whereby the distinction might be still further marked, and so get rid of one great objection which every Line officer has to serving in the Commissariat and Transport Staff.—I am, &c.,

Observer.

The Gazettes.

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Dec. 4, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Francis Baring, one of the Exons, to be Adjt. and Clerk of the Cheque of her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Lieut.-Col. William Griffin Sutton, deceased; and also to appoint Major Richard George Ellison, one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be one of the Exons of her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Lieut.-Col. Francis Baring, promoted.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 15, 1884.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major H. Hare, 1st Batn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, her Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, which his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon him, in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed by his Highness beyond her Majesty's Dominions.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 16, 1884.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. R. C. Cokayne-Frith to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. R. P. Gordon, who resigns that appointment.

Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. C. Sim has retired upon retired pay, with an annuity (Nov. 3).

The under-mentioned Capts. to be Majors, under the provisions of Article 10 (b) of the Royal Warrant of June 10, 1884:—J. T. Wright, A. Awdry, W. B. Hurst, and Brevet Major S. Waller (all four dated Dec. 9).

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieuts. (dated Dec. 9):—Edward Arnold Edgell, Sidney Henry Powell, Oscar Henry Stoehr, Gilbert Harwood Harrison, William Ewbank, Hubert Armine Anson Livingstone, Charles Richard Stevens, Leonard Palmer Chapman, Henry Joseph Crofton, William Andrew Liddell, Acton Lemuel Schreiber, Alfred William Medley, John Arthur Stanford Tulloch, Usher Williamson Evans, Edward Humphry Bland, Henry Ofspring Blackall, Walter Coote Hedley, and Edward Rowland Bennett Stokes-Roberts.

Grenadier Guards.—Surg. H. R. O. Cross, from the Medical Staff, to be Surg., vice A. L. Fernandes, retired.

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. H. Hall, commanding the 22nd Regtl. District (the Cheshire Regt.), has been placed on half-pay, on appointment to Staff (Dec. 1).

Line Battalions.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Lieut.-Col. and Col. G. H. Cochrane retires on half-pay.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.—Capt. G. H. Johnston to be Adjt., vice Lieut. L. L. Steele, who resigned that appointment prior to his promotion to the rank of Capt.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. M. Rogers, V.C., having completed five years' service as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay (Dec. 15); Lieut. H. E. Wise has been seconded for service on the Staff of the Major-General commanding the Militia in the Dominion of Canada (Oct. 16).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. A. H. Young resigns his commission.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—Supernumerary Lieut. R. J. Doveton, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice W. J. Mangles, transferred to the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).

The Hampshire Regiment.—Lieut. M. A. Taite has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 4).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Capt. E. H. Baines is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Manchester Regiment.—Lieut. A. T. P. Hudson to be Adjt., vice Capt. H. S. Smith, who has vacated that appointment (Dec. 15).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. A. G. Blackburn is placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Capt., on account of wounds received in action.

The Connaught Rangers.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. Hopton to retire on half-pay (Dec. 18); Capt. F. H. Carroll resigns his commission.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Supernumerary Lieut. E. G. S. Warren, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice G. A. Shadforth, promoted.

1st West India Regiment.—Capt. H. J. Thwaytes has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Dec. 6).

Chaplains' Department.—The surname of the Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, promoted to be Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class, from Dec. 1, 1884, is "Malim," not "Maline," as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1884.

Medical Staff.—Apothecary H. L. Harvey is granted retired pay.

Army Pay Department.—Capt. M. R. Hyslop, the Leicestershire Regt., to be Pymr. (July 31).

Brevet.

Capt. E. Harrison, late retired pay, whose retirement from the service, receiving the value of his commission, was notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 2, 1884, to be Major (Aug. 24, 1878).

Memorandum.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. W. Corban, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major-Gen. (Nov. 26.)

The under-mentioned officers to be Colonels:—Lieut.-Cols. R. H. Phelips, Madras S.C. (Oct. 20); M. H. Hale, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (Dec. 15); R. A. Manners, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.) (Dec. 19).

Capt. W. Watson, retired pay, to have the hon. rank of Major (Dec. 16).

Deputy-Assist.-Comy. G. Collyer, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut. (Feb. 18).

Indian Staff Corps.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Major-Gen. Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras (Nov. 25).

To be Major-General:—Col. H. C. Anderson, Bengal (Nov. 25).

To be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Cols. A. B. Marsack, Madras, and C. S. Elliot, Madras (both dated Nov. 25).

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. R. H. Milne-Redhead, 3rd Batn. the East Lancashire Regt., to be Lieut.

E. L. K. Talbot, Esq., late Lieut. the Durham Light Infantry, to be Lieut.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1884.

The Governor-General of India has made the following appointments on his Personal Staff:—Lieuts. C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt. E. H. Clough-Taylor, who has resigned the appointment; L. Gordon, King's Own Borderers, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp (both dated Sept. 1).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Lieut.-Col. H. M. Evans, Bengal S.C., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Bengal Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. G. A. Way, whose tenure of appointment has expired (Sept. 6); and Major J. A. Barlow, Manchester Regt., to be a Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bengal Establishment, vice Capt. C. J. Whitaker, who has vacated the appointment (Sept. 30).

The appointment of Col. C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade, to be an Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Bombay Establishment, notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 21, has been cancelled.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 17, and the current year must be understood.]

FRIDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 19, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

Supernumerary Lieut.-Col. H. de G. Warter (late Bengal), to be Lieut.-Col., vice R. R. Franks (late Bengal), retired (June 7); Major F. J. Mortimer (late Bombay), to be Lieut.-Col., supernumerary to the Establishment, vice M. C. Newall (late Bombay), retired (Nov. 4).

Capt. R. W. O'Grady has retired on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Major (Dec. 5).

To be Majors:—Capt. and Brevet Major E. O. Hay, vice F. J. Mortimer (late Bombay), promoted (Nov. 20); Major W. Cotton, from the Seconded List, vice E. S. Gordon, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; Capts. F. C. Morgan, upon the Seconded List, and W. O. Smith, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. T. Lloyd, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (all three dated Nov. 24).

To be Captains:—Capt. A. N. Rochefort, from the Seconded List, vice Brevet Major E. O. Hay, promoted (Nov. 20); Lieut. F. G. Stone, upon the Seconded List; A. C. Daniell, vice W. O. Smith, promoted (both dated Nov. 24).

The under-mentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenants (all dated Dec. 9):—Reginald Gordon Merriman, vice W. F. G. Moberley, promoted; William Kyle Hardy, vice A. Tracey, promoted; George Francis White, vice A. E. Russell, promoted; Phillip Foster, vice W. A. Smith, promoted; Frederick De Budé Young, vice G. H. Bittleston, promoted; Philip Templer Cooper, vice W. J. Hicks, promoted; Thomas Birchall Wood, vice W. T. Savile, placed upon the Seconded List; Ernest Edward Norris, vice F. L. Nathan, placed upon the Seconded List; Francis Naunton Friend, vice D. F. Hoste, resigned; St. John Louis Hyde Du Plat Taylor, vice R. H. Mahon, placed upon the Seconded List; Edward Parry Lambert, vice F. T. Cole, placed upon the Seconded List; Charles Battiscombe, vice F. E. D. Acland, placed upon the Seconded List; James Frederick Browne, vice E. G. Nicolls, placed upon the Seconded List; Egerton Stewart Cleeve, vice W. H. S. Earle, placed upon the Seconded List; Montague Henry Burton Raby, vice H. O. Piers, promoted; Thomas Edward Wingfield Bidgood, vice H. A. K. Jennings, placed upon the Seconded List; Christopher Godfrey Watson, vice P. L. Williams, promoted; Edmund Huddleston, vice E. A. F. H. Day, deceased; Francis Henry Ernest Brouncker, vice H. Bruen, resigned; William Montague Grover, vice C. A. Howard, promoted; George Williams Haigh Iago, vice A. Chambers, promoted; Charles Lyon, vice S. G. D. Smith, placed upon the Seconded List; Ewan Cornwallis Cameron, vice R. Percy-Smith, placed upon the Seconded List; Edmund Arthur Campbell, vice E. A. Burrows, promoted; Henry Mompesson Birley, vice C. H. Crofton, promoted; Francis Edward Freeth, vice W. H. H. Waters, promoted; Ernest Frederic Hall, vice A. H. Carter, promoted; Arthur Estcourt Harrison, vice F. G. Stone, placed upon the Seconded List; Malcolm Peake, vice E. A. Lambart, promoted; Hugh Davie White-Thomson, vice C. E. Maturin, promoted; George Townshend Forestier-Walker, vice R. W. E. Carnegy, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt. N. B. Inglefield to be Adjt., vice H. E. Preston, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Artillery (Nov. 16).

Royal Engineers.—Major and Col. Sir C. Warren, K.C.M.G., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. E. C. Sim, retired (Nov. 3).

Regimental District.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. P. C. Glyn, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., to command the 22nd Regtl. District (the Cheshire Regt.), vice Col. J. H. Hall, who has vacated on appointment to the Staff (Dec. 16).

Staff.—Col. Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., Major 3rd Dragoon Guards, A.D.C., has been appointed Brigdr.-Gen. on the Staff with the Force on the Nile (Nov. 24).

Half-Pay.—Major G. J. Gillies, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 15).

Memorandum.

Assist.-Comy.-Gen. of Ordnance T. Pease to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. while serving in Egypt (Dec. 1).

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 19, 1884.

Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Lancashire Division.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Brown is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Nov. 15).

2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.—William George Atkinson, gent. (Retired List, R.N.), to be Lieut.

3rd Brigade, Southern Division.—Lieut. C. P. Pedler resigns his commission.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).—Capt. J. H. A. Schneider is granted the hon. rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Lieut. T. L. Walsh, from the 3rd Batn., to be Capt.; Lionel Nicholson Beatty, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment.—Thomas James Christian, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment.—Lieut. G. B. Pounden resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers.—Lieut. A. H. Pryce to be Capt.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Hunte is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Oct. 22).

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment.—Charles Legge Eustace Eustace, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—John Lewis Macandrew, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Henry Lawrence Fleming, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).—Hugh Strathnairn Hamilton Rose, gent., to be Lieut.

6th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. C. E. McClintock to be Major.

6th Battalion, the Connaught Rangers.—Maurice Owen O'Conor, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).—William Bernard Lauder, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. J. Charles, Earl of Limerick, is granted the hon. rank of Col. (Dec. 1); John Waddell, jun., gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Cyril Henry Edward Lambert, gent., to be Lieut.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 19, 1884.

Derbyshire.—Thomas Smith Radford, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

Leicestershire.—Capt. E. H. Warner resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Dec. 19, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute.—Lieut. H. Houston-Ross resigns his commission.

1st Cumberland.—Hugh Cecil, Earl of Lonsdale, to be Hon. Col of the corps.

1st Glamorganshire.—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—B. Pratt and F. S. Trayes.

1st Hampshire.—Charles Levenax Haldane, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Inverness-shire.—Capt. C. G. Mackessack resigns his commission.

1st Kent.—Lieut. T. Wood to be Capt.

1st London (the City of London).—The under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Lieuts.:—William Edwin Griffiths and Alfred William Paul.

2nd Middlesex.—Charles Joseph Higgins, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

3rd Middlesex.—Lieut. E. I. Sydney resigns his commission.

The Tynemouth.—Surg. F. Rennie, M.D., resigns his commission. Acting Surg. W. P. Mears, M.D., to be Surg.

Engineer.

1st Gloucestershire.—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—W. H. Patrick and J. W. Helps.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders.—Surg. A. Fraser, M.D., is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major (Dec. 1).

3rd (the Buchan) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. W. Barron to be Capt.

1st Ayrshire.—Capt. A. H. Abercrombie, 1st Batn. the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Adjt., in succession to Capt. J. W. Pearse-Hobbs, the Northumberland Fusiliers, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Jan. 1, 1885).

1st Berwickshire.—Lieut. J. T. S. Doughty to be Capt.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University.)—Albert Samuel Manning, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Capt. R. L. Roberts resigns his commission.

Cadet Corps (Felstead), attached to 2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Essex Regiment.—Lieut. C. H. Pearson to be hon. Capt.

1st Fifeshire.—Lieuts. A. Martin resigns his commission; J. Gillespie to be Capt.

1st Glamorgan.—Capts. J. Felton resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. E. E. Foley, 1st Batn. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), to be Adjt., in succession to Major G. T. Whitaker, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose period of service as Adjt. expires (Jan. 1, 1885).

1st Isle of Wight.—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—R. B. Wilkins and E. A. Redfern.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Capt. T. W. Lovibond resigns his commission; Lieut. M. W. Chubb to be Capt.

3rd Lanarkshire.—Capt. P. MacLellan resigns his commission.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern).—The services of Lieut. C. Hope are dispensed with.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood).—Capt. and Hon. Major J. G. Birrell resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement. Lieut. R. D. Linton to be Capt.

10th Lanarkshire (Glasgow Highland).—Capt. J. Menzies to be Major.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. R. Hartley resigns his commission; Lieut. J. Baron to be Capt.; Acting Surg. J. E. Lees, M.B., to be Surg.

17th Lancashire.—Qrmr. A. C. Wood resigns his commission.

2nd (South) Middlesex.—Capt. F. E. Elton resigns his commission.

8th (S.W.) Middlesex.—Lieut. H. Bott to be Capt.

15th Middlesex (the Customs and the Docks).—Lieut. W. Wright resigns his commission.

17th (North) Middlesex.—Percy Wilmot Brooks, gent., to be Lieut.

18th Middlesex.—Lieut. T. H. J. Shadwell to be Capt.

1st Oxfordshire (Oxford University).—Lieut. P. H. Eliot resigns his commission; Arthur Glyndwr Foulkes, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Renfrewshire.—The hon. rank of Col. granted to Lieut.-Col. W. Carlile in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 10 is antedated to Sept. 22.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment.—Major W. Heneage, Viscount Lewisham, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the battalion on his retirement; William Webb Boulton, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Sussex.—George Frederick King, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Westmoreland.—Capt. P. E. Hughes, 2nd Batn. the Border Regt., to be Adjt., in succession to Major S. Cargill, the Border Regt., whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Jan. 1, 1885).

2nd Wiltshire.—Capt. and hon. Major J. W. Awdry, resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Benjamin Kemp Gill, gent., to be Lieut.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Lieut. W. H. Butterworth resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 20, and the current year must be understood.]

London Amusements.

The Gaiety on Christmas Eve brings back Mr. Edward Terry with Mr. Pinero's comedy of "In Chancery," not yet presented to a London audience.

"The World's Fair" will be opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall this evening (Saturday). The Crystal Palace pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk," and a new ballet at the Alhambra, will be brought out on Monday next; and simultaneously, on Christmas Eve, will be produced pantomimes at the Surrey, Standard, Grand Theatre, Islington, Pavilion, and the Elephant and Castle Theatres.

A new comic opera, called "Pocahontas," by Mr. Sydney Grundy and Mr. Edward Solomon, will be brought out at the Empire Theatre on Christmas Eve. A new pantomimic sketch will also be produced, in which the Pinauds, musical grotesques, will appear.

On Boxing Day will open the Covent Garden Circus; and the first performance will take place of the pantomimes at Sanger's Amphitheatre and the Britannia. The traditional glories of "Boxing Night" will thus alone be represented at Drury Lane Theatre, where "Whittington," illustrated by a remarkably strong company and novel scenic effects, will be produced with unusual splendour by Mr. Augustus Harris.

At Toole's Theatre on Monday evening a revised edition of the popular extravaganza of "Babes, or Whines from the Wood," was presented to the audience with a kind of Christmas supplement. A laughing duet assigned to Mr. Edouin and Miss Alice Atherton is very merrily executed, and Mr. Lionel Brough is furnished with some new eccentricities. The piece of absurdity being largely pantomimic in its composition is well suited to the holiday period.

In a second edition of the "Hamlet" burlesque at the Gaiety, to be represented on Boxing Day, Mr. Edward Terry will appear as the Ghost; and a pantomimic troop will go through some fantastic performances.

Hengler's new Grand Cirque in Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, will be ready for the reception of the public in the first week of the new year.

The site lately occupied by the Military and Navy Stores, 121 Regent Street, is being cleared for the erection of a new theatre capable of holding about 800 persons. Mr. J. M. Bryden is the architect.

The Crystal Palace pantomime to be produced on Monday, is founded on the popular story of "Jack and the Beanstalk," and is essentially a children's pantomime. It is written by Horace Lennard, the music is by Mr. Oscar Barrett, and the dances arranged by John D'Auban. The scenery has been specially painted by such artists as Beverley, Telbin, Emden, Grieve, and F. Fenton, and the excellence of the whole production is vouched by the fact of Mr. Augustus Harris, of Drury Lane Theatre, being responsible for it. The principal characters will be sustained by Miss Emily Duncan, Miss Annie Poole, Miss Emma D'Auban, Miss Jennie Lee, and Miss Lottie Venn; Messrs. John D'Auban, Wm. Morgan, Russell Crawford, Charlie Ross, and E. S. Vincent, with Mdlle. Luna as the principal danseuse in the grand ballets.

For the purpose of advancing the iron shipbuilding in Portsmouth Dockyard, we understand the Admiralty have granted an additional £9,000 for the remaining portion of the current financial year.

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*** *NOTICE.—The* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette *is*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

All communications and correspondence not connected with the advertising, commercial, and financial business of the paper, should be addressed to the Editor *only.*

☞ *Advertisements, applications for copies of the paper, remittances, and communications on business, should be addressed to*

MR. RICHARD JAMES WOOD,

AT THE OFFICE, 16 WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, *and* NOT *to the* Editor *of the* Army and Navy Gazette.

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IN the interesting collection of papers which has just been published in reference to the American Exhibition in London for 1886, there is an account of "An American Volunteer Regiment," which will be read with attention in this country. Mr. C. S. Clark, of the New York Bar, has written the document very pleasantly, and if there be a little tendency to what is called "blowing" in the style, the singers of "Rule, Britannia," "The British Grenadiers," &c., may recognise the influences of a common tendency in a common origin to indulge in a pleasant and exhilarating self-glorification. The Americans became a nation in virtue of military successes, which they did not achieve unaided, and which it is doubtful if they would have achieved at all at the time had France not given her Generals, fleets, and soldiers to help them. They met with indifferent fortune in their attempts to invade Canada. They had to set off the repulse of Pakenham at New Orleans against the capture and destruction of their capital in the war of 1814; and the military operations so ably executed by Winfield Scott against Mexico, very brilliant as they were, only found a brave but undisciplined and badly-generalled enemy to test their skill and valour. The Americans have been engaged in only one very great war,—the North against the South,—in fact, since they started on their own account. Now, it is admitted that the contest of 1861-2-3 was characterised by great waste of time, men, and money, owing to unscientific methods, inexperience, and other defects which baffled the fiery courage of the South, and frittered away the strength of the North in much impotent, if bloody, adventure. It was in officers trained at West Point, and with such practical knowledge as Mexico afforded, that the North and South discovered their military leaders. They both had large contingents of trained foreign soldiers, especially the North. It was Bunker who covered the retreat of the fugitives from Bull Run No. 1, and it was Germany which gave disciplined leaven to the levies of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, &c., as it was France which in some degree "martialised" the levies of the Atlantic States. But the Americans on both sides fought splendidly after a time. They worked out of the panic stage, and at the close of the war there were materials of the finest possible character for any enterprise a capable leader could undertake in war. It would be absurd if the United States maintained a Regular Army for the glory and honour of the thing. The Government keeps up not too much Army, but Army enough. Still, if in 1861 there had been 20,000 Regulars available to meet Beauregard at Manassas Junction, instead of the small detachment under FitzJohn Porter, the Southern rebellion would have been there and then stamped out. Richmond would have fallen, and hundreds of thousands of lives have been spared. But retrospective and hypothetical comment of this sort is not very valuable. The Militia Regiment, of which Mr. Clark gives us an account, is described on its banners as "The Gallant, Glorious Seventh" of New York, which was first known in 1826, and which, we are told, served against the mobs of New York in 1834, 1836, 1837, and 1840 to save the city from destruction:—

> "In 1849 it performed a service which should entitle it to the respect of all Englishmen. The great English actor, Macready, was besieged by thousands of fanatical supporters of the American actor, Forrest, at the Astor Place Opera House, and the 7th was summoned to protect him. Against overwhelming odds they bravely stood their ground, and out of the 211 who appeared for duty, 141 were killed or injured. But the mob was routed; and a New York mob, the most ferocious of all mobs, has never since dared to attack the 7th."

From that year till 1861 the regiment was not engaged:—

> "In 1861 came the attack on Sumter, and hardly had the call for volunteers been issued, when the regiment reported as being ready for active duty. No such readiness and coolness on the part of citizen soldiery had ever been seen. Within twenty-four hours after notice, a thousand business men had laid aside—as if permanently—all civil business, and had become soldiers, ready to act resolutely and promptly."

Mr. Clark does not tell us what the regiment did as a corps. He says:—

> "Within a month the regiment returned, and immediately was called upon to furnish officers for the entire army. 606 of its members received commissions, privates in many instances being made captains and colonels of other regiments. It is the pride and glory of the regiment that it became a 'regiment of officers,' and that, as the reward of conspicuous bravery, 19 of its men became brigadier-generals, 3 major-generals, 29 colonels, and 46 lieutenant-colonels, the majority of whom had in the parent regiment been privates."

For a full and interesting description of the Headquarters of this military club in New York, we must refer our readers to the memoria in the pamphlet entitled "Public Opinion in Europe and the United States," published by Hazell and Co., London and Aylesbury. Mr. Clark concludes his *éloge* as follows:—

> "Such is a brief description of a famous American Militia Regiment, and it may be urged that, after all, since its members joined the service more for the purpose of taking part in the pomp and circumstance of war than with any expectation of fighting, the perfection of its organisation and discipline is of small importance. But it must be remembered that regiments such as this, composed of citizen soldiers, have fought the battles of the nation, and may do so again, and such regiments therefore acquire importance in the United States. There has been a time in the national history when the moral influence of the Seventh Regiment's discipline and readiness was sufficient to arouse the nation and save it; and it is in recognition of this fact that the noble statue of the 'Seventh Regiment soldier' was erected in the finest of New York's parks. A description of its methods may not, therefore be unworthy of the attention of the soldiers of that kindred nation, the drum-beat of whose garrisons is heard all round the world; and they may, perhaps, read with interest of the skill of soldiers whose ancestors were the only men who could defeat a British Army, and who in the future may, should the grand dream of an Anglo-Saxon League be ever realised, march shoulder to shoulder with Englishmen."

It must be left to the chapter of accidents to determine whether the gallant and glorious Seventh New York are to come over to us, or we are to go over to them. But in all honesty we may declare that we would rather fight side by side with than against our American cousins, though they be at times "a little more than kin and less than kind." The coming exhibition will doubtless furnish another demonstration of the famous theme on which an American sea captain discussed so eloquently under fire, that "blood is thicker than water."—Amen!

NAVAL officers are proverbially long-suffering in matters affecting their personal comfort; and it behoves us, as a friend to the service, to call attention at times to regulations which, though galling, are borne with stoicism seldom betrayed into even a mess-room growl. Letters have, however, from time to time appeared in our columns urging the comfort it would be to officers employed in the Tropics were old-fashioned ideas so far modified as to admit of some "service rig" being approved for such climates. The whole question of uniform is one well deserving of attention, and much might be done were a Committee selected not entirely consisting of the higher ranks. The watchkeeper fresh from a strict ship where Admiralty regulations are adhered to, and who has felt the discomfort of a frock-coat while pacing the bridge at Aden, or his messmate who could tell of the wet and windy vigil kept in the chops of the Channel while clad in that wonderful garment, the new great-coat, are, perhaps, as deserving of a voice as the senior captain, who under such circumstances can, and does, please himself as to "rig." We will confine our present article to criticising the above cases, pointing out that nothing is more sure to bring about careless obedience than the habit of allowing customs to exist *sub rosa.* Either a tropical dress is necessary, and the sooner one is established the better; or the reverse, in which case such relaxations of the service uniform as are well known to have existed for many years past in India and China should be at once put a stop to. That these relaxations have been allowed to exist, and, in cases, actually regulated in the station orders by some of our best-known Admirals, argues much for the utility of such a dress. One of the most frequently urged objections against it is that the most popular form admits of a shirt being dispensed with; but who among us that has witnessed the spectacle of a cloth-coated Naval man, melting and sloppy as regards collar, cuffs, and shirt-front, but has drawn a comparison between him and his Military *confrère,* clad in spotless white, very favourable to the latter? A popular and efficient form of tropical clothing, universally adopted when permitted by an easy-going commanding officer, is a white tunic buttoning to the throat, the requisite marks of distinction being given by the usual stripes pinned or buttoned round the cuff. A white helmet with some distinctive puggaree completes a dress at once smart, comfortable, and cool. It is in small ships especially that such a dress would be a boon, as from the smallness of the cabins clothes must necessarily be immediately returned to the drawers, with the result of being spoilt long ere the commission is over. In these ships, too, officers are necessarily more exposed to the sun while watch-keeping, and the mess-places are far more confined than in the old corvette and frigate days. Should the Admiralty decide on this much longed-for boon, it is to be hoped that the dress will be conceived in a liberal spirit, and not be spoilt by an attempt at compromise. It should admit of a shirt being dispensed with if the temperature require it, in spite of old-fashioned ideas on the subject. The present great-coat is an example of a much-needed dress being spoilt for real use by a hankering after old-established ideas. We had hoped to have seen something in the shape of the popular "ulster," which would have been welcomed by all, and by none more than the before mentioned watchkeeper. The present dress is a miserable compromise with a frock-coat—in itself, perhaps, the most unsuitable of all garments for naval work. Hallowed by usage, it still thrives, and will probably exist to the end of our days; but the dress invariably adopted by the Navy itself, whenever it is allowed to choose, as also by the mercantile marine, is the sailor-like and convenient monkey-jacket. Now, when attention has been tardily drawn to the state of th

Navy, is the time for influential officers of liberal ideas—and there are many such—to urge the consideration of these and like-needed reforms; and it is to be hoped that ill-judged prejudice will not detract from what would be a most welcome concession to naval feelings.

IN a recently-issued General Order, it was laid down "that, after the examination of December, 1885, the study of mathematics will cease at the Staff College." The majority of those who take an interest in the institution will read the announcement with unqualified satisfaction, and it is only remarkable that this part of the course has not long since been abandoned. Hitherto officers at the Staff College have wasted many precious hours, to use the words of Colonel Hale in our columns on March 29, in "estimating the amount of friction called into play on the faces of a wedge," and in other equally useless problems in higher mathematics. Although, however, the study of mathematics at the Staff College is admittedly a "misemployment of time," yet this subject has been the ruin of many promising officers, as far as their career at the College was concerned. In fact, almost more officers have been obliged to withdraw from the Staff College on account of failure in mathematics than from any other cause. In 1880, two out of a class of about seventeen had to leave the College for this reason. In 1882, no less than three out of a class of eighteen shared the same fate; and other similar instances might be quoted. Yet in many of these cases the unsuccessful officers showed proficiency in all military subjects and languages, and were favourably reported on by the Commandant. Sir Charles Pearson, the celebrated defender of Ekowe, failed in mathematics, and hence lost the *p.s.c.* certificate; and Colonel Chenevix-Trench, Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, is an instance of similar failure. Yet it will hardly be contended that these two officers have not proved themselves to be efficient Staff officers. An officer who fails at the probationary or final examination at the Staff College has no means of retrieving himself. All hope of obtaining the *p.s.c.* certificate is denied him. He may only have failed by half-a-dozen marks in a non-military subject, he may have been favourably reported on by Commandant and professors, he may have shown proficiency in all military subjects, but none of these considerations are of any avail. Under no circumstances is he given another chance, or allowed to present himself for re-examination. We believe we are correct in saying that these are the only examinations where so severe a rule is enforced. For the Indian Civil Service or for Woolwich or Sandhurst, a candidate is allowed three trials, and a cadet who fails at the probationary examination at either of the latter is allowed to be re-examined. For *entrance* to the Staff College even, an officer may present himself for re-examination as often as he pleases; and instances are frequent of candidates passing into the College after two or even three attempts. But once they enter the College, not the slightest latitude is allowed. Now, it must be remembered that an officer on joining the Staff College must provide himself at considerable cost with numerous books, instruments, and last, but not least, a horse, with saddlery, &c. He must also pay entrance-subscriptions to the mess and library; and previously he has probably incurred a considerable outlay in preparing himself for examination. The outlay under these heads could scarcely be less than £200; and in the case of an officer failing at the probationary or final examinations, this expenditure is completely thrown away. This hardship presses most severely on those who have failed in mathematics, for these unfortunates have the additional annoyance of feeling that, if they had delayed going to the Staff College for a few years, they would in all probability have escaped failure.

THE announced intention of the Russian Government to expend £2,000,000 sterling in establishing a Naval station at Novorossisk, on the Black Sea, and connecting it with the Russian railway system by a branch line from the Rostoff-Vladikavkas line, cannot but excite uneasiness as to the growth of Russia's Naval power in the Euxine, and the difficulty we may experience in coping with it on the occasion of the next opening of the Eastern question. In describing the present condition of affairs in the Black Sea, our object is not one of an "alarmist" character, but simply to show the changes that have taken place since we last prepared to encounter Russia there, and the development that may be anticipated within the next year or two. When the last Turkish war broke out we occupied a position of overwhelming superiority with regard to Russia in the Black Sea. Our ally, the Turks, possessed a fleet, almost new, capable of closing every port in the Euxine; and had we gone to war in 1878, our Fleet, added to Hobart Pasha's, would, if nothing more, have established an absolute and unquestioned blockade, and might have crushed and seized more than one fortified point in the Black Sea. Our laurels, perhaps, might not have been of a very glorious character; but, at least, our work in the Black Sea would have been easy, and might have been accomplished by a very trifling squadron. Since 1878, these conditions have very much changed. Four ironclads of the most powerful type have been commenced, and in a couple of years will be ready for service in the Black Sea. Being real men-of-war in every sense of the word, and not mere dummies, as the *Popoffkas* were, these vessels will necessitate a very powerful squadron to confront and beat them, and, at the least, will render a blockade less easy than it was in 1876. Further, the Russian Admiralty has already added to the Black Sea Fleet nearly a dozen sea-going torpedo-boats of the improved *Batoum* type; not mere cutters (of which Russia has about a score at Nicolaeff and Sebastopol), but regular sea-going craft, which would prove an awkward enemy for an ironclad to meet, and would require the presence of at least 15 or 20 similar English vessels to keep in check. As regards gunboats, very little has yet been done by Russia in the Black Sea. Designs have been made of a powerful series, but the actual building of them has been deferred, and it is not yet known when they will be commenced. With respect to armed steamers and transports, which did most of the naval work during the last war, things have very much improved. When hostilities broke out in 1876 the fleet of the subsidised Black Sea steam navigation, which was to have achieved such wonders, completely collapsed. At the very utmost it was only able to furnish half a dozen very indifferent steamers for the use of the Government; and the exploits of Baranoff, Donbassoff, and others were achieved, not because of any qualities these vessels possessed, but in spite of their defects. The case is very different now. Russia controls to-day a dozen brand-new, or almost new, steamers, 300 feet long, and these would render very effectual aid, either as cruisers or transports. Four of them are properly-fitted cruisers, belonging to the Moscow Volunteer Fleet, and one is a regularly-built vessel for this purpose, and attached to the Black Sea Fleet. Until recently these vessels were managed by a private Committee, but are now under the complete control of the Minister of Marine. Regarding the remaining eight, these are the additions that have been made to the Black Sea Steam Navigation Fleet since 1880. We might also add to them three or four steamers, 250 to 300 feet long, built on the Tyne for the Odessa Rodokanaki Company to run to Batoum, and the flotilla which the State-aided Gagarin Company has placed on the Danube. Making a *résumé*, therefore, we find that should England be involved in war with Russia during the next two years she will have to send to the Black Sea, in excess of the force considered sufficient in 1878, vessels powerful enough to overcome four ironclads of the heaviest type, twelve sea-going torpedo-boats, and twelve or fifteen armed steamers. It is quite obvious that this will involve a strain very much more severe than we had to prepare for in 1878, more especially as Russia's Naval power has also proportionately increased in the Baltic.

THROUGHOUT the past year in India, Colonel Chapman has been sedulously drawing the attention of regimental officers to the necessity for some steps being taken to find employment for their men on transfer to the Army Reserve. The question is not a new one. It has been again and again urged that the abolition of pensions—and, indeed, of any provision for a soldier at the end of his career with the colours—has had a most marked effect on recruiting; and the subject has been brought before Parliament, with the result that a Committee sat, which made certain very sensible suggestions. Unfortunately, the form of employment which they urged most strongly, viz., the employment of soldiers as clerks in the Civil Service, was held in some way to interfere with Parliamentary patronage, and, as such, thought likely to influence small electioneering levers, which was very inconvenient. In addition, as the rest of the recommendations were held to be likely to require money, the proceedings were quickly pigeon-holed, and the evil left to correct itself. So things went on from bad to worse, till it occurred to Colonel Chapman, that if the regiments set to work to try and find employment for their men on leaving the colours, this sort of guarantee would go a good way towards making up for the loss of pensions. Of course, official sanction was at once forthcoming, and orders published, and everything done to assist. The officers of the Army accepted the proposals in the sense in which they were made, viz., merely as a means of assisting old soldiers, and not to assist recruiting. For, and herein lies the difficulty of the matter. The money for working the machinery will mostly come out of the pockets of the officers, who not so very long since had a sample of paternal care on the part of Government in regulations warning them not to be extravagant in the matter of money. Of course, if Government recognise their own responsibility in the matter, and handsomely increase the sum contributed by the officers, well and good; if not, so much the more credit to the officers for at once helping their old comrades and making the service popular at their own expense. The proposals are not very ambitious. They embrace two organisations. By the first, the officers provide for the maintenance of a registry at their regimental district head-quarters, in which is to be kept a list of men fit and anxious for various employments. By the second, the county employers of labour band together to take their "hands" from among the discharged soldiers of their county regiment, and to take them unconditionally, *i.e.*, without making their reserve pay count as part of their wages. At present, in many places a Reserve man has to keep his connection with the Army a secret, or most of the employers, who do not relish having what may be their best workmen called away at a few hours' notice, will look very coldly upon his application for employment. It is in breaking down this system, and in pointing out to civilian employers what their obligations—for they are obligations—to the discharged soldier are, that such an organisation is useful. And as, by all accounts, the regiments have entered heartily into the scheme, it is to be hoped that Parliament will not stint money. That it is high time that some steps were taken no one will deny, and as the scheme has got a good start, and been begun in the proper way, it deserves the best support of the Army, and still more of the civil community, without whose cordial co-operation it can never hope to succeed.

We regret to have to record the death of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., which occurred on Tuesday last at his residence in Chesterfield Street, Mayfair. He was in his 80th year.

By the decease of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., an admiral's good-service pension of £300 a year becomes at the disposal of the Admiralty.

We are glad to hear that the *Beacon* is ordered to be prepared at once for employment in the North Sea in protecting British fishing vessels, in place of the sailing cruisers, which are quite unfit for the service. The sooner we have steam gun-vessels all round on the coast, instead of revenue cutters, the better, and they should be made lieutenants' commands.

During the gale of Saturday last, which was almost universally felt over Western Europe, amongst other casualties a French torpedo-vessel at Toulon struck upon a sandbank, and foundered. Luckily, the crew were saved; and it is since reported that the vessel can be floated without much difficulty. The telegram stating the circumstance did not give any further particulars of the accident; but we understand that the boat was leaving the harbour at the time to join the squadron of instruction.

The *Leander*, lately built by contract, is ordered to be ready for sea early next year. She is a steel cruiser, 3,450 tons, 5,000 horse-power, and armed with 10 6-in. breech-loading guns, mounted on Vavasseur carriages, together with an equipment of machine-guns. Her speed will be 16 knots per hour.

We have constantly pointed out how totally inadequate are the present arrangements for coaling men-of-war at the Government ports, and how badly they compare with the means in use by the merchant service. We are glad, therefore, to be able to state that the Admiralty have instructed a committee—composed of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hunt Grubbe, Captain R. E. Batt, R.N. (retired), Mr. E. A. Bernays, Superintending Civil Engineer at Chatham; Mr. W. G. P. Gilbert, storekeeper at the Portsmouth Dockyard; and Chief Engineer W. Macintyre, R.N.—to inquire into and report upon the best means of improving the facilities for coaling ships-of-war at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Portland. They are also asked to suggest a method for the extension of such facilities in the event of war, and they are authorised to visit any commercial ports and private establishments where ships are coaled in large numbers. The committee are further empowered to examine witnesses.

Instructions have been received at Sheerness to have the *Pylades*, which was recently launched there, ready for sea by March 31. She will be equipped with 14 5-in. breech-loading guns, mounted on the Vavasseur system, machine-guns, and the electric apparatus for discharging the spar torpedo.

Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B., Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, at a banquet commemorating the six-hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, on Monday, in responding to the toast of the Navy, proved himself to be as wide-awake as ever, by urging that our immediate necessity is a large increase of torpedo craft. There can be no doubt that this is the very general feeling of naval men. It is true that since armour-plated vessels were first laid down, we have had little experience to enable us to form an idea of what the next great naval war will be like; but the strength of the belief that the ram and the torpedo will, in able hands, prove the more effective weapons, is amply shown, both at home and among Continental nations, by our talk and their action.

It is expected that the *Alacrity*, one of the new despatch-vessels building for the Government by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company at Jarrow-on-Tyne, will take the place of the *Enchantress* as Admiralty yacht, and that the latter will be attached to the Channel Squadron.

Commander Chichester, principal naval transport officer in Egypt, has returned to Alexandria on completion of his special duty at Suez.

Orders have been received at Sheerness to press forward the refit of the *Rifleman*, which was recently paid-off "all standing," on her return from the South-East Coast of America. At the present time there is rather a dearth of gun-vessels at the Eastern ports in readiness for foreign service. The *Kestrel*, *Beacon*, and *Foam* are also to be overhauled, with a view to their being got ready if advisable; but as they have all three lately returned from long commissions in China, and are miserably deficient in speed, armaments, and other matters, it is apprehended that the expense of rendering them fit for another commission will not make it worth while to let them undergo the necessary alterations.

Mr. William Le G. Pullen, Assistant-Paymaster, R.N., who has been acting as Clerk in the Admiral's office at Queenstown, is appointed Secretary to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge, vice Mr. James Cox.

It would appear, after all, that the intention of the Italian Government to annex the coast district in the Red Sea between Assab and Zola has not been abandoned. It is not due to mere chance that three Italian men-of-war are stationed there at present, and that we hear a small expeditionary corps is completing its preparations. The *Popolo Romano* states that the Government is only waiting for the protocol of the Berlin Conference regulating the navigation of the Congo and the conditions under which the European Powers will in future have the right to occupy colonial territory.

A puzzled correspondent wishes to know if any one can inform him why the *Paluma*, one of the gunboats built for the Queensland Government, is to be found in the *Navy List*, while the *Gayundah*, her sister-ship, owned by the same Government, and likewise commanded by a naval officer, is not so favoured. He also adds:—"I see the *Paluma* is to be convoyed to Gibraltar; but the *Gayundah* is reported to have arrived safely at Malta without any such attention. What is the reason for this?" We believe the explanation to be that the *Paluma*, by an arrangement entered into between the Admiralty and the Queensland Government, is for a certain period at the disposal of the Hydrographic Office for surveying purposes, and that, as a *quid pro quo*, the survey of the coast of Queensland is to be completed within a given time.

The Duchess of Albany and her two children arrived at Portsmouth from London on Tuesday at noon. Her Royal Highness was received on alighting from the train by Admiral Sir G. Hornby and the Flag Lieutenant, and left in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta* for Osborne, to spend Christmas with the Queen.

The French Minister of Marine has just ordered a commission, with Captain Armand Fournier as president, to proceed to the sea ports and examine the seamen and mechanic-pensioners who possess certificates of aptitude in the working of submarine defences, with a view to forming torpedo corps. Those men that are found competent will be formed into corps according to the requirements of the ports; they will continue to receive a supplementary pension for holding the certificate, and an additional amount of pay during the periodical drill. We cannot do better than take a leaf out of the French book in this matter. At the present time our Royal Engineers are charged with this work and are many too few in number, besides being unfitted in other ways for the entire duty of attending to torpedo defence, while there are scores of pensioners, officers and men, at the sea ports who would be only too glad to get the chance of working up the subject for the small extra pay.

A curious incident occurred at Port Said last week. Don Carlos, who is travelling to British India, arrived on board one of the Austrian Lloyds' steamers, and finding the Spanish frigate *Legazpi* in the harbour, seized the opportunity to pay her a visit. The officers, without knowing who their visitor was, courteously showed him round the vessel. He told his conductors the great pleasure it gave him to tread the deck of a Spanish man-of-war, but it was not until some time after he had left the ship that the identity of their distinguished guest became known to them.

The spectacle of a British Blue-jacket walking over the side of his ship, on being paid off, with from £50 to £100 in his pockets, and falling an easy prey to the harpies and sharks that haunt our seaports before he can get home to his friends, is rapidly becoming a rare occurrence, and every fresh departure in the Admiralty Regulations which enables the officers and men to transmit their money easily to their wives, families, or others dependent upon them, is admirable, and confers a benefit on the service. The recent instruction authorising Paymasters to issue postal notes without charging poundage to any one on board her Majesty's ships desiring them, is a case in point. These orders, which are to be stamped with the name of the ship and the date of issue, can be cashed at any post-office in the United Kingdom, and are therefore in the nature of a cheque, which can either be sent payable to some named person or to bearer.

According to a Sebastopol correspondent of the Cronstadt *Vestnik*, the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company is about to build there a sea-going torpedo-boat for the Black Sea Fleet. The new vessel is to be on the lines of the *Poti*, built a short time ago at Havre, which, he says, is "considered the crack sea-going torpedo-boat of the Southern Fleet of Russia."

The men-of-war on foreign stations which will have completed a three years' commission during 1885 comprise five armour-clads, seven corvettes, two sloops, and five gun-vessels and gunboats, viz:—*Euryalus* and *Monarch*, commissioned in January, 1882; the *Sylvia*. *Swiftsure*, *Amethyst*, *Bullfrog*, and *Invincible*, in March; the *Boadicea* in April; the *Starling* in August; the *Osprey*, *Audacious*, *Garnet*, *Heroine*, and *Linnet*, in September; the *Constance* and *Dart* in October; the *Dragon* in November; the *Northampton* and *Tenedos* in December. In addition, two sloops, the *Mutine* and *Sappho*, five gun-vessels and gunboats, the *Falcon*, *Grappler*, *Algerine*, *Decoy*, and *Bittern*, two paddle-wheel vessels, the *Cockatrice* and *Helicon*, have completed a three years' commission abroad without any reliefs having been as yet commissioned to take their place.

In view of the growth of the Marine in the Caspian and the importance which Baku has assumed, owing to the opening-up of communications through it from the Caucasus to Central Asia, the Russian Admiralty has decided upon establishing a floating dock there, as well as another at the mouth of the Volga, where the large steamers plying on the Caspian discharge their cargoes into smaller ones, or barges, for conveyance up the river.

It is stated that the Admiralty are negotiating with Messrs. Whitehead with a view to inducing that firm to establish their torpedo works in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and it is probable that the firm will consent. A few days ago Mr. Caine, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Colonel Percy Smith, R.E., Admiralty Director of Works, paid a visit to Portsmouth with a view to inquiring into the practicability of the scheme. They recommended Messrs. Whitehead to erect their works in one of the bays at the back of the Isle of Wight, we understand.

While intent on developing Sebastopol, the Russian Government is not unmindful of Nicolaeff and Otchakoff. A few days ago, the Russian Admiralty, we hear, made a contract with an engineer, named Boreish, to excavate a channel through the bar at the latter place at a cost of £60,000. The work is to commence immediately after the New Year.

The signature of "Admiral of the Fleet Thomas Symonds" must be tolerably familiar by this time to the readers of newspapers, service and general. The gallant veteran has taken to letting off broadsides in many-shotted rounds of figures and facts. Nevertheless, we read every word he writes with scrupulous attention, so that early in each week we are pretty well prepared for the statements which appear in the reproduction of his appalling statistics in the Saturday papers. Before he was aroused from his seclusion at Torquay, Sir Thomas Symonds was, doubtless, meditating much on the situation, we are vain enough to believe he must have studied his *Army and Navy Gazette* very sedulously, for many years past. Now, we pity the Admiralty. "As to comparisons of the two fleets," Sir Thomas writes, "I will content myself with stating that if war broke out with France to-morrow, dire disaster to Great Britain must follow." "Lord Northbrook follows a mode of reasoning that blinds him to the facts of the case." "He twice states that his Naval colleagues agree with him that, taking the more modern ships, there are 30 English to 19 French." "Including our emasculated one-third armoured ships, I make it 29 French to 25 English, and my experience is equal to the optimists." Bravo, Sir Thomas! The Admiral is a very worthy, brave gentleman, and so was his father before him. But the name of Sir Thomas Symonds, Admiral of the Fleet, is not associated with any Naval victory, nor is it recorded in our annals that the veteran contributed to the glory of the Flag throughout his long and useful but monotonous career. On the whole, the opinion of the Naval advisers of the Admiralty on the ships of to-day must be held to be of more weight than that of Sir T. Symonds by every one but a gentleman whom we shall not name.

The names of Rear-Admirals Sir Michael C. Seymour, Henry D. Hickley and the Honourable William J. Ward are now mentioned in connection with the commands at Queenstown and the Cape, which will fall vacant shortly; and, in addition to the probability that the Duke will relieve Sir John Hay in the Mediterranean, it is stated that the Earl of Clanwilliam will succeed Admiral de Horsey, in April, as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron.

The Russian Minister of Marine, having more officers at his disposal than he requires, has decided to limit the entrances into the Marine School and into the Navy. At present the Marine School contains 390 cadets, which is 75 above the regulation number.

From the West Coast of Africa we hear of increased activity on the part of the foreign war-vessels. The officers of the French aviso *Segond* and the Portuguese gunboat *Sado* have been settling the position of the parallel of 5° 12′ south latitude, claimed by the Portuguese as the boundary line of her territory; and, at the same time, visited Landana, on the Congo, with a view to arrange some dispute that has arisen between the natives and the French Catholic mission at St. Esprit.

Lieutenant Montgomerie, in the steam pinnace of the *Inflexible*, seems to be doing good work on the Nile. It is said that in these days everything is to be got by advertising, and that all our Military and Naval officers of notoriety—or, shall we say, eminence?—have attained their proud positions, to a great extent, by the way in which they have been puffed by the specials, Lieutenant Montgomerie has just saved two of these gentlemen from drowning—the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* and the artist of the *Graphic*—and if they have any gratitude at all, they will not forget to record with pen and pencil the doughty deeds which he may have the luck to perform. We expect to hear of him very soon mounting the difficult path of promotion by leaps and bounds.

Last week some interesting competitions took place between two of the principal brigades of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. The London corps having accepted a challenge from the Liverpool men to row, shoot, and drill against them, a selected detachment of 18 men, under Sub-Lieutenant Morris, arrived from the Northern city; and the first contest was a race in 10-oared cutters, pulled on the river between Charing Cross Bridge and Victoria Suspension Bridge, a distance of about three miles, in which the Londoners proved the better oarsmen. The contest at the rifle range, however, where two teams of eight men each represented the rivals, resulted in a victory to Liverpool by 60 points. The firing took place during a heavy storm of sleet, rain, and wind at Child's Hill range, the men firing seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards. As the annual inter-battery competition of the London corps for Sir Henry Peek's challenge cup had lately been held on board the *President*, the winning crew were then set to drill against the Liverpool men, and once more the Londoners were awarded the prize, Commander Roberts, R.N., of the Bristol Brigade, who acted as judge, considering them to have proved themselves smarter and more efficient, although the Liverpool crew worked exceedingly well.

The despatch received this week from Bermuda, dated November 25, gives very little more information about the accident on board the *Canada*, Captain Curtis, than we have already published; and our surmise that the catastrophe occurred in consequence of incomplete sponging appears to be correct. The name of the man who died from the injuries he received is stated to be Patrick Aspide, and it is understood that the other three men are doing well, but from the very serious and painful nature of their wounds some time must elapse before they are out of danger. It is noteworthy that nearly all the recent accidents in connection with guns and gunnery have arisen from simple and easily preventible causes.

We see by the *Army and Navy Register* (New York) that on the 10th inst. the Hon. H. W. Blair, in submitting to the United States Senate a resolution requiring the Naval Department to investigate and examine Ericsson's new submarine gun and projectile torpedo, with a view, if desirable, to purchasing these inventions, stated, at the same time, that he was informed and believed that the English Government were engaged in a negotiation for the appropriation of these inventions; and he read a letter in which Captain Ericsson offered to build a steel vessel of the *Destroyer* type, 132 ft. long, 20 ft. beam, and 11½ ft. deep, for the sum of 160,000 dols., including submarine gun, projectiles, and all appurtenances fit for actual service. With all respect to Mr. Blair, we are inclined to doubt the accuracy of his information. Captain Ericsson is well and widely known as the originator of the monitor, an invention which may be said to have revolutionised Naval warfare; and his new invention is said, by the United States Naval officers who reported upon its trials last year, to be superior to any known form of torpedo within a limited range; but the same reason—a financial one—which has prevented its appreciation hitherto by his own Government, also operates on this side of the water.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George of Wales attended on Monday night the smoking-concert given by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, at Prince's Hall.

The statement of the annexations by Germany in the Pacific which was made last week and then contradicted is now reported to be officially confirmed, and it is explained that this step has been taken in accordance with the wish of some German merchants interested in the matter. The annexed territories are stated to include all that part of New Guinea unappropriated by ourselves and the Dutch, the Admiralty Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, the Duke of York, Marshall and Anderson's Islands. While, without doubt, it is better that the Germans should possess these places than the French, it is equally certain that the Australian colonists will view with disgust and indignation their being in any but British hands, and the immediate result of the move must be, unless we are prepared to further endanger our interests in the Pacific, a large increase in the Australian Squadron.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the number of Russian men-of-war at present on foreign service is 15, on which are serving 292 staff and superior officers and 3,342 seamen. The 15 vessels comprise three vessels of the first rank, the frigates *Minin*, *General Admiral*, and *Vladimir Monomarchus*; nine vessels of the second category, the corvette *Skobeleff* and the clippers *Naezdnik*, *Opritchnik*, *Razboinik*, *Cruiser*, *Djigit*, *Abrek*, *Strelok*, and *Plastoun*; and three vessels of the third category, the despatch-boat *Taman* and the gunboats *Tuabse* and *Keliasuri*. All these vessels belong either to the Pacific or to the Mediterranean Squadrons, which are commanded respectively by Rear-Admiral Crown and Rear-Admiral Kaznakoff. The *Minin* is at Vladivostock, the *General Admiral* is in the Mediterranean, the *Vladimir Monomarchus* is in Greek waters, and is leaving in a few days for the Pacific; the *Skobeleff* and *Naezdnik* were last reported at Batavia, on their way home from the Pacific, where the *Opritchnik* and *Razboinik* had already replaced them. The *Djigit* and *Abrek* are at Vladivostock, and the *Strelok* and *Plastoun* cruising towards the East. The *Taman* is at Constantinople, and the *Tuabse* and *Keliasuri* at the Piræus. Next year the Russian Government will maintain a larger number of vessels on foreign service, and for this purpose has assigned the sum of 5,688,554 roubles, or £568,855, being an increase of £21,783 upon the expenditure of the current year.

A "Rear-Admiral," writing to a contemporary, considers that it may be taken as proved:—"1. That we are short of ships of all classes. 2. That if we had the requisite number of ships, we have not the men to man them. 3. That if we had the ships and the men, we have no guns. 4. That if we had the ships, the men, and the guns, they would all be useless, because our coaling depôts are undefended. And, in answer to the quesions, Who is responsible for all these shortcomings and deficiencies? Can any one be made to answer for this?—he says the fault is undoubtedly that of the Admiralty, or rather the system of non-responsibility which has been carried on within the Admiralty buildings. Therefore, if the Navy is to be reformed, the Admiralty system must first be dealt with, otherwise, should the power be given to this Board to spend an additional five millions, it will go where numerous other millions have gone, and the country will not be in any way the better for the sacrifice it has made.

Admiral Sir George Elliot contributes a long letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Tuesday, pointing out that the proposals of Government with regard to the navy display a lamentable ignorance of the strategic requirements of naval warfare, for that five times the contemplated increase would not more than suffice to provide adequate security to our Empire. He considers that it would be an insult to the intelligence of the naval officers on the Board to suppose that the proposed measures are the outcome of their mature deliberations, and that it is important that the country should be fully informed of the fact that the landsman (Lord Northbrook) who is at the helm of naval affairs has turned a deaf ear to his colleagues' advice. He says:—"The naval service will, I feel sure, give the Naval Lords credit for having fully recognised and made known to their chief the requirements of the Navy, but they will not be satisfied that their duty to their country has thus been fulfilled, if they retain their seats at the Board under such grave circumstances of national peril. For by so doing the Naval Lords give countenance to the dangerous policy which is being pursued, and must share the reproach which will be attached to it, as it is well known that if the Cabinet were informed of the intention of the Naval Lords to retire from a false position, such a protest would not be disregarded, since no naval officers would be found willing to replace them under such circumstances, and it is not well possible to conceive a stronger case for manly and patriotic action." The misgovernment of the Navy, he declares, can be traced back to the date when the professional authority of the Board was swept away by the order in Council of 1871, as evidenced by the gradual impoverishment of the Navy both in *personnel* and *matériel* from that time, and he believes that until the personal responsibility of the Naval Lords to the nation in Parliament assembled is re-established, the real wants of the Navy will be sacrifiecd at the altar of political expediency. He recommends the formation of an association for the promotion of Imperial defence to bring the question prominently before the new electorate as an appeal to their patriotism, and to expose the false economy which has brought our Empire to the verge of ruin.

It appears the Navy is 3,700 stokers short; yet nothing is done to remedy this, and no steps whatever have been taken to establish a reserve of this necessary force for war-time. It is quite useless to rely on the Mercantile Marine for these men; stoking in a man-of-war and a merchant vessel are two very different matters. Stokers want almost as much training as gunners, and it would certainly seem, unless something is done quickly, ships we may have, but they will be unable to move.

L'Avenir Militaire deplores that the Naval Estimates should have drawn a very small House. It was a sad spectacle, says the writer, to see the Chamber attaching so much importance to the suppression of ten exhibitions attached to the seminaries, and so little to the Navy. Referring to the debate, the *Avenir* remarks that Admiral Peyron had to reply to two questions:—"(1), What Naval Power has, in its strongest and only squadron, wooden armour-clads of such small fighting value as the *Colbert*, the *Trident*, and *Suffren?*" In a note, we are informed that the *Amiral Duperré* and the *Tonnerre* are the serious war-vessels of the squadron, and that the armour-clads which have frightened England are yet building. We then come to the next question,—"(2), What are the names of the French cruisers now in commission, or which could be put in commission, comparable to the English types, the *Iris*, *Mercury*, *Leander*, and *Arethusa*; to the *Americo-Vespucci*, *Giovanni*, and *Bauran*, of Italy; to the Chilian *Esmeralda;* or to the two Chinese vessels which have just left Shanghai, like new *Alabamas*, to try and insult our flag?" After treating us to the above questions, the *Avenir* remarks, somewhat despondingly, that the chief force of the French Navy lies in its *personnel*. Our opinion is that the *Avenir* takes altogether too doleful a view of ships and guns. The Admiral Peyron promised the Chamber to build as many torpedo-boats and fast cruisers as possible with the funds at his disposal.

When the *Gazette* sees the light at the end of the month, it is devoutly to be wished that the list of promotions will be found the result of a judicious and impartial selection of the seniors, tempered by merit and unfavoured by influence. Is it too much to hope for this? There will be at least some six Commanders and nearly a dozen Lieutenants to get advancement; and, if only the Treasury would not stop the way, it is well known that "My Lords" would gladly see the senior lists increased, or an addition made to the pay of those Lieutenants over ten years' standing. But if this cannot be, in common fairness, and for the good of the service, we hope there will be no more overhead transplanting, to the discontent and disgust of those who are passed over without cause.

We believe that the forthcoming number of the *Edinburgh Review* will contain an article on the state of the Army. It will be interesting to see what defence the *Edinburgh* can put forward in favour of our present system.

The appointment of Garrison Instructor at Aldershot becomes vacant by the promotion of Major Harvey, Highland L.I.

It is questionable whether an eye, the sight of which has been destroyed, should be removed as soon as possible. The practice is generally followed abroad. The attempt to what is called "save the eye" rarely succeeds. Lieutenant-Colonel O. Montagu must now be added to the long list of sportsmen who have lost an eye by accident in shooting, including five Peers at least and many Commoners of various degree.

There are not two officers in the service more generally popular than Major-General Fraser and Major-General Elliot, and they are not the men, one would suppose, whom it would be difficult for their Staff officers to get on with. But from Aldershot and the Curragh there have come reports which would lead us to believe that the Inspectors-General of Cavalry here and in Ireland have somehow or other failed to hit it off with certain members of the Staff. There have been changes and transfers—possibly "wiggings"—in consequence. But enough, for the present.

A telegram has been received from Cyprus to the effect that the long-pending action of Captain Croker, formerly 93rd Highlanders, *versus* Colonel Gordon, for libel, was tried last week, resulting in a verdict with costs for the plaintiff.

The prosecutions arising from the Intendance frauds perpetrated during the last Russo-Turkish war seem to be never coming to an end. For five years now they have engaged the attention of the Russian judicial authorities, and the trials still continue. This week one of the leading officials of the Caucasus Intendance, Privy Councillor Tsaturoff, has been sentenced by the Judges at Tiflis to lose all his decorations, and to be exiled to Siberia for life.

General Charles Foster has succeeded Mr. R. A. Dalyell as vice-president of the India Council.

There is unfriendliness in readiness to receive and propagate as true, without inquiry, reports calculated to excite dislike and ill-feeling between nations and individuals; and the *Times* is certainly open to the charge of unfriendliness to the French Alliance (which may be quite justifiable, but which ought not to be based on erroneous information) in the remarks it made on the report that the Government of Saigon had addressed threatening letters to the Government of Siam—flatly contradicted by the English Secretary of the Siamese Legation. It is a pity our contemporary should swallow so readily all "shaves" sent to it by its correspondents without making inquiry. Certainly some of these gentlemen deserve a wigging, to say the least of it.

The mimimum height of recruits for medium cavalry (Lancer regiments excepted) has been reduced from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.

In the coming year the much-exercised British Army will undergo a change, of which no other army in time past or present—well, to be prophetic, we will add, or to come—witnessed, or will witness, the parallel. A number of efficient officers in all departments having, after five years' experience of the working of their respective charges, obtained the most thorough mastery of the details, will be sent about their business, in order that there may be put in their places other officers who must begin their apprenticeship under difficulties. It is inevitable that these changes should be made under our system, but it is unwise to make them to the public loss. The State has insisted on the principle that individual interests must not stand in the way of national necessities. It would be easy to indicate the special instances in which the removal of officers in specific ports must be attended with disadvantage to the services.

A circular has been sent to commanding officers of Yeomanry regiments asking for the names of officers willing to do duty temporarily with Regular Cavalry regiments which are now under-officered, in consequence of the number of officers absent on the Nile and in Bechuanaland. Where is the Reserve of Officers? Surely under such circumstances it might be turned to.

"Peace on earth! Good-will towards men." More than eighteen centuries ago the words were spoken. They never were so out of tune with the music of the time as they are now. Over Europe "sounds the dreadful notes of preparation." The most civilised and Christian nations are armed, and are arming. As yet it is "the heathen Chinee," the Malagassy, the son of Ishmael, and the barbarian generally who has to acknowledge that the millennium has not yet come,—that the sword of the Christian is keen of edge, that his cannon is loud-voiced and far-reaching, and that his cupidity is as irresistible as his prowess. The forces which sent out the hardy Norseman, the Saxon, Dane, and Norman in times gone by are still strong in Europe, and the Continental Powers have for the hour turned their eyes from their borders and frontiers to the great continents which are yet dark, and to the islands of the sea which are yet unappropriated. It is obvious that in a general scramble for the land of the coloured races, the swiftest and strongest must get the greatest share at first; but that the possession of what they have depends on their remaining the strongest. Honestly speaking, we think England has so much that she may spare some of the earth's heritage to others, and devote herself to making the most of what she has. However, if the English race at home and in the Colonies is not of that opinion, it only remains for it to prepare to fight all comers, and to meet any possible combination of its rivals for the ownership of the lands which are as yet held by natural occupants, whose rights Christianity and civilisation ignore in the interests of the natives and of mankind. "When Greek joined Greek, then was the tug-of-war." From the marshes on the western shores of the German Ocean came the Jutes and Angles who formed the great Saxon stratum on which this nation was founded, and it is the descendants of our common ancestors who, from the Elbe and from the seaboard which saw the fleets of the early invaders depart to descend on England, now are setting forth to contest with us the possession of outlying regions of the world. There is room for both, and let the best win.

The following Staff appointments may be expected to become vacant during the ensuing year, the present incumbents completing their period of Staff service on the dates specified :—

HOME AND COLONIES.

Inspector-General of Recruiting (Major-Gen. E. G. Bulwer, C.B.), Jan. 1.

Inspector-General of Cavalry and Command of Cavalry, Aldershot (Major-Gen. C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B.), Jan. 1.

Inspector-General of Musketry (Colonel H. W. J. Trent, h.p.), Jan. 1.

Brigade-Major, Singapore (Major A. M. Paterson, 16th Foot), Jan. 13.

Inspector of Gymnasia (Lieut.-Col. W. B. G. Cleather, 47th Foot), Feb. 12.

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Woolwich (Col. W. Stirling, C.B., h.p., R.A.), Feb. 16.

Brigade-Major, Jamaica (Major E. R. P. Woodgate, 4th Foot), Feb. 21.

Military Secretary, Head-quarters (Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. A. Whitmore, K.C.B.), April 1.

Command, Dover (Major-Gen. E. Newdigate, C.B.), April 1.

Garrison Instructor, Aldershot (Major C. L. Harvey, 71st Foot), April 17.

Deputy-Adjutant-General (Auxiliary Forces) (Major-Gen. J. H. F. Elkington, C.B.), April 28.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (for Musketry), Manchester (Major T. S. Gildea, 72nd Foot), May 1.

Inspector of Army Signalling (Major M. F. Thrupp, h.p.), May 15.

Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Head-quarters (Col. W. L. Pemberton), July 1.

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Dublin (Col. A. G. Montgomery Moore, h.p.), Aug. 2.

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, London (Recruiting) (Col. G. P. Prevost, h.p.), Aug. 7.

Garrison Instructor, London (Major F. T. C. Du Vernet, 56th Foot), Aug. 29.

Command of Troops, Ireland (Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M. Steele, K.C.B.), Oct. 1.

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colchester (Col. G. H. Waller, h.p.), Oct. 1.

Garrison Instructor, Devonport (Major F. Stringer, 23rd Foot), Oct. 1.

Brigade-Major, Malta (Major H. T. Hughes-Hallett, 57th Foot), Oct. 2.

Command of Troops, South Africa (Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir L. Smyth, K.C.M.G.), Nov. 10.

Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Edinburgh (Col. R. Preston, C.B., h.p.), Dec. 15.

Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Cape of Good Hope (Col. A. H. Wavell, h.p.), Dec. 16.

Assistant-Adjutant-General, Head-quarters (Col. H. R. Hollinshead-Blundell, h.p.), Dec. 28.

SUNDRY APPOINTMENTS AT HOME.

Professor of Tactics, &c., Royal Military College (Major C. C. King, R.M.A.), March 1.

Instructor of Tactics, Royal Military College (Major T. J. Courtenay, 35th Foot), March 25.

Instructor of School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness (Major A. A. Saunders, R.A.), March 25.

Superintendent, Royal Laboratory, Woolwich (Col. F. Lyon, R.A.), April 1.

Superintendent, Royal Small Arms Factory (Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, h.p., R.A.), April 1.

Superintendent, Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich (Col. E. Maitland, R.A.), May 1.

Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery (Lieut.-Col. J. F. Betty, h.p., R.A.), May 1.

Commandant, Staff College (Major-Gen. C. O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B.), May 11.

Assistant Superintendent, Royal Small Arms Factory (Major W. M'Clintock, R.A.), July 1.

Superintendent, Royal Gunpowder Factory (Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A.), July 1.

Professor, Military Topography, Staff College (Col. W. H. Richards, h.p.), Oct. 16.

Professor, Military Art and History, Staff College (Col. T. E. Hale, h.p.), Dec. 24.

INDIA.

Quartermaster-General, Bombay (Col. A. G. F. Hogg, Bombay S.C.), Feb. 1.

Assistant-Adjutant-General of a Division, Bengal (Lieut.-Col. A. G. Henderson, Bengal S.C.), March 12.

Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Bengal (Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hanna, Bengal S.C.), June 22.

Director of Garrison Instruction (Lieut.-Col. A. S. Hunter, R.A.), July 1.

Assistant-Adjutant-General of Division, Bombay (Lieut.-Col. R. M. Lloyd, Bombay S.C.), July 1.

Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Bengal (Major R. M'G. Stewart, R.A.), July 24.

Adjutant-General, Madras (Col. G. Clerk, h.p.), Aug. 29.

Garrison Instructor, Bengal (Major H. Gunter, 73rd Foot), Sept. 5.

Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Bengal (Major W. Hailes, H.M.'s I.F.), Oct. 13.

Major-General, Cavalry Division, Bengal (Major-Gen. Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.), Oct. 26.

Inspector-General of Artillery (Major-Gen. G. Leslie, R.A.), Oct. 26.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Madras (Major W. Wood, 44th Foot), Oct. 28.

Quartermaster-General, Bengal (Col. Sir C. MacGregor, K.C.B., Bengal S.C.), Nov. 19.

Brigade-Major, Bombay (Capt. F. G. Welch, Bombay S.C.), Nov. 20.

Assistant-Adjutant-General of Division, Bombay (Lieut.-Col. C. J. Burnett, 15th Foot), Nov. 26.

Major-General commanding Division, Bengal (Lieut.-Gen Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A.), Dec. 1.

Brigade-Major, Bengal (Major W. C. Farwell, Bengal S.C.), Dec. 5.

Assistant-Adjutant-General of Division, Bengal (Col. A. P. Palmer, Bengal S.C.), Dec. 6.

Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay (Capt. H. I. Nares, 17th Foot), Dec. 20.

The following regimental commands fall vacant next year :—

1st Batn. 8th Foot	Col.	E. Tanner	Jan. 30.
76th Foot	„	J. M'D. Allardice	Feb. 25.
104th Foot	„	J. G. Campbell	„
98th Foot	„	T. T. Simpson	Mar. 6.
63rd Foot	„	W. F. Auchinleck	„ 18.
51st Foot	„	C. Ball-Acton, C.B.	„ 20.
1st Batn. 23rd Foot	„	C. Elgee	April 10.
2nd Batn. 5th Foot	„	T. Rowland	May 4.
1st Batn. 13th Foot	„	E. L. England	„ 8.
57th Foot	„	J. R. K. Tredennick	„
1st Batn. 11th Foot	„	E. Birch	May 19.
2nd Batn. 60th Foot	„	K. G. Henderson	June 5.
4th Batn. Rifle Brig.	„	H. Wood	„ 14.
1st Batn. 1st Foot	„	H. G. White	„ 21.
2nd Batn. 23rd Foot	„	L. O'Connor, V.C.	„
1st Batn. 25th Foot	„	J. R. Harvey	„
70th Foot	„	W. H. Ralston	„
85th Foot	„	E. M. Beaden	„
2nd Batn. 4th Foot	„	C. P. Stokes	June 23.
95th Foot	„	J. N. Crealock, C.B.	July 21.
45th Foot	„	H. B. Hayward	Aug. 4.
3rd Batn. Rifle Brig.	„	C. R. H. Nicoll	„ 7.
72nd Foot	„	C. M. Stockwell, C.B.	Sept. 2.
28th Foot	„	F. Brodigan	„ 22.
13th Hussars	„	Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	„ 29.
4th Batn. 60th Rifles	„	J. S. H. Algar	Oct. 9.
30th Foot	„	C. J. Moorsom	Nov. 10.
109th Foot	„	C. P. Forbes	Dec. 1.
1st Batn. Rifle Brig.	„	F. H. A. Seymour	„
75th Foot	„	D. Hammill, C.B.	„ 18.
94th Foot	„	J. Browne	„ 27.

The questions put at the examination for Surgeons-Major, held on the 27th and 28th of last month, have been published in the *Lancet*, and with them a leader that bears evident marks of inspiration. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that these questions, as published in the *Lancet*, do not entirely correspond with the printed papers set before the examinees, and what was a serious blunder in the questions as they stood originally has now been corrected. By whose hand was this done? We shall be happy to see an explanation from the editor of the *Lancet* on this point.

In the report of the proceedings at the Leeds Police Court on Tuesday, it is stated that the prisoner, Corporal Clements, 3rd Hussars, does not bear a very good character, having, when the regiment was stationed at Aldershot, attempted to attack some of his comrades with a sword, for which offence he underwent a term of imprisonment. Surely the service must be in great straits for the want of non-commissioned officers, when such men as Corporal Clements are vested with that authority which they prove themselves by their acts utterly unfit to exercise.

The *Débats*, which is not wholly satisfied with the state of the French Army, is bold enough to raise its voice against mere masses, and to say that during the Franco-German War its countrymen were not always beaten by numbers; in some cases the French outnumbered the enemy, and had the worst of it. The writer then proceeds to make some remarks which we would do well to treasure up in our minds, for they ought to teach us a lesson. He says that the Army, in spite of its imperfections, is strong enough to defend the Eastern frontier, but is not in a position to answer all requirements. He adds, "We have had complications in distant parts, and we have been obliged to recognise that our Army cannot furnish sufficient means to meet such emergencies. It was this which made us lose Egypt, and which has caused the war in Tonquin, which ought to have been finished in three months, to drag on for two years. To remedy this state of affairs a Colonial army is necessary. This is the general cry to-day, but unfortunately it comes rather late. We resemble those Athenians of Demosthenes who did not feel the necessity of defending themselves until they received a wound. We foresee nothing, and allow our policy to be governed by events. We were obliged to launch out into colonial expeditions before we could recognise the necessity of having a Colonial Army." M. Francis Charmes is by no means the only military writer who entertains scruples with regard to the value of the present organisation of the French Army, with its half-trained masses. As for a Colonial Army, the formation of such a force has been commenced, but the Government is afraid to ask Parliament for such a sum as would enable it to constitute an effective instrument.

The *Morning Post* of Wednesday contained a letter on Naval and Military administration from the trenchant pen of Sir Edward Sullivan. In it the incontrovertible charges of neglect and mismanagement are presented in a new form. Sir Edward shows how the Government, while proclaiming peace, retrenchment, and reform, have been deluding the country, and possibly themselves also. Instead of peace, we have a needless war, little in everything except its cost; instead of retrenchment, we have increased expenditure, while the Navy is utterly inadequate for the duties it may be suddenly called on to perform; and, under the pretext for reform, we have got an Army deplorably inefficient, and manifestly unfit for the exigencies of European war. We will give only one extract from this ably-written and caustic letter :—

> "Every regimental officer, every non-commissioned officer, every drummer-boy in the British Army, knows that the rank and file is mainly composed of immature boys without experience, without discipline, without drill, without knowledge of their weapons, unfit for active warfare; that if we were called upon to put 50,000, or 30,000, or 20,000 men into the field to face a European army, we could not do it. Every one knows that the British Army, as remodelled by clerks and theorists, is a paper army, combining the maximum of expense with the minimum of efficiency. Every one knows this; but still we are assured that the Army was never in such an efficient state—never so fit to go anywhere or do anything. Is this only another instance of self-illusion, or must it bear a harder name? One or the other, I suppose, it must be."

A return of the married soldiers in India, on May 1, 1884, lately issued by the Adjutant-General in India, gives the following numbers, from which it will be observed that the number of married serjeants almost equals all the other married grades put together. The return does not show the number of children :—

	Serjts.	All others.
Artillery—		
Bengal	224	266
Madras	93	171
Bombay	89	101
Total	406	538
Cavalry—		
Bengal	63	62
Madras	42	41
Bombay	18	16
Total	123	119
Royal Engineers and Sappers—		
Bengal	18	18
Madras	4	35
Bombay	9	14
Total	31	67
Infantry—		
Bengal	482	456
Madras	219	195
Bombay	145	126
Total	846	777
Total of all ranks—		
Bengal	787	802
Madras	358	442
Bombay	261	257
	1,406	1,501
Grand Total	2,907	

Though it is well understood that in throwing open our columns to correspondents we do not thereby adopt their opinions, it is necessary at times to express our dissent to a writer's views. And this is the case with a letter from "Observer," which appeared in our issue of last week. This communication is headed, "The Commissariat and Transport Staff," and whilst it professed to deal with the question of titular rank, it was really an attack upon the status, both military and social, of the officers who joined the present Staff from the Commissariat Department. It is needless to say that we have no sympathy whatever with opinions which, if generally held, would be entirely subversive of discipline, and would make it impossible for the old Departmental officers to command those lately joined from regiments, or for the latter to serve under men considered so unfitted for their positions. The worth of the officers of the Commissariat is well known; that they have for many years commanded with credit a large and highly-disciplined body of men is a complete answer to the charge of unfitness; whilst the fact that there is scarcely one of them who has not near relations amongst the combatant officers of the Army disposes of the suggestion that they belong to a different class of society. But "Observer," no doubt unintentionally, has illustrated most forcibly the argument used in favour of military titles, by pointing his scornful remarks with an allusion to the rise of purveyors' clerks to be Commissaries-General. The writer must be well aware that "clerk" was the designation of the first grade in the Purveyors, the Commissariat, and the Ordnance Store Departments. The gentlemen who held those appointments had the relative rank of Ensign, wore the uniform of officers, and were entitled to the same respect. To say that one of these so-named Clerks had no right to expect to be a Commissary-General, and, after 30 years' service in all the grades, is now out of place in the higher ranks because he was once called Clerk, is either equal to saying that an Ensign should never rise to be a Field-Marshal, a Midshipman to be an Admiral; or it proves how bad an influence upon "Observer," and those who think with him, the want of proper titles has had. Because the officers have been so long denied the titles which should denote their relative position in the Army, are they unfit for that position? We assert they are not; and the titles should, in our opinion, be given to define that position, and to prevent once and for ever the invidious distinction which "Observer" would draw between brother-officers of the same service working together for the common weal of the Army and the nation. As several correspondents have addressed us on the subject of "Observer's" letter, we may inform them that we intentionally suppress their letters, as we fail to see that any useful purpose would be served by the publication of an angry correspondence. "Observer" simply condemned himself by the want of good taste he exhibited. His letter was, as we have said, the strongest possible argument in favour of titular rank being given, and it was on these grounds that we allowed it space in our columns.

The success of the National Tir on the Polygon of Vincennes has induced the French to take a further step for extending the movement. A general congress of the various Rifle Associations of the Department of the Seine was held on November 19, with a view of founding a "Union des Sociétés de Tir," having the following programme:—"(1). The extension and elevation of the general interest in rifle-shooting and musketry practice by establishing at Paris a common centre of meeting for all active and honorary members of rifle associations, either in existence or to be formed, as well as by giving the utmost support to the foundation of rifle associations and musketry schools for arms of short and long ranges in the department of the Seine, and by establishing communications between old and new associations. (2.) The organisation of prize-firing and matches between the associations belonging to the 'Union'; as well as of national and even international prize-firing. (3.) The organisation of conferences and theoretical courses on shooting, and the principles of military firing." The French Press has hitherto been silent as to the success of the congress. But a demand put forward by *L'Armée Française* has some connection with the tendency prevailing in France respecting these associations. The private manufacture of, and the right to carry arms of long range—that is to say, of modern infantry arms—are forbidden in France. The repeal of the laws of 1834 and 1860 is now insisted upon. The object of the prohibition was to prevent possible rebels to be armed as well as the troops. *L'Armée Française* quotes the words of the poet, who says, "The rebels of to-day are the heroes of to-morrow," and demands, in the interests of the members of the French Rifle Association, the removal of the prohibition.

Regarding the vexed question of five years' compulsory service in the upper ranks of the Royal (late Indian) Ordnance Corps, in our issue of October 6, 1883, we showed that, in its so-called beneficial aspect, the order would result only in persuading Lieutenant-Colonels of 35 years' service to retire without awaiting promotion to Colonel. The practical result, after six years' trial, is given for the Engineers; the rule has, of course, acted, and is still acting, just in the same way as regards the Artillery. On issue of the Warrant in September, 1878, the compulsory rule was brought to bear on about 160 officers of the Engineers, but subsequent alterations and relaxations left it to bear on 39 only. On these the result has been as follows:—Ten officers have been forced through this compulsory service, during which they have been deprived of the pensions and annuities they had earned by service, viz.:—Stewart, Peile, Tennant, Sankey, Fischer, Mullins, Merriman, Goodfellow, Hancock, and Medley. These officers are now Generals, or have retired as such. Ten more, now Colonels, are undergoing five years' compulsory service, and for this period are barred pension and annuity due to them, viz.:—Williams, Innes, Chesney, Craster, Mayne, Rogers, Prendergast, Greig, Maunsell, and Le Mesurier. Eleven more—Lieutenant-Colonels—have the five years' compulsory service in prospect before them, viz.:—Brownlow, Trevor, Limond, De Bourbel, Stanton, Stewart, Edgecome, Falconet, White, Brown, and Haig. There have been two casualties, viz., Taylor and Tucker. Three Lieutenant-Colonels retired, but under 35 years' service, and in no way acted on by the rule to induce retirement, viz., Hichens, Hunter, and Baker. Three Lieutenant-Colonels appear to have retired at 35 years' service, viz., Davidson, Russell, and Warrand; and this is all that the beneficial aspect of this rule can show us! When an officer has reached the rank and years of a Regimental Colonel, to bind him for five years' compulsory service, and to withhold from him, for this period, the pension and annuity he has fairly gained by service, would not bear examination in Parliament a day. The practical result shows, therefore, that the rule is all but useless, and frustrates the objects of the pension scheme, which are intended, to quote the Secretary of State for War's despatch:—"To place the pensions on a perfectly satisfactory footing; to encourage retirement and hasten promotion; to permit every officer to arrange retirement so as to obtain the benefits of the pension and annuity given." Why have these liberal terms been offered to some 120 officers of Engineers, and withheld from 39? who, being at the top of the tree, should have additional inducements to retire, and not be deprived of all these, with the obvious practical result of forcing them to stay and block promotion.

The enthusiastic demonstrations of the natives of India on the departure of Lord Ripon afford some measure of the difficulties prepared in the way of Lord Dufferin. Never was there greater need on the part of a Viceroy of caution, foresight, firmness, and conciliation. The Press in this country has added to the dangers which beset his path. The great journals, every word of which is read by intelligent natives and translated in native courts, have been expatiating on the necessity of abolishing Native Armies, and on the risks to which our rule in India is exposed by the advances of Russia in Central Asia; and at the same time, they bewail the weakness of our Fleet, the inadequacy of our Army to meet the demands upon it, the snubs to which England has been exposed by Germany, and denounce the rivalry of France. Such disadvantages are part of the price for which the country enjoys the blessings of freedom of speech and printing; but they are not less thorns in the side of Consuls and Proconsuls abroad.

The complaints in our excellent contemporary, the *Morning Post*, that the Russian Government is guilty of wilful delay and neglect in regard to Sir P. Lumsden's commission, appear to us to be founded on the erroneous notion that the work of the Commission was to be commenced in the winter. In fact, it could not be carried on at all in winter time. The cold is severe, and the country is covered with snow. Colonel Stewart, an important member of the Commission, who left England to join head-quarters near the frontier a month ago, did not expect the labours of the Commission to begin till March. It was necessary for Sir P. Lumsden, his officers, and escort to start before the snow closed up the passes, so as to be on the spot when the weather opened; but the Russians, being almost *chez eux*, were under no necessity to move so soon, and they are probably right in preferring winter quarters to "camping out" before they can set to work on the common task. As to the general appreciations of the gravity of the situation enunciated by our contemporary, we must express our complete concurrence.

What course ought to be taken when one party to a Treaty insists upon its vitality and present efficacy, and the other high contracting Power not only holds the document to be invalid, but makes a Treaty with another State in defiance of the provisions of the contract, and in that new Treaty engages to do the very things which the repudiated Treaty stipulated should not be done, depends very much on circumstances. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is for Great Britain, as represented by Lord Granville, a living instrument in full force. For the State Department at Washington the Treaty is a piece of waste-paper, about as binding on America as the Treaty of Utrecht. But abstractedly, the violent fracture of Treaty obligations constitutes a *casus belli* for the Power against which the violation of the compact will operate. When Russia denounced the Black Sea Clauses of the Treaty of Paris, Lord Granville sent Mr. Odo Russell to the German Court at Versailles to obtain the support of Prince Bismarck to the protest of England, which was "ready to go to war with or without allies;" but finding himself deserted by the Powers co-signatary, Lord Granville went into a Conference, where Russia carried the day. In the case of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Great Britain and the United States stand face to face, alone and without allies; but the Great Powers have never recognised the pretensions of what is called the "Monroe doctrine." The Treaty concluded between the United States and the State of Nicaragua is apparently framed in direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty agreed that neither Great Britain nor the United States was to make a ship canal through Nicaragua, nor monopolise such canal if made by others, nor erect fortifications to command the approaches and course of the canal, nor colonise nor annex Nicaragua or the States of Central America. The United States agrees to make a ship-canal between the Pacific and the Atlantic through Nicaragua. The Government of the latter State cedes land on each side of this canal, which the Americans may fortify if they please. It will be something more than curious to read the diplomatic correspondence to which this incident must give rise. We don't want to fight, and by Jingo if we do, we haven't got the ships yet, but we have got the men, and the money too. And presently we shall have the guns for ships and men, we hope.

It is reported that the Marquis de Gallifet, on being asked if he would take the command of the forces in the Far East, consented on the condition of having 50,000 men and being allowed *carte blanche* and to go to Pekin. After some humming and hawing, M. Jules Ferry asked the General if he would be satisfied supposing 25,000 men were sent out first and another 25,000 a little later. The Marquis raised no objection to this, but, being asked when he himself would be prepared to start, he replied, "With the second 25,000 men," and the matter fell through. General Brière de l'Isle has sent home despatches giving an account of a brilliant and successful attack on some fortified positions at a place called Chu, where the Celestials appear, as usual, to have been unable to withstand the natural impetuosity of the Gaul, and his artillery. The slaughter is said to have been nearly all on the other side. It is difficult to know what to believe about affairs in Tonquin. The Government organs say that General Brière de l'Isle has not asked for reinforcements. On the other hand, a French correspondent, writing from Hanoi, draws a most deplorable picture of the situation. He says that several Europeans who ventured a short distance from the citadel were massacred, that there are 60,000 armed Chinese in the mountains at one day's march from Hai-Phong, that the place swarms with spies, that the number of French troops is totally insufficient, that the result of engagements, not all favourable to the French arms, is kept secret, and that the army is outnumbered and decimated by disease. A very sad account is then given of the state of the sick and wounded. The correspondent much fears that M. Jules Ferry is intent upon undertaking Military operations in Cambodia, and says that when the late King Si Vota was driven from the Throne and replaced by Nowdom, a column of 500 men was sent in pursuit of the ex-monarch. After a weary chase and many a wasted hour, the column returned to Saigon, without having fired a shot, only 125 strong. No less than 375 men had perished, owing to the insalubrity of the country. In France it is feared that this Cambodia business may give rise to complications with Siam and eventually with England.

THE ADMIRALTY.

The Admiralty is administered by a Board consisting of a Member of Parliament, three admirals (non-political, five-year appointments), and a Member of Parliament (Junior Lord), with another M.P., as Political or Financial Secretary, who is appointed by the Board; also Mr. Rendel, specially appointed for professional advice; and by a permanent staff, consisting of a Secretary, who attends Board meetings, sees to execution of their minutes, and to the general routine of the office; and of the following principal officers or heads of Departments:—Controller of the Navy—an admiral with a seat at the Board to enable him to take part in discussions on the construction and repair of ships or dockyard management, for which he is responsible; the Director of Works; Medical Director-General; Accountant-General; Director of Transports; Director of Ordnance; Director of Contracts; and Director of Victualling. Associated with the Controller are—(*a*) the Director of Naval Construction for Shipbuilding; (*b*) the Engineer-in-Chief for Machinery; and (*c*) Director of Stores for Supplies. Each of these Departments is absolutely independent of the other, but is attached to one or other members of the Board, to whom its work is referred when necessary. The spending officers—that is, Controller, Director of Works, Director of Stores and Victualling, Director of Transports, and Medical Director-General—are each responsible for his own expenditure and for the preparation of his Estimates to the Board. The Director of Contracts is responsible for procuring for these officers the goods they want at the most economical rates. The Accountant-General is responsible for editing the Estimates generally and recording expenditure, and preparing the Appropriation account; also for the examination and preparation of all classes of accounts, cash and store; but he has no executive functions or financial control over his colleagues, except in a general way, his duties being those rather of book-keeper than financial adviser. Referring to the administration of the Navy, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"In organisation the Admiralty is divided—both as regards its executive, that is, Board control, and its administration, or permanent official control—into several independent sections; and that the only central or final authority is vested in the First Lord, whose knowledge is limited, tenure of office uncertain, and responsibilities too varied to admit of effective interference with his Department. The War Office presents a fair model of organisation, having at the head of military and civil matters a Secretary of State, the control of military matters being vested in a Commander-in-Chief, with a professional staff, and of civil matters in an Under-Secretary of State, both being responsible to him, while he has also a Financial Secretary to advise on all matters of expenditure, and exercise financial control (an important want at the Admiralty). The Departments under these two, or rather three, officials are similarly constituted to those at the Admiralty. No good of a permanent character can be expected which does not strike at administration, not only centrally, but at the dockyards. (See Capt. Codrington's and Mr. Palmer's Additions to Report of Committee on Building, &c., Ships by Contract, October, 1884.)"

The Admiralty have decided that on stations where there is no difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of paymasters, the signature of an assistant-paymaster-in-charge or of an assistant paymaster who has held an appointment in charge, will be accepted on the passing certificate of a clerk, in lieu of the signature of a third paymaster; but that every such case is to be reported for their Lordships' information and sanction.

The *London and China Telegraph* says that the Chinese are still large buyers of various munitions of war of all classes—guns, rifles, cartridges, &c. Of the powder being shipped there is little for rifle use, the majority being pebble powder for heavy artillery. Several hundred tons of this description have recently been shipped.

Half the men at the Sheerness Naval Barracks and of the Hydra, Duncan, Trent, and other war vessels in the Nore district, were granted ten days' special leave on Wednesday. The Blue jackets remaining behind will have the same period of leave on the return of their shipmates.

Despatches received at the Foreign Office and Admiralty at Berlin state that the German flag has been hoisted at different points in New Guinea and in the New Britain Archipelago, and the German trading stations placed under the protection of the Empire. The annexations were carried out by the gunboat Hyena and corvette Elizabeth, which sailed from Sydney on Sept. 23 and Oct. 16 respectively with sealed orders.

Lloyd's agent at Shanghai states that although masters of vessels may strictly observe the recommendations of the harbourmaster in passing or approaching another vessel at Woosung inner bar, a very grave danger exists in cases where one or more native craft may be met about the same spot. With the strong tides prevalent in the river the prevention of accident will, it is feared, become a very difficult matter.

The Army.

Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. O. Montagu has just undergone an operation for the removal of an eye at his residence in Grosvenor Street. He is, we are informed, making satisfactory progress under the treatment of Sir Oscar Clayton and Mr. Critchett, who enjoin absolute rest and quiet for the present.

3rd Dragoon Guards. The correspondent of the *Standard* at Cairo telegraphs :—"Major Wardroper, one of Lord Wolseley's Aides-de-Camp, has been appointed Deputy-Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. and Qrmr.-Gen. to Sir H. Stewart. As Major Wardroper is regarded as a great favourite with Lord Wolseley, this appointment is generally considered to be a sign that there will very shortly be a forward move of the Camel Corps and the Mounted Infantry."

3rd Hussars. At the Leeds Police-court, on Tuesday, Corpl. Clements, aged 23, was charged with shooting Corpl. Warner with a revolver. The evidence showed that Clements was conversing with Pte. Shepherd in their room, when the former renewed a quarrel which took place on the previous evening in reference to a girl, and threatened to shoot his comrade. The latter reported the matter in the orderly-room, when Corpl. Ling was instructed to take an armed escort of two men and arrest Corpl. Clements. When they arrived, the accused said he would shoot down the first man who entered the room. Corpl. Ling reported the matter to Serjt. Warren, who ordered the escort to enter the room, arrest, and disarm Clements at all hazards. In the meantime, Corpl. Warner and Pte. Norris entered the room and endeavoured to pacify the man, but he deliberately drew a cavalry revolver and fired at Norris. Fortunately, the charge did not take effect. Clements fired a second time, and the bullet passed through the fleshy part of Warner's thigh, bringing him to the ground. Clements fired two other shots, but neither of them took effect, one lodging in the ceiling and the other penetrating a board. He then ran out of the room, and was making across the barracks square with the intention of escaping. The guard had now assembled, and Serjt. Warren called out to him to stop. As he paid no attention to the command, Serjt. Warren fired a blank cartridge at him, and he then surrendered. The regimental surgeon-major stated that he was attending the injured man, and it was impossible at present to tell the full extent of the injuries sustained, or whether the wound would prove fatal or not. Prisoner was remanded until Jan. 1. He has been connected with the 3rd Hussars for three years. He does not bear a very good character, having, when the regiment was stationed at Aldershot, attempted to attack some of his comrades with a sword, for which offence he underwent a term of imprisonment.

11th Hussars. The Queen has been pleased to convey to Mrs. Stewart, the mother of the late Col. Stewart, C.M.G., the expression of her Majesty's sense of the loss that her Majesty and the country have sustained in the untimely death of that gallant officer in the defence of Khartoum, and of the Queen's deep sympathy with Mrs. Stewart in her bereavement. Capt. Taylor, who completes 60 years of age to-day, will be retired on vacating his appointment as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Fraser at Aldershot. The Cork correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—"While the 11th Hussar hounds were hunting in county Cork, the officers were violently stoned by National Leaguers. A captain was struck on the head and hurled from his horse. Regaining his feet, he threw down his whip, and engaged in a stand-up fight with his assailant, a farmer, and severely punished him. The friends of the farmer stood by, but did not interfere, as the captain, taking off his coat, told them he would fight the whole lot."

12th Lancers. Capt. E. A. Pole, formerly of the regt., eldest son of the late Gen. E. Pole, died on the 16th inst., aged 41 years.

13th Hussars. Col. Sir Baker Russell, according to a Durban telegram, now commands the forces in Natal. Capt. Braithwaite has accepted the adjutancy of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. Lieuts. Dimond and MacDougall obtain their troops.

17th Lancers. Lieut. the Hon. L. D. Fortescue, now *en route* from India, will take up the appointment of A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Sir Drury Lowe at Aldershot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. H. M. Jackson has been appointed A.D.C. to Sir A. E. Havelock, Governor of Trinidad. Capt. Jackson has been for some time on civil employ on the West Coast of Africa.

Scots Guards. In consequence of one of the officers of the Guards Camel Corps having been placed on the sick list, his duties have been assumed by Lieut. Romilly, A.D.C. to Gen. Stephenson.

Royal Fusiliers (7th). The 1st Batn. arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday, and disembarked and took over quarters.

Devonshire Regiment (11th). About half-past 7 on Wednesday evening, one of the servants attached to the Charing Cross Hotel entered the room of Major Ballantyne, and to his horror found that the major was lying on the bed with his throat cut. He gave an alarm, and the major was conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital, where the house-surgeon pronounced life extinct. Major Ballantyne, who entered the Army in 1858, served in the Zulu war of 1879 (medal with clasp).

Bedfordshire Regiment (16th). Major Paterson completes his period of Staff service as Brigade-Major at Singapore on the 13th prox.

Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st). Capt. Pollock has been appointed Brigade-Major at Belfast.

South Wales Borderers (24th). Col. Tongue retires from command of the 1st Batn. on appointment as Inspector-Gen. of Musketry. Lieut.-Col. Paton, C.M.G., succeeds him in command, Major Bromhead becoming Lieut.-Col.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th). Major Buxton has been appointed Brigade-Major at the Straits Settlements.

South Staffordshire Regiment (38th). Within the last few days one of the windows of the north aisle of the nave of Lichfield Cathedral has been filled with stained glass, in memory of the officers and men of the regiment who fell in action or who died of their wounds or disease while on active service in various campaigns, including those of the Peninsula, first Burmah, Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and Egypt (1882). A commemorative tablet is placed in the arcading beneath this window, with the following inscription :—"38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment, now 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment. To the glory of God, and in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the above regiment who fell in action, or who died of their wounds or disease, in the following campaigns, Peninsula, first Burmah, Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and Egypt, 1882; this window is dedicated by the officers, past and present, of the above regiment, 1884." The colours, which were borne through the Peninsula Campaign, and replaced Feb. 13, 1839, by those now borne by the regiment, have been recently restored by the Earl of Dartmouth. Those now borne by this battalion will also be shortly replaced. And then these two sets of old colours will, with the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, be placed in the cathedral, on either side of this memorial window.

East Lancashire Regiment (59th). A correspondent writes from Dover :—"An assault-of-arms was held in the Town Hall at Dover on Wednesday, Dec. 17, under the superintendence of the Superintendent of Gymnasia, South-Eastern District, Capt. Quill, York and Lancaster Regt., and was a great pecuniary success, the proceeds being given to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. At the afternoon performance, the string band of the battalion played a select programme, and was much appreciated. The most noticeable features in the performances were the sword exercise (cavalry), by troop Serjt.-Major, of the 10th Hussars; sword feats, by Lieut. Rolt, York and Lancaster Regt., and his brother; and the exercises on the horse and parallel and horizontal bars, in which Serjt.-Major Dunbar and Lance-Serjt. Collins, and Corpl. Cook, East Lancashire Regt., were conspicuous. On Friday, the 19th, the troops in garrison executed the second of a series of tactical route marches, under the superintendence of Major-Gen. Newdigate, C.B., commanding the S.E. District. Lieut.-Col. Lawson was in command, Gen. and Mrs. Newdigate and the Staff of the District followed the movements on horseback. The troops were under arms from 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. A squad of well set-up and smartly turned-out men of the battalion, nearly all wearing Afghan medals, performed the manual and firing exercise, the small part allotted to them, with smartness and precision, and together with the squad of band and drummer-boys of the battalion, who performed the bar-bell exercise, were received with well-earned applause."

King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th). Capt. Hon. A. F. Greville has been appointed extra A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

York and Lancaster Regiment (65th). *The Irish Times* says :—"Who can say, after Lord Wolseley's care for his younger brother George, that elder brothers do not do anything for those junior to them? Did not Col. George Wolseley obtain leave from India to Egypt *en amateur* in the days of 'Arabi,' obtaining as his reward the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen? Once more he has joined his brother in Egypt, and once more will participate in the honours attending the relief of Khartoum."

Highland Light Infantry (71st). Lieut.-Col. Allen succeeds Col. Lambton in command.

Highland Light Infantry (74th). By permission of tge Board of Works a monument has been erected in Glashow Cathedral in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment who were killed in action during the late Egyptian Campaign. The ceremony of unveiling was performed on Saturday by Lieut.-Gen. Bruce, who was for many years connected with the regiment, and was for some time in command. At the same time the old colours, presented to the regiment in India in 1855, were placed over the monument, and handed over to the custody of the Town Council. The colours were carried by Capts. Toler and Boughey and Qrmr. Mackinnon. Under the command of Major Wilson, a guard of honour, consisting of two officers and 50 men, all of whom were present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, accompanied the colours from Hamilton. They were received on their arrival in Glasgow by a detachment of the Cameronians, at present stationed at Maryhill. At the cathedral, a short religious service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. S Burns, the parish minister, after which Gen. Bruce presented the colours to the Lord Provost, who made a brief reply. A limited number of visitors were admitted to witness the ceremony. Space was specially reserved for old soldiers of the 74th, among whom were two veterans who were with the regiment during the Peninsular Campaign, and one of whom was wounded at the storming and capture of Badajoz in 1813.

South Staffordshire Regiment (80th). The following messages have passed between the regiment at Manchester and the 1st Batn. with Lord Wolseley's expedition, now at Korti :—"From Lieut.-Col. Creagh, 2nd Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., Manchester—All ranks wish their comrades of the 1st Batn. a happy Christmas and a brilliant campaign." The answer received says :—"The kind wishes of the 2nd Batn. are highly gratifying to your comrades of the 1st Batn., who wish you all a happy Christmas. Your telegram published in orders.—Lieut.-Col. Eyre, 1st Batn. South Staffordshire Regt., at Korti."

Medical Department. "Miles" writes from India :—"The fiat has gone abroad, and the A.M.D. is once again reorganised. Truly it is a department of great vitality and tenacity of life, to have not been reorganised off the face of the earth ere this. The present reorganisation, though not accompanied by the usual panacea of 2s. 6d. a day pay all round, judging from the troubled waters of discontent that rage amongst the members of the Department, that oil will very soon have to be applied to restore peace. For what with subjecting officers in the sear and yellow leaf to examinations, and another contemplated change in uniform, on the same principle, no doubt, as when unification was introduced, a practice applicable apparently alone to officers of the Medical Department of the Army—viz., minus compensation, the Department is at present not a happy family. The last change is little more than one in name—a return to titles not so long discarded: in Tommy Atkins's phraseology, simply 'As you was.' When it was determined a new name was desirable for the Department, and on the Secretary for War deciding the Department was not worthy of the prefix of 'Royal,' a more appropriate, or, rather, more expressive, title than 'Medical Staff' might have been devised; even the prefix 'Army' would convey which of the many medical staffs was referred to. Hospitals, lunatic asylums, poor-houses, and a host of other institutions have their medical staff, and a more marked definition would have been desirable. Uniform has not been alluded to in the Royal Warrant,—purposely avoided by the authorities, I presume, fearing it would act as the last straw, coming so soon on the other causes of discontent; but you, Mr. Editor, inform us it is contemplated, and we are prepared what to expect. Why was dissension and discontent again aroused in the Department, when it was quiet and fairly contented?"

The Auxiliary Forces.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

2nd City of London Rifles. The annual distribution of prizes took place in the Guildhall on Saturday, when the winners received the rewards of their skill from the hands of the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor, who attended in state, presided and was accompanied by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Whitehead and other officials. Lieut.-Col. Cantlon, in his opening remarks, detailed the work which the regiment had performed during the present year. They did not return quite so many on the roll as in 1883, but there was a better per-centage of efficiency. Col. Cantlon asked the Lord Mayor to use his influence with the Corporation to induce them to do something for the Volunteers of the City of London. While nearly every town of 100,000 inhabitants throughout the length and breadth of the land had built drill halls for its Volunteers London was certainly behind in that respect. Subsequently the Lord Mayor said,—"If the commanding officers found a suitable site for a drill-hall and ground, obtained an estimate of the probable cost in a business-like way, and memorialised the Corporation in Common Council assembled, he believed that Court would be prepared to subscribe an amount which would readily be increased by the City Guilds to a figure which would enable them to obtain all they desired."

SOLDIERS' MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the year now closing, the following sums have been notified in the *London Gazette* as being due to the next-of-kin of deceased soldiers. By reproducing them in your valuable paper, some of your readers may unexpectedly come in for a very handsome Christmas-box :—

Corpl. Burrell, 3rd Brig., R.A.	£156	7	5
Pte. Thomas Holland, 2nd Batn. 1st Regt.	164	10	5
Serjt. Martin Clowry, 2nd Batn. Gloucester Regt.	261	4	4
Serjt. Edward Jacobs, 4th King's Royal Rifles	192	4	10
Pte. M. O'Neil, 89th Regt.	109	2	1
Pte. Frederick Poole, 85th Regt.	112	16	11
W. Randall, R.A.	181	12	3
Pte. Patrick Casey, 66th Regt.	106	11	11

It is worthy of notice that a sum of £44,500 (arising from accumulated "Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances" since the passing of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863) was recently handed over to the Patriotic Fund Commissioners for distribution. This fact would seem to show the urgent need of greater publicity. Why should not the lists be published in newspapers likely to be read by soldiers' kin?—I am, &c.,

Sidney H. Preston,

1 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W., Dec. 23.

Mr. Dodds, chief inspector of the Admiralty, will visit a number of the shipbuilding yards of Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, and Dundee, within the next few days. Application has been received from shipbuilders in these towns to be placed on the Government list for Admiralty work. The object of Mr. Dodds' visit is to report as to the capacity of the yards and shipbuilding plant for turning out such orders as the Admiralty may have to distribute.

Mr. Thomas Smithson, who died at Bromley on Saturday at the age of 96, had served in the Peninsular War and fought at Waterloo. He entered the Army at the age of 18, and in 1819 received his discharge and a small pension. Two of his grandsons served in the Crimean War, one being killed during the siege of Sebastopol; and a great-grandson is now serving in India.

The Royal Humane Society's testimonial on vellum has been awarded to Qrmr.-Serjt. A. Perry, military staff clerk in the Q.M.G.'s Department at Portsmouth, for his gallant rescue from drowning of Mr. Crane off Southsea Beach in August last. The testimonial was presented at a full-dress parade of the troops in garrison on Sunday by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Willis, who at the same time presented Private Kenealy, North Lancashire Regt., with a like testimonial for gallantry in saving life.

The Minister of War at St. Petersburg has proposed, and the Emperor has sanctioned, the construction of new and strong fortifications next year at Batoum, Poti, Kars, and Michaelovski.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Etc.

For Books Received, &c., and Notices to Correspondents, see page 963.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE this week contains four pages extra.

Army & Navy Gazette.
LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884.

THE Civil Administration of the Services in this country cannot be said to have been successful. That administration is an incident of Parliamentary Government, and as Parliamentary institutions have been working very badly of late, it is not wonderful that their failure should have been infectious, and that the evil should have extended to the operations of the Navy Department and the War Department. But is it likely that the "country" will try service administrations of the services? We fear not. It is much more likely that the "country," being dissatisfied, will try to obtain efficiency by a change of administration rather than by a change of system. It will put Lord B in the place of Lord C at the Admiralty, and

Lord D in the place of Lord E at the War Office, and then expect marvels. The "country" quite forgets, or does not know, that Lord B will have to march very much in the course of his predecessors, and that, having only ideas and no service knowledge, he must take the counsels of permanent officials; that Lord D will have to follow the dictates of some able militant Vicar of Bray; and that in all the mutations of politics and vicissitudes of party conflict, the only permanent guiding hands at the helm in Whitehall and in Pall Mall are those of the unchanging and unchangeable heads of departments, who placidly roll on for ever till pension-time comes amid the wreck of reputations and the crash of Ministries. And, under the British system, it is lucky for the State that there are at their desks in the public Departments men of experience, sagacity, and ability to guide the incoming neophyte. At the present moment, however, four great departments of State are under a cloud, which naturally overshadow the Government. These are the Foreign Office, which has certainly not secured the greatest measure of success in Egypt, in Africa, or in Asia; the Colonial Office, which is encountering a fierce gust of popular and Press displeasure, seems to be met by an anti-cyclone from the Colonies on account of the German annexations; the Admiralty, which has been forced to cry "peccavi," by the demonstrations of its shortcomings in the administration of the service on which the greatness of power—nay, the existence of this Empire—depends; the War Office, which has followed the fads of reformers who have led them to the margin of a veritable Slough of Despond, in which Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, Regulars, Horse, Foot, Dragoons, Artillery, Transport, and Commissariat are all floundering together in one harmonious hole. Suppose that the Government were to pay the penalty of all this at a general election, and that the Opposition were to take the reins of power, would the "country" be placed in a much better position? It is difficult to answer the question. We see that Mr. Gladstone attributes all the troubles he is encountering to the policy of his predecessors, and if Lord Salisbury were in Downing Street he would certainly be entitled to retort with a vengeance on those who had left him such a *damnosa hereditas* all over the world. But the Foreign Office would probably be paralysed by the knowledge that the Fleet was not quite ready yet to support a policy of masterly activity, and that the Army had quite enough to do in India and in Egypt without adding to its obligations. The Colonial Office could scarcely undo for good what has been done for evil. The War Office would probably receive some enlightened Minister who would accept Mr. Knox as his guide—about the best thing he could do, perhaps, just at present—and seek immortality in more "reforms." The Admiralty would put on extra sail and more steam for a while, and with fresh hands at the bellows make more way for a time, but in the end would give way to the pressure of the Exchequer and the Treasury, unless the public insisted on having a fighting fleet, a protecting fleet, a cruising fleet, perfect harbour and coaling-station defences, and a non-aggressive mastery at sea. It is possible, indeed, that the other departments of State might feel sufficiently strong in national support to make efforts to retrieve the position which has been damaged, if not lost; but that can only be done by bold, sagacious, and courageous men, who will not hesitate to encounter great risks if they are convinced it is needful to do so for the sake of peace, honour, liberty, and empire. In the Navy and in the Army, however, efficiency can only be gained and maintained by giving to Naval and Military opinion and experience full weight in council and administration.

Two retirements will take place during the year 1885 among the officers on the Generals' list, viz., General W. C. Napier, on March 19, 67 years of age, and Sir E. Selby Smyth, on June 22, five years unemployed. There will be six retirements of Lieutenant-Generals, viz., Generals W. H. Seymour, C.B., on January 1, five years unemployed; J. Conolly, C.B., on February 19, 67 years of age; C. J. Foster, C.B., on March 13, 67 years of age; the Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., R.A., on July 1, five years unemployed; Sir J. Hills-Johnes, on September 1, five years unemployed; and F. Peyton, on September 29, five years unemployed. Among the Major-Generals' the following retirements may be anticipated Generals G. B. Milman, January 1, 62 years of age; W. K. M'Leod, April 19, five years unemployed; E. Howard-Vyse, April 25, five years unemployed; H. P. Yates, C.B., R.A., May 1, five years unemployed; E. A. Williams, C.B., R.A., May 1, five years unemployed; W. Rickman, May 19, five years unemployed; G. N. Boldero, July 1, five years unemployed; J. Peel, July 11, five years unemployed; D. J. Gamble, C.B., August 15, 62 years of age; H. A. Sarel, November 1, 62 years of age; J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., R.A., November 8, five years unemployed; P. G. Pipon, C.B., R.A., November 13, five years unemployed; G. E. Baynes, December 10, 62 years of age; G. T. Field, R.A., December 15, five years unemployed; C. O. Creagh-Osborne, December 20, 62 years of age; S. Hennings, C.B., December 26, five years unemployed; G. H. Page, December 29, 62 years of age.

The retirements from the fixed Establishment of General Officers which will take place next year under the age clause will leave vacant the following appointments, viz.:—Major of the Tower of London, vice Major-General Milman, on January 1; Lieutenant-Governorship of Guernsey, vice Major-General Sarel, November 1; and Commandantship of Staff College, vice Major-General Creagh-Osborne, on December 20.

The following retirements may be anticipated from among the General Officers of the Indian Staff Corps during the ensuing year, viz.:—Major-Generals J. Loudon, Madras S.C., on March 14, 62 years of age; A. Ritherdon, Madras S.C., on May 31, 62 years of age; Sir C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., Bengal S.C., on July 8, 62 years of age; Abdy, Madras S.C., on September 19, 62 years of age; and Lieutenant-General H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal S.C., on November 30, five years unemployed.

The following retirements may be expected to take place from the Colonels' List during the year 1885, viz.:—Colonels T. A. L. Murray, R.E., March 1, 60 years of age; E. M. Beresford, half-pay, Scots Guards, March 20, five years unemployed; J. Jago, half-pay, 74th Highland L.I., May 13, 59 years of age; Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., R.E., June 17, 60 years of age; A. Nugent, half-pay, Scots Greys, June 21, five years unemployed; J. A. Ruddell, half-pay, 25th Foot, June 21, five years unemployed; J. Jordan, C.B., half-pay, Regimental District, June 24, 59 years of age; W. T. Goldsworthy, half-pay, 56th Foot, June 30, five years unemployed; F. D. Middleton, C.B., J. P. Battersby, A. C. K. Lock, and P. Preston, C.B., all half-pay; C. E. Grogan, Regimental District; G. F. Walker, half-pay; R. Wadeson, V.C., Chelsea Hospital; J. W. Barnes, Regimental District, July 1, 58 years of age, *vide* Clause 102 I, of Royal Warrant; C. N. Sturt, half-pay, Grenadier Guards, August 7, five years unemployed; Sir C. B. Nugent, K.C.B., R.E., September 25, 60 years of age; S. W. F. W. Wilson, half-pay, November 5, five years unemployed; F. Eteson, half-pay, Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Dover, November 17, 55 years of age; W. Paterson, half-pay, December 30, 55 years of age.

Only three regimental district commands fall vacant during the ensuing year under the limitation rule, viz., those of the 23rd, at Wrexham, vice Colonel the Hon. S. Mostyn, on April 10; the 87th, at Armagh, vice Colonel E. T. St. L. MccGwire, on May 10; and the 11th (Exeter), vice Colonel F. F. Hamilton, C.B., on July 10.

The commands of two regiments of Foot Guards, the Grenadiers and Coldstreams, become vacant during the next twelve months. The former on August 7, when Colonel E. H. Clive's period of service in the appointment will expire, the latter on November 10, when Colonel G. R. FitzRoy completes his term. Colonel Clive will, in all probability, be succeeded by Colonel W. F. Davies, now commanding the 1st Battalion, Colonel FitzRoy's place being taken possibly by Colonel G. J. Wigram, C.B., commanding the 2nd Battalion.

There will be no compulsory retirements from age from the Chaplains' Department during the ensuing year.

In the Commissariat and Transport Staff, Deputy-Commissary-General H. J. Brownrigg, C.B., will be retired on April 16 next, on the completion of seven years' service in the rank. In the lower rank, the only retirement will be that of Assistant-Commissary-General J. H. Randall, C.B., who will be 55 years of age on June 29, and will have to go, unless previously promoted.

There will be no compulsory retirements next year in the two senior ranks of the Army Medical Department. In the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, Mr. F. W. Moore will be retired, from age, on November 14; Mr. S. B. Roe, C.B., on September 11; Dr. S. S. Skipton, on October 25. Surgeon-Major H. J. H. Lawrence, Grenadier Guards, will be retired on June 21; Surgeon-Major T. J. Orton, on December 4; Surgeon-Major F. Pennington, on September 10; Surgeon-Major J. Martin, on September 17.

Deputy-Commissary-General of Ordnance W. C. Nagle will be retired on July 9 next, on completing seven years' service in the rank. The other retirements from the Ordnance Store Department which may be looked forward to during the year are those of Assistant-Commissaries-General of Ordnance S. O. Rogers, on July 13, and G. E. March, on July 25, both from age.

The following retirements take place during the year 1885 from the Army Pay Department, viz.:—Among Chief Paymasters, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dring, in November; among Staff Paymasters, Major R. S. Rouse, on March 25; also Major W. F. Wheble, on June 21.

Four retirements will take place from the Army Veterinary Department during the ensuing year, viz.:—First-class Veterinary-Surgeons M. J. Harpley, Royal Horse Guards, on January 30, and H. Dawson, on April 30; and Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeons C. Steel, on June 1, and T. P. Gudgin, on July 27.

Experiments are now being carried out at various stations with a new pattern boot-sole, so constructed as to require but little skill to attach to the upper, and which can easily be replaced by the soldier himself on service, thus obviating the necessity of skilled labour for this purpose. Various proposals and inventions have from time to time been under consideration by the Permanent Infantry Equipment Committee, having for their object the doing away with the necessity of the soldier carrying a second pair of boots in his valise when in the field. It has been suggested that a pair of light, waterproof canvas shoes should be substituted for the second pair of boots; but something more than this is required. In the field the soldier can dispense for a considerable time with a second pair of boots. These would be close enough in the first line of transport. The pair the soldier has on, if of good material and properly nailed and tipped, will last for six weeks or two months, and if this invention for replacing soles on service should prove successful and be adopted in the service, it will be only necessary to carry a small supply of spare boots with each regiment to replace the few which, from defective make, may wear out prematurely; there would then be no need to load every soldier with an extra pair of boots (a weight of at least four pounds) because a few men require to have their boots replaced.

Major-General Downes, R.A., will, we hear, retain his appointment as Commandant of the Local Forces in South Australia until July 1 next, when he will leave the colony on the resignation of his appointment.

The experiments which have been carried out for many months at the principal military stations with a number of Infantry valises made of a material used for this purpose in the French Army, have been brought to a conclusion. During the past twelvemonth these valises have been worn constantly on guard, at field-days and route-marching, and by defaulters at drill, and have borne the ordeal well, showing no signs of wear. They will, in this respect, bear favourable comparison to the present valise of the British Army.

Major-General E. G. Bulwer, C.B., has accepted the offer of an extension of his appointment as Inspector-General of Recruiting until the end of the financial year.

Colonel Robinson, A.Q.M.G., at Aldershot, has been appointed President of the Permanent Committee on Dress and Equipment, which has been reconstructed, and is now composed of the following officers:—Lieutenant-Colonels Hanning Lee, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Mangles, 20th Hussars; Farrington, 73rd Highlanders; Slade, Rifle Brigade; Scott, R.H.A.; and Helsham Jones, R.E.; Assistant-Commissary-General Parkyn, Commissariat and Transport Staff; Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance P. Moors; and Surgeon-Major Stafford, Medical Staff. Of these officers, Colonel Jones is the only one who served on the original committee, formed in March, 1883.

The appointment of Colonel J. M. G. Tongue, 24th South Wales Borderers, to the Inspector-Generalship of Musketry is due to his special qualifications, he having served on the musketry staff as a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and displayed a lively interest in the work of this department. Colonel Tongue takes up the duties of the appointment from the 1st prox.

According to latest returns, 40 Infantry battalions of the Volunteer Force are now clothed in grey of various hues, 58 in green, and 111 in scarlet. The "convict uniform" chiefly finds favour in the Metropolis, Bucks, Herts, Northampton, Somerset, and Perth; the green in Kent, Surrey, Worcester, Wilts, Essex, Gloucester, Dorset, and London,—in the last-named with good reason, as these regiments are attached to the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade.

It seems out of 24 service batteries of Horse Artillery, 17 are armed with the 9-pounder and seven with the 13-pounder. Of 90 service batteries of Field Artillery, 52 have the 9-pounder, five the 13-pounder, and 23 the 16-pounder. The new 22-pounder, which we were told was the best field-gun possessed by any European nation, has not, it appears, been issued to any battery.

No progress appears to have been made in the amalgamation of the North and South Mayo regiments of Militia, as recommended by the War Office Committee some years ago. The combined regiments muster ten companies, with at the present time but eight subalterns between them. There are, however, two Adjutants and staffs. Yet the War Office makes no effort to give even one Militia battalion to the King's Own Borderers, and refuses its sanction to any of the new Militia battalions which have been on paper for the last five years being raised by any separate organisation.

The Navy.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 19, 1884.

Gunner G. J. Metters has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 19).

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (Liverpool Brigade).—James Gordon Alison, Esq., to be Sub-Lieut. (Dec. 19).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 24, 1884.

Navigating Lieut. J. Stocker has been promoted to the rank of Staff Com. in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 2); the Rev. A. Baker, M.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 13); Alfred Robert Johnson, Esq., B.A., has been appointed Naval Instructor in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 15).

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 26, 1884.

Lieut. H. D. Barry has been promoted to the rank of Com. in her Majesty's Fleet (Dec. 1).

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Commander—G. A. Broad, to the Triumph.

Lieutenants—Frederick Hutchinson, John Gibbings, A. H. Anson, S. W. A. H. Gray, F. A. Fisher, R. L. Kidd, and M. W. Portman, to the Triumph; H. F. G. Berkeley, to the Duke of Wellington; E. B. Fletcher, to the Hercules, additional, for the Coastguard at Swanage; A. B. Mansell, to the Lord Warden, additional, for the Coastguard at Burntisland; F. A. A. G. Tait and E. H. Davenport, to the President, additional, for study at the Royal Naval College.

Sub-Lieutenants—C. W. Sutton and E. H. Grafton, to the Triumph; E. S. Fitzherbert, to the Repulse; J. D. Daintree (a.), to the Excellent, additional.

Midshipmen—F. W. Melville, A. C. Sykes, William Driffield, and H. W. Armstrong, to the Triumph; B. St. L. Bellairs, to the Constance; Lord Percy S. Douglas, to the Triumph; J. S. W. Talbot S. Ponsonby, to the Northampton; H. S. Grenfell and A. B. F. Dawson, to the Minotaur.

Naval Cadets--Edward Reeves, A. A. Gordon, E. R. Hamilton, H. N. Grant, W. S. Lambert, R. D. Jeffreys, Arthur Halsey, E. N. K. Fair, E. A. Baird, F. G. St. John, and M. S. Pasley, to the Triumph; J. C. Ley and P. S. Watson, to the Minotaur; W. R. Hall, to the Northampton; John Luce and Arnold Kirke, to the Minotaur; H. L. P. Heard, to the Agincourt; H. L. Mawley, to the Temeraire; A. P. McEwan, to the Minotaur; T. L. Shelford, to the Northampton; A. C. M. Watling, to the Agincourt; W. R. Willis, to the Sultan; J. L. C. Taylor, to the Superb; W. H. D. Margeson, to the Northampton; W. A. Barkley, to the Agincourt; V. G. Gurner and C. J. Collins, to the Achilles; Hon. R. C. Craven, to the Temeraire; G. de L. O. Johnson, to the Achilles; A. D. Katinakis, to the Superb; E. K. Loring, to the Achilles.

Staff Surgeons—W. H. Calahan, to the Assistance; G. B. Murray, to Plymouth Hospital; Thomas Bolster, to the Triumph.

Surgeons—F. N. Trevan and R. I. Lawson, to the Triumph.

Paymaster—H. G. Ray, to the Triumph.

Assistant - Paymasters — George Whitcroft, to the Triumph; W. Le G. Pullen, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Lethbridge; Montague Stephens, to the Revenge.

Engineers—George Brewer, to the Asia, additional, for the Devastation; W. W. Hole, to the Indus, additional.

Assistant-Engineers—W. J. Anderson, to the Wye; J. L. Fleetwood, to the Minotaur.

Clerks—H. J. Britten, to the Minotaur; L. A. Bebb, to the Revenge; Frederick Freglothan, to the Northumberland.

Gunners—G. H. Matthews, to the Triumph; Richard Skuse, to the Indus, additional, for the Inconstant; William Barrett (a.), to the Duke of Wellington, for recruiting office; George Darby (a.), to the Agamemnon, part complement.

Boatswains—William Marchant, to the Triumph; Elias Lake, to the Triumph, additional, for Esquimault Yard; Thomas R. Axon and James Smith (a.), to the Triumph.

Carpenters—G. T. Berry, to the Triumph; E. A. Kelynack, to the Triumph, additional, for Esquimault Yard.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Boatman—George Dennis, West Mersea, to be chief boatman-in-charge, St. Augustine's, vice G. Langridge, pensioned.

Commissioned Boatman—George Bellew, Ross, to be chief boatman, Dingle, vice P. Kinsley, promoted.

Achilles, Capt. Buller, is at Devonport; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

Agamemnon, Capt. Long, is at Malta, undergoing repair.

Agincourt, Capt. Meade, is at Devonport; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

Albacore, Lieut.-Com. Smythies, was at Port Said by last advices.

Albatross, Com. Hicks, on Nov. 5 was on passage to Shanghai, calling at Yangtse ports. She will be sent to Ningpo to relieve the Daring shortly.

Alberta, tender to Victoria and Albert, Capt. Fullerton, conveyed the Duchess of Albany and her two children from Gosport to Osborne on Tuesday.

Alecto, Lieut.-Com. Harston, was due at Fernando Po on Dec. 7.

Alexandra, Capt. Rawson. On the 9th inst. an entertainment was given on board this ship, under the superintendence of Lieut. Grimston. The programme consisted of songs, recitations, and dances, and a farce by the gun-room officers. A very pleasant evening's amusement terminated with an impromptu dance. The Alexandra was at Malta on Dec. 15.

Amethyst, Capt. Brent, was off Fernando Noronha on Dec. 9.

Arab, Com. Stopford, was at Aden on Dec. 11, and would visit Berberah Dec. 18.

Audacious, Capt. Pearson, was at Amoy on Oct. 27, and would remain until relieved by the Champion, and then proceed to Hong Kong.

Bittern, Com. Mann, was at Suez on Dec. 3.

Boadicea, Capt. Church, was at Simon's Bay on Tuesday last.

Briton, Capt. Lloyd, is in the Persian Gulf.

Bullfrog, Lieut.-Com. Papillon, was at Jamaica on Dec. 4.

Calliope, iron screw corvette, went out of Portsmouth Harbour on Tuesday for a six hours' contractors' trial of her engines. Altogether, the trial was very satisfactory. The indicated horse-power realised was 3,150, or 150 more than the contract, and the mean speed was nearly 14¾ knots. The ship was ballasted so as to afford the engines full scope, and on her return to harbour she was formally taken over by the dockyard authorities. On Wednesday she was placed in the steam basin for completion. A further trial of the engines under forced draught is to be made by the Admiralty officials, when a much greater speed is expected. It will probably take place in about three or four months' time.

Canada, Capt. Curtis. A despatch, dated Bermuda, 25th ult., says that on the previous Tuesday the men of the Canada were engaged in prize-firing exercise off the east end, when one of the cartridges with which one of the guns was loaded exploded. Four of the men who were near were seriously injured, one so much so that he died the same evening. His name was Patrick Aspide. When the information left the island it was understood that the other three men were doing well. The cause of the accident did not transpire, but it was presumed that some of the fire must have remained in the chamber of the gun, and when the cartridge was inserted it exploded. She was at Bermuda on Dec. 4.

Carysfort, Capt. Stewart, was at Alexandria on Dec. 3.

Champion, Capt. Powlett, was at Amoy by last advices.

Cleopatra, Capt. Hippisley, was at Shanghai on Nov. 5.

Cockatrice, Com. Hayes, was at Canstantinople on Dec. 3.

Condor, Com. Domville, was at Agik on Dec. 12.

Constance, Capt. Doughty, would leave Rarotonga on Dec. 23 for Coquimbo.

Coquette, Lieut.-Com. Crowe, was at Massowah on Dec. 12.

Crocodile, Capt. Carr, has called at Gibraltar on her way to Bombay.

Cruiser, Com. Hughes-Hallett, was to cruise off Malta from Dec. 15 to 19.

Curacoa, Capt. Hanmer, was at Woosung on Nov. 5. She would proceed shortly to Hong Kong to refit and make good defects, preparatory to relieving the Pegasus as senior officer's ship in the Straits of Malacca.

Cygnet, Lieut.-Com. Gardiner, was at Suakim on Dec. 12.

Daring, Com. Ching, was at Ningpo on Oct. 31, expecting to be relieved by the Albatross and come to Shanghai.

Dart, Lieut.-Com. Moore, was at Sydney by last advices.

Decoy, Lieut.-Com. Hay, was to leave Berberah for Aden, when last heard from.

Diamond, Capt. Dale, was at Sydney on Oct. 22.

Dido, Capt. Vander-Meulen, was at Barbadoes on Oct. 30.

Dolphin, Com. Wilmot, was at Suakim on Dec. 12.

Dragon, Com. Anson, was at Bushire on Nov. 22.

Dreadnought, Capt. Fremantle, was at Malta on Dec. 15.

Esk, Lieut.-Com. Cochrane, was at Swatow on Oct. 31. (Commissioned temporarily as tender to Victor Emanuel.)

Espoir, Lieut.-Com. Gamble, was at Chemulpo, Corea, on Dec. 13.

Espiegle, Capt. Bridge, will return to England to be paid off on the arrival of the Opal.

Euryalus, Capt. Hastings, would leave Bombay for Colombo on Dec. 20.

Express, Lieut.-Com. Knox, was at Jamaica on Nov. 27.

Falcon, Com. Pringle, was at Massowah on Dec. 12.

Fantôme, Com. Osborne, was at Bermuda on Dec. 4.

Firebrand, Lieut.-Com. Dickson, was at Singapore on Oct. 16; ordered to proceed to Hong Kong on return of the Pegasus from cruise.

Flirt, Com. Craigie, is ordered to Simon's Bay.

Fly, Com. Hope, was at Takao, Formosa, on Oct. 31; ordered to proceed to Hong Kong when relieved by the Wanderer, and prepare for passage to England.

Flying Fish, Capt. Maclear, is surveying on the coast of Corea.

Forester, Lieut.-Com. Hodgkinson, is still at Skye.

Forward, Lieut.-Com. Furlonger, is ordered to St. Helena.

Foxhound, Lieut.-Com. McQuhae, was at Hoihow on Oct. 26, and will probably be relieved by the Zephyr, when refitted, and proceed to England.

Frolic, Com. Parr, when last heard from was starting for the Oil Rivers with her Majesty's Consul, and would then return to Cape Coast Castle.

Garnet, Capt. Hand, is on her way to Bermuda.

Goshawk, Lieut.-Com. Moore. A telegram from Natal, dated Dec. 23, states that this ship has planted the British flag at Port Durnford, under orders from home, in order to prevent any mistake by foreign Powers as to that territory being under British protection. She has since returned to Durban. (Mails to Cape Coast Castle.)

Grappler, Lieut.-Com. Cochrane, is at Gibraltar.

Harrier, Lieut.-Com. Pike, was at New Guinea by last advices.

Hector, Capt. Arthur, is at Cowes. She will remain as guardship during the Queen's stay at Osborne.

Heroine, Capt. Blackburne, is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

Humber, Com. Errington, is to remain at Suez for the present.

Imogene, Lieut.-Com. Gough, was at Constantinople on Dec. 3.

Inflexible, Capt. Seymour, left Malta for home on Dec. 22.

Invincible, Capt. Buckle, was at Malta on Dec. 15.

Iris, Capt. Rice, was at Malta by last advices.

Jumna, Capt. Singleton, will leave Portsmouth for Bombay to-morrow. She takes out to Malta the 2nd South Yorkshire Regt., and will receive at Malta for India the 2nd Royal Irish Regt. In addition to the regiment she will embark at Portsmouth for Bombay sundry drafts and details belonging mainly to the Artillery. A few officers will also join the ship at Suez.

Kingfisher, Com. Rainier, will probably leave for the East Indies to-day.

Linnet, Com. Hill, was at Hankow on Nov. 5.

Mallard, Lieut.-Com. Brown, is at Bermuda refitting. She will not be ready for sea until the end of January.

Merlin, Lieut. Brenton, left Shanghai on Dec. 19 for Port Hamilton.

Midge, Com. Hotham, was at Foochow on Oct. 25.

Minotaur, Capt. Britten, is at Portsmouth. She is ordered to be ready for sea on Feb. 20.

Miranda, Com. Acland, was at Sydney by last advices.

Monarch, Capt. Bedford, is at Alexandria.

Mutine, Com. Edwards, is ordered to join the flagship at Panama.

Myrmidon, Com. Hoskyn, is still surveying in the southern part of the Red Sea.

Nelson, Comdre. Erskine, was at Sydney on Dec. 23, awaiting the arrival of Admiral Tryon.

Neptune, Capt. Maxwell, is at Portsmouth; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

Northampton, Capt. Digby, was at Bermuda on Dec. 4.

Northumberland, Capt. Robinson, is at Devonport. She is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

Opal, Capt. Brooke, left Cape Coast Castle on Nov. 22 for Anno Bom, St. Paul de Loanda, St. Helena, Tristan d'Acunha, Simon's Bay, and Sydney, where she would relieve the composite sloop Espiegle, Capt. Bridge, which vessel would then return to England. The Forward was ordered to meet the Opal at St. Paul de Loanda, with Sub-Lieut. Allen, of the latter ship, who has for some time past been acting-lieutenant of the Flirt.

Orontes, Capt. Andoe, left Simon's Town on Dec. 18 for England.

Osprey, Com. Dowding, was at Zanzibar on Nov. 21.

Paluma, Lieut.-Com. Richards, arrived at Devonport on Dec. 23, *en route* to Australia.

Pelican, Com. Hope, left Panama for Callao on Dec. 23, and is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

Philomel, Com. Lang, was at Berberah on Dec. 11.

Rambler, Com. Vereker, arrived at Devonport on Dec. 23, *en route* to the East Indies.

Rapid, Capt. Campbell, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Nov. 21, 38 days from Plymouth. The following morning Capt. Campbell took over the duties of senior officer on the West Coast of Africa from Capt. Brooke, of the Opal. The Rapid was at Cape Coast Castle on Nov. 25.

Raven, Lieut.-Com. Ross, was at New Guinea by last advices.

Sapphire, Capt. Kinahan, was at Foochow on Oct. 25.

Sappho, Com. Castle, is ordered to meet the flagship at Payta on Jan. 15.

Satellite, Capt. Theobald, remains at Esquimalt until the arrival of Capt. Alington.

Seahorse, Staff Com. Hoskin, is at Portree, Skye.

Serapis, Capt. Douglas, arrived at St. Vincent on Tuesday, on her way home.

Sphinx, Comdre. Molyneux, was at Suakim on Dec. 23.

Starling, Lieut.-Com. Sanders, left Alexandria for Suakim on Dec. 18.

Sultan, Capt. Tracey, is at Portsmouth; she is to be ready for sea on Jan. 7.

Superb, Capt. Cleveland, is at the Piræus.

Swift, Com. Bromley, was at Canton on Nov. 11.

Swiftsure, Capt. Brand, is ordered to return to England when relieved by the Triumph; she is at present on her way to Panama.

Swinger, Lieut.-Com. Marx. Judgment has been given in the case of the Forest King, a labour vessel, seized by the Swinger for alleged contravention of the Acts relating to the engagement and shipment of South-Sea Islanders for work in Queensland. The vessel is ordered to be restored, together with her goods and effects, and with costs. It may be stated that Lieuts. Bruce and Torlesse, who boarded the Forest King, reported that her papers were correct, and that it was after an informal inquiry held by Mr. Milman, police magistrate at Cooktown, that the seizure took place.

Tamar, Capt. Warren, left Simon's Town on Dec. 13 for Australia.

Temeraire, Capt. Domville, is ordered to Malta.

Tenedos, Capt. Drummond, is in dock at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Triton, Staff Com. Tizard, having completed her duties for the season, was laid up at Chatham on Tuesday; those of the officers and crew who are not required for employment in the ordinary duties of the vessel being turned over to the Royal Naval Barracks at Sheerness.

Turquoise, Capt. Woodward, was on her way to Mauritius from Zanzibar by last advices.

Tyne, Com. Cochrane, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Egypt and the Mediterranean ports. She brings a large number of military and other invalids, as well as a few details from Malta; from Gibraltar, Capt. Smith, R.A., Surg.-Major Collier, and a draft of 66 men belonging to the East Surrey Regt., not available for service in India; also a number of naval supernumeraries.

Undine, Lieut.-Com. Cross, is expected shortly at Sydney.

Vigilant, Lieut.-Com. Maxwell, was at Shanghai on Nov. 5, bearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, and would leave Shanghai for Hong Kong on Nov. 12, calling at intermediate ports.

Wanderer, Com. Churchill, left Hong Kong on Nov. 10 for Amoy, Tamsui, and then to relieve the Fly at Takao (Formosa)

Watchful, Lieut.-Com. Goodrich, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Nov. 22 from Accra, Jellah Coffee, and Winnebah, and remained there on Nov. 25. This vessel would be employed in the Bights of Benin for the present. She was sent to Accra to convey the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony to Lagos on an official visit, but was unable to carry out this programme, owing to her drawing too much water to cross with safety the bar of the Lagos river.

Woodlark, Com. Clutterbuck, was on her way from Bombay to Zanzibar by last advices.

Zephyr, Lieut.-Com. Hope, has arrived at Hong Kong from Wenchow, and reports that all was quiet at that port when she left, and that the rebuilding of the houses destroyed in the recent riot would probably be commenced shortly.

Reviews.

Paris and the Parisians: the Year after Waterloo. By the Rev. Burroughes Norgate. (London Literary Society.)

If any reader should feel curious to learn something about Paris and its environs as they were immediately after Waterloo, he had better make an investment in this little book, which is no doubt a faithful record of observations made during a visit to Paris in 1816. The writer seems to have entered into his work *con amore.* On May 7, 1816, at half-past 9 (how particular the editor is), Miss Knight (Reader and Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Charlotte), the author, and his brother, with their servants, left London in her carriage-and-four for Dover. Here a sea captain was engaged to convey the entire party to Calais, in his well-found craft, the *Flora*, for fifteen guineas. Nothing particular intervened until the arrival in Paris, where the travellers seem to have done very well. Here is their contract note:—"Numero 13, Rue Genelle, Faubourg St. Germain.—For a month; accommodation to consist of an ante-room, dining-room, drawing-room, and three excellent bed-rooms, forming six rooms *en suite;* a servants' sitting-room, and two bed-rooms; also another bed-room, and divers little 'glory-holes,' on a pinch available as bed-rooms. The furniture splendid, the season just commenced, and the situation all that was wished for; price sixteen guineas; no extras. An equally advantageous arrangement was concluded as to meals." On June 29 the travellers returned to England by Rouen. The reader, however, had better read the book, as very much of it can scarcely fail to interest, even though it treats of times so long gone by.

Mr. Murray has issued a new edition of Mr. James's *Wild Tribes of the Soudan*, which we noticed, when it first appeared, as an interesting book of sporting travel in the Basé country, and the present volume is made additionally attractive and useful by a chapter on the political aspect of the Soudan, by Sir S. Baker, and by an account of the routes from Berber to Wady Halfa (or *vice versâ*), which are by this time likely to be better known than liked by many officers. Sir Samuel Baker's contribution is a repetition of what he has on former occasions written and said, truly and forcibly, on the retention of the Soudan, in every word of which we agree. Before Baker and Gordon ever set their foot in Khartoum, there were Europeans established along the Nile from Gondokoro to Khartoum, living and trading in peace and security, under the protection of the flag of the Viceroy. There were telegraphs, steamers, post offices, regular government—in a word, civilisation making head against savagery and slavery; and because we muddled all the influence of the Khedive away, we are proposing to punish Egypt for our own fault by surrendering her territory. The reader will find much in this reprint to interest and instruct him on these points.

Comic Sketches from English History, &c. By Lieut.-Col. Seccombe. (Allen and Co.)—The history of England has been "comically" treated more than once ere Col. Seccombe took it in hand, but we are bound to say that we never got beyond a faint smile over the results till now. We must give to the pleasant writer and limner of this handsome volume the credit of treating with pen and pencil a very serious subject in such a fashion that it is impossible to resist many a hearty laugh over his verse and his illustrations, even if one were disposed to reject such agreeable auxiliaries in the severe combat with "Christmas joys" imposed by the season and its adjuncts. There is wit in the rhyme and there is wit in the sketches, which are full of pretty contrasts and fanciful suggestions, such as the landing of William "Cœur de Lion in Palestine." The introduction is exceedingly droll, as are many of the vignettes and woodcuts. It is a very pretty gift-book, but we admit we would rather keep it than give it away.

Cheap and Choice. By Mrs. Whitcombe. (Dean and Son.)—A highly useful sixpennyworth for small families which are affected by small incomes. This will prove a smart competitor when entering the lists with more elaborate dissertations on the culinary art.

The Golden Centre. (Cassell and Co., Limited.)—The "extra part of the *Quiver*" may almost claim to rank as an *édition de luxe.* The type and paper are beyond praise, and the "contents" present stories for the most part fraught with interest. This literary effort affords another bright specimen of what can be done in "cheap literature."

One Hundred and Sixty Culinary Dainties. By Samuel Hobbs. (Dean and Son.)—This very elaborate treatise, on a highly important scientific question, seems really to be exhaustive of the subject. It has been prepared by a skilled specialist for the use of the epicure, the invalid, and the dyspeptic; while abundance of testimonials are forthcoming as to the ability of the author to perform what he undertakes. His object is a laudable one, namely, that of submitting to the public a book written by a real, *bonâ fide* cook, and not a mere collection made up by persons who are quite uninitiated in the art of cookery. Mr. Hobbs also prefers, and shows good reason for doing so, a small book to a large one.

The Kennel Review.—The Christmas number of the *Kennel Review* takes a new lease of its existence, and evidently intends to do something startling during the current year, commencing Jan. 1, 1885. The success of the present number has suddenly made it necessary to prepare a third edition. To meet this demand the size of the *Kennel Review* is to be doubled, and will still leave in the "waiting shelves" ample copy to keep up the merry-go-round Much is promised in the next number, chiefly relating to the reports of the Crystal Palace, Aberdeen, and Bristol shows; also one on the instinct of dogs. The *Kennel Review* offers to its subscribers some special advantages. It gives a complete list of prize-winners at all shows held in Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly all held abroad. Moreover, each volume has a carefully-compiled index. As to the specimens of the dogs now printed, we can only say that they are quite deserving of a volume to themselves in which might be given interesting traits of the disposition of dogs and the peculiar points which they may possess, and which so much enhances their value.

The *Theatrical Programme*, which has just entered upon the second year of its existence, is certainly a most useful publication. It contains the complete programmes of the London theatres, particulars of all public entertainments, picture galleries, &c., list of cab fares, and much other useful information. It is also prefaced by several pages of smart original gossip, reviews of new plays, &c., and is altogether one of the brightest little journals ever issued at the low price of one penny.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 45 places at the examination held in November and December, 1884, for admission to the Royal Military College, Woolwich:—

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Name.	Total No. of Marks.
F. K. Fair	8,001	H. P. P. Rees	4,549
W. S. Nathan	7,250	E. L. Hunt	4,511
H. G. Warburton	7,235	P. D. Hamilton	4,483
C. Ainslie	6,690	C. G. Burnaby	4,439
C. H. D. Ryder	5,913	P. H. Fawcett	4,439
C. S. Wilson	5,663	H. G. F. E. de Montmorency	4,436
G. C. Kemp	5,495	H. J. F. Harris	4 341
R. H. H. Boys	5,454	C. B. Levita	4,135
R. F. Ellice	5,344	C. E. F. Walker	4,117
C. H. Versturme	5,342	M. J. MacCarthy	3,979
H. J. Barton	5,335	J. A. Tyler	3,960
W. S. Armitage	5,313	J. W. Matthews	3,902
A. C. Pitman	5,186	P. J. F. Macaulay	3,892
O. A. Smith	5,107	J. C. Kirk	3,838
G. R. M. Church	5,050	H. J. Kelsall	3,813
D. G. Seagrim	4,913	M. H. Courtney	3,794
J. M. MacGowan	4,891	C. L. Robertson	3,598
L. A. G. Clarke	4,871	F. B. D. Broadrick	3,516
J. G. Fife	4,684	R. E. Bennett	3,480
C. Burrard	4,662	R. H. Hare	3,369
C. M. R. Johnson	4,655	G. T. Robinson	2,962
A. M. Kennard	4,636	G. G. Traherne	2,608
E. G. Young	4,620		

Obituary.

Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, G.C.B., D.C.L., died on Tuesday, at his residence in Chesterfield Street, aged 79 years. He was the second son of Gen. Godfrey Basil Mundy, by the Hon. Sarah Brydges Rodney, youngest daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Rodney, and was born April 19, 1805. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and in 1819 embarked as a volunteer on board the Phaeton, 46, on the North American station, and afterwards served on the Mediterranean and South American stations; obtained his first commission as lieut. in 1826, and was promoted to the rank of commander in Feb. 1828. He obtained the command of the Favourite in 1833, with which he served in the Mediterranean, and served in that vessel in the Turkish commotions in 1836, when he became senior officer on the coast of Tripoli. He obtained his post rank in Jan., 1837, when he was appointed to the Iris, and subsequently served on the African, Irish, East Indian, and Chinese stations. In 1846, during an expedition up the River Bruné, under Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, against the Sultan of Borneo, he was actively employed, and captured the forts in the river. He was afterwards sent with 19 boats and a body of 472 men under his orders, accompanied by Mr. Brooke, up several branches of the Borneo River, marching into the interior of the country with the view, if possible, of capturing the Sultan's person, but, unfortunately, he was unable to carry out his instructions, owing to difficulties of no ordinary description. As a mark of the confidence with which his conduct throughout such arduous service had impressed the com.-in-chief. he was left in charge of the whole Borneo station from Aug., 1846, to Feb., 1847, during which period he carried out the extensive operations against the pirates, and twice received the thanks of the Admiralty. During the Russian War of 1854-6, he was capt. of the Nile, and took part in the siege and capture of Bomarsund. He was second in command of the Mediterranean from 1859 to 1862, and commanded the British squadron at Palermo and Naples during the Italian revolution of 1859-60, and on the coast of Syria during the French occupation in 1861. The deceased admiral was com.-in-chief of the North American and West Indian Station from 1867 to 1869, and was com.-in-chief at Portsmouth from 1872 to 1875, when he was placed on the retired list. The late admiral was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1859, a Knight Commander in 1862, and a Grand Cross of the Order in 1877. His commission as rear-admiral bore date July 30, 1857, vice-admiral December 15, 1863, admiral May 26, 1869, and admiral of the fleet (on the retired list) December 27, 1877. He had enjoyed the good-service pension of £300 a year since February, 1870. O'Byrne states that "in 1832 Captain Mundy served on board the Donegal, 78, as confidential agent under Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm on the coast of Holland, and was officially present at the siege of Antwerp. In 1833 he was employed by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, on a special mission to Holland and Belgium. On the suspension of hostilities he returned to England." The deceased Admiral was author of "H.M.S. Hannibal at Palermo and Naples, 1859-61." He was also one of the oldest members of the Navy Club, and of the Royal Naval Club of 1765.

The Portuguese gunboat Zaire left Lisbon on Monday to join the squadron in West African waters, which is composed, as heretofore, of seven vessels.

DELIGHTFUL ODOUR OF VIOLETS—VERY LASTING.—JOHN R. HALL'S WOOD VIOLET ESSENCE, patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, the Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Princess William of Prussia, the Countess of Flanders, &c. In bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 21s each.—Proprietor, EDWIN R. BIGGLESTON, Mercery Lane, Canterbury.

BOOKS, Etc., RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

Magazines for January:—Longman's Magazine (Longmans, Green, and Co.); The Golden Centre, the Quiver Annual, 1884 (Cassell and Co., Limited); Young England (Sunday School Union); Cassell's Publications (Cassell and Co., Limited); The Cornhill Magazine (Smith, Elder, and Co.); The Argosy (R. Bentley and Son); Ward and Lock's Technical Journal, Part II. (Ward, Lock, and Co.); The Kennel Review, Christmas Number (Kennel Review Office); The English Illustrated Magazine (Macmillan and Co.)

Many interesting communications, reviews and letters, &c., are unavoidably omitted, owing to want of space, this week.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE exchanges with or receives the following Service papers abroad:—*L'Avenir Militaire; Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers; L'Armée Française; L'Italia Militare; Rivista Europea; Rivista Militare; Memorial de Ingenieros; La France Militaire; Moniteur de la Flotte; Le Progrès Militaire; Der Veteran; Streffleur's Oesterreichische Militärische Zeitschrift; Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine; Militär Wochenblatt; Giornale d'Artiglieria e Genio; Organ der Militär-Wissenchaftlichen Vereine; Vedette; Deutsche Heeres Zeitung; Militärische Zeitschrift; Armeeblatt, Wien; Army and Navy Journal of New York; The American, Philadelphia; Revista Maritima Brazileira;* in addition to all the home and colonial professional periodicals and journals.

OUR TORPEDO FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While we are tinkering with our Navy, and, to quiet the public mind, arranging to build some 30 torpedo-boats in a period of five years, I should like to draw your attention to what has been done by other countries in this respect. Take Germany, as an instance, in the days of the "Battle of Dorking," we used to be far more afraid of her than of France: the Germans are long-headed people, and I think, perhaps, we should still do well to fear them more than our nearer neighbour. Well, Germany is said to have actually building 150 torpedo boats, all, no doubt, to be armed with the Whitehead torpedo. Now, I ask any sane man what chance a fleet in the Channel or North Sea could have against, say only half this number of boats, able to choose their own night and time, and dash out under the most favourable circumstances to the attack. I do not think we half apprehend the revolution that torpedoes and fast torpedo craft will make in all future wars, though the Germans evidently have done so. It seems to me that in time of war, our Fleet will simply be chased from the Channel out to sea, or forced to take refuge in port, behind an efficient torpedo defence. Let us have ironclads by all means of a small size, and in sufficient numbers, plated as thickly and completely as possible, but in addition we ought to order at least 100 first-class torpedo-boats at once, which, whether they can protect our fleet against attack from craft of their own sort or not, at any rate would give us the satisfaction of feeling that when our own fleet was blown up and destroyed, we should be able to pay the enemy back in their own coin should their vessels attempt to leave port. In conclusion, I should like to draw the attention of your readers to an article in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, entitled "Torpilleurs et Canonnières," which is well worth reading.—I am, &c.,

C.

The *Standard* says:—"Considerable speculation is being indulged with reference to the approaching changes that may be expected in the composition of the India Council. By the Act of 1869 members appointed after that date retain their seats on the Council only for a period of ten years, unless specially reappointed for a further space of five years by right of a privilege vested in the Secretary of State. It so happens that although this Act has come into operation for six years, only one case has arisen under its provisions —viz., that of Mr. A. Cassels, in the spring of the present year. Those members of Council whose term of service would have expired in the interim, have either died or have received other appointments, as, for instance, Sir William Merewether, Sir Henry Norman, and Lord Wolseley. Two of the present members of Council reach their allotted term next year, viz., Sir Barrow Ellis and the Hon. Edward Drummond; and it remains to be seen whether they will make way for new-comers, or whether in one or other of these two cases the Secretary of State will carry into effect the power vested in him by the Act of 1869."

Com. the Hon. F. R. Sandilands, of the Asia, who has already been awarded the Albert Medal of the 2nd Class and the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, has just been presented, on the recommendation of the Admiralty, with the society's bronze clasp in recognition of a gallant act performed by him in Portsmouth Harbour on the night of the 19th ult., whereby he saved the life of a seaman named N. Smith. It appears that on the night in question Smith accidentally fell overboard, a height of 25 ft. Capt. Sandilands, who was in his cabin in the after part of the ship, hearing the man's cries for help, rushed to the upper deck gangway, and jumped over to the rescue. With great exertion he got hold of the drowning man and swam with him to the gangway, where they were both eventually hauled in. The night was very dark and cold.

A letter from Sydney says that it is understood that communication between New Guinea and Australia will be kept up by the Dart, which, in conjunction with the Swinger and Raven, will ply occasionally as a mail-boat between Port Moresby and Cooktown.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth Dockyard to proceed immediately with the estimates for completing at once the work on all ships on hand, and those awaiting refit, so that the Admiralty may commence next year's programme without delay.

The effective armoured fleets of the leading naval powers of Europe are summarised as follows:—England, 329,520 tons; France, 201,789; Germany, 74,007; Austria, 60,110; Russia, 84,621; Italy, 50,905.

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40.	... Lieut. A. B. Fox	1659

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September.—THIRTY-ONE, viz.:—First, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th (two), 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 46th, 48th, 51st, 53rd, 59th, 62nd, 64th; and Cavalry, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.

One other failed by only 4 marks, and three more were within 39 marks of success.

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SANDHURST, July, TEN, viz.:—5th, 13th, 15th, 32nd, 43rd, 53rd, 79th, 83rd, one Hon. Cadet, one R.M.L.I.

WOOLWICH, July, TWO:—20th, 53rd. December, all passed, viz.:—

Place.	Name.	Marks.
		7250
2nd.	Nathan	7235
3rd.	Warburton............................	5495
7th.	Kemp	3979
33rd.	MacCarthy...........................	

making six successful out of eight sent up this year.

STAFF COLLEGE, TWELVE, viz.:—2nd, 4th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, and four others qualified.

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NEXT TERM COMMENCES JANUARY, 1885.

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JOURNAL OF THE RESERVE, AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

No. 1,301.—Vol. XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884. [Registered for Transmission Abroad.] GRATIS.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

River Nile (about 100 *miles south of Assouan in a sailing dahabeeah, flying Cook's flag), November* 15.

Last Tuesday we got a sudden order to send off three more companies of this regiment at 6.30 a.m. the day following. My company was one of them, the whole being under command of one of our majors. We left Shellal, which is the other side of the First Cataract, at 4.30 p.m. on the 12th, in three dahabeeahs, each containing a company. The one containing the major was taken in tow by a steamer. The scant notice we got was due to the fact that Lord Wolseley was not at all satisfied with the way things had been going on at Shellal in the way of transport, and had sent General Buller down from Wady Halfa to stir them up a bit. This he effectually did by despatching in about 12 hours some 300 men of the 42nd and 56th Regiments. This native boat is rather a large one, about 60 or 70 feet in length, and has at its stern a small deck-house containing eight small cabins—of these I and my subaltern have two, one as an anteroom, the other as a "boudoir." Another we use as a pantry, and two others as kitchens for our servants. Between this suite and the remainder are a pair of doors, and this effectually shuts us out from the men. When we first came on board we thought we should be very comfortable, but the first night dispelled this illusion. We found the whole place simply swarming with bugs, &c. The misery they inflicted on us that night makes me shudder to recall. The swarmed over our bodies and left hardly a square inch without a bite. At 12 o'clock, after killing over a hundred of them, we could stand it no longer, but sallied out on a small ledge which projects from the end of the ship. Here suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, 'twixt sky and earth, we slept till morning, keeping up continuously a desperate, though ineffectual, warfare against the vermin which swarmed in myriads, only less in number than those in the cabin. The next day, we had the whole ship thoroughly scrubbed and soaked with lye and water, which has made it much cleaner, and in some degree diminished the vermin. Luckily, now we are, owing to a happy thought, quite comfortable. We happen to be towing at the stern a small gig, one of twelve allowed for the Staff. This has all its paraphernalia inside it, so we rigged up a bed with some planks along the seats, put up the awning, and are now as luxurious as possible. The only objection against it is that the boat is towed at some distance from the stern, and it requires a rather difficult gymnastic performance to reach it. A sad accident occurred on the 14th. Orders had been given to the corporal of the guard the previous evening to call us the next morning at daylight, so as to get the ship under weigh at once. We were lying at the stern of the gig when, just before daybreak, we were awakened by a heavy splash in the water at the head of the boat. We both rushed up to the bow to see what it was, but could only see the water in commotion. As a nigger was standing on the ledge which I previously mentioned, we thought that he had dropped something into the water, and we turned in again. Later on I sent for the corporal of the guard to ask him why we had not been called. I found him missing. One of the men said he had seen him going towards our end of the ship about daybreak, and it is evident that in coming to call us he had missed his footing, stunned himself against the rudder, and was drowned. As that night we were just below a cataract, where the stream ran about five miles an hour, his body was probably carried some hundred yards before it came to the surface. This is a most awful river for accidents. It is full of under-currents, eddies, and whirlpools; and if once a man tumbles overboard he has but little chance of ever getting out again. This is the third man we have lost in it. We have three officers and fifteen men left at Assouan in charge of our depôt. Just as it was getting dark we saw a young native running along the bank and offering for sale what appeared to be a large lizard. We told him we would give him five piastres for it, so he swam on board with it. What was our astonishment to find that it was a live young crocodile. We have him now tethered to the centre seat of our boat, where he lies in a most listless attitude at the bottom. We are thinking of sending him home to the Zoo.

The Staffordshire Regt. was brought up to its full fighting strength by the arrival, on Monday, at Korti of Lieut.-Col. Eye and the right wing. The heavy division of the Camel Corps have made pretty good marching. Four sections have arrived at Korti; two arrived to-day, and the remaining three sections are due on Thursday next. Of the light division of the Camel Corps three sections have arrived, and the remainder will arrive to-day. The Marines, the Camel Battery, the Field Hospital, and the Bearer Company all are timed to reach Korti to-day. The Essex Regt. is considerably scattered, but the first detachment should arrive by New Year's Day, and the last by the 8th prox. The Cornwall Regt. are racing with their Essex rivals, and will probably arrive about the same time. The Black Watch are due from Jan. 5 to 12, and the Gordon Highlanders from the 12th to the 20th. The West Kent Regt. should arrive on Feb. 1, and the Royal Irish two days later. It will thus be seen that although Lord Wolseley will make a formidable show at Korti by the end of the year, the expeditionary force will not be assembled in full strength for another six weeks. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but it is unavoidable; and it would be absurd to commence the final advance before the entire force has been collected, and the whole of the reserve stores and provisions, ammunition, &c., fairly well forward. Meanwhile, the force at Korti has nothing to complain of in regard to the rations, which are excellent in quality, and of even more than the regulation quantity. The natives continue to bring in supplies regularly, and the general health of the troops is said to be good. All the whaleboats will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired where necessary previous to the advance. The Head-quarter Staff are working hard at digesting the numerous reports received from native chiefs and others upon the position and strength of the enemy, and the peculiarities of the various routes to Khartoum. Until this work is completed, and it will take some time, Lord Wolseley will not complete his plans. It is expected that the Sussex Regt. will be entrusted with the important duty of guarding the base. Major-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, chief of the Staff, has reached Korti.

One of the Nile boats on its way to Korti was capsized 17 miles below Korti. Among those on board were two newspaper correspondents. All the occupants were saved by the pinnace of her Majesty's ship Inflexible; but the baggage was lost. The navigation of the river is daily becoming more difficult, owing to the shifting of the sand.

The field telegraph is now in working order. The Engineers, under the personal supervision of Lord Wolseley, have been making experiments in felling trees with gun-cotton, the object being to ascertain the quickest method of obtaining timber for fuel for the steamers. The experiments were very successful. The natives came in on Dec. 21 in large numbers, bringing produce and cattle, and a regular market was held. The chief products of the country are dates, salt, wheat, cotton, and cattle.

So far, the anticipations of those who believed that the tribesmen about Korti would come in with offers of assistance as soon as the appearance of our troops offered them a sufficient protection against the Mahdi's adherents, have proved altogether unfounded. Only one small local chief has come into our camp, and no communications whatever have been received from the tribes on the road between Korti and Metamneh. The Camel Corps went through some exercises on Saturday last, which have proved that their efficiency is much greater than was supposed, and that, even if unsupported by infantry, they can be trusted to resist an attack by the enemy. In the space of one minute and a half the whole corps changed from the formation of a column on the line of march into a square prepared to receive the enemy, the camels lying down and the men at their stations. Half of our cavalry then charged down at full speed, endeavouring to frighten the camels, but the animals remained quietly kneeling, and there was no confusion whatever in the square. This experiment was considered as most satisfactory, and its success will not improbably exercise a considerable influence in determining the future course of the campaign.

Sir Evelyn Wood, who has been for some months past acting in the dual capacity of Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Inspector-Gen. of the line of communications to the Nile expedition, leaves Wady Halfa for Dongola. His presence at the latter place will add materially to the progress of the expeditionary force.

Lord Wolseley, on Saturday, decorated the Vakeel of Merawi with the star of the Third Class of the Medjidie Order.

Gen. Stephenson, with Col. Maitland and Capt. Campbell, left Cairo for Suakim yesterday.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Korti:—"Every day the camp assumes more imposing dimensions. The Camel Corps alone occupies a large extent of ground, and the Infantry camp is being continually augmented, as not a day passes without the arrival of fresh boatloads of troops. Along the banks are moored quite a fleet of whalers, the naval steam launches hurry up and down the usually deserted reaches of the Nile, and the scene is at once busy and singular. The natives come in and gaze wonderingly at the camp, with its life and animation, and the constant flow of fresh troops up the river greatly impresses them. It is a pity that this gathering could not have taken place at Dongola, instead of the boats passing by almost out of sight of the town. However, a most useful effect is being produced upon the populations of Abu Goushie and Ambukol by the continual passage upwards of our troops. They see now that we are thoroughly in earnest, and that the expedition is a formidable one. Their reports of the coming of an English army will speedily cross the Desert, encouraging the garrison of Khartoum, and, we hope, discouraging the besiegers. The great topic of conversation in camp is the probability of a Desert march to Shendy. All acknowledge the great risks and uncertainties of such a step, but the adventurous and inexperienced long to exchange the steady, monotonous toil of the boat journey for a dash across the desert, while old campaigners are well content, if possible, to adhere to the Nile route. The boat journey may be slow, but it is sure. The work is severe, but there are no other hardships, and food and drink will be plentiful. The march across the Desert cannot but be terribly trying; the wells are far apart; the issue is uncertain, and may be disastrous. Everything will depend upon the news from Gordon, and in the meantime preparations are steadily proceeding in readiness for a dash across the Desert should that step be imperatively necessary. Gen. Buller and Col. Brackenbury have arrived here, after making an inspection of the whole of the moving force above Wady Halfa. They estimate that, so far, the total loss from drowning does not exceed 18 men, and that the average loss of boats is not more than three per regiment. This is an astonishingly low figure to us who have seen the terrible cataracts and rapids which the boats have to surmount, and is most creditable indeed to all concerned. Gen. Buller reports that the boats are coming up steadily and well, and that their rate of progress is most satisfactory."

The special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, at Shabadood, writing on the 3rd inst., says:—"The troops of the Nile Expedition are now beginning to gather at the front in effective numbers. The arrival of the remaining sections of the Guards Camel Corps, due here at daybreak to-morrow morning, will complete the force of mounted men under Sir Herbert Stewart to 700. The 19th Hussars, expected in a few days, will add nearly 300 to these numbers, and there will then be at Shabadood, ready at any moment to advance, a force of 1,000 mounted men. The Heavy Cavalry and Light Cavalry Regiments, and the Camel Regiment of 100 Marines, belonging to this command, are some 10 days behind. The health of this camp is extremely good, even the Guards, after their long march from Wady Halfa, contributed no cases to the hospital, except three cases of light diarrhœa, one of debility, which it is feared will unfit the man for the campaign, and one of rupture. One man with a slight sunstroke was sent back from Akheir, the half-way post from Dongola here. The 600 men here have a sick-list of only six in all, or just 1 per cent. The Nassif-kheir and the steam launches are able to convey any bad cases of sickness back to Dongola. A second steam launch, belonging to her Majesty's ship Invincible, which is now at Dongola, makes up the number of launches on this reach to three—two of the Invincible and one of the Monarch. Lord Charles Beresford has formed and will command a Naval Brigade of 100 men and about six officers, with the object of taking charge of Gen. Gordon's steamers when we reach them. Should the route from Ambukol to Metammeb, opposite Shendy, be the one selected for the advance, this brigade will be of especial service, for Gen. Gordon will bring his steamers down to Metammeb to meet us, and they will be an invaluable support to the land force as it marches along the 100 miles of river bank from Metammeb to Khartoum. Two separate patrols of Mounted Infantry, under Lieuts. Miles and Campbell (60th Rifles), have traversed the desert west and south-west of here for two days each. The district appears to be completely quiet, and the patrols, except close to the river, meet nothing but small parties of men with herds of camels passing from one desert pasturage to another. The officers of Mounted Infantry have been ordered to send back their ponies from here, ponies being allowed to none but staff officers. Some clever people imagine that the Mounted Infantry managed badly in this small matter of their ponies. In marching-out from Dongola the ponies were paraded with the rest of the column, and thereupon attracted Lord Wolseley's attention. Had the ponies been sent forward separately with the native grooms they might have eluded observation and reached Khartoum, though it is probable that the difficulty of carrying water for horses across the desert will prove a final obstacle to any but the most limited number most urgently required. The general commanding the mounted troops and his staff must, of course, be mounted on horses, and it is thought by some that similar provision should be made for officers commanding the camel regiments and their adjutants. The weather lately has been unusually hot, far hotter than it was last month at Dongola, and there are all sorts of terrible predictions flying about to the effect that the cool season is at an end, and the heat beginning again. But this is luckily not so. The people say that December and January are their coldest months."

Sir Evelyn Wood and Col. Fraser started southwards from Wady Halfa on Tuesday.

Sixty-four whalers have arrived at Korti up to the present. Three sections of the Light Camel Corps arrived at Korti on Wednesday. This force is composed of men from the 3rd, 4th, and 7th Hussars, under the command of Col. M'Calmont. Four sections of the Heavies—1st and 2nd Life Guards, Blues, and Queen's Bays—arrived on Tuesday. The corps has accomplished the journey from Wady Halfa to this place, a distance of 400 miles, including the crossing of the Nile at Handek, in 20 days.

The Nile route will probably be adhered to when a fresh advance is made. The steamers are actively engaged towing up the nuggurs. The naval officers have afforded great assistance to the expedition generally.

INSTRUCTION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having regard to the desirability of encouraging officers to acquire a colloquial knowledge of foreign languages, are pleased to lay down the following regulations, viz.:—1. The marks assigned for French at the examination of acting sub-lieutenants at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, will be raised from 100 to 200; the total qualifying number for each class, and the minimum number required to be obtained at the College to qualify for a lieutenant's commission under Circular No. 1 N., of Feb. 1, 1884, being increased. This rule is to take effect at the first examination in 1885, and will therefore apply to the acting sub-lieutenants who joined the College in June, 1884. 2. Commissioned officers of the military branch, and other officers now eligible for examination for Interpreter in European languages, will be allowed, if the requirements of the service admit, to proceed to the Continent for three months for the purpose of improving their colloquial knowledge of the French, German, Spanish, or Italian languages. 3. Before being allowed to avail himself of this privilege, an officer will be required either to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses an adequate grammatical knowledge of the language which he has selected, or, if he has studied the language at the Royal Naval College, to obtain a certificate to the same effect from the College examiner. 4. On return to England, the officer will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to his colloquial knowledge, both as regards speaking and readiness in interpreting the language which he has studied. 5. If able to pass a satisfactory examination, he will be allowed full pay and harbour time for the three months of study abroad; but he will not receive any allowance for victuals, nor any other allowance in addition to full pay. 6. The privilege of study abroad will not be granted to any officer more than once for the same language. 7. The regulations contained in paragraphs 2 to 6 are provisional only, and the question of their continuance will be considered after 12 months' experience of their working.

OUR FUTURE SHIPS.

The *Morning Post*, in a leading article on Tuesday, protests strongly against building more ironclads. It enumerates the palpable disadvantages entailed on our Navy by the application of armour-plates to the sides or batteries of line-of-battle (or fighting) ships as follows:—"1. The expense of iron or steel armour adequate to resist the ever-increasing power of artillery is simply monstrous. 2. All fire from shipboard is known to be more or less inaccurate, and the chances of a ship being struck in a vital part are very small indeed. 3. But if the armour-plating of a ship's battery or turret be struck, and if it be not wholly impervious to the shell striking it, the effect of the blow is enhanced, and the shield actually becomes an instrument for rendering the blow more deadly to the gunners behind it. 4. A ship has a certain tonnage displacement, according to which her weights have to be arranged. Hence, every ounce of armour weight decreases the gun weight or coal weight that she can carry. 5. Ironclad fighting ships are necessarily of such a prodigious size that to possess a numerous Navy and to conduct a great Naval war on the principles that must be followed if we are to maintain a dominant position on the seas—*i.e.*, as a war of aggression—is a financial impossibility. 6. It is almost certain that the bulk of the educated Naval opinion of the present day favours the view that the skilful use of the ram will be the guiding object in future Naval engagements. Now, a modern ironclad is about as handy an instrument for use in ramming manœuvres as—well, let us say an old cow at a pump. 7. Next to the ram, the torpedo, or torpedo-vessel, is probably the most efficient Naval fighting weapon. But an enormous ironclad is singularly open to attacks from torpedoes, and its size gives it no particular advantage in directing such attacks. 8. The great size, draught, and cost of ironclads inevitably tend to reduce the feeling which should be uppermost in any captain's mind, that he 'can go anywhere and do anything' with his ship. In fact, it renders him cautious—a deadly quality for Naval minds." It concludes by giving the following as the type of first-class fighting-ship which most nearly meets the requirements of the day:—"An unarmoured corvette, without sails, of 2,000 to 4,000 tons displacement, possessing good sea qualities, an armament of maximum weight and power, an underwater steel protecting deck, great capacity of coal stowage, handiness, facilities for ramming and torpedoing, and as much speed as can be given her. Such vessels would cost comparatively small sums, and we could maintain many squadrons of them."

THE MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the various letters which have appeared on the present state of the Militia, little has been said on a very important point, viz., "The deficiency in the Subaltern Ranks, and how to remedy it." Having commanded a Militia regiment for a considerable time, I venture to offer a few remarks on the subject. Fifteen years ago, the same state of things existed, the probabilities of embodiment had died out, and there was no sufficient inducement to bring young gentlemen in. The plan was then adopted of giving commissions in the Line to a certain number of Militia subalterns, who, having passed the Civil Service preliminary and further examinations, and served two trainings, were to be nominated by their commanding officer in proportion to the strength of their respective regiments. A reference to *Army Lists*, first of 1870, and then to later years, will show that this plan was successful, and it was so for these reasons:—1. The prize held out was sufficient to induce many youths to join. 2. Some others then joined to remain in the Militia, because, under this system, they met with comrades of their own age. 3. It also came about that some of these, who had joined to pass into the Line, but failed to qualify, remained in the Militia, and became useful and efficient officers. All these were good recruits, and brought more. Speaking from my own experience, whilst this system lasted, I had always my establishment of subalterns full, and a number of applicants ready to come in. It is true, however, that there was a possibility of superannuation before the turn for nomination came, on account of the limits of age; and, I presume, it was to avoid this that the competitive military examination, after serving two trainings, was established; but the result has been most disastrous, because both parents and youngsters very soon found that greatly increased expenses of tuition had to be incurred, and some most valuable years might be wasted, with worse than no result after all. When this state of things came to be understood by those interested, most of them gave it up as a bad job, and (speaking again from my own experience) I have now several vacancies, and no applications. Those who would have come, and a very good sort, too, have been scared away by the "fad" of examination, and I believe that this has happened generally. I, therefore, say deliberately that I firmly believe that the competitive military examination, after two trainings, is the chief cause of the deficiency in the subaltern ranks of the Militia. As a remedy, I simply suggest its abolition, and a liberal return to the system of nomination by commanding officers, say, giving three commissions, where two were given before, and extending the limits of age to avoid superannuation; officers from the Militia to go through a garrison class, after joining the Line, as, be it observed, they do now, although they have passed the competitive military examination. New regulations, dated Nov. 1, have just been issued, by which the competitive military examination is still to be required, and I beg most emphatically to state my belief that until that part of them is cancelled, the present deficiency in the subaltern ranks of the Militia will continue.—I am, &c., RED ROSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Monitor" having replied to the letter which appeared in your issue of the 18th ult., it seems to me that he would have acted with more wisdom, and saved himself a great deal of unpleasantness, had he simply remained in the shade, and accepted his position,—that of one who, with a little knowledge, has overstepped the bounds of prudence. He is like the bird flitting from tree to tree,—so erratic. In one breath he lauds the Militia to the skies, and in the next reduces it, not to the level of the earth, but to the mud. The force, happily, can do without the aid of his fulsome laudation. It is not my intention to reiterate word for word that his statements regarding the status of Militia officers are totally without foundation. Every man of intelligence who knows anything of the subject, and has read the correspondence, is aware of this fact. He says that I have been wanting in courtesy in one of my contradictions. Let me assure him that I have never been willingly discourteous to any one, and that my remark regarding his statements being totally without foundation is not meant offensively, but that his references have no application to the Militia as it is now constituted. It would be a waste of time and of your space to continue this correspondence further. However, I may inform "Monitor" that upon the occasion when "the Militia colonel," as he is pleased to say, was allowed to drill a Brigade of Regulars, &c., he was also, in right of his military position (on that particular day in the absence of the senior Line officer), actually in command of the garrison. "Lieutenant-Colonel" hits "Monitor" severely when he tells him "that he has made for himself a well-fitting fool's-cap, and that he may be left to his obscure corner." I regret that he has opened himself to such severe rebuke. His position is fully exposed in the expression in his last letter, when he says,—"If I am wrong, things must have changed very much since I left the Militia." So they have, "Monitor." Go to sleep again for another quarter of a century. Wake up then, and give the future *Army and Navy Gazette* and the public at large your "worn-out" views upon Militia subjects. Perhaps some other veteran, who has also followed Rip Van Winkle's example, may wake up, and, in a fit of *cacoëthes scribendi*, tell us that, "If our soldiers do not now force down the bullets into their muskets with ramrods, and fire off with percussion-caps or flint, things must have changed very much since he left the service." Good-bye, "Monitor;" good-bye. I wish you every happiness, and I trust you will excuse me for giving you a bit of advice—never take up your pen in future to write upon a subject, unless you know something about it.—I am, &c., A FUSILIER.

DIMNESS of SIGHT.—Dimness of Sight and Blindness are often caused by the use of unsuitable Spectacles. Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 1A Old Bond Street, scientifically adapts his improved Spectacles to strengthen and assist the weakest sights. Testimonials from Earl Lindsay, Sir Julius Benedict, F. D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet, containing valuable suggestions, post free.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The *Times* correspondent at Foochow, in a despatch dated December 2, received *viâ* Colombo, says:—"The French are using every means to float in the coast ports stories of gigantic defeats of the Chinese forces in Formosa. designed to make an impression on the Chinese. These false reports generally emanate from pilots serving with the French fleet. All French pilots are now regarded here as being untrustworthy. The native reports are but a tissue of falsehoods; but both accounts being untrue, the natives prefer to believe the rosier. They are greatly elated at the recent undoubted disasters of the French in Formosa, and place an unfavourable construction on the continued French inaction. The officials advocate the policy of keeping the French worried, and of not attempting any great blows, and clamour for a continuance of the war. The pecuniary pressure here is somewhat reduced, and is not very severe. Now that the blockade seriously interferes with the trade between China and the ports on the island, it is carried on in sailing ships, and thus great irritation is caused among the people dependent on this commerce for a living. The English and American gunboats remain here to protect the foreign settlement, for the trouble is regarded as not yet over. Tso-Tsung-Tang is reported to have arrived in the neighbourhood of the city. Trouble between foreigners and the natives, caused by his foreigner-hating soldiery, is regarded as inevitable. The Franco-Chinese difficulty, however, is, upon the whole, greatly strengthening the position and influence of foreigners in China. Foreign advice is eagerly sought and attended to, and a great change of policy may be looked for on the cessation of hostilities."

THE DEFENCES OF HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE.

A Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times*, under date Dec. 9, writes:—"The question of the defences of Hong Kong, to which, with those concerning Aden and Singapore, public attention has been drawn repeatedly during the past 18 months, is now the subject of earnest consideration here. On the opening of the Legislative Council, the Hon. P. Ryrie said:—'With regard to the defences, I would impress upon members of Council that no exertions shall be spared to make it certain that an armament be supplied of proper modern type and of sufficient metal. The sum allowed shows an intention not to give such guns as we should have. It looks as if it were intended to send out obsolete guns. Regarding this matter we should be most careful. The colony will cheerfully contribute the amount; but provided that proper armament, not useless howitzers, be sent. Lastly, the Council should urge that there should be no delay in pushing forward and completing the work as soon as possible.' This speech fairly represents public opinion here. An impression obtains that the forts now being erected do not form part of a complete scheme of defence. At a public meeting it was proposed to press the Government urgently to place the colony in security as soon as possible, and especially to provide a proper armament. If the argument be not satisfactory the unofficial members of Council will probably refuse to vote. The colony is determined to have the work thoroughly executed. Hong Kong pays £20,000 yearly as a military contribution. Indignation is expressed at the Government not recognising the imperial value of Hong Kong. Its importance to commerce is known. Its value in war has been illustrated ever since the Tonquin difficulty began. It has throughout formed the French base for supplies, coaling, and repairing. Without the use of Hong Kong the war would have been impossible. The news of the intended addition to the Navy has been received with profound satisfaction. The complacency of our Government towards France is shown here. While the authorities of Saigon and Haiphong enforce quarantine against vessels coming from Formosa, especially Kelung, at Hong Kong there is none. There are generally from two to four French men-of-war here coaling and provisioning."

A correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph* writes:—"From the news brought by the last mail, and the despatch of the Secretary of State to the local Government, on the subject of the defences of the Straits Settlements, it does not appear that those proposed are sufficient for an important mercantile centre like Singapore. The home Government appears to hold to the views of Sir William Jervois, who was formerly Director of Works and Fortifications, and while Governor here was deputed by the War Office to devise a plan for defending the coaling-stations at New Harbour. He gave us the forts at Mount Siloso and Blakan Mati, the renovation of Fort Palmer and the useless unworkable battery on the sands at Tajong Katong, while we only have a battery of artillery at Fort Canning and a few gun-lascars from Hong Kong to man them. It would seem as though the home Government were disposed to send out to the colony their own useless armaments, especially the muzzle-loading guns, which require large bodies of men to work them; and as to the 64-pounders, it is hard to conceive of what use they are likely to be in the event of attack by a modern man-of-war with rifled breech-loading guns."

Summary of Events.

DECEMBER 23.—Four sections of Heavy Camel Corps arrived at Korti.

DECEMBER 24.—Three sections of Light Camel Corps arrived at Korti.

DECEMBER 26.—Gen. Sir F. Stephenson and Staff left Cairo for Suakim.

POISONS ON THE TOILET TABLE.—The Chemical Lecturer to the London Hospital, in his amusing discourse on "Fast Colours," pointed out the evils arising from the use of some of the so-called hair restorers and dyes; certain of which contain metallic poisons highly injurious to the system of the consumers. The use of such obnoxious articles is really unnecessary, since a thoroughly efficient, and at the same time harmless preparation, viz., ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, has been extensively used for upwards of 84 years.

INDIAN ARMY NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The coming Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, viz., Lieutenants Lord Heibrand Russell, Grenadier Guards, Hon. C. Harbord, Scots Guards, and A. Balfour, 1st Highland Light Infantry, have been gazetted.

Captain Cave, 1st Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed to the Staff as D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Rawul Pindee.

Captain W. A. Gale, A.Q.M.G., British Burmah Division, has been transferred to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Norie, who has completed his term of Staff service.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Lee, Durham Light Infantry (68th), and Major F. A. Currie, Norfolk Regiment, proceed home to join the home battalions of their regiments on promotion.

The Public Works Minister has been to Ferozepore to consult about the bridging of the Sutlej at Gunda Ling Wallah, which will connect Lahore with Ferozepore. At present the railway stops short on the Northern bank of the Sutlej, while Ferozepore is directly connected by rail with the Delhi and Ahmedabad line. There is also some talk of a tramway. At present, during the rains, the river often takes six hours to cross.

The Serapis, conveying the 13th Hussars to Natal, left Bombay on November 14.

The Zhob Valley Force are on their way home, having accomplished their object, and it is expected that within a few weeks the troops will all be on our side of the frontier.

The canteens have been coming to the front lately. First of all, there is a difficulty about expenses. In the open canteens the Government allow so small a profit on the beer sold that it hardly pays, and then, as the consumption of rum is very small, canteens hardly pay their way. So now some one comes forward with the suggestion that European spirits, &c., should be provided. How this would pay is doubtful. Some three years ago canteens were ordered to experiment with light claret; but Tommy Atkins unanimously rejected the innovation, both on account of the expense and the want of "body" in the liquor.

Meanwhile, the temperance people have had their say, and declare drunkenness to be on the decrease in India. This provoked somebody to reply that temperance societies' returns were not reliable, an imputation which Mr. Gelson Gregson, the apostle of temperance, indignantly denies. There is a side of the temperance question in the Army which people often lose sight of, viz., that the non-abstainers, particularly where there is a fixed issue of liquor, drink the abstainers' share as well as their own. Hence it becomes within the bounds of possibility that while the abstainers are very much benefited, the drunkards likewise get some good (from their own peculiar point of view). The fact, however, remains that nothing in this world will stop men from getting drunk, and it is probable that the average of "drinks" remains the same.

As was mentioned some time since, the Peshawur border police system is to be manned in future by a force of its own, and all soldiers are to be withdrawn. As a first step, Forts Michin and Shabkadar are to be made over to the civil authorities.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition has been opened at Calcutta (where it is this year held for the first time) by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The number of exhibits is good, and the quality rather above the average.

Lieutenant-General Robert Hume, C.B., handed over the command of the Lahore Division to Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., on November 29. Major-General Martin Dillon has also arrived in India to take over command at Lucknow.

Lieutenant-General Hume's tour of service has surely entitled him to some reward. He was made a C.B. over 20 years ago, and after many years in India in command of the old 55th, he became a Brigadier-General, vacating in November, 1877. He returned to India on the Divisional Staff in November, 1879, being posted to Allahabad. In November, 1880, he went up to Candahar to replace Sir Robert Phayre, and a year or so later he conducted, in a manner to call forth the praise of everybody, the difficult operation of withdrawing the last of our troops from Afghanistan. It was generally expected then that he would have got his well-earned promotion to a K.C.B.-ship; but the war was over, and people just then wanted to keep Afghanistan in the background, and he had to be content with the thanks of Government. It is to be hoped that now, after nearly 25 years in India in various important commands, he will receive some mark of the Sovereign's approbation.

Another fatal polo accident is reported, this time from Rawul Pindee. On November 17, Captain Rich, R.E., and Captain McCausland, Paymaster of the King's Dragoon Guards, during a game were racing for the ball, the former leading. So far as can be ascertained, Captain Rich missed the ball, but instead of getting out of the way, he "turned on the ball," and exposed himself broadside on to Captain McCausland, who had not space to avoid him. The result of the collision was that both fell, Captain Rich fracturing his skull. No blame of any sort attaches to Captain McCausland.

The Commander-in-Chief and his Staff have returned to Calcutta, after completing the various inspections laid down for the autumn tour. At every station which his Excellency has visited, large meetings in favour of Colonel Chapman's scheme for getting employment for Reserve men have been held, and the proposals may now be said to have been accepted all over the North of India.

The Madras Army are to have a camp for siege operations at Krishnarajpurani early in January.

Colonel Chapman, as announced, goes home in March. He will probably be succeeded as Military Secretary by Colonel Bogee Combe, of the 10th Hussars.

The last mail brought news to India that Mr. Cross had definitely announced to the House of Commons that in future the unemployed pay of Surgeons of the Indian service was to become a name only, and they were to receive the same pay as British Army doctors. This great concession benefits them to the extent of 31 rupees per mensem, and brings their pay up to the sum which for several years past the Surgeons of the Army Medical Department have been objecting to on the ground that it is neither suitable to their relative rank nor their English rate of pay.

The *Pioneer* of November 29 devotes a whole column to a paragraph which appeared some time since in the *Army and Navy Gazette* referring to its own persistent abuse of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley. Ignoring the reference to the latter, it takes advantage of the use of the word "loyalty" to repeat some of its former arguments. But the article in question misses the point of the paragraph, viz., that it is not always pleasant for the officers of the Army to read abuse of their superiors; and the *Pioneer*, in addition, does not recognise the fact that loyalty may mean many other things besides its more restricted sense of devotion to the Throne. There are two sides to every question, and if all of the service papers belong, as the *Pioneer* deplores, to the reactionary school,—*i.e.*, the school of officers who do not hold with many recent changes,—it surely goes some way to prove that their views are, at least, worth hearing, and not necessarily (to quote the article itself) "to be screamed at" as if by a "susceptible woman."

THE RESERVE COLUMN IN NATAL.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Etshowe, Zululand, November, 1884.

Since writing in August last the force in the Reserve has been augmented by the arrival of the 82nd or 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire, from England. After a short time spent at Durban and Pinetown, the head-quarters and four companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lock, arrived at Etshowe in August. In the middle of that month the force at Fort Yolland, the most advanced of the two outposts from Etshowe, was largely increased by two squadrons Inniskilling Dragoons, under Major Martin, and the mounted company of the Welsh Regiment, and a few days later by two Gatlings, Royal Artillery, under Captain Fletcher, thus bringing up the force there to nearly 600 men, temporarily under the command of Major Chater, (91st) Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lieutenant-General Sir Leicester Smyth and Staff arrived at Etshowe about the end of August. On September 5, the head-quarters of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robley, and 100 of the Welsh Regiment, under Major Anley, left Etshowe for Fort Yolland; and a week later, two companies of the 82nd, under Major MacDougal, marched to Fort Chater, Entumene, in relief of the detachment of Highlanders there, who went forward to join head-quarters at Fort Yolland, and at last (after many unavoidable delays caused by the attitude of the Usutu party, who, it was rumoured, intended again to attack Usibepu), a general forward movement was made from Fort Yolland on September 13. The force was commanded by Colonel Curtis, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, with Major McKean as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and consisted of two squadrons of that regiment, the mounted companies of the Welsh and Highlanders, two Gatlings and rockets, Royal Artillery, a few Royal Engineers, and the head-quarters and seven companies of the 91st Highlanders, together with the Natal Native Carbineers, and a large number of loyal natives. A position was taken up at a place called Mkondo, on the (so-called) road to Middle Drift, and the spot where Mr. Osborn's force was attacked by the Usutus in May last. The camp was formed on a narrow neck, and intrenched, 100 infantry under Major Mills taking up an intrenched position on a high hill, about half a mile to the north, and close to Komo, the native stronghold. Lieutenant-General Sir Leicester Smyth and head-quarter staff joined that evening. On the 14th, a reconnaissance was made by the whole of the Mounted Force, together with natives, the infantry being left in charge of the camp. The troops, riding over most inaccessible-looking country, marched across Komo, and on the other side penetrated the Inkandhla Bush, while the General and staff and a small escort rode to the top of "Isibuda," a conical hill commanding a view of the whole country. But few natives were seen, and these kept a respectable distance. On the 16th inst., a similar demonstration was made in the direction of the place where Cetewayo is buried. The Force reached the hills overlooking the valley in which lies the grave, and were there met by some chiefs and head-men of the Usutu party, and a long parley ensued between the chief, the General, and Mr. Osborn. The troops reached camp again very late. The country ridden over was very rough and precipitous, but the presence of such a large body of horsemen must have shown the natives that their country is by no means inaccessible to our soldiers should it be necessary to act. The parley with the natives seemed to have been satisfactory, for two days after the camp at Mkondo began to break up, and the welcome news came that the majority of the force would return to Etshowe, the numbers at the outposts being very much reduced. Accordingly, on September 18 the General left with the Dragoons, Royal Artillery, and Mounted Welshmen. The last to go were the Highlanders, who marched on the 19th, and leaving their mounted and two other companies at Fort Yolland under Major Mills, and two more at Fort Chater under Captain Macdonald, reached Etshowe next day. Since then times have been peaceful, not to say dull and monotonous to a degree. A good many officers and married non-commissioned officers have managed to get a little leave to Maritzburg. The last excitement is the news from Bechuanaland; but so many different rumours fly about that no one knows what to believe. The Etshowe Column, however, which has existed so long, is beginning to diminish. The Dragoons left on November 9 for Pinetown, and possibly for Cape Town and Bechuanaland. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are under orders to leave, but it is uncertain when they will do so; but on their departure, the 82nd and two guns, R.A., will be in sole possession. It is to be hoped that in a short time the whole of the troops may be withdrawn, and return to such civilisation as Natal can afford. The time-expired men cannot yet be spared, and, with this new difficulty to face, it is hard to say when they will get off; but we all hope that some day a good time is coming, and endeavour, in spite of the hideous discomforts of life here (in the rainy season especially), to make the best of a bad business.

MEMORIALS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

In June, 1883, a Royal Military College Memorial Fund was originated with the object of placing in the College Church memorials in remembrance of all officers who had passed through the College, and who had been killed, or died of wounds or sickness, on active service in recent wars, commencing with the Crimea. The new church of the Royal Military College is, from its size and style of architecture, particularly suitable for the reception of decorative memorials; the walls, morever, are lined with a series of panels, each measuring 6 ft. by 4½ ft., and specially designed for such a purpose. The last published account of the fund shows that about £290 has been received, of which about £140 has been subscribed by officers now, or lately, at the College and by the Gentlemen Cadets. This sum has enabled the Committee of the Fund, at a cost of about £231, to fill four of the panels with memorials of those former Cadets who have fallen in the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, and the recent campaigns in South Africa and Afghanistan. The memorial tablets are the work of Messrs. Bayne and Co., and are exceedingly effective; they consist of slabs of veined and clouded alabaster, mounted with rich coloured marbles partly in relief, and the upper portion is carved and highly decorated. The names are carved on the alabaster in gilt letters. The Crimean tablet contains forty-five names, amongst which may be noticed those of Major-General Sir J. Campbell, Bart., Brigadier-General H. W. Adams, and Lieutenant-Colonels Mackinnon, Coldstream Guards, Shearman, 62nd, Champion, 95th, and Esman, 41st. The Indian Mutiny record shows thirteen names, including those of Colonel FitzHardinge Berkeley, 32nd; and Majors Haliburton, 78th, and Barnston, 90th. Very noticeable on the Afghan tablet are the names of six officers of the 66th Regiment who fell on the occasion of the disaster at Maiwand; amongst them are three officers who had only just left the College, 2nd Lieutenants Honywood, Olivey, and Outram-Barr. The South African tablet contains 18 names; prominent amongst them is that of Major-General Sir G. P. Colley, who was known and respected by all at Sandhurst. The names of Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, 24th Regiment, and seven other officers of the same corps, remind us of Isandula; and we find the names of Colonel Anstruther, 94th Regiment, and Lieutenant Cokayne Frith, the promising young Adjutant of the 17th Lancers, also recorded. A fifth tablet has been ordered in memory of those who fell in China and in New Zealand, and it is intended also to erect a memorial to those who have fallen in Egypt. If the fund receives liberal support from regiments, it is hoped that there may be a sufficiency of money to place on the walls of the church the names of all former cadets who have fallen on active service since the foundation of the College; the church will then, as regards decoration, be not far behind the garrison church at Woolwich or the church in the Wellington Barracks. The committee of the fund are ready at any time to entertain proposals for regimental or personal memorials, the style and character of which must, however, be in accordance with the general plan for the decoration of the church.

The Gazette.

◆

TUESDAY EVENING.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 23, 1884.

4th Hussars.—Capt. F. H. Blacker has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (Dec. 1).

8th Hussars.—Lieut. F. J. Carandini, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (April 1).

16th Lancers.—Lieut. J. D. Calley to be Adjt., vice Capt. J. E. Leveson, Viscount St. Vincent, who resigns that appointment.

19th Hussars.—Capt. and Brevet Major C. B. H. Jenkins to be Major, vice C. Smith, seconded; Lieut. M. Wright to be Capt., vice Brevet Major C. B. H. Jenkins (both dated Nov. 11).

Royal Artillery.

Capt. G. Bourke, from the Seconded List, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major W. R. C. Brough (late Madras), supernumerary to the establishment (Dec. 21); Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tillard (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, supernumerary to the establishment, and Majors H. I. E. Ford (late Bengal), upon the Seconded List, and J. H. Annand (late Bengal), supernumerary to the establishment (all three dated Dec. 8).

To be Majors:—Major and Brevet Col. E. F. Chapman, C.B. (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, vice J. H. Annand (late Bengal), promoted (Dec. 8); Capts. S. P. F. Freeth, vice W. R. C. Brough (late Madras), promoted (Nov. 24), and A. S. Griffiths, vice G. J. Gillies, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay (Dec. 15).

To be Captains:—Lieuts. W. Hanna, vice S. P. F. Freeth, promoted (Nov. 24); A. J. Abdy, vice R. W. O'Grady, retired (Dec. 5); F. J. Fox, vice R. A. Rigg, seconded for service at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada (Dec. 11); C. M. Barlow, vice A. S. Griffiths, promoted (Dec. 15).

Grenadier Guards.—The promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. H. J. Craufurd and H. P. St. J. Mildmay to be antedated to July 9 and July 16, vice the Hon. F. W. Stopford, seconded, and E. Antrobus, promoted, respectively; Lieut. J. H. Reynolds to be Capt., vice J. Foster, retired (July 23).

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. E. T. Boscawen to be Major, vice Col. F. W. Fremantle, retired on half-pay (Dec. 8).

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).—Lieut. E. F. Wade to be Adjt., vice Lieut. C. H. Stisted, who has resigned that appointment.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Lieut. A. Elias to be Capt., vice G. D. King-Harman, promoted (Sept. 19).

The Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capts. J. W. Pearse-Hobbs to be Major; E. Le M. Trafford to be Major, vice J. W. Pearse-Hobbs, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces (both dated Dec. 12, 1883).

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Lieut. A. W. S. Wingate has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Sept. 30).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).—Major P. St. Maur retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieuts. R. D. Garnons-Williams to be Capt., vice H. A. Anderson, retired (Nov. 26); C. H. C. Du Cane, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut., vice G. C. Herbert, promoted.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Lieut. W. A. Cuppage has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 15).

The Norfolk Regiment.—Capt. H. J. Shuckburgh to be Major, vice D. Dickinson, deceased (Nov. 3).

The Devonshire Regiment.—Lieut. T. A. H. Davies to be Capt., vice W. Yorke, deceased (Nov. 22).

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Capt. F. J. Harden to be Major, vice R. L. H. Curteis, promoted; Lieut. F. G. Mawer to be Capt., vice F. J. Harden (both dated Oct. 10).

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. J. Creagh retires on full pay, with the hon. rank of Col.; Capts. C. W. Vulliamy to be Major, vice H. I. Nares, seconded for service on the Staff; and T. F. H. De Burgh to be Major, vice C. W. Vulliamy, seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College; Lieut. W. S. Stewart-Savile to be Capt., vice T. F. H. De Burgh (all three dated Nov. 15).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. W. S. B. Levett is antedated to May 31, vice E. Barton, placed on temporary half-pay; Lieuts. R. H. Cholmondeley to be Capt., vice H. S. Tunnard, seconded (July 26); and J. J. Purdon to be Capt., vice E. E. Swaine, seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 4).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut. H. W. Carden to be Capt., vice F. W. S. Grant, promoted Major on half-pay (Dec. 18).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Lieut. G. P. B. Molyneux to be Capt., vice A. E. R. Curran, seconded (Nov. 1).

The Royal Sussex Regiment.—The initials of Lieut. Doveton are "R. T.," and not "R. J.," as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 16.

The Hampshire Regiment.—Lieut. B. N., Lord Avonmore, to be Capt., vice H. B. Bethune, placed on retired pay (Nov. 16).

The Dorsetshire Regiment.—Capt. A. G. Tidy to be Major, vice W. E. Wilkinson, retired (Nov. 22); Lieuts. W. A. Campbell, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (July 30); H. B. Lynch to be Capt., vice A. G. Tidy (Nov. 22).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).—Capt. B. T. B. Flood retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Lieut. H. E. Maxwell to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. A. Bushman, appointed an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Essex Regiment.—Lieut. A. C. Kempster resigns his commission.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment).—Capt. G. de la M. Faunce has been seconded for service with the Army Pay Department (Dec. 15); Lieut. E. Burney, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete establishment (Dec. 10).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Lieut. A. L. Birch to be Capt., vice F. A. M. Arnold, seconded (Dec. 2).

The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut. B. Witherby to be Capt., vice L. E. E. Amedroz, seconded (Nov. 18).

The Manchester Regiment.—Lieut. I. Philipps has been appointed a probationer for the Indian S.C. (Oct. 8).

The Durham Light Infantry.—Capt. C. W. Darwin to be Major, vice F. G. A. Wiehe, seconded; Lieut. J. D. Maunsell to be Capt., vice C. W. Darwin (both dated Oct. 29); Supernumerary Lieut. R. J. Gardiner, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian S.C., to be Lieut., vice W. K. Curling, promoted (Nov. 15).

The Highland Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. W. Lambton retires on half-pay; Lieut. J. Mitchell-Innes to be Capt., vice F. M. Reid, seconded (Oct. 25).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. the Hon. A. D. Murray, from the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Lieut., vice A. G. Blackburn, retired.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).—Capt. A. E. H. Tottenham to be Major, vice W. R. H. Craufurd, seconded for service on the Staff (July 11).

Staff.

Major-Gen. J. I. Murray, C.B., Bengal S.C., to be a Major-Gen. on the Staff to command a division in the Bengal Presidency, vice Lieut.-Gen. C. Cureton, C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired (Oct. 21).

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., half-pay, to be Adjt.-Gen. in India, and to have the local rank of Major-Gen. whilst so employed, vice Major-Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B., who vacates that appointment (Nov. 7).

Capt. A. J. O. Pollock, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a Brig.-Major, vice Major R. E. Allen, the East Yorkshire Regt., who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea.—Qrmr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt., R. B. Jupp, from the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be Qrmr., vice Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W. Barlow, deceased (Jan. 1, 1885).

Commissariat and Transport Staff.—Lieut. T. E. Burke, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (July 21); Lieut. G. H. Gallenga, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be a Deputy-Assist.-Comy.-Gen. on probation (July 24).

Medical Staff.—Deputy-Surg.-Gen. H. B. Hassard, C.B., to be Surg.-Gen., vice R. Gilborne, retired; Brig.-Surgs. A. M. Tippetts to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice H. B. Hassard, C.B., promoted (both dated Nov. 20); C. G. Irwin, M.B., to be Deputy-Surg.-Gen., vice A. G. Young, retired (Dec. 10).

Ordnance Store Department.—Qrmr. F. Paterson, from temporary half-pay, to be Qrmr. (Dec. 6).

Army Pay Department.

Chief Pymrs. and Hon. Lieut.-Cols. J. Nowlan and H. Leigh retire on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Col.

The under-mentioned officers to be Staff Paymasters:—Pymrs. and Hon. Majors T. Bell, vice J. M. McNair, retired (Nov. 11); J. M. Kerr, vice H. O. Currie, retired (Dec. 10).

Capt. J. F. Simonel, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be Pymr. (May 16).

Lieut. G. D. Collings, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Pymr. with the hon. rank of Capt. in the Army (Aug. 13).

Veterinary Department.—Vet.-Surg. on probation H. M. Maxwell to be Vet.-Surg. (June 11).

Half-Pay.—Capt. H. Tomkinson, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Major (Dec. 23).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Cols. and Cols. H. J. Alderson, half-pay, R.A., to have the rank of Brigdr.-Gen. whilst employed as Director of Artillery and Stores (Jan. 1, 1885); A. L. Annesley, half-pay, Adjt.-Gen., Bombay, has been permitted to assume the surname of "Lyttelton," in addition to and before that of Annesley.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. P. L. Lewes, late Capt. 51st Regt., has been permitted to commute his retired pay (Dec. 3).

Capt. H. H. N. Martin, half-pay, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Lieut. W. G. Gifford, half-pay, resigns his commission.

MILITIA.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 23, 1884.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Brigade, Eastern Division.—Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. E. M. Alderson resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform on his retirement. Capt. and Hon. Major T. E. Bagge to be Major; Lieut. Sir R. W. P. Beauchamp, Bart., to be Capt.

Infantry.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Hon. Herbert Frederic Watson Milles to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Lieut. the Hon. R. R. Clegg-Hill to be Capt.

5th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment.)—Walter Sidney Livesay, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Lieut. W. L. Watson resigns his commission.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).—Bernard Gauntlett Harrison, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Charles John Cameron, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the South Staffordshire Regiment.—Reginald Bethune Lindesay, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).—Lennox Bertram Lee, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—The name of the Qrmr. whose retirement was notified in the *London Gazettes* of Oct. 4 and Dec. 2, 1881, is John Thomas Hewitt, and not as therein stated.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Frank Walter, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt. and Adjt. G. R. Hamilton is granted the hon. rank of Major.

5th Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. and Hon. Major B. E. Sheehy to be Major.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 23, 1884.

Gloucestershire.—Capt. F. J. P. Butler, 18th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Major E. M. Dansey, 1st Life Guards, whose period of service as Adjt. has expired (Jan. 1, 1885).

Leicestershire.—Hon. Major and Adjt. J. Gibsone resigns his commission, and is placed on a retired allowance; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment on his retirement. Capt. E. L. Braithwaite, 13th Hussars, to be Adjt., in succession to Hon. Major and Adjt. J. Gibsone (both dated Jan. 1, 1885).

Middlesex.—Major H. J. Tritton resigns his commission.

VOLUNTEERS.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 23, 1884.

Artillery.

1st Cumberland.—Thomas Hodgkinson, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Forfarshire.—Capt. E. J. Leslie resigns his commission.

1st Glamorgan.—Lieut. C. Rigg to be Capt.

1st Midlothian (Midlothian Coast).—The promotion of Major D. Whitelaw to that rank, notified in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 19, is postdated to Nov. 2. The under-mentioned gentlemen to be Lieuts. (supernumerary):—Eustace Alexander Smith and Henry Leslie Sanderson.

1st Orkney.—Lieut. W. Swanson to be Capt.; William Stewart, gent., M.B., to be Surg.

Engineer.

2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol).—The services of Lieut. C. G. G. Lucas are dispensed with.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut. J. Whyte to be Capt.

2nd Bucks (Eton College).—Lieut. H. McLean resigns his commission.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Cambridge University).—Lieut. J. H. C. Dalton to be Capt.

1st Clackmannan and Kinross.—Surg. J. Strachan, M.D., resigns his commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

2nd Derbyshire.—Lieut. F. A. Turner to be Capt.

2nd Devonshire (Prince of Wales's).—Major M. J. Collier is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (Dec. 6); Herbert Beechey Spencer, gent., B.A., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

1st Dumfries.—Lieut. J. Brown to be Capt.

1st Edinburgh (the Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade).—Capt. G. Harrison resigns his commission; Lieut. J. Davidson to be Capt.

2nd Hampshire.—Capt. W. J. Hickman resigns his commission; Lieut. J. R. P. Sharp to be Capt.; Rev. A. L'A. Bell, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

2nd (the Weald of Kent) Volunteer Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Capt. L. T. Spens, 1st Batn., to be Adjt., in succession to Major E. T. Dickson, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), whose period of service as Adjt. is about to expire (Jan. 8, 1885).

2nd Lanarkshire.—Lieut. A. Kirkland resigns his commission; Samuel Marshall Thomson, gent., to be Lieut.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern).—Capt. J. Carrick, jun., resigns his commission.

8th Lanarkshire (the Blythswood).—Samuel Hunter, gent., to be Lieut.

4th Lancashire.—James Andres, gent., to be Lieut. (Nov. 25).

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. A. Bailey is granted the hon. rank of Col.; Major J. C. Ormrod is granted the hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. (both dated Dec. 2).

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment.—George Beaumont Walker, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

2nd London.—The under-mentioned Capts. resign their commissions:—R. A. Brown and J. R. Turner.

6th Middlesex (St. George's).—Henry Hyde Hextall, gent., to be Lieut. (supernumerary).

8th (S.W.) Middlesex.—Lieut. W. R. Flett resigns his commission. Surg. G. H. Macnamara resigns his commission; also is granted the hon. rank of Surg.-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the corps on his retirement.

24th Middlesex.—The under-mentioned Lieuts. resign their commissions:—P. Adcock and H. E. Monnington. George Baily Michell, gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment.—The under-mentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—Sir L. J. Jones, Bart., and W. Pattrick.

1st Northamptonshire.—Acting Surg. J. B. Wright, M.D., resigns his appointment.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment.—Capt. W. G. Webb to be Major; Lieut. C. H. Collis to be Capt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment.—The third Christian name of Hon. Col. Richard Bisse Riland Bedford is as now, and not as previously stated.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Charles William Philpot, gent., M.D., to be Acting Surg.

3rd Surrey.—Henry Gifford Carpmael, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Wiltshire.—Percy Falconer Curtis, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the East Yorkshire Regiment.—Acting Surg. H. Rendell, M.B., resigns his appointment; Robert Hagyard, gent., to be Acting Surg.

1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment.—John Lennox Barker, gent., to be Lieut.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut. S. Blakeley resigns his commission.

[Where not otherwise stated, the foregoing commissions and announcements bear date Dec. 24, and the current year must be understood.]

London Amusements.

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The titles of the various pantomimes produced this week are indicative of a managerial belief that familiar subjects are likely to prove most attractive. At Drury Lane, "Whittington" is brought out by Mr. Augustus Harris, at an enormous outlay. "Puss in Boots" is produced at the Grand Theatre, Islington; "Aladdin" at the Surrey; "Cinderella" at the Standard; "St. George and the Dragon" at Sanger's Amphitheatre; "Little Red Riding Hood" at the Pavilion; and "King Kookoo" at the Britannia.

The Crystal Palace pantomime of "Jack and the Beanstalk," written by Mr. Horace Lennard and produced by Mr. Augustus Harris, obtained on Monday a very enthusiastic reception. It is admirably adapted to please the younger folk, and the hero, Jack, is very vivaciously acted by Miss Emily Duncan. Miss Emma D'Auban and Mr. John D'Auban, with Miss Annie Poole, are prominent among the dancers and singers, and the brilliant transformation scene, by Mr. Frederick Fenton, called "The Giant's Treasury," is exceedingly effective.

A slight comedietta, by Miss May Holt, entitled "Sweetheart, Good-Bye," was added on Monday evening to the programme at the Strand. An elder brother resigns to a younger one his claim to the hand of a farmer's pretty daughter, and the story is told. Mr. David James, recovered from his recent indisposition, received a warm welcome from the audience on his reappearance as Perkyn Middlewick, in "Our Boys," which as yet shows no sign of exhausted popularity.

The new fantastic ballet, called "Melusine," is an important addition to the attractions of the Alhambra. With the descriptive music by M. Jacobi, the strikingly picturesque scene painted by Mr. Brooke, and the fanciful dresses of the weird attendants on the powerful enchantress, all gold and crimson or silver and black, the ballet proves a decided triumph for the management, and seems destined for a long run. Mdlle. Sampietro is the principal danseuse, and her style of dancing, at once vigorous and elegant, gained enthusiastic applause from the delighted spectators.

At the Oxford have appeared, for the first time in this country, the Boisset troupe of acrobats and pantomimists, who cleverly perform some daring feats in a novel and grotesque fashion. A new Spanish ballet, decorated with pretty scenery and displaying some tasteful dresses, is now a prominent feature of the reconstituted programme.

The World's Fair, at Islington, is a combination, in the spacious area of the Royal Agricultural Hall, of all the characteristics of those old fairs regarded at one time as the acknowledged pleasure-places of the people.

Admiral Lethbridge received a telegram at Queenstown on Monday from the Coastguard officer at Rathmullen, stating that another body from the wreck of her Majesty's gunboat Wasp had been recovered, and that it was interred on Sunday in Killult Cemetery. This makes a total of 41 bodies recovered out of the 50 men who went down in the vessel.

Capt. Field, R.N., who at one time was a candidate for Parliament at Brighton, has received from his friends a testimonial of their regard and esteem, in the shape of a written address to himself and a diamond pendant to Mrs. Field.

Information from Madagascar just arrived at Paris indicates that the blockade is absolutely useless, as English and American vessels are able to disembark without difficulty at most of the ports of the eastern coast, and also at several points on the western coast. Preparations were being made at Tamatave for an expedition on the north-west coast, Vohemar and the Bay of Diego Suarez being named as the principal objects of the intended operations.

HOGE'S HOREHOUND HONEY.—What is known as the "Bee Belt" of Southern California is one continuous bed of honey-bloom, one sweet bee-garden throughout its entire length; but there is one part of it which the plough has not yet invaded, that is the region where the Horehound plant flourishes in one glorious blaze of purple and gold. The tropical luxuriance of these plants is so profuse that they brush against the feet at every step, and close over them as if you were wading in liquid gold. The air is sweet with its fragrance, and tuneful with the humming wings of the bees gathering this precious panacea: this honey-full horehound is a great favourite with the bees, and is one perpetual feast for them. They revel in its bloom long after the flowers of other countries have withered and gone to seed. A single plant will at times be visited by a whole hive of bees at once; the grand hum of such a multitude of wings impresses the listener with the fact that the winning of more than ordinary honey is going on. The product of a dozen or two of these plants is sufficient for the wants of a whole hive. In this perfect paradise for bees the petals of the continuous sheet of blooms drink in the vital sunbeams, and the bees hug this favourite flower with profound cordiality, and push their blunt polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom; and fondly, too, with eternal love, does Mother Nature clasp her small bee babies and suckle them, multitudes at once, on her warm Californian breast. The Horehound Honey so gathered by these little almoners of Nature is put up in bottles, and retailed by all Chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d each. W. L. Bright, Esq., son of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., says:—"Hoge's Horehound Honey cured his father of a bad cough."

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